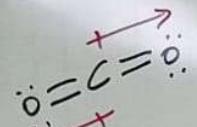


Geometria molecular (VSEPR)

Prof. Diego J. Raposo

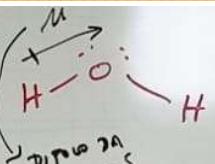
UPE – Poli

2025.2



$$MR=0$$

GEOMETRIA MOLECULAR

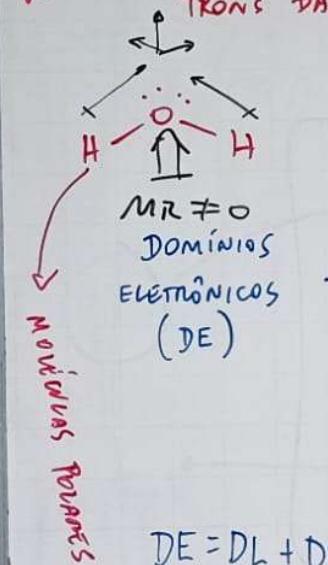


DIPOLAR
LIGACÕES

LEWIS: CONECTIVIDADE, LIGAÇÕES SIMPLES/MÚLTIPLAS,
PARES DE ELETRONS LIVRES, POLARIDADE DAS
LIGAÇÕES

MOLÉCULAS
APOLARES

VSEPR (MODELO DE REPULSAO DOS PARES DE ELETRONS DA CAMADA DE VALENÇIA): FORMA E
POLARIDADE DA MOLÉCULA

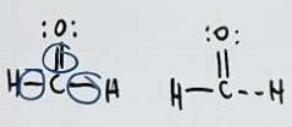


DOMÍNIO
LIGANTE (DL)
DOMÍNIO NÃO
LIGANTE (DN)

$$DE = DL + DN$$

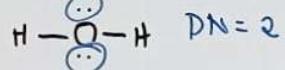
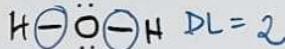
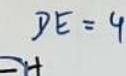


$$DE = 3$$



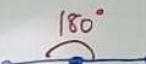
$$DL = 3$$

$$DN = 0$$

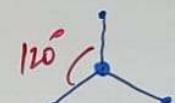


DE

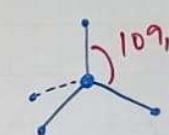
FORMA



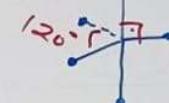
LINEAR —



TRIGONAL
PLANA Δ

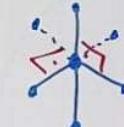


TETRAEDRICA



BIPiramíde

TRIGONAL



OCTAEDRICA



FORMA \leftrightarrow DE

ALGUMAS GEOMETRAS

GEOMETRIA \leftrightarrow DL

ANGULAR:



WHEN

$$DE = DL$$

FORMA = Geometria

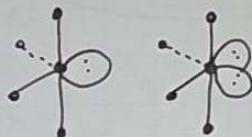
PIRAMIDE TRIGONAL:



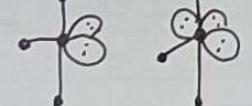
QUADRADO PLANAR:



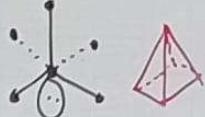
GANGORRA:



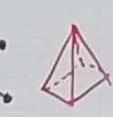
FORMA DE T:



PIRAMIDE DE BASE:



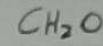
QUADRADA:



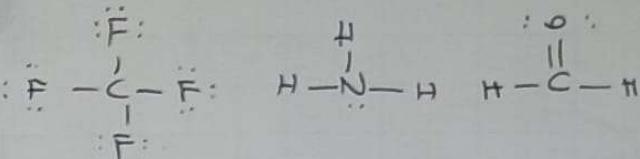
FORMA \leftrightarrow DE

GEOMETRIA \leftrightarrow DL

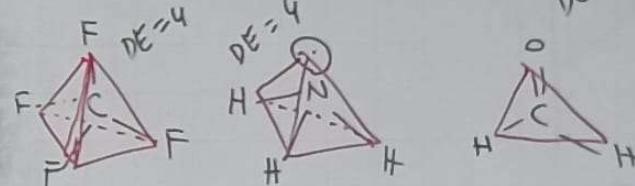
DETERMINE A GEOMETRIA MOLECULAR
E AS PROPRIEDADES DAS MOLEculas A
SEGUIR:



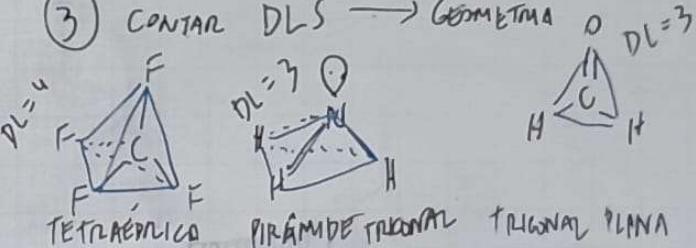
① ESTRUTURAS DE LEWIS



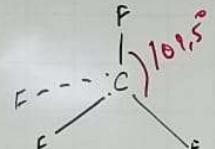
② CONTAR DE'S \rightarrow FORMA



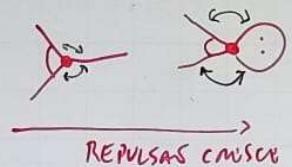
③ CONTAR DL'S \rightarrow GEOMETRIA



④ DETERMINAR ÂNGUOS

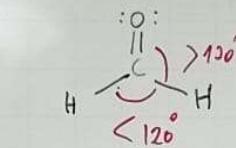
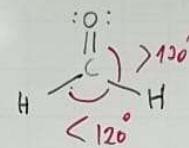


TETRAEDRO PERFEITO

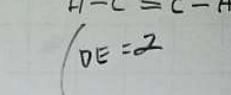
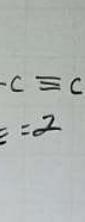
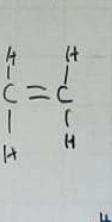
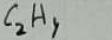
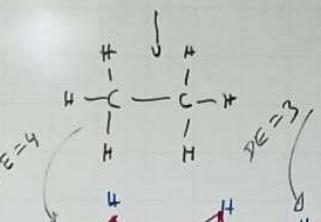


PARES DE ELECTRONS LIVRES

LIGAÇÕES MÚLTIPLAS



⑤ MAIS DE UM ÁTOMO CENTRAL



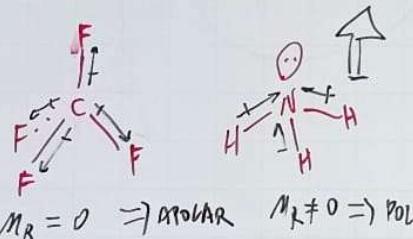
$$\text{DE} = 2$$

TERNAEDRICA

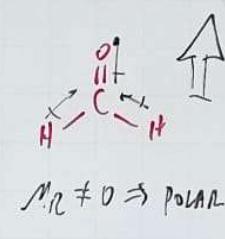
TRICONAL PLANA

LINHAR

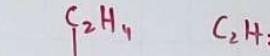
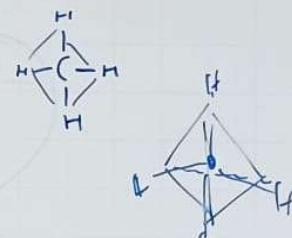
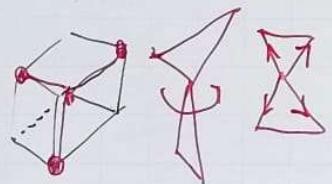
⑤ DETERMINAR POLARIDADE DA MOLÉCULA



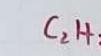
$$M_R = 0 \Rightarrow \text{APOLAR}$$



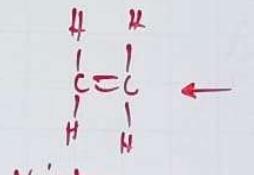
$$M_R \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{POLAR}$$



$$\begin{aligned} N_{av} &= 2 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 1 \\ &= 12 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} N_{av} &= 2 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 1 \\ &= 10 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} N_{av}' &= 2 \cdot 4 - 6 = 2 \\ H-C &\quad C-H \end{aligned}$$

$$N_{av} = 12 - 10 = 2$$

$$N_{av}' = 10 - 6 = 4$$

$$N_{av} = 12 - 10 = 2$$

$$H-C \quad C-H$$

Obrigado e boa sorte!