# Previously in Molecularity...

SN	0 LP	1 LP	2 LP	3 LP	4 LP	5 LP
2	X—E—X Linear	XE:				
3	X L X X Trigonal planar	E x X 120° Bent	X E			
4	X   E,////X X Tetrahedral	Trig. pyramidal	X E, X 109.5° Bent	X E:		
5	X IIIIIII E X X X X X X Trig. bipyrimidal	X X X X X X X X See-saw	X    :     X  :   X   T-shaped	X    :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :  :	:///::E: X	
6	X /////X E :::::X X X Octahedral	X IIIII X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	X IIIII X X Sq. planar	X IIIII X X T-shaped	:///X  Linear	:////:: X E::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::

#### VSEPR Practice

- Draw the Lewis dot structure, VSEPR structure and provide the VSEPR structure name for:
  - Formaldehyde, CH<sub>2</sub>O
  - Phosphine, PH<sub>3</sub>
  - Ethene (ethylene), CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>
  - Bromine pentachloride
  - Bromine trichloride

# Lone pairs are fat #3 Methane Ammonia ~109.5° ~107° Water

## Upcoming schedule

 Monday: §5.6-9 VSEPR wrap-up Good problems in Tro: 5.53–68 §5.2 and §5.10 Shapes, Dipoles, Polarity, oh my! Good problems in Tro: 5.69–74

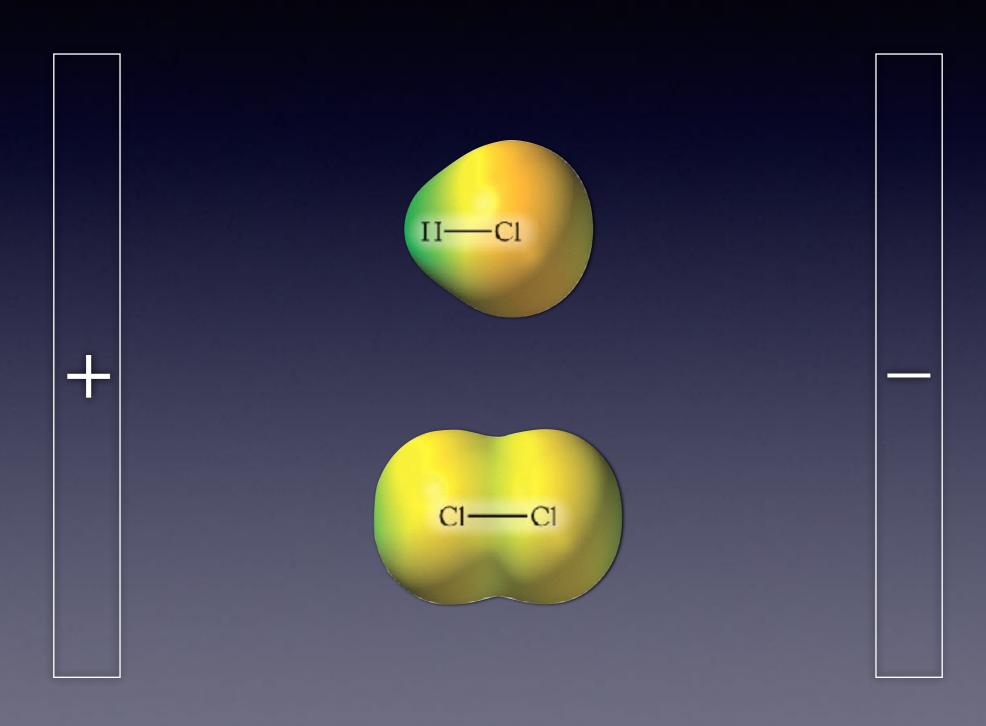
- Tuesday: §6.2 Atomic overlap and §6.3 Hybridization of atomic orbitals Good problems in Tro: 6.25–34
- Wednesday: §6.3 Hybridization and the associated molecules

# Upcoming schedule

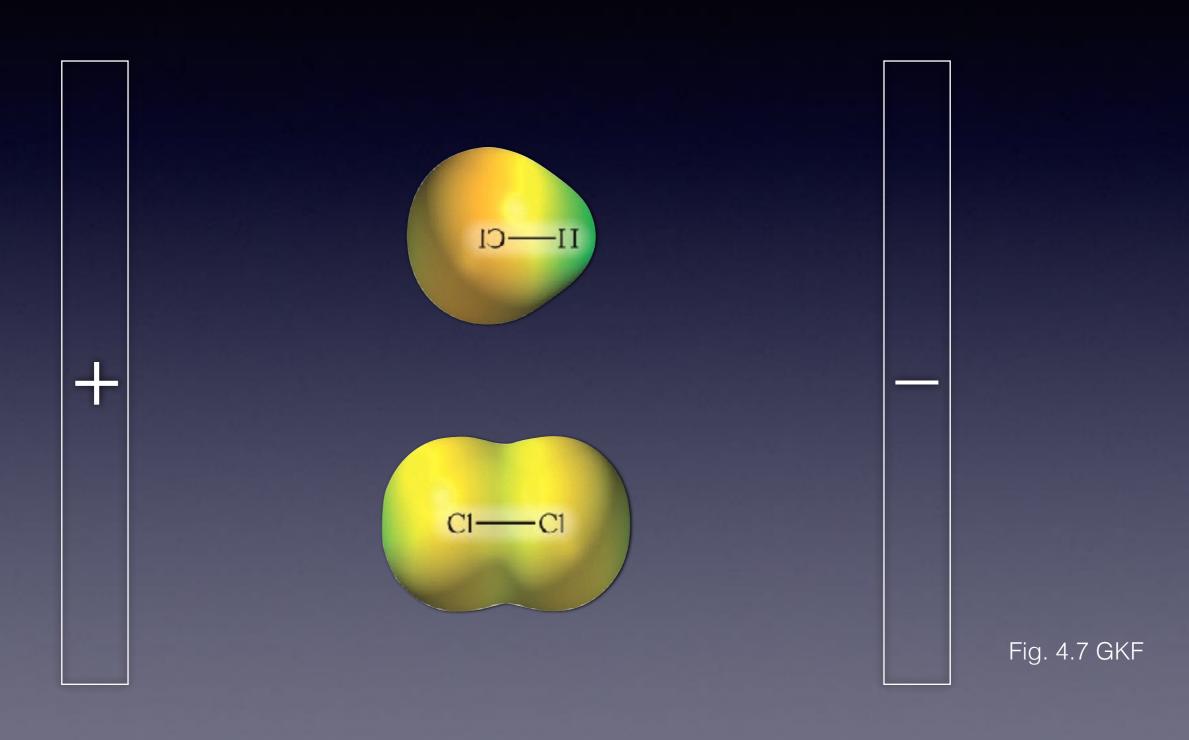
- Thursday: recitation
- Friday: Exam 2
  - Same rooms
  - Same breakdown by last name.
  - Same coversheet.
  - Entire book through §6.3 (hybridization). Focus on Ch 4+



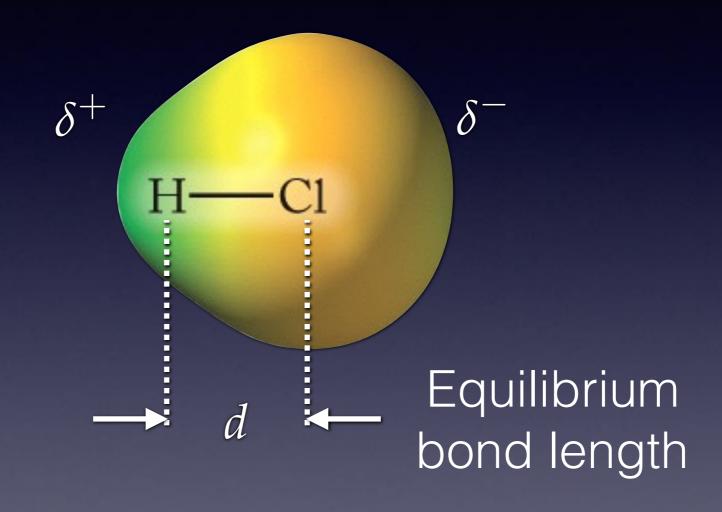
## What happens in an electric field?



# What happens in an electric field?

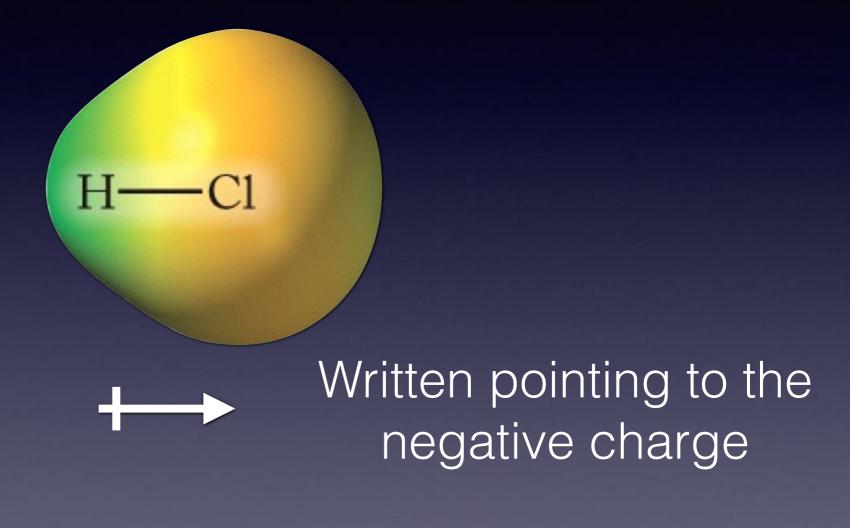


### Dipole moment of a bond



$$\mu = \delta d$$
 Dipole moment in C m  
1 C m = 1 Debye

### Dipole moment of a bond



$$\mu = \delta d$$

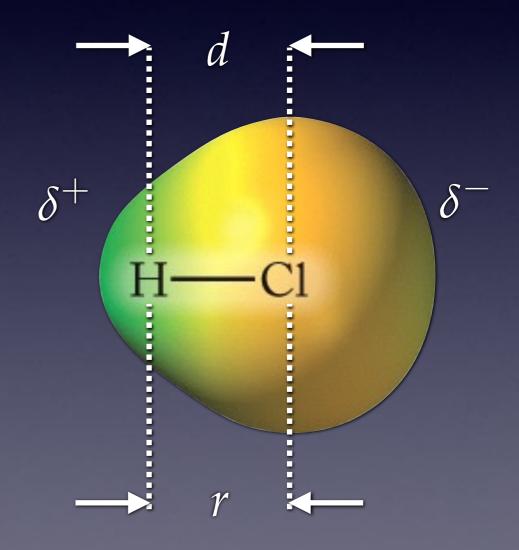
Dipole moment in C m 1 C m = 1 Debye

## In your book...

$$\mu = \delta d$$

...is written...

$$\mu = qr$$



Structure with Bond Dipole(s)	Direction of Overall Dipole	Dipole Moment (debyes)
		13

Formula	Structure with Bond Dipole(s)	Direction of Overall Dipole	Dipole Moment (debyes)
HF	$H \xrightarrow{\longleftarrow} F$		
H <sub>2</sub> O	H		
NH <sub>3</sub>	H		
CHCl <sub>3</sub>	$CI \xrightarrow{\uparrow H} CI$ $CI \xrightarrow{C} CI$		
CC1 <sub>3</sub> F	$ \uparrow^{F} \downarrow \\ Cl  \downarrow^{C} Cl $ $ \downarrow^{C} Cl $		14
			14

Formula	Structure with Bond Dipole(s)	Direction of Overall Dipole	Dipole Moment (debyes)
HF	$H \xrightarrow{\longleftarrow} F$	+>	
H <sub>2</sub> O	H	1	
NH <sub>3</sub>	H	1	
CHCl <sub>3</sub>	$CI \xrightarrow{\uparrow H} CI$ $CI \xrightarrow{C} CI$	<b>‡</b>	
CC1 <sub>3</sub> F		1	15
			<del>-</del> 15

Formula	Structure with Bond Dipole(s)	Direction of Overall Dipole	Dipole Moment (debyes)
HF	$H \xrightarrow{\longleftarrow} F$	$\longrightarrow$	1.91
H <sub>2</sub> O	H	1	1.85
$NH_3$	H	1	1.47
CHCl <sub>3</sub>	$CI \xrightarrow{\uparrow H} CI$ $CI \xrightarrow{C} CI$	<b>‡</b>	1.04
CC1 <sub>3</sub> F	$ \begin{array}{c} \uparrow F \\ \downarrow \\ CI \\ \downarrow CI \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} \downarrow CI \\ \downarrow CI \end{array} $	1	0.45

#### To think about on your own...

- Would the following molecules have permanent dipoles? If so, in what direction and what might the dipole moment be?
  - Phosgene, COCl₂; XeCl₂Br₂; Methanol CH₃OH
- Do resonance structures change dipoles? Why or why not?
- Additionally, think about what bond lengths angles might be...
- Similar problems from Recitation 4....

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What are the polarities of these molecules? How would they align in an electric field?

