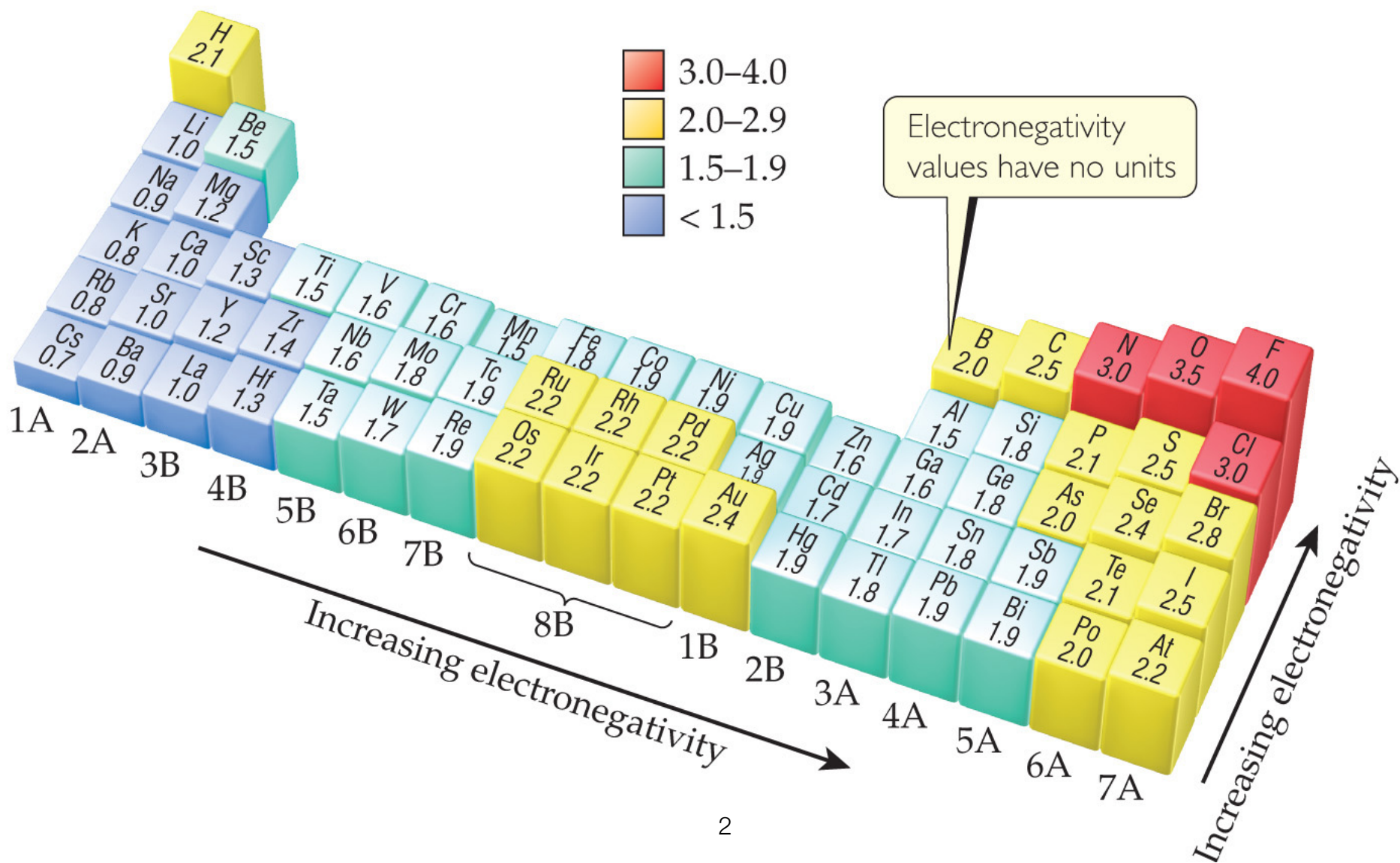


# Outline for Today

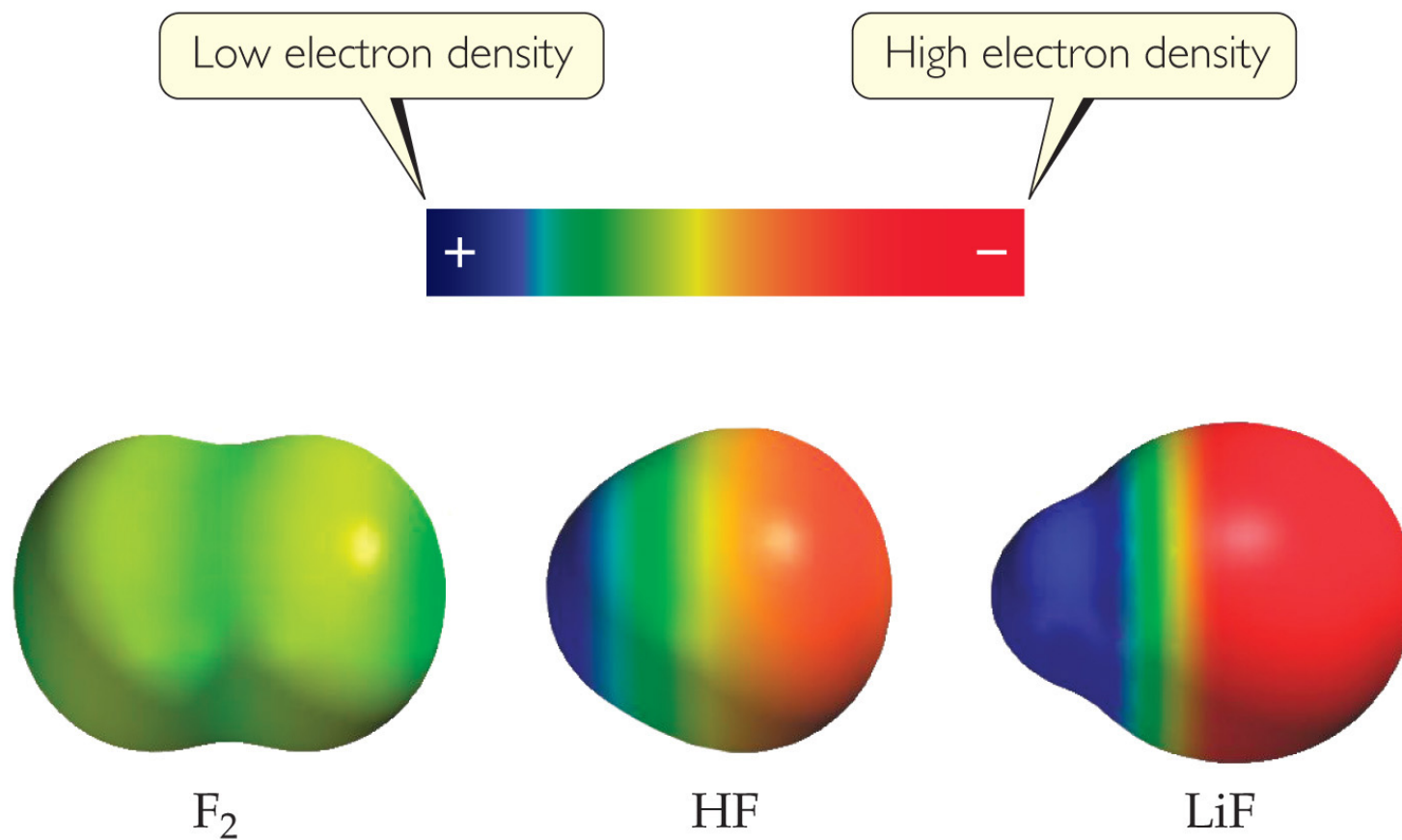
## Friday, Nov. 9

- Chapter 8: Chemical Bonding
  - Dipole Moments
  - Resonance Structures
  - Expanded Octet
  - Bond Enthalpies

# Review: Electronegativity Trends in the Periodic Table



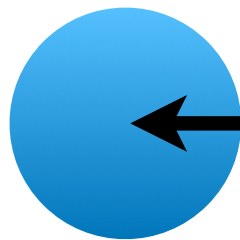
# Bond Polarity



# Dipole Moment: Separation of Charge

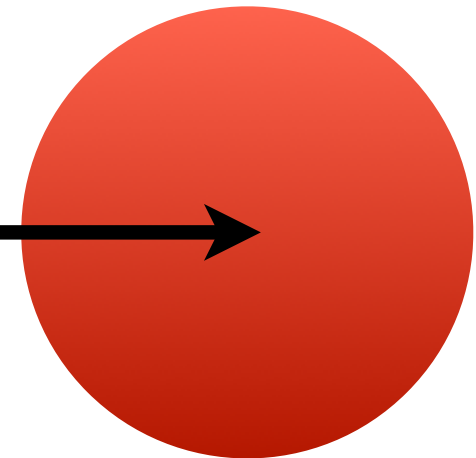
Cation Charge:  
 $Q=+1$

Anion Charge:  
 $Q=-1$



Distance Between Charges:

$r$



Dipole



Dipole Moment:

$$\mu = Qr$$

# Example: Bond Polarity

1.  $\text{CO}_2$

2.  $\text{F}_2$

3.  $\text{HC}_2\text{F}$

4.  $\text{OH}^-$

5.  $\text{BrI}$

6.  $\text{ClO}_2$

# Examples: Multiple Bonds and Lone Pairs (Using Formal Charge)

1.  $\text{SCN}^-$

2.  $\text{HCN}$  vs  $\text{HNC}$

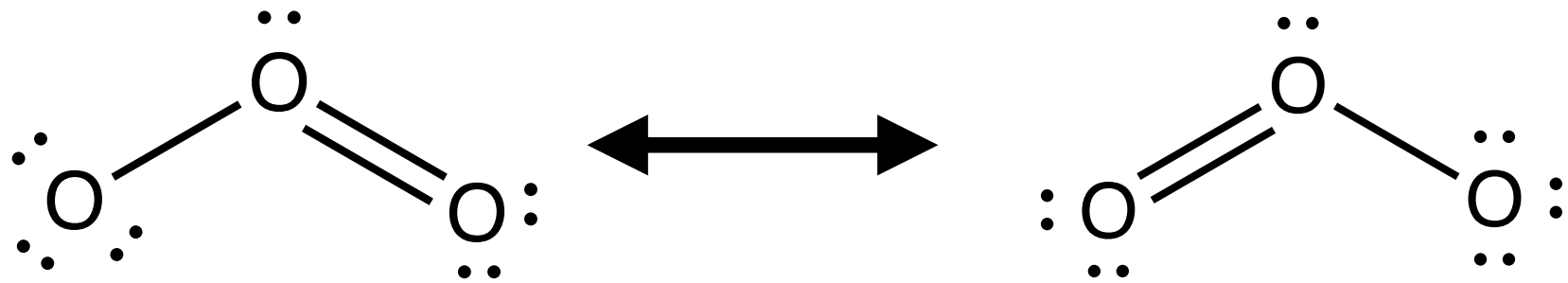
3.  $\text{OCN}^-$

4.  $\text{NO}_2^-$  (is N in the middle or not?)

5.  $\text{ClO}_3^-$

# Examples: Resonance Structures

**Resonance Structures:** Equally valid Lewis structures that differ by only placement of electrons.



To accurately describe this kind of molecule, you need to consider all resonance structures!

# Examples: Resonance Structures

Resonance examples that break the octet rule:





# Exceptions to the Octet Rule

An atom can have **more** than 8 valence electrons in a molecule if it can use the unfilled d orbitals.

(Row 3 and below only!)

- $\text{SO}_2$
- $\text{SF}_6$
- $\text{XeF}_4$

# Exceptions to the Octet Rule

Boron, Beryllium, Hydrogen and Helium can have fewer than 8 valence electrons:

1.  $\text{BF}_3$
2.  $\text{B}_2\text{H}_4$
3.  $\text{BeF}_2$

# Exceptions to the Octet Rule

Odd number of electrons? Use resonance structures and formal charge to guide your decisions.

NO

NO<sub>2</sub>

Superoxide: O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>

**Chapter 9 Spoiler Alert! Lewis Structures aren't great at describing radicals!! We'll learn about a better model next week called Molecular Orbital Theory!**

# Bond Strengths and Bond Enthalpies

- **Bond Enthalpy:** The energy it takes to BREAK a bond.
  - Related to bond strength and bond length.
- As the number of bonds between atoms increase, the bond becomes shorter and stronger.

# Using Bond Enthalpies to Estimate Enthalpy of a Reaction

$$\Delta H_{\text{rxn}} = \sum \Delta H_{\text{bonds broken}} - \sum \Delta H_{\text{bonds formed}}$$

Selected Values from Table 8.4 in your text

Bond	Bond Enthalpy (kJ/mol)	Bond	Bond Enthalpy (kJ/mol)
C—H	413	C=C	614
C—C	348	O=O	495
C—O	358	C=O	799
O—O	146	N=N	418
O—H	463	C≡O	1072
N—H	391	C≡N	891
C—N	293	N≡N	941

# Example Problem: Bond Enthalpies

Use bond enthalpies to estimate the  $\Delta H$  for the combustion reaction of  $\text{CH}_4$  (methane).

1. Balance the Reaction
2. Draw out Lewis Structures for all molecules
3. Look up Bond Enthalpies
4. Use  $\Delta H_{\text{rxn}} = \sum \Delta H_{\text{bonds broken}} - \sum \Delta H_{\text{bonds formed}}$

# On your note card...

1. Your Name
2. On one side, draw a **picture** or **diagram** that is important to your understanding of drawing Lewis structures.
3. On the other side, write a **2-3 sentence summary** of how to draw lewis structures.