

Chemistry 11  
**Atomic Theory IV**

Name:  
 Date:  
 Block:

1. Lewis Diagrams
2. VSEPR

**Lewis Diagrams**

- Lewis diagrams show the bonding between atoms of a molecule.
- Only the outermost electrons of an atom (called \_\_\_\_\_ electrons) are involved in bonding (usually just \_\_\_ and \_\_\_)

**Fill in the chart below to determine the valence electrons of elements 3-10**

Element	Lithium	Beryllium	Boron	Carbon	Nitrogen	Oxygen	Fluorine	Neon
Group #								
Full Electron Configuration								
# of Valence Electrons								

**In general:**

Main Group Number	1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18
Valence Electrons								
Valence Electron Configuration								

When drawing Lewis dot structures:

- Draw 1 dot for each valence electron
- Begin pairing dots only after you have put a dot on each side (north, east, south, west) of the atom

**Draw the Lewis structures for the elements belonging to period 4 of the periodic table:**

Group 1	Group 2	Group 13	Group 14	Group 15	Group 16	Group 17	Group 18

**Draw the Lewis structures for the following atoms and ions:**

Ba	Br	Br <sup>-</sup>	Bi	Al <sup>3+</sup>	Te

Draw the Lewis structures for the ions of these elements:

Ca	Se	Ga	As	Cl

### Lewis Structures for Molecules:

Example:  $\text{NCl}_3$

What to Think About	How to Do It
1. Figure out the total number of valence electrons in the molecule	
2. Arrange the atoms. Assume that hydrogen and the halogens will not be the central atom	
3. Draw valence electrons around each atom	
4. Connect unpaired electrons with a bond. Remember: there are two electrons in every bond. Some molecules may need double bonds. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- H atoms form only one bond</li> <li>- O normally forms two bonds</li> <li>- N normally forms three bonds</li> <li>- C normally forms four bonds</li> <li>- Halogens normally form only one bond</li> </ul>	
5. Redraw the diagram from step 4 neatly.	
6. Do a final check: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Do all the valence electrons in the diagram (bonds AND dots) match the total number of valence electrons from step 1?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Do all atoms follow the octet rule (8 electrons in the valence shell)?</li> </ul>	

**Exceptions to the OCTET RULE:**

## 1. The incomplete octet

- Elements in groups \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ tend to form compounds in which they are surrounded by fewer than eight electrons
- Examples:



## 2. The expanded octet

- Atoms in period 3 or higher sometimes form compounds in which more than eight electrons surround the central atom.
- Example:  $SF_6$

## 3. Odd-electron molecules

- Some molecules contain an odd number of electrons.
- Odd-electron molecules are called radicals
- Example:  $NO_2$

**With the above steps, construct Lewis structures for the following:**

1. $CCl_4$	2. $NF_3$
3. $H_2O$	4. $H_2Se$
5. $NH_3$	6. $OF_2$

## Lewis Structures for Molecules with Multiple Bonds:

1. $\text{CO}_2$	2. $\text{SO}_2$
3. $\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ (*hint: Carbon is the central atom)	4. $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ (*hint: <b>2-</b> adds 2 electrons to the total number of valence electrons)
5. $\text{CN}^-$ (*hint: - adds 1 electron to the total number of valence electrons)	6. $\text{SCO}$ (*hint: C is the central atom)

## More Practice!!

1.  $\text{PCl}_3$

2.  $\text{PCl}_5$

3.  $\text{XeF}_6$

4.  $\text{SF}_6$

5.  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$

6.  $\text{CCl}_2\text{F}_2$

## VSEPR (Valence Shell Electron Pair Repulsion)

In order to understand the shapes the molecules form we must adhere to the same rules we have been following throughout this section

- i. Electrons all have the same negative charge
- ii. Like charges repel
- iii. Bonded pairs surrounding the nucleus repel other bonded pairs and other electrons
- iv. Lone pairs surrounding the nucleus repel other bonded pairs and other electrons
- v. Valence electrons are oriented in such a way as to be as far from each other as possible

**A =**

**X =**

**E =**

### Two-Bonding Electron Groups: AX<sub>2</sub>

Notation & Shape Name	Molecular Shape	Sample Lewis Structure

### Three-Electron Groups: AX<sub>3</sub> and AX<sub>2</sub>E

Notation & Shape Name	Molecular Shape	Sample Lewis Structure

### Four-Electron Groups: AX<sub>4</sub>, AX<sub>3</sub>E and AX<sub>2</sub>E<sub>2</sub>

Notation & Shape Name	Molecular Shape	Sample Lewis Structure


**Five-Electron Groups: AX<sub>5</sub>, AX<sub>4</sub>E, AX<sub>3</sub>E<sub>2</sub>, AX<sub>2</sub>E<sub>3</sub>**

Notation & Shape Name	Molecular Shape	Sample Lewis Structure

### Six-Electron Groups: AX<sub>6</sub>, AX<sub>5</sub>E, AX<sub>4</sub>E<sub>2</sub>

Notation & Shape Name	Molecular Shape	Sample Lewis Structure

Electron Groups	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Molecular Geometry</b>					
	Linear	Trigonal planar	Tetrahedral	Trigonal bipyramidal	Octahedral
<b>Zero Lone Pairs</b>					
	Linear AX <sub>2</sub>	Trigonal planar AX <sub>3</sub>	Tetrahedral AX <sub>4</sub>	Trigonal bipyramidal AX <sub>5</sub>	Octahedral AX <sub>6</sub>
<b>One Lone Pair</b>					
		Bent (V-shaped) AX <sub>2</sub> E	Trigonal pyramidal AX <sub>3</sub> E	Seesaw AX <sub>4</sub> E One axial lone pair	Square pyramidal AX <sub>5</sub> E
<b>Two Lone Pairs</b>					
			Bent (V-shaped) AX <sub>2</sub> E <sub>2</sub>	T-shaped AX <sub>3</sub> E <sub>2</sub> Two axial lone pairs	Square planar AX <sub>4</sub> E <sub>2</sub>
<b>Three Lone Pairs</b>					
				Linear AX <sub>2</sub> E <sub>3</sub> Three axial lone pairs	