

# Experiment 10

## Molecular Compounds and Lewis Structures

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Name:

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Date:

### Key Objectives

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1. Draw Lewis structures.
2. Count valence electrons.
3. Predict shape and bond angles around atoms.
4. Determine if a molecule is polar or non-polar.
5. Memorize different shapes/bond angle combinations.
6. Obey and violate the octet rule.

### Discussion

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All atoms are formed of a nucleus containing protons and neutrons surrounded in space by electrons which are held within specific regions of space by the attractive force of the protons. An early theory for predicting the formation, and structure of molecular compounds was formulated by Lewis. The theory says that the outermost electrons in an atom, often referred to as **valence electrons** are involved in bonding atoms together to form compounds. The valence electrons for the representative elements are the sum of the s and p electrons in the outermost shell (largest principle quantum number), and is also the same as the group number on most periodic tables.

### Lewis Dot Structures

Lewis electron dot structures or simply **Lewis structures** are a useful construct to keep track of valence electrons in representative elements. In this notation the valence electrons are represented by dots surrounding the atomic symbol of an element. Several examples are shown below in Figure ???. Ions are shown in brackets with the corresponding charge. The formation of ionic compounds will be discussed in lecture.

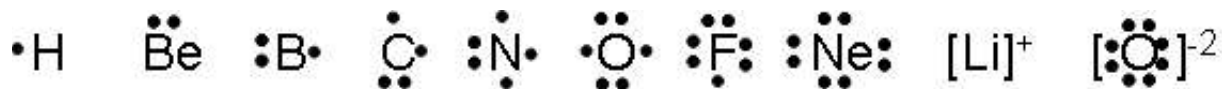


Figure 10.1: Example Lewis dot structures for several atoms, and ions. Note that cations and anions are drawn in brackets and show the charge of the ion. credit: author

The formation of molecular bonds, and the sharing of electrons is driven by the desire for atoms to achieve the **noble gas configuration**. From quantum mechanics this is represented as having filled orbitals or a  $s^2p^6$  configuration like that of the noble gases. This is often referred to as the **octet rule**, meaning that all atoms (except H and He) want to have 8 electrons in the outermost orbital. Ionic compounds achieve this by cations losing electrons and anions gaining electrons, but molecular compounds are forced to share the electrons in order to achieve octets. The octet rule only a general guideline, and breaks down when considering d-orbitals, and in several other cases as discussed in lecture and in

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your book. The most important exception is for hydrogen, which only requires two electrons to achieve a noble gas configuration (He).

A Lewis structure for molecular compounds is a 2D representation in which electrons that are shared between two atoms are represented as a single line connecting the atoms. If multiple pairs of electrons are shared they are represented by multiple lines between the atoms. Unshared or **lone-pair electrons** are represented by dots located around the atom. For polyatomic ion, the rules are the same except that the group of atoms is enclosed in brackets and the overall charge of the ion is shown. Figure ?? shows several examples.

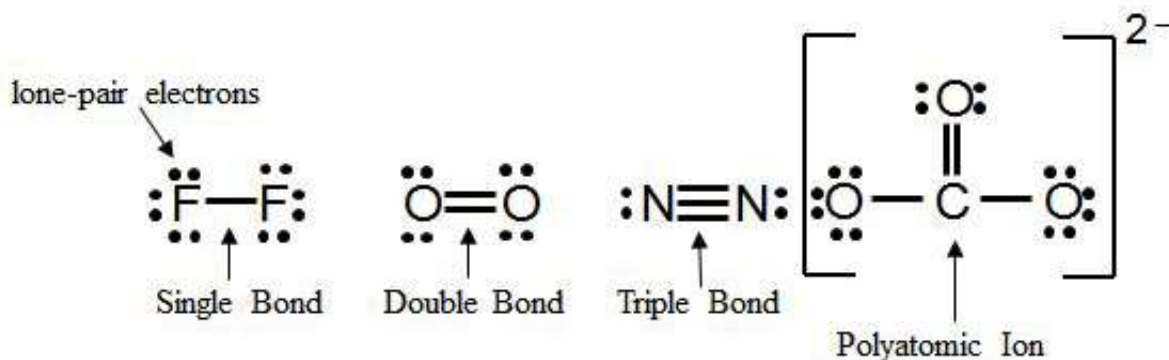


Figure 10.2: Example Lewis dot structures for several molecules illustrating single, double, triple bonds and polyatomic ions. credit: author

### Molecular Model Building (3D Models)

The 3D structure of molecules is often difficult to visualize from a 2D Lewis structure. In order to understand the true 3D shape of molecules molecular model kits will be used to create 3D models. This will make it easier to see the common geometric patterns which Lewis theory predicts molecules will form.

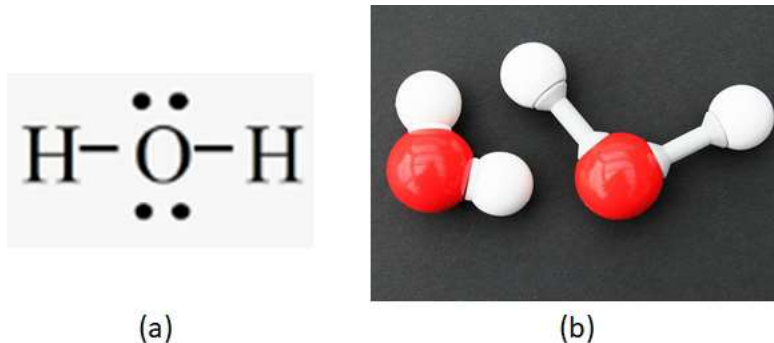


Figure 10.3: (a) Lewis structure of water (H<sub>2</sub>O). (b) 3D model of water. Note that the bond angles in the drawn Lewis structure do not match the bond angle in the 3D model. credit: (a) author (b) [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:H2O\\_Kalottenmodell\\_und\\_St%C3%A4bchenmodell\\_8127.JPG](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:H2O_Kalottenmodell_und_St%C3%A4bchenmodell_8127.JPG)

Atoms in molecules or polyatomic ions are arranged into geometric shapes which allow the electron pairs to remain as far apart as possible in order to minimize the repulsive forces between them. The underlying theory is called **valence shell electron pair repulsion (VSEPR)** theory. For well behaved

molecules that obey the octet rule there are six basic shapes molecules can assume as shown in Figure ??.

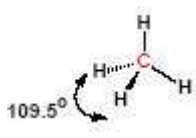
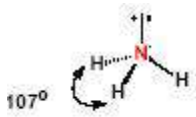
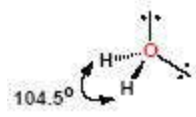
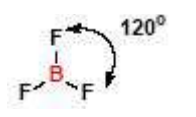
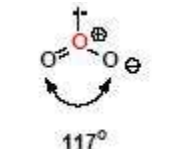
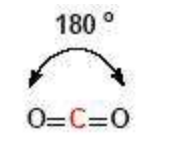
Lewis Structure	# atoms bonded	# lone pairs	Molecular Shape	Bond Angle	Molecular Polarity	3D Structure
$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\   \\ \text{H} : \text{C} : \text{H} \\   \\ \text{H} \end{array}$	4	0	Tetrahedral	109.5	Non-polar or Dipolar	
$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} : \text{N} : \text{H} \\   \\ \text{H} \end{array}$	3	1	Trigonal Pyramidal	109.5	Dipolar	
$\begin{array}{c} \text{:O:} \\   \\ \text{H} \end{array}$	2	2	Bent - 109.5	109.5	Dipolar	
$\begin{array}{c} \text{F} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{B} : \text{F} \\ \diagup \\ \text{F} \end{array}$	3	0	Trigonal Planar	120	Non-polar or Dipolar	
$\begin{array}{c} \text{N} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{Br} \quad \text{O} \end{array}$	2	1	Bent - 120	120	Dipolar	
$\text{O} :: \text{C} :: \text{O}$	2	0	Linear	180	Non-polar or Dipolar	

Figure 10.4: Six basic shapes for Lewis Structures using s and p electrons only and obeying the octet rule. credit: author

Bond angles (Figure ??) always refer to the angle formed between two end atoms with respect to a central atom. If there is no central atom there is no bond angle. The size of the angle depends mainly



small crosses toward s the more electronegative atom. Figure ?? shows an example of each method.

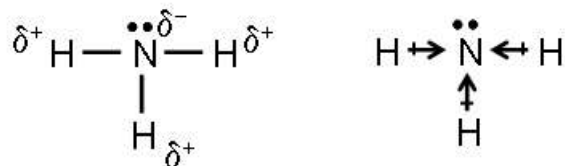


Figure 10.7: Bond polarity in an ammonium molecule. Nitrogen is more electronegative than hydrogen therefore electrons spend more time closer to the nitrogen than hydrogen resulting in the formation of partial charges. credit: author.

### Molecular Dipoles

Just as individual bonds in molecules can be polar and non-polar, molecules as a whole are often polar because of the net sum of individual bond polarities and lone-pair contributions in the molecule. The resulting **molecular dipoles** can be thought of as the center of mass of all positive charges being different than the center of mass for all negative charges. Another way of looking at it is a “tug of war” between the positive and negative ends of the polar bonds, if polar bonds tug in opposite directions as shown in Figure ?? then the molecule is considered **nonpolar**, but if the polar bonds align, or do not cancel out then there is a net dipole and we consider the molecule to be **dipolar** as shown in Figure ??.

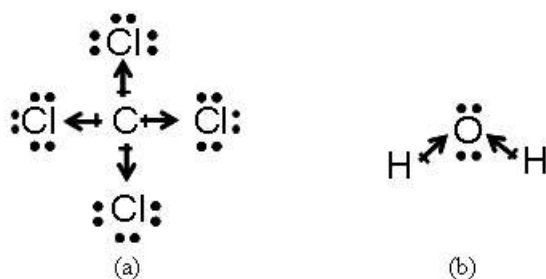


Figure 10.8: Molecular Dipole occur when there is an unsymmetrical distribution of electrons around an atom. (a) Nonpolar molecule due to symmetry (b) Dipolar molecule. credit: author

## Violating the Octet Rule

Some molecules can violate the octet rule under certain conditions:

1. Too few valence electrons to complete octets.
2. Odd number of electrons
3. Atoms with access to d-orbitals can form expanded octets ( sometimes referred to as being hypervalent).

A more detailed discussion can be found in your OER textbook in Chapter 4.4 (<https://openstax.org/books/chemistry-atoms-first-2e/pages/4-4-lewis-symbols-and-structures>). Th

Molecules which violate the octet rule by forming expanded octets result in two new families of shapes expanding on those found in Figure ??.


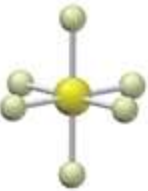
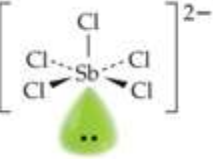



Lewis Structure	# atoms bonded	# lone pairs	Molecular Shape	Bond Angle	Molecular Polarity	3D Structure
	6	0	Octahedral	90	Non-polar or Dipolar	
	5	1	Square Pyramidal	90	Dipolar	
	4	2	Square Planar	90	Non-polar or Dipolar	

Figure 10.9: Atoms which have access to d-orbitals can form expanded octets (or hypervalent central atoms) resulting in seven new shapes for Lewis Structures. Part 1: Shapes with 6 electron clouds. credit: author

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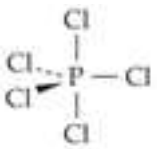

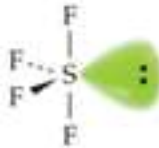
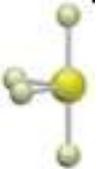


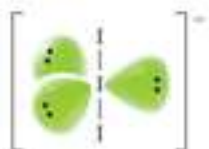

Lewis Structure	# atoms bonded	# lone pairs	Molecular Shape	Bond Angle	Molecular Polarity	3D Structure
	5	0	Trigonal Bipyramidal	90/120	Non-polar or Dipolar	
	4	1	See-Saw	90/120/180	Dipolar	
	3	2	T-Shape	90/180	Dipolar	
	2	3	Linear	180	Non-polar or Dipolar	

Figure 10.10: Atoms which have access to d-orbitals can form expanded octets (or hypervalent central atoms) resulting in seven new shapes for Lewis Structures. Part 2: Shapes with 5 electron clouds. credit: author

### Drawing Lewis Structures

Drawing Lewis structures takes time and practice, and there is no single set of steps that will always yield the correct answer. Expect to occasionally draw several incorrect models before you find the correct one. Learn from each incorrect model what does and does not work, and apply it to drawing future Lewis structures. The general rules below will generally lead to the correct structure in one or two iterations.

1. Add up the valence electrons

- (a) Add up the valence electrons for all regular atoms (s and p orbitals with the highest quantum number)

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- (b) Add electrons for molecules with a negative charge (ex:  $\text{CO}_3^{-2}$ )
- (c) Subtract electrons for molecules with a positive charge (ex:  $\text{NH}_4^+$ )

### 2. Write a trial structure

- (a) Place the least electronegative atom in the center
- (b) Carbon is generally a central atom and forms bonds with itself frequently
- (c) Make molecules as symmetrical as possible
- (d) Hydrogen has only one valence electron, and can only form one bond and is therefore never the central atom
- (e) Draw one bond between all atoms
- (f) Typical bond numbers formed (H = 1, O = 1 or 2, C = 4, N = 1, 2, 3 or 4)
- (g) Oxygen rarely bonds to another oxygen (except for peroxides), instead forming single or double bonds to other atoms
- (h) F, Cl, Br, and I generally form 1 bond (but not always)

### 3. Count electrons - Subtract 2 electrons for every bond formed

### 4. Distribute the remaining electrons to give noble gas configurations (octet rule)

- (a) Surround each atom with 8 electrons (except H)
- (b) Start with the most electronegative atoms first
- (c) If all atoms have 8 electrons around them you are done, if not remove unshared electron pairs from outer atoms and form double and triple bonds



## Building 3D Models

Use the ball and stick kits provided in class to build 3D models of the molecules after you have drawn the Lewis structures. The balls are color coded as shown in Figure ??.

Ball/Stick	Use
Black (4 holes)	Carbon - tetrahedral
Black (3 holes)	Carbon - trigonal planar
Red (2 holes)	Oxygen
Green (1 hole)	Halogens
White (1 hole)	Hydrogen
Light Blue (4 holes)	Nitrogen
Inflexible bonds	Single bonds, and lone pair electrons
Flexible bonds	Double and Triple Bonds

Figure 10.11: Ball and stick model parts used in class.

## Procedure

For each molecule or polyatomic ion complete the following:

1. Calculate the number of valence electrons.
2. Draw a Lewis Structure.
3. Build a 3D model of the structure. Have your model checked by the instructor.
4. Draw a line pointing to each atom (there may be cases where different atoms have different geometry) that has a molecular geometry and label it with both the geometry (Tetrahedral, Trigonal Pyramidal, Bent-109, Trigonal Planar, Bent-120, and Linear) and bond angle.
5. Using your model, and the information on bond polarity, determine if the molecule as a whole is nonpolar (NP) or dipolar (DP).
6. Answer all questions at the end of the lab.

An example of a correct answer is shown in Figure ??.

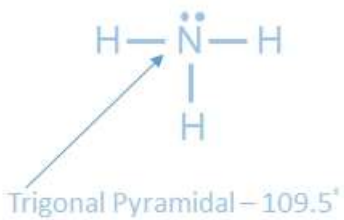
$\text{NH}_3$ 	Valence e-:	8
	Polarity:	NP or <input checked="" type="radio"/> DP
	Instructor OK:	Jay approves of this amazing LSI

Figure 10.12: Example of a good answer - calculate the number of valence electrons, draw the Lewis structure, draw an arrow indicating the geometry and angle of central atoms, circle whether the molecule is NP - nonpolar or DP - dipolar, get your instructor's OK for your model. credit: author

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## Results

<b>CH<sub>4</sub></b>		Valence e-:	<b>CS<sub>2</sub></b>		Valence e-:
		Polarity: NP or DP			Polarity: NP or DP
		Instructor OK:			Instructor OK:
<b>H<sub>2</sub>S</b>		Valence e-:	<b>N<sub>2</sub></b>		Valence e-:
		Polarity: NP or DP			Polarity: NP or DP
		Instructor OK:			Instructor OK:
<b>SO<sub>4</sub><sup>-2</sup></b>		Valence e-:	<b>SnCl<sub>3</sub><sup>+1</sup></b>		Valence e-:
		Polarity: NP or DP			Polarity: NP or DP
		Instructor OK:			Instructor OK:
<b>H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub></b>		Valence e-:	<b>CH<sub>3</sub>Cl</b>		Valence e-:
		Polarity: NP or DP			Polarity: NP or DP
		Instructor OK:			Instructor OK:

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<b>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub></b>	Valence e-:	<b>SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-2</sup></b>	Valence e-:
	Polarity: NP or DP		Polarity: NP or DP
	Instructor OK:		Instructor OK:
<b>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub></b>	Valence e-:	<b>CH<sub>2</sub>O</b>	Valence e-:
	Polarity: NP or DP		Polarity: NP or DP
	Instructor OK:		Instructor OK:
<b>OF<sub>2</sub></b>	Valence e-:	<b>NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup></b>	Valence e-:
	Polarity: NP or DP		Polarity: NP or DP
	Instructor OK:		Instructor OK:
<b>O<sub>2</sub></b>	Valence e-:	<b>C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>4</sub></b>	Valence e-:
	Polarity: NP or DP		Polarity: NP or DP
	Instructor OK:		Instructor OK:

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$\text{HPO}_4^{-2}$	Valence e-:	$\text{HNO}_3$	Valence e-:
	Polarity: NP or DP		Polarity: NP or DP
	Instructor OK:		Instructor OK:

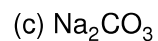
- There are three acceptable Lewis structures for  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . Draw all three structures below. What geometry does each molecule have? Label each as being nonpolar or dipolar.
  
- For the molecules drawn above, one is nonpolar and the other two are dipolar. Explain how this occurs.
  
- There are also three Lewis structures for  $[\text{NO}_3]^-$ . Draw all three structures below. What geometry does each molecule have? Label each as being nonpolar or dipolar. What property of Lewis Structures does this illustrate?

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The following molecules violate the octet rule.

<b>AlCl<sub>3</sub></b>	Valence e-:	<b>XeOF<sub>4</sub></b>	Valence e-:
	Polarity: NP or DP		Polarity: NP or DP
	Instructor OK:		Instructor OK:
<b>ICl<sub>3</sub></b>	Valence e-:	<b>PF<sub>6</sub><sup>-1</sup></b>	Valence e-:
	Polarity: NP or DP		Polarity: NP or DP
	Instructor OK:		Instructor OK:
<b>SeCl<sub>4</sub></b>	Valence e-:	<b>I<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup></b>	Valence e-:
	Polarity: NP or DP		Polarity: NP or DP
	Instructor OK:		Instructor OK:

4. You can combine Ionic and Molecular Lewis structures when ionic compounds are formed between metals and polyatomic ions. Try drawing the Lewis structure for the following molecules:



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Prelab Questions

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1. Complete the following table by filling in the missing blanks.

Atom	# Valence e <sup>-</sup>	Electronegativity	Model Color
Hydrogen			
Carbon			
Nitrogen			
Oxygen			
Fluorine			

Table 10.1: Molecular Model Basics

2. What is the octet rule? What common atom is allowed to violate the octet rule? Explain.

3. What is the difference between Polar Covalent and Non-polar Covalent bonds?

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