

BONDING

Intra Bonds - strong

- Ionic** → transfer of electrons between a metal (+ion) and a non metal (-ion)
 - forms lattice structure
- Covalent** → Sharing of electrons between 2 non-metals
 - forms individual structure

Polar vs. Non-Polar

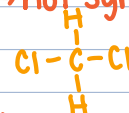
Bonds:

- Polar → dif atoms
 $H-N$ $O=C=O$

- Non Polar → same atoms
 $H-H$ $N \equiv N$

Molecules:

Polar → not symmetrical

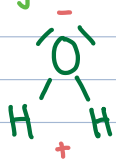


Non Polar → symmetrical
 $O=C=O$

Inter Bonds - weak

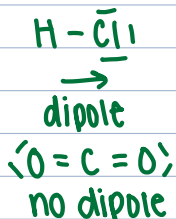
Hydrogen Bonding

- O, N, F
- permanent dipole
- high boiling point



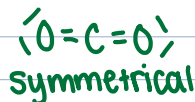
Dipole-Dipole

- polar molecules
 - ↳ asymmetrical
- permanent dipoles



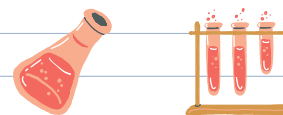
LDF

- non-polar molecules
 - ↳ symmetrical
- induced dipoles



Electronegativity

- increases left to right →
- F is most electroneg.
- O is more electroneg. than hydrogen



Ranking IMF's

Strong

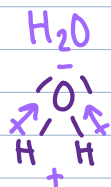
highest BP $MgBr_2$ H_2O CH_2F_2 CO_2 lowest BP

Ionic
 H-Bonding [FON]
 dipole-dipole polar
 LDF nonpolar
] Covalent

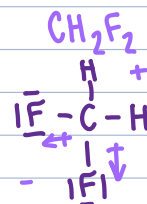
↳ needs energy
 · held strongly together (bond)

doesn't need as much
 · held weakly together (bond)

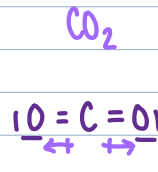
Weak



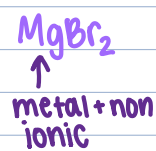
LDF
 dipole
 polar
 h-bond



LDF
 dipole
 polar



LDF
 non polar



Solids

Ionic Solid:

- NaCl
- MgO → higher lattice energy
- NH_4Cl
- high melting point

Lattice energy:

Molecular Solids:

- CO_2 non metals
- H_2O
- $F_2(g)$ melting point
- $Cl_2(g)$ increases going
- $Br_2(l)$ down

Metals:

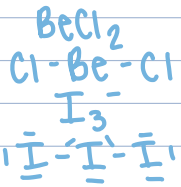
- conduct electricity + heat
- hammered
- ductile

- increases as charge increase
- radius increase, energy decrease
- hard

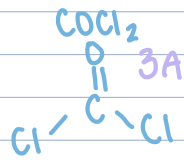
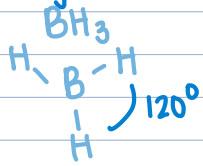
-I₂(s)
-soft

Valence Shell Electron Pair Repulsion (VSEPR Theory)

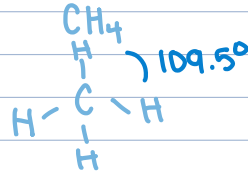
· Linear - 180°



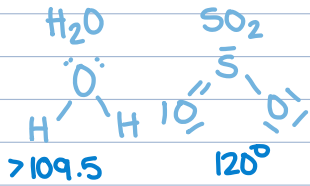
· Trigonal Planar - 120°



· Tetrahedral - 109.5°



· Bent



· Trigonal Pyramidal - >109.5

