HW 7 – November 7

Electronegativity is a relative ability of atoms to attract electrons while binding to other atoms. It is an ability to polarize a covalent bond.

The difference in electronegativities of atoms defines the nature of the bond between them. For mostly covalent bond the difference is < 0.4, for polar it is between 0.4 and 2, and for ionic bonds it is >2. The table below gives electronegativities of different atoms.

E.g. the bond in O=O molecule is covalent: 3.44-3.44 = 0, the bond in H-F molecule is polar covalent: 3.98-2.2 = 1.78, and the bond K-O in K_2O is ionic: 3.44-0.82=2.62

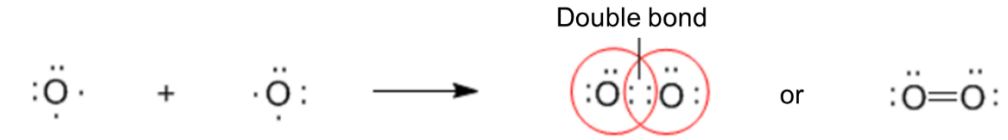
Electronegativity:

Element	Electronegativity	Element	Electronegativity
Cs	0.79	H	2.20
K	0.82	C	2.55
Na	0.93	S	2.58
Li	0.98	I	2.66
Ca	1.00	Br	2.96
Mg	1.31	N	3.04
Be	1.57	Cl	3.16
Si	1.90	O	3.44
B	2.04	F	3.98
P	2.19		

1. Determine the nature of the bond and put the compounds below into one of the following 3 groups a) with covalent bonds; b) with polar covalent bonds; c) with ionic bonds

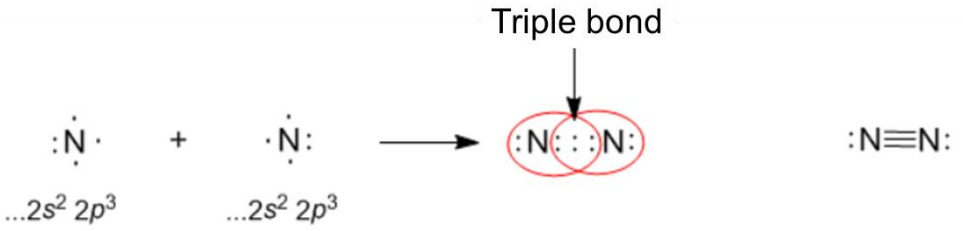
PH_3, CaO, Br_2, $BeCl_2$, CsBr, S_8, BF_3, H_2, Li_2O

If the octet rule requires multiple bonds can form between two atoms (each bond is two shared electrons). These bonds are called double or triple bonds. E.g. oxygen can form a molecule from two oxygen atoms only when there are two shared electron pairs between the atoms:



Each oxygen atom has 6 electrons Each oxygen atom has 8 electrons

Or a triple bond can be formed in the case of N_2:



2. Based on the atoms' electron configurations and the octet rule write down Lewis formulas for the following compounds that include: 1) two atoms of $_6$C and four atoms of $_1$H; 2) two atoms of $_6$C and two atoms of $_1$H. What is the bond order (=number of bonds) between the carbons in these two compounds? Write down their structural formulas.
3. Using the structural formulas write down Lewis formulas with all the non-shared electrons:

a) H-C≡N b) F-Mg-F

<u>The valence</u> is the number of electron pairs that binds the atom with other atoms. We learned how to determine the valence using "octet rule". For some common elements it may be useful to remember their valences. The table below gives valences of some common elements. (The numbers in parentheses show possible valences for elements that may exhibit more than a single valence.)

Valences of some common elements

Element	Valence	Element	Valence
H	I	Ba	II
Na	I	O	II
K	I	Zn	II
Ag	I	Sn	II (IV)
F	I	Pb	II (IV)
Cl	I (III, V, VII)	Fe	II, III
Br	I (III, V, VII)	Cr	III, VI
I	I (III, V, VII)	S	II, IV, VI
Hg	I, II	Al	III
Cu	I, II	N	III (IV)
Be	II	P	III, V
Mg	II	C	IV
Ca	II	Si	IV (II)

4. Using the table above find a mistake in the structural formula below and explain why this compound cannot be synthesized.