

## Molecular Modeling Computational Chemistry Structures $\longleftrightarrow$ Shapes

Covalent Bonds:  
Lewis Structures, Molecular Shapes

Dr. Ron Rusay

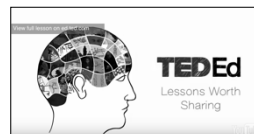


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[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jq\\_Ca-HKh1g](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jq_Ca-HKh1g)

## Shapes of Molecules

What is the shape of a molecule?  
George Zaidan and Charles Morton



## Why are the Shapes of Molecules Important?

I'm so worried that Jack is going to take too many painkillers one day and die from them. I've just read that this has happened to so many others who were good people just like Jack. I really need some help. I came across this article, but I don't really understand the whole picture. Why is this happening?

### Athens, Ohio

May 21, 2017

Samantha just found out her brother Jack is addicted to prescription painkillers.

You will be consulting with Samantha on this family crisis. It'll be up to you to help her understand Jack's issue and choose the right treatments.



<https://aelp.smartsparrow.com/v/ndmw2ybz/74lytt7u>

## Why are the Shapes of Molecules Important?

### Opioid Crisis Intervention

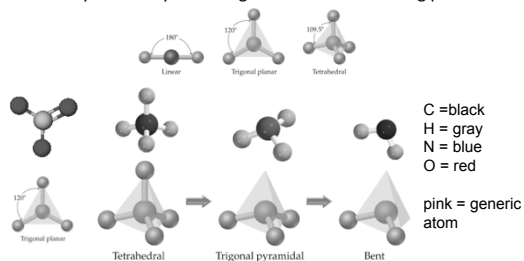
Repeating 3 dimensional molecular shapes that are found in every natural and synthetically made organic molecule relate directly to their physical, chemical & biological properties..... like addictions & overdoses.

START LESSON

<https://aelp.smartsparrow.com/v/ndmw2ybz/74lytt7u>

## Molecular Shapes Molecular Models for C, H, N, O

► Fundamental repeating shapes found in every biological and synthetically made organic molecule including plastics



<https://aelp.smartsparrow.com/v/ndmw2ybz/74lytt7u>

### Opioid Crisis Intervention

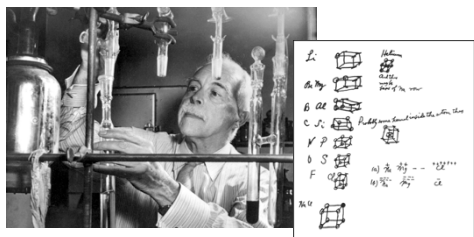
## Lewis Structures

Contents

- 1 JACK'S ADDICTION
- 2 DRAW LEWIS STRUCTURES FROM CHEMICAL FORMULAS


START LESSON

**Professor Gilbert Newton Lewis (circa 1940)**



**G.N. Lewis**  
Photo Bancroft Library, University of California/LBNL Image Library

**Footnote:**  
G.N. Lewis, despite his insight and contributions to chemistry, was never awarded the Nobel prize.



Notes from Lewis's notebook and his "Lewis" structure.

### Valence Electrons – Lewis Dot Drawings

A Groups-Periods 2 & 3

	1A(1)	2A(2)	3A(13)	4A(14)	5A(15)	6A(16)	7A(17)	8A(18)
	$ns^1$	$ns^2$	$ns^2np^1$	$ns^2np^2$	$ns^2np^3$	$ns^2np^4$	$ns^2np^5$	$ns^2np^6$
Period 2	• Li	• Be •	• B •	• C •	• N •	• O •	• F •	• Ne •
Period 3	• Na	• Mg •	• Al •	• Si •	• P •	• S •	• Cl •	• Ar •

Below the table, several Lewis dot drawings are shown: H, C, N, and O, each with its characteristic valence electron arrangement.

### Covalent Bond Numbers

(Neutral Atoms!)

one bond    H — F — Cl — Br — I —

two bonds    :O —

three bonds    —N—

four bonds    —C—

Linear    Trigonal Planar    Tetrahedral    Trigonal Pyramidal    Bent

**Molecular Models [Handout]**  
**molecular shape**

"electronic" = "VSEPR" shape includes the electron pairs (VSEPR: Electron Domain)

Symbol	Valence electrons	Number of Bonds	Types	Shape
C	4	4	4 single	tetrahedral
		3	3 single + 1 double	
		2	2 single + 2 double	
		1	1 single + 3 double	
H	1	1	1 single	linear
		2	1 double	
O	6	2	2 single	bent
		2	1 double + 1 single	
N	5	3	3 single	trigonal pyramidal
		3	2 single + 1 double	
		3	1 single + 2 double	
		3	1 triple	

<http://chemconnections.org/general/chem108/Lab/Modeling%20molecular%20structures.2020s.pdf>

Linear    Trigonal Planar    Tetrahedral    Trigonal Pyramidal    Bent

**Molecular Models [Handout]**  
**molecular shape**

"electronic" = "VSEPR" shape includes the electron pairs (VSEPR: Electron Domain)

Symbol	Valence electrons	Number of Bonds	Types	Shape
C	4	4	4 single	tetrahedral
		3	3 single + 1 double	
		2	2 single + 2 double	
		1	1 single + 3 double	
H	1	1	1 single	linear
		2	1 double	
O	6	2	2 single	bent
		2	1 double + 1 single	
N	5	3	3 single	trigonal pyramidal
		3	2 single + 1 double	
		3	1 single + 2 double	
		3	1 triple	

Linear = L  
Trigonal Planar = TPI  
Tetrahedral = T  
Trigonal Pyramidal = TPy  
Bent = B

**carbon-carbon bond lengths**  
Single longest length  
Double shorter length  
Triple shortest length

<http://chemconnections.org/general/chem108/Lab/Modeling%20molecular%20structures.2020s.pdf>

<http://molview.org>

### Lewis Structures ↔ Molecular Shapes

Chemical Formula	# Valence e- in Molecule	Lewis Structure	Name of VSEPR Arrangement (Geometry)	Name of Shape (Molecular Geometry)	Bond Angle (Approximate)	Polarity (Polar or Non-Polar)
H <sub>2</sub> O	6		Bent	Bent	104.5°	Polar
NH <sub>3</sub>	5		Trigonal Pyramidal	Trigonal Pyramidal	107°	Polar
CH <sub>4</sub>	4		Tetrahedral	Tetrahedral	109.5°	Non-Polar
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	6		Trigonal Planar	Trigonal Planar	120°	Non-Polar
HCN	4		Linear	Linear	180°	Polar
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	4		Linear	Linear	180°	Non-Polar
SO <sub>2</sub>	6		Bent	Bent	119°	Polar

**Molecular Modeling: Bonding & Lewis Structures**  
Computational Chemistry: Molecular Modeling Form

<http://chemconnections.org/general/chem108/Molecular%20Modeling%20form%202020.pdf>

<http://molview.org>

### Lewis Structures ↔ Molecular Shapes

Chemical Formula	# Valence e <sup>-</sup> s in Molecule	Lewis Structure	Name of VSEPR Arrangement (Electron)	Name of Shape (Molecular Geometry)	Bond (Polar or Non-Polar)	Molecule (Polar or Non-Polar)
H <sub>2</sub> O						Polar
NH <sub>3</sub>	8					Polar
CH <sub>4</sub>						
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>			Around each C	Around each C	C-H C-C	Non-Polar
HCN			Around C	Around C	H-C N	Polar
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>			Around each C	Around each C	C-H C-C	
SO <sub>2</sub>						Non-Polar

Molecular Modeling: Bonding & Lewis Structures  
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### Lewis Structures ↔ Molecular Shapes

► For simple Lewis structures:

1. Draw the individual atoms using dots to represent the valence electrons.
2. Put the atoms together so they share PAIRS of electrons to make complete octets.

► NH<sub>3</sub>, for example:

Eg. Ammonia:

VSEPR

Molecular

Lewis structure → Electron domain geometry (tetrahedral) → Molecular geometry (trigonal pyramidal)

<http://molview.org>

### Lewis Structures ↔ Molecular Shapes

Chemical Formula	# Valence e <sup>-</sup> s in Molecule	Lewis Structure	Name of VSEPR Arrangement (Electron)	Name of Shape (Molecular Geometry)	Bond (Polar or Non-Polar)	Molecule (Polar or Non-Polar)
H <sub>2</sub> O						Polar
NH <sub>3</sub>	8					Polar
CH <sub>4</sub>						
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>			Around each C	Around each C	C-H C-C	Non-Polar
HCN			Around C	Around C	H-C N	Polar
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>			Around each C	Around each C	C-H C-C	
SO <sub>2</sub>						Non-Polar

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### Molecular Geometry – Lewis Structure

Numbers of atoms or ("lone" / "free") pairs of electrons about the central atom from Lewis Structure

Four	Three	Two
Tetrahedral arrangement of electron pairs	Trigonal planar arrangement of electron pairs	Linear arrangement of electron pairs
No lone pair	Two lone pairs	No lone pairs
One lone pair	One lone pair	
Tetrahedral	Bent	Trigonal planar

unbonded e<sup>-</sup> = "free" lone pairs x 2

### Lewis Structures / Covalent Compounds

- Share valence electrons.
- 1 pair = 1 bond; maximum # of atom-atom bonds = 3.
- Octet rule ("duet" for hydrogen)
- Lewis structure examples:

**Lewis structures**

	18	24	12	24	10
Total e <sup>s</sup>	18	24	12	24	10
bonded	10	10	8	8	6
un-bonded	8	14	4	16	4

<http://chemconnections.org/general/movies/Lewis%20structures.html>

**CH<sub>4</sub>**

Click for total number of valence electrons.

4 + (4x1) = 8

Click again for skeleton.

Click again to subtract 2 electrons for each bond.

Click again to use final Lewis structure.

**CO<sub>2</sub>**

Click for total number of valence electrons.

4 + (2x6) = 16

Click again for skeleton.

Click again to subtract 2 electrons for each bond.

Click to distribute the remaining electrons.

<http://molview.org>

## Lewis Structures ↔ Molecular Shapes

Name? Ammonia

Chemical Formula	# Valence e <sup>-</sup> in Molecule	Lewis Structure	Name of VSEPR Arrangement	Name of Shape (Polar or Non-Polar)	Bond Angle (Polar or Non-Polar)	Molecule (Polar or Non-Polar)
H <sub>2</sub> O			<b>Compound</b>	<b>[N]-[N]</b>		
		<b>NH<sub>3</sub></b>		<b>3.0 - 2.1 = 0.9</b>		
NH <sub>3</sub>	8					Polar
CH <sub>4</sub>						
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>			Around each C	Around each C	C-H C-C	Non-Polar
HCN			Around C	Around C	H-C C-N	Polar
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>			Around each C	Around each C	C-H C-C	
SO <sub>2</sub>						Non-Polar

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<https://aelp.smartsparrow.com/v/ndmw2ybz/3nbxt95w>

## Opioid Crisis Intervention

# Electron & Molecular Geometry

Contents

1. HELPING JACK
2. IDENTIFY THE ELECTRON GEOMETRY AND MOLECULAR GEOMETRY OF A MOLECULE

START LESSON

VSEPR (Electronic) Geometry	Molecular Geometry	Bond Angle	# of lone pairs
Linear	Linear	180°	0
Trigonal Planar	Trigonal Planar	120°	0
Trigonal Planar	Bent	<120°	1
Tetrahedral	Tetrahedral	109.5°	0
Tetrahedral	Trigonal Pyramidal	<109.5°	1
Tetrahedral	Bent	<109.5°	2
Trigonal Bipyramidal	Trigonal Bipyramidal	120°, 90°	0
Trigonal Bipyramidal	Seesaw	<120°, <90°	1
Trigonal Bipyramidal	T-shape	<90°	2
Trigonal Bipyramidal	Linear	180°	3
Octahedral	Octahedral	90°	0
Octahedral	Square Pyramidal	<90°	1
Octahedral	Square Planar	90°	2

<http://molview.org>

## Lewis Structures ↔ Molecular Shapes

Name? Ammonia

Chemical Formula	# Valence e <sup>-</sup> in Molecule	Lewis Structure	Name of VSEPR Arrangement	Name of Shape (Polar or Non-Polar)	Bond Angle (Polar or Non-Polar)	Molecule (Polar or Non-Polar)
H <sub>2</sub> O			<b>Compound</b>	<b>[N]-[N]</b>		
		<b>NH<sub>3</sub></b>		<b>3.0 - 2.1 = 0.9</b>		
NH <sub>3</sub>	8					Polar
CH <sub>4</sub>						
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>			Around each C	Around each C	C-H C-C	Non-Polar
HCN			Around C	Around C	H-C C-N	Polar
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>			Around each C	Around each C	C-H C-C	
SO <sub>2</sub>						Non-Polar

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polar molecule overall

<http://molview.org>

## Molecular Shapes ↔ Lewis Structures

### MolView: Visual On-line Molecular Modeling

Ammonia

Bonding, Lewis Structures, Molecular Modeling:  
Computational Experiments

<http://chemconnections.org/general/chem108/Molecular%20Modeling%20form%202020.pdf>

## Polarity & Modeling

Polarity: Molview (<http://molview.org>) Imol

Color coded electron density distribution: red-highest, blue lowest, green balanced  
The more distinct the red -blue colors means the more polar the molecule.



