

# Molecular Modeling Computational Chemistry

<http://molview.org>

Shapes → Lewis Structures

Covalent Bonds:

Lewis Structures, Molecular  
Shapes

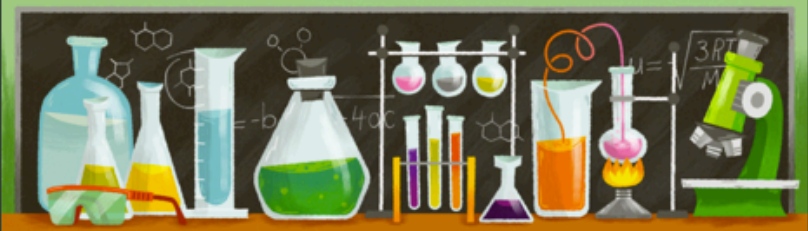
Dr. Ron Rusay



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

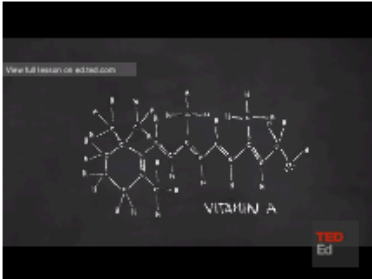
# Shapes of Molecules



*What is the Shape of a Molecule?*

View the video and complete the Guiding Questions that follow.

\* Required



View full lesson on ed.ted.com

NAME: Last, First \*

DVC id \*

View: What is the shape of a molecule?

George Zaidan and Charles Morton

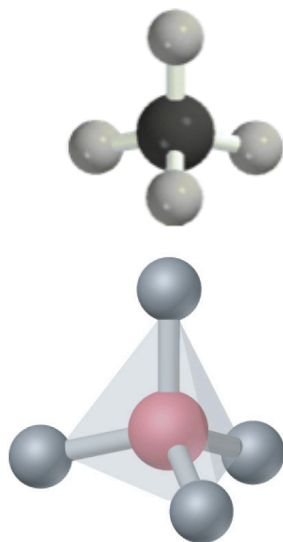
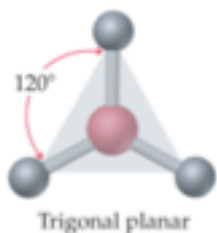
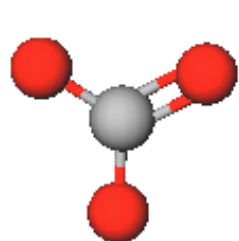
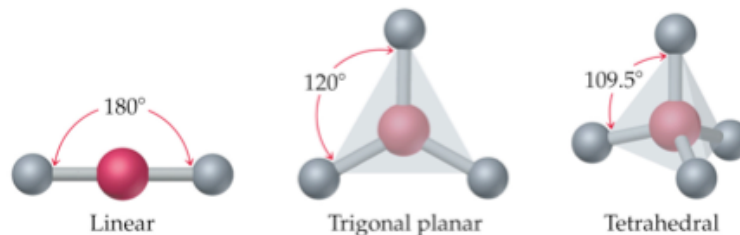


<http://chemconnections.org/general/chem108/Molecular%252520Shapes-Guide.html>

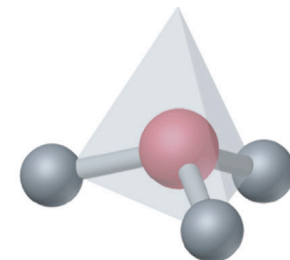
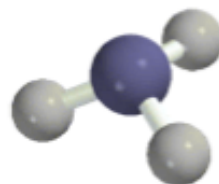
# Molecular Shapes

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

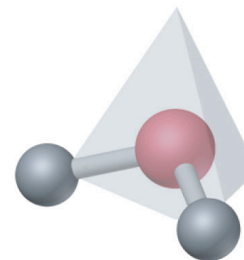
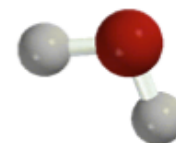
- Fundamental repeating shapes found in every biological and synthetically made organic molecule



Tetrahedral



Trigonal pyramidal

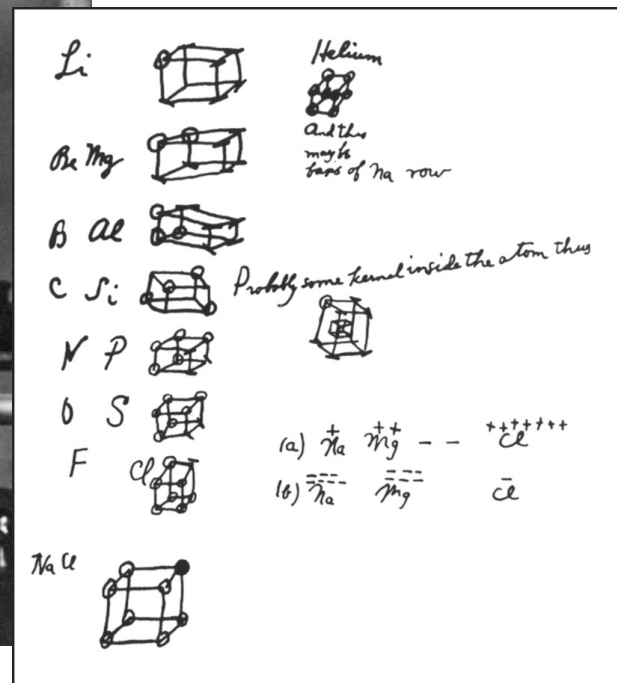
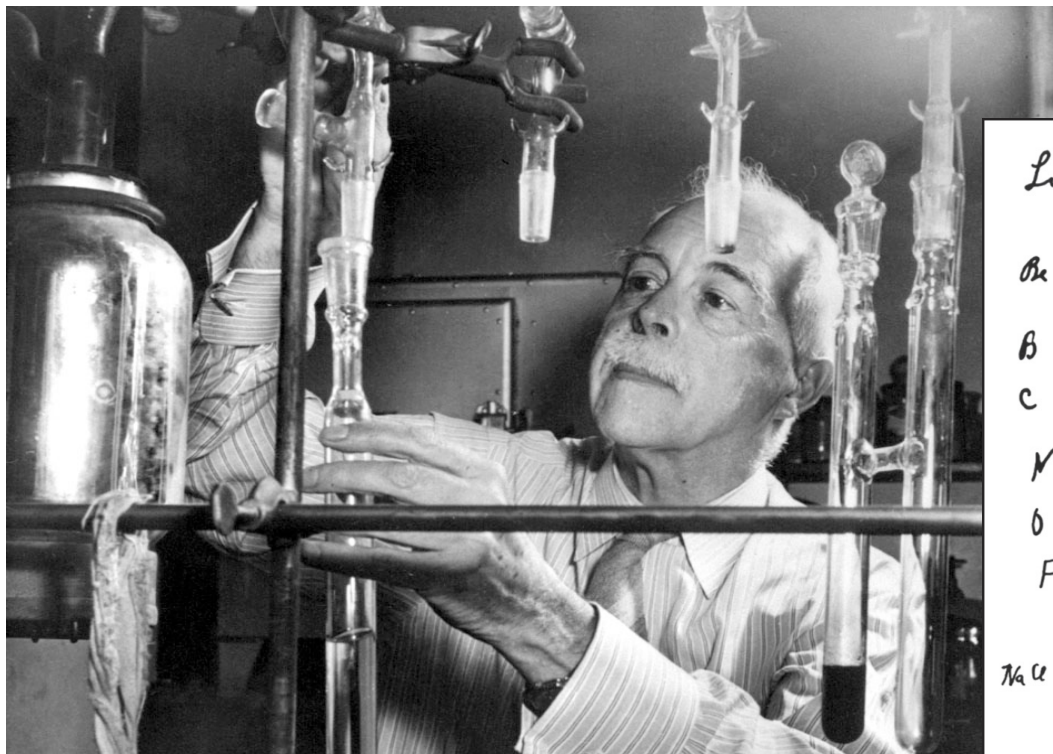


Bent

C = black  
H = gray  
N = blue  
O = red

pink = generic atom

# Professor Gilbert Newton Lewis (circa 1940)

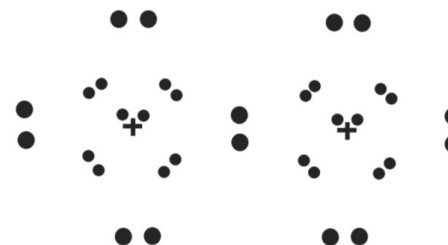


## G.N. Lewis

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.



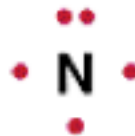
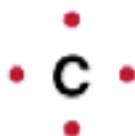
Notes from Lewis' s notebook and his "Lewis" structure.

# Valence Electrons – Lewis Dot Drawings

A Groups-Periods 2 & 3

	1A(1)	2A(2)
	$ns^1$	$ns^2$
Period 2	• Li	• Be •
Period 3	• Na	• Mg •

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



# Covalent Bond Numbers

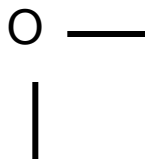
(Neutral Atoms!)



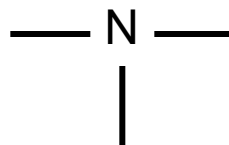
one bond



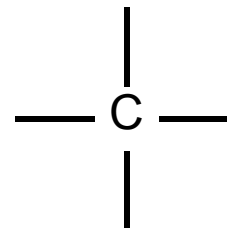
two bonds

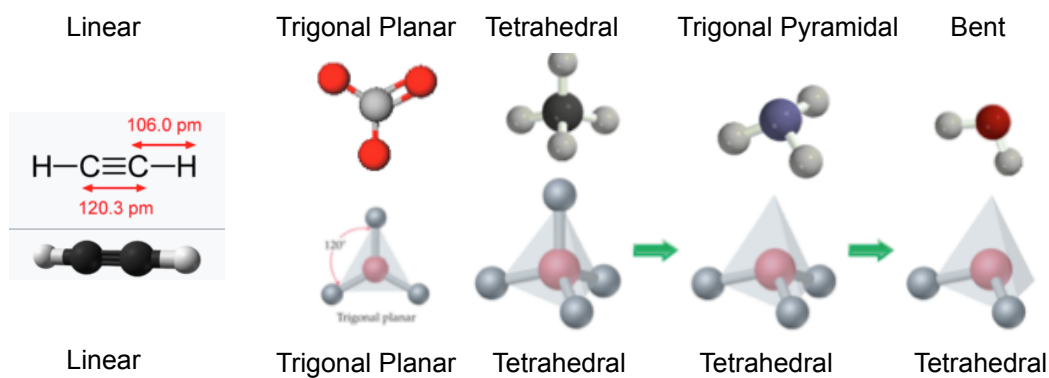


three bonds



four bonds





**molecular shape**

**electronic shape  
(VSEPR: Electron Domain)**

Symbol	Valence electrons	Number of Bonds	Types	Shape	
				electronic	molecular
C	4	4	4 single		
		4	2 single + 1 double		
		4	1 single + 1 triple		
O	6	2	1 double		
		2	2 single		
N	5	3	3 single		
		3	1 single + 1 double		
		3	1 triple		

## (Collaborative)

Chem 108 / Dr. Rusay

Names: \_\_\_\_\_

### Molecular Modeling Report Form

*These pages replace the Molecular Model Lab, pp. 97-103, of the Chemistry 108 Experiments Lab Manual. Complete the following modeling related exercises and include the names of all group members, who contributed to the work, on the form.*

The first column lists formulas for a number of compounds. The bonding type is to be determined for these compounds using differences in their respective electronegativity values (refer to the in class information). The second column is for the electronegativity difference, the absolute value of the difference in electronegativity between the 2 different atoms in the compound,  $|EN_2 - EN_1|$ .

The third column is for the average electronegativity of the two atoms,  $(EN_1 + EN_2)/2$ .

Compound	$ EN_1 - EN_2 $	$\frac{EN_1 + EN_2}{2}$	Bonding Type
HF	$4.0 - 2.1 = 1.9$	3.0	polar covalent
HCl			
HBr			
HI			
CsF			
NaF			
CaO			
BaO			
NH <sub>3</sub>			
CH <sub>4</sub>			
CCl <sub>4</sub>			
H <sub>2</sub> O			
N <sub>2</sub> O			
SO <sub>2</sub>			
H <sub>2</sub>			
O <sub>2</sub>			



# Molecular Shapes → Lewis Structures

Report Form – Molecular Models

Chemical Formula	# Valence e's in Molecule	Lewis Structure	Name of VSEPR Arrangement (Geometry)	Name of Shape (Molecular Geometry)	Bond (Polar or Non-Polar)	Molecule (Polar or Non-Polar)	3 Dimensional Drawing	Resonance (Yes or No)
H <sub>2</sub> O		<pre>       O      / \     H   H           </pre>				Polar		No
NH <sub>3</sub>		<pre>       H   H        \ /         N        /        H           </pre>				Polar		No
CH <sub>4</sub>		<pre>       H   H        \ /         C        / \       H   H           </pre>						No
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>		<pre>       H   C   C   H        \ /   \ /         C     C        / \   / \       H   H H   H           </pre>	Around each C	Around each C	C-H C-C	Non-Polar		No
HCN		<pre>       H   C   N        \ /   \         C     C        / \   / \       H   H H   H           </pre>	Around C	Around C	H-C C-N	Polar		No
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>		<pre>       H   C   C   H        \ /   \ /         C     C        / \   / \       H   H H   H           </pre>	Around each C	Around each C	C-H C-C			No
SO <sub>2</sub>		<pre>       O   S   O        \ /   \         S     S        / \   / \       H   H H   H           </pre>				Non-Polar		Yes

Name?  
Ammonia

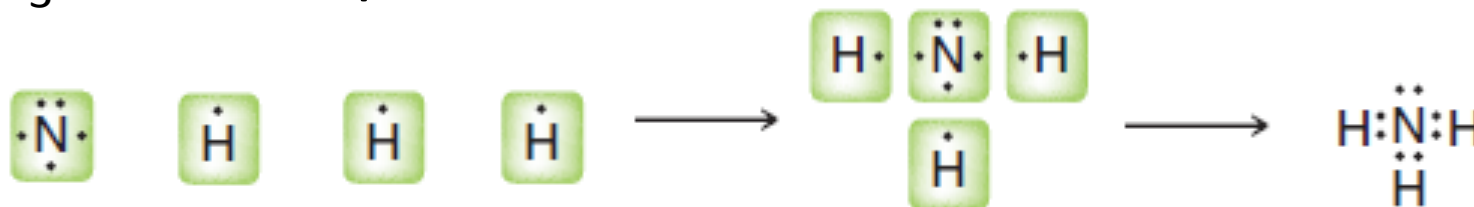
Molecular Modeling: Bonding & Lewis Structures  
Computational Chemistry: Molecular Modeling Report Form

# Lewis Structures $\longleftrightarrow$ Molecular Shapes

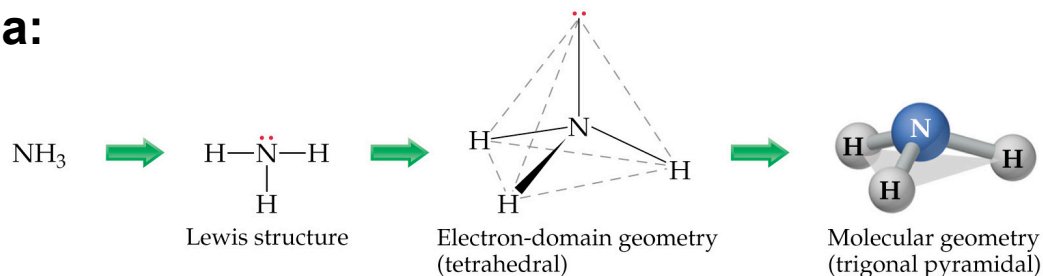
► For simple Lewis structures:

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.

►  $\text{NH}_3$ , for example:



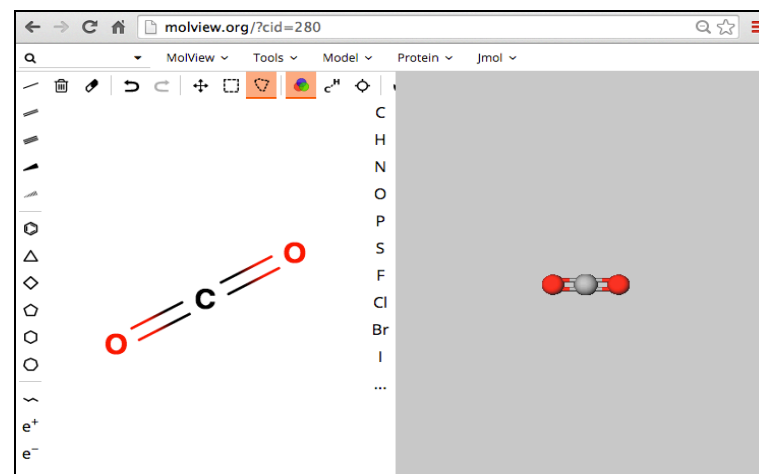
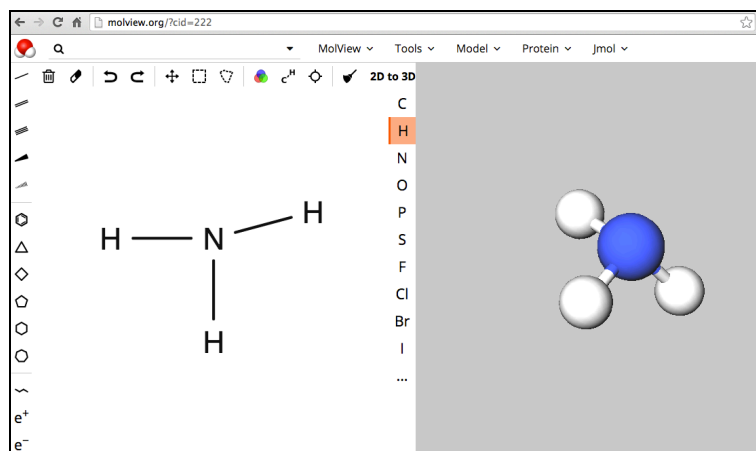
**Eg. Ammonia:**



<http://molview.org>

# Molecular Shapes $\longleftrightarrow$ Lewis Structures

## MolView: Visual On-line Molecular Modeling



Bonding, Lewis Structures, Molecular Modeling:  
Computational Experiments

<http://molview.org>

# Molecular Shapes → Lewis Structures

Chemical Formula	# Valence e's in Molecule	Lewis Structure	Name of VSEPR Arrangement (Geometry)	Name of Shape (Molecular Geometry)	Bond (Polar or Non-Polar)	Molecule (Polar or Non-Polar)	3 Dimensional Drawing	Resonance (Yes or No)
N <sub>2</sub>		N      N						No
Ammonium (NH <sub>4</sub> ) <sup>+</sup>		H      H N H      H				Polyatomic Ion		No
PBr <sub>3</sub>		Br P Br				Polar		No
(NO <sub>2</sub> ) <sup>-</sup>		O N    O				Polyatomic Ion		Yes
(CO <sub>3</sub> ) <sup>2-</sup>		O C    O O				Polyatomic Ion		Yes
CH <sub>2</sub> O		O C H      H						No

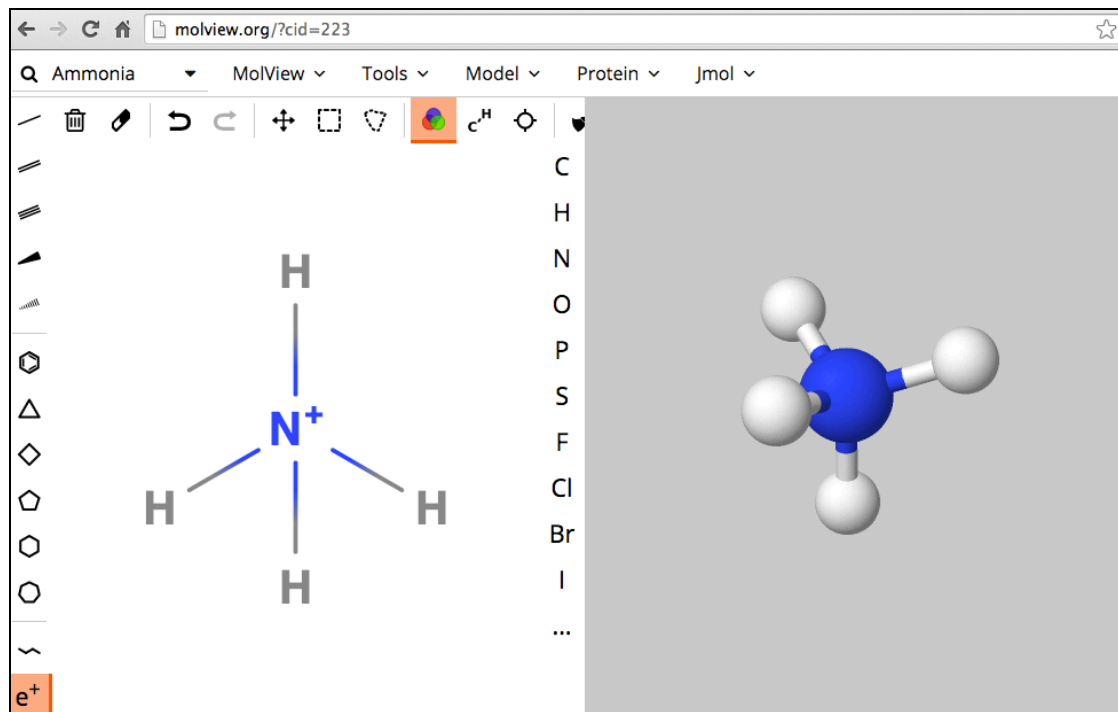
Molecular Modeling: Bonding & Lewis Structures  
 Computational Chemistry: Molecular Modeling Report Form

<http://molview.org>

# Molecular Shapes → Lewis Structures

## MolView: Visual On-line Molecular Modeling

*Ammonium*



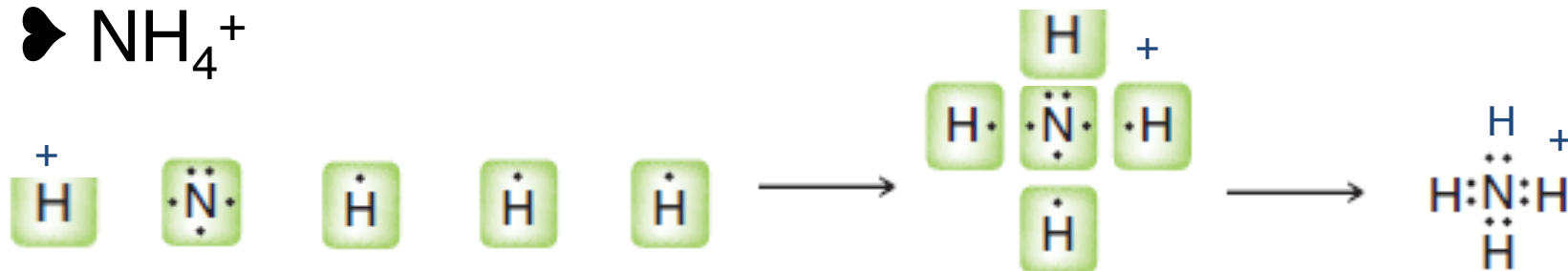
Molecular Modeling: Bonding & Lewis Structures  
Computational Chemistry: Molecular Modeling Report Form

# Lewis Structures → Molecular Shapes

► For simple Lewis structures:



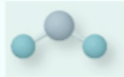






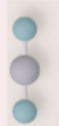
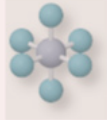


1. Draw the individual atoms using dots to represent the valence electrons.
2. Put the atoms together so they share PAIRS of electrons to make complete octets.

►  $\text{NH}_4^+$



*Ammonium*



	<u>Orbital (Electronic) Geometry</u>	<u>Molecular Geometry</u>	<u>Bond Angle</u>	<u># of lone pairs</u>
<b>Important in Organic Compounds</b>	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
<b>See again in Chem 120 and possibly in Chem 109</b>	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://chemconnections.org/general/movies/Lewis%20structures.html>

← → ↻ 🏠 [chemconnections.org/general/movies/Lewis%20structures.html](http://chemconnections.org/general/movies/Lewis%20structures.html)

### CH<sub>4</sub>

Click for total number of valence electrons.	$4 + (4 \times 1) = 8$ Click again for skeleton.	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\   \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\   \\ \text{H} \end{array}$ Click again to subtract 2 electrons for each bond.	$4 \times 2 = 8$ 8 electrons used in bonds. $8 - 8 = 0$ remaining to distribute. Click again to see final Lewis structure.	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\   \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\   \\ \text{H} \end{array}$ CH <sub>4</sub>
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### CO<sub>2</sub>

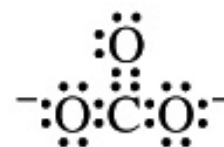
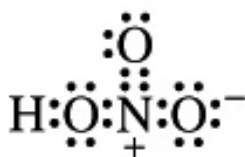
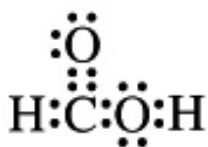
Click for total number of valence electrons.	$4 + (2 \times 6) = 16$ Click again for skeleton.	$\text{O}-\text{C}-\text{O}$ Click again to subtract 2 electrons for each bond.	$2 \times 2 = 4$ 4 electrons used in bonds. $16 - 4 = 12$ remaining to distribute. Click to distribute the remaining electrons.	$\begin{array}{c} \text{:}\ddot{\text{O}}-\text{C}-\ddot{\text{O}}\text{:} \end{array}$ Click to complete carbon's octet by formation of double bonds.	$\text{:}\ddot{\text{O}}=\text{C}=\ddot{\text{O}}\text{:}$ CO <sub>2</sub>
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# 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



Notice the charges:

In one case they balance, can you name the compound?

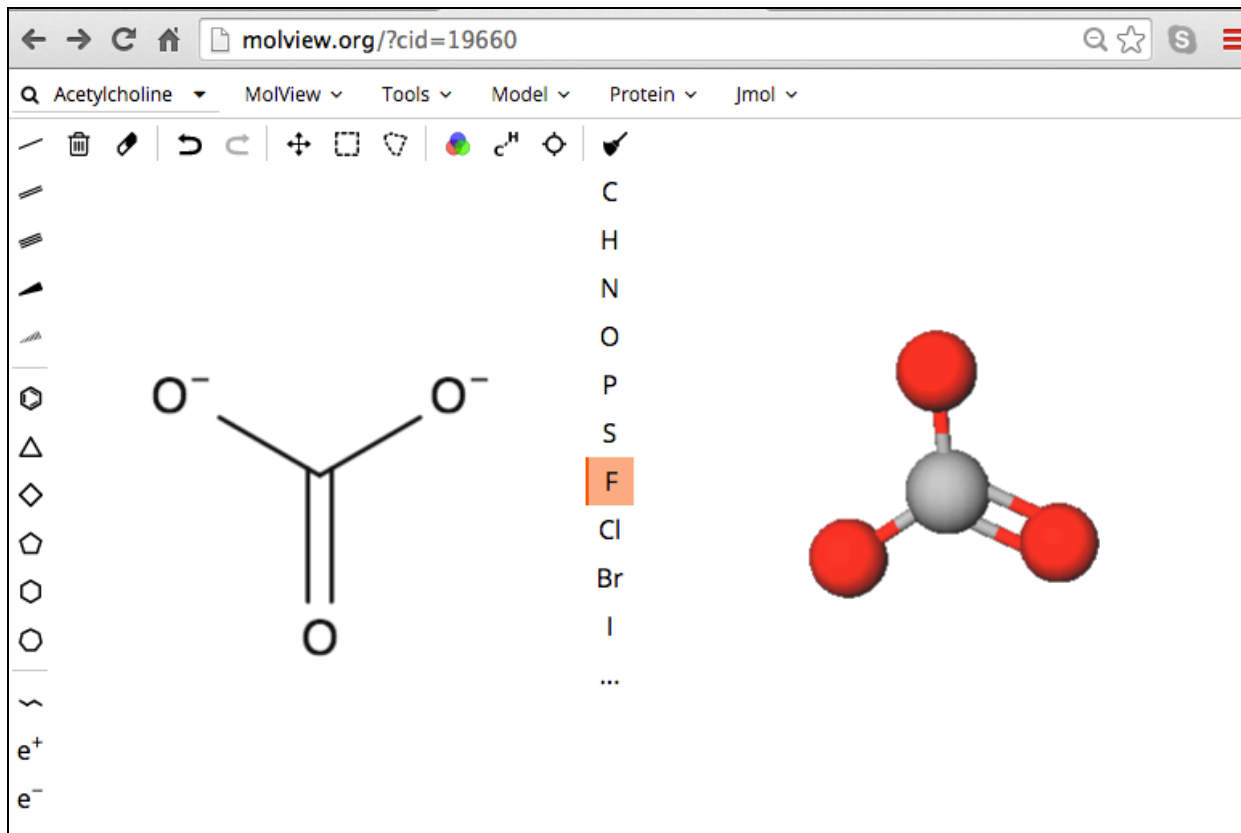
In the other they do not.

It has a “Formal” charge. Can you name the polyatomic ion?

<http://molview.org>

# Molecular Shapes $\longleftrightarrow$ Lewis Structures

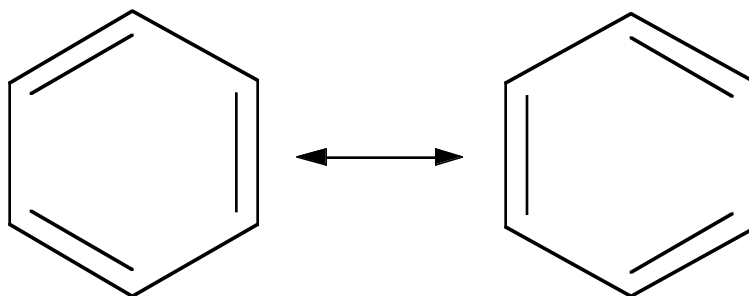
## MolView: Polyatomic Ions



Bonding, Lewis Structures, Molecular Modeling:

# Resonance

- Occurs when more than one valid Lewis structure can be written for a particular molecule. [Adjacent free electrons, double or triple bonds.]



- These are **resonance structures**. The actual structure is an average of all of the resonance structures.