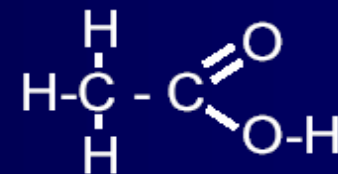
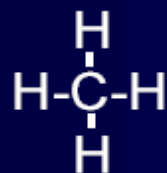




STRUTTURE DI LEWIS DI ALCUNE MOLECOLE

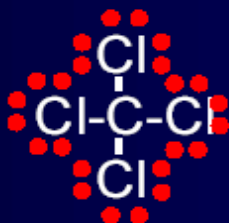


CH₄ Metano



C₂H₄O₂ Acido Acetico

**CCl₄ Tetracloruro
di Carbonio**



CO Monossido di Carbonio

Cl₂ Cloro



H₂O Acqua



STRUTTURE DI LEWIS

- Violazione regola ottetto:
 - BF_3 : difetto di elettroni
 - PCl_5 : eccesso di elettroni
- Carica formale (CF) per decidere tra più strutture di Lewis possibili: N_2O

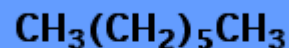
$$\text{CF} = V - (\text{S} + \frac{1}{2} \text{L})$$



FORMA DELLE MOLECOLE

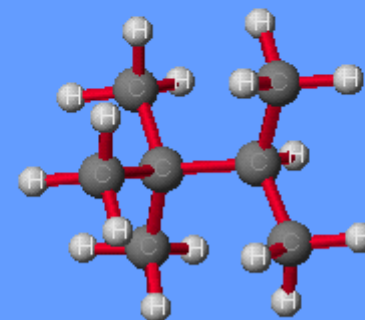
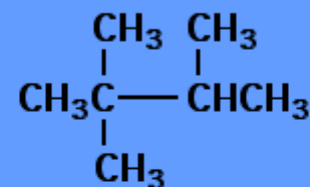
- Che forma hanno le molecole?
- Perché ci interessa questo aspetto?

N.O. = 0



n-eptano C_7H_{16}

N.O. = 100



2,2,3 trimetil-butano

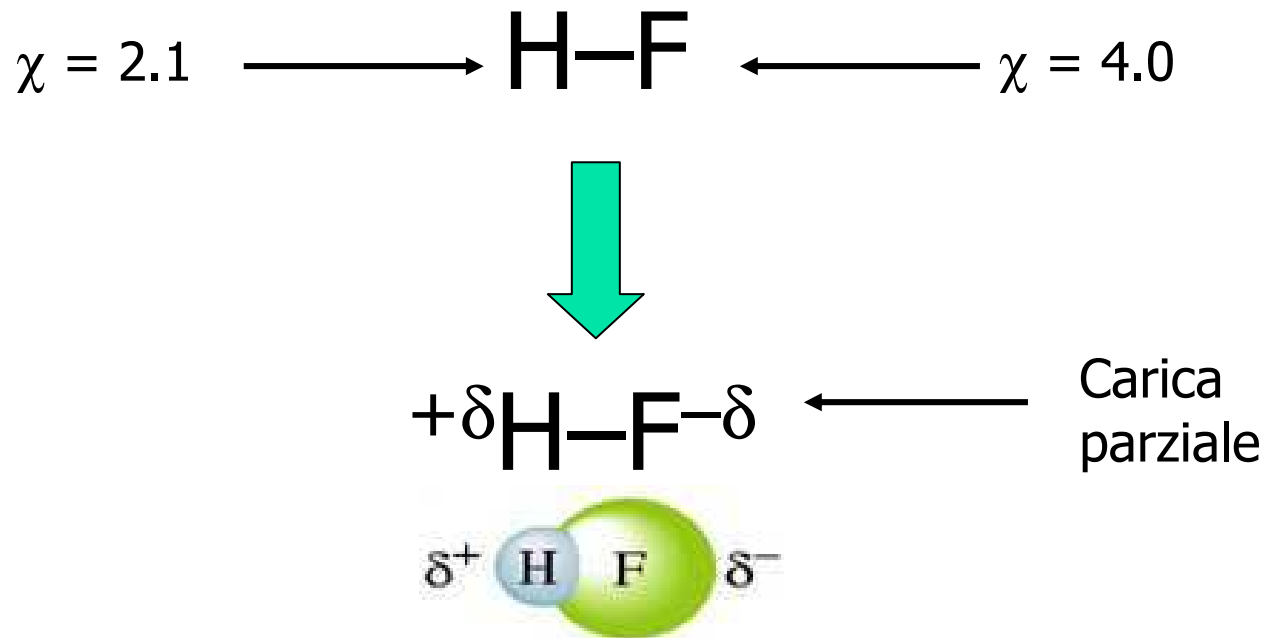




POLARITA' DEL LEGAME COVALENTE



- Aspetto di interesse: polarità delle molecole
- **Carica parziale:**



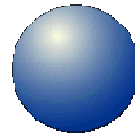


FORMA DELLE MOLECOLE



- Forma di alcune comuni molecole

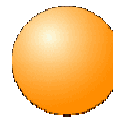
oxygen



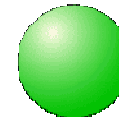
hydrogen



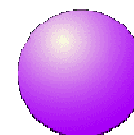
carbon



nitrogen



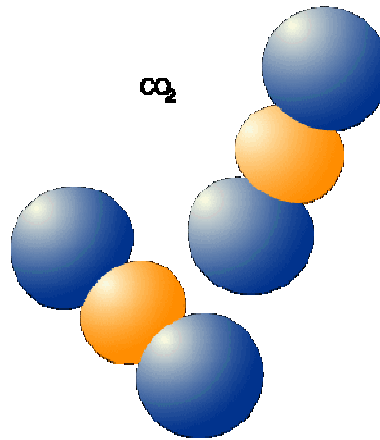
chlorine



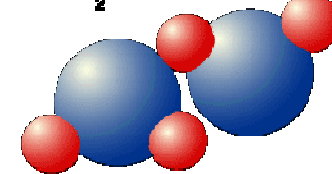
fluoride



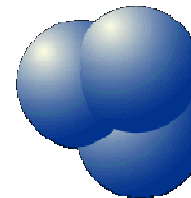
CO_2



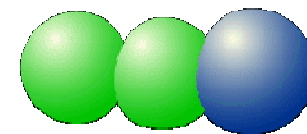
H_2O



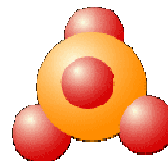
O_3 ozone



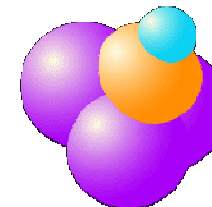
N_2O nitrous oxide



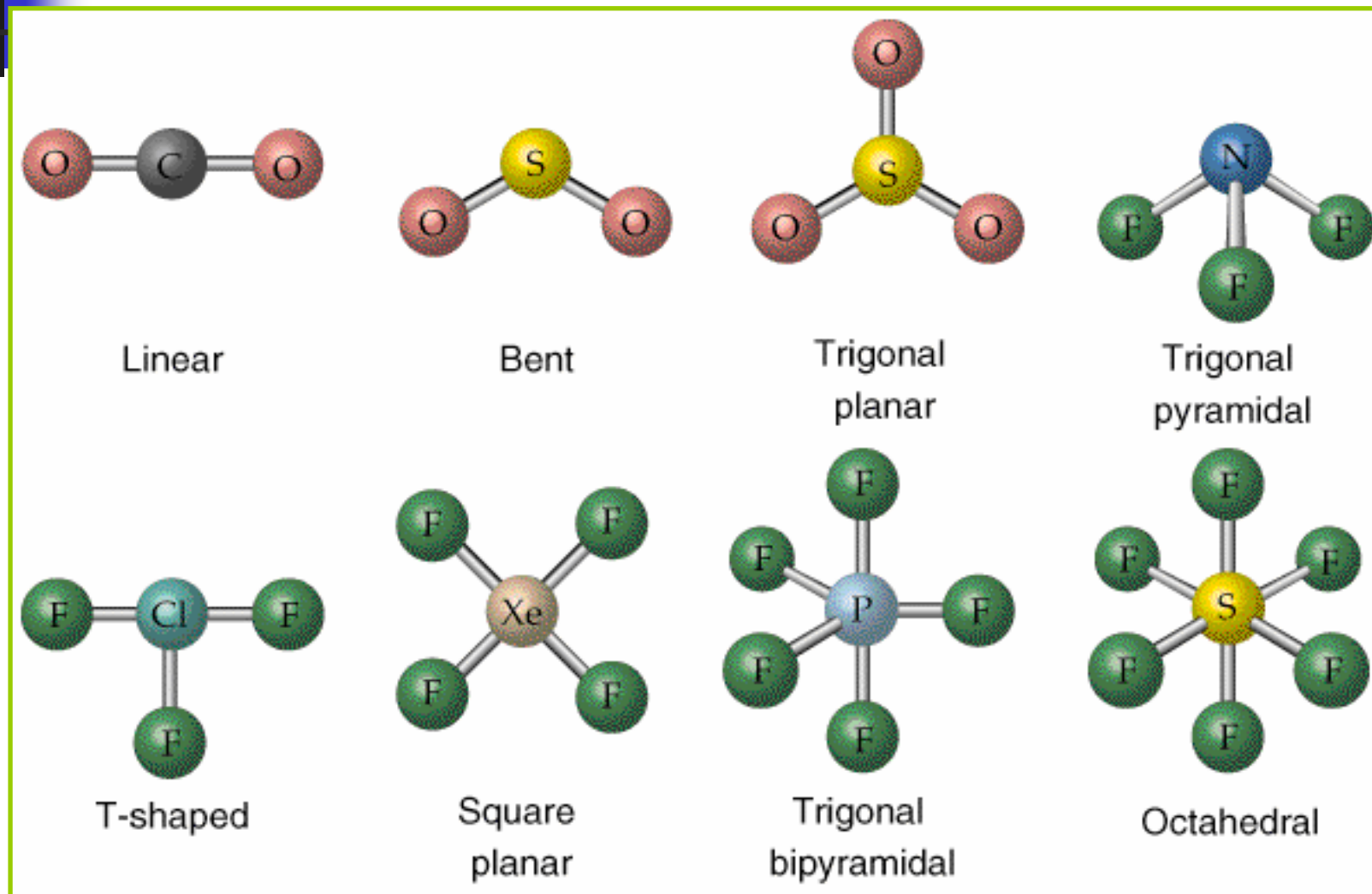
CH_4 methane



CFC chloroflouro carbon



GEOMETRIE DI ALCUNE MOLECOLE





TEORIA VSEPR

- Valence **S**hell **E**lectron **P**air **R**epulsion.
- Repulsione delle coppie di elettroni di valenza (sia le coppie di legame che quelle solitarie).
- La geometria della molecola sarà tale da minimizzare tale repulsione.

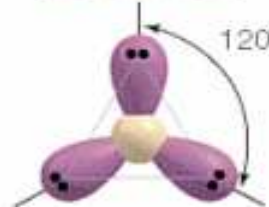
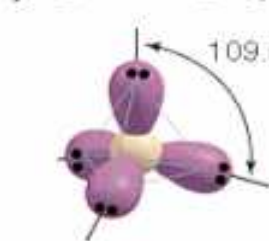


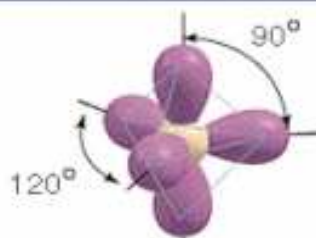
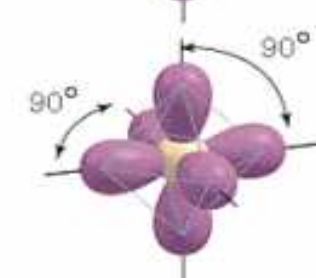
COME PREDIRE LA GEOMETRIA

- Coppie di elettroni di legame (**domini di legame**) e coppie solitarie (**domini di non legame**).
- Si definisce la geometria 3D di tutte le coppie di elettroni (di legame e solitarie).
- La geometria che minimizza la repulsione dipende dal numero delle coppie da disporre.

MINIMIZZAZIONE DELLA REPULSIONE



Number of Electron Pairs	Arrangement of Electron Pairs	Electron-Pair Geometry	Predicted Bond Angles
2		Linear	180°
3		Trigonal planar	120°
4		Tetrahedral	109.5°

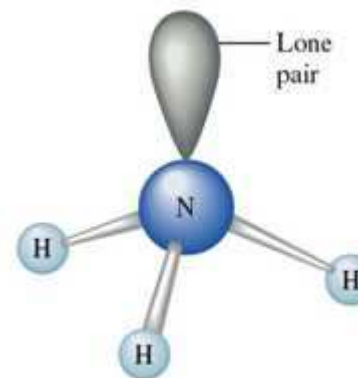
Number of Electron Pairs	Arrangement of Electron Pairs	Electron-Pair Geometry	Predicted Bond Angles
5		Trigonal bipyramidal	120° 90°
6		Octahedral	90° 180°



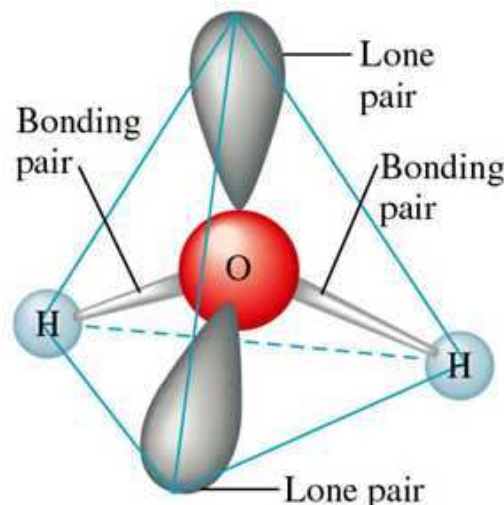
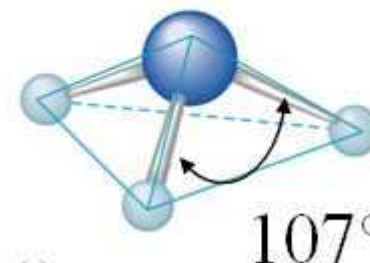
EFFETTO DEI DOMINI DI NON LEGAME



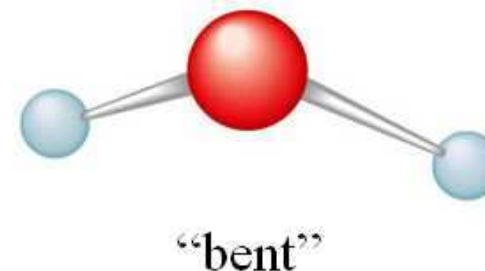
- I domini di non legame (su 1 atomo) più estesi dei domini di legame (su 2 atomi).
- Casi con 4 coppie (tra legame e non legame) → la maggiore estensione spaziale dei domini di non legame provoca una distorsione degli angoli di legame.



Tipo: AX_3E



Tipo: AX_2E_2



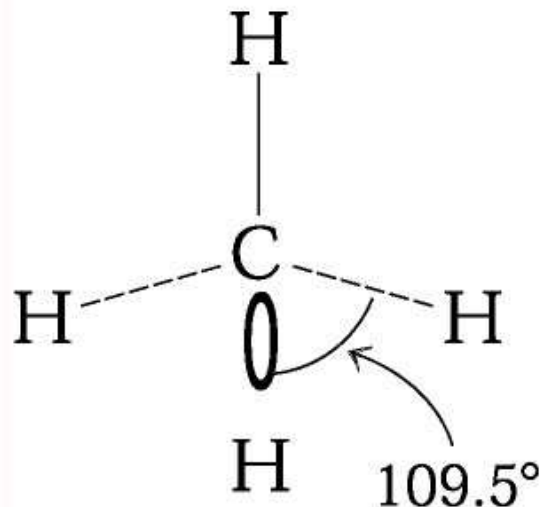


EFFETTO DEI DOMINI DI NON LEGAME

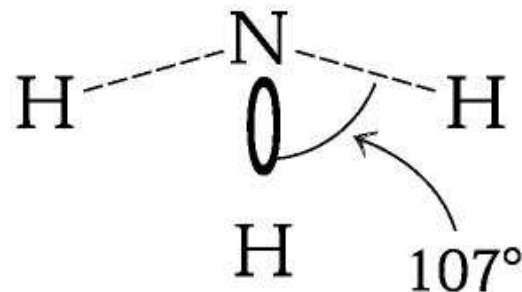


- Come si modificano gli angoli di legame

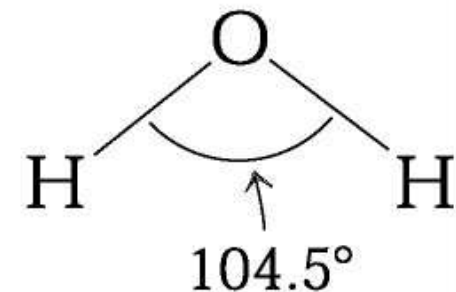
Methane



Ammonia



Water

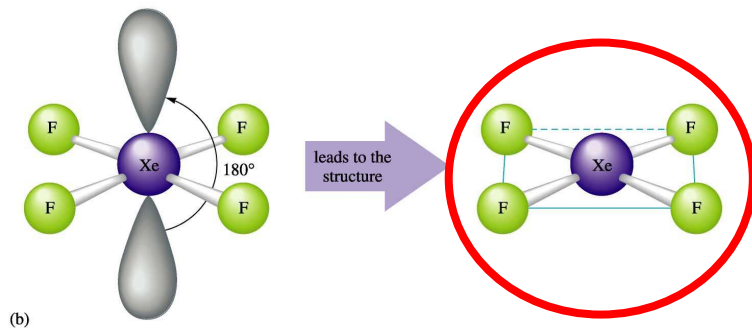
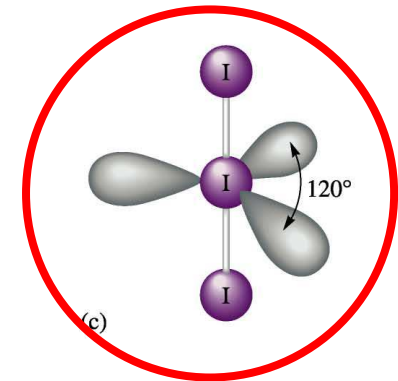
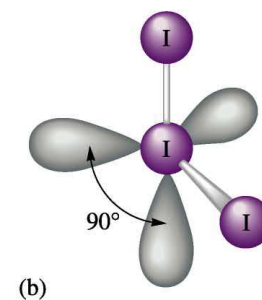
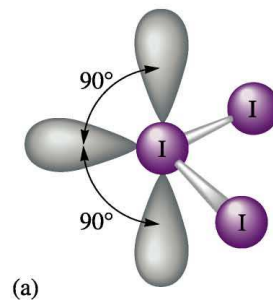
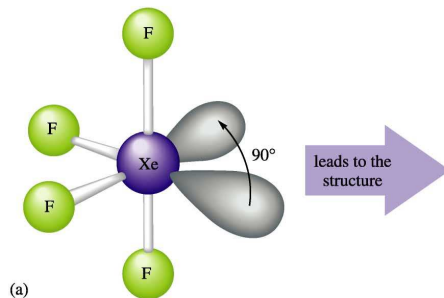




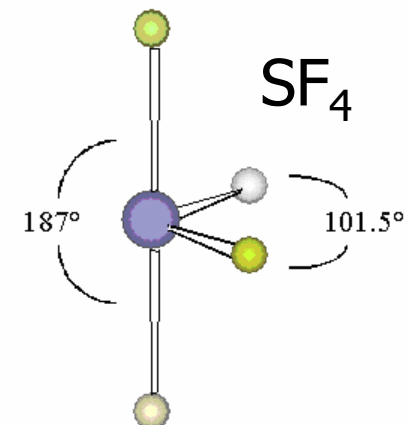
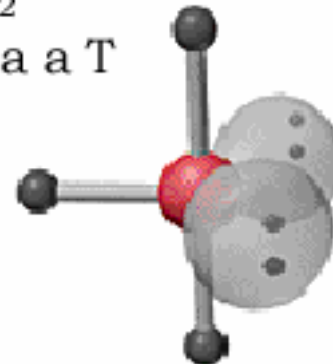
EFFETTO DEI DOMINI DI NON LEGAME



- Casi con più di 4 coppie (tra legame e non legame) → coppie solitarie max forza repulsiva.



AX₃E₂
Forma a T
ClF₃





OTTETTO ESPANSO

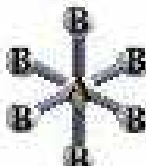
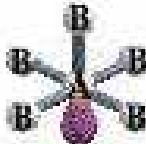
ELECTRON-PAIR GEOMETRIES AND MOLECULAR SHAPES FOR MOLECULES WITH FIVE AND SIX ELECTRON PAIRS ABOUT THE CENTRAL ATOM

Number of Electron Pairs	Electron-Pair Geometry	Bonding Pairs	Nonbonding Pairs	Molecular Geometry	Example
5 pairs	 Trigonal bipyramidal	5	0	 Trigonal bipyramidal	PCl_5
		4	1	 Seesaw	SF_4
		3	2	 T-shaped	ClF_3
		2	3	 Linear	XeF_2

OTTETTO ESPANSO



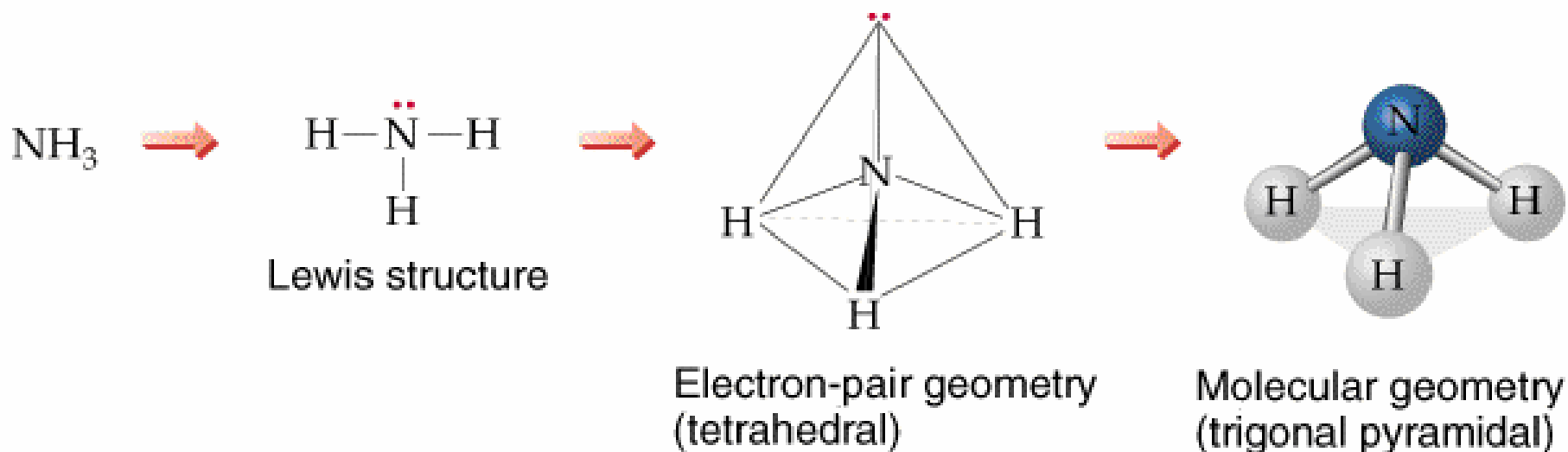
ELECTRON-PAIR GEOMETRIES AND MOLECULAR SHAPES FOR MOLECULES WITH FIVE AND SIX ELECTRON PAIRS ABOUT THE CENTRAL ATOM

Number of Electron Pairs	Electron-Pair Geometry	Bonding Pairs	Nonbonding Pairs	Molecular Geometry	Example
6 pairs	 Octahedral	6	0	 Octahedral	SF_6
		5	1	 Square pyramidal	BrF_5
		4	2	 Square planar	XeF_4



APPLICAZIONE DELLA VSEPR

- Applicazione all' ammoniaca (NH_3).

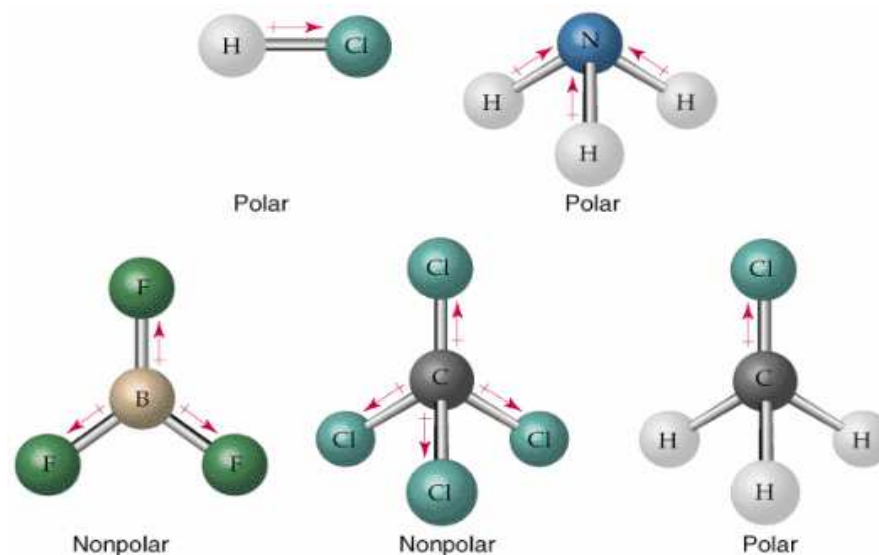
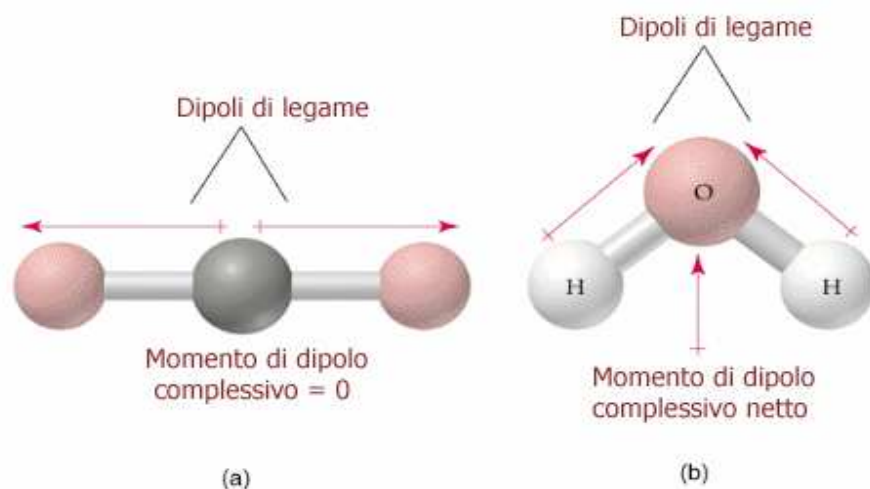




POLARITÀ DELLE MOLECOLE

Polarità del legame covalente

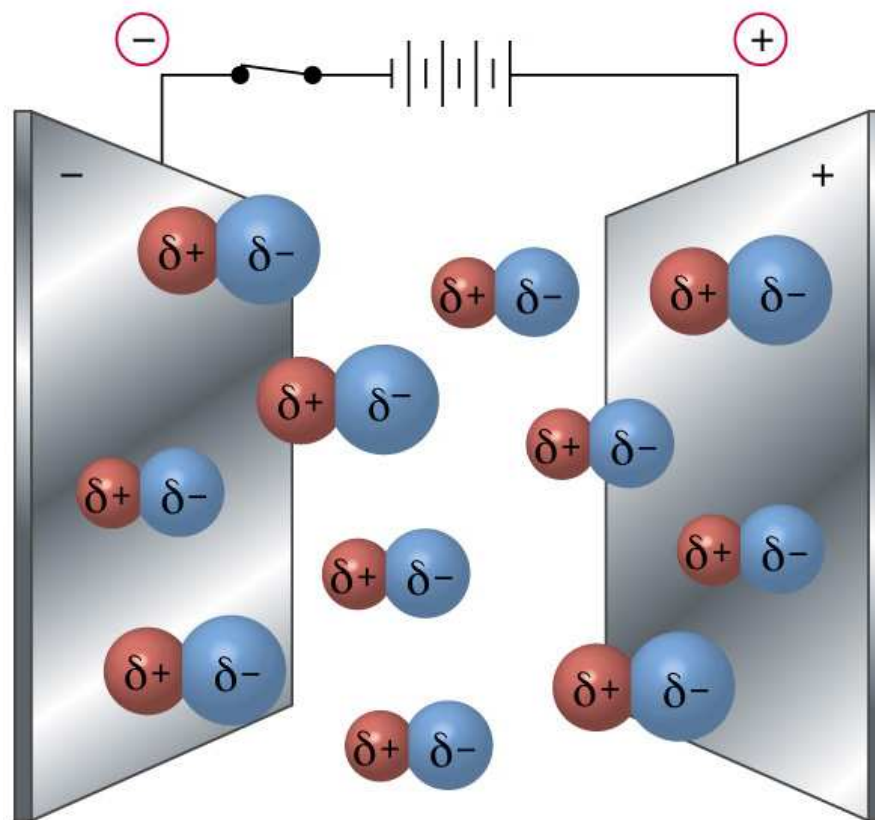
Geometria della molecola





POLARITÀ DELLE MOLECOLE

Comportamento elettrico delle molecole polari



(b)



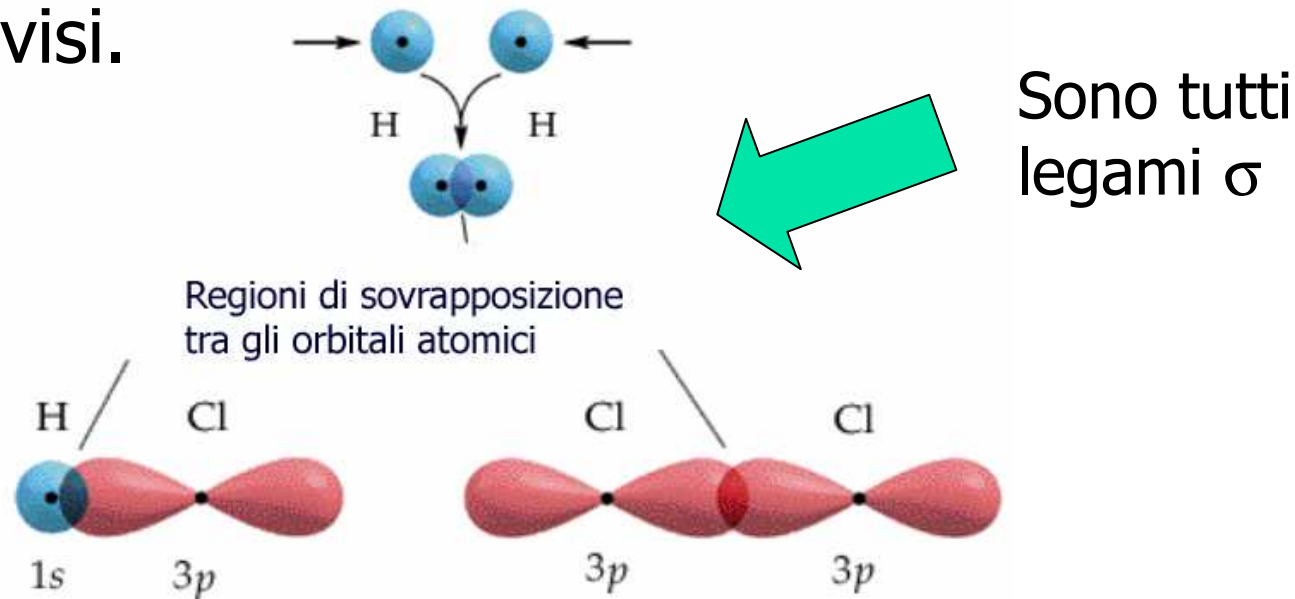
LEGAME COVALENTE

- Come si accordano i concetti di coppie di elettroni localizzati con il concetto di orbitale atomico (elettroni delocalizzati)?
- Come è possibile calcolare gli angoli di legame misurati sperimentalmente?
- come si spiega l'esistenza di molecole come B_2H_6 ?
- Perché l' O_2 è paramagnetico?



LEGAME COVALENTE

- Teoria del legame di valenza
- Formazione di legame covalente tra due atomi → sovrapposizione degli orbitali atomici a costituire l'orbitale di legame che ospita i due elettroni condivisi.

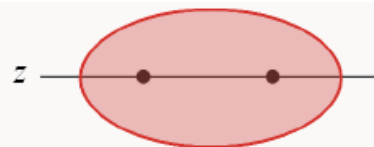




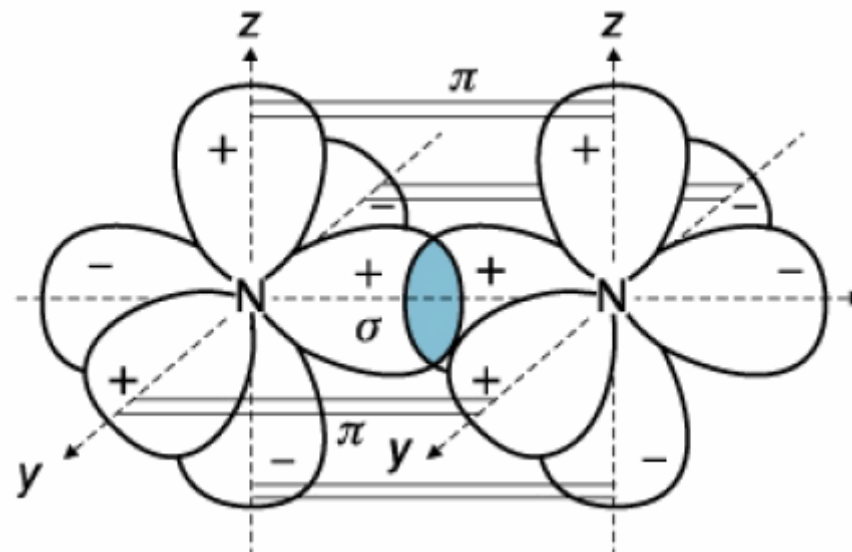
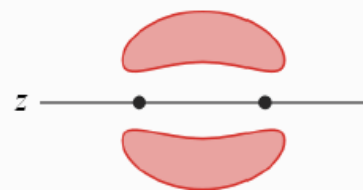
LEGAME COVALENTE

■ Legami σ e legami π

Rappresentazione della densità elettronica nel legame σ



Rappresentazione della densità elettronica nel legame π

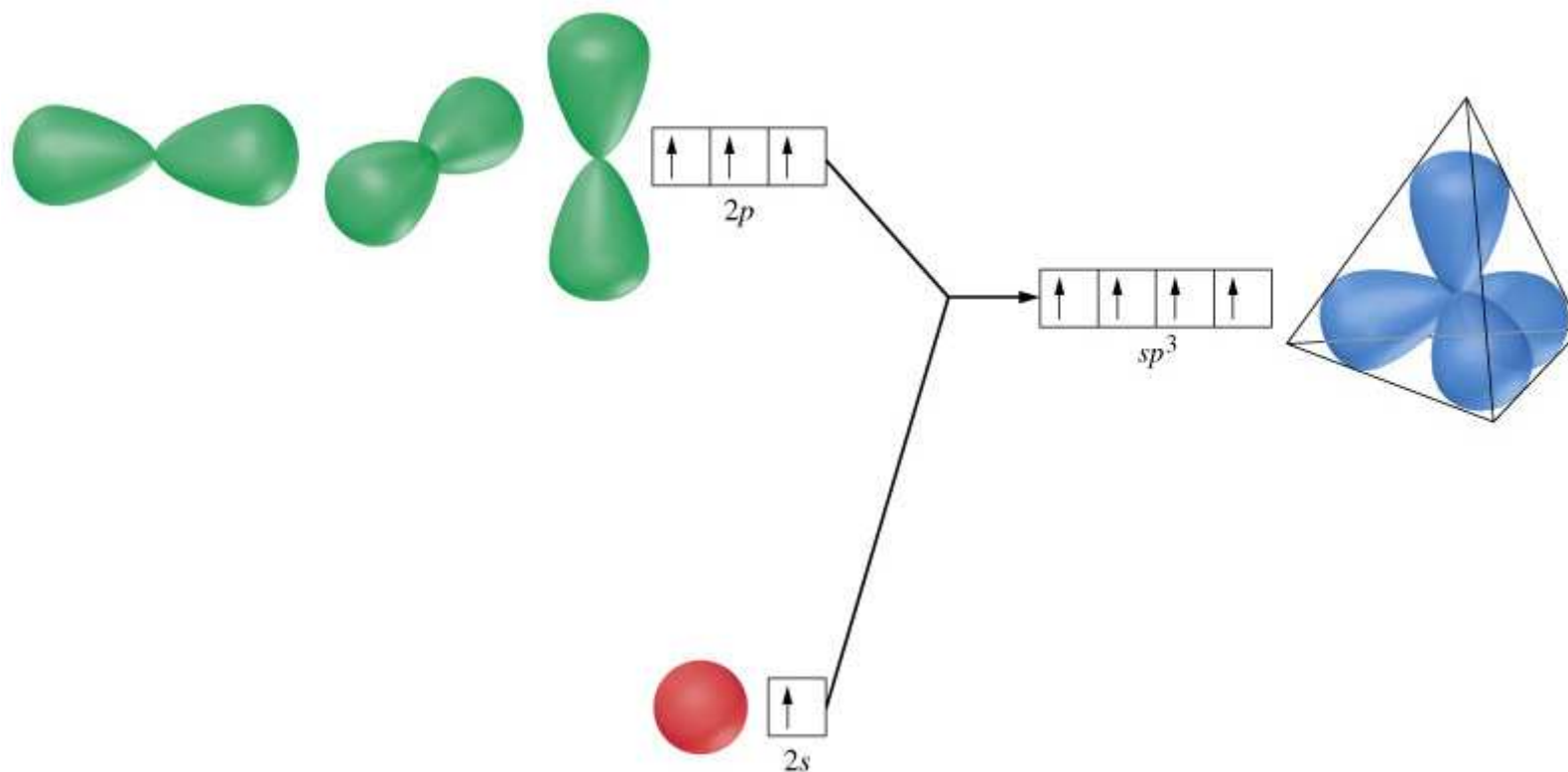


Molecola di azoto N_2 con 1 legame σ e 2 legami π

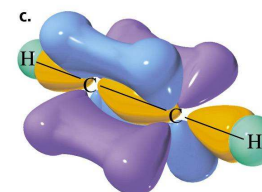
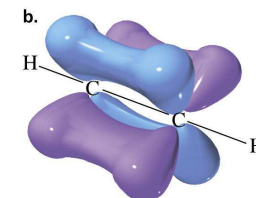
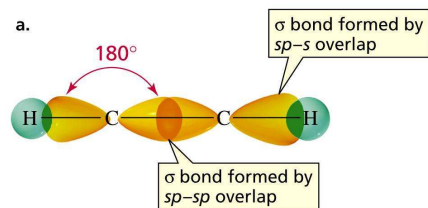
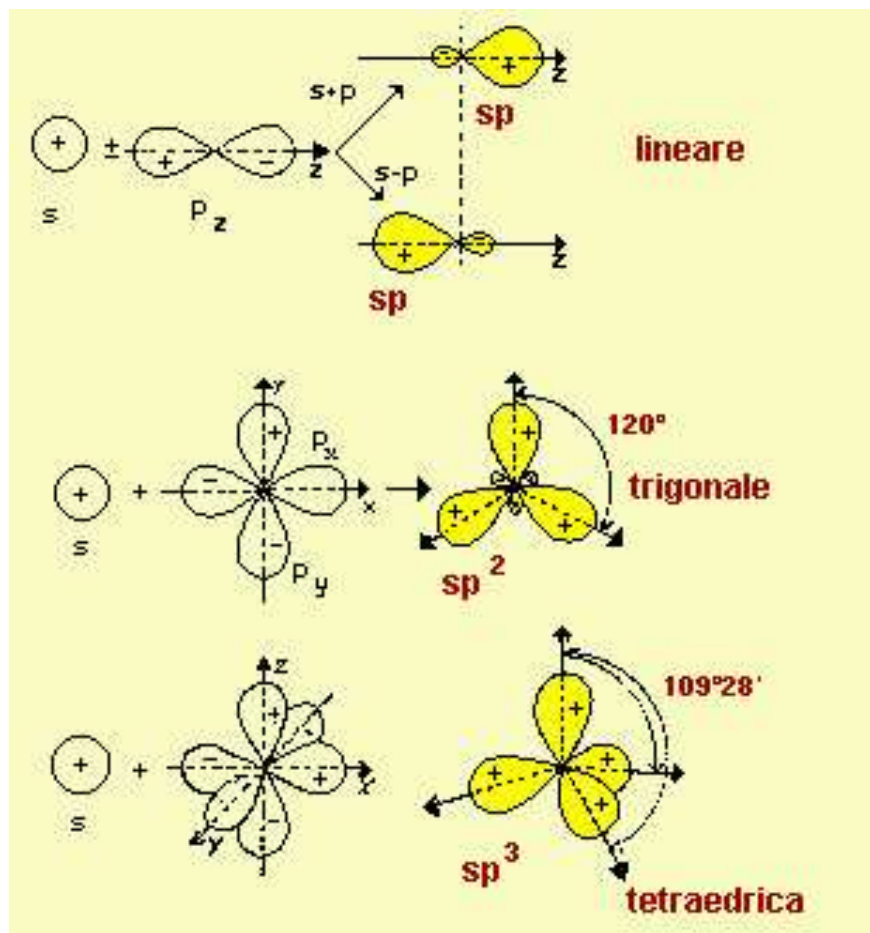


LEGAME COVALENTE

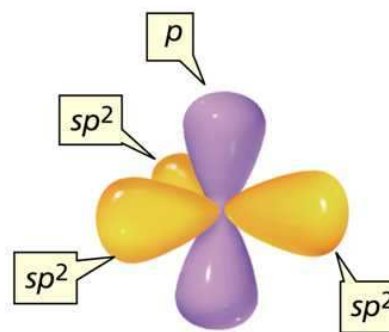
- Ibridizzazione degli orbitali atomici
- L'orbitale s si "mescola" coi 3 p a formare 4 orbitali ibridi sp^3 , con 1 e in ognuno



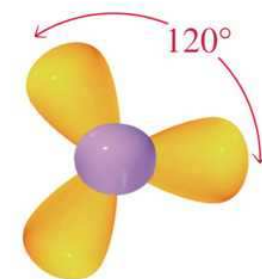
ORBITALI IBRIDI



C_2H_2
acetilene



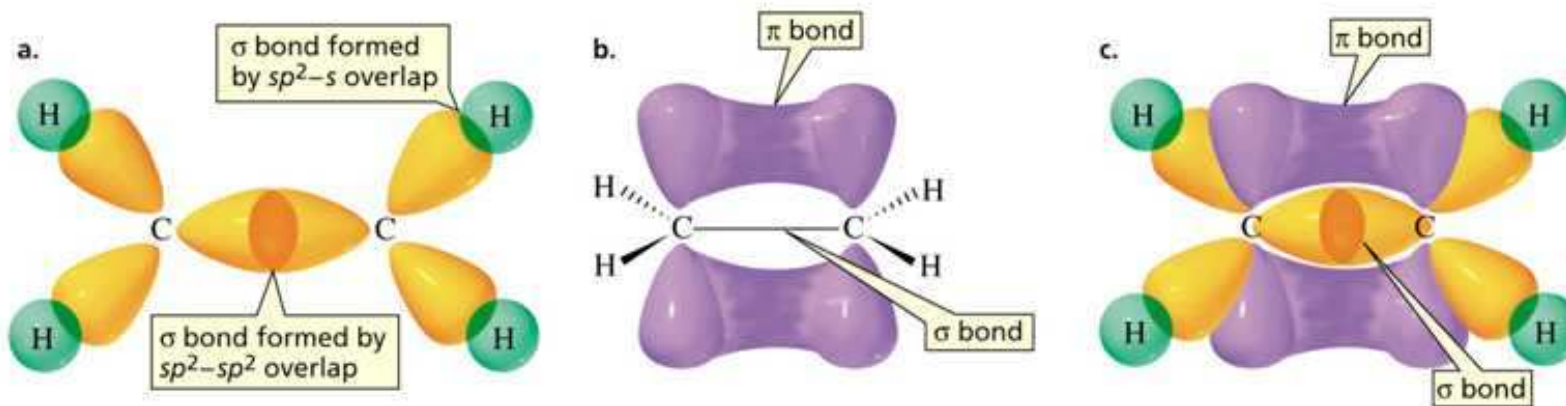
side view



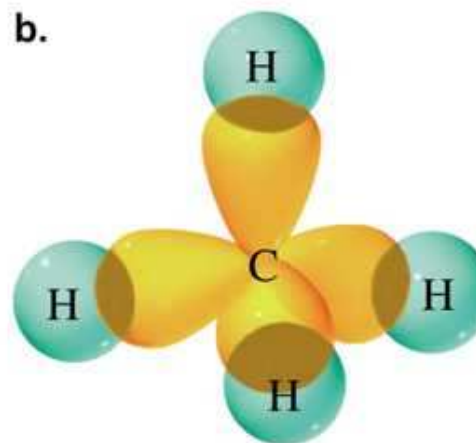
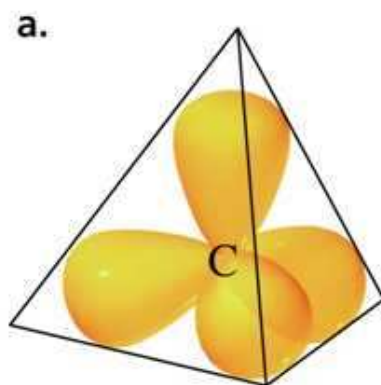
top view



ORBITALI IBRIDI



C_2H_4
etilene



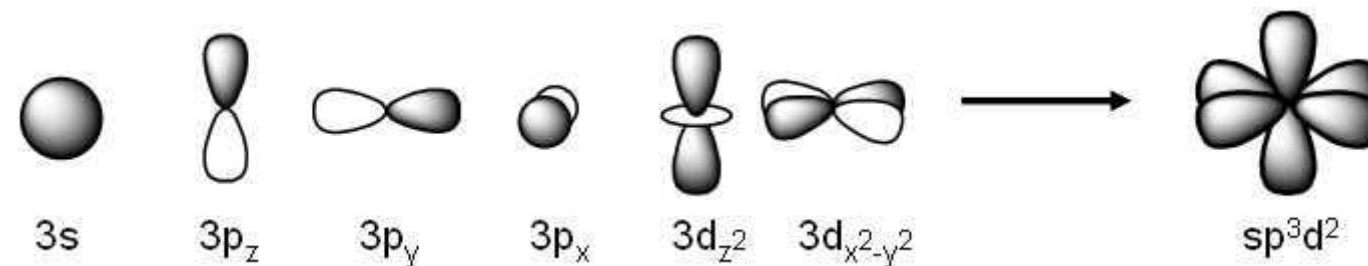
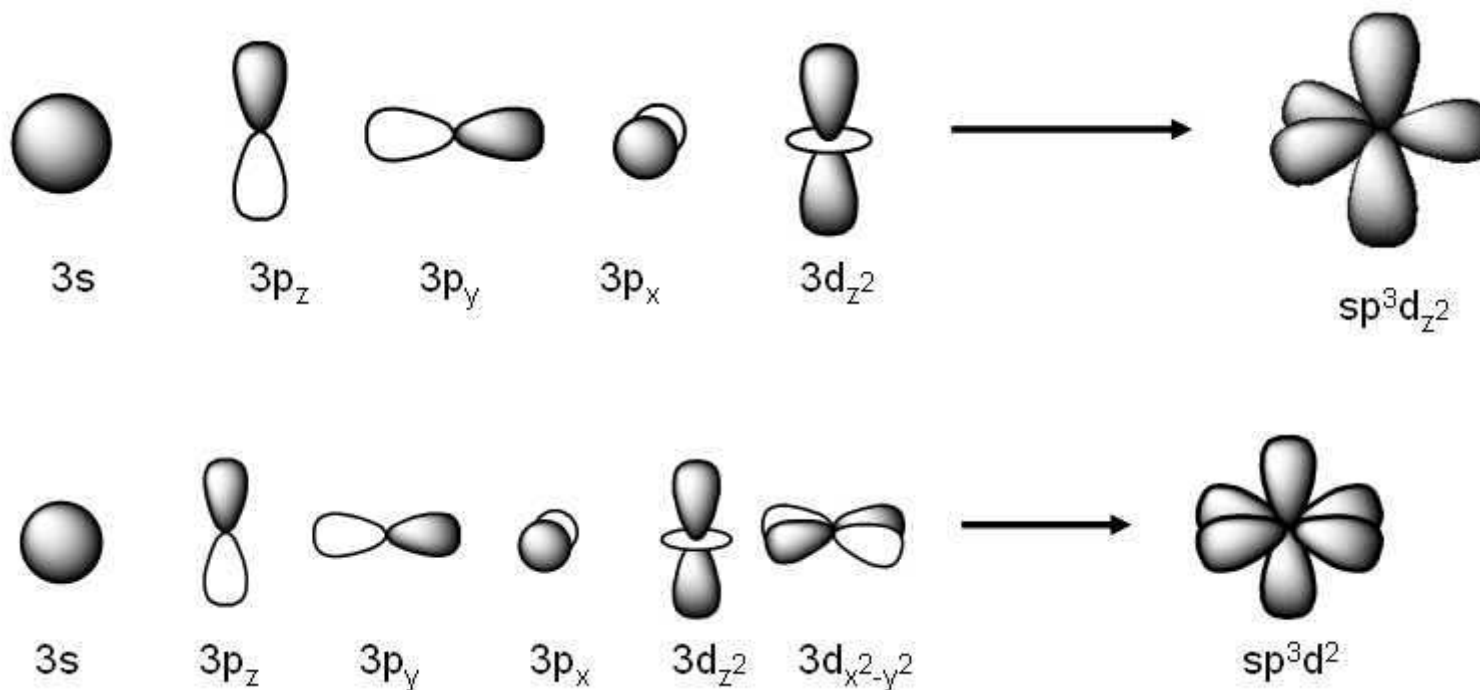
CH_4
metano



CENNI TEORIA ORBITALE MOLECOLARE



■ Ibridizzazioni più complesse:





CENNI TEORIA ORBITALE MOLECOLARE



- Teoria più avanzata: spiega anche perché O_2 è paramagnetico. Ne illustreremo la applicazione solo per molecole biatomiche E_2 del secondo periodo.
- **Orbitali molecolari**: regioni spaziali estese sull'intera molecola occupati dagli elettroni di valenza; essi derivano dalla combinazione lineare degli orbitali atomici degli atomi (somma e sottrazione).