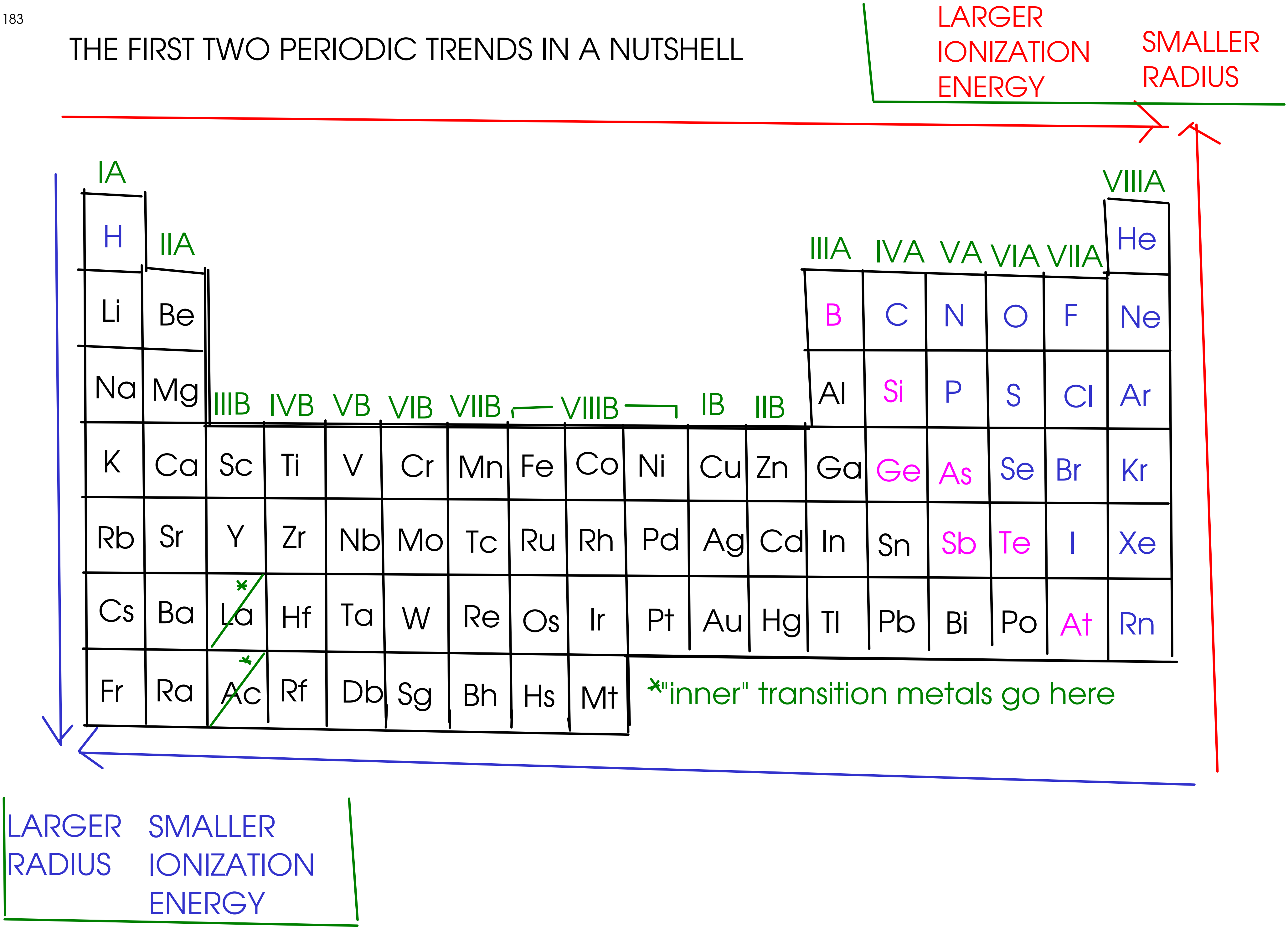
THE FIRST TWO PERIODIC TRENDS IN A NUTSHELL



ELECTRON AFFINITY

- the electron affinity is the ENERGY CHANGE on adding a single electron to an atom.
    - Atoms with a positive electron affinity cannot form anions.
    - The more negative the electron affinity, the more stable the anion formed!

- General trend: As you move to the right on the periodic table, the electron affinity becomes more negative.

EXCEPTIONS

- Group IIA does not form anions (positive electron affinity)!

ns^2 — valence electrons for Group IIA!

n — period number

- To add an electron, the atom must put it into a higher-energy (p) subshell.

- Group VA: can form anions, but has a more POSITIVE electron affinity than IVA

ns^2np^3 — valence electrons for Group VA!

np^3 — Half-full "p" subshell! To add an electron, must start pairing!

- Group VIIIA (noble gases) does not form anions

ns^2np^6 — full "s" and "p" subshells!

CHEMICAL BONDS

- A CHEMICAL BOND is a strong attractive force between the atoms in a compound.

3 TYPES OF CHEMICAL BOND

Type	Held together by...	Example
Ionic bonds	attractive forces between oppositely charged ions	sodium chloride
Covalent bonds	sharing of valence electrons between two atoms (sometimes more - "delocalized bonds")	water
Metallic bonds *	sharing of valence electrons with all atoms in the metal's structure - make the metal conduct electricity	any metal

*For CHM 110, you don't need to know anything more about metallic bonds than what's in this table. If you take physics, you may learn more about the characteristics of the metallic bond.

 ... so how can you tell what kind of bond you have? You can use the traditional rules of thumb:

- Metal-Nonmetal bonds will be ionic
- Nonmetal-nonmetal bonds are usually covalent

Metalloids act like NONMETALS, here.

... but for better information about bonding, you can use ELECTRONEGATIVITY.

ELECTRONEGATIVITY:
-A measure of how closely to itself an atom will hold shared electrons

p346: chart of electroneg. values

p352, 10th

... in other words, how ELECTRON-GREEDY an atom is!

Bonds with...	are...	Examples
Little or no difference in electronegativity between atoms	NONPOLAR COVALENT	C-C, C-H, etc.
Larger differences in electronegativity between atoms	* POLAR COVALENT	H-F, C-F, C-Cl, etc.
Very large differences in electronegativity between atoms	IONIC	NaCl, KBr, etc.

* A POLAR bond is a bond where electrons are shared unevenly - electrons spend more time around one atom than another, resulting in a bond with slightly charged ends

ELECTRONEGATIVITY TRENDS

- You may look up elecronegativity data in tables, but it helps to know trends!

→ INCREASING ELECTRO-NEGATIVITY ↑

	IA	IIA	IIIB	IVB	VB	VIB	VIIB	VIIIB			IB	IIB	IIIA	IVA	VA	VIA	VIIA
2	Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F
3	Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl
4	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br
5	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I
6	Cs	Ba	~~La~~ *	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At
7	Fr	Ra	~~Ac~~ *	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt								

*"inner" transition metals go here

Notes:

1. - FLUORINE is the most electronegative element, while FRANCIUM is the least!
2. - All the METALS have low electronegativity
3. - HYDROGEN is similar in electronegativity to CARBON

... so C-H bonds are NONPOLAR

(p 346)

DESCRIBING CHEMICAL BONDING

"octet rule"

- a "rule of thumb" (NOT a scienfitic law) predicting how atoms will exchange or share electrons to form chemical compounds

- atoms will gain, lose, or share enough electrons so that they end up with full "s" and "p" subshells in their outermost shell.

- Why "octet"? An "s" subshell can hold two electrons, while a "p" subshell can hold six. 2+6 = 8

IONIC COMPOUNDS

- When atoms react to form IONS, they GAIN or LOSE enough electrons to end up with full "s" and "p" subshells.

example:

$$Al + 3\,Br \rightarrow AlBr_3$$

$[Ne]3s^2 3p^1$

$[Ar]3d^{10}4s^2 4p^5$

$[Ar]3d^{10}4s^2 4p^5$

$[Ar]3d^{10}4s^2 4p^5$

$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6$

Al^{3+}: $[Ne]$

Br^-: $[Ar]3d^{10}4s^2 4p^6$

Br^-: $[Ar]3d^{10}4s^2 4p^6$

Br^-: $[Ar]3d^{10}4s^2 4p^6$

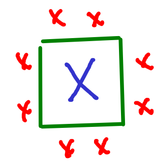
Aluminum loses its outer three electrons, and each bromine gains one!

... but using electron configurations to describe how aluminum bromide forms is a bit cumbersome! Can we simplify the picture a bit?

LEWIS NOTATION / ELECTRON-DOT NOTATION

- Lewis notation represents each VALENCE electron with a DOT drawn around the atomic symbol. Since the valence shell of an atom contains only "s" and "p" electrons, the maximum number of dots drawn will be EIGHT.

- To use electron-dot notation, put a dot for each valence electron around the atomic symbol. Put one dot on each "side" of the symbol (4 sides), then pair the dots for atoms that have more than four valence electrons.



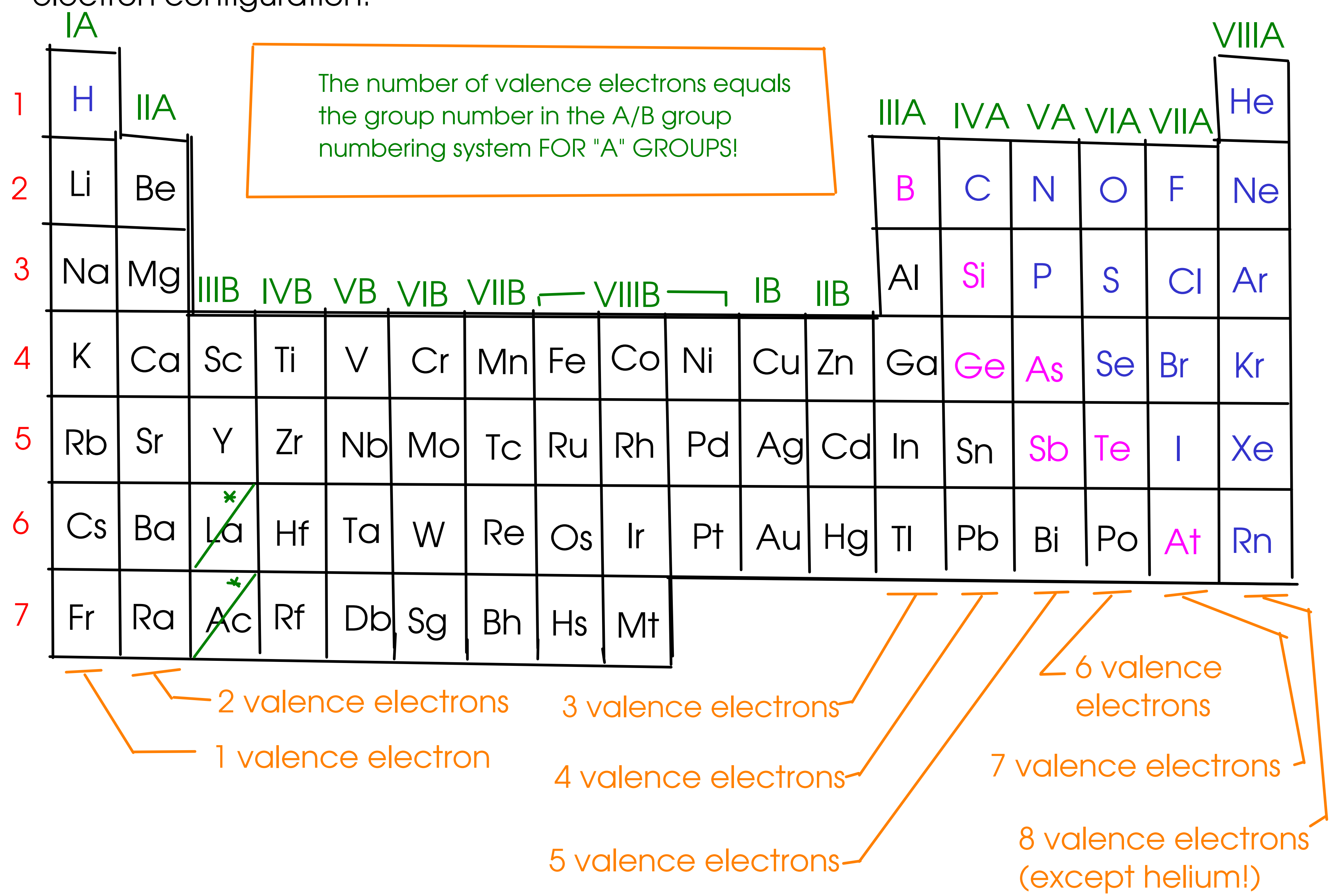
examples:

More examples

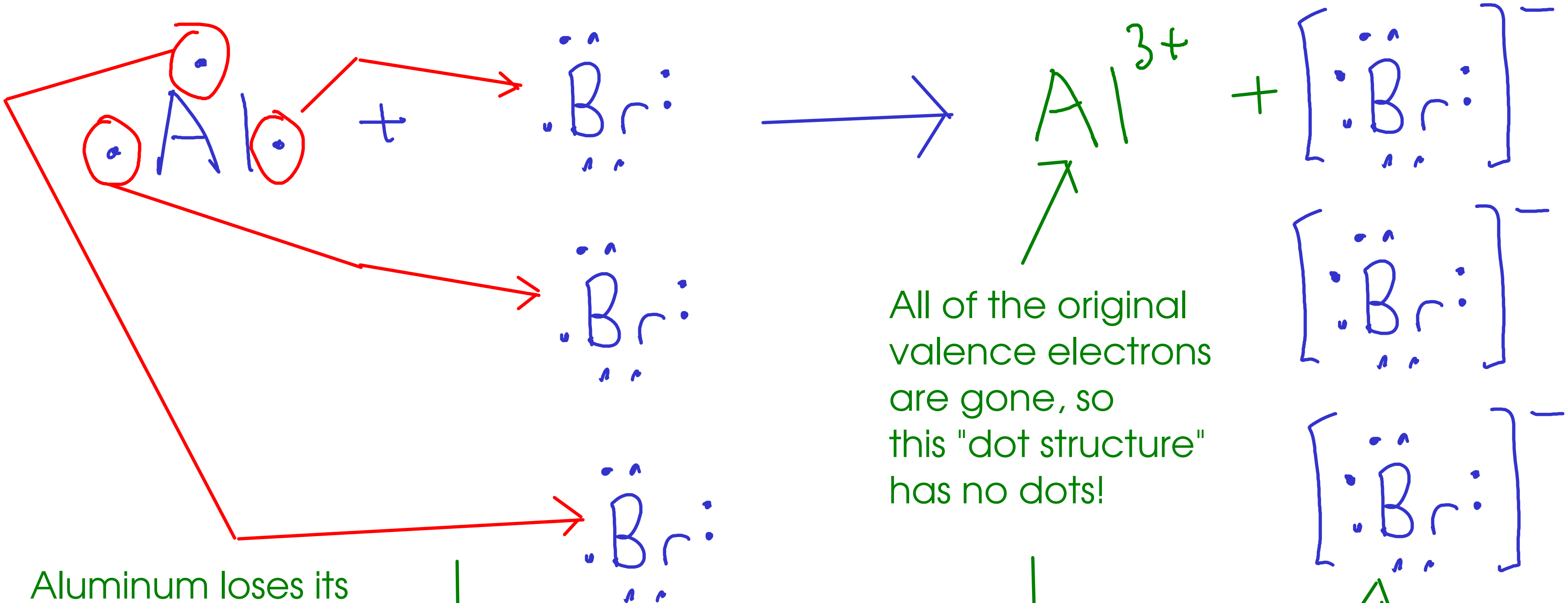
Which "side" you draw the dots on isn't important, as long as you have the right number of electrons and the right number of "pairs"

. . . are all equivalent!

To draw a dot structure for an atom, you need to know HOW MANY valence electrons it has! You can determine this simply from the periodic table, WITHOUT writing the whole electron configuration!



... but how do we use this to describe a reaction that produces ions? Let's look at our previous example!



All of the original valence electrons are gone, so this "dot structure" has no dots!

Aluminum loses its outer three electrons (in the 3s and 3p subshells) (leaving it with full 2s and 2p subshells.

Aluminum is oxidized!

Each bromine atom requires one more electron to get a total of eight outer electrons (full "s" and "p" subshells)

Bromine is reduced!

Each bromide ion has eight outer electrons!

Redox reactions are much clearer when seen using dot notation!

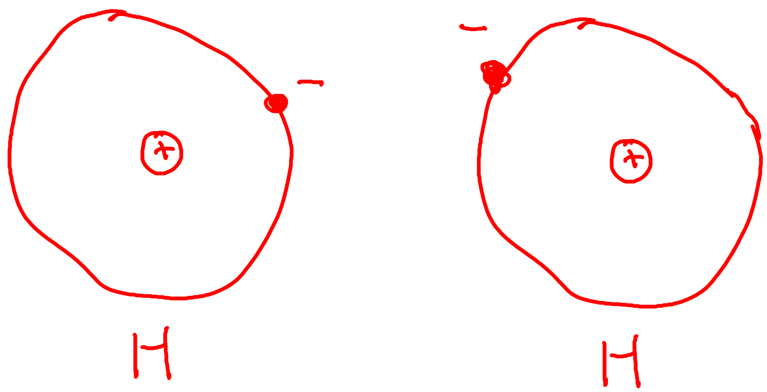
... this is a bit easier to follow than looking at all those letters and numbers in the electron configurations for these elements!

MOLECULAR COMPOUNDS

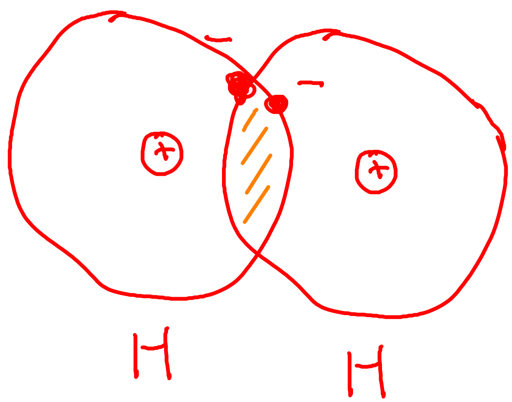
- Form when atoms SHARE electrons instead of transferring them. This results in the formation of MOLECULES ... groups of atoms held together by electron-sharing.

How might atoms SHARE electrons? By coming together close enough so that their atomic ORBITALS overlap each other:

This idea is called VALENCE BOND THEORY!



Each hydrogen atom has a single electron in a 1s orbital.

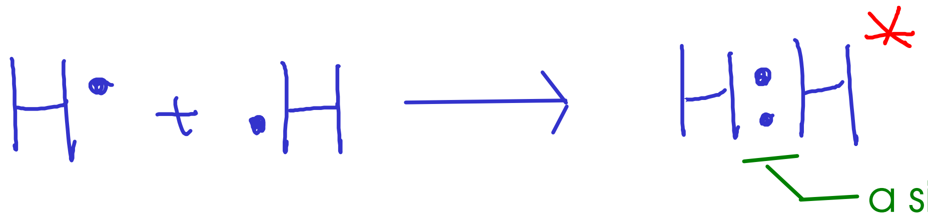


When hydrogen atoms come close enough to each other for these orbitals to OVERLAP, each hydrogen "sees" BOTH electrons, filling up the "s" orbitals of both atoms. This is a COVALENT BOND.

Co: together
Valent: valence shells

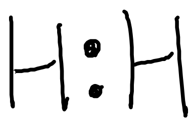
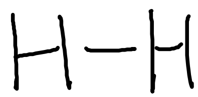
This is the DIATOMIC MOLECULE, H_2

... so how would this look using dot notation?



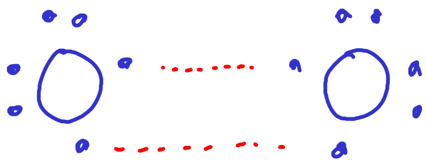
a single shared pair of electrons.
This is called a SINGLE BOND

In dot structures, SHARED PAIRS of electrons are often written as DASHES to make the structures look neater.

 becomes 

* Why doesn't hydrogen end up with eight electrons? Because hydrogen has only the first shell, which contains only a single "s" subshell (NO "p" subshell). This "s" subshell is full with two electrons, and that's all hydrogen needs to get.

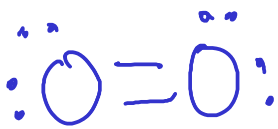
Let's look at OXYGEN ...



We know that oxygen exists in air as the diatomic molecule O_2

The oxygen atoms share TWO pairs of electrons. This is called a DOUBLE BOND

OR



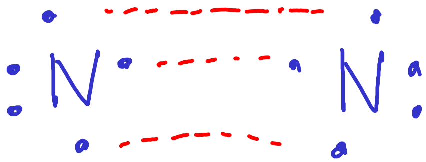
Each oxygen atom has a share in eight electrons!

A few notes on the double bond:

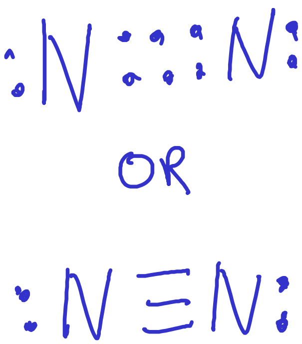
(1) - For atoms to share more than one pair of electrons, they have to move closer to one another than they would if they were only sharing one pair of electrons. This BOND DISTANCE is measurable!

(2) - It takes more energy to break a double bond between two atoms than it would to break a single bond between the same two atoms. This BOND ENERGY is also measurable!

Let's look at NITROGEN ...



We know that nitrogen exists in air as the diatomic molecule N_2



The nitrogen atoms share THREE pairs of electrons. This is called a TRIPLE BOND

Nitrogen gas is fairly inert ... it's hard to break the triple bond in nitrogen gas apart!

A few notes on the triple bond:

1. - For atoms to share three pairs of electrons, they have to move closer to one another than they would if they were sharing one or two pairs of electrons. Triple bonds have the shortest BOND DISTANCE of all covalent bonds.

2. - It takes more energy to break a triple bond between two atoms than it would to break either a single or double bond between the same two atoms. The triple bond has the largest BOND ENERGY of all three kinds of covalent bonds.

SO FAR, we've seen that ...

1. Atoms may share one, two, or three pairs of electrons with each other.

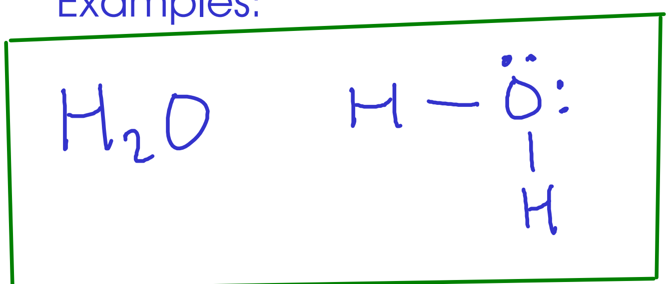
2. Atoms will usually share enough electrons so that each atom ends up with a share in EIGHT electrons - the "octet rule"

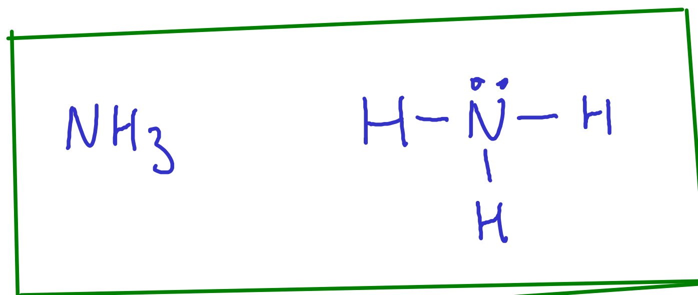
   - HYDROGEN will only end up with two electrons!

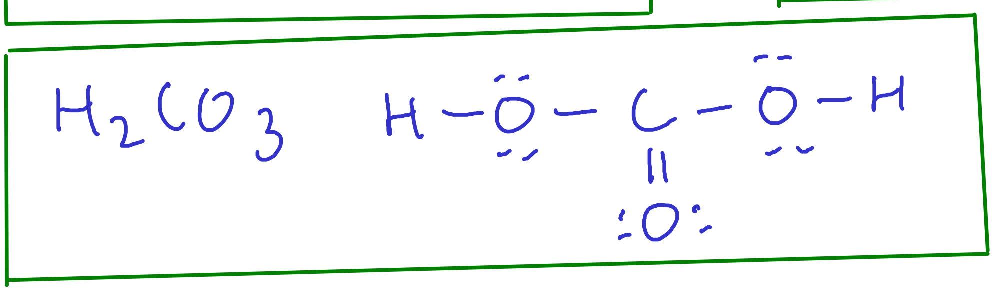
   - Some other atoms may end up with more or less than eight electrons. Exceptions to the octet rule are covered in Chapter 9.

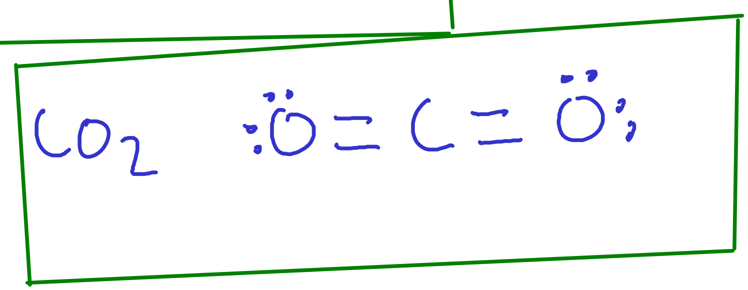
NOW, how could we come up with dot structures for some more complicated (and therefore, more interesting) molecules?

Examples:









DRAWING DOT STRUCTURES FOR SIMPLE MOLECULES

(1) Count valence electrons

(2) Pick central atom and draw skeletal structure

- central atom is usually the one that needs to gain the most electrons!
- skeletal structure has all atoms connected to center with single bonds

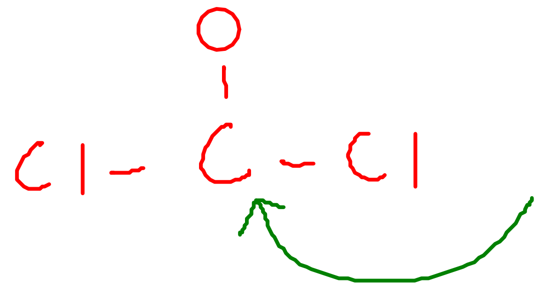
(3) Distribute remaining valence electrons around structure, outer atoms first. Follow octet rule until you run out of electrons.

(4) Check octet rule - each atom should have a share in 8 electrons (H gets 2). if not, make double or triple bonds.

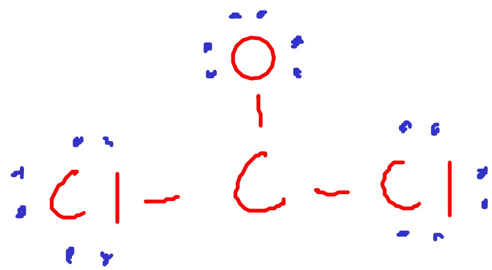
$COCl_2$

C: 1x4
O: 1x6
Cl: 2x7=14

24 e^-

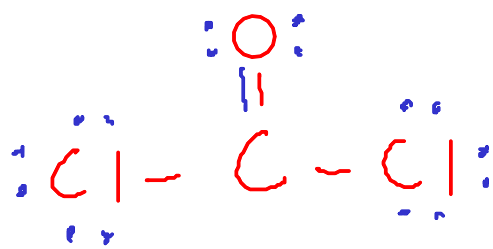


Pick CARBON as central atom, since it needs to gain more electrons (4) than the other atoms.



Distribute the remaning electrons, stop when we reach 24 (the total number of valence electrons!)

Carbon only has a share in SIX electrons (not 8, as we'd expect). We need to fix this ... Make a double bond to give the carbon a share in more electrons.



Choose OXYGEN to share the additional pair of electrons because oxygen needed to gain two electrons (and is likely to form two bonds to do so!)

Now all atoms have a share in eight electrons!

(1) Count valence electrons

(2) Pick central atom and draw skeletal structure

- central atom is usually the one that needs to gain the most electrons!
- skeletal structure has all atoms connected to center with single bonds

(3) Distribute remaining valence electrons around structure, outer atoms first. Follow octet rule until you run out of electrons.

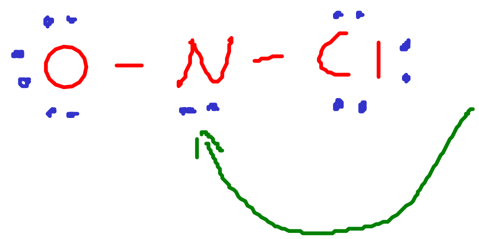
(4) Check octet rule - each atom should have a share in 8 electrons (H gets 2). if not, make double or triple bonds.

NOCl

N : 1 x 5
O : 1 x 6
Cl : 1 x 7

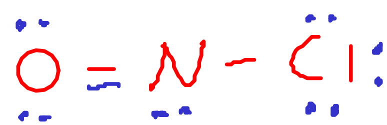
18 e^-

Pick NITROGEN as central atom since it needs more valence electrons than O or Cl.



We ran out of space on the outer atoms, so the last pair of electrons goes on N.

Nitrogen has a share in only six electrons. Fix by making a double bond. Pick O for the double bond (for the same reason as the last example).



The double bond allows all three atoms in the molecule to have a share in eight valence electrons!

1. Count valence electrons

2. Pick central atom and draw skeletal structure
   - central atom is usually the one that needs to gain the most electrons!
   - skeletal structure has all atoms connected to center with single bonds

3. Distribute remaining valence electrons around structure, outer atoms first. Follow octet rule until you run out of electrons.

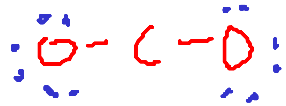
4. Check octet rule - each atom should have a share in 8 electrons (H gets 2). if not, make double or triple bonds.

CO_2

C: 1 x 4
O: 2 x 6

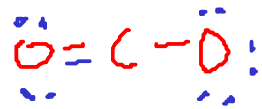
16 e^-

Pick CARBON for central atom (needs 4 more electrons)

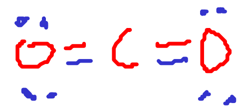


Stop when we reach 16 valence elecfrons total ...

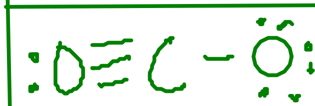
Carbon has a share in only four electrons! Need to fix!



... now 6. Need more fixing!



... now 8. Each atom obeys octet rule!



This structure suggests that the two oxygen atoms will bond differently even though they are bonding to the same atom in the same chemical environment. This isn't likely ... atoms of the same element SHOULD behave the SAME way in the same situation!

(Experimental data onj bond distance also confirms the double-bond structure!)