

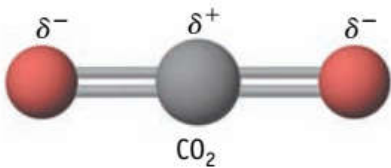
Aula 7 QE

ELECTRONEGATIVITY

H 2,1																	He
Li 1,0	Be 1,6											B 2,0	C 2,5	N 3,0	O 3,5	F 4,0	Ne
Na 0,9	Mg 1,2											Al 1,5	Si 1,8	P 2,1	S 2,5	Cl 3,0	Ar
K 0,8	Ca 1,0	Sc 1,3	Ti 1,5	V 1,6	Cr 1,6	Mn 1,5	Fe 1,8	Co 1,9	Ni 1,9	Cu 1,9	Zn 1,6	Ga 1,6	Ge 1,8	As 2,0	Se 2,4	Br 2,8	Kr
Rb 0,8	Sr 1,0	Y 1,2	Zr 1,4	Nb 1,6	Mo 1,8	Tc 1,9	Ru 2,2	Rh 2,2	Pd 2,2	Ag 1,9	Cd 1,7	In 1,7	Sn 1,8	Sb 1,9	Te 2,1	I 2,5	Xe
Cs 0,7	Ba 0,9	La 1,0	Hf 1,3	Ta 1,5	W 1,7	Re 1,9	Os 2,2	Ir 2,2	Pt 2,2	Au 2,4	Hg 1,9	Tl 1,8	Pb 1,9	Bi 1,9	Po 2,0	At 2,1	Rn

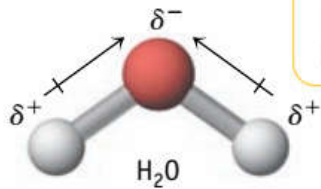


No net dipole moment



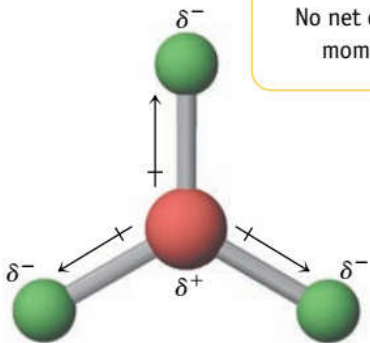
(a)

Net dipole $\mu = 1.85\text{D}$



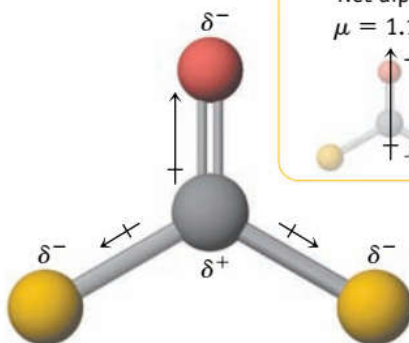
(b)

No net dipole moment



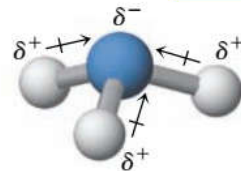
BF3

Net dipole $\mu = 1.17\text{D}$



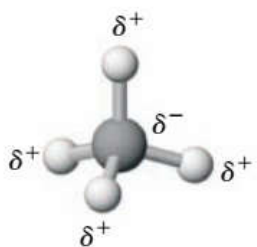
Cl2CO

Net dipole $\mu = 1.47\text{D}$



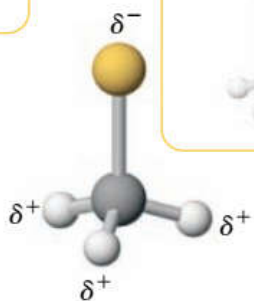
NH3

$\mu = 0\text{D}$
No net dipole moment



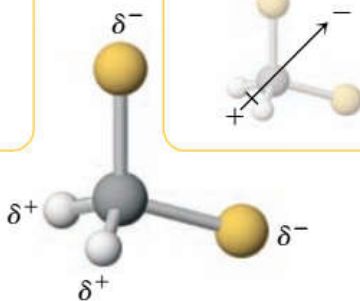
CH₄

Net dipole
 $\mu = 1.92\text{D}$



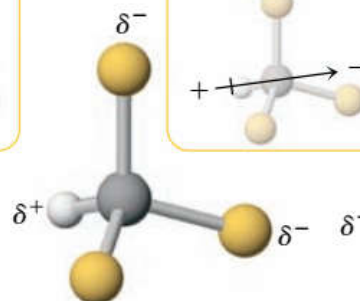
CH₃Cl

Net dipole
 $\mu = 1.60\text{D}$



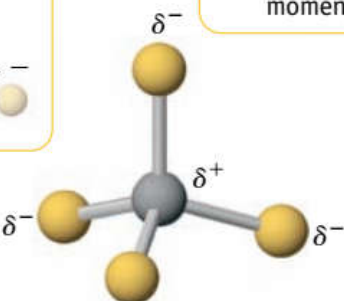
CH₂Cl₂

Net dipole
 $\mu = 1.04\text{D}$

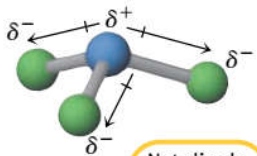


CHCl₃

$\mu = 0\text{D}$
No net dipole moment

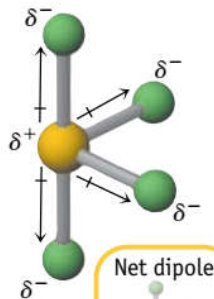


CCl₄



NF₃

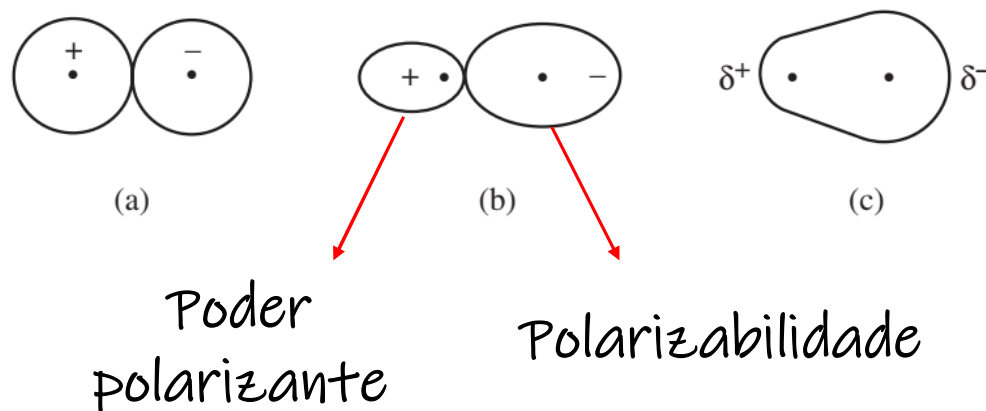
Net dipole



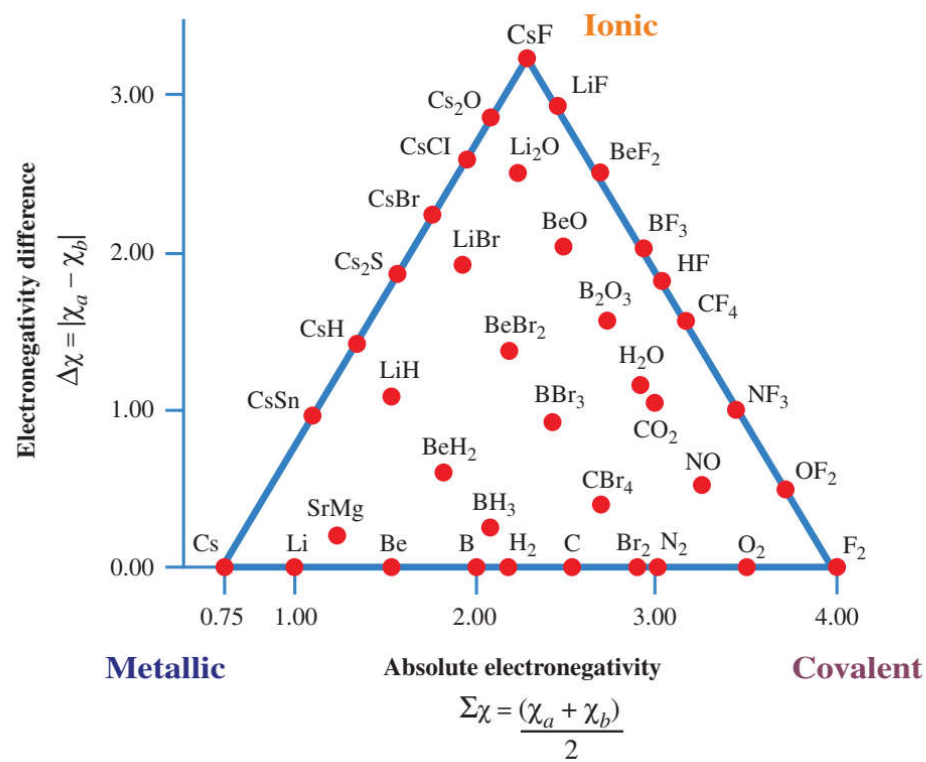
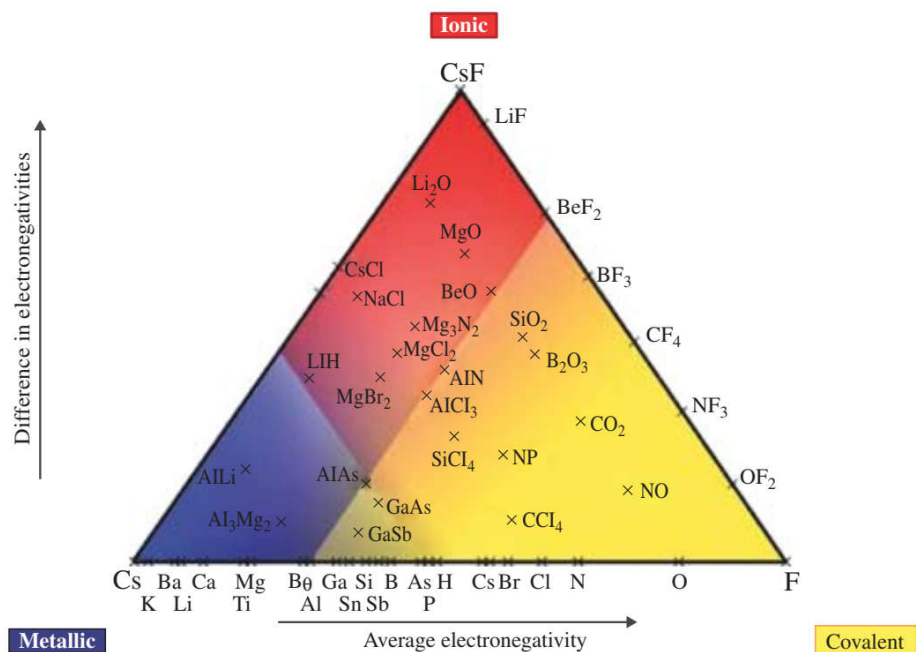
SF₄

Net dipole

Transição de Iônico para covalente – regra de Fajans



- (i) cátions com grande densidades carga,
- (ii) ânions com nuvens de elétrons difusas,
- (iii) cátions que têm parcialmente orbitais d preenchidos.



Cargas Atômicas

As cargas atômicas (CA) podem ser calculadas a partir da mecânica quântica, particionando a função de onda ou com base nas densidades eletrônicas calculadas. A CA em um átomo em um molécula covalente polar é sempre intermediária entre seu número de oxidação (que assume que a ligação é 100% iônica) e sua carga formal (CF) (que assume que a ligação é 100% covalente). O percentual de caráter iônico da ligação pode ser estimado usando um fórmula desenvolvida por Linus Pauling:

$$\% \text{ ionic character} = \frac{0.33(\chi_A - \chi_B)^2}{1 + 0.33(\chi_A - \chi_B)^2} * 100\%$$

LiF

BeCl₂

74,8%

45,5%

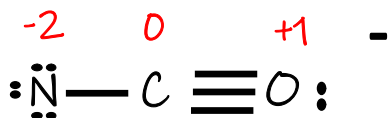
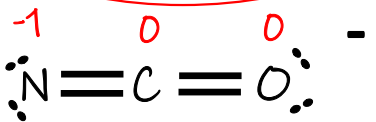
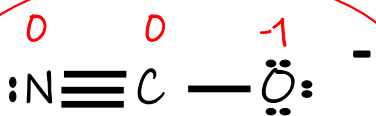
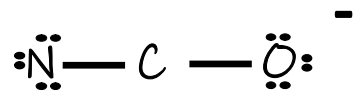
Iônico

Covalente

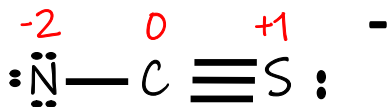
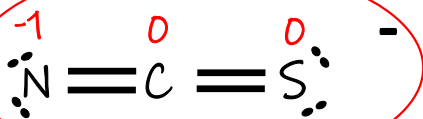
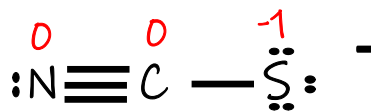
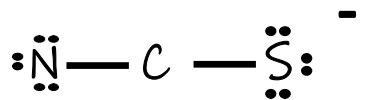
HF

$$\% \text{ ionic character} = \frac{0.33(\overset{\text{F}}{3.98} - \overset{\text{H}}{2.20})^2}{1 + 0.33(3.98 - 2.20)^2} * 100\% = 51.1\%$$

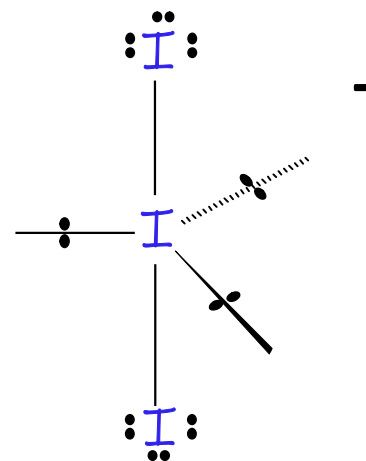
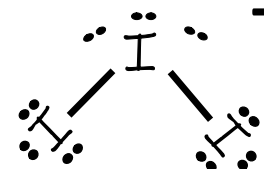
CNO⁻ 16 e⁻

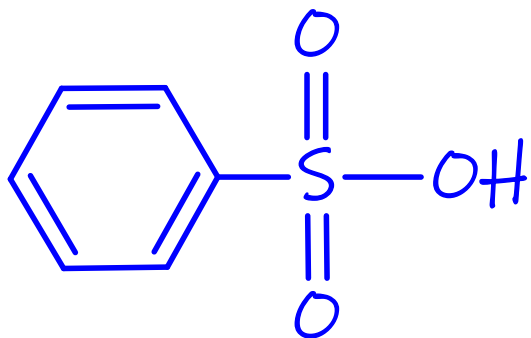
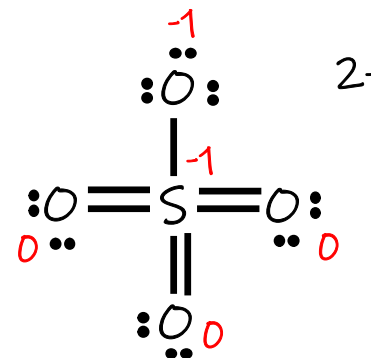
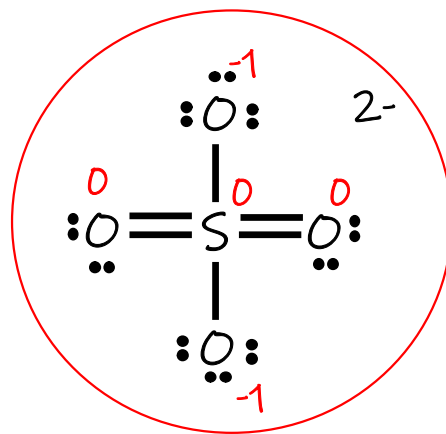
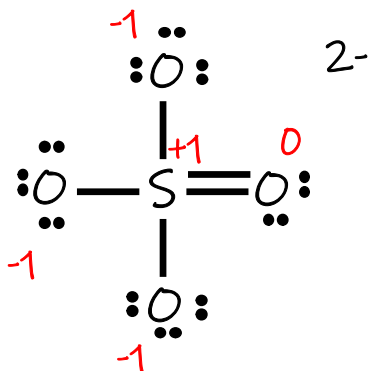
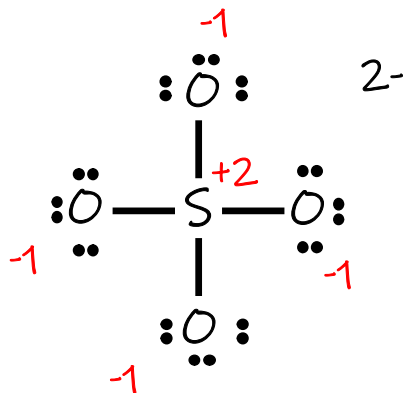


CNS⁻ 16 e⁻



I₃⁻ 22 e⁻



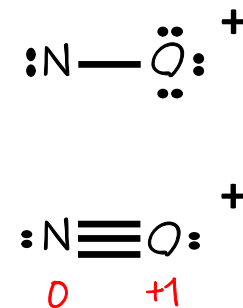
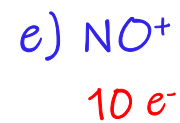
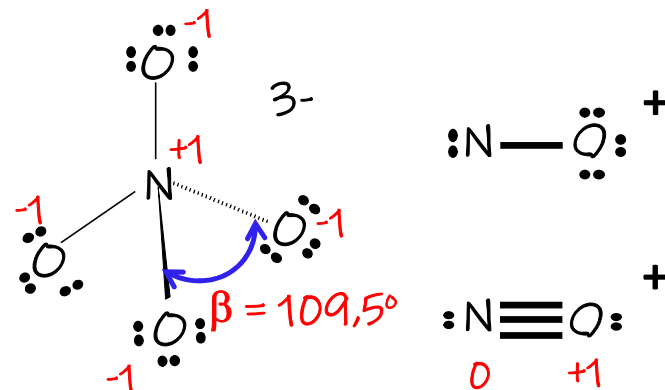
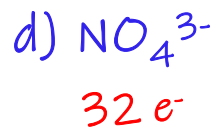
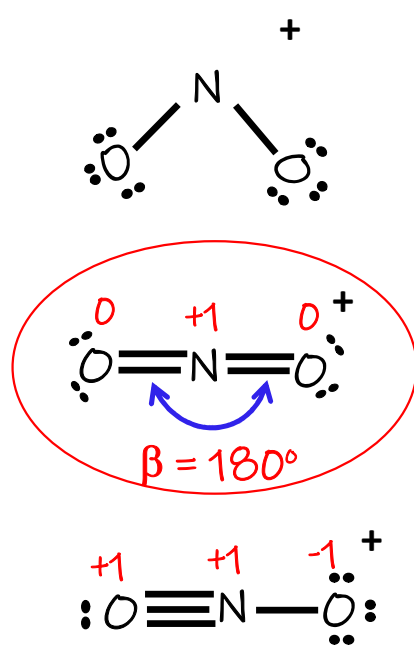
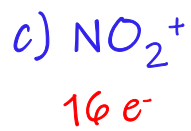
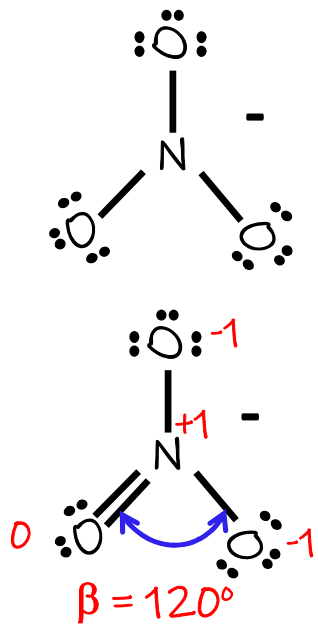
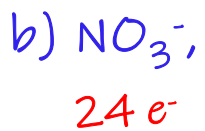
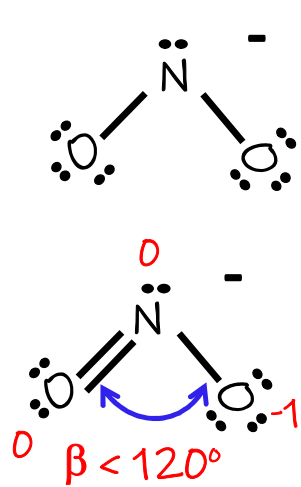
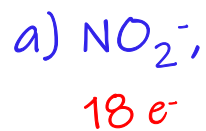


ácido benzenossulfônico

Benzenesulfonic acid

ácido benzenossulfônico

Compare as formas, os ângulos de ligação, os comprimentos de ligação N-O e a hibridização do N nos íons de oxinitrogênios:



$(e) < (c) < (a) < (b) < (d)$