



Intermolecular Forces of Attraction



and Shapes of Molecules



Relative Strengths of Intermolecular Forces of Attraction



• Hydrogen Bonds: Exist between molecules that contain δ + H–F δ – or δ + H–O δ – or δ + H–N δ – bonds.

 Permanent Dipole – Permanent Dipole Interactions: Exist between molecules in which the atoms directly bonded together differ in their electronegativity values by 0.5 or more, e.g. δ+ H–Cl δ–.

 Instantaneous Dipole-Induced Dipole (London Dispersion Forces): Exist between molecules in which the atoms directly bonded together differ in their electronegativity values by 0.4 or less, e.g. Cl₂, O₂ and most hydrocarbons (e.g. CH₄ and C₂H₆).

Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules Electronegativity Values of the Chemical Elements





Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules Summary of Common Shapes





Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules Summary of Common Shapes



Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules Summary of Common Shapes



- For each one of the following simple covalent molecules state:
 - **1.** The number of sigma bonds (σ bonds).
 - **2.** The number of pi bonds (π bonds).
- 3. The number of lone (non-bonding) pairs of electrons.
 - **4.** The shape (geometry) of the molecule, or shape around specific atoms, *e.g.* carbon (1), oxygen (2).
- 5. The strongest, most significant, intermolecular force of attraction.



1. Ammonia







Number of sigma bonds = 3
Number of pi bonds = 0

• Number of lone pair electrons = 1

• Shape around nitrogen (1) = Trigonal pyramidal



Intermolecular force of attraction = Hydrogen bonding

Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 2. Bromochloromethane





Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 2. Bromochloromethane



- Number of sigma bonds = 4 Number of pi bonds = 0
 - Number of lone pair electrons = 6



Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 2. Bromochloromethane







Intermolecular force of attraction =

Permanent dipole-permanent-dipole interactions

3. Dibromomethane





3. Dibromomethane



Number of sigma bonds = 4
Number of pi bonds = 0

• Number of lone pair electrons = 6



3. Dibromomethane



Shape around carbon (1) = Tetrahedral



 Intermolecular force of attraction = Instantaneous dipole-induced dipole interactions, London dispersion forces

4. Carbamic Acid





4. Carbamic Acid



Number of sigma bonds = 6
Number of pi bonds = 1

• Number of lone pair electrons = 5



4. Carbamic Acid





Intermolecular force of attraction = Hydrogen bonding

Shape around nitrogen (1) = Trigonal pyramidal

Shape around carbon (2) = Trigonal planar

Shape around oxygen (3) = Angular

Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 5. Carbon Dioxide





Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 5. Carbon Dioxide



• Number of sigma bonds = 2 • Number of pi bonds = 2

- Number of lone pair electrons = 4
- Shape around carbon (1) = Linear



 Intermolecular force of attraction = Instantaneous dipole-induced dipole interactions, London dispersion forces (due to molecule's symmetry)

6. Chloroethane





Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 6. Chloroethane Lewis Dot Diagram

• Number of sigma bonds = 7 • Number of pi bonds = 0

• Number of lone pair electrons = 3



Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 6. Chloroethane Lewis Dot Diagram • Shape around carbon (1) = Tetrahedral Intermolecular force of attraction =



Permanent dipole-permanent dipole interactions

7. Chloromethane







Number of sigma bonds = 4
Number of pi bonds = 0

• Number of lone pair electrons = 3





Intermolecular force of attraction =

Permanent dipole-permanent dipole interactions



8. Tetrachloromethane







Number of sigma bonds = 4
Number of pi bonds = 0

• Number of lone pair electrons = 12



Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 8. Tetrachloromethane **:**C*l***:** ⁽¹⁾ – Cl Lewis Dot Diagram Shape around carbon (1) = Tetrahedral Intermolecular force of attraction = Instantaneous dipole-induced dipole interactions, ondon dispersion forces (due to molecule's symmetry)

Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 9. 2-Chloropropane





Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 9. 2-Chloropropane



Number of sigma bonds = 10
Number of pi bonds = 0

• Number of lone pair electrons = 3



Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 9. 2-Chloropropane



• Shape around carbon (1) = Tetrahedral



Intermolecular force of attraction =

Permanent dipole-permanent dipole interactions

Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 10. Ethane $H H H_{(1)}$

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Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules **10.** Ethane -0-

- Number of sigma bonds = 7 Number of pi bonds = 0
 - Number of lone pair electrons = 0



• Shape around carbon (1) = Tetrahedral



 Intermolecular force of attraction = Instantaneous dipole-induced dipole interactions, London dispersion forces
Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 11. Ethanoic Acid





Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 11. Ethanoic Acid



Number of sigma bonds = 7
 Number of pi bonds = 1

• Number of lone pair electrons = 4



Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 11. Ethanoic Acid





Intermolecular force of attraction = Hydrogen bonding

Shape around carbon (1) = Tetrahedral

Shape around carbon (2) = Trigonal planar

Shape around oxygen (3) = Angular







Number of sigma bonds = 8
 Number of pi bonds = 0

• Number of lone pair electrons = 2





13. Ethene





Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 13. Ethene (1)

Number of sigma bonds = 5
 Number of pi bonds = 1

• Number of lone pair electrons = 0



Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 13. Ethene (1)Shape around carbon (1) = Trigonal planar



 Intermolecular force of attraction = Instantaneous dipole-induced dipole interactions, London dispersion forces

14. Ethylamine







• Number of sigma bonds = 9 • Number of pi bonds = 0

• Number of lone pair electrons = 1



Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules **14.** Ethylamine Lewis Dot Diagram

• Shape around carbon (1) = Tetrahedral

Shape around nitrogen (2) = Trigonal pyramidal



Intermolecular force of attraction = Hydrogen bonding





$H - C \equiv C - H$

- Number of sigma bonds = 3 Number of pi bonds = 2
 - Number of lone pair electrons = 0
 - Shape around carbon (1) = Linear



 Intermolecular force of attraction = Instantaneous dipole-induced dipole interactions, London dispersion forces

16. Fluoromethane





Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 16. Fluoromethane



Number of sigma bonds = 4
 Number of pi bonds = 0

• Number of lone pair electrons = 3



16. Fluoromethane



- Shape around carbon (1) = Tetrahedral
 - Intermolecular force of attraction =

Permanent dipole-permanent dipole interactions



17. Hydrazine







- Number of sigma bonds = 5 Number of pi bonds = 0
 - Number of lone pair electrons = 2



- Shape around nitrogen (1) = Trigonal pyramidal
- Intermolecular force of attraction = Hydrogen bonding

Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 18. Hydrogen Chloride

H-Cl



Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 18. Hydrogen Chloride



- Number of sigma bonds = 1 Number of pi bonds = 0
 - Number of lone pair electrons = 3
 - Shape of molecule = Linear
 - Intermolecular force of attraction =

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Permanent dipole-permanent dipole interactions

Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 19. Hydrogen Cyanide





Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 19. Hydrogen Cyanide



Number of sigma bonds = 2
 Number of pi bonds = 2

- Number of lone pair electrons = 1
- Shape around carbon (1) = Linear
- Intermolecular force of attraction =

Permanent dipole-permanent dipole interactions



Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 20. Hydrogen Fluoride

H—F



Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 20. Hydrogen Fluoride



- Number of sigma bonds = 1 Number of pi bonds = 0
 - Number of lone pair electrons = 3
 - Shape of molecule = Linear



Intermolecular force of attraction = Hydrogen bonding

Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 21. Hydrogen Peroxide





Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 21. Hydrogen Peroxide



- Number of sigma bonds = 3
 Number of pi bonds = 0
 - Number of lone pair electrons = 4
 - Shape around oxygen (1) = Angular



Intermolecular force of attraction = Hydrogen bonding

Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 22. Hydrogen Sulfide





Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 22. Hydrogen Sulfide



• Number of sigma bonds = 2 • Number of pi bonds = 0

• Number of lone pair electrons = 2

• Shape around sulfur (1) = Angular

 Intermolecular force of attraction = Instantaneous dipole-induced dipole interactions, London dispersion forces



23. Methane





23. Methane



Number of sigma bonds = 4
 Number of pi bonds = 0

• Number of lone pair electrons = 0



23. Methane



• Shape around carbon (1) = Tetrahedral



 Intermolecular force of attraction = Instantaneous dipole-induced dipole interactions, London dispersion forces

24. Methanoic Acid





24. Methanoic Acid



- Number of sigma bonds = 4
 Number of pi bonds = 1
 - Number of lone pair electrons = 4



24. Methanoic Acid



- Shape around carbon (1) = Trigonal planar
 - Shape around oxygen (2) = Angular



Intermolecular force of attraction = Hydrogen bonding

25. Methanol






• Number of sigma bonds = 5 • Number of pi bonds = 0





26. Methylamine





Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 26. Methylamine



• Number of sigma bonds = 6 • Number of pi bonds = 0



26. Methylamine



Shape around carbon (1) = Tetrahedral

• Shape around nitrogen (2) = Trigonal pyramidal



Intermolecular force of attraction = Hydrogen bonding

27. Nitric Acid







• Number of sigma bonds = 4 • Number of pi bonds = 2



Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules 27. Nitric Acid Lewis Dot Diagram

• Shape around nitrogen (1) = Trigonal planar

• Shape around oxygen (2) = Angular



• Intermolecular force of attraction = Hydrogen bonding

28. Nitrogen

$N \equiv N$



28. Nitrogen

- Lewis Dot Diagram
- Number of sigma bonds = 1
 Number of pi bonds = 2
 - Number of lone pair electrons = 2
 - Shape of molecule = Linear

 Intermolecular force of attraction = Instantaneous dipole-induced dipole interactions, London dispersion forces



29. Oxygen

0=0



29. Oxygen



- Number of sigma bonds = 1
 Number of pi bonds = 1
 - Number of lone pair electrons = 4
 - Shape of molecule = Linear



 Intermolecular force of attraction = Instantaneous dipole-induced dipole interactions, London dispersion forces

30. Phosphine





Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules **30.** Phosphine



- Number of sigma bonds = 3
 Number of pi bonds = 0
 - Number of lone pair electrons = 1
 - Shape around phosphorus (1) = Trigonal pyramidal



 Intermolecular force of attraction = Instantaneous dipole-induced dipole interactions, London dispersion forces

Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules **31.** Phosphoric Acid





Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules **31.** Phosphoric Acid





Number of sigma bonds = 7
 Number of pi bonds = 1

Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules **31.** Phosphoric Acid





- Shape around phosphorus (1) = Tetrahedral
 - Shape around oxygen (2) = Angular

Intermolecular force of attraction = Hydrogen bonding

32. Propane





32. Propane



Number of sigma bonds = 10
 Number of pi bonds = 0



32. Propane



• Shape around carbon (1) = Tetrahedral



 Intermolecular force of attraction = Instantaneous dipole-induced dipole interactions, London dispersion forces

33. Propanone







• Number of sigma bonds = 9 • Number of pi bonds = 1



Intermolecular Forces of Attraction and Shapes of Molecules **33.** Propanone Lewis Dot Diagram



- Shape around carbon (1) = Tetrahedral
- Shape around carbon (2) = Trigonal planar
 - Intermolecular force of attraction =

Permanent dipole-permanent dipole interactions

34. Silane





34. Silane



• Number of sigma bonds = 4 • Number of pi bonds = 0



34. Silane



• Shape around silicon (1) = Tetrahedral



 Intermolecular force of attraction = Instantaneous dipole-induced dipole interactions, London dispersion forces

35. Sulfuric Acid





35. Sulfuric Acid





Number of sigma bonds = 6
 Number of pi bonds = 2

35. Sulfuric Acid





- Shape around sulfur (1) = Tetrahedral
- Shape around oxygen (2) = Angular

Intermolecular force of attraction = Hydrogen bonding

36. Water





36. Water



- Number of sigma bonds = 2 Number of pi bonds = 0
 - Number of lone pair electrons = 2
 - Shape around oxygen (1) = Angular



Intermolecular force of attraction = Hydrogen bonding



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