

# MODULE 1

### COVALENT COMPOUNDS

MOLECULAR SHAPE

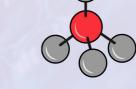
- The shape of covalent molecular compounds can be worked out using a theory called Valence Shell Electron Repulsion Theory (VSEPR).
- It states that regions of electron density will be 'oriented' in space so that they are
  as far away from eachother as possible (to minimise interaction / replusion).

Regions of electron density = bonds! OR unpaired electrons.









 $NH_3$ 

 $CH_4$ 

#### Syllabus statement:

\* investigate the differences between ionic and covalent compounds through:

- modelling the shapes of molecular substances



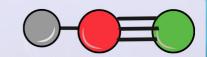
## MODULE 1

## COVALENT COMPOUNDS

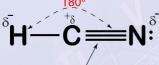
MOLECULAR SHAPE

### **TWO Regions of Electron Density**

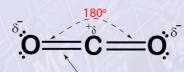
 If the central atom has TWO regions of electron density, they arrange in opposite directions 180° apart.



This is called a linear molecular geometry.

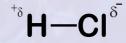


triple bond =
1 electron rich region



double bond = 1 electron rich region

Hydrogen cyanide Carbon dioxide



Hydrogen chloride

#### Syllabus statement:



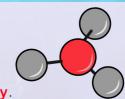
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## COVALENT COMPOUNDS

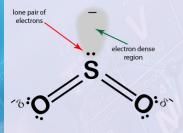
MOLECULAR SHAPE

### **THREE Regions of Electron Density**

 If the central atom has THREE regions of electron density, they arrange at each corner of a triangle



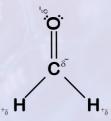
This is called a trigonal planar molecular geometry.



sulfur dioxide



Boron trifluoride



Formaldahyde

#### Syllabus statement:

investigate the differences between ionic and covalent compounds through:
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Video in course

9.7



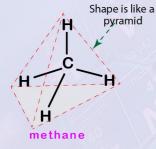
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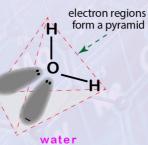
## COVALENT COMPOUNDS

MOLECULAR SHAPE

### **FOUR Regions of Electron Density**

- If the central atom has FOUR regions of electron density, they arrange at each corner of a Pyramid.
- This is called a tetrahedral molecular geometry.







#### Syllabus statement:

investigate the differences between ionic and covalent compounds through:
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Video in course