Chapter 19 Molecules and Compounds

Section 19.1
Bonding and
Molecules - Part 1

Most matter is in the form of compounds.

- #Most atoms are unstable unless combined.
- ***Atoms combine in molecules.**

Chemical bonds are formed when atoms combine.

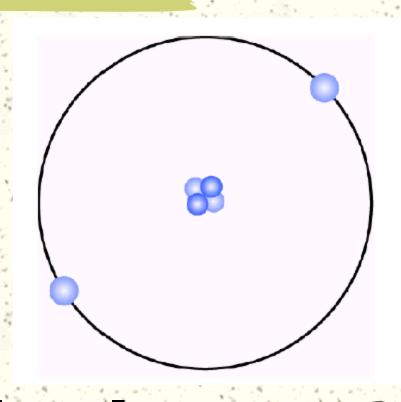
Valence shell electrons (outermost) are involved in bonding.

What are valence shell e⁻?

e are found in energy levels (E.L.) within electron cloud surrounding nucleus. # Highest E.L., highest energy.

Energy Levels

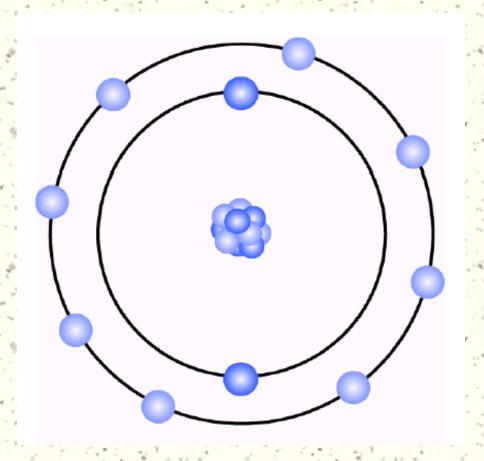
#First E.L. can hold up to 2 e'.



What is this element?

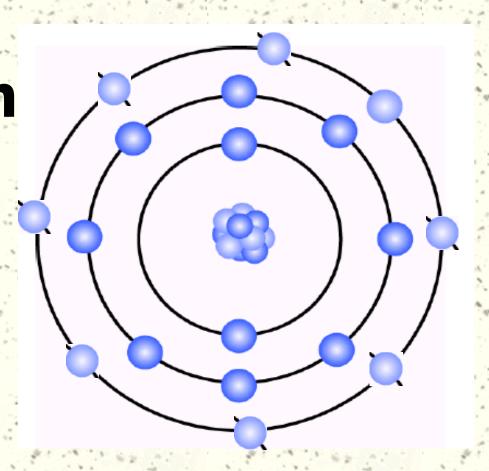
Second E.L. can hold up to 8 e.

What is this element?



Third E.L. can hold <u>up</u> to 8 valence shell *e*.

How many more e can this atom hold in its valence shell?



Octet Rule

- ***Chemically stable atoms**have 8 valence electrons
 (2 for 1st E.L. only).
- ***Atoms form bonds to** complete their octet and become stable.
- **Known as octet rule.**

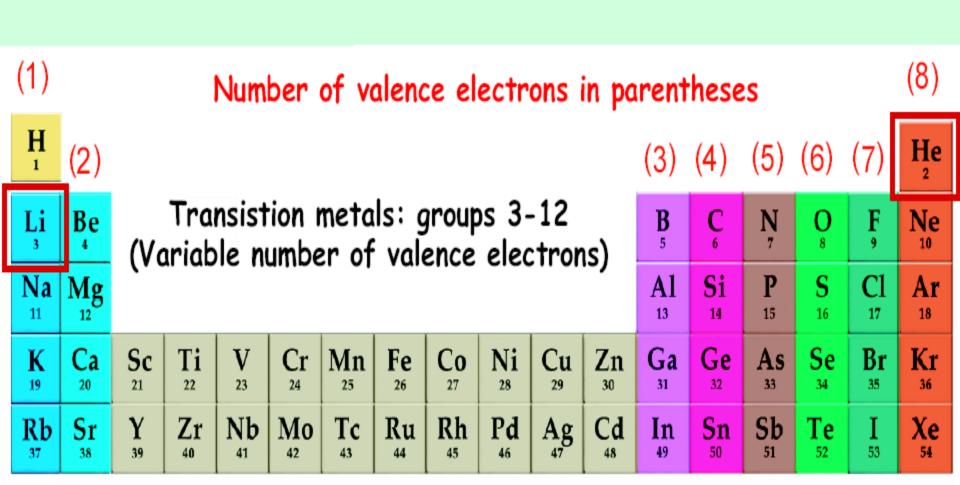
Complete this chart:

element	valence electrons	number needed	element	valence electrons	number needed
Н	1	1	Ne	8	0
He	2	0	Na	1	7
Li	1	7	Mg	2	6
B e	2	6	Al	3	5
В	3	5	Si	4	4
С	4	4	P	5	3
N	5	3	S	6	2
0	6	2	CI	7	1
F	7	1	Ar	8	0

Use the PT to find # of valence e.

#Column (group / family) tells how many valence e. **#All atoms in a group have** same # of valence e, with exception of transition metals.

Partial Periodic Table



Dot Diagrams

Dot diagrams are used to represent valence e. **Element symbol** represents nucleus & all e except for valence e.

Dot Diagrams, cont.

- Dots around symbol = valence e.
- Place one dot for <u>each</u> valence e on <u>each</u> side of the symbol before pairing up the e.

Examples:

·CI: Mg• AI.