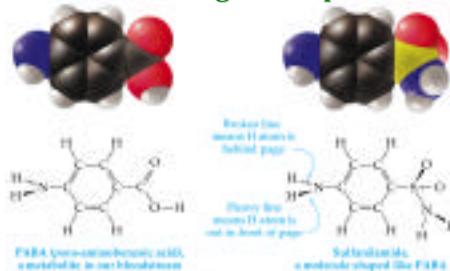


# Constructing Molecular Shapes

A Tutorial on Writing the Shape of Molecules



**Dr. Fred Omega Garces**  
**Chemistry 100**  
**Miramar College**



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Determining Molecular Shape

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## VSEPR- Valence Shell Electron-Pair Repulsion Theory

**Main premise of model-**

Valence electron pair repel each other in molecule with shapes the molecule

**Molecule assumes Geometry that minimizes electrostatic repulsion:**

Occurs when electron pair are far apart as possible.

**Driving force is the Pauli exclusion principle :**

2 electrons with same spin can't occupy the same space.

**Electronic Geometry is the geometry around the central atom in which electron-electron repulsion is minimize.**

$\text{AE}_n$  (system)

**Molecular Geometry is geometry around central atom when electron pairs are replace by bonding atoms and the nonbonding electrons are ignored.**

$\text{AB}_m\text{E}_n$  (system)

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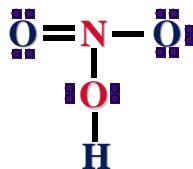
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## VSEPR- Procedural Steps

### 1) Determine the Lewis Structure.

- Valence electrons for each atom in the structure.
- Determine the atomic sequence, the number of bonds, remaining electrons
- Write Lewis structure with each atom obeying the octet rule

**Example:**  $\text{HNO}_3$  ([See Lewis Structure Tutorial](#))



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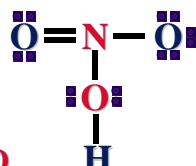
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## VSEPR- Procedural Steps

### 2) Determine electronic geometry ( $\text{AE}_n$ system) from Lewis structure.

- Count the electron domain (region) around the central atom.
- Arrange electron domain to minimize electron-electron repulsion.  
*Occurs when electron pair are far apart as possible.*
- 2-domain  $\rightarrow$  linear, 3-domain  $\rightarrow$  trigonal, 4-domain  $\rightarrow$  tetrahedral

**Example:**  $\text{HNO}_3$



**Central Atoms, N and O**

**N: Three electron domain**  
 $\text{AE}_3 \rightarrow \text{Trigonal}$

**O: Four electron domain**  
 $\text{AE}_4 \rightarrow \text{Tetrahedral}$

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## VSEPR- Procedural Steps

3) Determine **molecule geometry** ( $AB_mE_n$ ) from electronic geometry.

a) The geometry is based on the position of the atoms.

b) The lone pair electrons are ignored for the molecular geometry.

i) Elec Geometry -Linear  $AE_2$ . Molc Geometry-Linear  $AB_2$

ii) Elec Geometry - Trigonal  $AE_3$ . MolcGeo- Trig  $AB_3$  or Bent  $AB_2E$

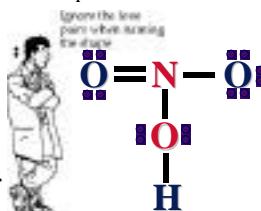
iii) Elec Geometry -Tetrahedral  $AE_4$ . Molc Geo -tetr  $AB_4$ , pyramid  $AB_3E$  or Bent  $AB_2E_2$

**Example:**  $HNO_3$

Central atom: **Nitrogen**

Elec Geometry -  $AE_3$  Trigonal.

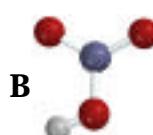
Molc Geometry -  $AB_3$  Trigonal.



Central atom: **Oxygen**

Elec Geometry -  $AE_4$  Tetrahedral

Molc Geometry -  $AE_2B_2$  Bent ("V")



Space Filling Model (A) and Ball and Stick Model (B). The shape around the Nitrogen has a trigonal geometry and the shape around the oxygen is a bent (or "V") shape.

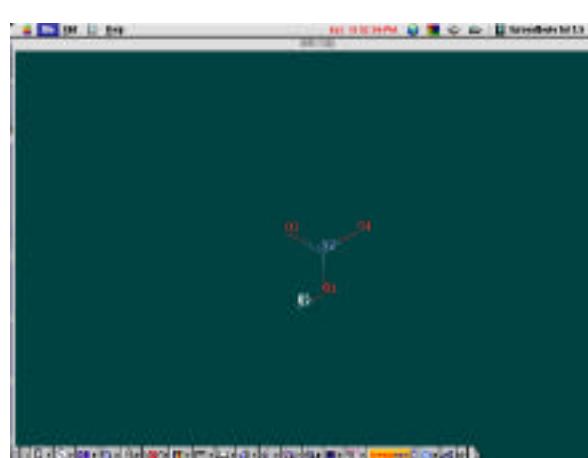
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## $HNO_3$ Quick Time Movie

Click on the movie to start the QuickTime Movie on the perspective of the Nitric acid ( $HNO_3$ ) molecule.



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## VSEPR Table

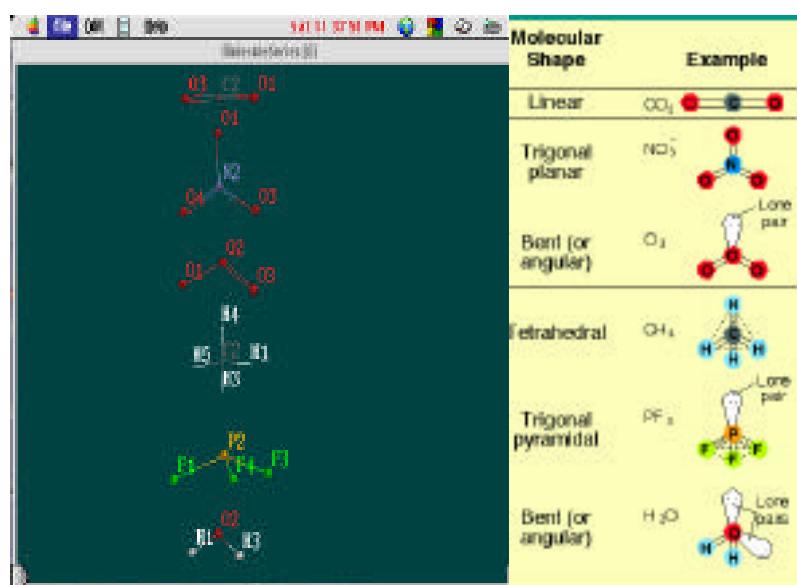
Electron Groups			Arrangement of Groups	Molecular Shape	Example
Total	Bonding	Lone			
2	2	0	Linear	Linear	$\text{CO}_2$
3	3	0	Trigonal planar	Trigonal planar	$\text{NO}_3^-$
	2	1		Bent (or angular)	$\text{O}_3$
4	4	0	Tetrahedral	Tetrahedral	$\text{CH}_4$
	3	1		Trigonal pyramidal	$\text{PF}_3$
	2	2		Bent (or angular)	$\text{H}_2\text{O}$

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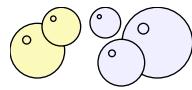
## VSEPR Table: QuickTime Movie



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Determining Molecular Shape

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## Summary



### Key to determine molecular Geometry

- Lewis Structure

Determine electron domain in structure.

- Electronic Geometry

Establish the  $AE_n$  system.

- Molecular Geometry

Establish the  $AB_mE_n$  system.

Don't count lone pairs in the molecular.