

# تفريغ المحاضرة الثانية

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# (1-2) IONIC AND COVALENT BONDS

=The stability can be achieved by:

1-complete transfer of electrons from one atom to another {ionic bond}

2-sharing the electrons between atoms {covalent bond}

\*\* NOTE : atoms transfer electrons in away that it will reach the electronic configuration of the NOBLE GASES.

\*\*NOTE :the tendency to loss or gain an electros comes from the ELECTRONEGATIVITY. {WHICH increase from the *left to the right*, and increase from *down to up*}

\*\*NOTE :the most electronegative atom in the periodic table is the **CHLORINE ION**.

\*\*NOTE : if we want to make an ionic compound we need an atom which is more electronegative to the right, and another atom which is more electropositive to the left

\*\*NOTE : the atoms in the **middle** of the periodic table don't have a tendency to loss or gain electrons so they can *share* them (like carbon).

## **COVALENT BOND:**

1-Between atoms which have the same type

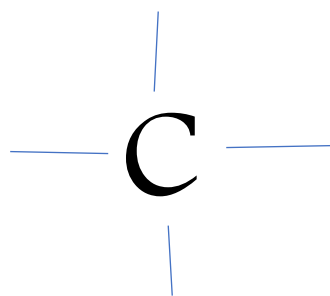
-the simplest covalent compound is  $H_2$  {H-H}

$CL_2$  {CL-CL}

2-Between atoms have different types

-the simplest is  $CH_4$

## **(1-3) CARBON AND ITS COVALENT BONDING**



## **(1-4) CARBON - CARBON SINGLE BOND**



# (1-5) POLAR COVALENT BONDS

=if the compound consists two atoms with the same nature then it is [non-polar compound]

=if there is a difference in electronegativity between two atoms then it is [polar compound]



we draw an **ARROW** which is directed to the more - electronegative atom....the hydrogen atom has a partial positive charge [less electronegative], and chlorine has a partial negative charge [more electronegative]



**\*\*NOTE** : in the organic chemistry we always consider the carbon-hydrogen bond as *non-polar*

Table 1.4 Electronegativities of Some Common Elements

Group	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
H	2.2						
Li	1.0	Be 1.6	B 2.0	C 2.5	N 3.0	O 3.4	F 4.0
Na	0.9	Mg 1.3	Al 1.6	Si 1.9	P 2.2	S 2.6	Cl 3.2
K	0.8	Ca 1.0					Br 3.0
							I 2.7

Legend:

< 1.0	1.5-1.9	2.5-2.9
1.0-1.4	2.0-2.4	3.0-3.4

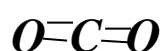
# ***(1-6) MULTIPLE COVALENT BONDS***

*IT COULD BE : either **double** or **triple** bond \**

*In order to draw the LEWES STRUCTURE we need to  
calculate the valence electros first and then the OCTET  
RULE.*

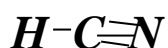
*CO<sub>2</sub>*

$$4+2*6=16$$



*HCN*

$$1+4+5=10$$



***(1-7) VALENCE :number of bonds that an atom can form***

<i>atom</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>F</i>
<i>valence</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>

*=draw all structures of these molecules:*

