

Name:

Blk: _____

Date: Key

Chemistry 11 LEWIS DOT STRUCTURES

Lewis DOT Structures of **IONIC compounds** are easy to construct:

HERE ARE THE RULES:

1. Determine the charge expected for each ion
2. Arrange the non-metal ions **symmetrically** around the metal ion

Example 1. Draw the Lewis Structure of MgCl₂.

Step 1. Mg²⁺ 2Cl⁻



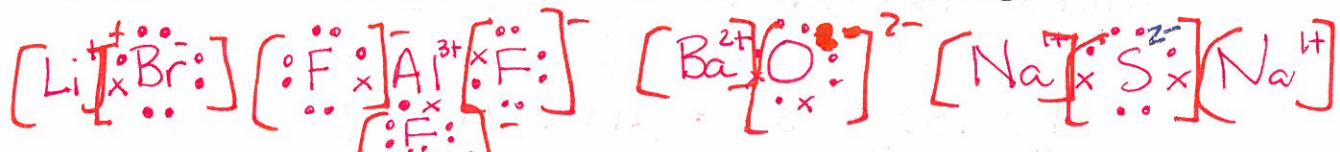
Example 2. Draw the Lewis Structure for each of the following compounds:

a. LiBr

b. AlF₃

c. BaO

d. Na₂S



Lewis DOT Structures of **COVALENT compounds** are somewhat more difficult to construct: HERE ARE THE RULES FOR THOSE THAT OBEY THE OCTET RULE

1. Count up the number of valence e's \rightarrow adjust for an ion $\rightarrow +$ (subtract) $\rightarrow -$ (add)
2. Place **(2)** electrons between each atom \rightarrow "bond"
3. Use remaining electrons to complete OCTETS on "OUTSIDE" atoms.
4. IF CENTRAL ATOM* HAS LESS THAN AN OCTET ... HAVE NEIGHBOUR SHARE ELECTRONS \Rightarrow MULTIPLE BONDS
5. TIDY UP & REPLACE ALL PAIRS OF ELECTRONS WITH A DASH

Example 3. Draw the Lewis Structure for CHO₂: H \equiv C \equiv O

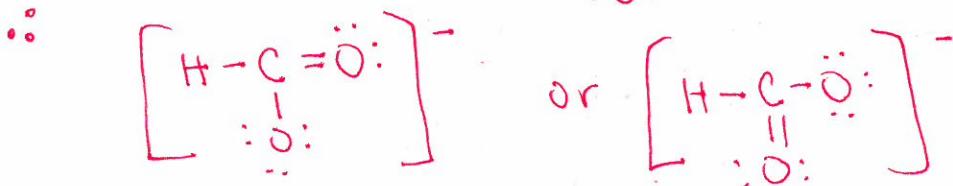
Step 1 $\underline{1} \text{H} = (1) + \underline{2} \text{O} = (12) + 1 \text{C} = (4) + 1 \text{E} = 18 \text{e}'s$

Step 2. $\rightarrow \text{H} : \text{C} : \ddot{\text{O}} :$

Step 3. $\rightarrow \begin{array}{c} : \text{O} : \\ || \\ : \text{O} : \end{array}$

Step 4. $\rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{H} : \text{C} : \ddot{\text{O}} : \\ : \text{O} : \\ : \text{O} : \end{array} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{H} : \text{C} : \ddot{\text{O}} : \\ : \text{O} : \\ : \text{O} : \end{array}$

Step 5.



Example 4. Draw the Lewis Structure for HOPO : H \equiv O \equiv P \equiv O

Step 1. $1H = (1) + 2O = (12) + 1P = (5) = 18 e^-$



COVALENT compounds that VIOLATE the OCTET RULE

A. In addition to H, the atoms Be, B and Al are exceptions as they have LESS than a full octet when they form covalent compounds.

\rightarrow These atoms tend to GAIN ONE e^- FOR EVERY OTHER ATOM PRESENT

Example 5. Draw the Lewis Structure for BF_3 : F \equiv B \equiv F

Step 1. $1B = (3) + 3F = (21) \Rightarrow 24 e^-$



Step 4. "B" less than 8 but OK

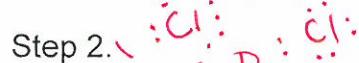


B. Elements in the 3rd and 4th periods of the periodic table frequently attain MORE than a full octet when they form covalent compounds.

\rightarrow Therefore, the central atom will end up with MORE than eight valence electrons

Example 6. Draw the Lewis Structure for PCl_5 :

Step 1. $1P = (5) + 5Cl = (35) \Rightarrow 40 e^-$



Step 4. \rightarrow no need > 8

