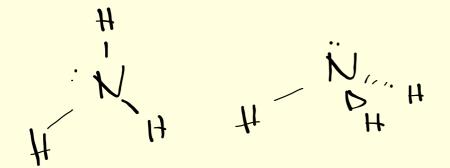
# Warm Up

Determine the type of hybrid orbitals used by the carbon atom in CF<sub>2</sub>O. How many sigma and pi bonds does carbon make?

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## **Bond Polarity**

- In covalent bonds, the bonding pairs of electrons are shared between atoms.
- Two nuclei 'pull' the electrons. Amount of 'pull' is dependent on the atoms' electronegativities.

#### Nonpolar covalent bond

Bond that forms when the atoms in the bond pull equally, and the electrons are shared equally.

Ex.

#### Polar covalent bond

Bond that forms when the electrons are shared unequally

- More electronegative atom attracts electrons more strongly and gains a slightly negative charge. Less electronegative atom has a slightly positive charge.

Ex.

$$H_2O$$

$$N-C1$$
3.0 \ 3.0

nonpolar covalent

**Table 8.3 Electronegativity Differences and Bond Types** 

Electronegativty difference range	Most probable type of bond	Example	
0.0-0.4	Nonpolar covalent	H - H (0.0)	
0.4-1.0	Moderately polar covalent	H - CI (0.9)	
1.0-2.0	Very polar covalent	H - F (1.9)	
≥ 2.0	lonic	Na <sup>+</sup> Cl <sup>-</sup> (2.1)	

<sup>\*</sup> No sharp boundary between ionic and covalent

### **Polar Molecules**

In a polar molecule, one end of the molecule is slightly negative, and the other end is slightly positive.

-Partial charges are often called charged regions or poles.

A molecule with two poles is called a **dipole**.

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Table 6.2								
Electronegativity Values for Selected Elements								
H 2.1								
Li	Be	B	C	N	O	F		
1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0		
<b>Na</b>	Mg	AI	Si	P	S	CI		
0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.0		
<b>K</b>	Ca	<b>Ga</b>	Ge	As	Se	Br		
0.8	1.0	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.8		
<b>Rb</b>	Sr	In	<b>Sn</b>	<b>Sb</b> 1.9	Te	I		
0.8	1.0	1.7	1.8		2.1	2.5		
Cs 0.7	Ba 0.9	TI 1.8	<b>РЬ</b> 1.9	<b>Bi</b> 1.9				