

LEWIS STRUCTURES

2-D Drawings of Molecules
Show - how atoms connected

- where electrons are
shared e^- = bonds
unshared e^- = lone pairs

① Lewis Rules

② Guidelines

③ Examples

Chemistrysky.com

Lewis Rules

① Total # e^- = sum of valences
valence e^- include S & p
in outermost shell
(+ charge)

② Octet Rule: every atom ends
up with 8 e^- (4 pairs)
except H - which gets 2 e^- (1 bond)

—	single bond	-	2 shared e^-	} count toward both Octets
==	double "		4 " "	
≡	triple "		6 " "	
..	lone pair		2 unshared e^-	- count for 1 Octet

Lewis Guidelines for Connecting Atoms

<u>Atom</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Valence</u>	<u># bonds</u>	<u>e⁻ dot</u>
H	1	1	ALWAYS	H•
F, Cl, Br, I	17 (7A)	7	1 (usually)	:Cl•
O, S, Se	16 (6A)	6	2	•O•
N, P	15 (5A)	5	3	•N•
C, Si	14 (4A)	4	4 ALWAYS	•C•

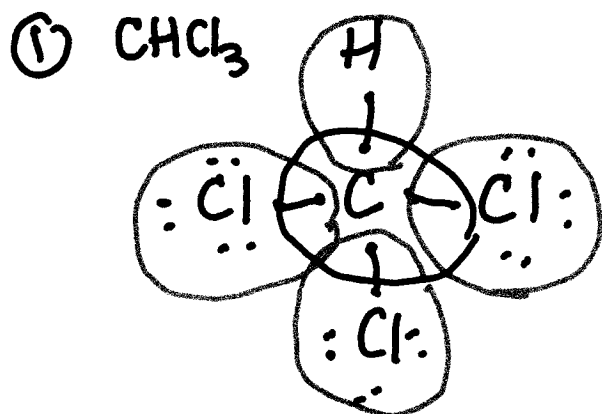
} outside (for F, Cl, Br, I)
 } middle (for N, P, C, Si)

No O-O Bonds (except Peroxides)
 In polyatomic ions, O on outside

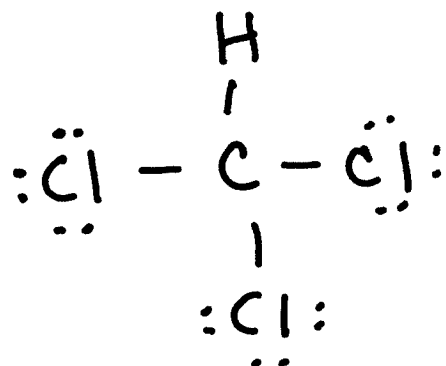
Rule: Use pencil

Examples

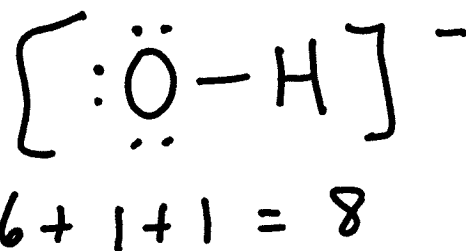
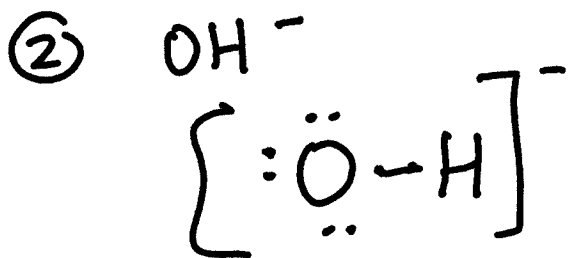
Connect Dots



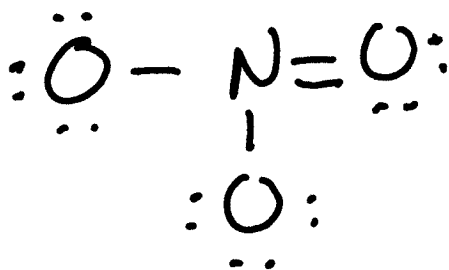
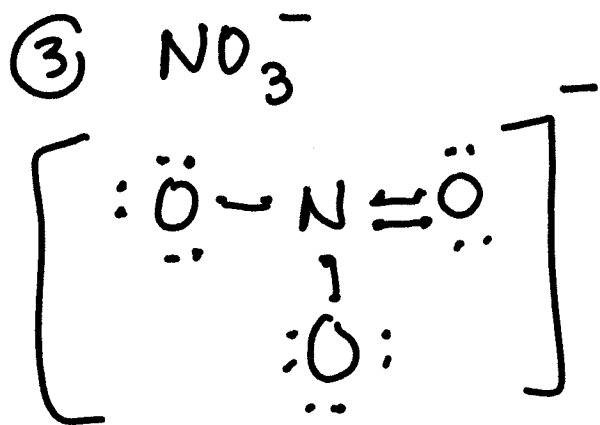
Draw, Octet, Count



$$\text{Valence: } 4 + 1 + 3(7) = 26e^-$$



$$6 + 1 + 1 = 8$$



$$\text{Valence: } 5 + 3(6) + 1 = 24$$