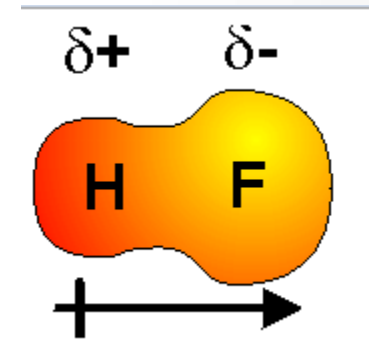


Molecular Polarity

Polar Covalent Bonds

- Polar covalent bonds involve an unequal sharing of electrons between two bonded atoms
 - Creates a partial separation of charge and a dipole moment
 - Represented by $\delta+$ and $\delta-$
 - Dipole moment represented by arrow toward more electronegative element
- Covalent bonds are polar if there is a difference in electronegativity between the bonded atoms



Electronegativity:

Ability of an atom to attract shared electrons in a covalent bond

H						
2.1						
Li	Be	B	C	N	O	F
1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0
Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl
0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.0
K	Ca	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br
0.8	1.0	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.8
Rb	Sr	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I
0.8	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.5
Cs	Ba	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At
0.7	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1

Polar Bonds

- Which of the following bonds found in organic molecules are polar?
- C-C
- C-O
- C-N
- O-H
- N-H
- C-F
- C-Cl

(Answer on last slide of presentation)

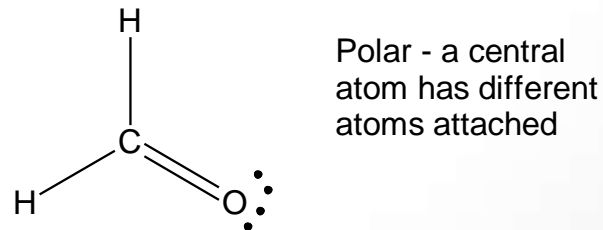
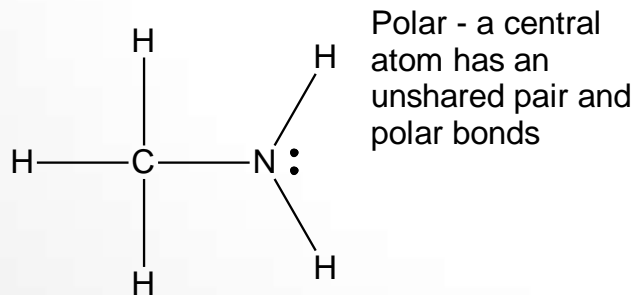
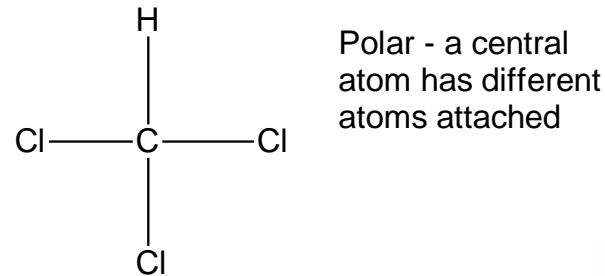
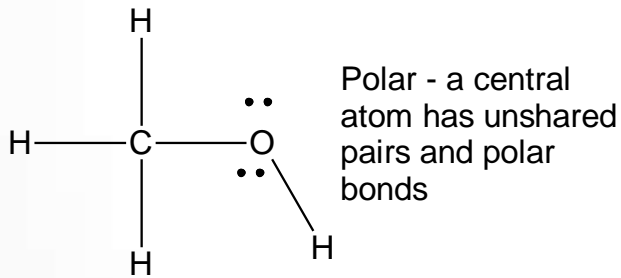
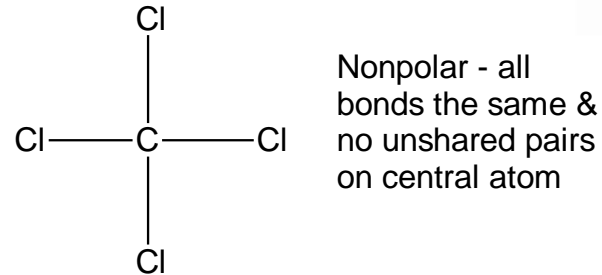
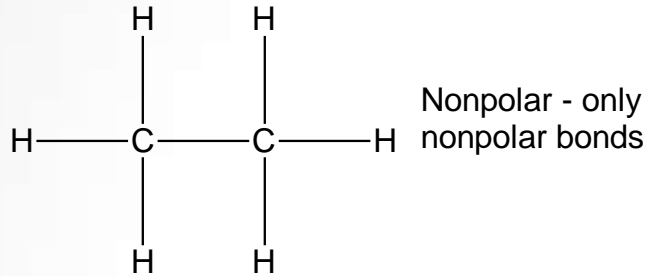
Polar Bonds

- C-H bonds are considered to be nonpolar. (The electronegativity difference between C and H is small).
- This means that many organic compounds contain significant numbers of nonpolar bonds.

Polar Molecules

- A molecule is polar if
 - It contains polar bonds AND
 - There are unshared electrons on a central atom OR
 - The bonds from the central atom involve different atoms
- A molecule is nonpolar if
 - It contains only nonpolar bonds OR
 - All the bonds to the central atom are the same and there are no unshared pairs on the central atom
 - So a nonpolar molecule may contain polar bonds because the dipole moments of the individual bonds cancel out

Polar Molecules



Polar Bonds

- Answer: Which of the following bonds found in organic molecules are polar?
- C-C
- C-O
- C-N
- O-H
- N-H
- C-F
- C-Cl

All are polar, except C-C