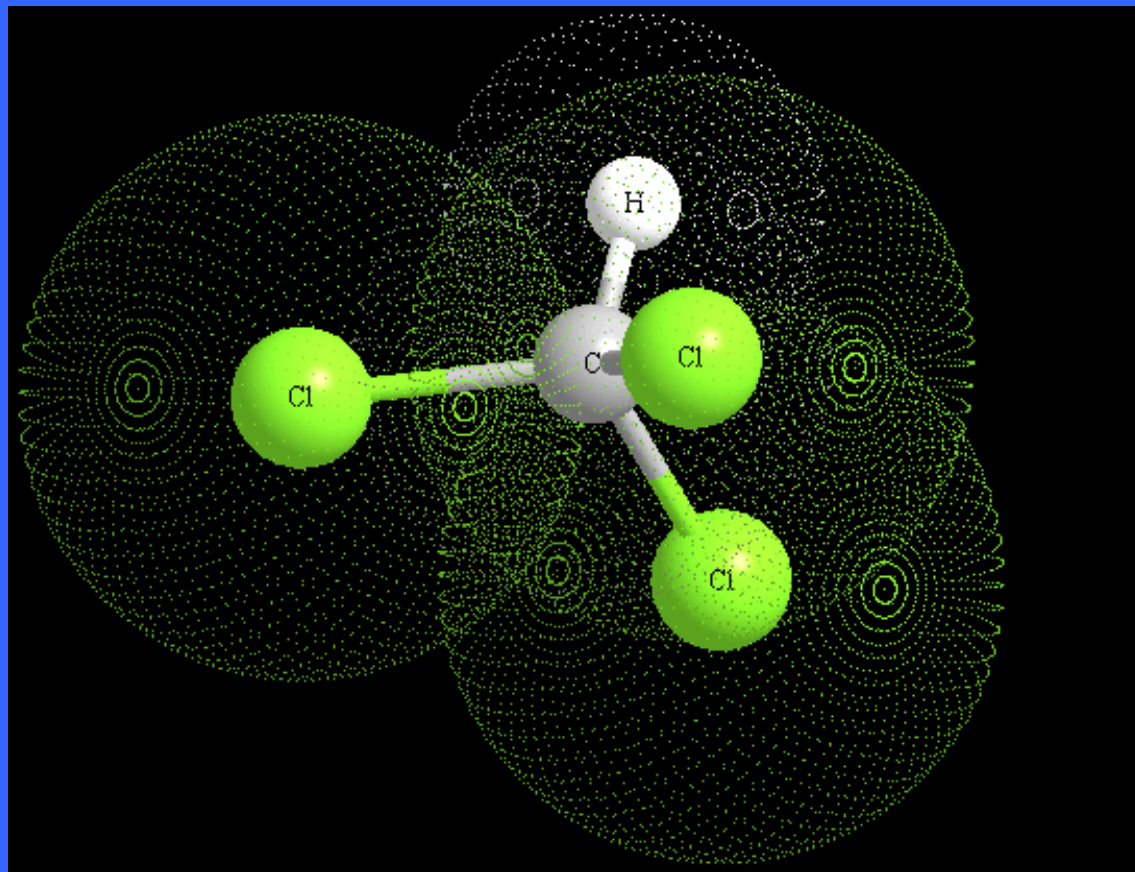


GEOMETRIA MOLECULAR



GEOMETRIA MOLECULAR

Forma como os átomos estão espacialmente dispostos na **molécula**.

TEORIA DA REPULSÃO DOS PARES ELETRÔNICOS

Os pares de elétrons da camada de valência de um átomo em uma molécula tendem a se distanciar o máximo possível uns dos outros.

Valence shell electron pair repulsion - VSEPR

GEOMETRIA MOLECULAR

TEORIA DA REPULSÃO DOS PARES ELETRÔNICOS

Comportam-se como se fossem um único par de elétrons:

- Um par de elétrons não compartilhados (não ligantes);
- Uma ligação covalente simples;
- Uma ligação covalente dupla;
- Uma ligação covalente tripla.

MOLÉCULAS DIATÔMICAS

X_2 – átomos iguais

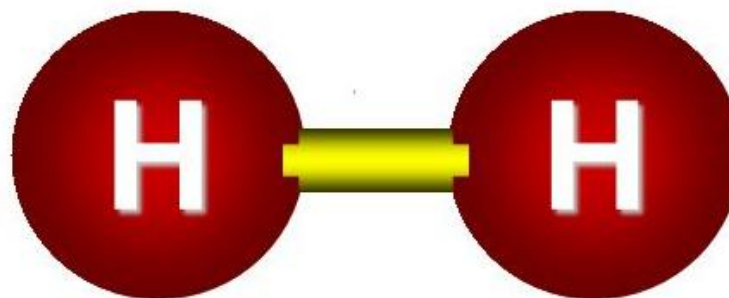
H–H

O=O

Cl–Cl

Geometria: Linear

Ângulo: 180°



XY – átomos diferentes

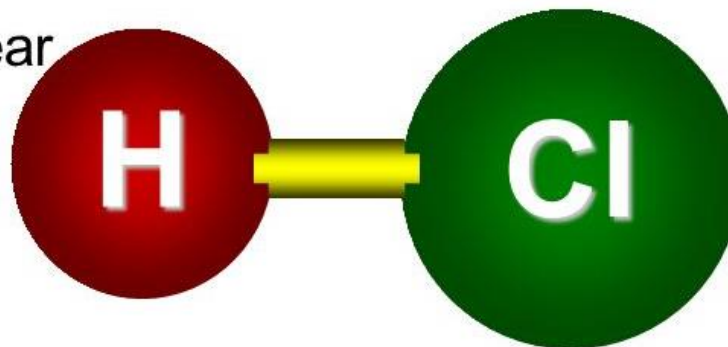
H–F

H–Cl

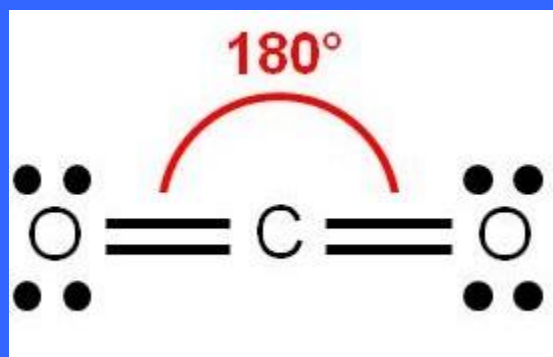
H–Br

Geometria: Linear

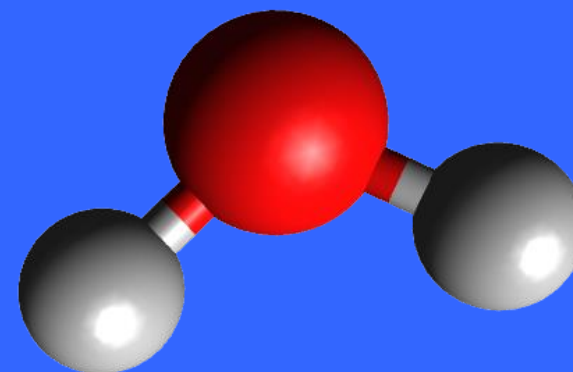
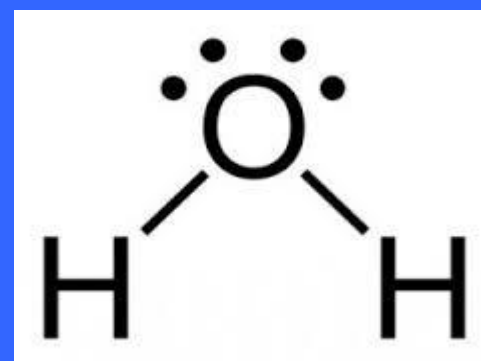
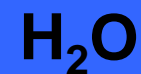
Ângulo: 180°



MOLÉCULAS TRIATÔMICAS

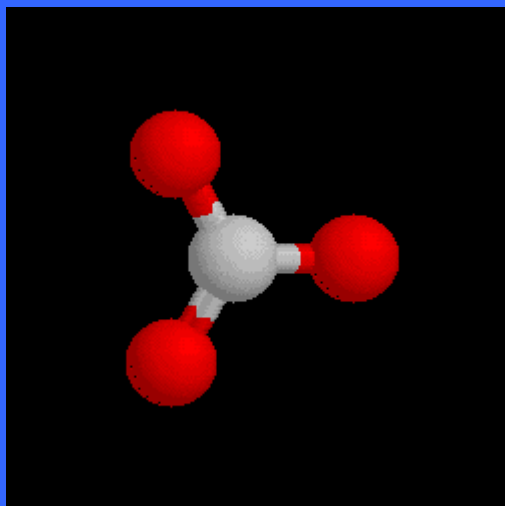
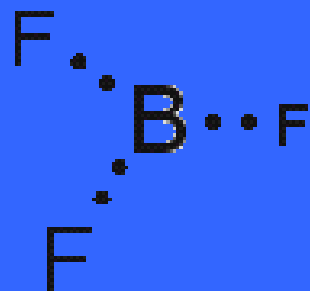


Linear

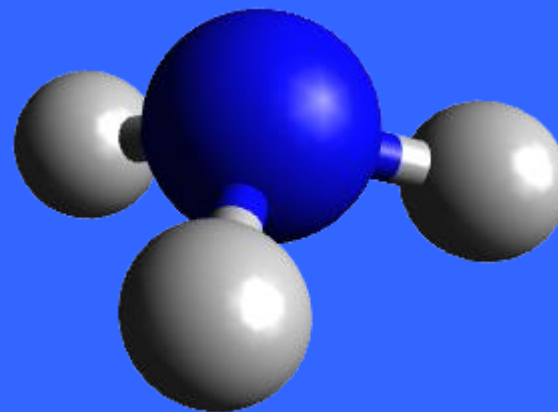
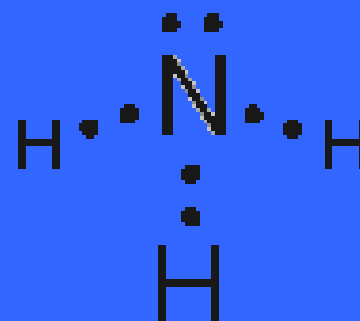


Angular

MOLÉCULAS COM 4 ÁTOMOS

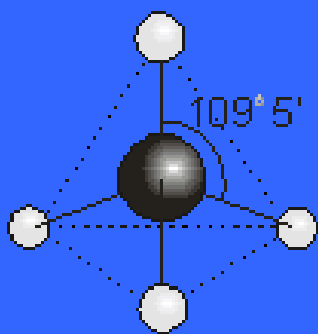
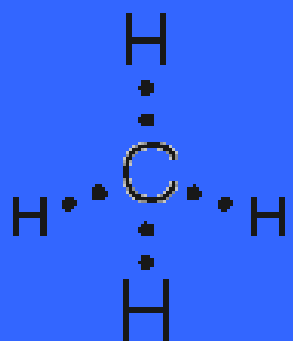


Trigonal Plana

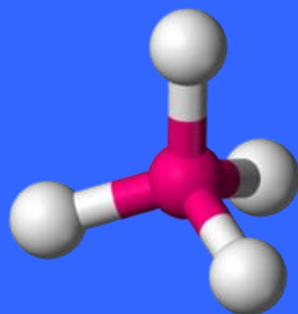
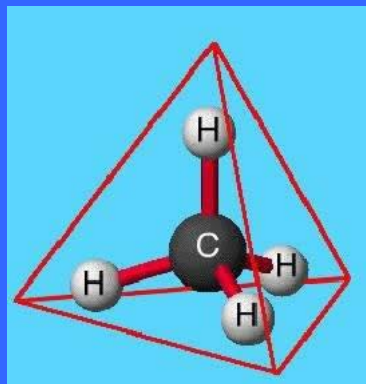
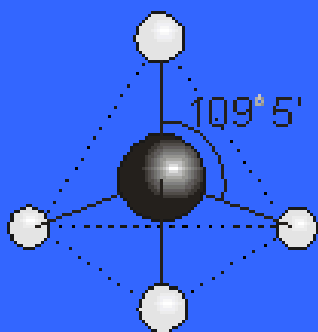
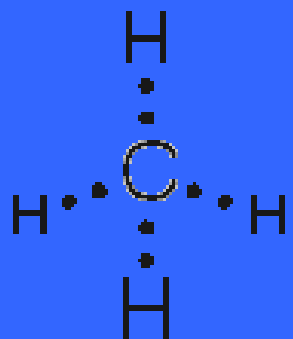


Piramidal

MOLÉCULAS COM 5 ÁTOMOS

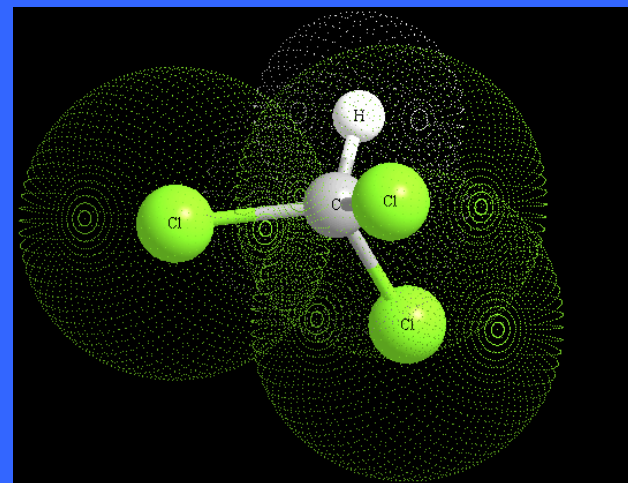
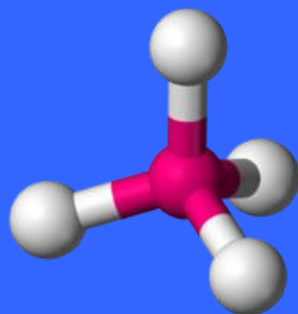
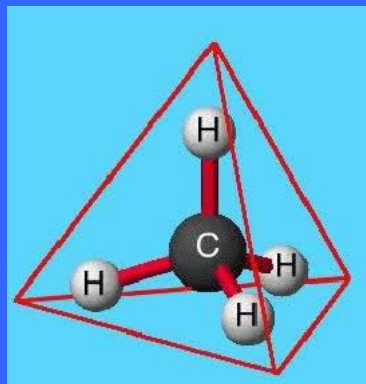
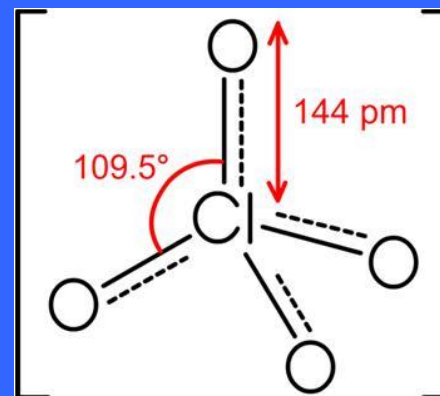
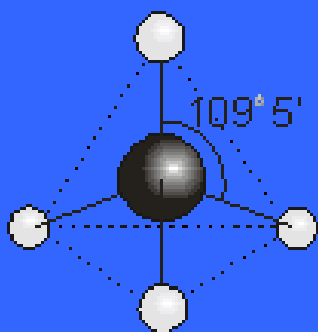
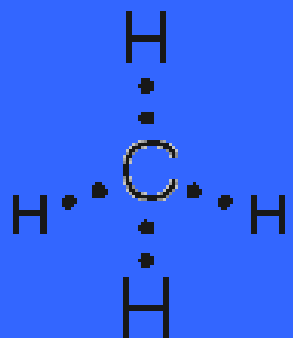


MOLÉCULAS COM 5 ÁTOMOS



Tetraedro

MOLÉCULAS COM 5 ÁTOMOS



Tetraedro

RESUMO

2 átomos



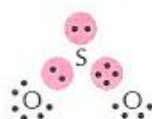
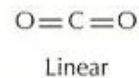
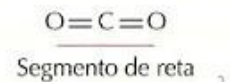
Toda molécula
biatômica é linear



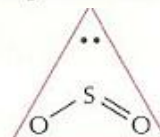
3 átomos



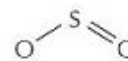
2 "pares"



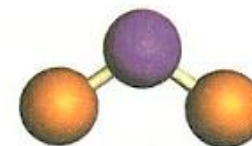
3 "pares"



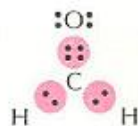
Triângulo equilátero



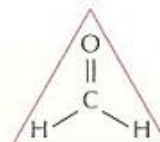
Angular



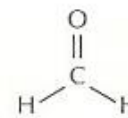
4 átomos



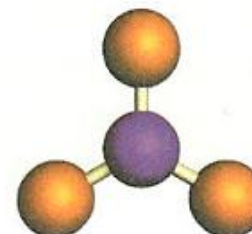
3 "pares"



Triângulo equilátero



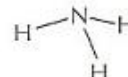
Trigonal plana



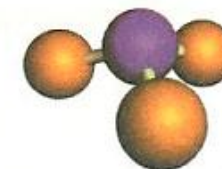
4 "pares"



Tetraedro



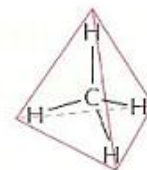
Piramidal



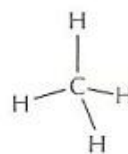
5 átomos



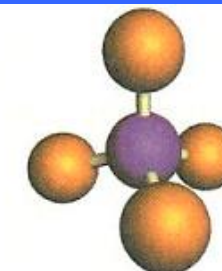
4 "pares"



Tetraedro



Tetraédrica

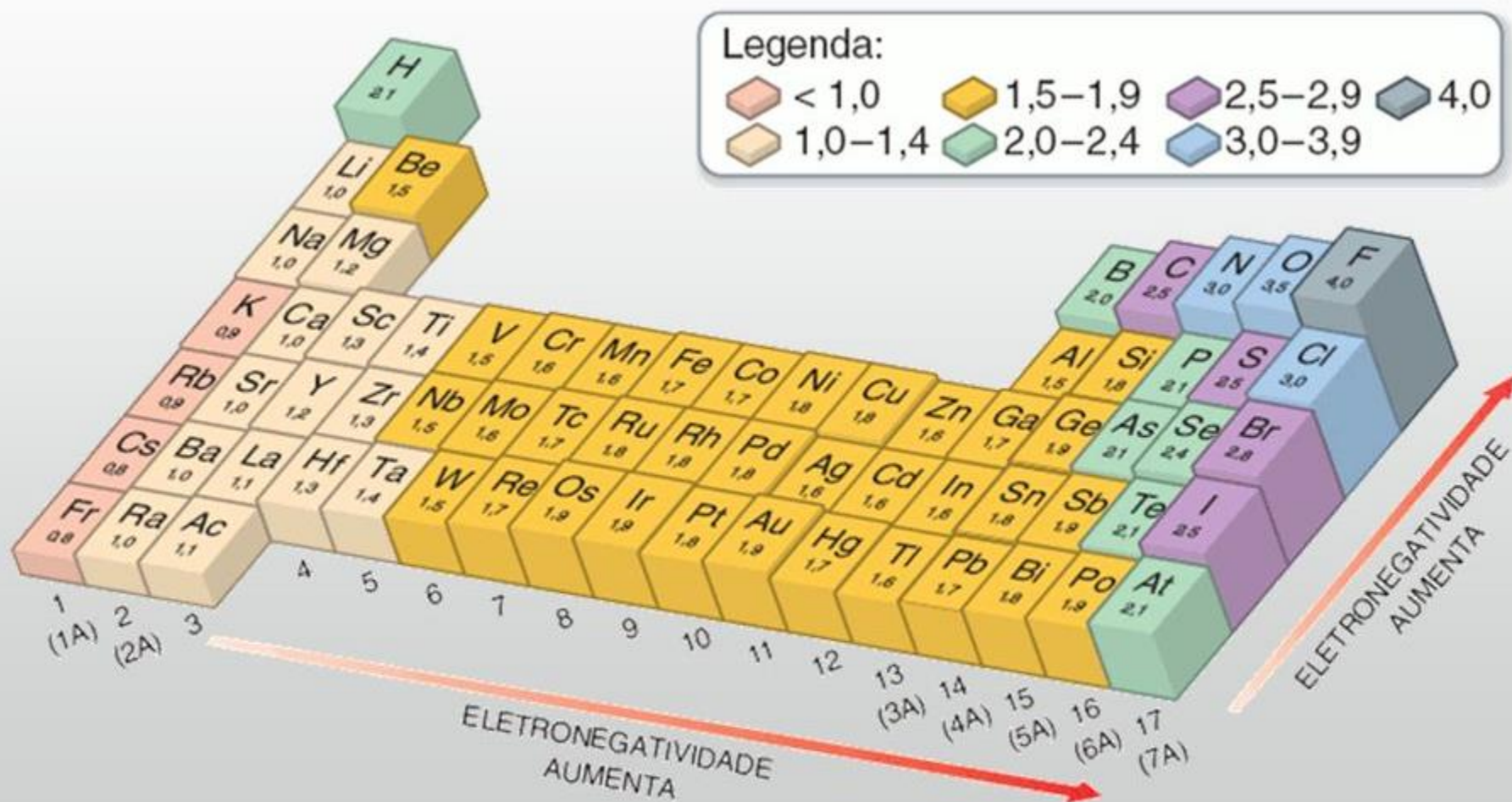


POLARIDADE DAS MOLÉCULAS

Eletronegatividade - tendência que o átomo de um determinado elemento apresenta para atrair elétrons, num contexto em que se acha ligado a outro(s) átomo(s).

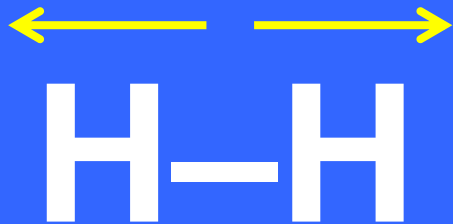
POLARIDADE DAS MOLÉCULAS

Eletronegatividade - tendência que o átomo de um determinado elemento apresenta para atrair elétrons, num contexto em que se acha ligado a outro(s) átomo(s).



POLARIDADE DAS MOLÉCULAS

A polaridade é determinada pela geometria e tipo de átomo que compõe a molécula



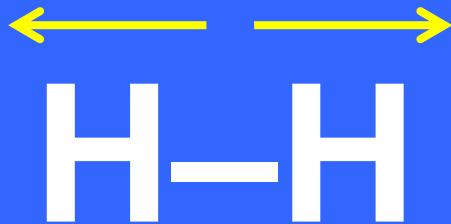
Soma vetorial = 0



Soma vetorial \neq 0

POLARIDADE DAS MOLÉCULAS

A polaridade é determinada pela geometria e tipo de átomo que compõe a molécula



Apolar



Polar

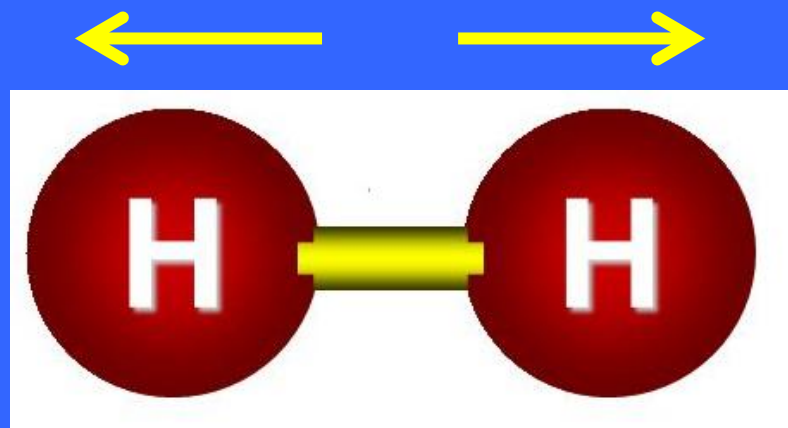
dipolo elétrico

Intensidade do dipolo elétrico é representada pela resultante dos vetores da força de atração dos elétrons.

$\vec{\mu}_r = 0$	$\vec{\mu}_r \neq 0$
Apolar	Polar

MOLÉCULAS DIATÔMICAS

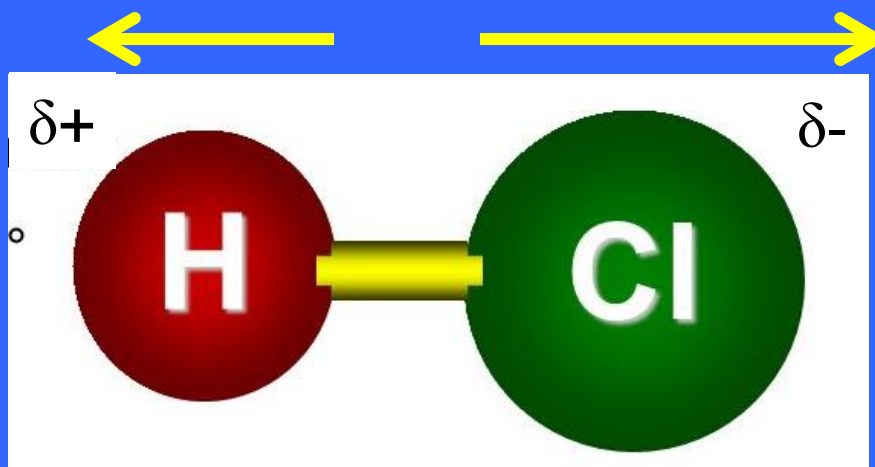
X_2 – átomos iguais



$$\mu_R = 0$$

APOLAR

XY – átomos diferentes



$$\mu_R \neq 0$$

POLAR

MOLÉCULAS TRIATÔMICAS

Linear



$$\mu_R = 0$$

APOLAR



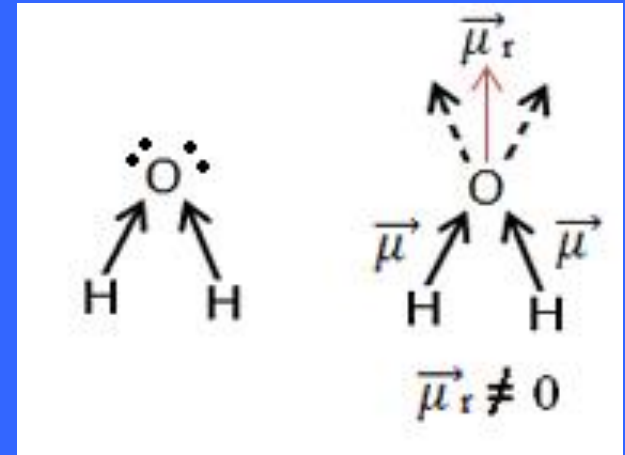
$$\mu_R \neq 0$$

POLAR

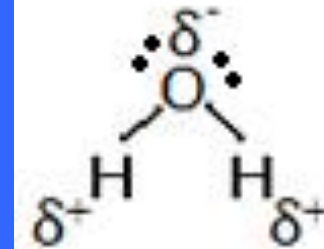
δ^+

δ^-

Angular



$$\mu_r \neq 0$$

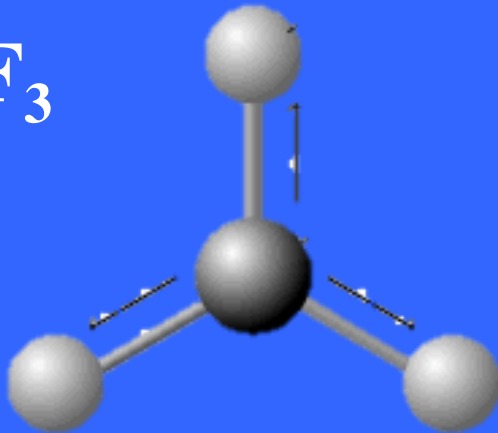


POLAR

MOLÉCULAS COM 4 ÁTOMOS

Trigonal

BF_3

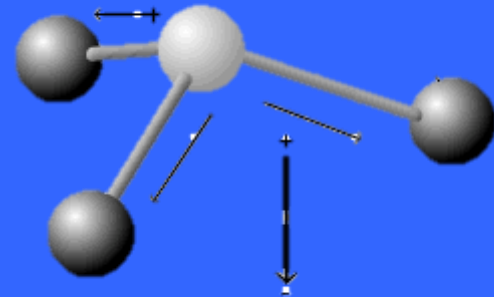


$$\mu_{\text{R}} = 0$$

APOLAR

Piramidal

NF_3



dipolo resultante

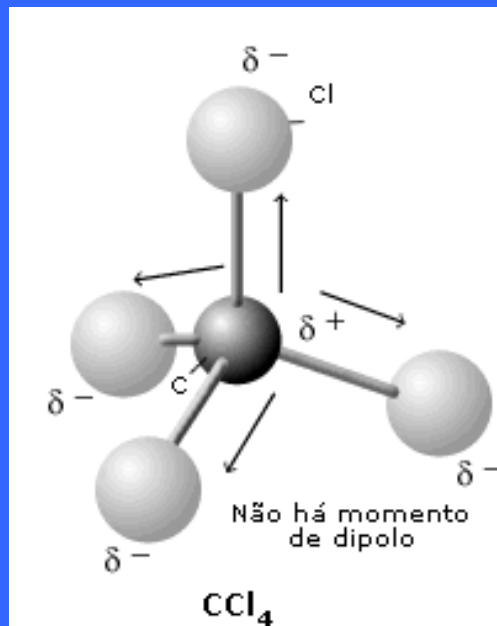
$$\mu_{\text{R}} \neq 0$$

POLAR

MOLÉCULAS COM 5 ÁTOMOS

Tetraédrica

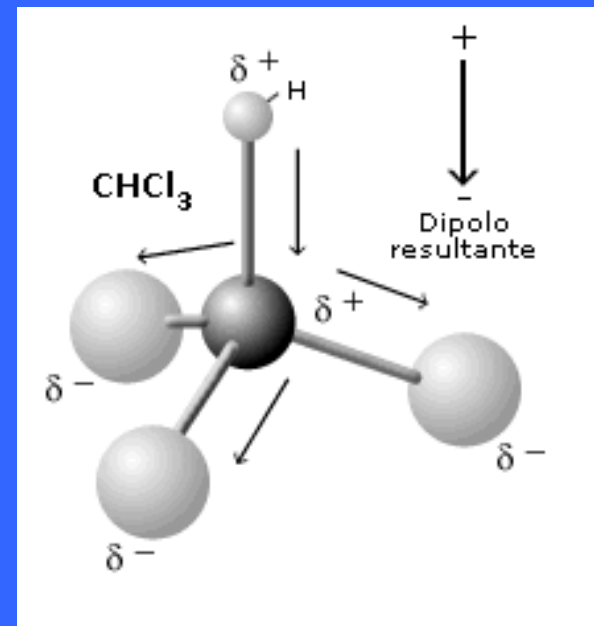
Átomos ligantes iguais



$$\mu_R = 0$$

APOLAR

Átomos ligantes diferentes



$$\mu_R \neq 0$$

POLAR

Exercícios

1) (Esam-RN) Considere as seguintes fórmulas e ângulos de ligações.

Fórmula	H ₂ O	NH ₃	CH ₄	BeH ₂
Ângulo	105°	107°	109°28'	180°

As formas geométricas dessas moléculas são, respectivamente,

- a) angular, piramidal, tetraédrica, linear.
- b) angular, piramidal, tetraédrica, angular.
- c) angular, angular, piramidal, trigonal.
- d) trigonal, trigonal, piramidal, angular.
- e) tetraédrica, tetraédrica, tetraédrica, angular.

Trabalho

Linear biatômica

1. a

Piramidal

1. a

Linear triatômica

1. a

Trigonal

1. a

Angular triatômica

1. a

Tetraédrica

1. a

Trabalho

Linear biatômica

1. Confeccionar 4 modelos moleculares
2. 4 exemplos de moléculas
3. Apolar e polar
4. Explicar as diferenças de polaridade

Linear triatômica

1. Confeccionar 2 modelos moleculares
2. 2 exemplos de moléculas
3. Apolar e polar
4. Explicar as diferenças de polaridade

Angular triatômica

1. Confeccionar 2 modelos moleculares
2. 2 exemplos de moléculas
3. Apolar e polar
4. Explicar as diferenças de polaridade

Piramidal

1. Confeccionar 1 modelo molecular
2. 1 exemplo de molécula
3. Polar
4. Explicar as diferenças de polaridade

Trigonal

1. Confeccionar 2 modelos moleculares
2. 2 exemplos de moléculas
3. Apolar e polar
4. Explicar as diferenças de polaridade

Tetraédrica

1. Confeccionar 2 modelos moleculares
2. 2 exemplos de moléculas
3. Apolar e polar
4. Explicar as diferenças de polaridade

Todas as equipes devem explicar os ângulos de ligação