

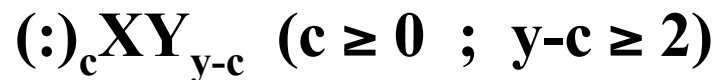
Strutture molecolari

Numero di legami σ o σ più π formati per condivisione di elettroni dispari da ciascuno degli elementi non metallici nelle loro combinazioni.

Gruppo	n°	Elemento	C.E.F. o C.E.E.	N° di legami	Esempi
I°	1	H	$(1s)^1$	uno	HF, H ₂ O PH ₃
II°	2	Be	$(2s)^1 2(p)^{1,0,0}$	due	BeO, BeF ₂ Be ₂ C
III°	2	B	$(2s)^1 2(p)^{1,1,0}$	tre	BF ₃ , BO ₃ ³⁻
IV°	2	C	$(2s)^1 2(p)^{1,1,1}$	quattro	CH ₄ , CO ₂ , C ₂ H ₆
	>2	Si, Ge	$(ns)^1 n(p)^{1,1,1} n(d)^{0,0,0,0,0}$	quattro	SiO ₂ , GeO ₂

Gruppo	n°	Elemento	C.E.F. o C.E.E.	N° di legami	Esempi
V°	2	N	$(2s)^2 2(p)^{1,1,1}$	tre	NH ₃ , N ₂ H ₄ , NO(OH)
		N ⁺	$(2s)^1 2(p)^{1,1,1}$	quattro	NH ₄ ⁺ , NO ₃ ⁻
		N ⁻	$(2s)^2 2(p)^{2,1,1}$	due	NH ₂ ⁻
	>2	P , As , Sb	$(ns)^2 n(p)^{1,1,1} n(d)^{0,0,0,0,0}$	tre	PH ₃ , AsH ₃ , SbH ₃
			$(ns)^1 n(p)^{1,1,1} n(d)^{1,0,0,0,0}$	cinque	PCl ₅ , PO ₄ ³⁻ , AsO ₄ ³⁻
VI°	2	O	$(2s)^2 2(p)^{2,1,1}$	due	H ₂ O , CO ₂ , SiO ₂
		O ⁺	$(2s)^2 2(p)^{1,1,1}$	tre	O ₃ , H ₃ O ⁺
		O ⁻	$(2s)^2 2(p)^{2,2,1}$	uno	O ₃ , NO ₃ ⁻
	>2	S, Se, Te	$(ns)^2 n(p)^{2,1,1} n(d)^{0,0,0,0,0}$	due	H ₂ S, H ₂ Se, H ₂ Te
			$(ns)^2 n(p)^{1,1,1} n(d)^{1,0,0,0,0}$	quattro	SO ₂ , Cl ₂ SO, SO ₃ ²⁻
			$(ns)^1 n(p)^{1,1,1} n(d)^{1,1,0,0,0}$	sei	SO ₃ , Cl ₂ SO ₂ , SO ₄ ²⁻

Gruppo	n°	Elemento	C.E.F. o C.E.E.	N° di legami	Esempi
VII°	2	F	$(2s)^2 2(p)^{2,2,1}$	uno	HF, BeF ₂ , BF ₃ , CF ₄
	>2	Cl, Br, I	$(ns)^2 n(p)^{2,2,1} n(d)^{0,0,0,0,0}$	uno	HCl, HBr, Cl ₂ O, ClO ⁻
			$(ns)^2 n(p)^{2,1,1} n(d)^{1,0,0,0,0}$	tre	Cl ₂ O ₃ , ClO ₂ ⁻
			$(ns)^2 n(p)^{1,1,1} n(d)^{1,1,0,0,0}$	cinque	ClO ₃ ⁻ , BrO ₃ ⁻ , BrO ₃ ⁻
			$(ns)^1 n(p)^{1,1,1} n(d)^{1,1,1,0,0}$	sette	Cl ₂ O ₇ , ClO ₄ ⁻ , IO ₄ ⁻



I) *lineare* se $y = 2$ e $c = 0$



Esempi: BeH_2 (iduroruro di berillio) e CO_2 (diossido di carbonio);

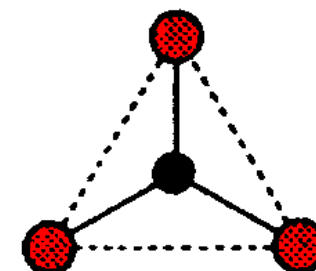


XY_2
lineare

II) *a) triponale piana* se $y = 3$ e $c = 0$



Esempi: BF_3 (trifluoruro di boro) ed SO_3 (triossido di zolfo);

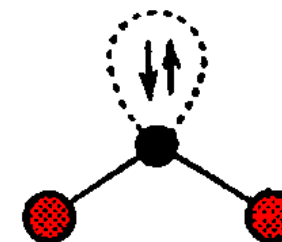


a: XY_3
trigonale piana

b) angolare se $y = 3$ e $c = 1$



Esempi: SO_2 (diossido di zolfo) ed NO_2^- (ione nitrito);



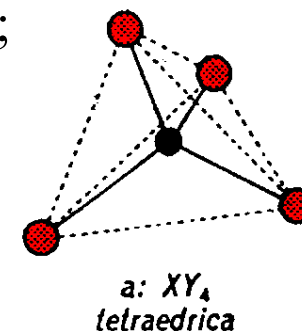
b: XY_2
angolare

III)

a) tetraedrica se $y = 4$ e $c = 0$

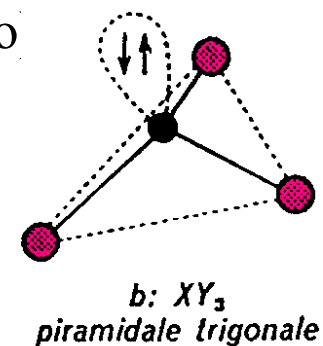


Esempi: CH_4 (metano) ed SiF_4 (tetrafluoruro di silicio);



b) piramidale trigonale se $y = 4$ e $c = 1$ $:XY_3$

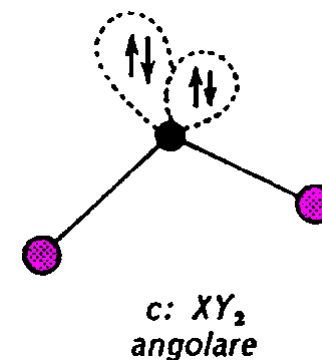
Esempi: NH_3 (ammoniaca) e PCl_3 (tricloruro di fosforo)



c) a forma di V se $y = 4$ e $c = 2$

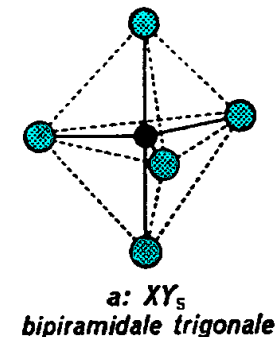


Esempi: OH_2 (acqua) ed SH_2 (acido solfidrico);



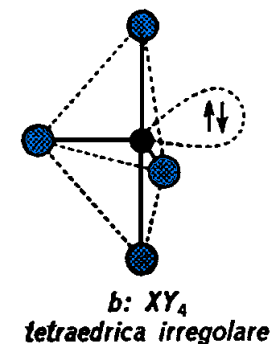
IV) *a) bipiramidale trigonale se $y = 5$ e $c = 0$ XY_5*

Esempi: PCl_5 (pentacloruro di fosforo)
ed AsF_5 (pentacloruro di arsenico)



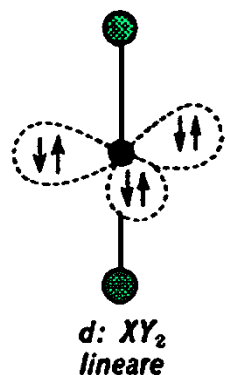
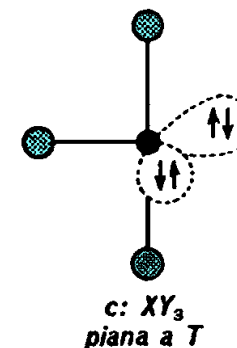
b) tetraedrica irregolare se $y = 5$ e $c = 1$ $:XY_4$

Esempi: SF_4 (Tetrafloruro di zolfo)
ed SeF_4 tetrafloruro di selenio



c) piana a forma di T se $y = 5$ e $c = 2$ $(:)_2XY_3$

Esempi: ClF_3 (trifloruro di cloro)
e BrF_3 (trifloruro di bromo)



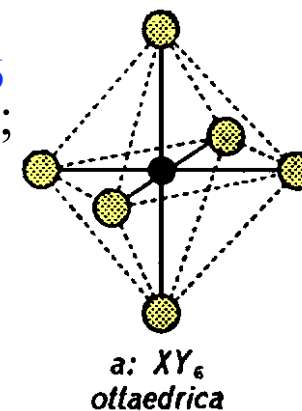
d) lineare se $Y = 5$ e $c = 3$ $(:)_3XY_2$

Esempi: $BrCl_2^-$ (ione diclorobromato) ed ICl_2^- (dicloroiodato)

V) *a) ottaedrica se $y = 6$ e $c = 0$*



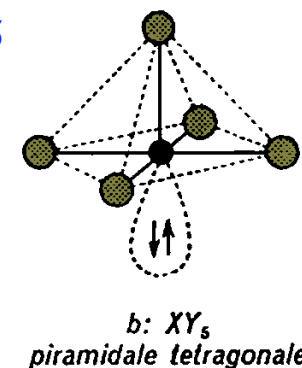
Esempi: SF_6 (esafloruro di zolfo) e PF_6^- (ione esafluorofosfato);



b) piramidale tetragonale se $Y = 6$ e $c = 1$



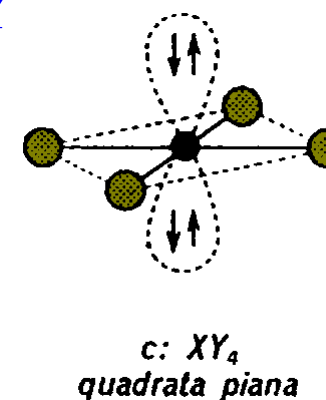
Esempi BrF_5 (pentafloruro di bromo)
e SbF_5^- (ione pentafluoroantimoniato)



c) quadrata piana se $Y = 6$ e $c = 2$

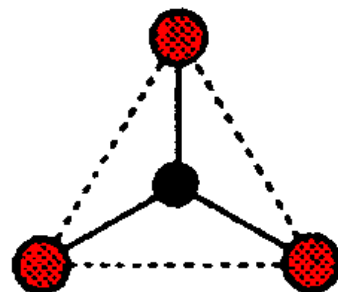


Esempi BrF_4^- (ione tetrafluorobromato)
e ICl_4^- (ione tetracloroiodato)

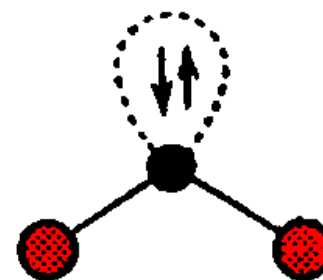




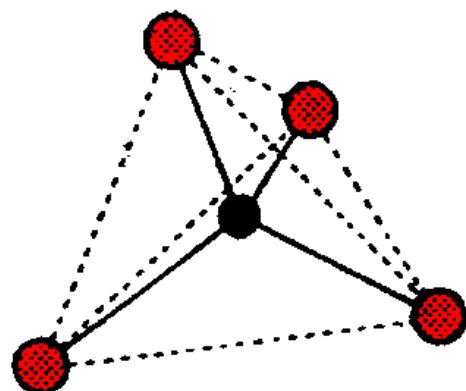
XY_2
lineare



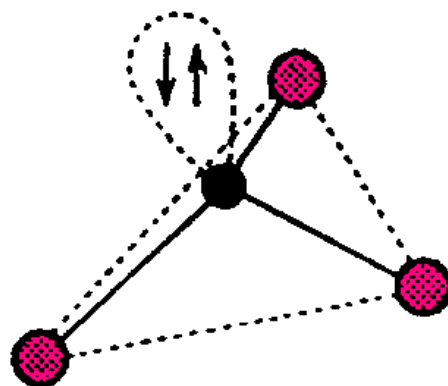
a: XY_3
trigonale piana



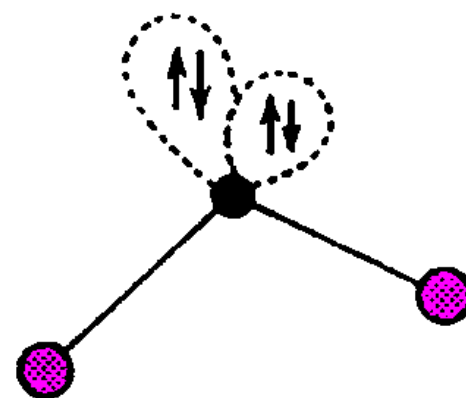
b: XY_2
angolare



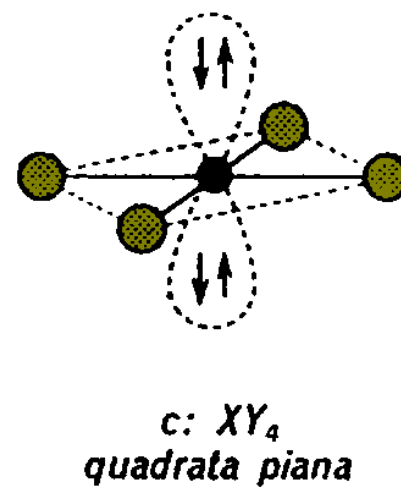
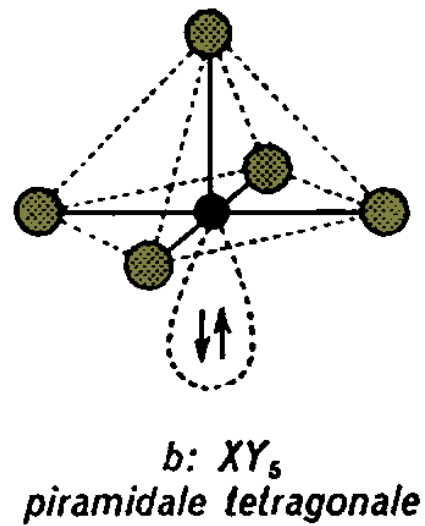
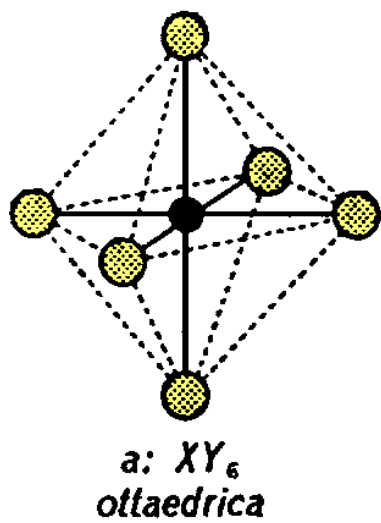
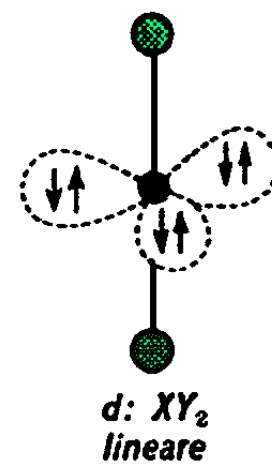
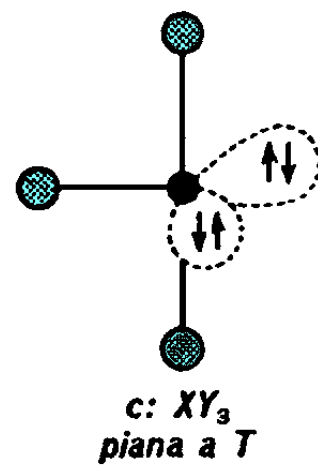
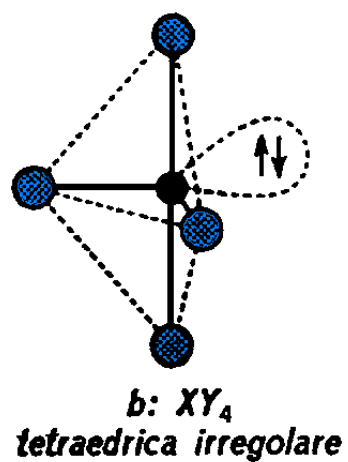
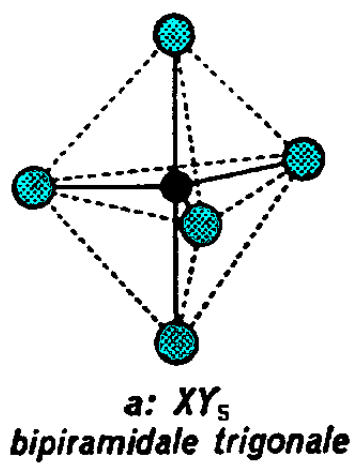
a: XY_4
tetraedrica



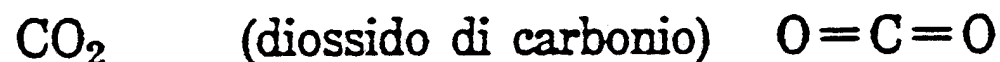
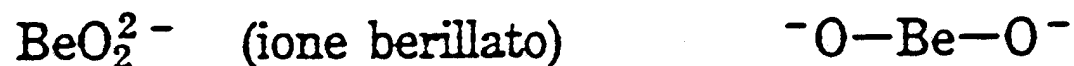
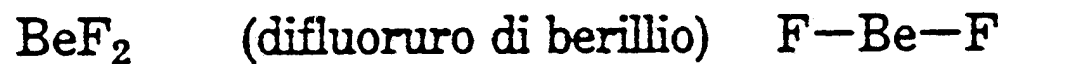
b: XY_3
piramidale trigonale



c: XY_2
angolare



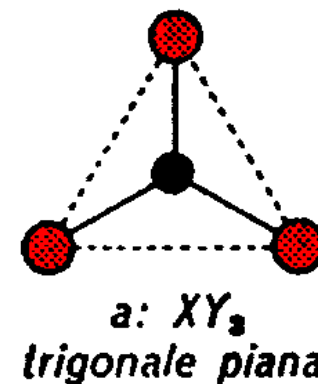
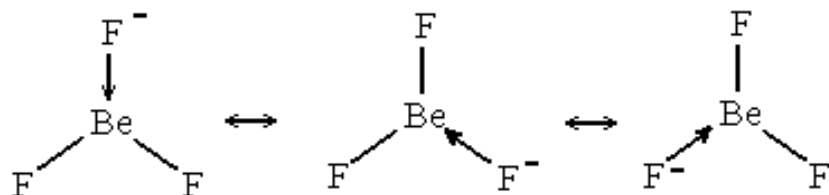
molecole con l'atomo centrale ibridato sp, a geometria lineare:



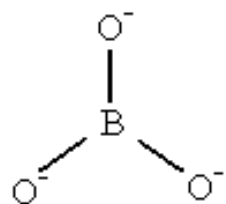
XY_2
lineare

II a) molecole con l'atomo centrale ibridizzato sp^2 , a geometria trigonale piana

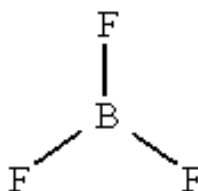
BeF_3^- (ione trifluoro berillato)



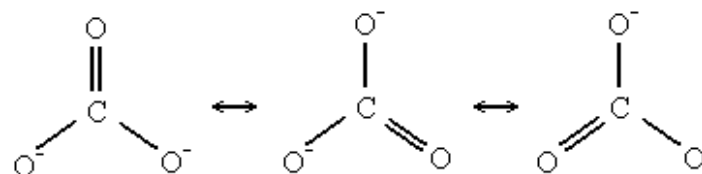
BO_3^- (ione ortoborato o borato)



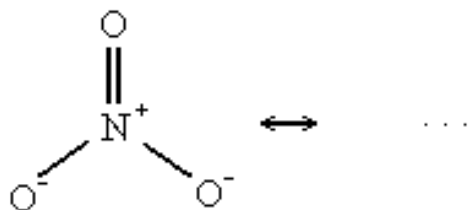
BF_3 (trifluoruro di boro)



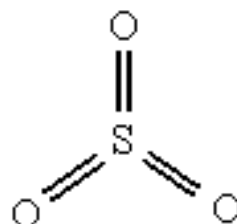
CO_3^{2-} (ione carbonato)



NO_3^- (ione nitrato)

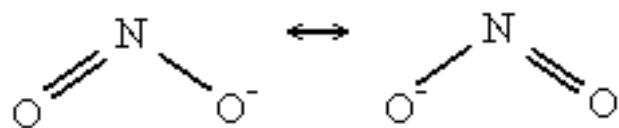


SO_3 (triossido di zolfo)

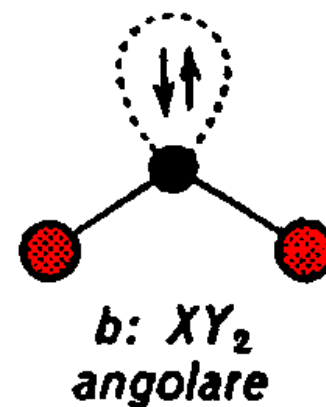
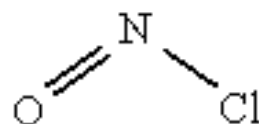


b) molecole con l'atomo centrale ibridizzato sp^2 , a geometria angolare

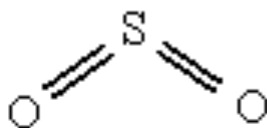
NO_2^- (ione nitrito)



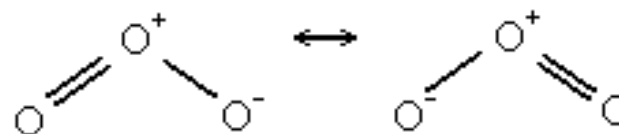
NOCl (cloruro di nitrosile)



SO_2 (diossido di zolfo)



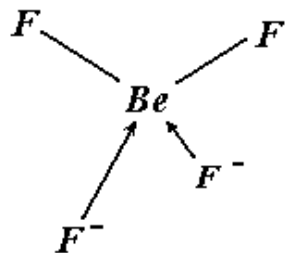
O_3 (ozono)



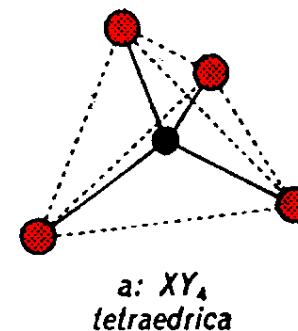
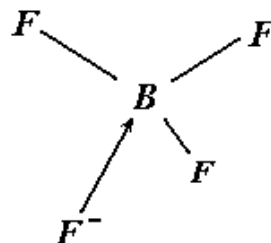
III

a) molecole con l'atomo centrale ibridizzato sp^3 , a geometria tetraedrica

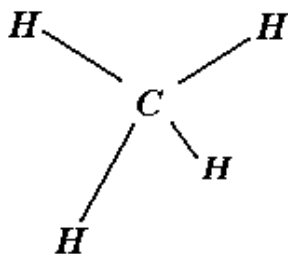
BeF_4^{2-} (ione tetrafluoroberillato)



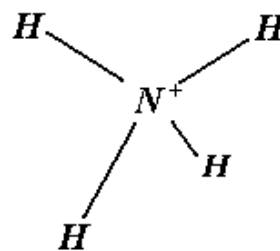
BF_4^- (ione tetrafluoroborato)



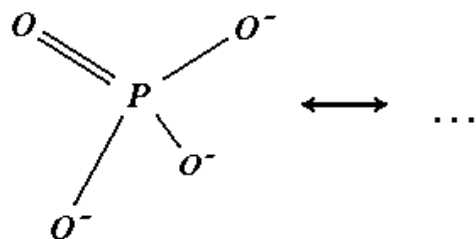
CH_4 (metano)



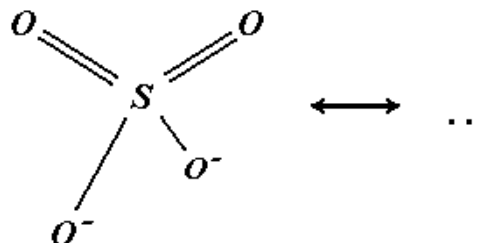
NH_4^+ (ione ammonio)



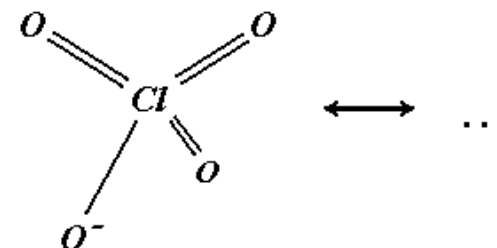
PO_4^{3-} (ione ortofosfato o fosfato)



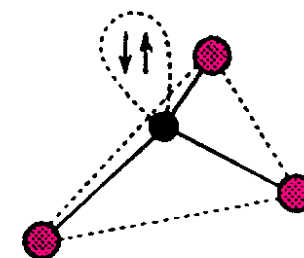
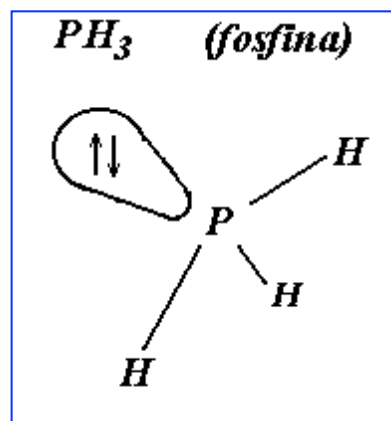
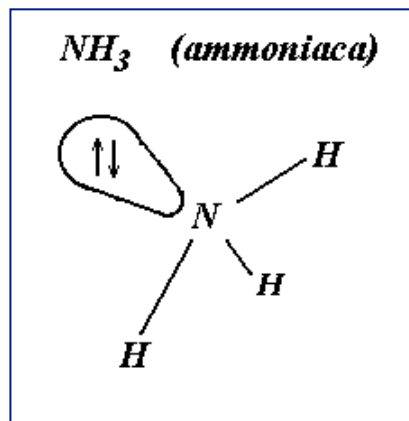
SO_4^{2-} (ione solfato)



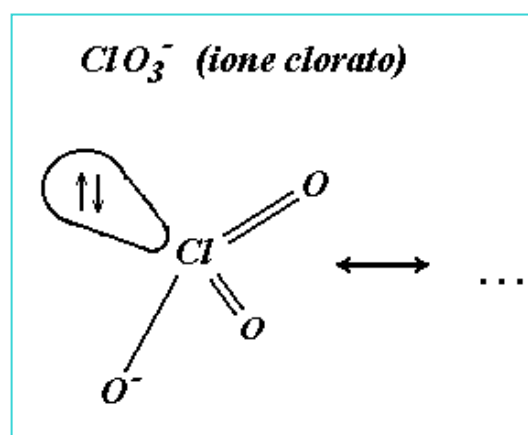
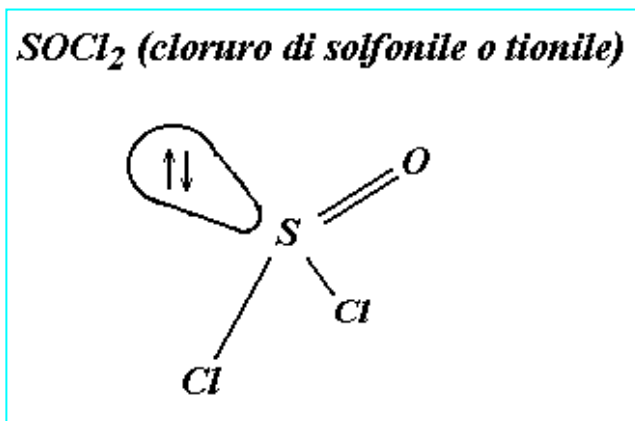
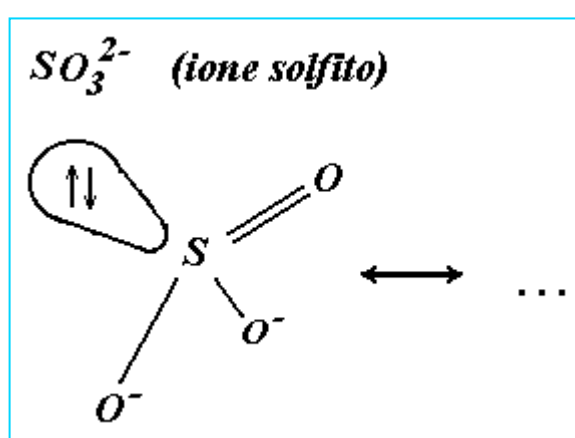
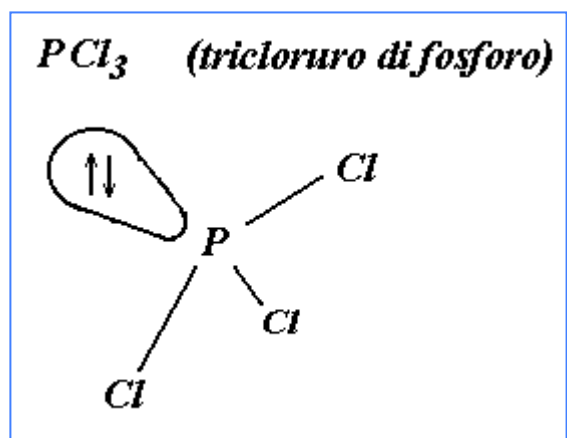
ClO_4^- (ione perclorato)



b) molecole con l'atomo centrale ibridizzato sp^3 , a geometria piramidale trigonale

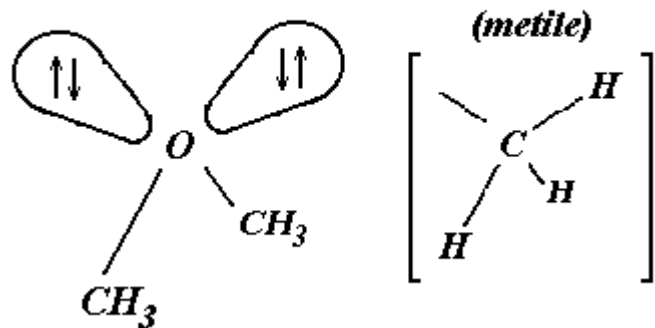


b: XY_3
piramidale trigonale

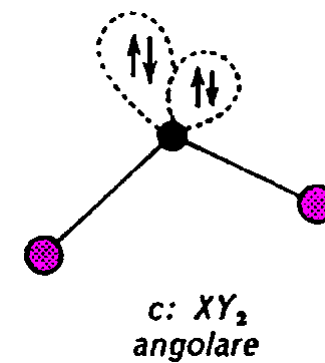
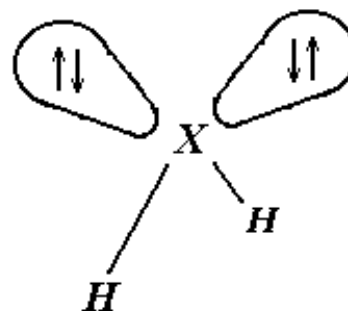


c) molecole con l'atomo centrale ibridizzato sp^3 , a geometria a V

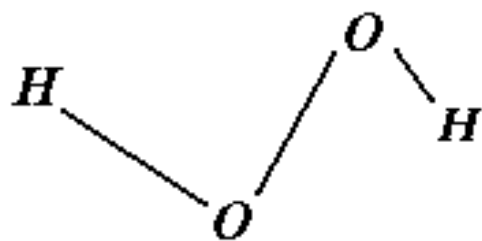
$(CH_3)_2O$ (etere metilico)



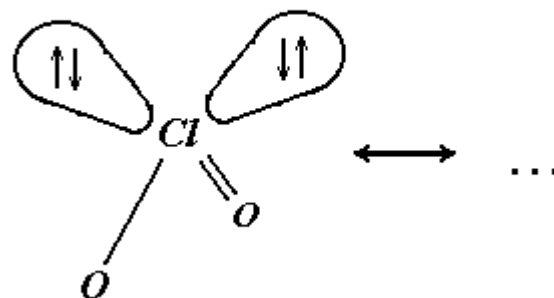
H_2X ($X = O \text{ o } S \text{ o } Se \text{ o } Te$)



H_2O_2 (acqua ossigenata)

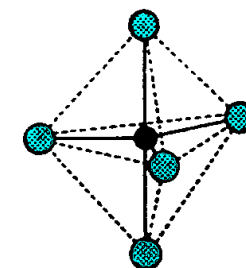


ClO_2^- (ione clorito)



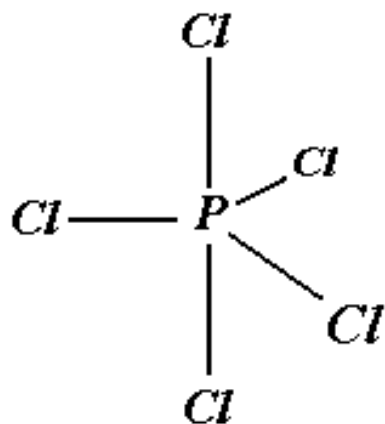
IV

a) molecole con l'atomo centrale ibridizzato sp^3d , a geometria a ***bipiramidale trigonale***

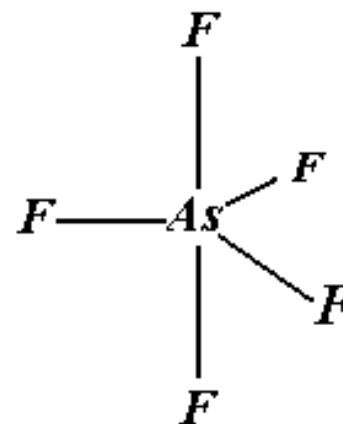


a: XY_5
bipiramidale trigonale

PCl_5 (pentacloruro di fosforo)

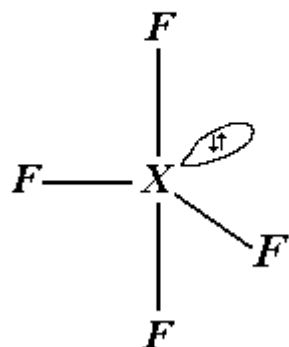


AsF_5 (pentafluoruro di arsenico)

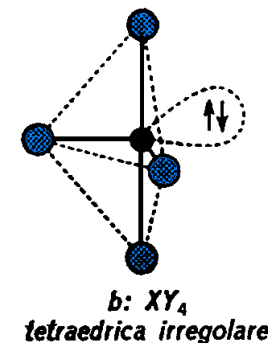
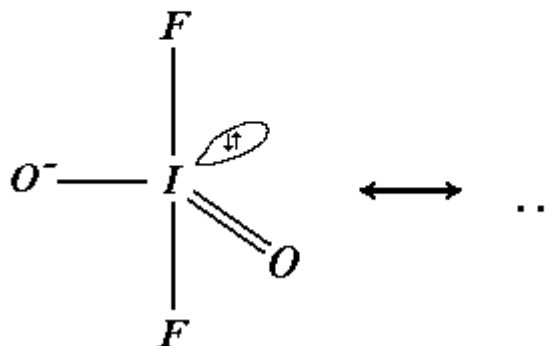


b) molecole con l'atomo centrale ibridizzato sp^3d , a geometria **tetraedrica irregolare**

XF_4 ($X = S$ o Se o Te)
(tetrafloruro di ...)

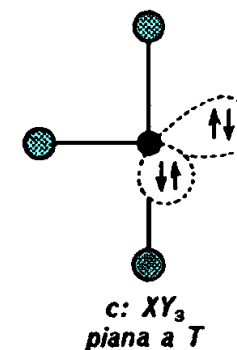
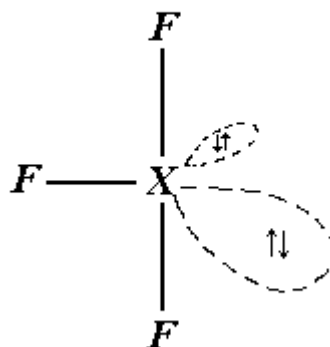


$(IO_2F_2)^-$ (ione difluoruro di iodile)

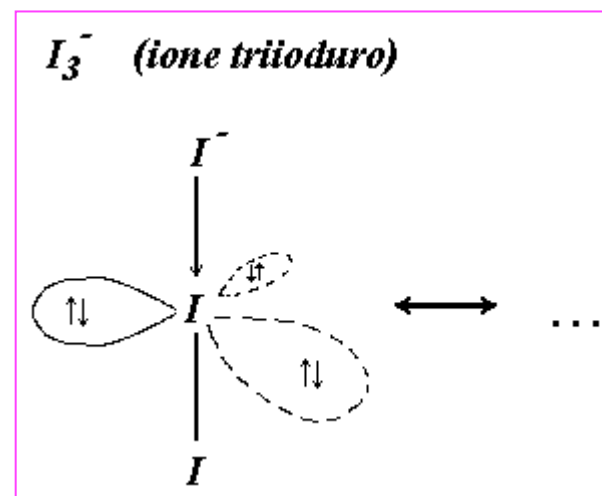
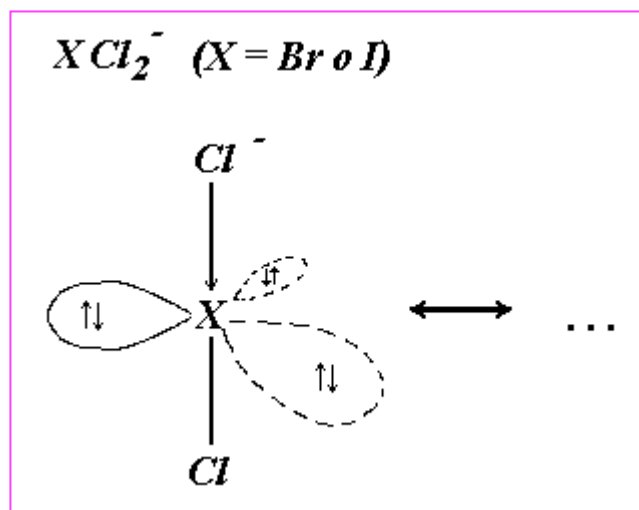
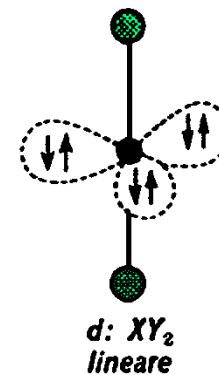


c) molecole con l'atomo centrale ibridizzato sp^3d , con geometria a **T**

XF_3 ($X = Cl$ o Br)

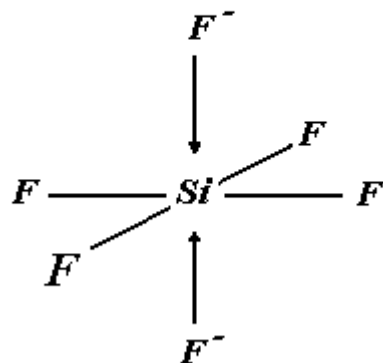


d) molecole con l'atomo centrale ibridizzato sp^3d , con geometria a **lineare**

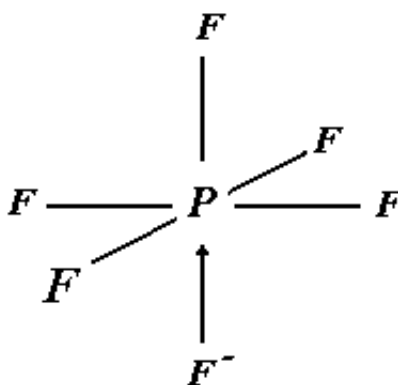


V a) molecole con l'atomo centrale ibridizzato sp^3d^2 , a geometria a **ottaedrica**

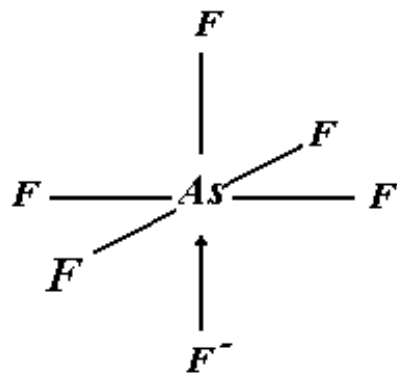
SiF_6^{2-} (ione esafluoro silicato)



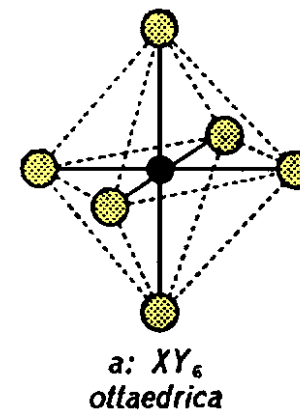
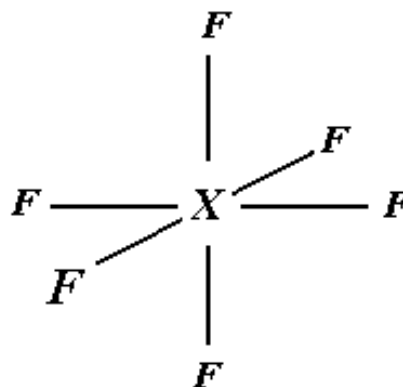
PF_6^- (ione esafluorofosfato)



AsF_6^- (ione esafluoroarseniato)

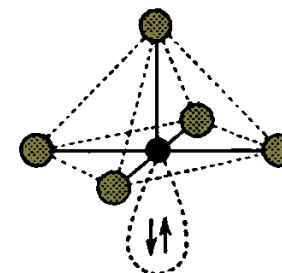
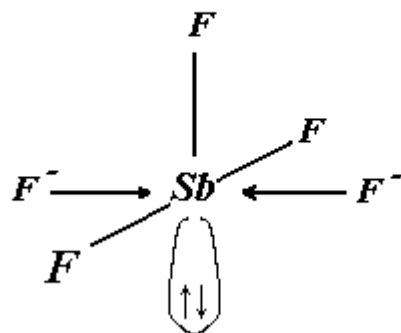


XF_6 ($X = S$ o Se) (esafluoruro di ...)



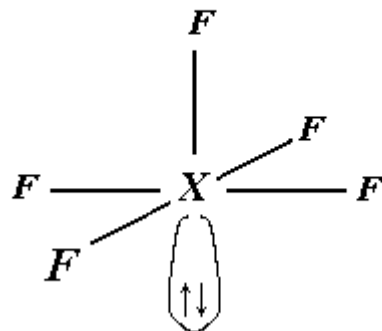
- b) molecole con l'atomo centrale ibridizzato sp^3d^2 , a geometria a **piramidale tetragonale**

SbF_5^{2-} (ione pentafluoroantimoniato)



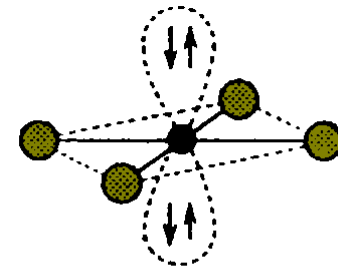
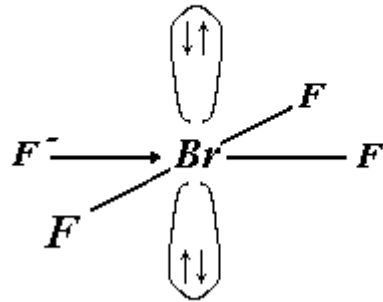
b: XY_5
piramidale tetragonale

XF_5 ($X = Br$ o I) (pentafluoruro di ...)



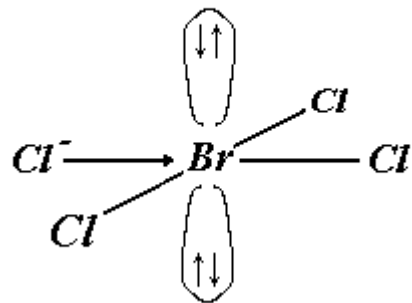
- c) molecole con l'atomo centrale ibridizzato sp^3d^2 , a geometria a **quadrata**

BrF_4^- (ione tetrafluorobromato)

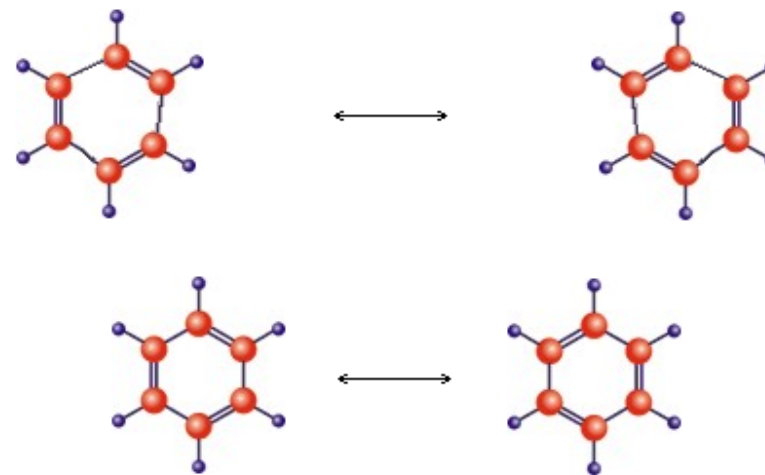
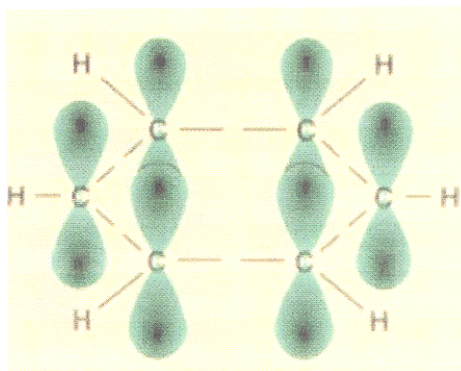


c: XY_4
quadrata piana

ICl_4^- (ione tetracloroiodato)

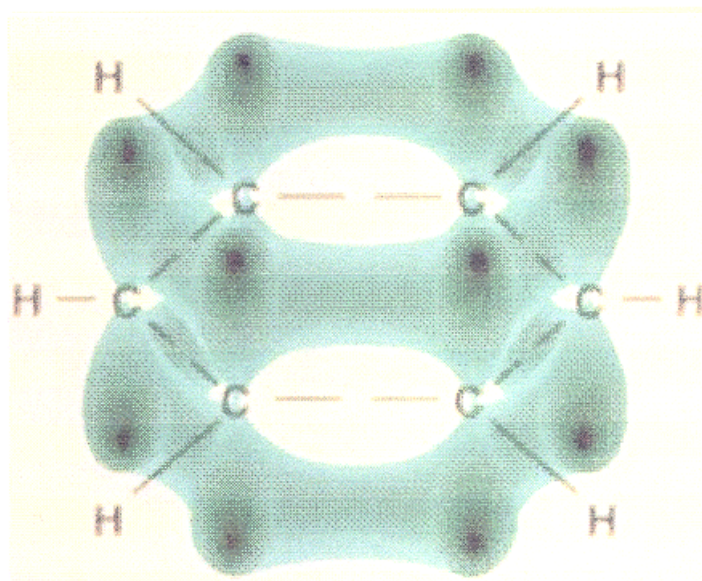


Il benzene C_6H_6

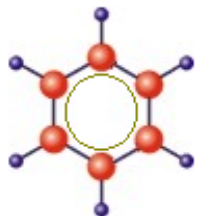


Formule limite di kekulé

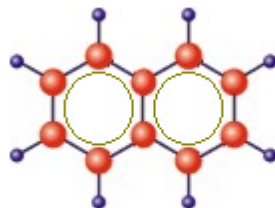
Composti aromatici: il numero di elettroni p di atomi di C adiacenti deve soddisfare la formula $4n+2$



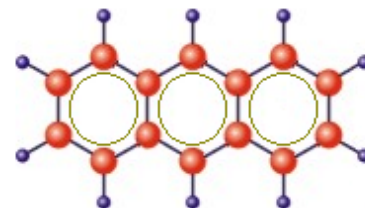
Composti aromatici: il numero di elettroni p di atomi di C adiacenti deve soddisfare la formula $4n+2$



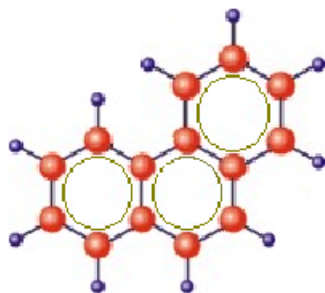
Benzene



Naftalina



Antracene



Fenantrane