

Chemistry

Covalent Compounds

Learning Outcomes

- I can use Lewis Dot Diagrams to show how covalent compounds form.

Covalent Compounds

- form when two or more non-metals form a compound

Steps

- determine the total number of valence electrons in the molecule
- put the single atom in the center and show all valence electrons
- add the other atoms so that the unpaired electrons are beside the unpaired electrons of the first atom
- check that each atom has an octet (8) of electrons
 - remember that hydrogen only has 2 electrons in its valence shell

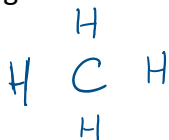
Exercises:

- Draw a Lewis dot structure for methane (CH_4)

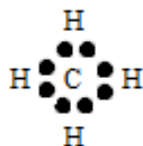
Step 1: Valence e^- calculation

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\text{C} \times 4 \text{ valence } e^- = 4e^- \\ 4\text{H} \times 1 \text{ valence } e^- = 4e^- \\ \hline \text{Total } e^- = 8e^- \end{array}$$

Step #2: Arrange the atoms with the single atom in the middle



Step #3: Place an e^- pair between bonding atoms.



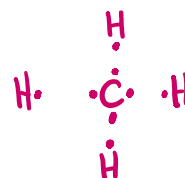
Step #4: Complete all outer shells with e^- .

(Since hydrogen is full with 2 electrons, the diagram is complete)

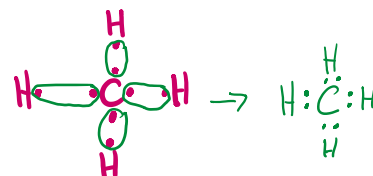
Another way:

Step #1: Same

Step #2: Arrange atoms with single atom in middle as their Lewis dot structures.

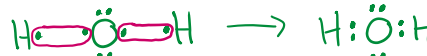
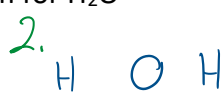


Step #3: Draw loops around bonding electrons to show where bonds will form

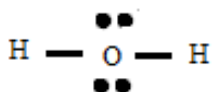


- Draw Lewis dot diagram for H_2O

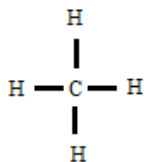
$$\begin{array}{r} 2\text{H} \times 2 \text{ valence } e^- = 2e^- \\ 1\text{O} \times 6 \text{ valence } e^- = 6e^- \\ \hline 8e^- \end{array}$$



- structural diagrams are often used in drawing covalent molecules
 - a dash is used to represent bonding pairs of electrons
 - lone pairs are still shown as dots
 - example: water



- example: CH₄



Videos: Comparing ionic vs covalent bonds and crash course chem

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PKA4CZwbZWU>

<https://youtu.be/a8LF7JEb0IA>

- some covalent compounds can form ions
 - example: OH⁻¹, NH₄⁺¹, CO₃⁻²

Practice:

Label the following substances as ionic or covalent:

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. CH ₃ OH | Covalent (C) |
| 2. Ca(OH) ₂ | Ionic (I) |
| 3. PO ₄ ⁻³ | C |
| 4. KBr | I |
| 5. N ₂ O ₄ | C |
| 6. SCN ⁻ | C |
| 7. NaSCN | I |
| 8. Na ₂ CO ₃ | I |
| 9. (NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ | I |
| 10. H ₂ O | C |

Worksheet (Covalent Lewis Dots)