BERKELEY MATH CIRCLE

The Math of Chemistry: Building Molecules & Their Geometric Shapes Part I

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The Periodic Table

Elements are organized into the Periodic Table of Elements. They are organized into columns by their similarities in chemical properties:



The Make-Up of Atoms

Atoms

Atoms are the basic building blocks for all objects in universe, and all elements discovered (or made) are made of different atoms (by elements, I mean "Carbon", Helium", Aluminum", etc.) The atom was originally thought to be smallest particle around, but then, discoveries of sub-atomic particles were made! We have:

- 1. Proton (+) = Defines the element!, positively charged +
- 2. Electron (-) = negatively charged
- 3. Neutron = no charge

Atom Structure

Protons & Neutrons = exist in nucleus Electrons = exist outside of the nucleus → **THIS will be our focus**!





A *old* version of how to *THINK* about this is called the **Bohr Model of Atom**.

It in essence has electrons orbiting around the nucleus, and is still a great way to think about atoms, even though they exist a bit differently in reality.



They do so by SHARING electrons from their **outer** most electron orbits! This is referred to as their **valence** shell.

For Example, the molecule H_2 is two hydrogen atoms together. It looks like this:



For these two atoms to combine, they form a BOND with their electrons. Each hydrogen atom now shares one electron, and thus each hydrogen has in essence two electrons each. For this first orbit, that is a full orbit, and thus the hydrogen atoms are in a stable state (i.e., they are energetically "happy").

So

Here are ground rules for building our molecules from atoms:

- 1. Hydrogen needs two electrons total to be complete
- 2. All other atoms we work with will need eight total electrons (we will add some exceptions once we've learned the basics). This is referred to as the OCTET RULE.
- 3. We will use the Periodic Table to determine how many electrons each atoms has in it's outer orbit, and that will let us know how many it needs to fulfill the Octet Rule (see next slide)
- 4. Electrons will exist in pairs, either in bonds, or as a pair of electrons (referred to as a lone pair)
- 5. Bond options can be a single bond (as with hydrogen gas), a double bond (two sets of e's shared) or a triple bond (3 sets of electrons shared).
- 6. If e's can't be bonded, they may exist as a pair of e's on one atom

So, our options will look like:



Another piece of info before drawing our molecules is how many electrons each atom has in it's outer orbit/shell!

Thankfully, our good friend, The Periodic Table, lets us know that!



The LAST piece of info we need is how to start our drawings with these electrons represented, so that we can then connect everything. Using our 1-8 columns on the previous slide, we draw the electrons around our atom symbol like below. This is referred to as "Lewis Dot Diagrams". When connected as molecules, we refer to them as "Lewis Dot Structures".





So, let's review all pieces of our drawing puzzle so we may begin:

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Ground Rules	N	umber of Electrons Drawn	(Dot Diagrams
 Octet Rule (except Hydroge Single Bonds Double Bonds Triple Bonds Lone Pairs 	en) • O • C	Obtained from the Periodic Table Column's 1-8 = # of e's	•	Four sides to our atom symbol One dot per side first After, electrons can be paired













Let's have fun drawing!

 H_2O PCl₃ 0% 1: