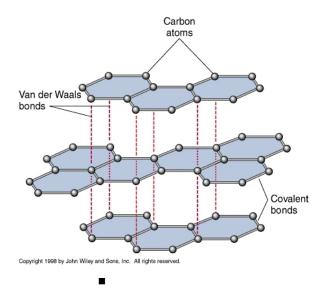
Molecular Bonds

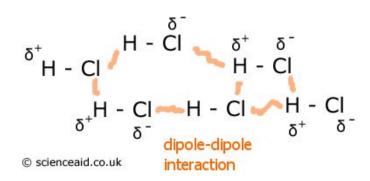
- You learned about the bonds formed **between atoms** to create molecules
 - o ionic and covalent bonds form dependent upon the electronegativity of the atoms
 - o called **intramolecular** bonds
 - o very strong bonds which cannot be broken by normal physical means
- Bonds also form <u>between molecules</u> (called <u>intermolecular</u> bonds) and affect properties such as boiling point and melting point
- There are three types of bonds between molecules

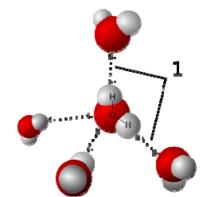


- o <u>van der Waal (London) Forces</u> the electrons of one molecule are **weakly** attracted to the protons in the nuclei of the neighbouring molecules.
 - All liquid and solid_molecules have this force

<u>DiPole-DiPole</u> – polar molecules are moderately attracted to the polar molecules next to them

- Look at the molecular structure and determine if it is polar (look for O, N, or halogens in the formula)
- Moderate intermolecular attraction/bond strength





 Hydrogen Bonds – when an oxygen or nitrogen atom is bonded to a hydrogen, the hydrogen's sole proton becomes "exposed" and can form bonds with the lone pair electrons of neighbouring oxygen, nitrogen, or fluorine atoms.

- **Very Strong** intermolecular attraction.
- Look for OH, or NH in the molecular formula
- Just an O, N, or F does not make hydrogen bonds, must be an exposed H proton available to bond with the lone pairs of electrons
- In order to melt or boil an organic compound the temperature (and related heat energy) must be increased to affect or completely overcome the intermolecular forces between molecules

Affect \rightarrow melting Overcome \rightarrow boiling

- The <u>more bonds</u> present, and the <u>stronger</u> the type of bonds present between molecules, the harder they are to pull apart.
- The harder molecules are to pull apart, the <u>higher their boiling point and</u> <u>melting point</u> (solids have molecules close together, liquids farther apart, and gases widely spread apart)
- There are no intermolecular forces between gas molecules because they are too far apart to interact with each other