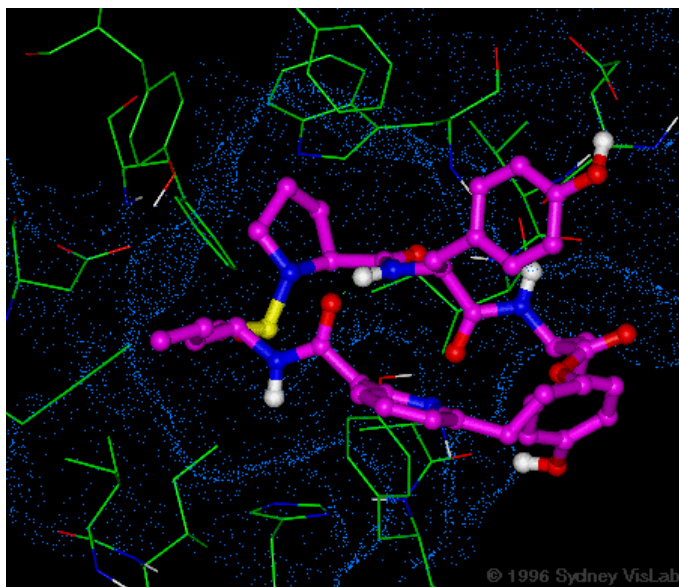
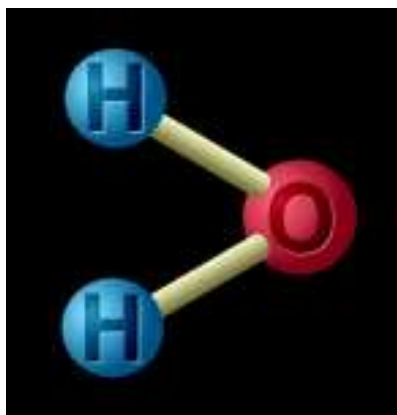
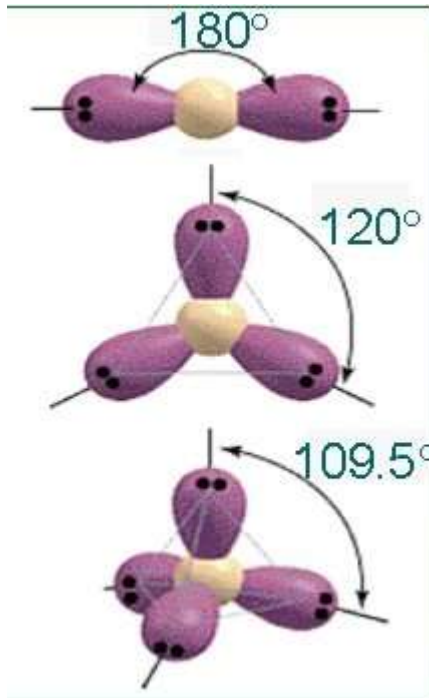


Geometria Molecular

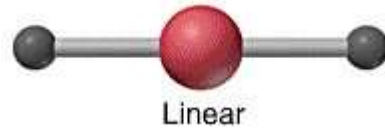


Na maioria das reações químicas, a geometria da molécula determina que produtos podem ser obtidos

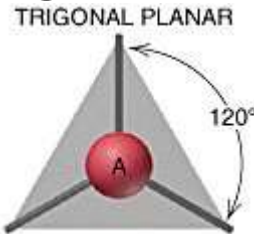
As configurações básicas



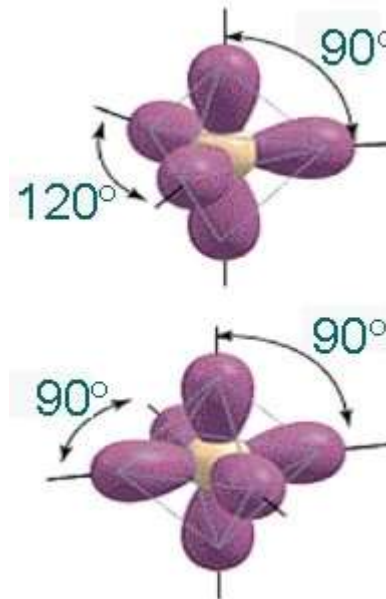
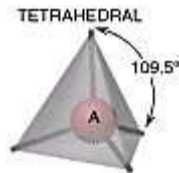
Linear



Trigonal

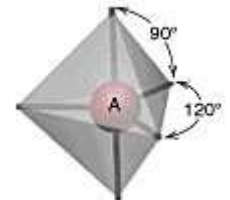


Tetragonal



Bipiramidal
Trigonal

TRIGONAL BIPYRAMIDAL



Octaédrica

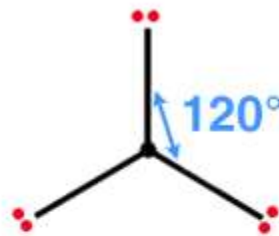
OCTAHEDRAL



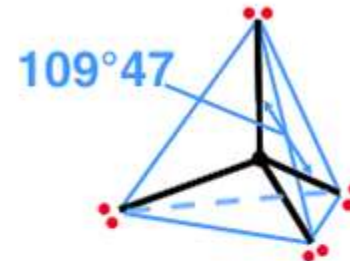
A Teoria da Repulsão dos Pares Eletrônicos da Camada de Valência



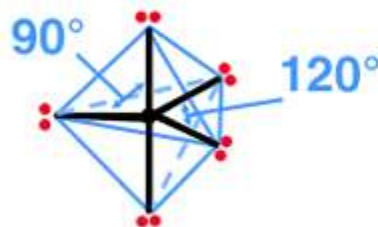
Linear



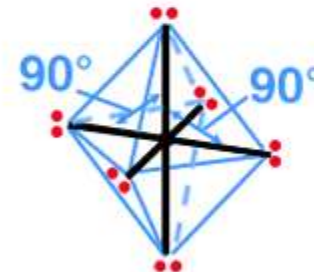
**Trigonal
planar**



Tetrahedral



**Trigonal
bipyramidal**

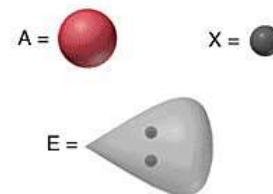


Octahedral

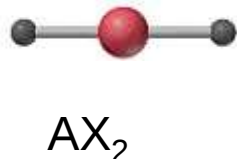
Desenhando as estruturas de Lewis

1. Some os elétrons de valência de todos os átomos.
2. Escreva os símbolos para os átomos a fim de mostrar quais átomos estão ligados entre si e una-os com uma ligação simples.
3. Complete o octeto dos átomos ligados ao átomo central.
4. Coloque os elétrons que sobrarem no átomo central, aos pares.
5. Se não existem elétrons suficientes para dar ao átomo central um “octeto”, tente ligações múltiplas.

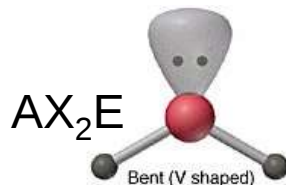
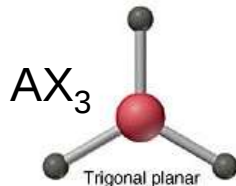
A **RPECV** pode ser representada pela notação AXE



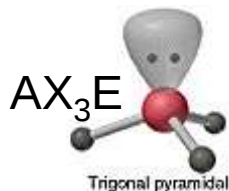
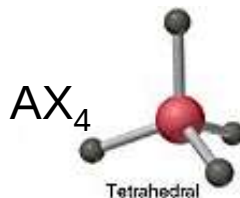
Linear



Trigonal

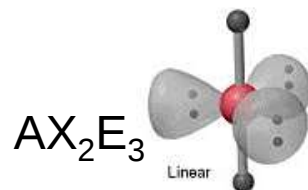
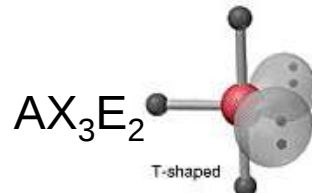
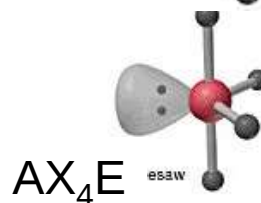
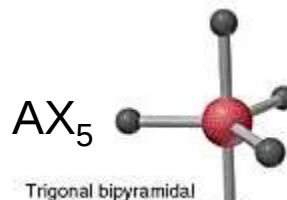


Tetraédrico

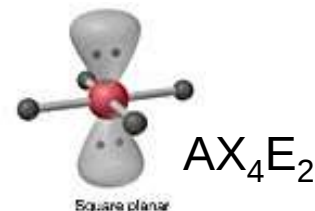
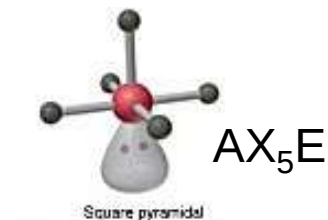
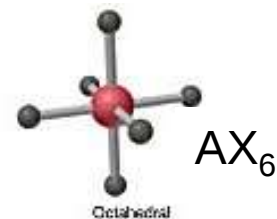


AX₂E₂

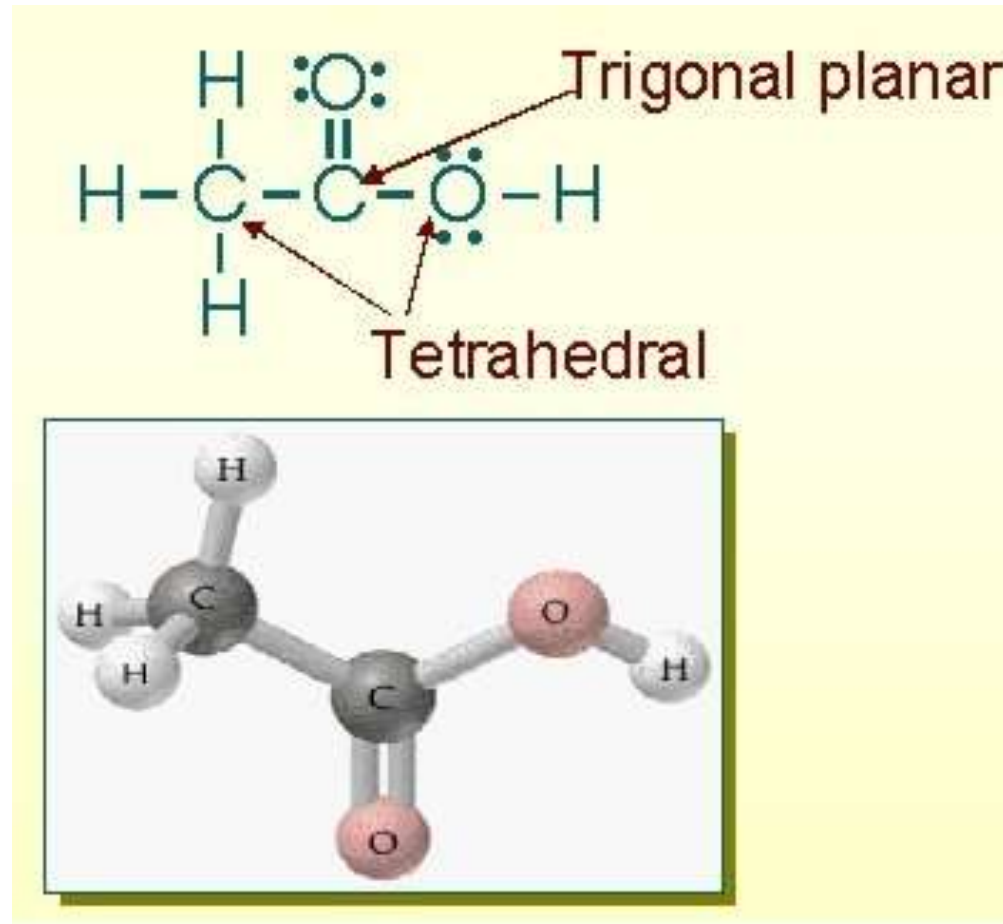
Bipiramidal trigonal



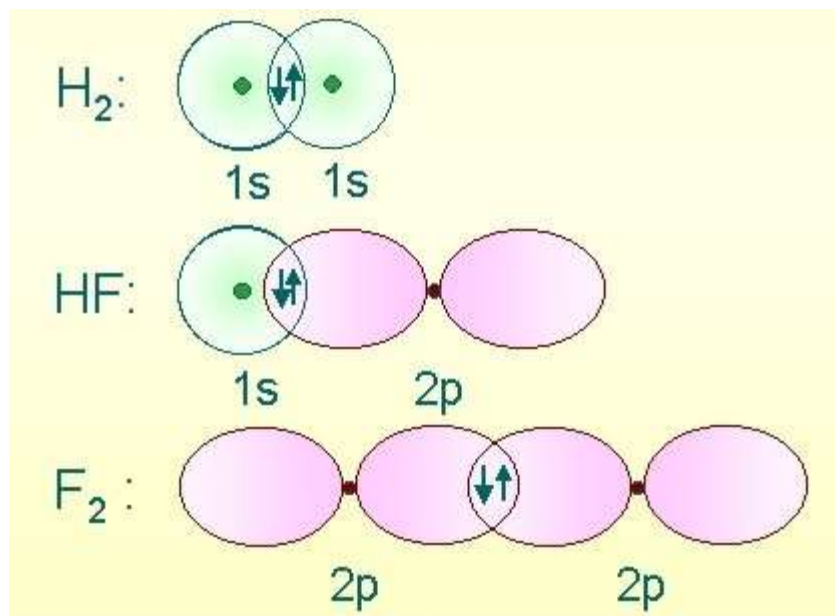
Octaédrico



Em todas as moléculas, as formas geométricas básicas se repetem



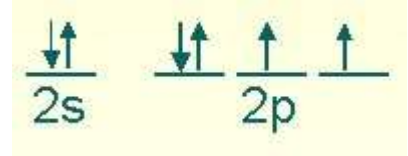
A Teoria da Ligação de Valência



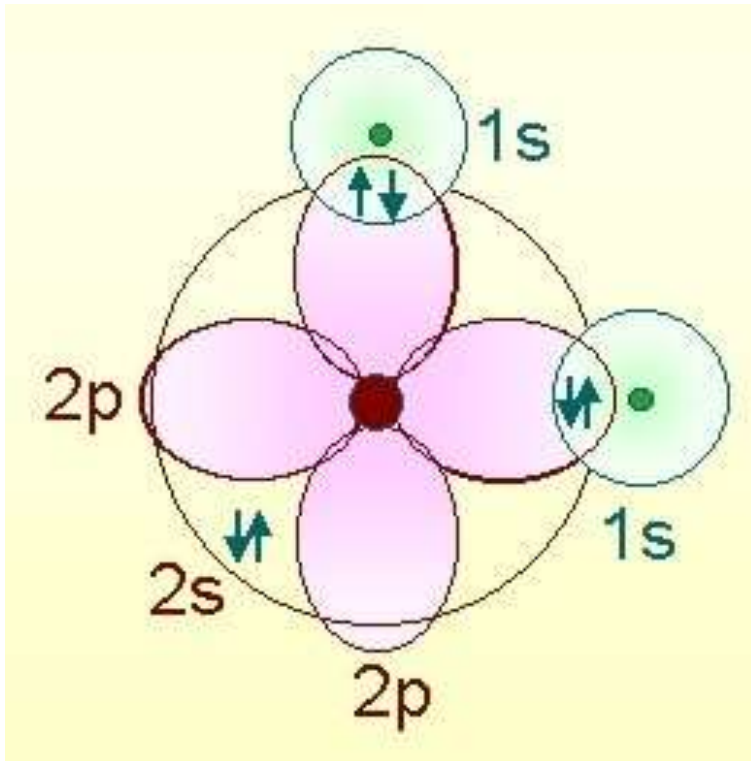
Esta teoria diz que todas as ligações químicas são formadas por orbitais semi-preenchidos que se sobrepõem

Mas...

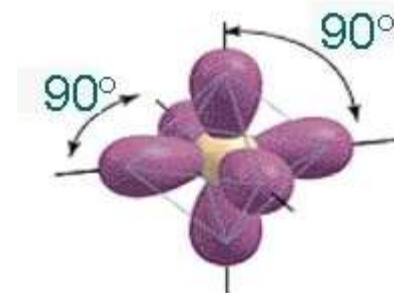
Estudando a molécula da água: Oxigênio →



Portanto, pela **TLV**, ele pode fazer duas ligações com a seguinte geometria:

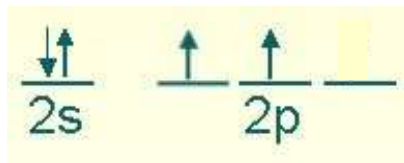


O que resultaria em um ângulo de 90 graus entre os oxigênios...



Indo mais adiante...

Estudando o Carbono →



Pela TLV, a substância mais simples formada por carbono e hidrogênio deveria portanto ser o CH_2

Mas nós sabemos que
 CH_2 não existe !!!

A substância mais simples formada por carbono e hidrogênio é o METANO, CH_4

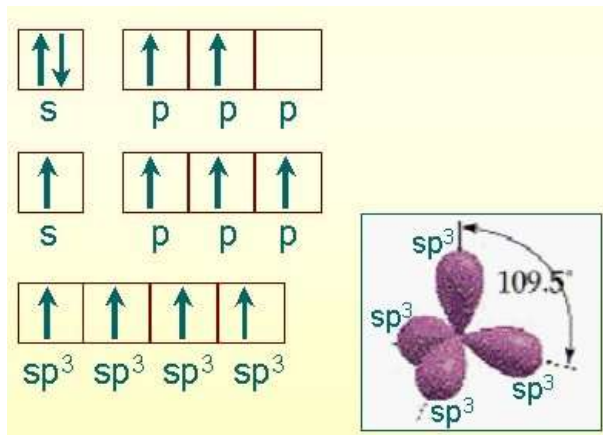
Como explicar isso ???

Com a Teoria da
HIBRIDIZAÇÃO !!!

A Teoria da Hibridização

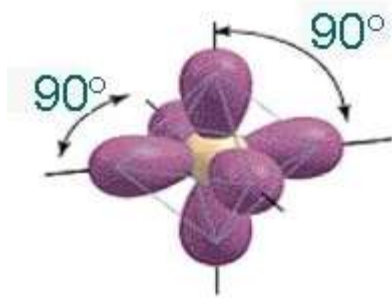
A Teoria da Hibridização diz que os orbitais puros podem se fundir para formar novos orbitais, menos energéticos e, portanto, mais estáveis.

Assim, o carbono se tornaria:

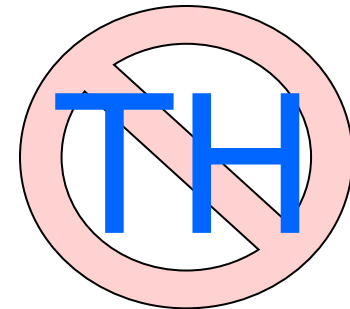
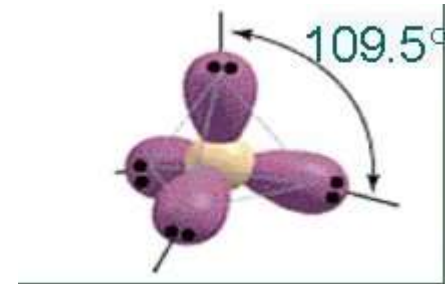
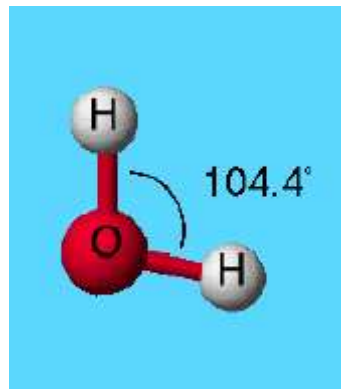
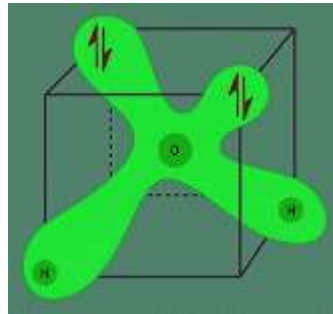


E. segundo essa teoria, no caso da água, o ângulo entre os hidrogênios deveria ser de $109,5$ graus...

Mas na realidade...

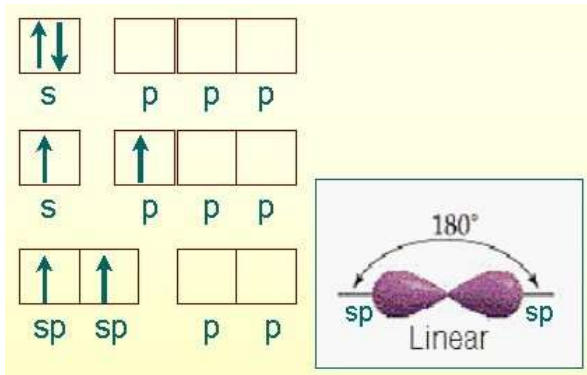


Desvio de
14,4 graus

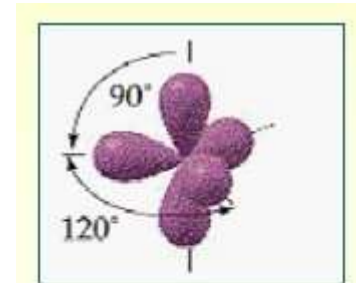


Desvio de
≈5 graus

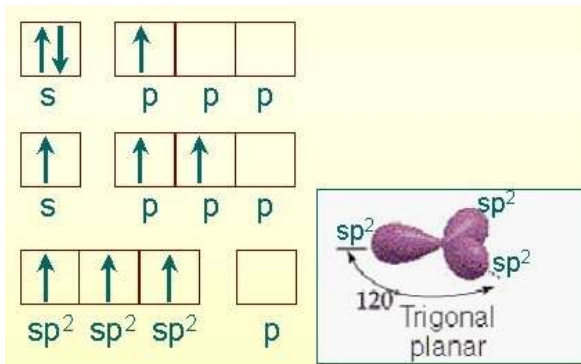
As Hibridizações



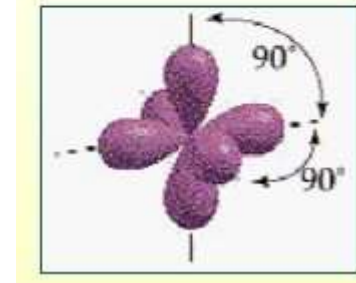
sp



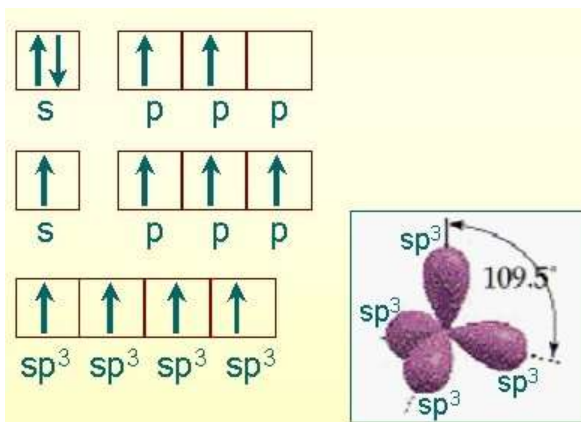
sp^3d



sp^2

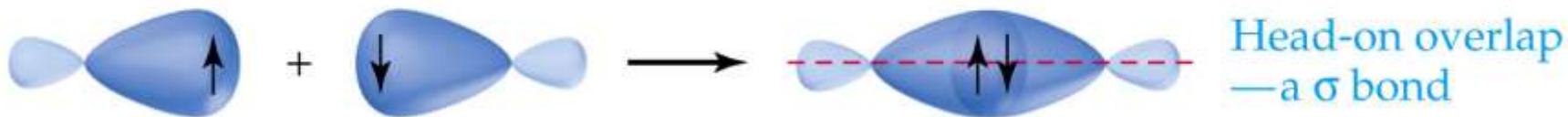
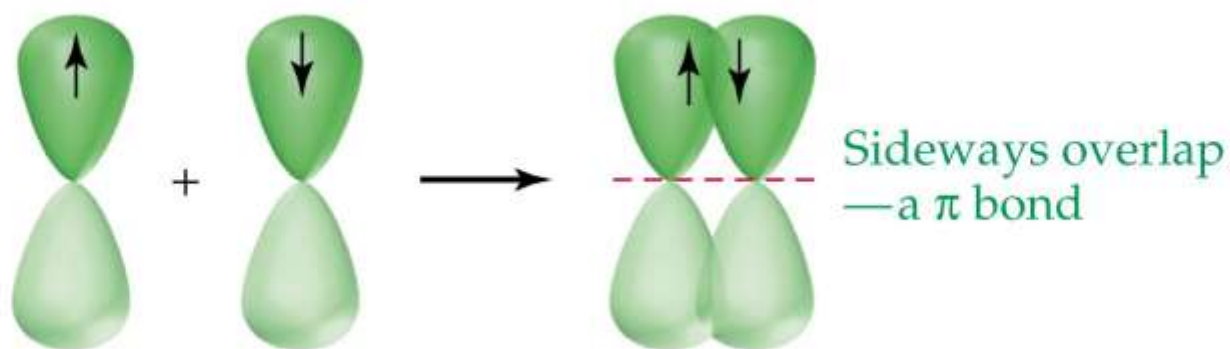


sp^3d^2

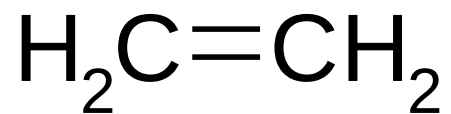
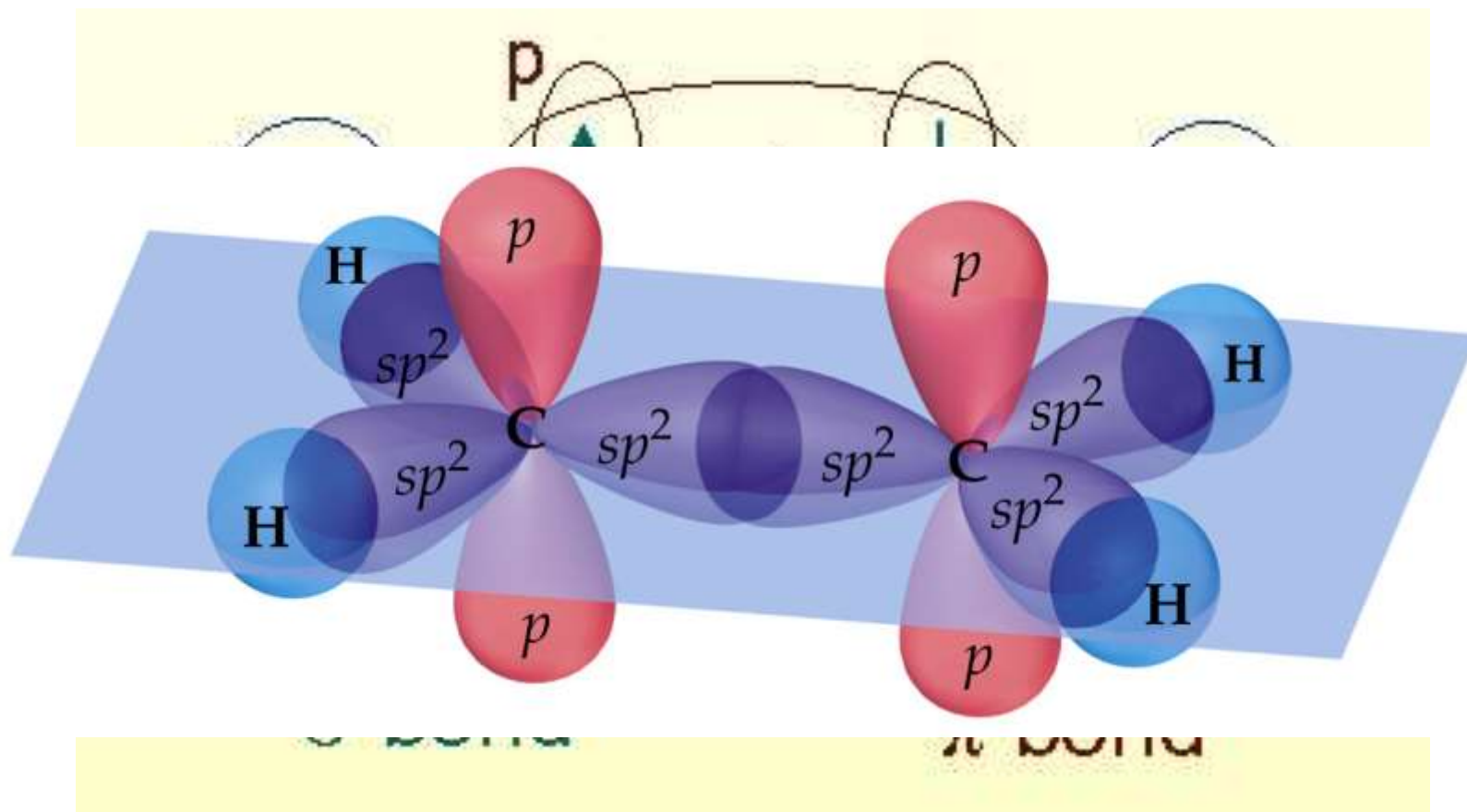


sp^3

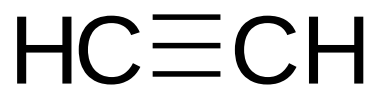
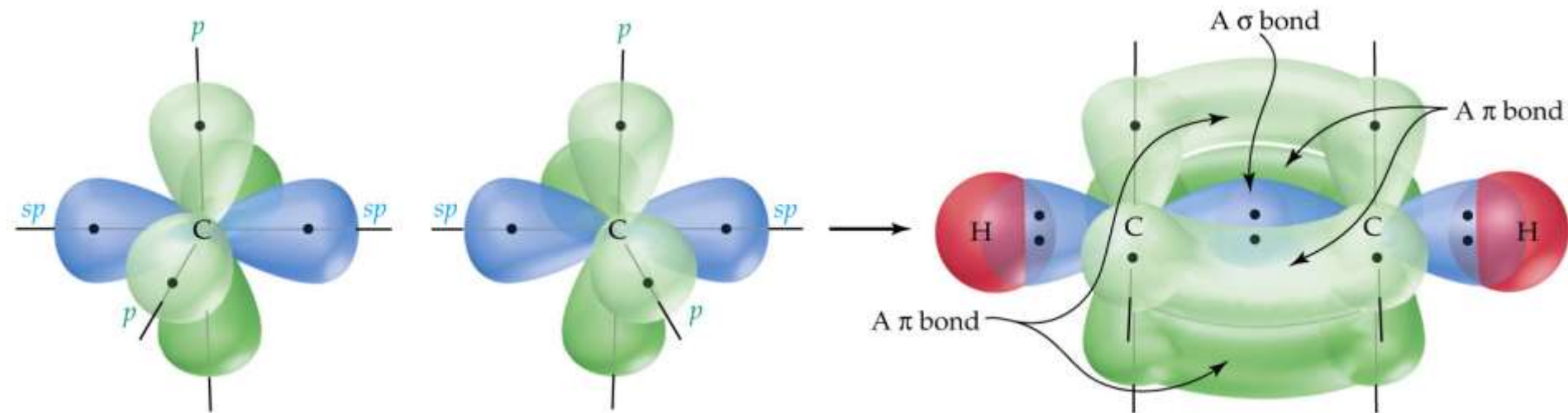
Dois tipos de ligação



A dupla ligação



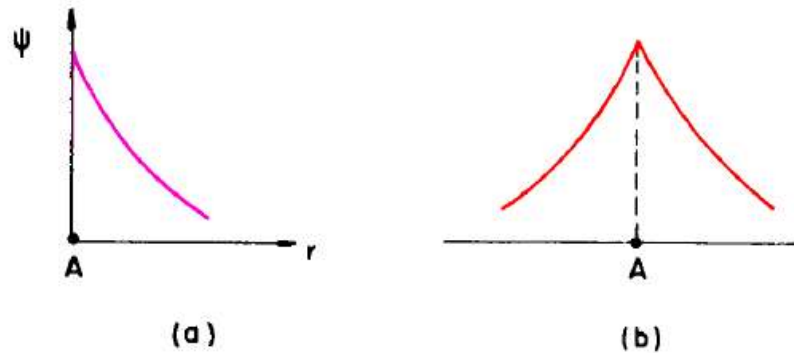
A tripla ligação



A Teoria dos Orbitais Moleculares

- A TOM é uma alternativa à TLV, segundo ela, os orbitais atômicos deixam de existir quando os átomos se unem para formar moléculas. Orbitais moleculares passam a existir, com novas energias e constituem uma propriedade da molécula como um todo.
- Ela é importante pois explica alguns fatos experimentais que a TLV ou a TH não são capazes de explicar.

O orbital s



Diagramas de $\psi \times r$ para o orbital 1s.

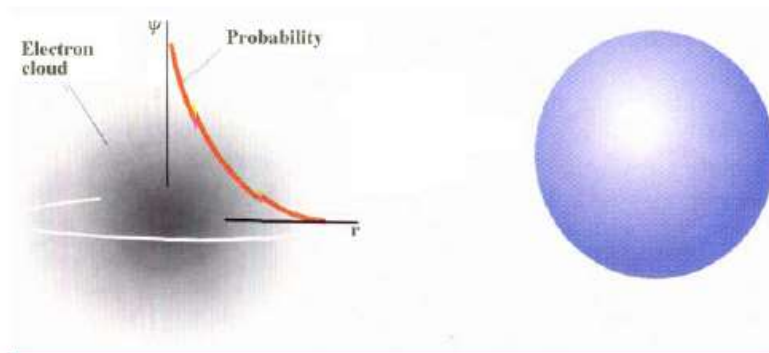


Figura 1 - Diagramas de $\psi \times r$ para o orbital 1s.

A sobreposição de orbitais s

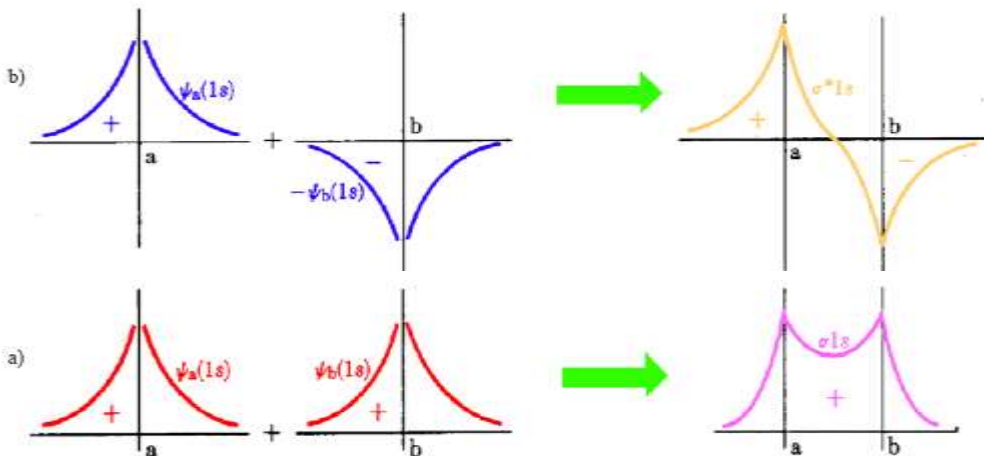


Figura 2 - Formação de orbitais moleculares ligantes e antiligante pela adição e subtração de orbitais atômicos

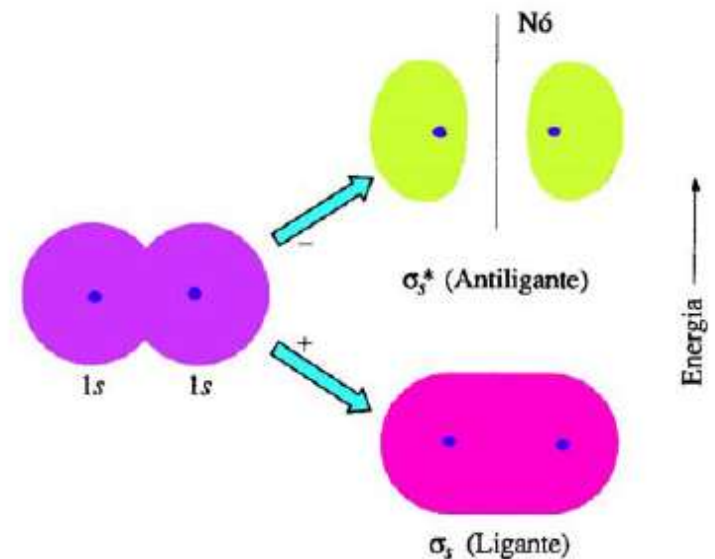


Figura 4 - Combinação de AOs $1s$ para formar MOs σ .

A sobreposição de orbitais p

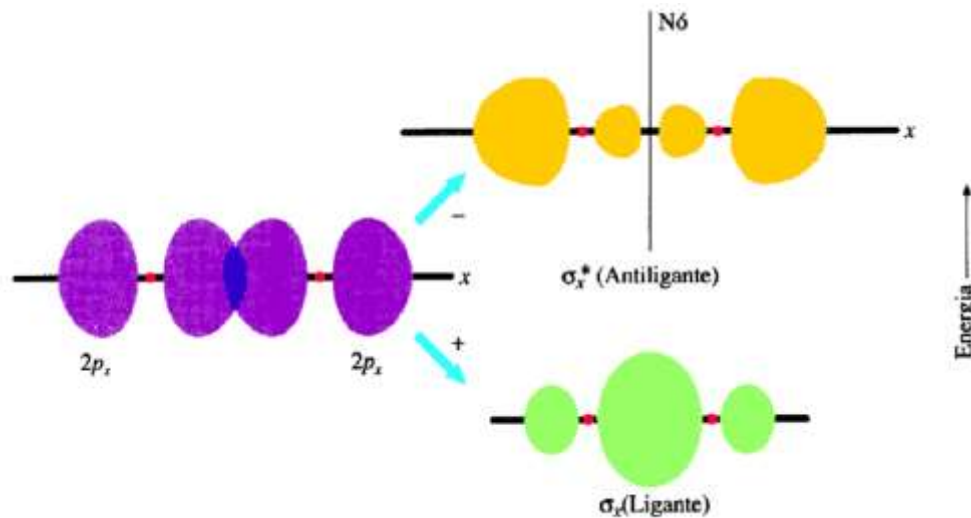
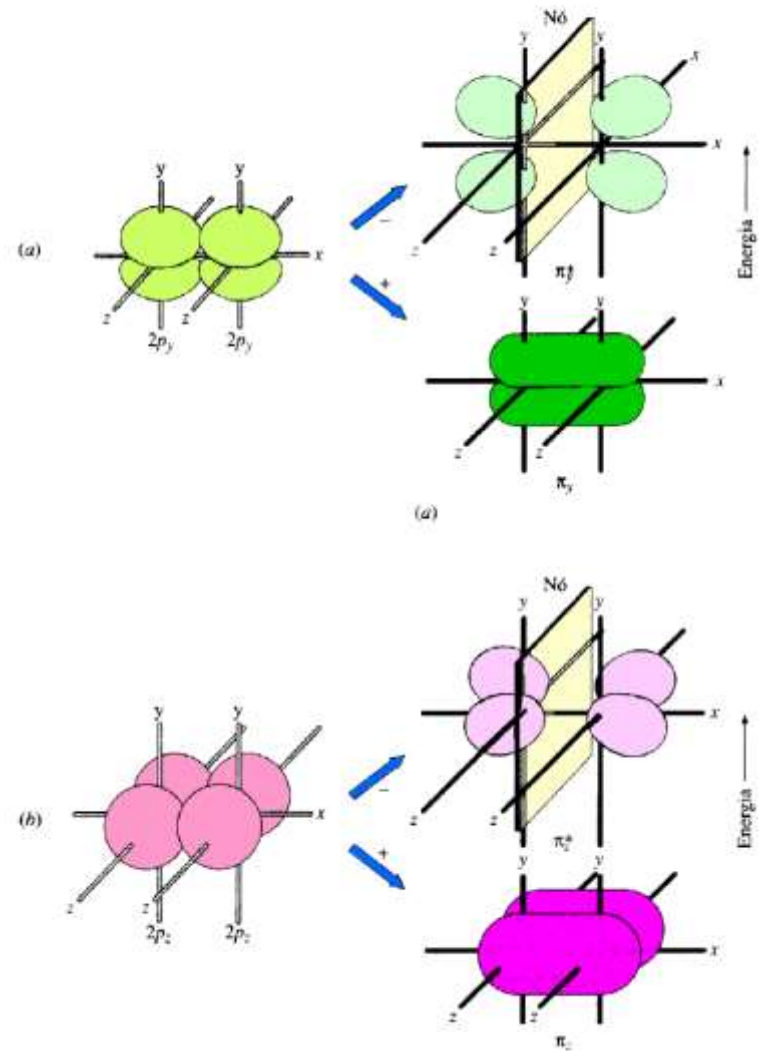
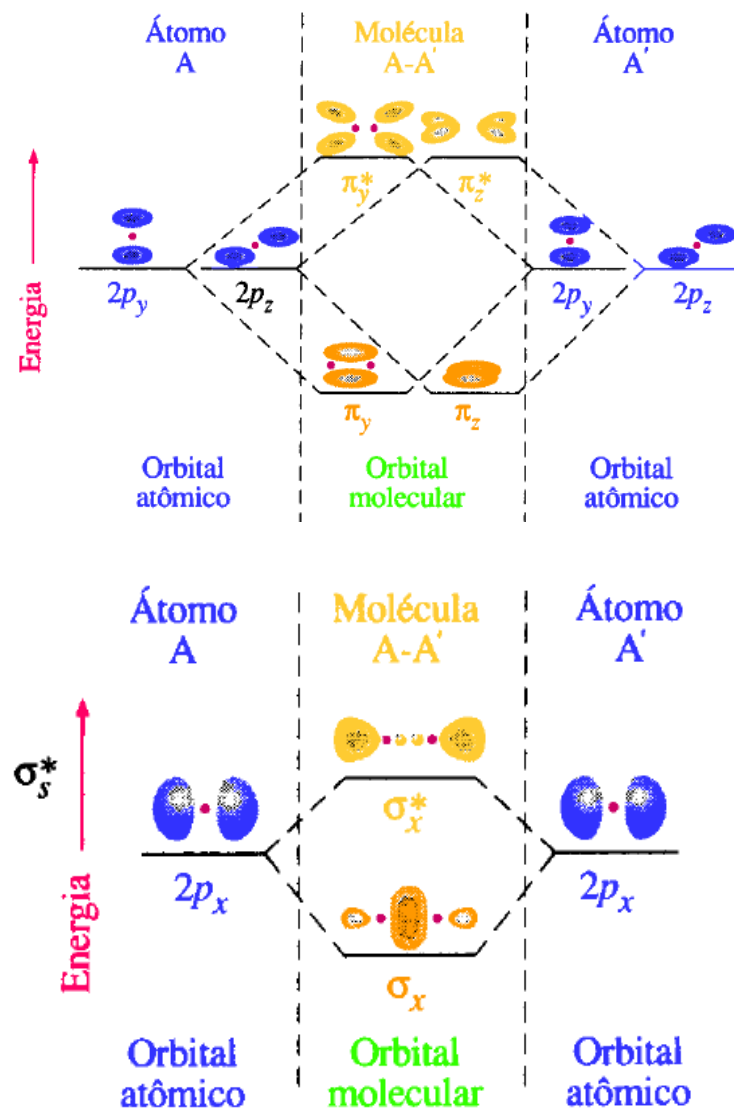
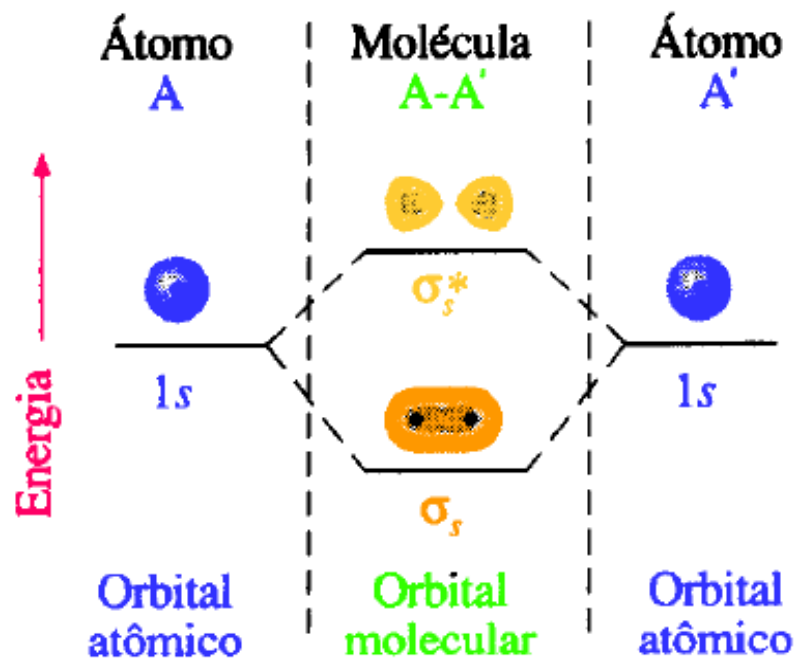


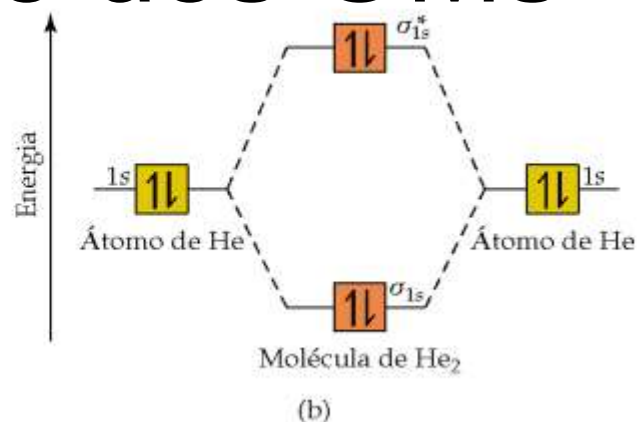
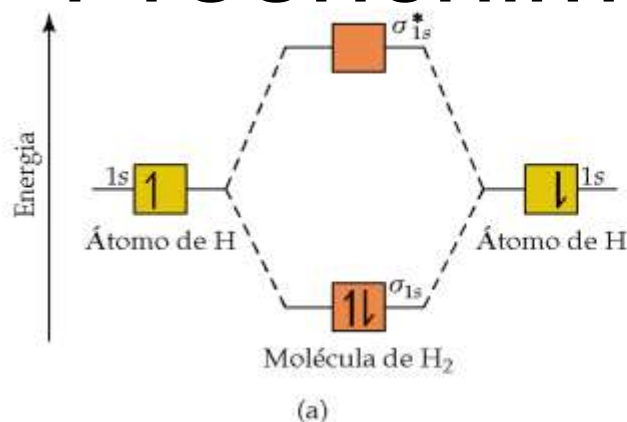
Figura 8 - Combinação de AOs $2p_x$ para formar MOs σ .



A energia dos orbitais moleculares



Preenchimento dos OMs



Na teoria dos orbitais moleculares a *ordem de ligação* é definida como:

$$\text{Ordem.de.ligação} = \frac{\text{número.de.elétrons.ligantes} - \text{número.de.elétrons.antiligantes}}{2}$$

Assim, a ordem de ligação na molécula de H_2 é:

$$\text{Ordem.de.ligação} = \frac{2 - 0}{2} = 1$$

enquanto na molécula hipotética de He_2 é:

$$\text{Ordem.de.ligação} = \frac{2 - 2}{2} = 0$$

Ordem crescente de energia

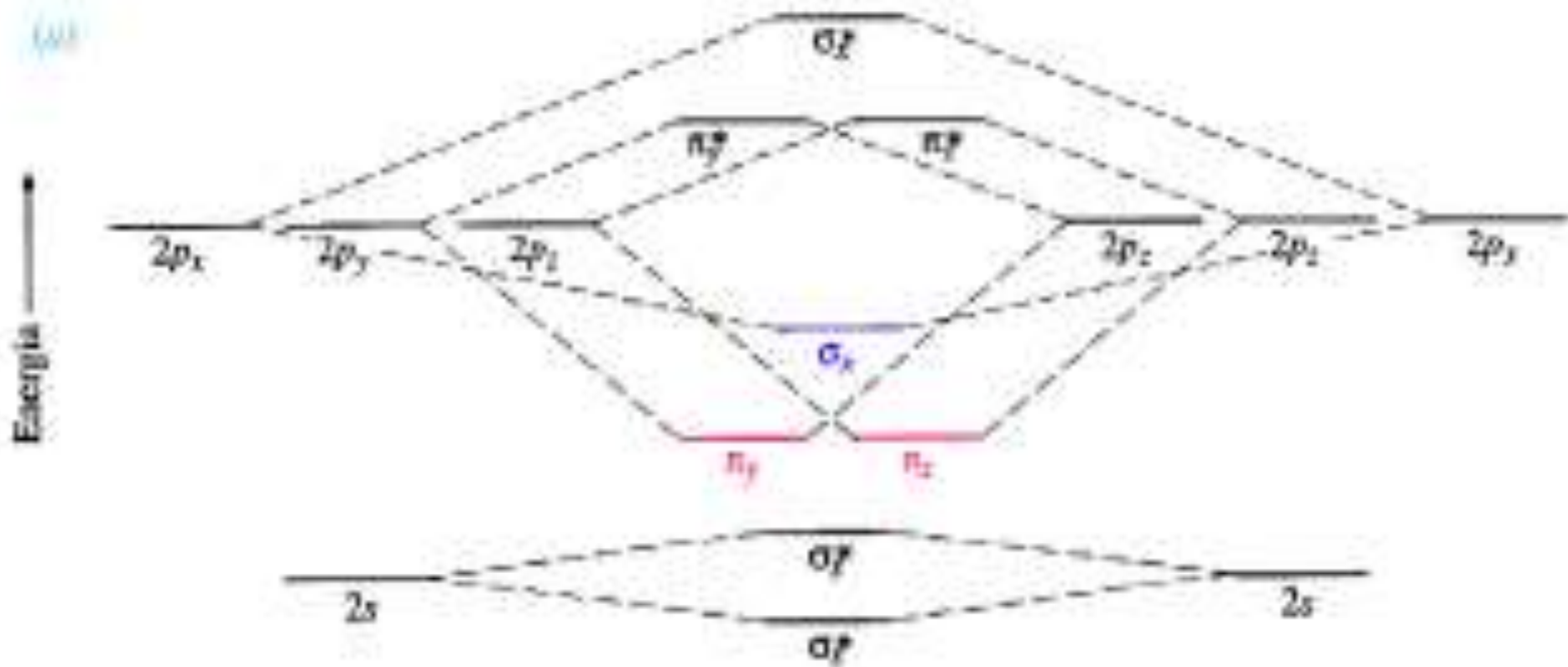
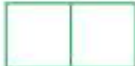


Figura 19- Energias MO da camada de valência. (a) B_2 , C_2 e N_2 . (b) O_2 , F_2 e Ne_2 .

Alguns casos...

Interações 2s–2p grandes				Interações 2s–2p pequenas			
	B ₂	C ₂	N ₂		O ₂	F ₂	Ne ₂
σ_{2p}^*							
π_{2p}^*							
σ_{2p}							
π_{2p}							
σ_{2s}^*							
σ_{2s}							
Ordem de ligação	1	2	3		2	1	0
Entalpia de ligação (kJ/mol)	290	620	941		495	155	—
Comprimento de ligação (Å)	1,59	1,31	1,10		1,21	1,43	—
Comportamento magnético	Paramagnético	Diamagnético	Diamagnético		Paramagnético	Diamagnético	—

Consequências:

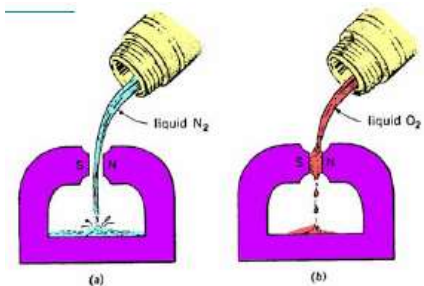
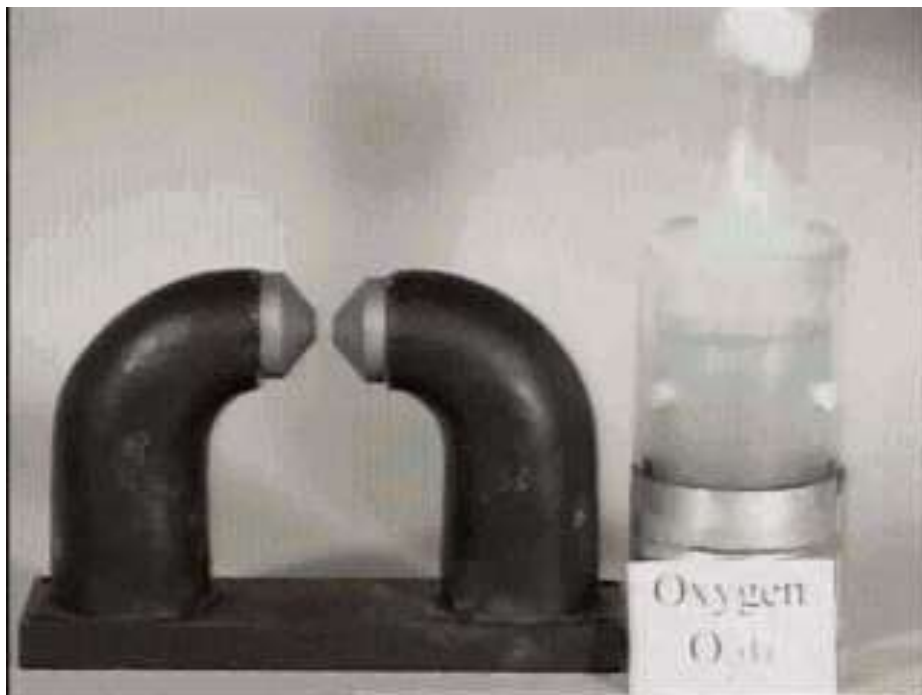


Figure 4.13 The oxygen molecule is magnetic, the nitrogen molecule is not. (a) Liquid nitrogen (bp = 77 degK) can be poured directly between the poles of a strong magnet. (b) Liquid oxygen (bp = 90 degK) is attracted by the magnet and fills up the gap between the two poles. This easily performed demonstration confirms the molecular orbital approach. Oxygen has two unpaired electrons (in antibonding orbitals) and is magnetic. Nitrogen has all its electrons paired and is not magnetic.



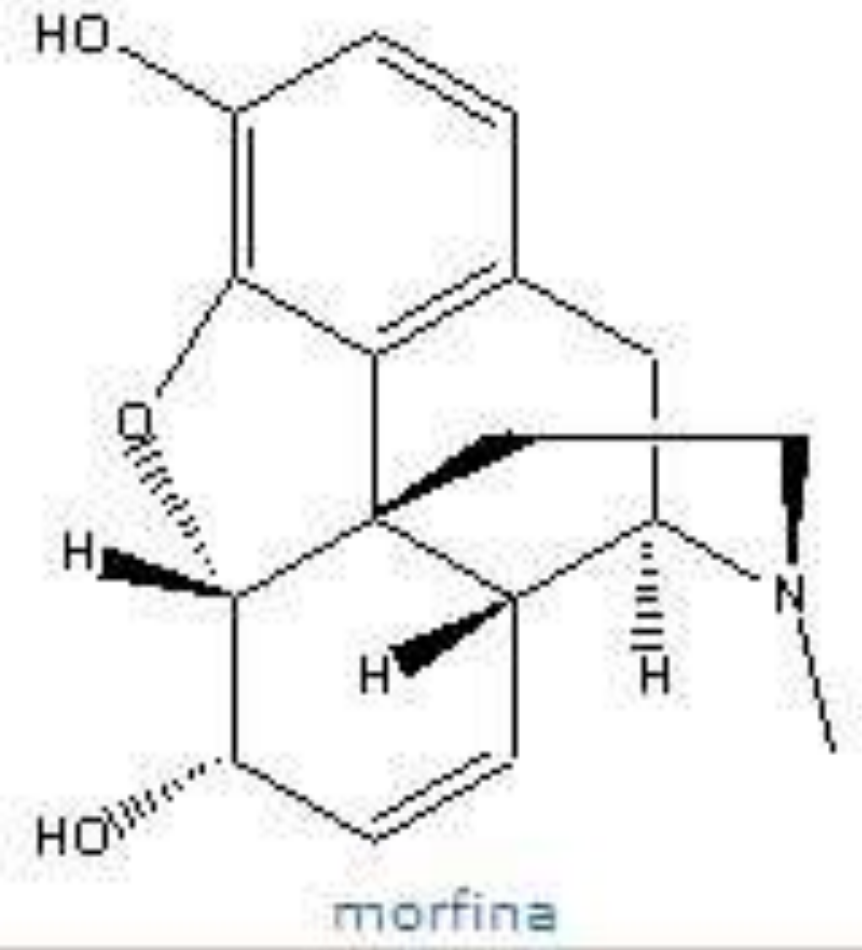
A Benzene, C₆H₆



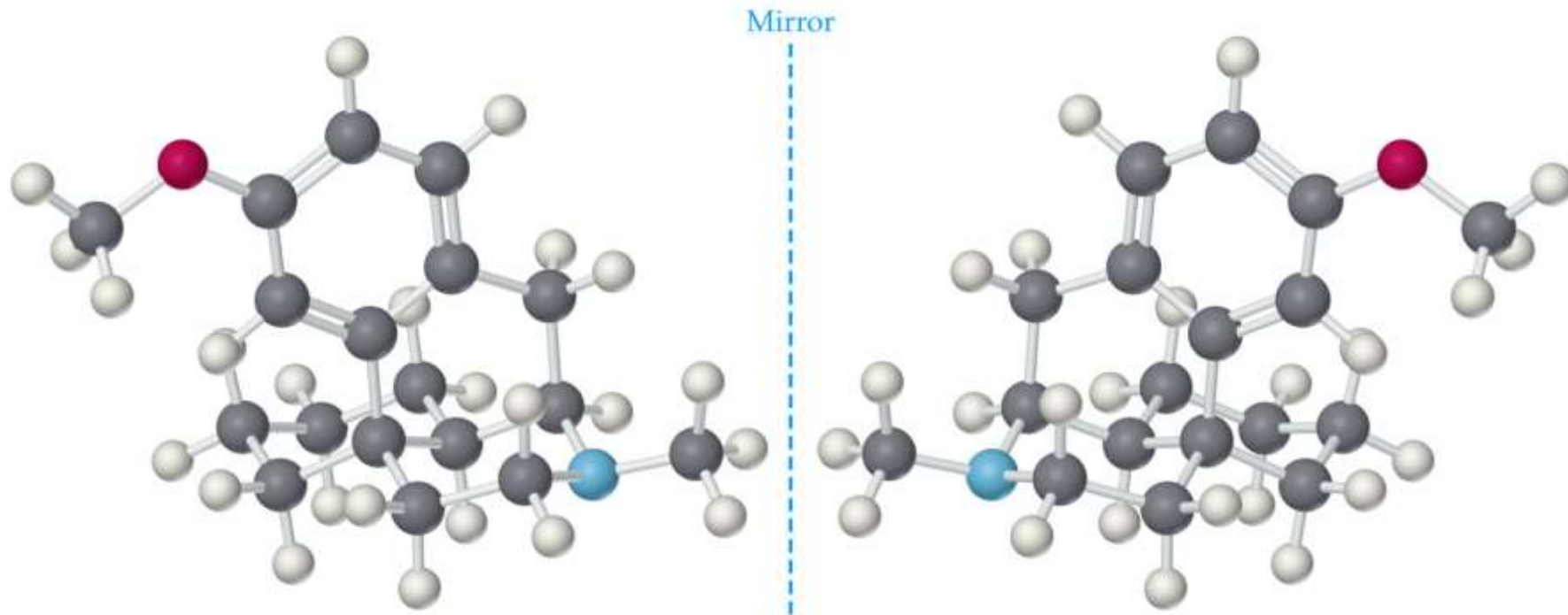
B Ozone, O₃

[Morty-Tear Book Inc.](#)

A importância da geometria



A importância da geometria



Levomethorphan

Analgésico narcótico

Dextromethorphan

Anti-tussígeno