

TD Chap 2

Structure moléculaire

(1)

Ex 1.

1) CF_4 $[Xe] 4s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^5 = [Ne] 3s^2 3p^5$

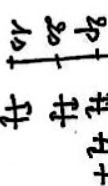
2) Halogène. Comme le Fluor, le Brome, l'Iode, l'Astote.

3) $[C] = [Cl] = [Br] = [I] = [At]$

4) $H-O$ molécule covalente.

Ex 2 1) Fluor $z=9$. $[F] = 1s^2 2s^2 2p^5 = [He] 2s^2 2p^5$

2) 7 e de valence.



Règle de Klechkowski, principe d'exclusion de Pauli, règle de Hund

- 1) $[F] = [F]$ 4s⁴ K-F
- 2) $[F] = [F]$ 4s⁴ K-F
- 3) $[F] = [F]$ 4s⁴ K-F
- 4) $[F] = [F]$ 4s⁴ K-F
- 5) $[F] = [F]$ 4s⁴ K-F

Ex 3 1) $[S] = [Ne] 3s^2 3p^4$ — 6 e de valence

2) 5 me tour pas la règle de Pauli, 5 e hypervalent

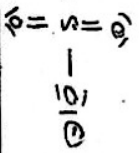
3) $4 \times 6 = 24 e = 12$ doublets



4) SO_2 $6+6+2 \times 7 = 26 e = 13$ doublets



SO_4^{2-} $5 \times 6 + 2 = 32 e = 16$ doublets



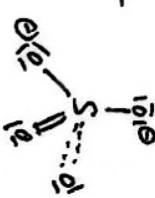
3) SO_3 — molécule plane



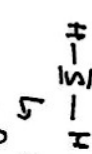
SO_2 : tétraèdre



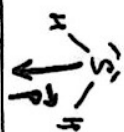
SO_4^{2-} : tétraèdre



Ex 4



Atome central avec 2 liaisons polaires $\Rightarrow$ molécule polaire



b) NO_3^+ $5 + 3 \times 6 - 1 = 16 e = 8$ doublets

$O=N=O$ sont linéaire

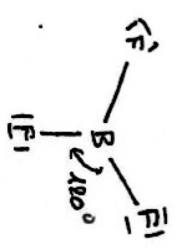
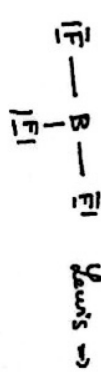
c) NO_2^- $5 + 2 \times 6 = 17 e = 8.5$ doublets

sont courbés $O=N-O$ (VSEPR)

d) CS_2

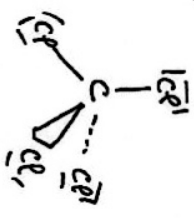
$4 + 2 \times 6 = 16 e = 8$ doublets $S=C=S$ molécule linéaire apolaire

e) BF_3 Bon $[\text{B}] = 1s^2 2s^2 2p^1 = [\text{He}] 2s^2 2p^1 \rightarrow 3 \text{ } \sigma \text{ de valence}$
 $N = 3 + 3 \times 7 = 24 \text{ } e^- = 12 \text{ doublets.}$



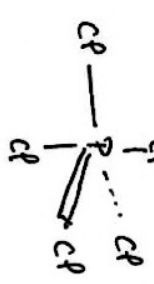
molécule plane, apolaire.

8) CCl_4



molécule tétraédrique, apolaire

9) PCl_5



apolaire.