Trigonal Bipyramidal Electronic Geometry:  $AB_5$ ,  $AB_4U$ ,  $AB_3U2$ , and  $AB_2U_3$ 

- If lone pairs are incorporated into the trigonal bipyramidal structure, there are three possible new shapes.
  - 1. One lone pair Seesaw shape
  - 2. Two lone pairs T-shape
  - 3. Three lone pairs linear
- The lone pairs occupy equatorial positions because they are 120° from two bonding pairs and 90° from the other two bonding pairs.
  - Results in decreased repulsions compared to lone pair in axial position.

Trigonal Bipyramidal Electronic Geometry: AB<sub>5</sub>, AB<sub>4</sub>U, AB<sub>3</sub>U2, and AB<sub>2</sub>U<sub>3</sub>

- $AB_4U$  molecules have:
  - **1.** Trigonal bipyramid electronic geometry
  - 2. Seesaw shaped molecular geometry
  - 3. and are polar
- One example of an  $AB_4U$  molecule is  $SF_4$
- Hybridization of S atom is sp<sup>3</sup>d.



**Molecular Geometry** 



### **Seesaw**



DIOOKS COIP

Trigonal Bipyramidal Electronic Geometry:  $AB_5$ ,  $AB_4U$ ,  $AB_3U_2$ , and  $AB_2U_3$ 

o  $AB_3U_2$  molecules have:

- **1. Trigonal bipyramid electronic geometry**
- **2.** *T-shaped molecular geometry*
- 3. and are polar
- One example of an AB<sub>3</sub>U<sub>2</sub> molecule is
   IF<sub>3</sub>
- Hybridization of I atom is sp<sup>3</sup>d.

Trigonal Bipyramidal Electronic Geometry: AB<sub>5</sub>, AB<sub>4</sub>U, AB<sub>3</sub>U2, and AB<sub>2</sub>U<sub>3</sub>

## **Molecular Geometry**





Trigonal Bipyramidal Electronic Geometry:  $AB_5$ ,  $AB_4U$ ,  $AB_3U2$ , and  $AB_2U_3$ 

o  $AB_2U_3$  molecules have:

- **1.** Trigonal bipyramid electronic geometry
- 2. Linear molecular geometry
- 3. and are nonpolar

o One example of an AB<sub>3</sub>U<sub>2</sub> molecule is XeF<sub>2</sub>

o Hybridization of Xe atom is sp<sup>3</sup>d.

Trigonal Bipyramidal Electronic Geometry: AB<sub>5</sub>, AB<sub>4</sub>U, AB<sub>3</sub>U2, and AB<sub>2</sub>U<sub>3</sub>

# **Molecular Geometry**











 $AB_4U$ 

4 bonded atoms (B) 1 lone pair (U) in equatorial position

Seesaw molecular geometry Example: SF<sub>4</sub> © 2004 Thomson/Brooks Cole



3 bonded atoms (B) 2 lone pairs (U) in equatorial positions

T-shaped molecular geometry Examples: CIF<sub>3</sub>, BrF<sub>3</sub>



2 bonded atoms (B)3 lone pairs (U) in equatorial positions

Linear molecular geometry Examples: XeF<sub>2</sub>, I<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> Octahedral Electronic Geometry:  $AB_6$ ,  $AB_5U$ , and  $AB_4U_2$ 

- Some examples of molecules with this geometry are: SF<sub>6</sub>, SeF<sub>6</sub>, SCI<sub>6</sub>, etc.
- These molecules are examples of central atoms with six bonding pairs of electrons.
- Molecules are octahedral and nonpolar when all six substituents are the same.

If the six substituents are not the same **polar** molecules can result,  $SF_5CI$  is an example.







Octahedral Electronic Geometry:  $AB_6$ ,  $AB_5U$ , and  $AB_4U_2$ 

- If lone pairs are incorporated into the octahedral structure, there are two possible new shapes.
  - 1. One lone pair square pyramidal
  - 2. Two lone pairs square planar
- The lone pairs occupy axial positions because they are 90° from four bonding pairs.
  - Results in decreased repulsions compared to lone pairs in equatorial positions.

Octahedral Electronic Geometry:  $AB_6$ ,  $AB_5U$ , and  $AB_4U_2$ 

# o AB<sub>5</sub>U molecules have:

- **1. Octahedral electronic geometry**
- 2. Square pyramidal molecular geometry
- 3. and are *polar*.
- o One example of an AB<sub>4</sub>U molecule is IF<sub>5</sub>
- o Hybridization of the iodide atom is  $sp^3d^2$ .



# **Molecular Geometry**





Octahedral Electronic Geometry:  $AB_6$ ,  $AB_5U$ , and  $AB_4U_2$ 

# o $AB_4U_2$ molecules have:

- **1.** octahedral electronic geometry
- 2. square planar molecular geometry
- 3. and are nonpolar.
- o One example of an  $AB_4U_2$  molecule is  $XeF_4$ o Hybridization of Xe atom is  $sp^3d^2$ .



#### **Molecular Geometry**

**Polarity** 





#### Nonpolar





AB<sub>5</sub>U

5 bonded atoms (B) 1 lone pair (U)

Square pyramidal molecular geometry Examples: IF<sub>5</sub>, BrF<sub>5</sub>

I U

AB<sub>4</sub>U<sub>2</sub> 4 bonded atoms (B) 2 lone pairs (U)

Square planar molecular geometry Examples: XeF<sub>4</sub>, IF<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>



TABLE 8-3	8-3 Molecular Geometry of Species with Lone Pairs (U) on the Central Atom					
General Formula	Regions of High Electron Density	Electronic Geometry	Hybridization at Central Atom	Lone Pairs	Molecular Geometry	Examples
AB <sub>2</sub> U	3	trigonal planar	sp <sup>2</sup>	-1	Angular	O <sub>3</sub> , NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> , SO <sub>2</sub>







TABLE 8-3	3 Molecular Geometry of Species with Lone Pairs (U) on the Central Atom					
General Formula	Regions of High Electron Density	Electronic Geometry	Hybridization at Central Atom	Lone Pairs	Molecular Geometry	Examples
AB <sub>4</sub> U	5	trigonal bipyramidal	sp <sup>3</sup> d	I	Seesaw 	SF <sub>4</sub>
@ 2004 Thomson/Bro	loks Cole					

TABLE 8-3 Molecular Geometry of Species with Lone Pairs (U) on the Central Atom Regions of High Electron Electronic General Hybridization at Lone Formula Density Central Atom Pairs Molecular Geometry Examples Geometry T-shaped 5  $sp^3d$ 2 ICl<sub>3</sub>, ClF<sub>3</sub> trigonal AB<sub>3</sub>U<sub>2</sub> bipyramidal Linear -3  $sp^3d$ 5 AB2U3 trigonal XeF2, I3bipyramidal

TABLE 8-3	Molecular	Geometry of Speci	es with Lone Pairs (U)	on the Cem	tral Atom	
General Formula	Regions of High Electron Density	Electronic Geometry	Hybridization at Central Atom	Lone Pairs	Molecular Geometry	Examples
AB <sub>5</sub> U	6	octahedral	sp <sup>3</sup> d <sup>2</sup>	1	Square pyramida	I IF5, BrF5
AB <sub>4</sub> U <sub>2</sub>	6	octahedral	sp <sup>3</sup> d <sup>2</sup>	2	Square planar	XeF <sub>4</sub> , IF <sub>4</sub> -
© 2004 Thomson/Broo	oks Cole ∠+					



TABLE 8-2	Relation Between Electron	ic Geometries and Hybridiz	ation	
Regions of High Electron Density	Electronic Geometry	Atomic Orbitals Mixed from Valence Shell of Central Atom	Hybridization	
2	linear	one s, one p	sp	
3	trigonal planar	one s, two p's	sp <sup>2</sup>	
4	tetrahedral	one s, three p's	sp <sup>3</sup>	
5	trigonal bipyramidal	one $s$ , three $p$ 's, one $d$	sp <sup>3</sup> d	
6	octahedral	one s, three p's, two d's	$sp^3d^2$	

Tetrahedral



Regions of high electron density = 4

#### Trigonal Bipyramidal



Regions of high electron density = 5 Regions of high electron density = 6

# Octahedral



# 

#### TABLE 8-4 A Summary of Electronic and Molecular Geometries of Polyatomic Molecules and Ions

Regions of High Electron		Hybridization at Central Atom	Hybridized Orbital		
2	C-O-C	(180°)	A	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{BeCl}_2 \\ \operatorname{HgBr}_2 \\ \operatorname{CdI}_2 \\ \operatorname{CO}_2{}^b \\ \operatorname{C}_2\operatorname{H}_2{}^c \end{array}$	linear linear linear linear linear
3	C trigonal planar	sp <sup>2</sup> (120°)		$BF_3 BCl_3 BCl_3 NO_3^{-e} SO_2^{d,e} NO_2^{-d,e} C_2H_4^{f}$	trigonal planar trigonal planar trigonal planar angular (AB <sub>2</sub> U) angular (AB <sub>2</sub> U) planar (trig. planar at each C)

# • • •

 TABLE 8-4
 A Summary of Electronic and Molecular Geometries of Polyatomic Molecules and Ions

Regions of High Electron Density#	Electronic Geometry	Hybridization at Central Atom (Angles)	Hybridized Orbital Orientation	Examples	Molecular Geometry
4	tetrahedral	<del>دهم</del> (109.5°)		$\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{CH}_4\\ \mathrm{CCl}_4\\ \mathrm{NH}_4^+\\ \mathrm{SO}_4^{2-}\\ \mathrm{CHCl}_3\\ \mathrm{NH}_3^d\\ \mathrm{SO}_3^{2-d}\\ \mathrm{H}_3\mathrm{O}^{+d}\\ \mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{O}^d\end{array}$	tetrahedral tetrahedral tetrahedral distorted tet. pyramidal (AB <sub>3</sub> U) pyramidal (AB <sub>3</sub> U) pyramidal (AB <sub>3</sub> U) angular (AB <sub>2</sub> U <sub>2</sub> )
5	ci c	<i>sp<sup>3</sup>d</i> (90°, 120°, 180°)		$\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{PF}_{5} \\ \mathrm{SbCl}_{5} \\ \mathrm{SF}_{4}{}^{d} \\ \mathrm{ClF}_{3}{}^{d} \\ \mathrm{XeF}_{2}{}^{d} \\ \mathrm{I}_{3}{}^{-d} \end{array}$	trigonal bipyramidal trigonal bipyramidal seesaw (AB <sub>4</sub> U) T-shaped (AB <sub>3</sub> U <sub>2</sub> ) linear (AB <sub>2</sub> U <sub>3</sub> ) linear (AB <sub>2</sub> U <sub>3</sub> )



Regions of High Electron Density <sup>#</sup>	Electronic Geometry	Hybridization at Central Atom (Angles)	Hybridized Orbital Orientation	Examples	Molecular Geometry
6	ctuhedral	<i>sp<sup>3</sup>d</i> <sup>2</sup> (90°, 180°)		$SF_6$ $SeF_6$ $PF_6^-$ $BrF_5^d$ $XeF_4^d$	octahedral octahedral octahedral square pyramidal (AB <sub>5</sub> U) square planar (AB <sub>4</sub> U <sub>2</sub> )

