

**ASSIGNED READINGS:**

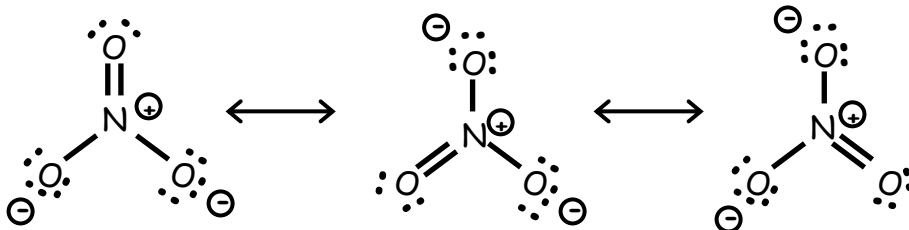
TODAY'S CLASS: Ch.9...

**NEXT CLASS:** finish Ch.9  
(read ahead: 9.7-9.8)

(1)

**9.10 Bond Properties: bond order, length & strength****BOND ORDER** = # of pairs of e<sup>-</sup>s shared by 2 atoms in a moleculesingle bond: 1 bonding pair  $\Rightarrow$  B.O. = 1double bond: 2 bonding pairs  $\Rightarrow$  B.O. = 2triple bond: 3 bonding pairs  $\Rightarrow$  B.O. = 3

In nitrate: average NO bond order is 1.33



$$\begin{aligned} \text{B.O.} &= (\# \text{ bonding pairs}) / (\# \text{ pairs of atoms bonded}) \\ &= 4 / 3 \\ &= 1.33 \text{ slightly more than a single bond...} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

**BOND LENGTH** = internuclear distance where the system's energy is a minimum  
(see Table 9.8)

**Bond length is roughly based on sizes of atoms involved**

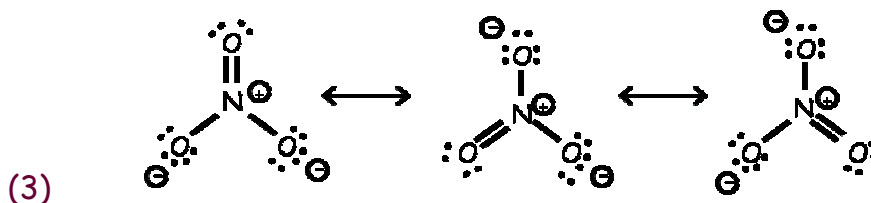
- sum of van der Waals (atomic) radii  $\approx$  approx. length of single bond
- BUT: neighbouring parts of molecule can push/pull on electrons and change bond lengths significantly

**NO bonds...**

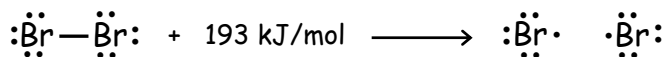
$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_{\text{radii}} &= r_{\text{N}} + r_{\text{O}} \\ &= 71 + 66 \text{ pm} \\ &= 137 \text{ pm} \end{aligned}$$

BOND:	N—O	N=O	N≡O
BOND ORDER:	1	2	3
BOND LENGTH:	~136 pm	~115 pm	~108 pm

**In nitrate (a resonance hybrid):** all N-O bonds same length, 125 pm



**BOND ENERGY** = energy required to break bond *homolytically* (i.e., "equal cutting":  $1e^-$  goes to each atom)



**LARGER BOND ENERGY  $\Rightarrow$  STRONGER BOND**

- **Formal name: Bond Dissociation Energy, BDE or "D"**  
= energy required to break **1 mole** of the type of bond in question
- *Kotz goes into much more detail than we will in Chem205*
- *Not responsible for doing  $\Delta H_{\text{rxn}}$  calculations until Chem206...*

**WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW: bond E correlates with strength**

- Energy required to break bonds (*vs.* E released when bonds form)
- Shorter bonds not necessarily stronger (what about atoms' sizes?)
- Same bond order, same elements: similar bond strength (length too)
- Bond energies are affected somewhat by rest of molecule  
AND affected by whether or not the electrons in the bond are shared equally...

(4)

## ASSIGNED READINGS

### BEFORE NEXT CLASS:

Read ahead: Ch.9 p.397-399 (especially figures!)

**Practice:** Lewis structures  
resonance  
bond orders  
bond length / energy

**DRAWING LEWIS STRUCTURES IS  
ESSENTIAL FOR NEXT TOPIC**

(5)