



Polarity

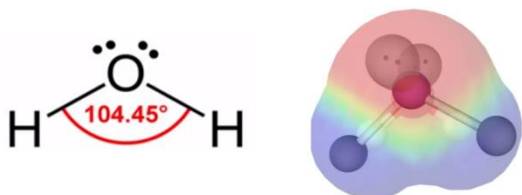
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Video Workbook with Dr. B

Polarity is a result of a difference in electronegativity (EN) between atoms *and* a result of the geometry (shape) of the molecule.

For example, H₂O is polar due to:

- a large EN difference between H and O.
- an asymmetrical molecular geometry.



 [Polarity of Water Explained](#)

 [Polar and Non-Polar Molecules](#)

Fluorine (F) is the most electronegative element. As we move towards F elements are more electronegative.

Electronegativity Values for the Elements

1	H 2.20																		He
2	Li 0.98	Be 1.57										B 2.04	C 2.55	N 3.04	O 3.44	F 3.98			Ne
3	Na 0.93	Mg 1.31										Al 1.61	Si 1.90	P 2.19	S 2.58	Cl 3.16			Ar
4	K 0.82	Ca 1.00	Sc 1.36		Ti 1.54	V 1.63	Cr 1.66	Mn 1.55	Fe 1.83	Co 1.88	Ni 1.91	Cu 1.90	Zn 1.65	Ga 1.81	Ge 2.01	As 2.18	Se 2.55	Br 2.96	Kr 3.00
5	Rb 0.82	Sr 0.95	Y 1.22		Zr 1.33	Nb 1.6	Mo 2.16	Tc 1.9	Ru 2.2	Rh 2.28	Pd 2.20	Ag 1.93	Cd 1.69	In 1.78	Sn 1.96	Sb 2.05	Te 2.1	I 2.66	Xe 2.60
6	Cs 0.79	Ba 0.89	La 1.1	*	Hf 1.3	Ta 1.5	W 2.36	Re 1.9	Os 2.2	Ir 2.20	Pt 2.28	Au 2.54	Hg 2.00	Tl 1.62	Pb 1.87	Bi 2.02	Po 2.0	At 2.2	Rn 2.2
7	Fr >0.79	Ra 0.9	Ac 1.1	**	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Nh	Fl	Mc	Lv	Ts	Og

Electronegativity is how strongly an atom attracts a shared pair of electrons.

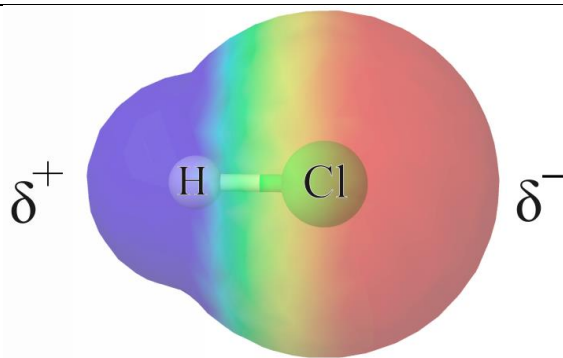
The *difference* is electronegativity (between 0.0 and 4.0) between two atoms allows us to *predict* the type of bond that will form. Note that some books use slightly different numbers.

- A difference is greater than 2.0, the bond is **ionic**.
- A difference is between 0.5 and 2.0, the bond is **polar covalent**.
- The difference is between 0.0 and 0.5, the bond is **nonpolar covalent**.

For polar covalent compounds, the electrons in the bonds are shared **unequally**.

In HCl, the Cl is more electronegative than H. The bonding electrons are more strongly attracted to the Cl atom, away from the H.

With more electron density the Cl has a negative charge. With less, the H is positive.


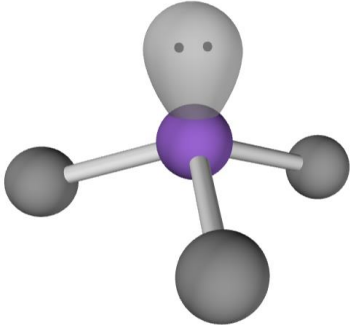


To Determine if a Molecule is Polar or Non-Polar

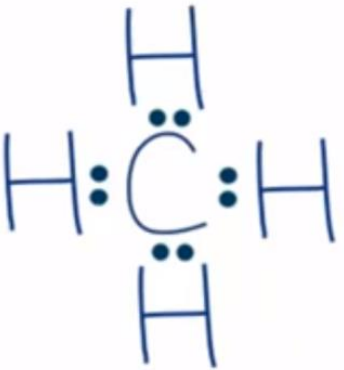
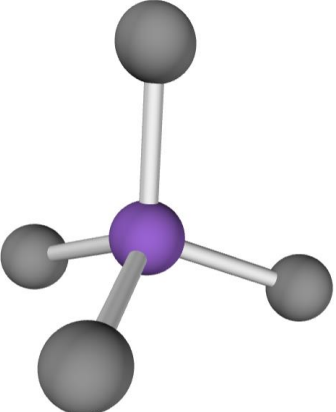
1. Check if you have a covalent compound (made of two non-metals).
2. Draw the correct *Lewis Structure* and look at the difference in electronegativity values for each bond. If the difference is greater than 0.5 the **bonds** are polar.
3. Determine the *molecular geometry* for the molecule. If it is not symmetrical and the EN difference between bonds is 0.5 or greater it is considered a polar molecule.

Important: Even if the EN differences are less than 0.5 but greater than 0.0, the molecule is asymmetrical, it will have a dipole moment.

Example: NH_3 ([video explanation](#))

		<p>Polar or Non-Polar?</p> <p>The EN difference between N and H is: $3.04 - 2.20 = 0.84$.</p> <p>The molecule is asymmetrical.</p> <p>Because the EN difference is over 0.5 and the molecule is not symmetrical NH_3 is polar.</p>
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Example: CH_4 ([video explanation](#))

		<p>Polar or Non-Polar?</p> <p>The EN difference between C and H is: $2.55 - 2.20 = 0.25$</p> <p>The molecule is symmetrical.</p> <p>Because the EN difference is less than 0.5 and the molecule is symmetrical CH_4 is non-polar.</p>
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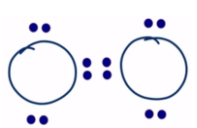

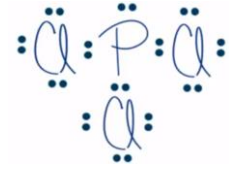
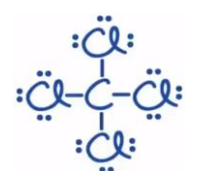

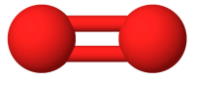
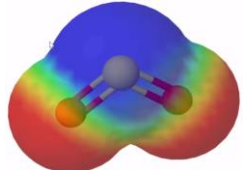
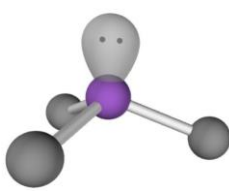
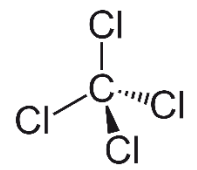
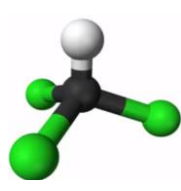
Visualizations Tools

Molecular Geometry: [PhET App](#)

Polarity: [MolView app](#) Note: under *Jmol* menu, choose *MEP surface lucent*)

Practice Set #1

Given the Lewis Structure and Molecular Geometry, determine whether the molecule is polar or nonpolar.



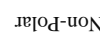

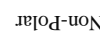







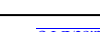

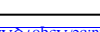
O ₂	SO ₂	PCl ₃	CCl ₄	CH ₃ Cl
				
				

Answers

O₂ = Non-Polar (see <https://youtu.be/BZfZjY1cz0A>)
 SO₂ = Polar (see <https://youtu.be/dyahYHp-2qE>)
 PCl₃ = Polar (see <https://youtu.be/lIm4tSYPG2M>)
 CCl₄ = Non-Polar (see <https://youtu.be/gYKczrT-gF8gEB>)
 CH₃Cl = Polar (see https://youtu.be/VU0L_v1AJ-E)

Practice Set #2

Draw the Lewis Structure, determine the molecular geometry, and decide whether each molecule is polar or non-polar.

HCl	CO ₂	BF ₃	NO ₂	SF ₆
				
				
				

Help with Lewis Structures and Molecular Geometry

- Lewis Structures Made Simple: <https://youtu.be/1ZlnzyHahvo>
- More Lewis Structures Practice: <https://youtu.be/DQclmBeIKTc>
- Molecular Geometry: <https://youtu.be/Moj85zwdULg>

Report errors and suggestions to DrB@breslyn.org