The Structure of Ionic & Covalent Compounds

FeS Crystalline Lattice



Water Molecule



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Ionic Compounds form a crystalline lattice

A crystalline lattice is a repeating pattern of ions. The cations (+ ion) and the anions (- ions) attract each other. The attraction between the ions is called and ionic bond.



Sodium Chloride



Sodium Atom

Chlorine Atom

17p⁺

Sodium Chloride



Sodium Cation

Chlorine Atom

17p⁺

Sodium Chloride





Sodium Cation

Chloride Anion

Let's construct a crystalline lattice of NaCl.

Unit Cell



Covalent Compounds form Molecules



Two nonmetals share valence electrons to complete their outer electron energy level. The attraction for the shared pair of electrons is a covalent bond. This force holds the atoms together in a molecule.

Formation of Water



Hydrogen Atoms

Oxygen Atom

8p

Formation of Water





Hydrogen Atoms

Oxygen Atom

Formation of Water







Water Molecule

Shared pair of electrons spend time orbiting oxygento give it 8 valence electrons and orbiting hydrogen to give them 2 valence electrons.



Η

Unlike a crystalline lattice, molecules are completely separate from each other. Η

Water Molecule

Drawing Dot Models of Molecules Sulfur diiodide

Drawing Dot Models of Molecules Sulfur diiodide : T I S I T :

Box in shared pairs of electrons.

Drawing Dot Models of Molecules Diatomic Oxygen

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Drawing Dot Models of Molecules Diatomic Oxygen

Double Covalent bond between two oxygen atoms - two shared pair of electrons.

Drawing Dot Models of Molecules Diatomic Oxygen



Double Covalent bond between two oxygen atoms - two shared pair of electrons.

Structure Summary

Hydrogen



Ionic compounds are made up of ions that align to make up a crystalline lattice. The smallest repeating part of a crystalline lattice is a unit cell (aka. unit cell.) An ionic bond is the attraction between + and charged ions.

Covalent compounds are made up of atoms that share electrons. These atoms combine to for a molecule. A covalent bond is the attraction between the nuclei of the atoms and the shared pairs of electrons.

Oxygen Atom

Hydrogen





3A

>5A