

# **B. Sc Part I, Chemistry, Paper I (Inorganic Chemistry), Unit III, Chemical Bonding II**

## **Syllabus:**

**Valence Shell Electron Pair Repulsion Theory (VSEPR),  
Shapes of the following simple molecules and ions containing  
lone pairs and bond pairs of electrons:**



**Presented by :**

**Dr. Sumit Srivastava**

**Govt. Swami Atmanand PG College  
Narayanpur (C. G.)**

## **Important Points**

- VSEPR theory was given by Sidgwick and Powell in 1940 and further extended by Gillespie and Nyholm in 1957
- VSEPR theory describe the shapes of the simple covalent compounds
- Shapes of a molecule depends upon the bond pair (bp) and lone pair (lp) of the central atom of the molecule
- Repulsion between lp-lp, lp-bp and bp-bp of a molecule give the final geometry
- Minimize the energy and maximize the stability
- Order of repulsion : lp-lp > lp-bp > bp-bp
- VSEPR Theory is not applicable to ionic and coordination compounds

# Geometries (Shapes) of Assorted Molecules

Types of Molecule	bp	lp	bp + lp	Hybridisation	Structure	Bond Angle (°)	Example
$\text{AB}_2$	2	0	2	sp	Linear	180	$\text{BeF}_2$
$\text{AB}_3$	3	0	3	$\text{sp}^2$	Trigonal Planer	120	$\text{BCl}_3$
$\text{AB}_2\text{L}$	2	1	3	$\text{sp}^2$	V-shaped	-	$\text{SnCl}_2, \text{PbCl}_2$
$\text{AB}_4$	4	0	4	$\text{sp}^3$	Tetrahedral	109.5	$\text{CH}_4$
$\text{AB}_3\text{L}$	3	1	4	$\text{sp}^3$	Trigonal Pyramidal	-	$\text{NH}_3, \text{PCl}_3$
$\text{AB}_2\text{L}_2$	2	2	4	$\text{sp}^3$	V-shaped	-	$\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{SeCl}_2$
$\text{AB}_5$	5	0	5	$\text{sp}^3\text{d}$	Trigonal bipyramidal	90 and 120	$\text{PCl}_5$
$\text{AB}_4\text{L}$	4	1	5	$\text{sp}^3\text{d}$	Irregular tetrahedral	-	$\text{SF}_4, \text{TeBr}_4$
$\text{AB}_3\text{L}_2$	3	2	5	$\text{sp}^3\text{d}$	T-shaped	-	$\text{ClF}_3$
$\text{AB}_2\text{L}_3$	2	3	5	$\text{sp}^3\text{d}$	Linear	-	$\text{ICl}_2^-, \text{XeF}_2$
$\text{AB}_6$	6	0	6	$\text{sp}^3\text{d}^2$	Octahedral	90	$\text{SF}_6$
$\text{AB}_5\text{L}$	5	1	6	$\text{sp}^3\text{d}^2$	Square pyramidal	-	$\text{ClF}_5$
$\text{AB}_4\text{L}_2$	4	2	6	$\text{sp}^3\text{d}^2$	Square planar	-	$\text{XeF}_4$
$\text{AB}_7$	7	0	7	$\text{sp}^3\text{d}^3$	Pentagonal bipyramidal	72 and 90	$\text{IF}_7$

## **H<sub>2</sub>O Molecule**

bp = 2  
lp = 2  
bp + lp = 4 (Hybridisation SP<sup>3</sup>)  
V-Shaped Structure  
Bond angle = 104.5°

## **PCl<sub>5</sub> Molecule**

bp = 5  
lp = 0  
bp + lp = 5 (Hybridisation SP<sup>3</sup>d)  
Trigonal bipyramidal Structure  
Bond angle = 90°, 120°

## **SF<sub>4</sub> Molecule**

bp = 4  
lp = 1  
bp + lp = 5 (Hybridisation SP<sup>3</sup>d)  
Sea-Saw shaped Structure  
Bond angle = 89°, 118°, 177°

## **NH<sub>3</sub> Molecule**

bp = 3  
lp = 1  
bp + lp = 4 (Hybridisation SP<sup>3</sup>)  
Pyramidal Structure  
Bond angle = 107°

## **SF<sub>6</sub> Molecule**

bp = 6  
lp = 0  
bp + lp = 6 (Hybridisation SP<sup>3</sup>d<sup>2</sup>)  
Octahedral Structure  
Bond angle = 90°

## **ClF<sub>3</sub> Molecule**

bp = 3  
lp = 2  
bp + lp = 5 (Hybridisation SP<sup>3</sup>d)  
T-shaped Structure  
Bond angle = 87.6°

## **PCl<sub>3</sub> Molecule**

bp = 3  
lp = 1  
bp + lp = 4 (Hybridisation SP<sup>3</sup>)  
Pyramidal Structure  
Bond angle = 103°

## **H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup> Molecule**

bp = 3  
lp = 1  
bp + lp = 4 (Hybridisation SP<sup>3</sup>)  
Pyramidal Structure  
Bond angle = 107°

## **ICl<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> Molecule**

bp = 2  
lp = 3  
bp + lp = 5 (Hybridisation SP<sup>3</sup>d)  
Linear Structure  
Bond angle = 180°

## **Reference Books**

- 1. Madan, R. L., Chemistry for Degree students, B.Sc. First Year, S. Chand Publishing**
- 2. Lee, J. D., Concise Inorganic Chemistry, Wiley**
- 3. Puri, B. R., Sharma, L. R. and Kalia, K. C., Principles of Inorganic Chemistry, Vishal Publishing Co.**
- 4. Huheey, J. E., Keiter, E. A., Keiter, R. L. and Medhi, O. K., Inorganic Chemistry, Principles of structure and Reactivity, Fourth Edition, Pearson Education**

**Thankyou**