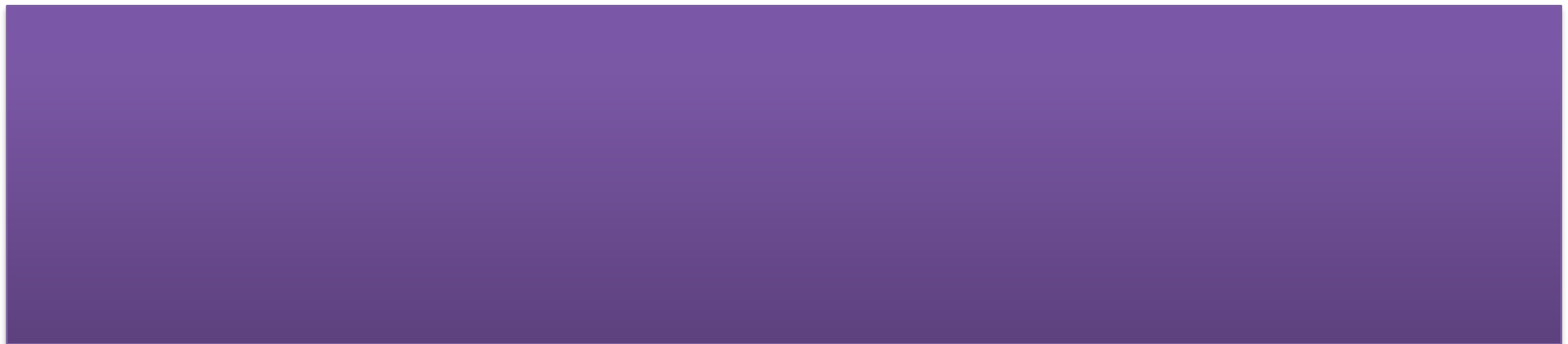


Types of IMFs

Get KCQ and Target set up!

INTER molecular forces (forces between neighboring molecules)



INTER molecular forces (forces between neighboring molecules)

London Dispersion < Dipole-dipole < Hydrogen bonding

WEAKEST



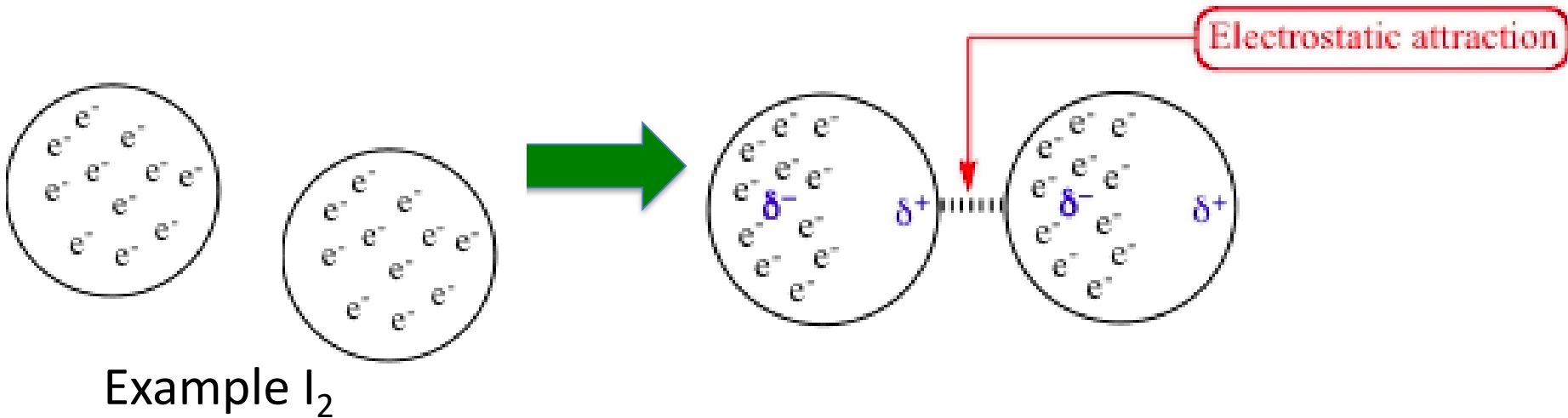
STRONGEST

“Van der Waals Forces” are London Dispersion Forces and Dipole-Dipole Forces added together

London Dispersion Forces

VERY WEAK and TEMPORARY!!!!

Caused by temporary unequal electron distribution that makes weak and temporary dipoles. Also called “instantaneous dipole”



London Dispersion Forces Continued...

EVERYTHING HAS
LONDON
DISPERSION
FORCES BECAUSE
EVERYTHING HAS
ELECTRONS!

Bigger molecules will
have more LDFs – more
places to get temporary
unequal electrons

C_8H_{18} will have more
LDFs than C_3H_8

Dipole - Dipole

ONLY OCCURS IN POLAR MOLECULES

Partially negative portion of one polar molecule
attracted to

Partially positive portion of the second polar molecule



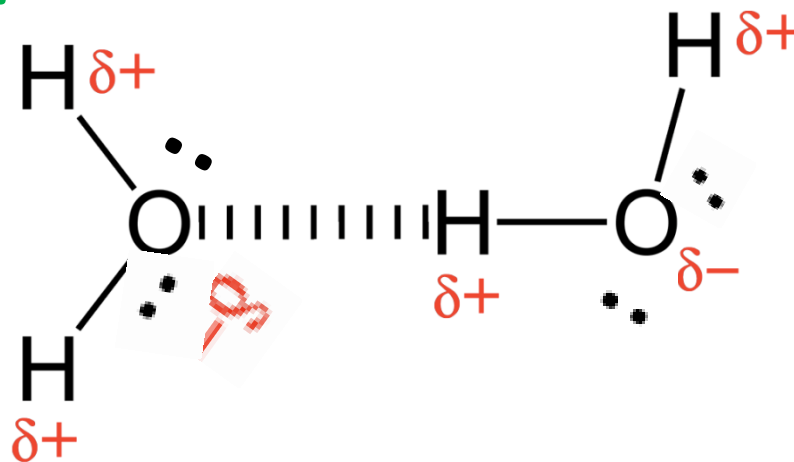
Example:
2 molecules of HI

Hydrogen Bonding

A TYPE OF DIPOLE-DIPOLE!
(Strongest Kind of IMF!)

Must have:

“H-NOF:”



ATTRACTION BETWEEN:

the partially negative part of a *lone pair* on an N, O, or F, atom

Hydrogen end of an O-H, N-H, or F-H bond

- +

NO

Is the molecule polar?

YES

London
Dispersion Forces
(ONLY)

Does the molecule
have any of the
following bonds:

H-N

H-O

H-F

WITH
LONE
PAIR(S)!

NO

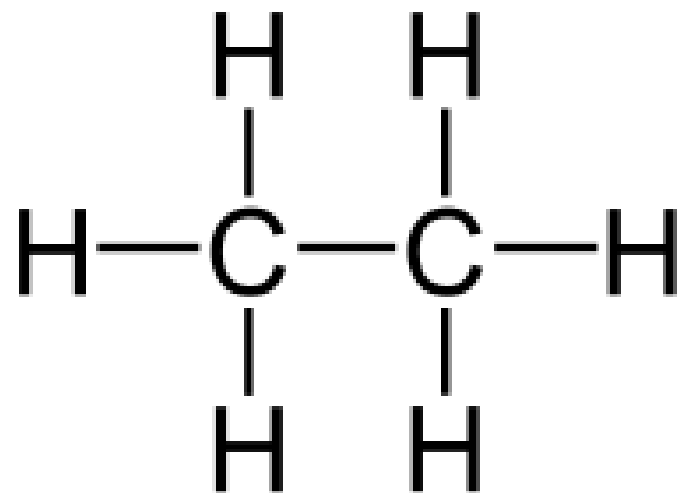
Dipole-Dipole
(and London dispersion)

YES

Hydrogen Bonds
(and Dipole-Dipole
and London dispersion)

| Molecule | Dominant IMF | Written Justification |
|----------|--------------|-----------------------|
| C_2H_6 | | |
| CH_3OH | | |
| PF_3 | | |
| NH_3 | | |
| H_2CO | | |
| CH_3F | | |

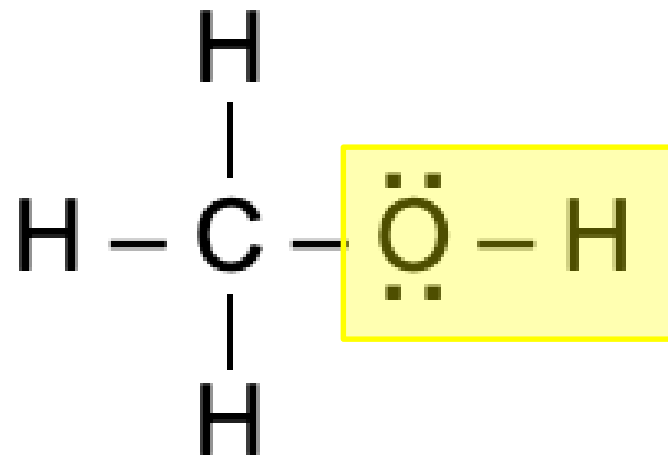
| Molecule | Dominant IMF | Written Justification |
|----------|--------------|-----------------------|
| C_2H_6 | | |
| CH_3OH | | |
| PF_3 | | |
| NH_3 | | |
| H_2CO | | |
| CH_3F | | |



Non-polar

Only option is London Dispersion Forces!

| Molecule | Dominant IMF | Written Justification |
|----------|--------------|-----------------------|
| C_2H_6 | | |
| CH_3OH | | |
| PF_3 | | |
| NH_3 | | |
| H_2CO | | |
| CH_3F | | |

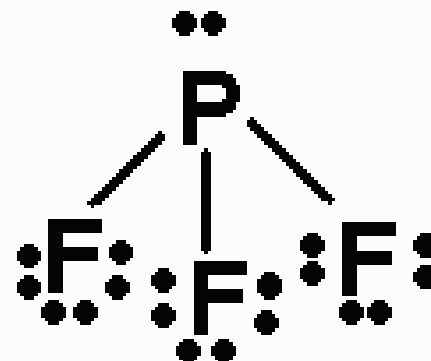


Polar

Has “H-NOF Lone Pair”

So it is an H-Bond

| Molecule | Dominant IMF | Written Justification |
|----------|--------------|-----------------------|
| C_2H_6 | | |
| CH_3OH | | |
| PF_3 | | |
| NH_3 | | |
| H_2CO | | |
| CH_3F | | |



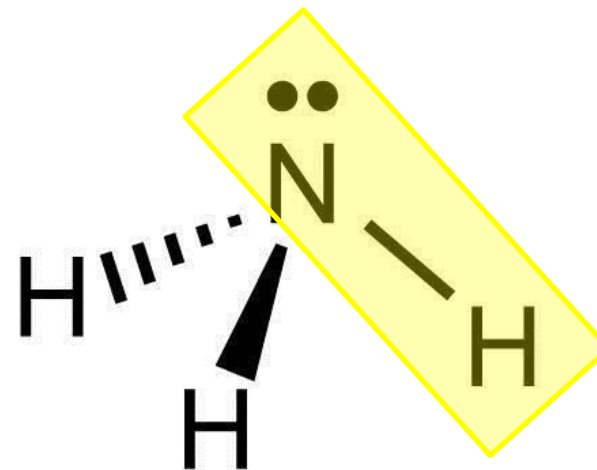
Remember that lone pairs on the center atom bend the molecule!

Polar

NO “H-NOF Lone Pair”

So it is Dipole-Dipole

| Molecule | Dominant IMF | Written Justification |
|----------|--------------|-----------------------|
| C_2H_6 | | |
| CH_3OH | | |
| PF_3 | | |
| NH_3 | | |
| H_2CO | | |
| CH_3F | | |



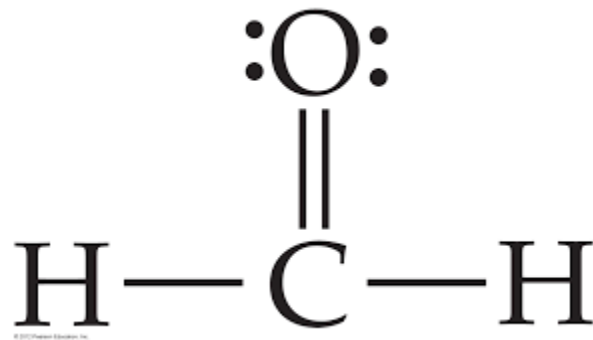
Remember that lone pairs on the center atom bend the molecule!

Polar

Has “H-NOF Lone Pair”

So it is an H-Bond!

| Molecule | Dominant IMF | Written Justification |
|----------|--------------|-----------------------|
| C_2H_6 | | |
| CH_3OH | | |
| PF_3 | | |
| NH_3 | | |
| H_2CO | | |
| CH_3F | | |



Careful! The formula was “chunked” to try and give you a hint!

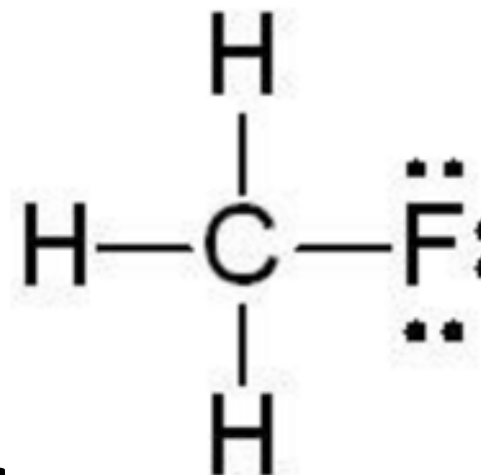
Polar

NO “H-NOF Lone Pair”

The H is not connected to the oxygen!

So it is Dipole-Dipole!

| Molecule | Dominant IMF | Written Justification |
|----------|--------------|-----------------------|
| C_2H_6 | | |
| CH_3OH | | |
| PF_3 | | |
| NH_3 | | |
| H_2CO | | |
| CH_3F | | |



Polar

NO “H-NOF Lone Pair”

The F is not connected to the oxygen!

So it is Dipole-Dipole!

Crash Course – Liquids

<https://youtu.be/BqQJPCdmlp8>

YouTube Link to Presentation

<https://youtu.be/NzUSb6QFaBk>