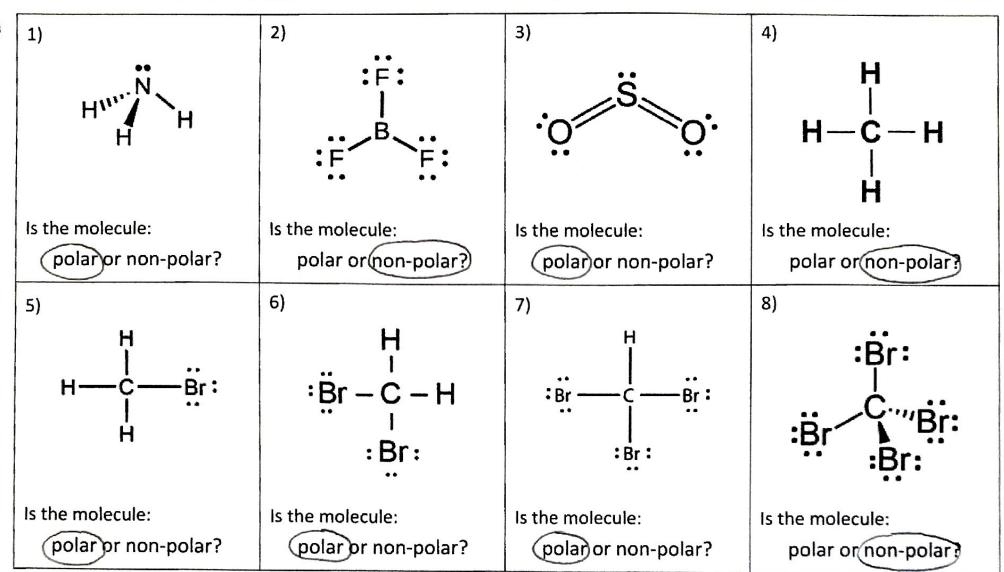
Molecular Polarity

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Non-polar mole	ecules: (dipole moment = $ \%$) either the bonds are non-polar, or the bond dipoles cancel out!
<u>Example</u>	No net dipole moment No net dipole moment
Think of dipoles like $\frac{\text{forces}}{\text{torces}}$: if two forces are pulling on the same object in <u>equal</u> but <u>opposite</u> directions, the object does $\frac{\text{NoT}}{\text{move}}$ move \rightarrow non-polar molecule!	
Polar Molecule electron pairs, o	unequal distribution of electron density, because bond dipoles don't cancel, the presence of r both.
Example	Net dipole moment Net dipole moment "Spatial asymmetry" of electron density = polar!
Determining Molecular Polarity	
and thus Howeve a.	the central atom make the molecule polar because their presence creates increased electron repulsions, an unequal distribution of electron density. In there are the following exceptions: Trigonal bypyramidal structures with three lone pairs (linear VSEPR). Example: XeF ₂ Trigonal bypyramidal structures with three lone pairs (linear VSEPR).
	Octahedral structures with two lone pairs (square planar VSEPR) Example: XeF_4 F F F
2. If lone p	pairs are NoT present on the central atom, and:
a.	terminal (non-central) atoms are all the Same, the molecule is non-polar.
b.	terminal (non-central) atoms are different, the molecular is polar

Given the Lewis dot structures below, determine if the molecule is polar or non-polar.



And... Even More Practice!