
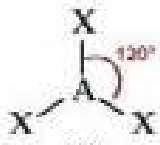




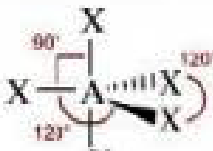


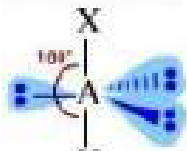
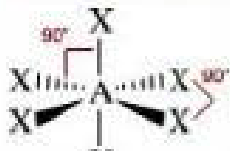


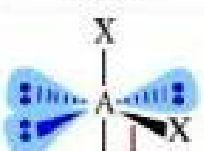

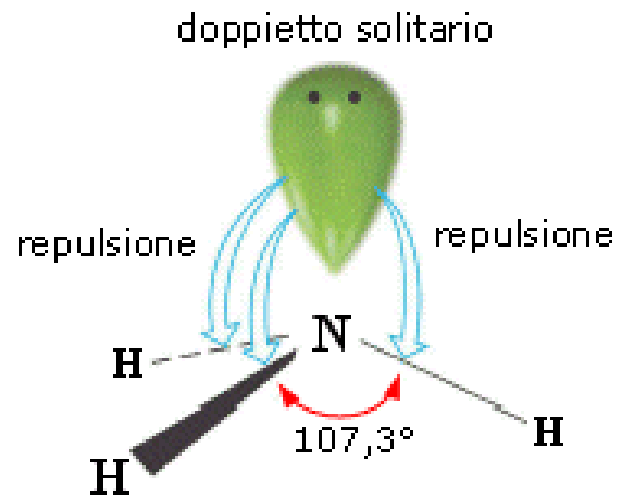
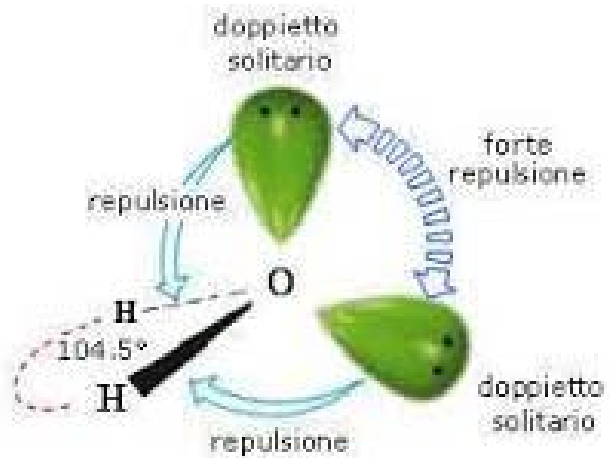
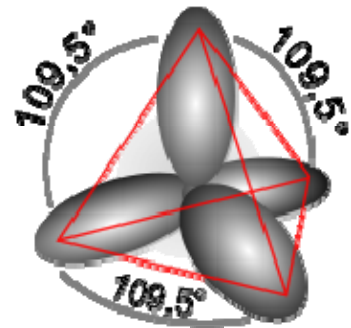
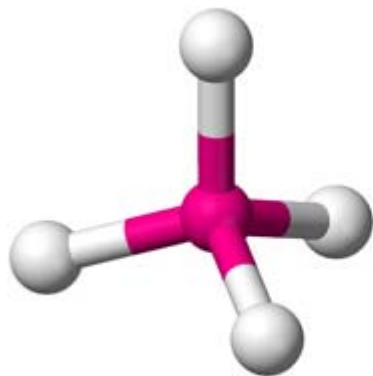
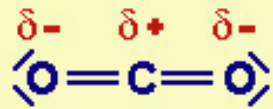
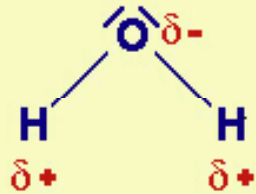


Geometrie VSEPR					
	Coppie solitarie				
	0	1	2	3	4
NS=2	 <p>AX₂ lineare</p>				
NS=3	 <p>AX₃ Trigonale planare</p>	 <p>AX₂E₁ Angolata</p>			
NS=4	 <p>AX₄ Tetraedrica</p>	 <p>AX₃E₁ Piramidale trigonale</p>	 <p>AX₂E₂ Angolata</p>		
NS=5	 <p>AX₅ Bipiramidale trigonale</p>	 <p>AX₄E₁ Altalena o cavalletto (Seesaw o sawhorse)</p>	 <p>AX₃E₂ a forma di T</p>	 <p>AX₂E₃ Lineare</p>	
NS=6	 <p>AX₆ Ottaedrica</p>	 <p>AX₅E₁ Piramidale quadrata</p>	 <p>AX₄E₂ Planare quadrata</p>	 <p>AX₃E₃ a forma di T</p>	 <p>AX₂E₄ Lineare</p>

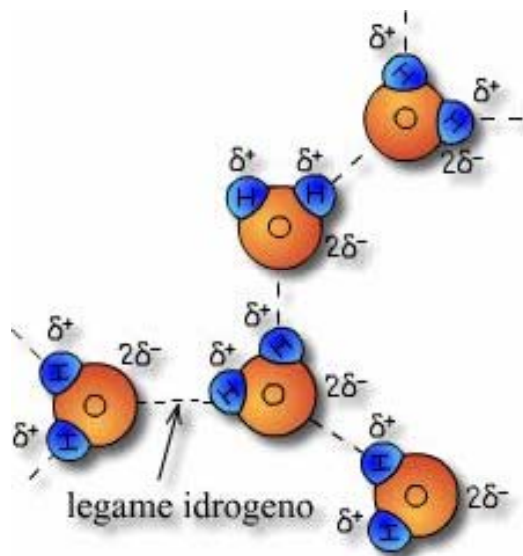




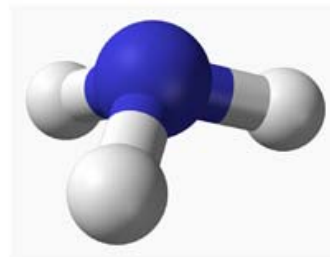
CO₂ è apolare e lineare: i due momenti polari si compensano



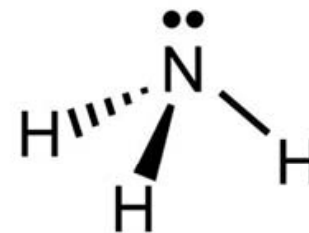
H₂O è polare, perciò deve avere struttura angolare: i due momenti polari non si compensano



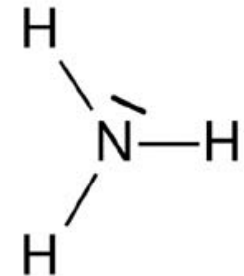
RAPPRESENTAZIONI DELL'AMMONIACA



*modello tridimensionale
sfere/bastoncini*

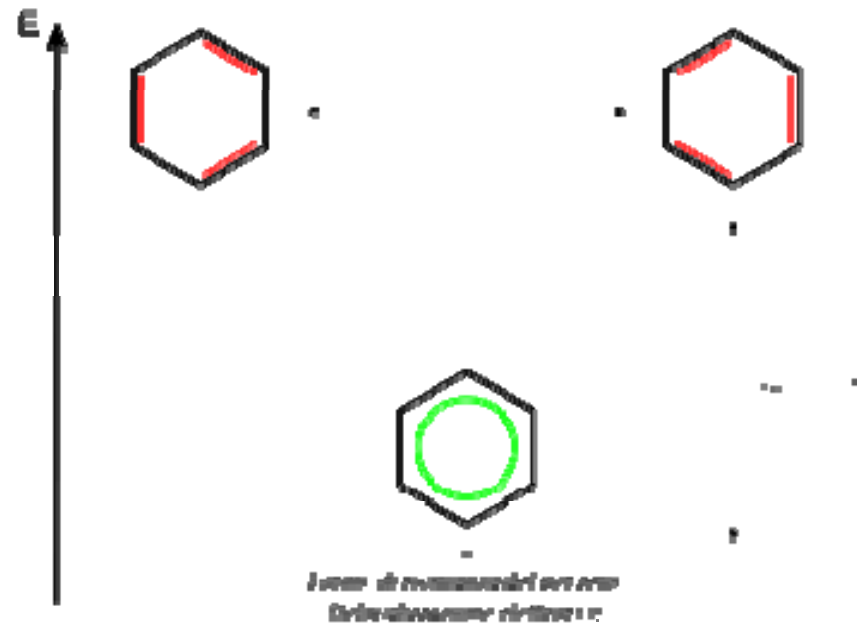


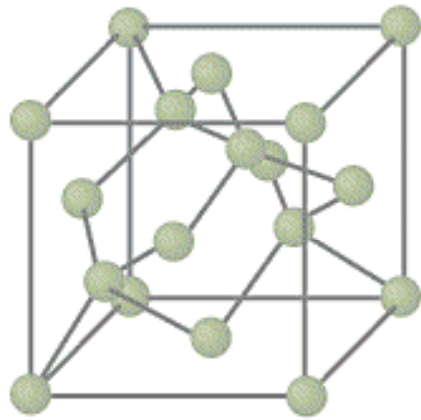
*formula struttura spaziale
con evidenziato
doppio elettronico*



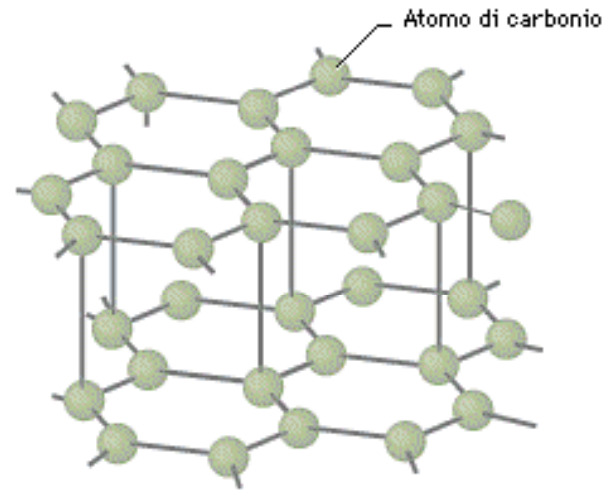
*formula
di Lewis*

RISONANZA





Diamante



Grafite

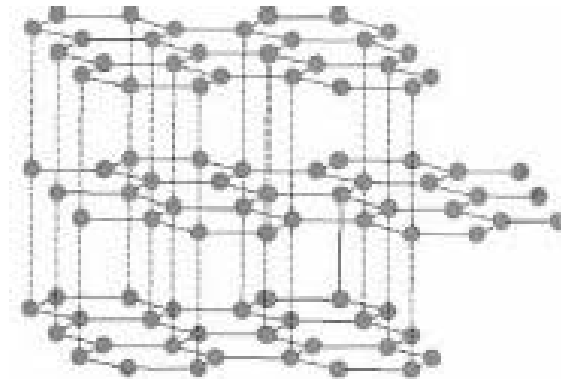
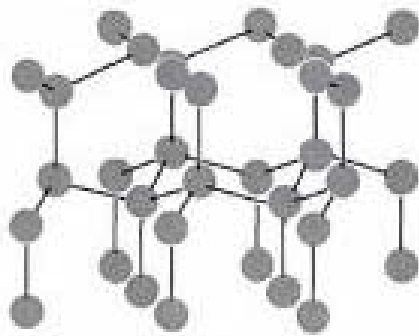
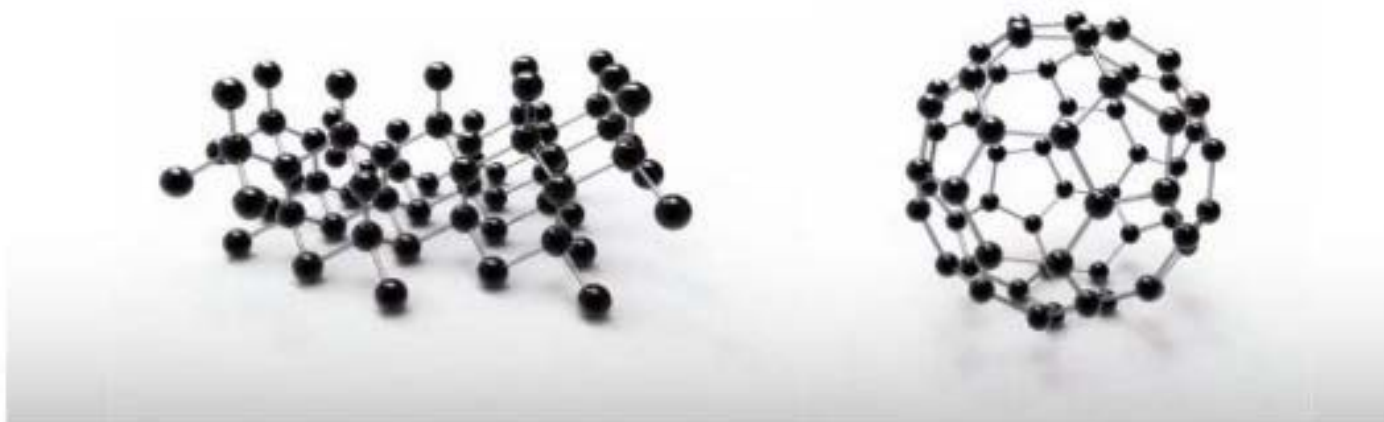
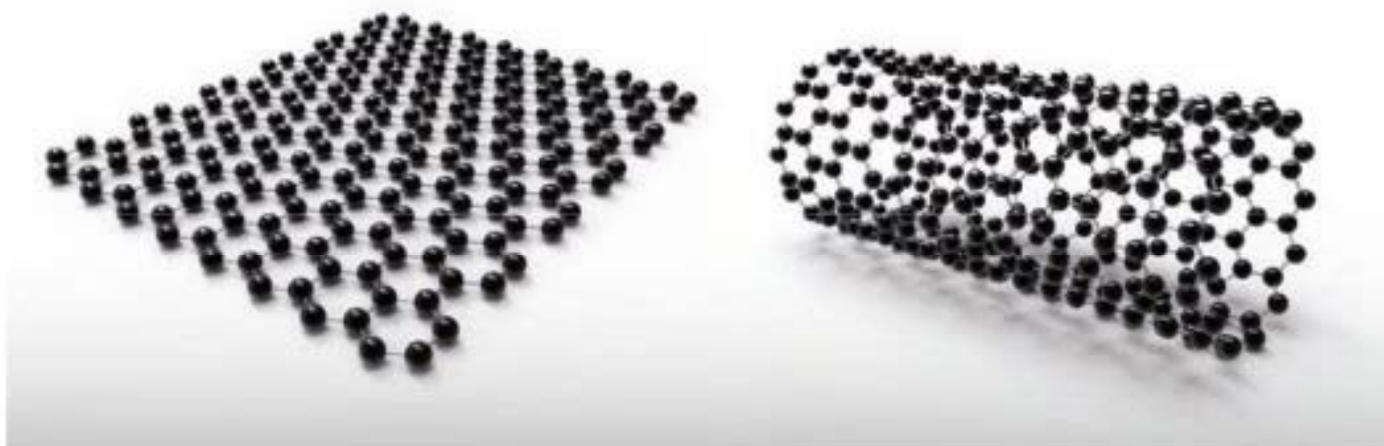


Figura 1. Diamante e grafite



diamante

fullerene



grafene

nanotubo