

## TL 9-11 (Bonding Mechanisms)

What bonding mechanism is expected from

a) KCl molecule. From tab 9-3, the equilibrium separation is  $0.267 \text{ nm}$ .

So if it was a ionic bond, then

$$P_{\text{ion}} = e r_0 = (1.6 \times 10^{-19})(0.267 \text{ nm}) = 4.278 \times 10^{-29} \text{ C}\cdot\text{m}$$

The measured dipole moment is

$$P_{\text{meas}} = 3.336 \times 10^{-29} \text{ C}\cdot\text{m}$$

So KCl is  $\boxed{\frac{P_m}{P_i} = 0.78}$  78% ionic

b) O<sub>2</sub> molecule

Since this is symmetric, it has no electric dipole moment.

It is purely covalent

c) CH<sub>4</sub> molecule

Methane is in a tetrahedral structure. So one

would assume it to have zero electric dipole moment.

Nevertheless, a 1971 paper by Irving Ozier claims to have measured an electric dipole moment of CH<sub>4</sub> in its ground vibrational state to be  $(5.38 \pm 0.01) \times 10^{-6}$  Debyes, where 1 Debye =  $3.336 \times 10^{-30}$  Cm. This is ostensibly caused by "centrifugal distortion effects". Ozier, I (1971). PRL 27(20), 1329-1332.  
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