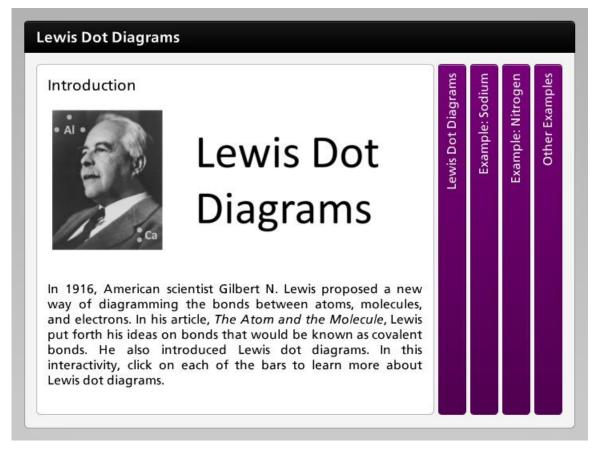
#### Introduction



In 1916, American scientist Gilbert N. Lewis proposed a new way of diagramming the bonds between atoms, molecules, and electrons. In his article, *The Atom and the Molecule*, Lewis put forth his ideas on bonds that would be known as covalent bonds. He also introduced Lewis dot diagrams. In this interactivity, click on each of the bars to learn more about Lewis dot diagrams.



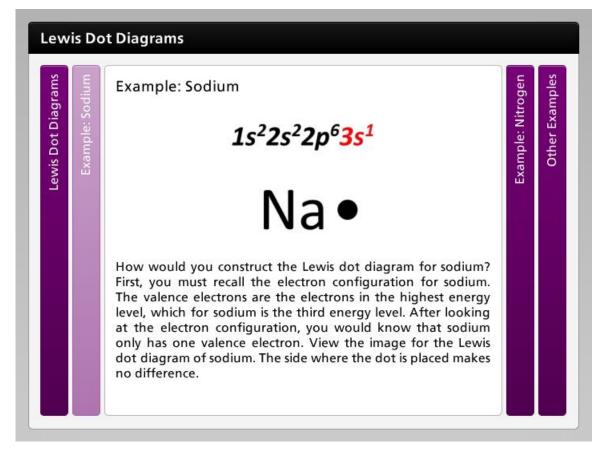
#### **Lewis Dot Diagrams**

| Lewis Dot Diagrams   |  |  |   |   |  |  |  |                  | Example: Nitrogen |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|------------------|-------------------|
| 1A<br>ns <sup>1</sup>  | 2A<br>ns <sup>2</sup>                                    | 3A<br>ns <sup>2</sup> np <sup>1</sup>                              | 4A<br>ns²np²  | 5A<br>ns²np³  | 6A<br>ns²np4                                       | 7A<br>ns²np <sup>5</sup>                             | 8A<br>ns <sup>2</sup> np <sup>6</sup>  | Example: Sodium  | nple: I           |
| Li •   | •Be•   | • B •  | • с •   | • •   | • •  | • F •  | Ne   | Exa              | Exan              |
| Na•  | •Mg•   | • Al •   | • Si •  | • P •   | <b>s</b> •   | ci •   | Ar   |                  |                   |
| Lewis de<br>with th<br>represen<br>sides of<br>an orbin<br>side. Sho | ot diagr<br>e symbo<br>nted as<br>the syml<br>tal, so tl | am repr<br>of of th<br>dots ar<br>bol. Each<br>here is<br>e are so | resents<br>e elem<br>ound tl<br>h side o<br>a maxir | the nuc<br>ent. The<br>he top,<br>f the ele<br>num of | leus an<br>e valen<br>bottom<br>ment sy<br>two ele | d core<br>ce elect<br>n, right<br>mbol re<br>ectrons | atom. A<br>electron:<br>trons are<br>and lef<br>present:<br>for each<br>grams fo | s<br>e<br>t<br>s |                   |

Lewis dot diagrams are visual representations of an atom. A Lewis dot diagram represents the nucleus and core electrons with the symbol of the element. The valence electrons are represented as dots around the top, bottom, right and left sides of the symbol. Each side of the element symbol represents an orbital, so there is a maximum of two electrons for each side. Shown here are some examples of Lewis dot diagrams for main group atoms.



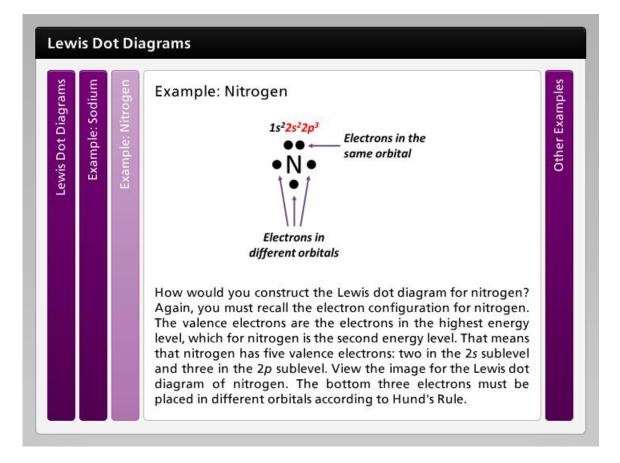
# Example: Sodium



How would you construct the Lewis dot diagram for sodium? First, you must recall the electron configuration for sodium. The valence electrons are the electrons in the highest energy level, which for sodium is the third energy level. After looking at the electron configuration, you would know that sodium only has one valence electron. View the image for the Lewis dot diagram of sodium. The side where the dot is placed makes no difference.



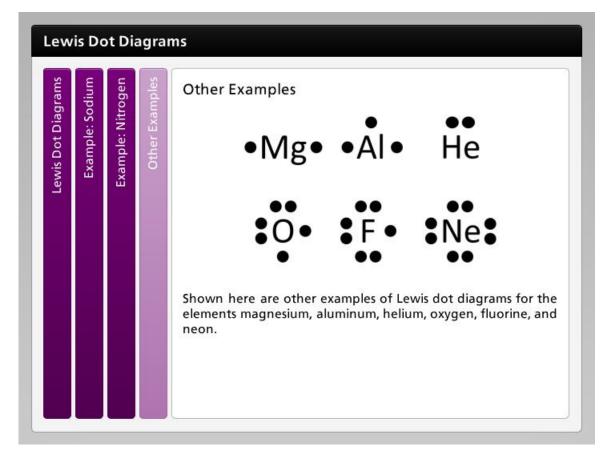
# **Example: Nitrogen**



How would you construct the Lewis dot diagram for nitrogen? Again, you must recall the electron configuration for nitrogen. The valence electrons are the electrons in the highest energy level, which for nitrogen is the second energy level. That means that nitrogen has five valence electrons: two in the 2s sublevel and three in the 2p sublevel. View the image for the Lewis dot diagram of nitrogen. The bottom three electrons must be placed in different orbitals according to Hund's Rule.



#### **Other Examples**



Shown here are other examples of Lewis dot diagrams for the elements magnesium, aluminum, helium, oxygen, fluorine, and neon.

