Covalent Network Substances

2D and 3D

Covalent network substance

- Particles consist of single atoms
- Particles are held together by VERY strong covalent bond
- This attraction is stronger than electrostatic attractions in metallic and ionic solid

Graphite 2D

- In graphite, each carbon atom is held by a covalent bond to three other carbon atoms. In a **trigonal planer** style.
- This results in **two dimensional layers of hexagons**.
 - This used up three valence electrons
- The forth valence electrons are "shared" between the layers holding the layers together.
- The bonding between each layer is weak but within the layer is strong.
- Because the electrons between the layers are mobile, therefore graphite is an electrical conductor.
- Also because the force between the layer is weak, therefore graphite's layer can slide between each other. (Can be used as lubricant)

Diamond 3D

- In diamond, each carbon atom is held by a covalent bond to four other carbon atoms in the shape of tetrahedral. The structure is continuous in three dimensions.
- Another example of Giant molecular structure is Silicon Dioxide SiO₂
 - Each Silicon bonded with 4 oxygen and each oxygen bonded to two silicon







Allotrope

- Allotrope is any of the different physical forms of an element.
- Carbon- diamond, graphite, C₆₀
- Oxygen- Ozone, oxygen
- Note-
 - Allotrope only applies for elements
 - Although Calcium carbonate can exist in a form of limestone or marble... because it is a compound... you cannot call it an allotrope

Polymer

- Atoms (monomer) are join together and extend in a one dimension and produce a very long molecule.
- Because it is a VERY long molecule, therefore it is nearly impossible (with exception) for the particles to arrange themselves forming crystals.
- As a result it exist in a "supercool liquid" state (just like glass).
- This state is called **amorphous**

It is sort of like noodles...