

**INTERPARTICLE FORCES & RELATIVE STRENGTH SUMMARY**ref. *Chemistry*, 7<sup>th</sup> ed., Zumdahl & Zumdahl; sections 10.1-10.7

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Interparticle Forces</b>	<b>Particles</b>	<b>Examples</b>
strongest	<b>ionic bonds</b>	ions	NaCl, Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> , FeSO <sub>4</sub> ( <i>ionic compounds</i> )
	<b>covalent bonds</b>	C or Si atoms	C <sub>diamond</sub> , Si, SiO <sub>2</sub> or SiC only ( <i>network solids</i> )
weak	<b>hydrogen bonding</b>	metallic atoms	Fe, Ti, Hg... ( <i>metals</i> )
		molecules with –O–H, –N–H or F–H	H <sub>2</sub> O, NH <sub>3</sub> , HF, CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH...
weaker	<b>dipole-dipole forces</b>	polar molecules	PCl <sub>3</sub> , H <sub>2</sub> CO...
weakest	<b>London Dispersion forces</b>	non-polar molecules ~or~	CH <sub>4</sub> , Ar, H <sub>2</sub> ...
		non-metal atoms ( <i>except C or Si</i> )	

*NOTE that interparticle forces can be much more complex than represented here, and there are other examples and/or exceptions to these rules. However, these will be the rules that we will use for CHM102.*