

## The Basic Lewis Structure Streamlined Algorithm

Here is a nicely streamlined algorithm for constructing a Lewis diagram. We'll use  $\text{SO}_2$  as our example.

1 Count the total number of valence electrons in all the atoms in the chemical formula.	$\text{SO}_2$ S: $6 \times 1 = 6$ O: $6 \times 2 = 12$ total: <b>18 valence electrons</b>
2 Distribute the terminal atoms around the central atom.	$\text{O S O}$
3 Multiply the number of Hydrogen Atoms by 2 and the number of all other atoms by 8. Add those numbers.	S: $8 \times 1 = 8$ O: $8 \times 2 = 16$ total: <b>24 needed electrons</b>
4 Subtract the valence electrons from the needed electrons & divide this difference by 2. This is the number of covalent bonds you need	$\frac{1}{2}(24 - 18) = 3$ <b>We need 3 bonds</b>
5 Connect the central atom to the peripheral atoms with the required number of bonds. Then fill out each atom's octet with lone pairs.	$:\ddot{\text{O}}-\ddot{\text{S}}=\ddot{\text{O}}:$
6 If you have valence electrons left over, add them as lone pairs to the central atom. ▶ This allows for oddities like $\text{SF}_4$	$\begin{array}{c} :\ddot{\text{F}}: \\ :\ddot{\text{F}}-\text{S}-\ddot{\text{F}}: \\ :\ddot{\text{F}}: \end{array}$

## Advanced Steps (if you know about formal charges)

7 Check the formal charge of each atom.	$:\ddot{\text{O}}-\ddot{\text{S}}=\ddot{\text{O}}:$ $\quad -1 \quad +1 \quad 0$
8 Extend the octet of the central atom, if appropriate, to minimize the total formal charge.	$:\ddot{\text{O}}=\ddot{\text{S}}=\ddot{\text{O}}:$