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BACKGROUND

SALCs are one of those concepts in chemistry that can make students nervous just from their name: symmetry adapted linear combinations of ligand atomic orbitals. Admittedly, that's a mouthful. Yet, SALCs are an important part of molecular orbital theory, and can be incredibly powerful for visualization of electron density in both transition metal complexes and organic molecules. So we want students to learn about them. The "SALC" betting game was crafted in hopes of strengthening student's visualization of the atomic and molecular orbitals for a compound of a given symmetry. Indeed, as students connect the SALCs to the atomic orbitals on the central atom during this game, we believe they will get past any initial reticence and find SALCs to be pretty approachable.

GOAL OF THE GAME

The goal of "SALC" is to be the player with the highest point total from their winning betting chips at the end of the game.







Step 1: Assemble all 65 "Playing Cards" with the center atom's orbital side facing up. Shuffle the "Playing Cards" and position them (along with all other playing components) as shown below.

Step 2: Gather all players around the playing components as shown below.



Step 3: Players select their betting chip group (based on transition metals). Select betting chips based on whatever house rule you like (e.g. based on age, youngest goes first).



Step 4: The player who chooses their betting chips last gets to play first. Then take turns clockwise.





Step 5: Have the player take a "Playing Card" from the "Playing Card" stack and place it in the middle of the playing area. Make sure the backside of the card (answer) doesn't get revealed.



Step 6: The same player then arranges the ligand s-orbitals around the "Playing Card." The player can choose to play 0 to 6 ligand s-orbital pieces around the center atomic orbital. Suggested number of s-orbital ligand pieces to play can be found on the "Playing Card."



GAME PLAY PLAYING ROUND CONTINUED

Step 7: All other players then place one of their betting chips on the "Betting Area Mat". Place bets in a clockwise manner, starting with the player to the immediate left of whom arranged the ligand s-orbitals.



Step 8: The player who arranged the ligand s-orbitals then flips the "Playing Card" to reveal the answer on the backside of the card.



If the ligand s-orbital pieces are in the same area with the correct phases as the answer key, then the "YES" bets are the winners.

GAME PLAY SCORING ROUND

Step 9: If the linear combination of atomic orbitals (LCAOs) is correct then the "YES" bets are the winning bets. Place the chips from the "YES" bets on the "Winning Bets Mat" and the chips from the "NO" bets on the "Losing Bets Mat".



Step 10: The player to the immediate left of the player who previously arranged the ligand s-orbitals goes next. Repeat steps 5-9 until all players had a chance to arrange the ligand s-orbitals around a "Playing Card." The player with the most combined point values from their betting chips on the "Winning Bets Mat" is crowned the winner!



ALTERNATIVE GAMEPLAY CENTER ATOMIC ORBITAL

The backside of the "Playing Cards" can be played in order to use the center atom's orbital pieces. Similar set up to the original gameplay with a few exception. The center atom's orbital pieces will replace the ligand s-orbital pieces and the "Playing Cards" are flipped, showing the SALC of atomic orbitals rather than the center atomic orbital.



PLAYING CARDS LIGAND ATOMIC ORBITAL

Playing Card details and additional information.



PLAYING CARDS CENTER ATOM'S ORBITAL

Playing Card details and additional information.



Players choose 1 center orbital piece to be placed on the "Playing Card."

Helpful Tip: Play attention to the x, y, and z coordinates on the "Playing Card" and how the center atom's orbital is positioned within the coordinate system. Even though these cards are flat, they are representing molecules in 3D space.



This symbol indicates the point group.

This symbol indicates the Mulliken symbol.

For "Playing Cards" that are non-bonding events, there may be multiple answers at play. Therefore, if a player is solving for a non-bonding event, they may choose to skip and use another "Playing Card."

PLAYING CARDS

The three types of "Playing Cards" and additional information.



Helpful Tip: Try to match the ligand orbital (LO) phase with the center atomic orbital phase in the bonding "Playing Cards" but do the exact opposite when playing with the antibonding "Playing Cards."

Non-bonding Playing Card





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Posted on VIPEr on June 16, 2022.

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