B.Sc. Semester-IV Core Course-VIII (CC-VIII) Inorganic Chemistry



# I. Coordination Chemistry

10. Metals in Low Oxidation States : CO as a Strong Ligand



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#### **Coordination Chemistry: 20 Lectures**

Werner's theory, valence bond theory (inner and outer orbital complexes), electroneutrality principle and back bonding. Crystal field theory, measurement of 10 Dq ( $\Delta$ o), CFSE in weak and strong fields, pairing energies, factors affecting the magnitude of 10 Dq ( $\Delta$ o,  $\Delta$ t). Octahedral vs. tetrahedral coordination, tetragonal distortions from octahedral geometry Jahn-Teller theorem, square planar geometry. Qualitative aspect of Ligand field and MO Theory.

IUPAC nomenclature of coordination compounds, isomerism in coordination compounds. Stereochemistry of complexes with 4 and 6 coordination numbers. Chelate effect, polynuclear complexes, Labile and inert complexes.

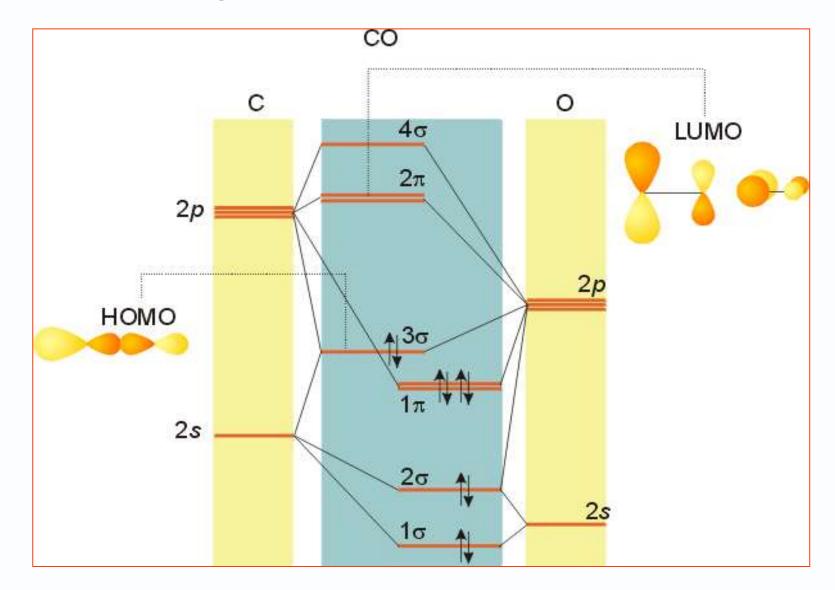
#### **Coverage:**

- 1. Metals in Low Oxidation States : CO as a Strong Ligand
- 2. Principle of Back Bonding

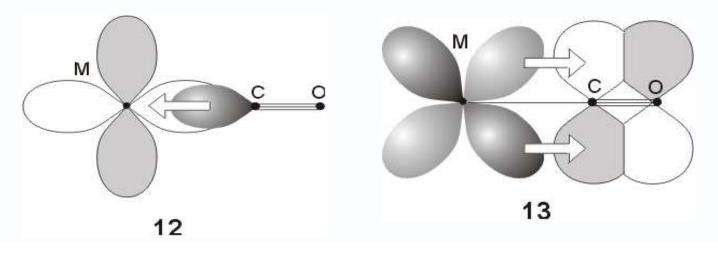
### **Metals in Low Oxidation States**

- In low oxidation states, the electron density on the metal ion is very high.
- To stabilize low oxidation states, we require ligands, which can simultaneously bind the metal center and also withdraw electron density from it.

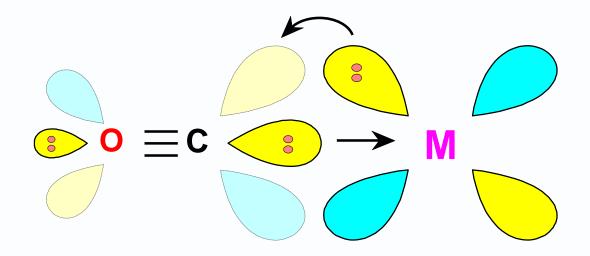
## **Stabilizing Low Oxidation State: CO Can Do the Job**



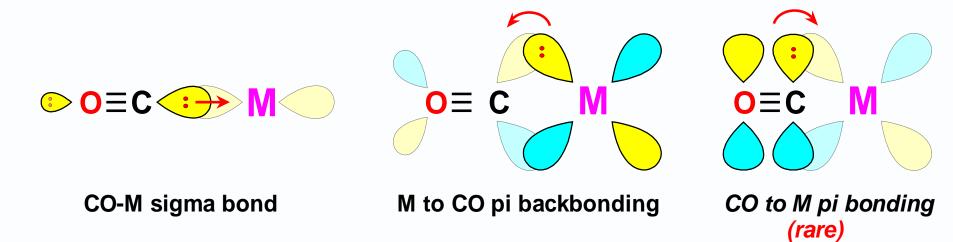
#### **Stabilizing Low Oxidation State: CO Can Do the Job**



# $Ni(CO)_4]$ , [Fe(CO)<sub>5</sub>], [Cr(CO)<sub>6</sub>], [Mn<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>10</sub>], [Co<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>8</sub>], Na<sub>2</sub>[Fe(CO)<sub>4</sub>], Na[Mn(CO)<sub>5</sub>]



 $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$  orbital serves as a very weak donor to a metal atom



## **Thank You**



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