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



II. Transition Elements

4. Atomic Radii and Ionic Radii of Transition Elements



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Transition Elements:

12 Lectures

General group trends with special reference to electronic configuration, colour, variable valency, magnetic and catalytic properties, ability to form complexes. Stability of various oxidation states and e.m.f. (Latimer & Bsworth diagrams). Difference between the first, second and third transition series.

Chemistry of Ti, V, Cr Mn, Fe and Co in various oxidation states (excluding their metallurgy)

Coverage:

1. Atomic Radii and Ionic Radii of Transition Elements

Two features can be observed:

- 1. The *d*-block elements have <u>smaller atomic radii</u> than the *s*-block elements
- 2. The atomic radii of the *d*-block elements <u>do not show much variation</u> across the series

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Variation in atomic radius of the first 36 elements





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- At the beginning of the series
 - → Atomic number ↑
 - → Effective nuclear charge ↑
 - ➔ The electron clouds are <u>pulled closer to the nucleus</u>
 - \rightarrow Atomic size \downarrow
- In the middle of the series
 - ➔ more electrons enter the inner 3d sub-shell
 - ➔ The inner 3d electrons shield the outer 4s electrons effectively
 - → the effective nuclear charge experienced by 4s electrons increases very slowly
 - → only a slow decrease in atomic radius in this region
- At the end of the series



the screening and repulsive effects of the electrons in the 3*d* sub-shell become even stronger



Atomic size \uparrow

Comparison of Some Physical and Chemical Properties between the *d*-Block and *s*-Block Elements

- Many of the differences in physical and chemical properties between the *d*-block and *s*-block elements
 - Explained in terms of <u>their differences</u> in electronic configurations and atomic radii
- *d*-block > *s*-block
 - :: The atoms of the *d*-block elements
 - 1. Are generally smaller in size
 - 2. Are more closely packed (fcc/hcp vs bcc in group 1)
 - 3. Have higher relative atomic masses

THANK YOU