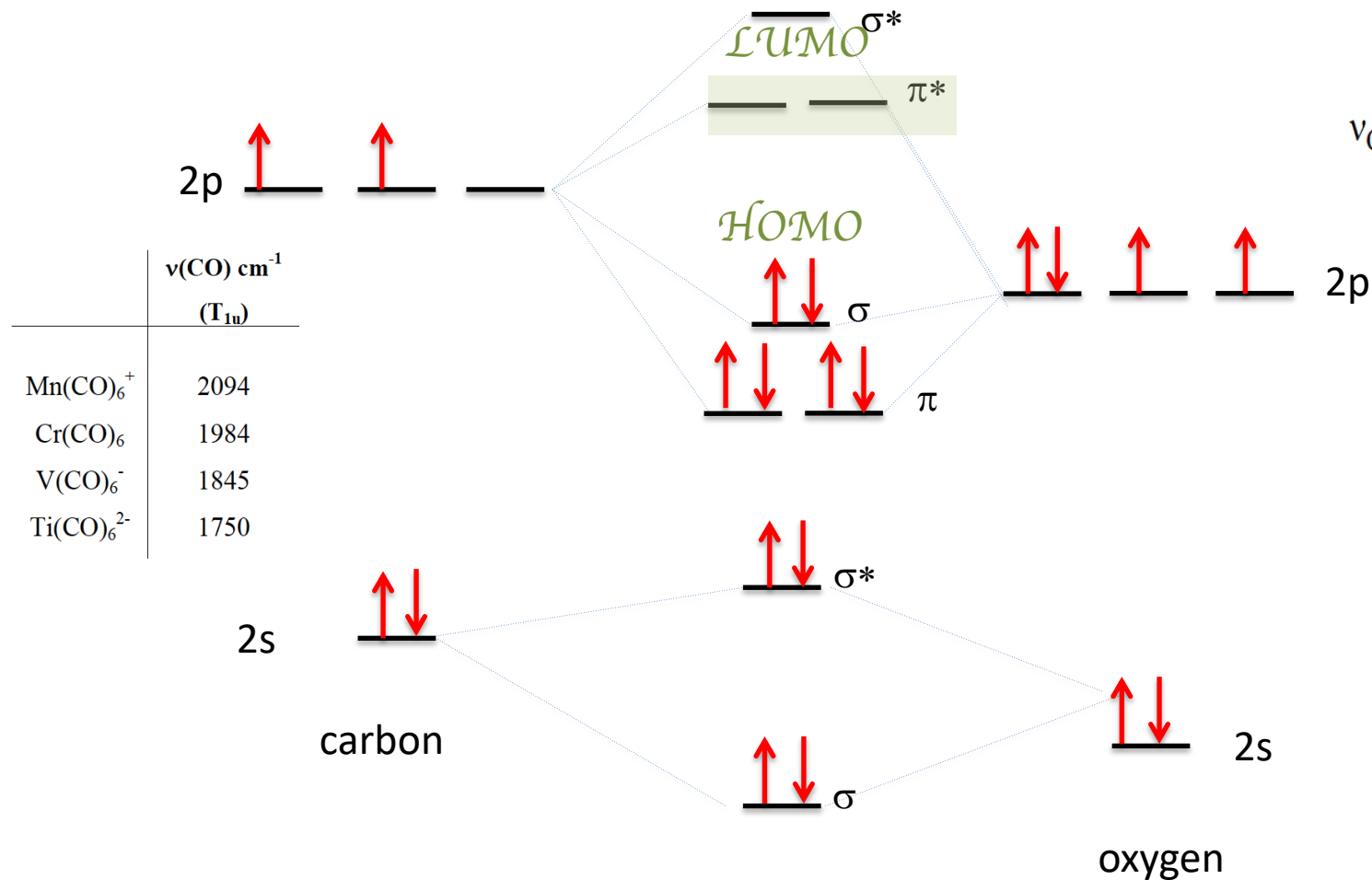


Molecular Orbital Diagram for CO



	$\nu(\text{CO}) \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (T_{1u})
$\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_6^+$	2094
$\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_6$	1984
$\text{V}(\text{CO})_6^-$	1845
$\text{Ti}(\text{CO})_6^{2-}$	1750

Bond Order is = 3.0.

$$\text{B. O.} = ((\# \text{ bonding e-}) - (\# \text{ nonbonding e-})) / 2$$

Free



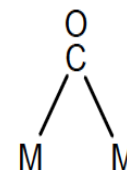
$\nu_{\text{CO}} (\text{cm}^{-1})$ 2143

Terminal



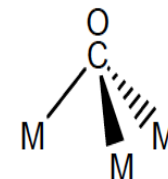
1850-2120

μ_2 -CO



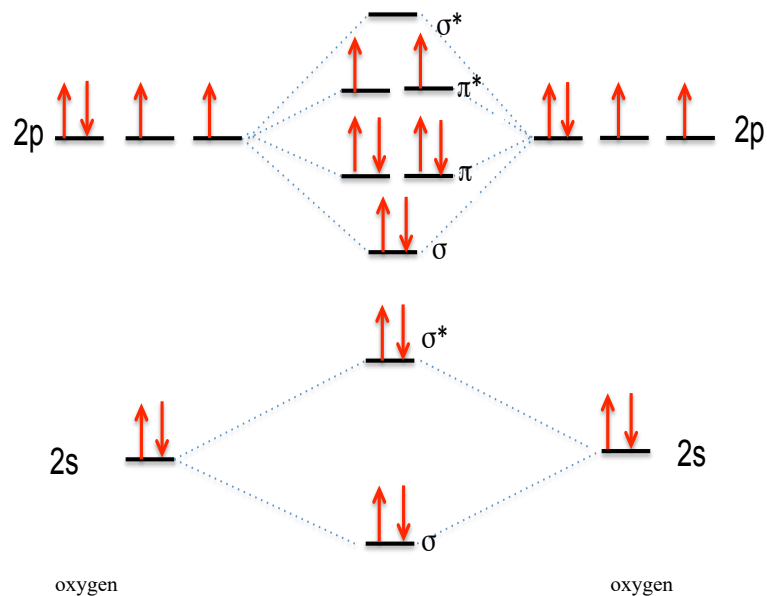
1750-1850

μ_3 -CO

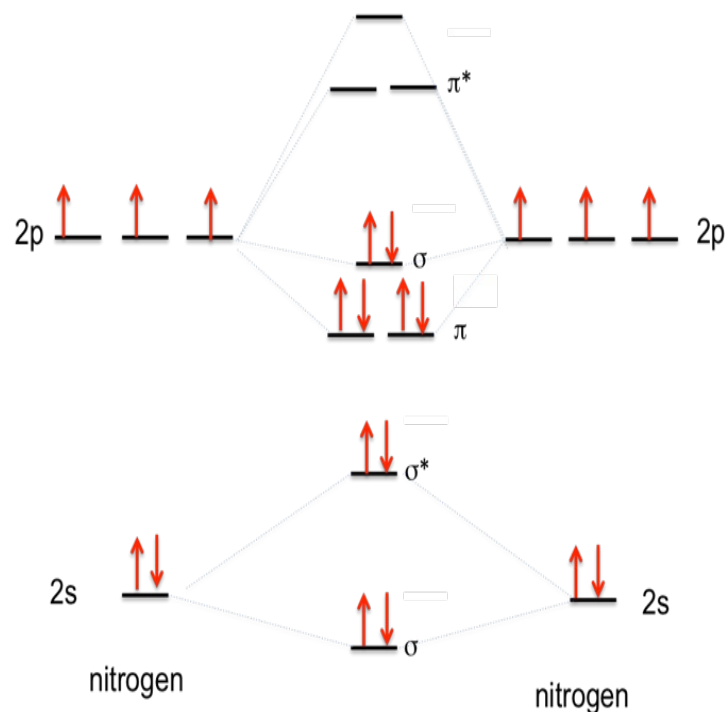


1620-1730

MO diagram of N₂ and O₂



Bond Order is = 2.



Bond Order is = 3.0.

Magnetic Properties of Complexes

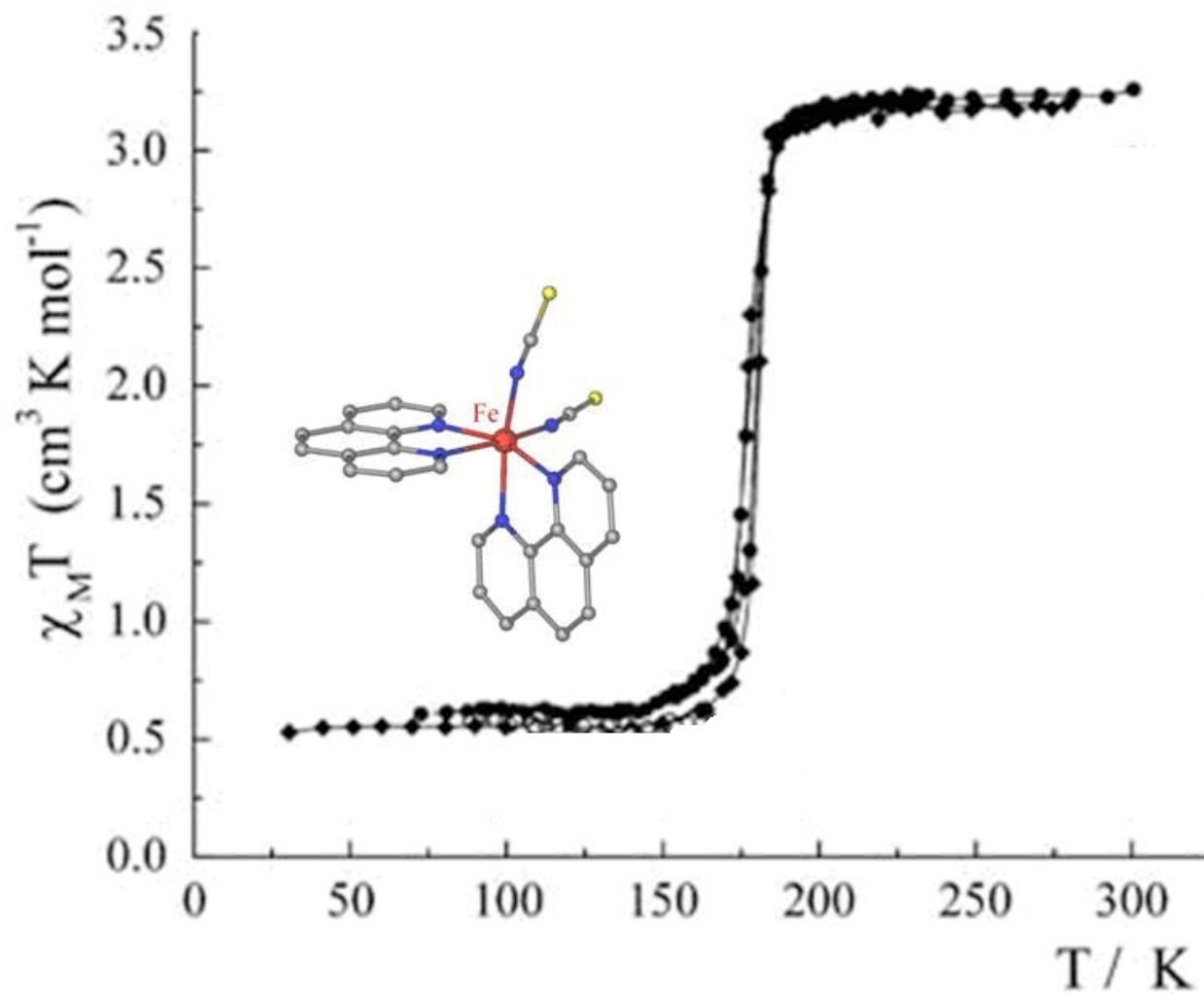
TABLE 10-3
Calculated and Experimental Magnetic Moments

<i>Ion</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>L</i>	μ_S	μ_{S+L}	<i>Observed</i>
V ⁴⁺	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	1.73	3.00	1.7–1.8
Cu ²⁺	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	1.73	3.00	1.7–2.2
V ³⁺	2	1	3	2.83	4.47	2.6–2.8
Ni ²⁺	2	1	3	2.83	4.47	2.8–4.0
Cr ³⁺	3	$\frac{3}{2}$	3	3.87	5.20	~3.8
Co ²⁺	HS d ⁷ 3	$\frac{3}{2}$	3	3.87	5.20	4.1–5.2
Fe ²⁺	HS d ⁶ 4	2	2	4.90	5.48	5.1–5.5
Co ³⁺	HS d ⁶ 4	2	2	4.90	5.48	~5.4
Mn ²⁺	5	$\frac{5}{2}$	0	5.92	5.92	~5.9
Fe ³⁺	5	$\frac{5}{2}$	0	5.92	5.92	~5.9

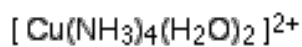
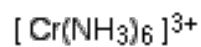
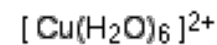
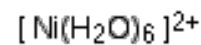
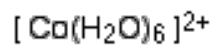
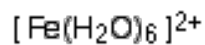
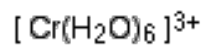
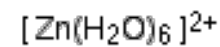
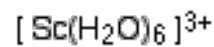
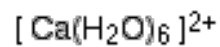
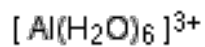
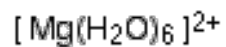
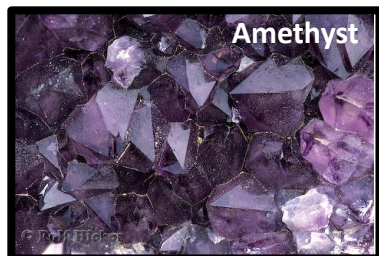
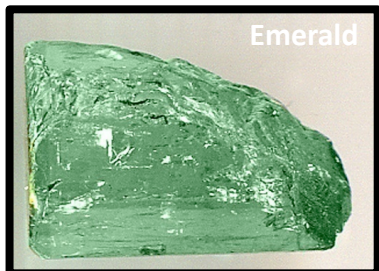
SOURCE: F. A. Cotton and G. Wilkinson, *Advanced Inorganic Chemistry*, 4th ed., Wiley, New York, 1980, pp. 627–628.

NOTE: All moments are given in Bohr magnetons.

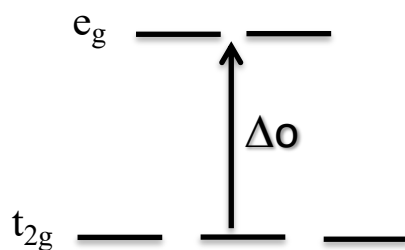
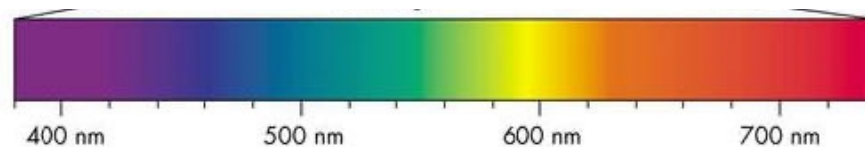
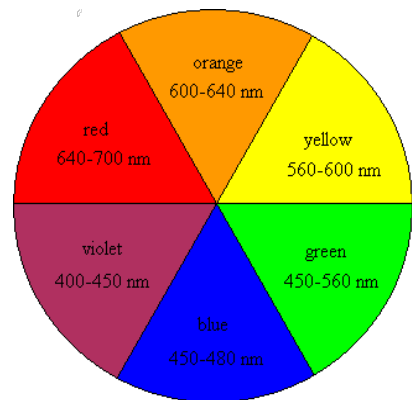
Colors of Complexes



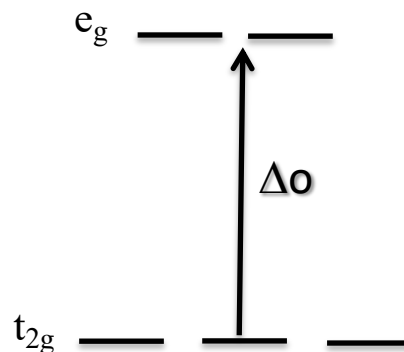
Colors of Complexes



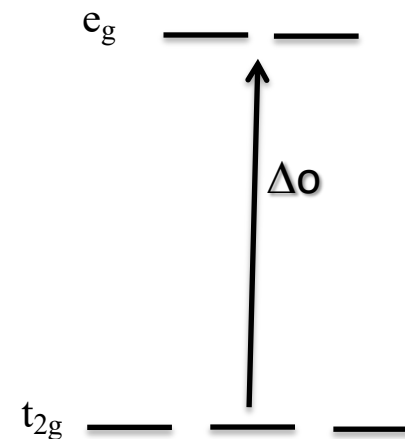
Colors of Complexes



$[\text{CoF}_6]^{3-}$
Green
absorbs red



$[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+}$
Orange
absorbs blue



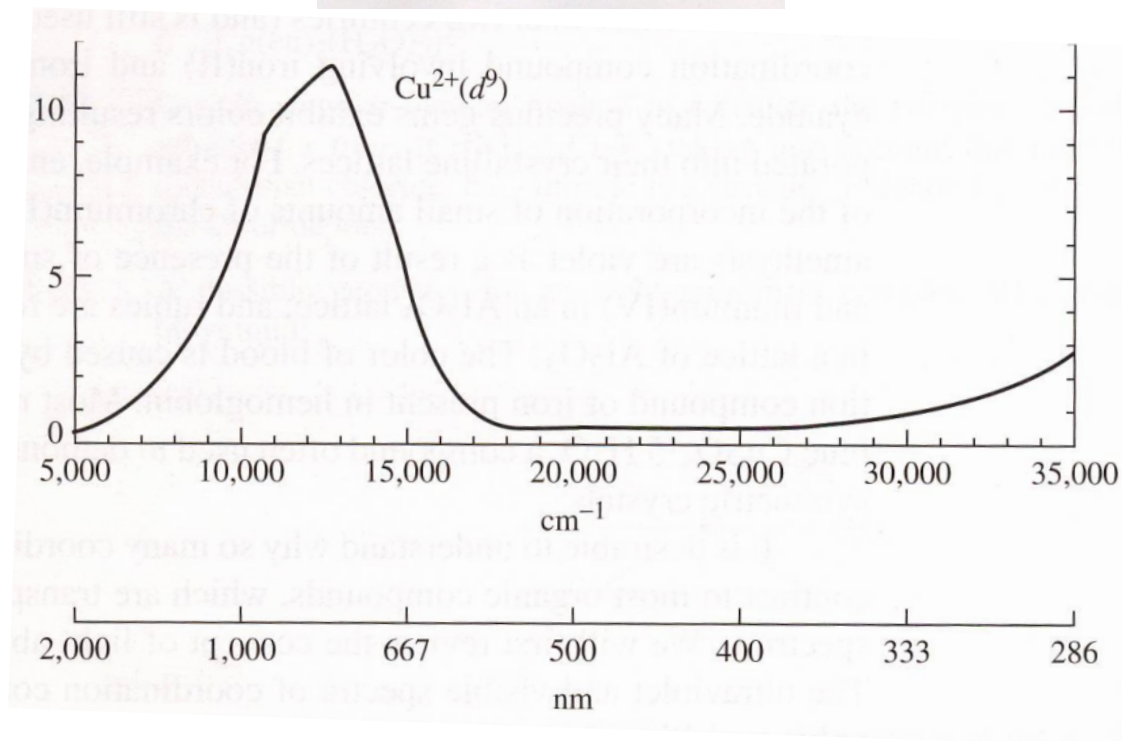
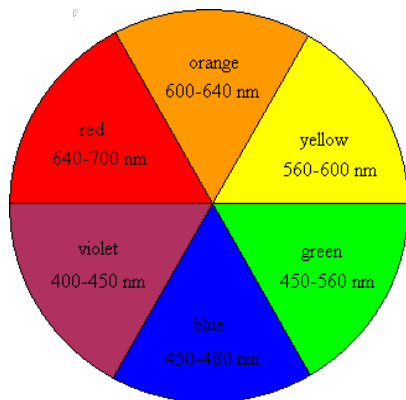
$[\text{Co}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$
Pale yellow
absorbs ultraviolet



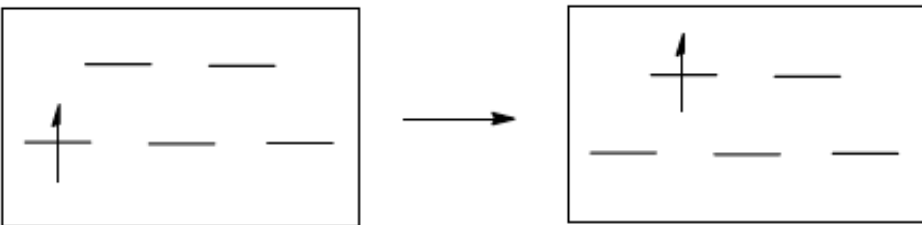
What properties of complexes affect the color of the resulting materials?

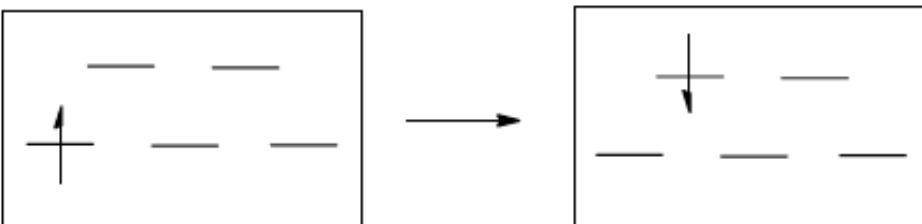
Colors of Complexes

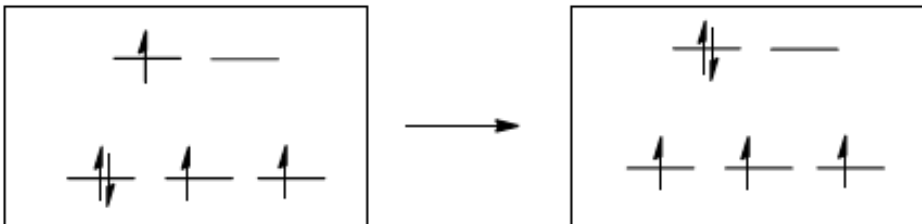
$[\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$ absorbs orange-red, emits blue.

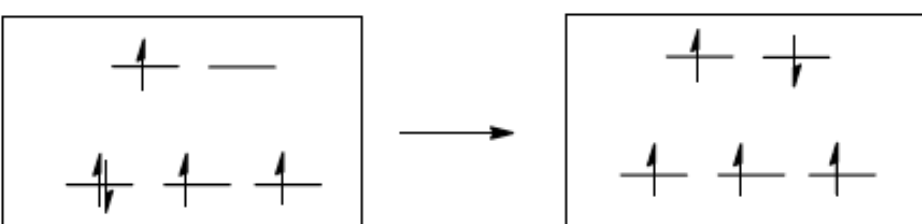


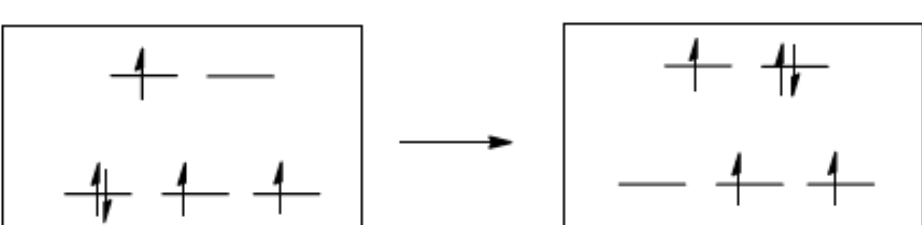
Exercise: Are the following spin allowed?

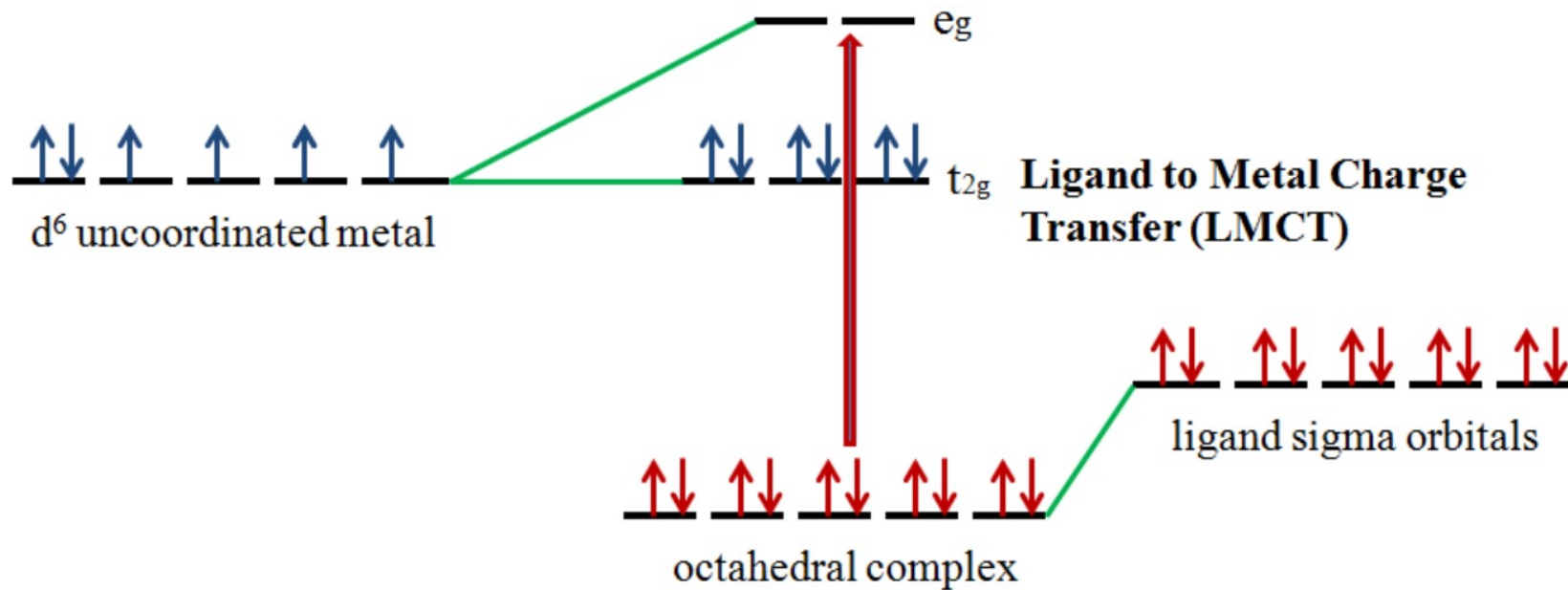
(a)  Diagram (a) shows a transition from a state with one electron in the lower orbital to a state with one electron in the upper orbital. The initial state has one electron in the lower orbital and the final state has one electron in the upper orbital. This is a spin-allowed transition.

(b)  Diagram (b) shows a transition from a state with one electron in the lower orbital to a state with one electron in the upper orbital. The initial state has one electron in the lower orbital and the final state has one electron in the upper orbital. This is a spin-allowed transition.

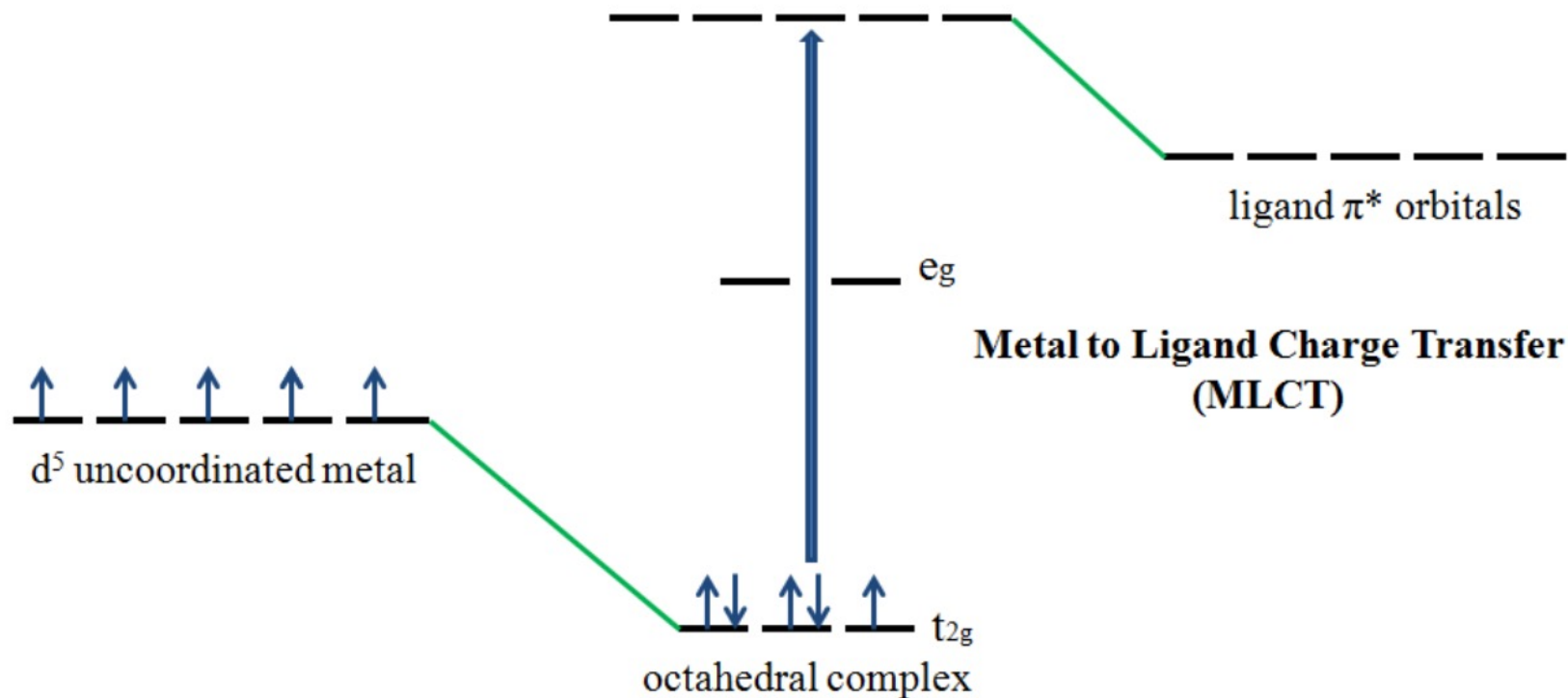
(c)  Diagram (c) shows a transition from a state with two electrons in the lower orbital to a state with two electrons in the upper orbital. The initial state has two electrons in the lower orbital and the final state has two electrons in the upper orbital. This is a spin-allowed transition.

(d)  Diagram (d) shows a transition from a state with two electrons in the lower orbital to a state with two electrons in the upper orbital. The initial state has two electrons in the lower orbital and the final state has two electrons in the upper orbital. This is a spin-allowed transition.

(e)  Diagram (e) shows a transition from a state with two electrons in the lower orbital to a state with two electrons in the upper orbital. The initial state has two electrons in the lower orbital and the final state has two electrons in the upper orbital. This is a spin-allowed transition.



Ligand to Metal Charge Transfer (LMCT) involving an octahedral d^6 complex.
Or CCTM charge transfer to metal



Metal to Ligand Charge Transfer (MLCT) involving an octahedral d^5 complex.

Or CCTL charge transfer to ligand