- 1. For complexes  $[Fe(CN)6]^{3-}$  or  $[Fe(CN)6]^{4-}$  answer the following questions:
  - (a) Which complex will show the higher value for  $\Delta o$ , give a brief reason for your answer?

Ans: Higher the charge on the metal ion higher will be  $\Delta$ o

In  $[Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$  the iron is in +2 oxidation state while in  $[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-}$  iron is in +3 oxidation state thus  $[Fe(CN)_6]_3^{-}$  will show higher  $\Delta$ o value.

(b) Calculate the wavelength most intensely absorbed light for  $[Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$  complex ( $\Delta o = 392 \text{ kJ/mol}$ ) [Avogadro's no. =  $6.02214 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ ]

Ans:  $\Delta o = 392 \text{ kJ/mol}$ 

$$\Delta o = [(392 \text{ kJ/mol x } 1000 \text{ J})/1 \text{ kJ}] / 6.02214 \text{ x } 10^{23} = 6.5093 \text{ x } 10^{-19} \text{ J}]$$

 $\Delta o = hv$ 

As  $v = c/\lambda$ 

So,  $\Delta o = hc/\lambda$ 

$$\lambda = hc/\ \Delta o \ = \ [6.6261\ x\ 10^{-34}\ Js\ x\ 2.9979\ x\ 10^{8}\ m/s]/\ 6.5093\ x\ 10^{-19}\ J$$

$$\lambda = 305.17 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m} = 305 \text{ nm}$$

(c) What will be the color of a dilute aqueous solution of  $[Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$ ?

Ans: Almost colorless as it absorbs in the UV region. Refer to the artist's wheel.

2. The material NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> will prefer spinel or inverse spinel structure? Use the crystal field theory to explain.

Ans. Ni(II) prefers octahedral geometry over tetrahedral due to stabilization through LFSE.

Octahedral (t2g 6 eg 2): LFSE: -1.2 Δο

Tetrahedral (e4 t2 4): LFSE: -0.8 Δt

Fe(III) is similar for both octahedral and tetrahedral (LFSE = 0 units)

So NiFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> will be an inverse spinel.

3. If we add two equivalents of KCN into a solution containing  $[Cu(NH_3)_4(H_2O)]^{2+}$  complex sample, it produces  $[Cu(NH_3)_4(CN)_2]$ . Based on the crystal field theory, predict the Cu *d*-orbital splitting and coordination geometry for both the complexes?

Ans.

