

COORDINATION CHEMISTRY

I.U.P.A.C

(1) positive part named first followed by neg. part whether it is simple or complex

In naming of complex/ion, ligands are named
first acc. to to their alphabetic order

If there are many same kind of ligand
then di, tri, tetra etc. prefix provided to
the ligand, if ligand already contain

()
any of these prefix in its name then
bis, tris, tetrakis etc. prefix provided
to the ligand and the name of ligands
are placed in small parenthesis

-ive ligand has suffix 'o'

positive ligand has 'ium'

neutral ligand has no suffix

ide \rightarrow o



Cyanide — cyano / cyanido



isocyanide — isocyano / isocyanido



methoxide — methoxo / methoxide



Halide — Halo / Halido



superoxide — superoxo / superoxido



peroxide — peroxo / peroxido

I^- — ido

NH_2^- — amide — amido

NH^{2-} — Imide — Imido

N_3^- = Azide — Azido

N^{3-} = nitride — nitrido

H^- = hydride → hydrido

ate — ato

SO_4^{2-} = sulphate — sulphate

$\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COO}^-$ = glycinate — glycinate

ite — ito

SnCl_3^- = trichlorostannite — trichlorostannito

+ive

NO^+ = nitrosonium / nitrosylium

$\text{NH}_2-\text{NH}_3^+$ = hydrazium

Common names are provided the neutral ligand. except

$(\text{Et}_2\text{NH} = \text{diethylamine})$

$\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{aqua/aquo}$

$\text{CO} = \text{carbonyl}$

$\text{NO} = \text{nitroso/nitrosyl}$

$\text{NH}_3 = \text{ammine}$

$(\underline{\text{en}} = \text{ethylenediamine})$

$\text{C}_2\text{H}_4 = (\text{ethylene})$
 $= (\text{ethene})$

COORDINATION CHEMISTRY

In naming^{of} Metal cation, metal cation has suffix ate along with its english and latin name when it is present in -ive complex

english name

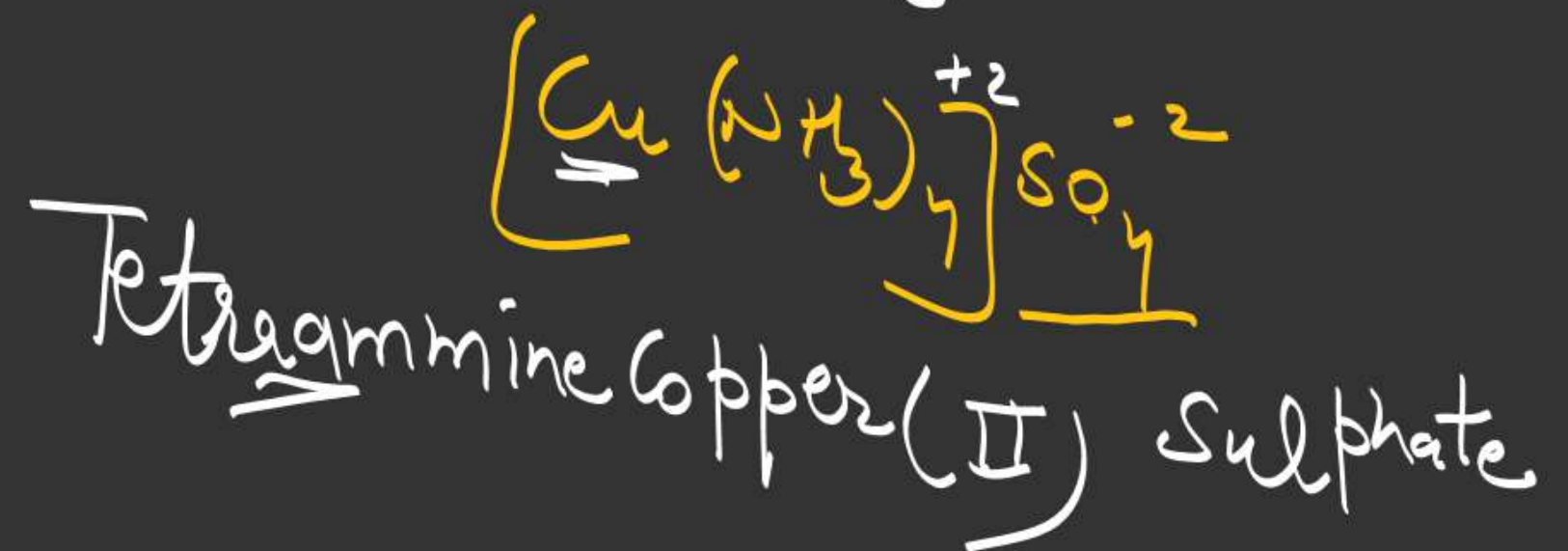
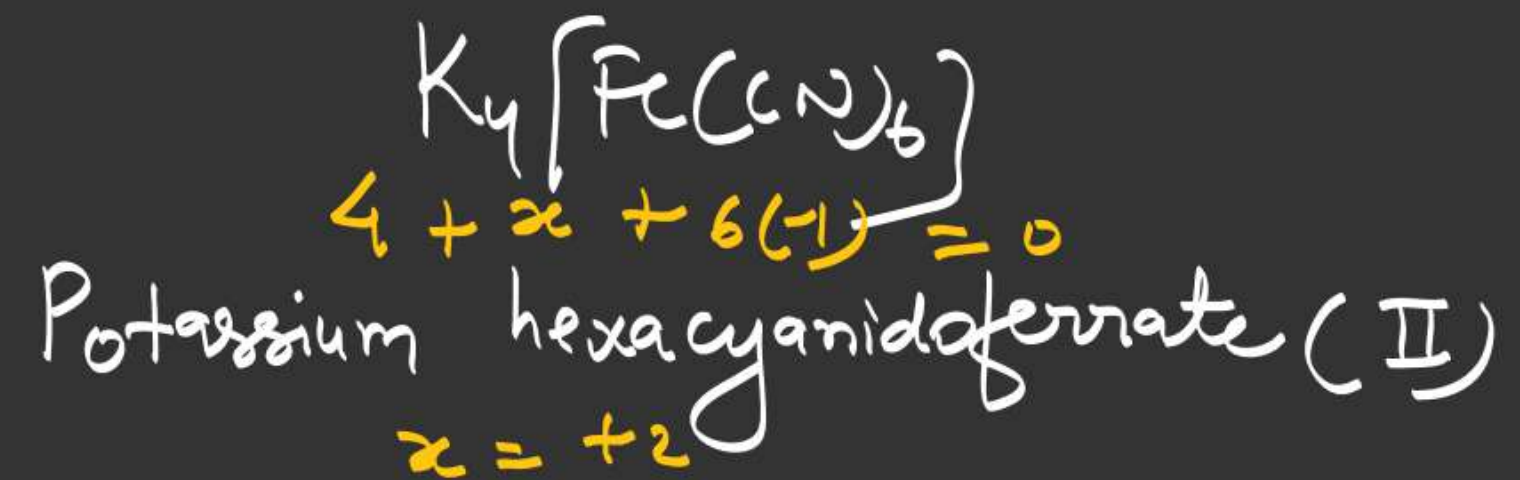
Hg = mercury → mercurate

W — Tungsten — Tungstate

Sb — Antimony — Antimonate

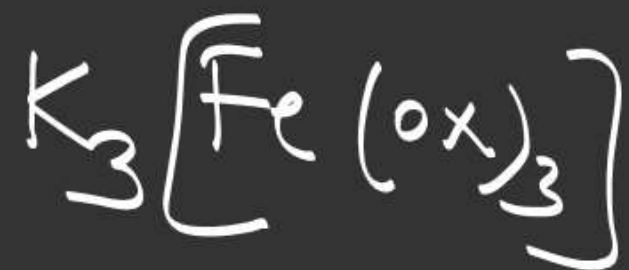
If metal cation/atom present in
neutral / positive complex, then there is
no suffix, common use for metal

oxidation state (I) $(-I)$
 (II)
 (0)





Potassium hexacyanidoferrate (III)



Potassium trioxalatoferrate (III)

$$3 + x + 3(-2) = 0$$

$$x = +3$$



Tris(ethylene diamine)nickel (II) Chloride



O.S StatesMonoval.

$$\text{Cu}^+ = \text{C.N. } 2, 4$$

$$\text{Ag}^+ = 2, 4$$

$$\text{Au}^+ = 2, 4$$

$$\text{Cr}^+ = 6$$

Bivalent

$$\text{V}^{+2} = 4, 6$$

$$\text{Cr}^{+2} = 4, 6$$

$$\text{Mn}^{+2} = 4, 6$$

$$\text{Fe}^{+2} = 4, 6$$

$$\text{Co}^{+2} = 4, 6$$

$$\text{Ni}^{+2} = 4, 6$$

$$\text{Cu}^{+2} = 4, 6$$

$$\text{Zn}^{+2} = 4$$

$$\text{Cd}^{+2} = 4, 6$$

$$\text{Hg}^{+2} = 2, 4$$

$$\text{Pt}^{+2} = 4$$

$$\text{Pd}^{+2} = 4$$

Trivalent

$$\text{Sc}^{+3} = 6$$

$$\text{Ti}^{+3} = 6$$

$$\text{V}^{+3} = 6$$

$$\text{Cr}^{+3} = 6$$

$$\text{Mn}^{+3} = 6$$

$$\text{Fe}^{+3} = 6$$

$$\text{Co}^{+3} = 6$$

$$\text{Rh}^{+3} = 6$$

$$\text{Ir}^{+3} = 6$$

$$\text{Al}^{+3} = 4, 6$$

Tetravalent

$$\text{Sn}^{+4} = 6$$

$$\text{Pd}^{+4} = 6$$

$$\text{Pt}^{+4} = 6$$

$$\text{Mo}^{+4} = 6, 8$$

Other O.S

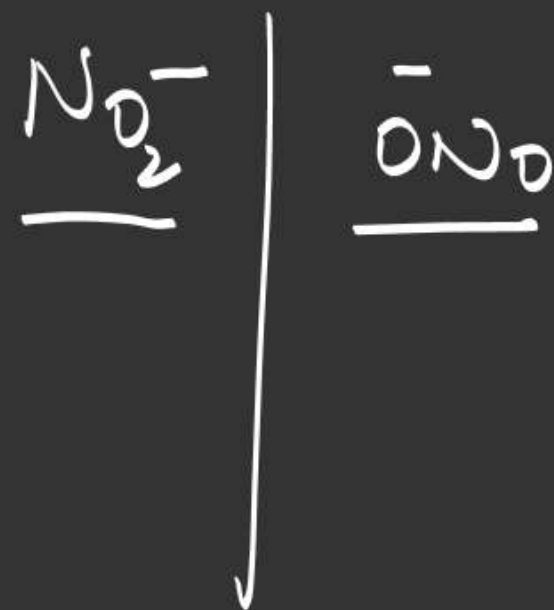
$$\text{Cr}^{+6} = 6$$

$$\text{Os}^{+8} = 6$$



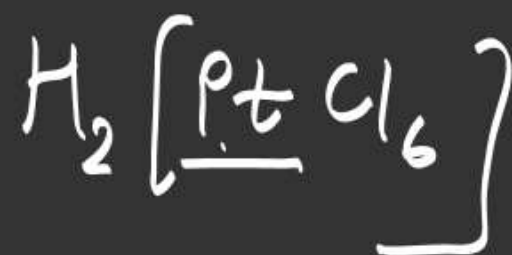
Hexammine cobalt (III) hexanitritoCobaltate (III)

Hexammine cobalt (III) hexanitrito-o-cobaltate (III)



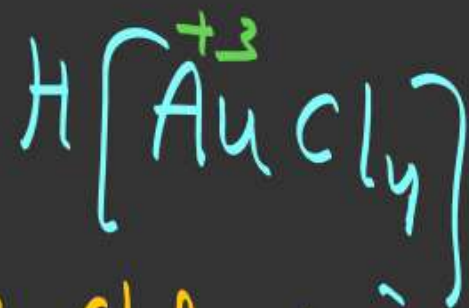


Tetraammineplatinum(II) tetrachlorido platinate(II)

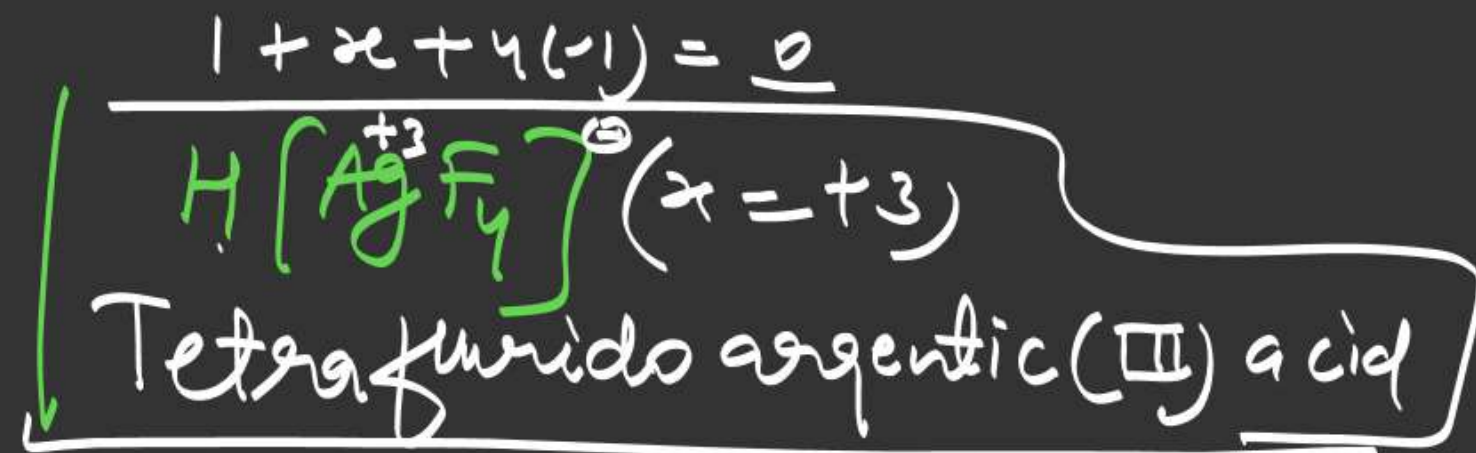


~~Hydrogen hexachloridoplatinate (IV)~~

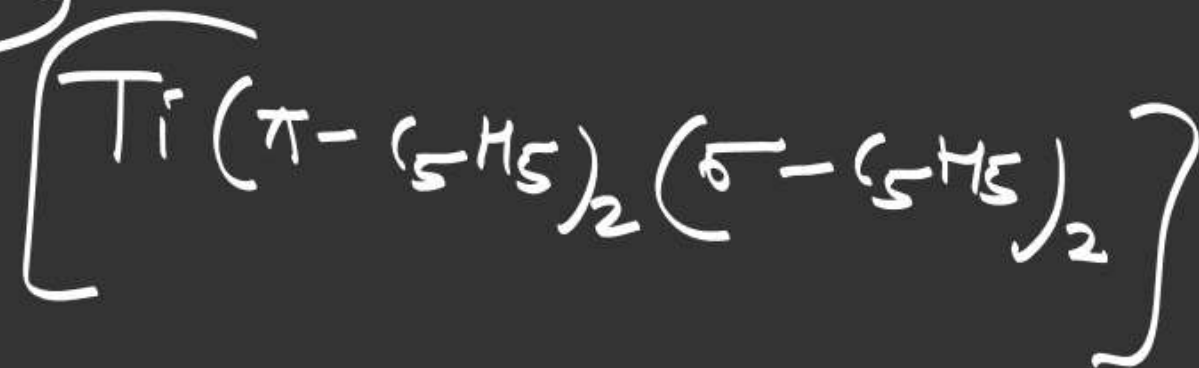
Hexachloridoplatinic (IV) acid



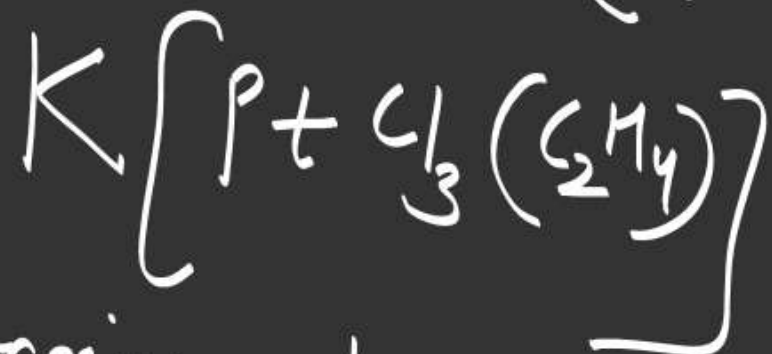
Tetrachloridoauric (IV) acid



| | |
|------------------|------------|
| di tri tetra | alphabetic |
| Bis tris | order |
| η μ | X not |
| | Count |

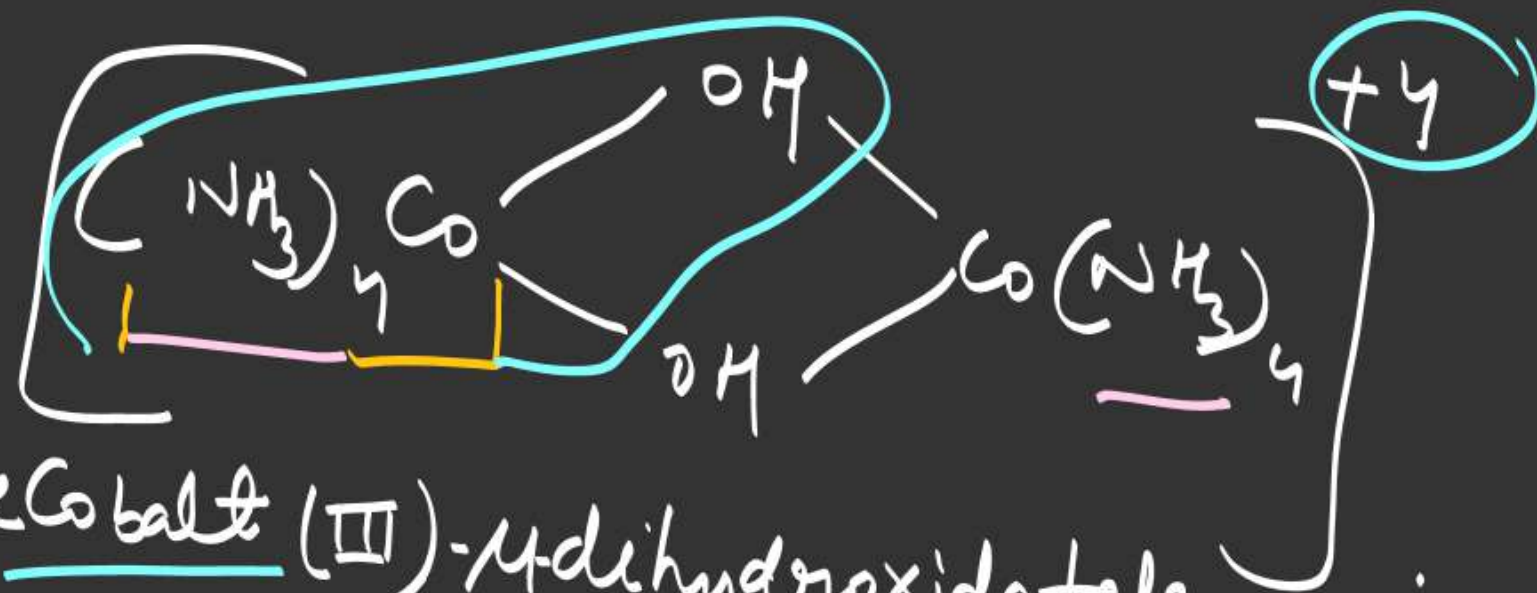


Bis(η^5 -cyclopentadienyl)bis(cyclopentadienyl)titanium(IV)



Potassium trichloro(η^2 -ethylene)platinate(IV)

Naming of polynuclear or bridging complex comp.



1
4
3
4
4
5
4
6

Tetraamminecobalt (III) - μ -dihydroxido tetraamminecobalt (III)

μ -dihydroxido bis(tetraammine)dicobalt (III)

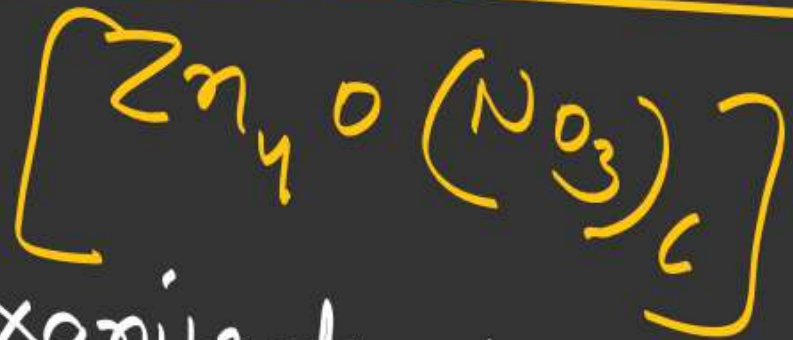
μ -dihydroxido bis(tetraamminecobalt (III))

Bis(μ -hydroxido tetraamminecobalt (III))

μ -dihydroxido octaammine dicobalt (III)



μ -Hexaacetato- μ_4 -oxido-tetraberyllium (II)



μ -Hexanitrate- μ_4 -oxido-tetrazinc (II)

