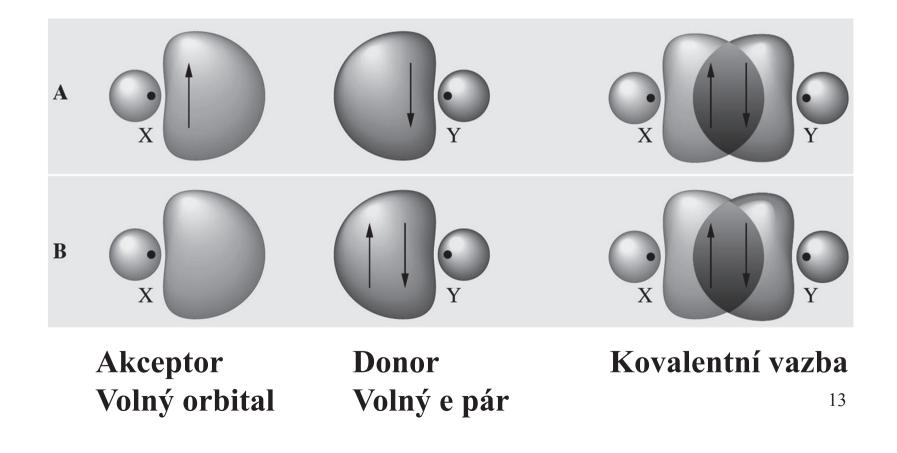
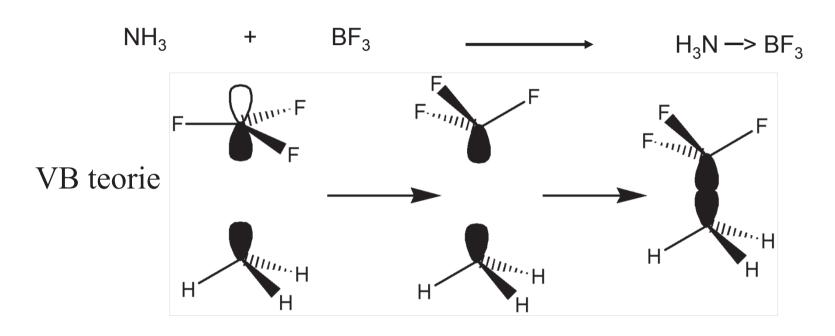
donor-akceptorová vazba je ekvivalentní kovalentní vazbě



VB teorie

$$NH_3$$
 +  $BF_3$   $\longrightarrow$   $H_3N \longrightarrow BF_3$ 

Donor-akceptorová vazba



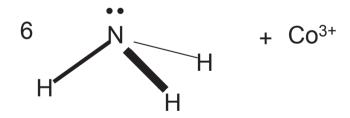
MO teorie

N

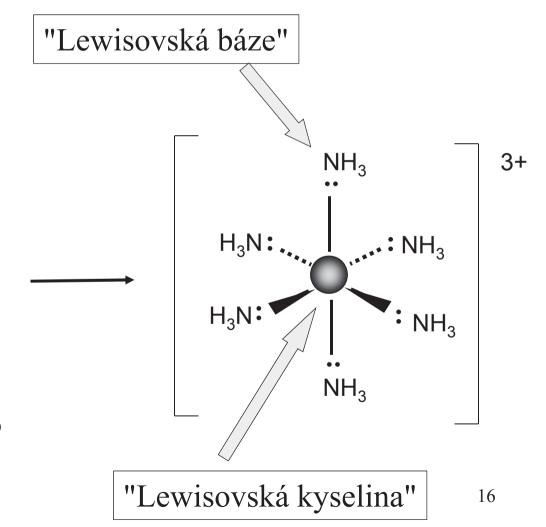
15

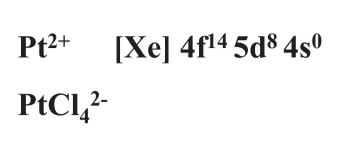
VB teorie

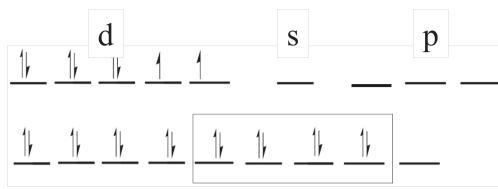
 $[Co(NH_3)_6]^{3+}$ 



Každý ligand poskytne do vazby 2 elektrony

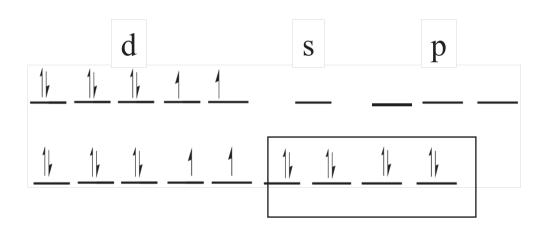




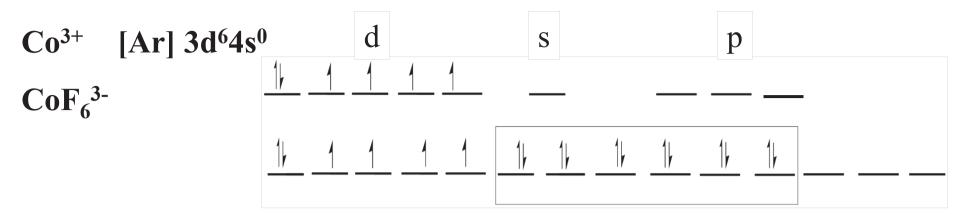


dsp<sup>2</sup> hybridní orbitaly elektrony z Cl<sup>-</sup>, čtvercový

$$Ni^{2+}$$
 [Ar]  $3d^84s^0$   $NiCl_4^{2-}$ 



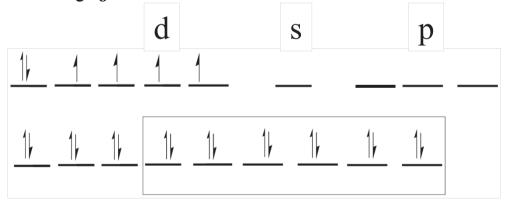
sp<sup>3</sup> hybridní orbitaly elektrony z Cl<sup>-</sup>, tetraedrický

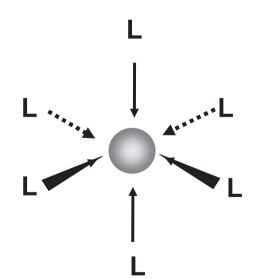


 $Co^{3+}$  [Ar]  $3d^64s^0$ 

sp<sup>3</sup>d<sup>2</sup> hybridní orbitaly elektrony z F<sup>-</sup>, oktaedrický

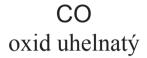
 $Co(NH_3)_6^{3+}$ 





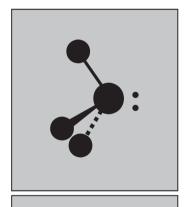
d<sup>2</sup>sp<sup>3</sup> hybridní orbitaly elektrony z NH<sub>3</sub>, oktaedrický

## Monodentátní ligandy





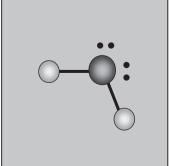
Ni(CO)<sub>4</sub>, Fe(CO)<sub>5</sub>, Mo(CO)<sub>6</sub>



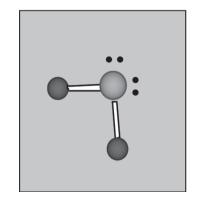
NH<sub>3</sub> amoniak



PPh<sub>3</sub> fosfan

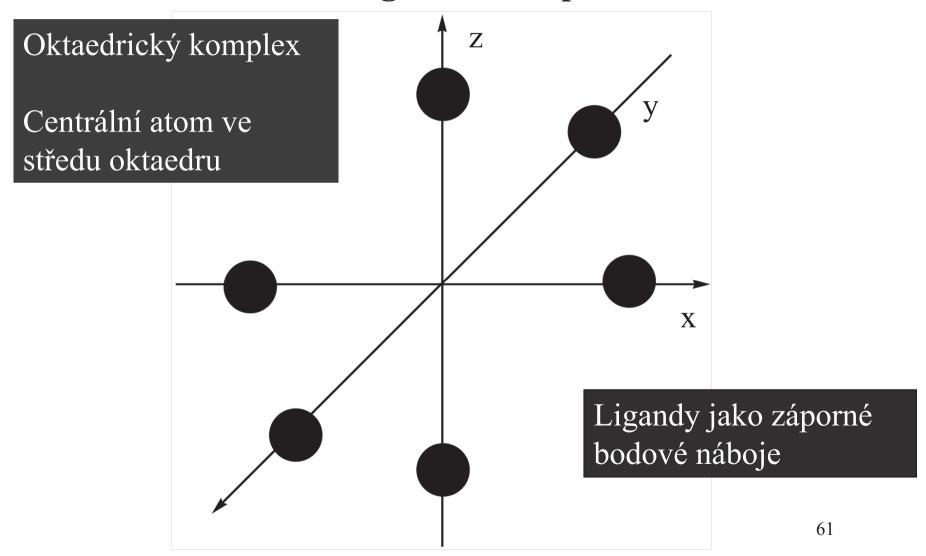


H<sub>2</sub>O voda

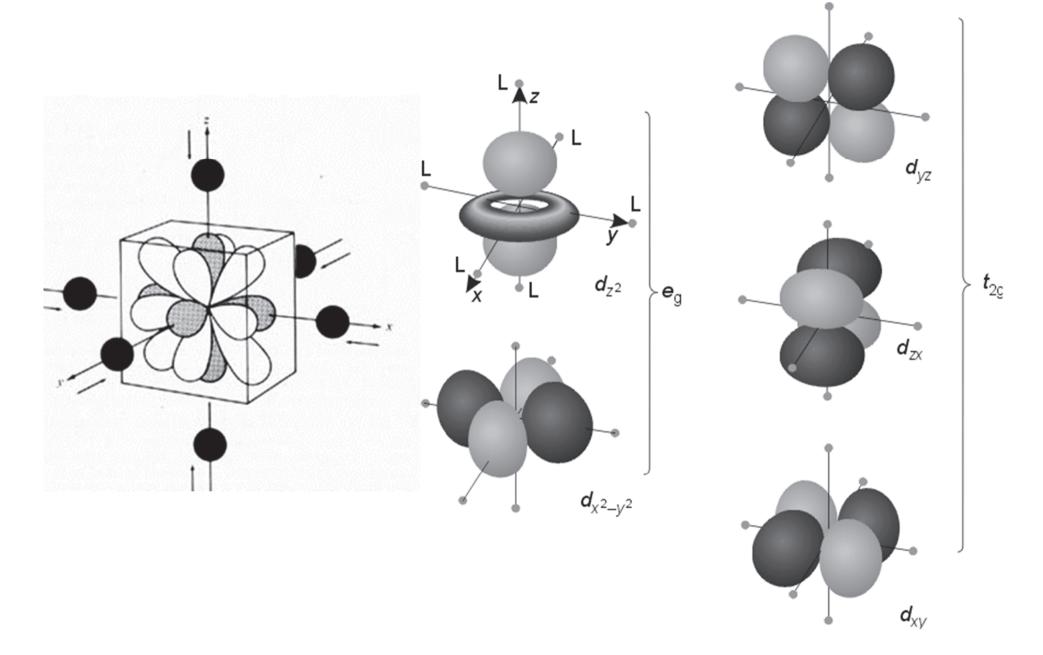


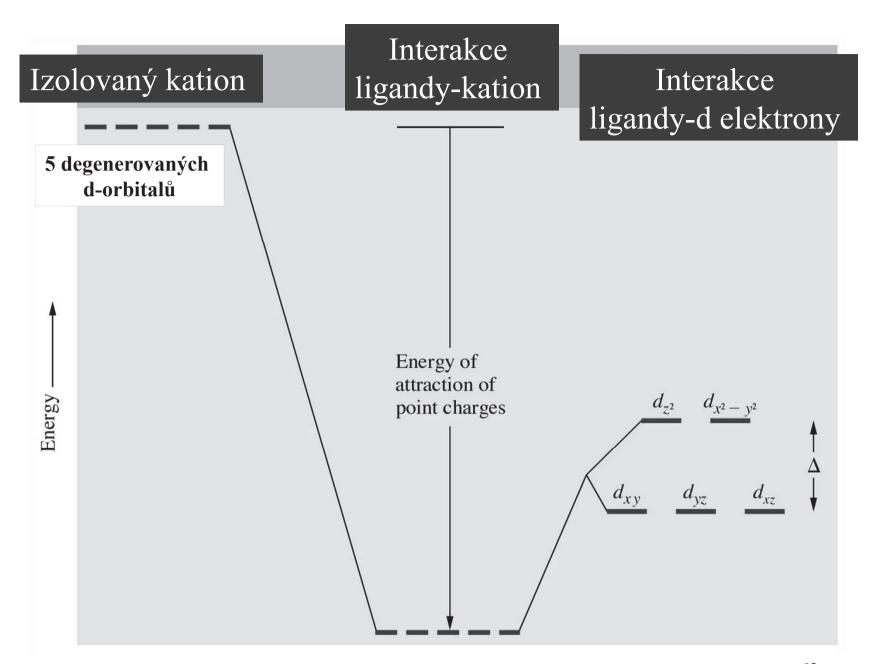
SR<sub>2</sub> thioether

## Teorie ligandového pole

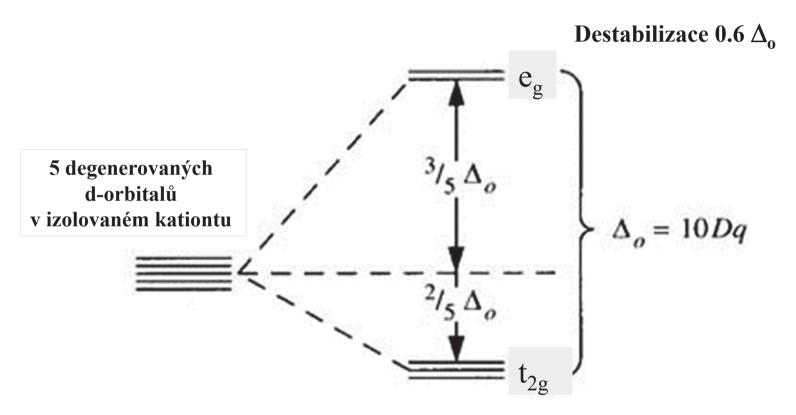


## d-orbitaly v oktaedrickém poli ligandů





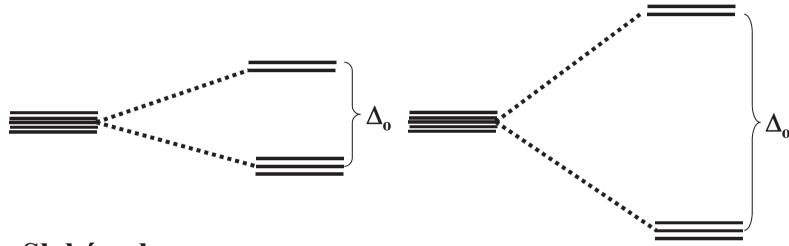
# Rozštěpení d-hladin v O<sub>h</sub> poli



Stabilizace 0.4  $\Delta_0$ 

## Stabilizační energie ligandového pole

## (CFSE = Crystal Field Stabilization Energy)



## Slabé pole

 $\Delta_0$  < P (párovací energie)

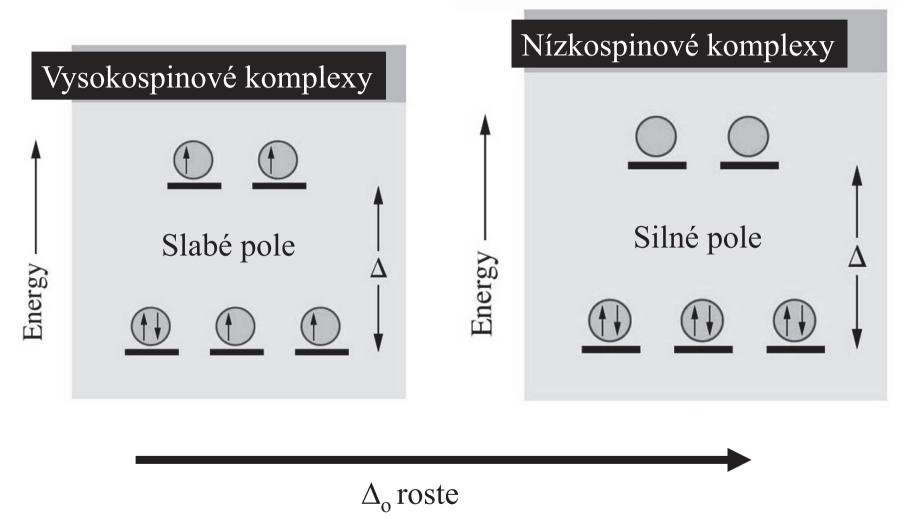
Vysokospinové komplexy

#### Silné pole

 $\Delta_{0} > P$  (párovací energie)

Nízkospinové komplexy

## Stabilizační energie ligandového pole, CFSE



#### Slabé pole

#### Silné pole

		e	CFSE		e	CFSE
$d^1$	$t_{2g}^{-1}$	1	0.4 Δ <sub>0</sub>	$t_{2g}^{-1}$	1	0.4 Δ <sub>o</sub>
$d^2$	t <sub>2g</sub> <sup>2</sup>	2	$0.8\Delta_{ m o}$	$t_{2g}^2$	2	$0.8  \Delta_{ m o}$
$d^3$	$t_{2g}^{3}$	3	$1.2 \Delta_{o}$	$t_{2g}^{3}$	3	$1.2 \Delta_{o}$
$d^4$	$t_{2g}^{3} e_{g}^{1}$	4	$0.6\Delta_{ m o}$	$t_{2g}^{4}$	2	$1.6  \Delta_{ m o}$
$d^5$	$t_{2g}^{3} e_{g}^{2}$	5	$0.0~\Delta_{ m o}$	$t_{2g}^{5}$	1	$2.0~\Delta_{ m o}$
$\mathbf{d}^6$	$t_{2g}^{4} e_{g}^{2}$	4	$0.4~\Delta_{ m o}$	t <sub>2g</sub> <sup>6</sup>	0	$2.4~\Delta_{ m o}$
$\mathbf{d}^7$	$t_{2g}^{5}e_{g}^{2}$	3	$0.8\Delta_{ m o}$	$t_{2g}^{6} e_g^{1}$	1	$1.8\Delta_{ m o}$
$\mathbf{d}^{8}$	$t_{2g}^{6}e_{g}^{2}$	2	1.2 Δ <sub>o</sub>	$t_{2g}^{6}e_{g}^{2}$	2	1.2 Δ <sub>0</sub>

**CFSE** = 
$$(n t_{2g}) 0.4 \Delta_0 - (n e_g) 0.6 \Delta_0$$

e = počet nepárových elektronů

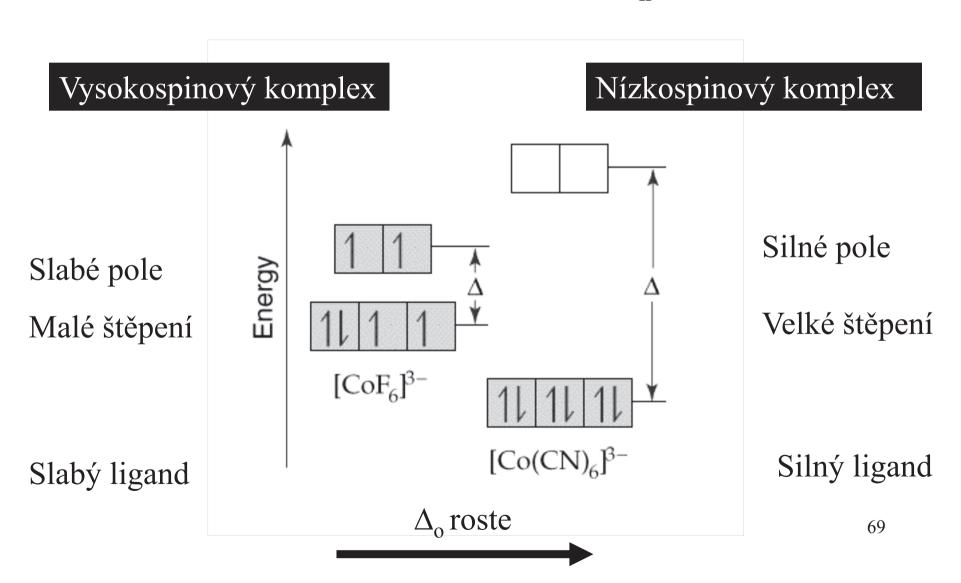
## Rozštěpení d-hladin v O<sub>h</sub> poli

Obsazení energetických hladin elektrony:

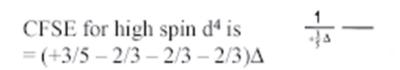
Výstavbový princip Hundovo pravidlo Pauliho princip

$Ti^{3+}$ , a $d^1$ ion	$V^{3+}$ , a $d^2$ ion	$Cr^{3+}$ , a $d^3$ ion
1	1 1	1 1 1

## Rozštěpení d-hladin v O<sub>h</sub> poli



## Stabilizační energie ligandového pole



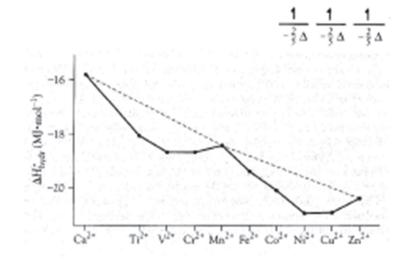


Table 18.3 Crystal field stabilization energies (CFSE) for the dipositive, high spin ions of various Period 4 metals

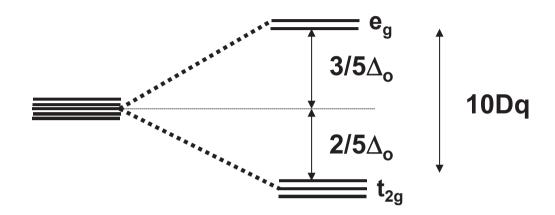
Ion	Configuration	CFSE
Ca²⁺	20	-0.0 A <sub>oct</sub>
_	.d <sup>C</sup>	−0.4 ∆ <sub>oct</sub>
Tř <sup>2+</sup>	£	−0.8 ∆ <sub>oct</sub>
$V^{2+}$	As	−1.2 ∆ <sub>cet</sub>
Cr2+	4	$-0.6 \Delta_{\text{oct}}$
Mn <sup>2+</sup>	al <sup>5</sup>	$-0.0 \Delta_{\text{oct}}$
Fe <sup>2+</sup>	n <sup>16</sup>	$-0.4 \Delta_{\rm oct}$
Co <sup>2+</sup>	d?	$-0.8~\Delta_{\rm oct}$
Ni <sup>2+</sup>	a2 <sup>85</sup>	−1.2 ∆ <sub>oct</sub>
$Cu^{2+}$	al <sup>r9</sup>	-0.6 A
Zn <sup>2+</sup>	al <sup>©©</sup>	−0.0 ∆ <sub>oct</sub>

 $d^0$ 

 $d^5$ 

 $d^{10}$ 

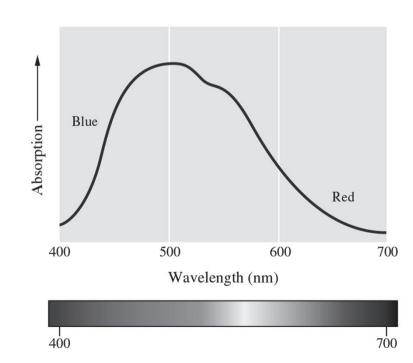
# Rozštěpení d-hladin v O<sub>h</sub> poli



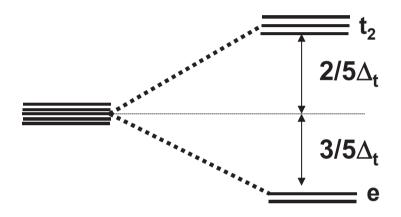
 $\begin{array}{l} [Ti(H_2O)_6]^{3^+} \\ d^1 \end{array}$ 

 $t_{2g}^{1}e_{g}^{0} \longrightarrow t_{2g}e_{g}^{1}$ růžový

243 kJ mol $^{-1}$  ( $\Delta_0$ )



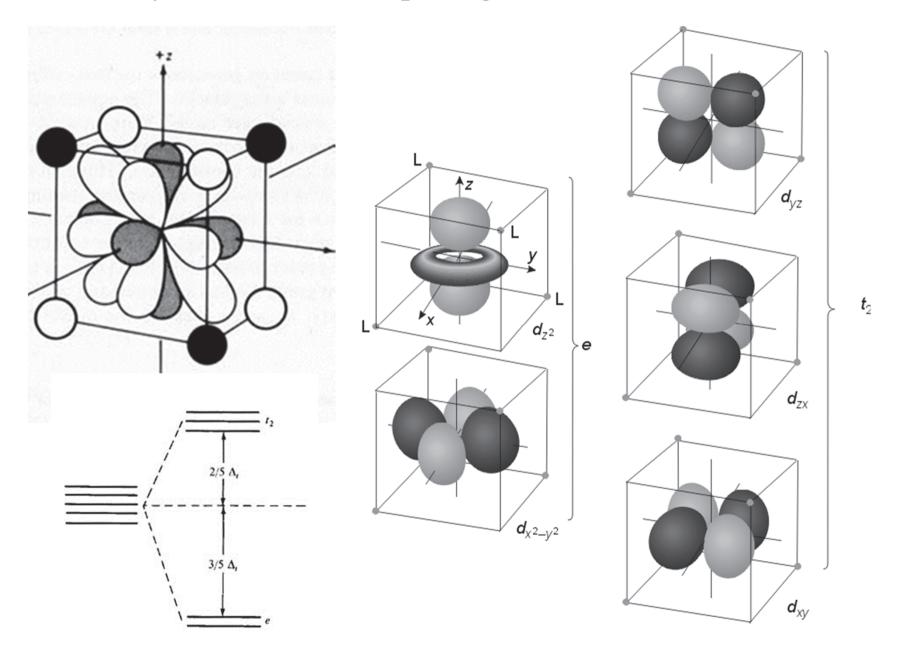
## Rozštěpení d-hladin v T<sub>d</sub> poli



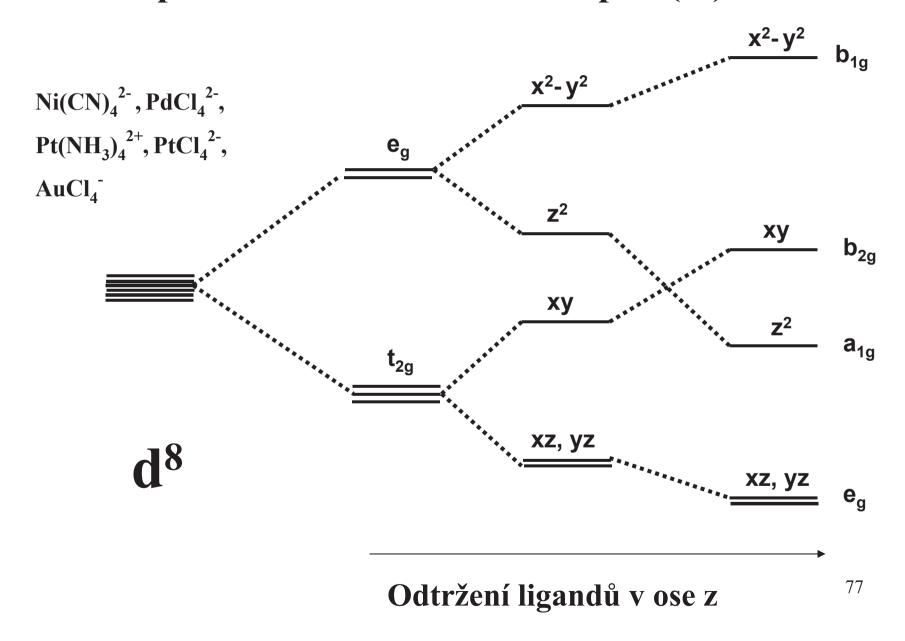
$$\Delta_{\rm t} = 4/9 \, \Delta_{\rm o}$$

 $T_d$  komplexy jsou vždy vysokospinové žádný d-orbital nemíří přímo k ligandům (jako u  $O_h$ ) slabší interakce

### d-orbitaly v tetraedrickém poli ligandů



## Rozštěpení d-hladin v čtvercovém poli (d<sup>8</sup>)



## 18-ti elektronové pravidlo

Počet d-elektronů neutrálního kovu

- + 2 e neutrální ligandy

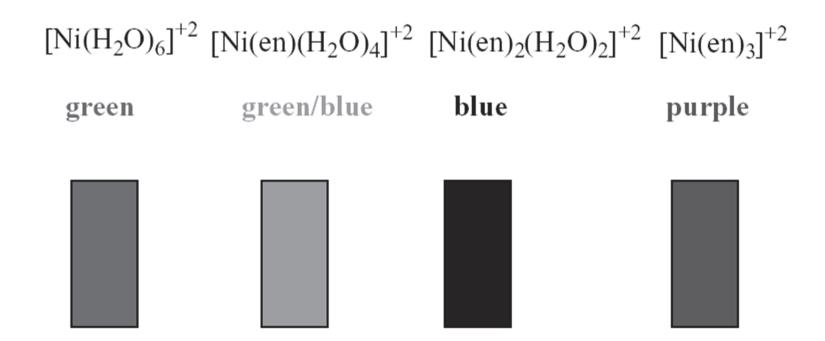
+ 1 e aniontové ligandy součet 18 pro stabilní komplexy

$$Cr(CO)_6$$
  $Cr$   $d^6$   $6 \times CO$   $6 \times 2 = 12$   $celkem$   $18$ 

[Co(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>] Co d<sup>9</sup>  

$$3 \times NH_3 \ 3 \times 2 = 6$$
  
 $3 \times C1 \ 3 \times 1 = 3$   
celkem 18

## Vliv ligandů na vlastnosti komplexů



en = ethylendiammin

## Vliv ligandů na vlastnosti komplexů

