

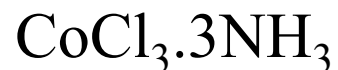
# Koordinační chemie



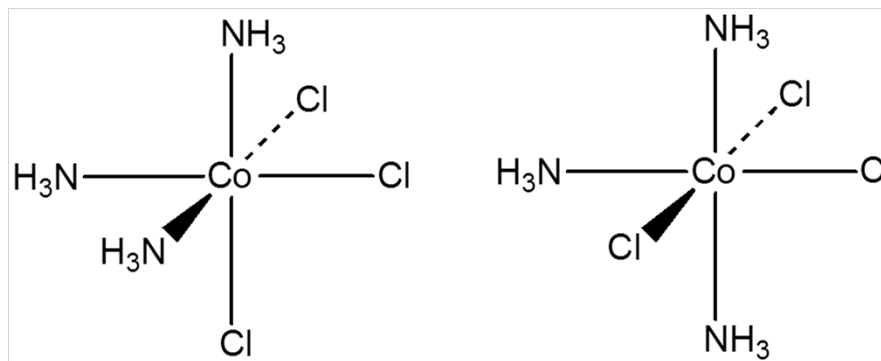
Alfred Werner  
(1866-1919)

NP za chemii 1913

1893 K centrálnímu atomu může být vázáno více ligandů než odpovídá jeho oxidačnímu číslu.



Přídavek HCl nevede k neutralizaci  $\text{NH}_3$



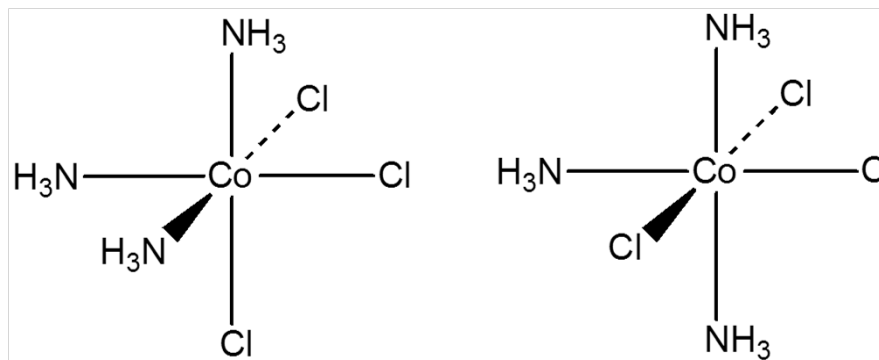
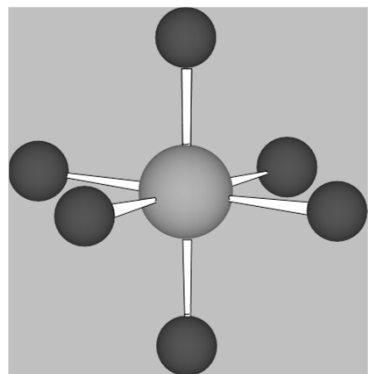
# Koordinační sloučeniny

Experimentální výsledky nesouhlasí s dosavadní teorií

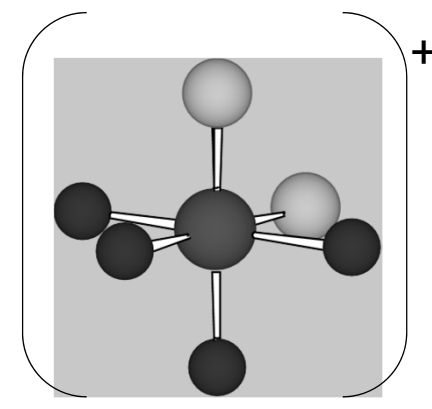
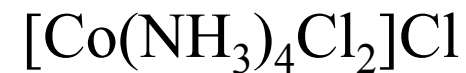
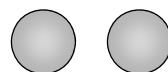
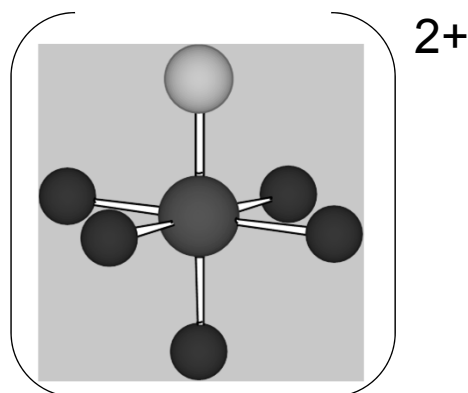
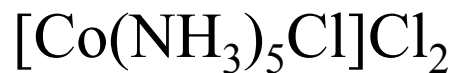
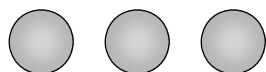
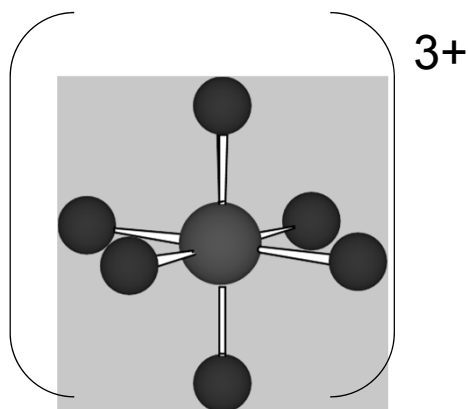
→ nová teorie (model)

Empirický vzorec	Barva	Počet molů iontů na 1 mol látky	Počet molů AgCl, které lze snadno vysrážet z 1 molu látky
$\text{CoCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{NH}_3$	žlatohnědá	4	3
$\text{CoCl}_3 \cdot 5\text{NH}_3$	fialová	3	2
$\text{CoCl}_3 \cdot 4\text{NH}_3$	zelená	2	1
$\text{CoCl}_3 \cdot 3\text{NH}_3$	zelená	0	0

Oktaedr



# Koordinační sloučeniny

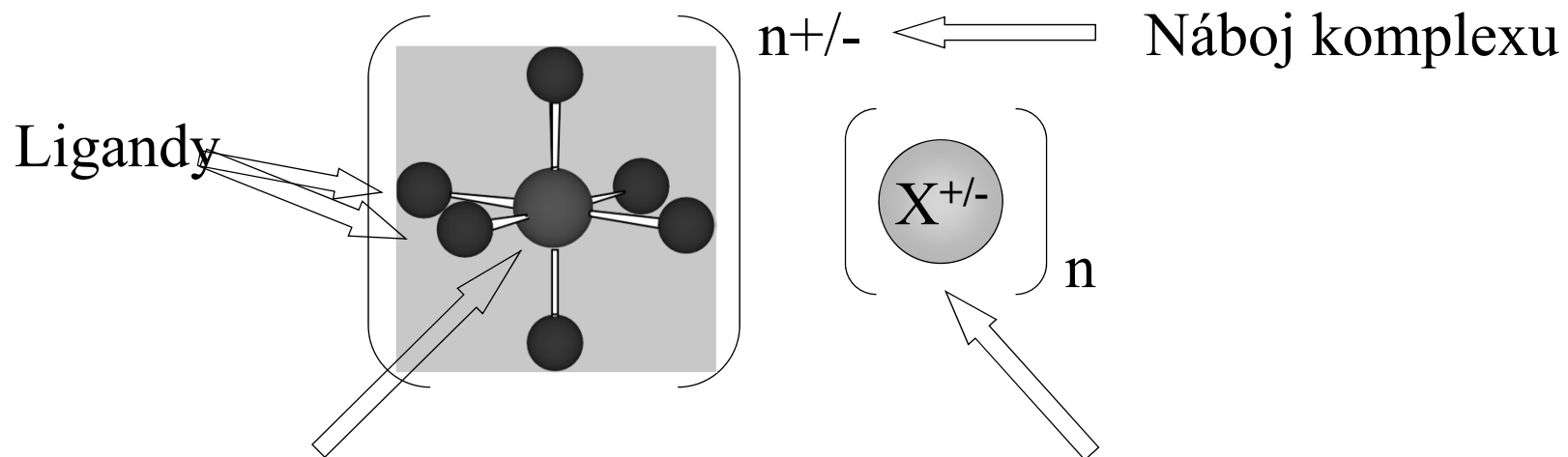


Kov v oxidačním stavu  $n+$  (primární valence)

Komplex má koordinační číslo  $m$  (sekundární valence)

Ligandy vázány k centrálnímu atomu donor-akceptorovými vazbami

# Koordinační sloučeniny



Centrální kation nebo atom kovu

Anion/kation opačného náboje

Centrální kation kovu nebo neutrální atom je obklopen souborem ligandů. Každý ligand poskytne 2 elektrony do volných d-orbitalů kovu a vytvoří donor-akceptorovou vazbu.

**Počet ligandů = koordinační číslo**

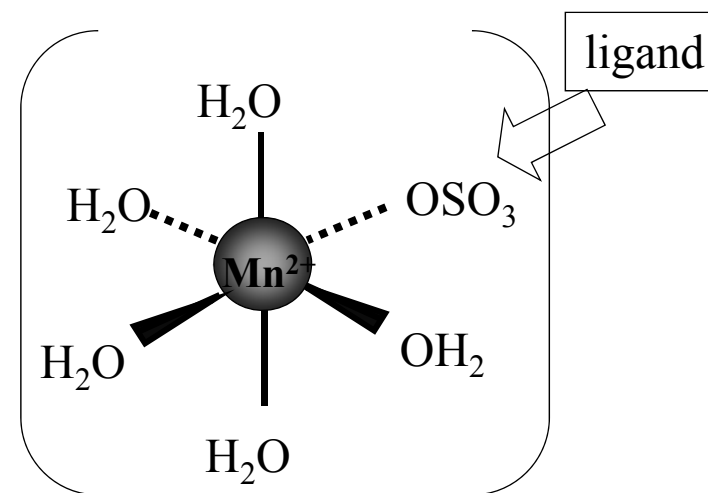
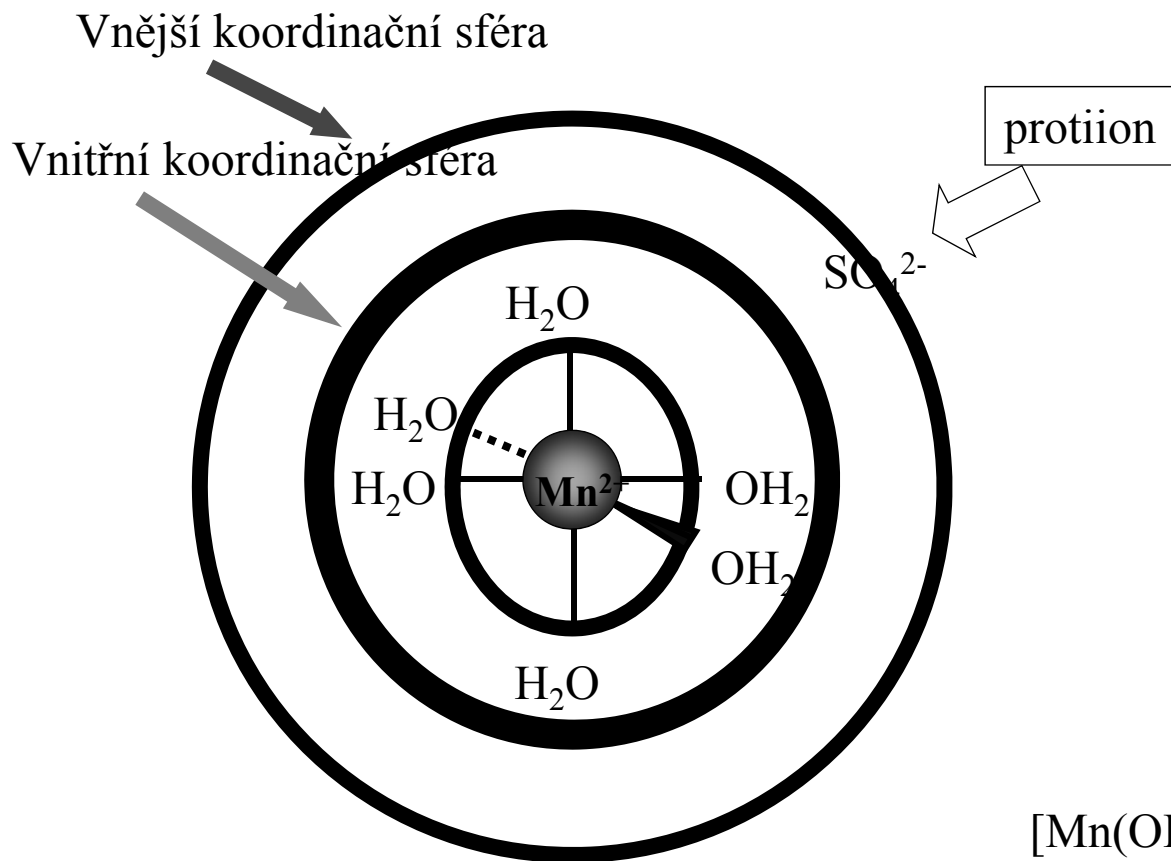
# Vnitřní a vnější sféra komplexu

Vnitřní koordinační sféra =

ligandy přímo vázané k centrálnímu atomu

Vnější koordinační sféra =

ionty asociované s komplexem, ale ne přímo vázané k centrálnímu atomu



[Mn(OH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>5</sub>]: vnitřní koordinace SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>

[Mn(OH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>][SO<sub>4</sub>]: vnější koordinace SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>

## Změna pořadí energetických hladin

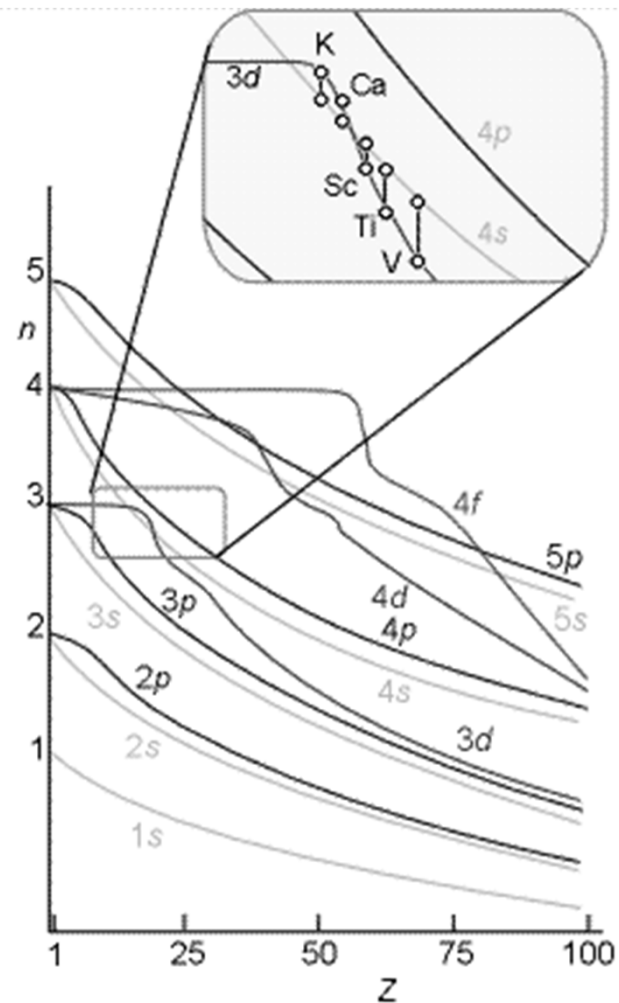
Ar [Ne] 3s<sup>2</sup> 3p<sup>6</sup> (4s<sup>0</sup>)

K [Ar] 4s<sup>1</sup> (3d<sup>0</sup> 4p<sup>0</sup>)

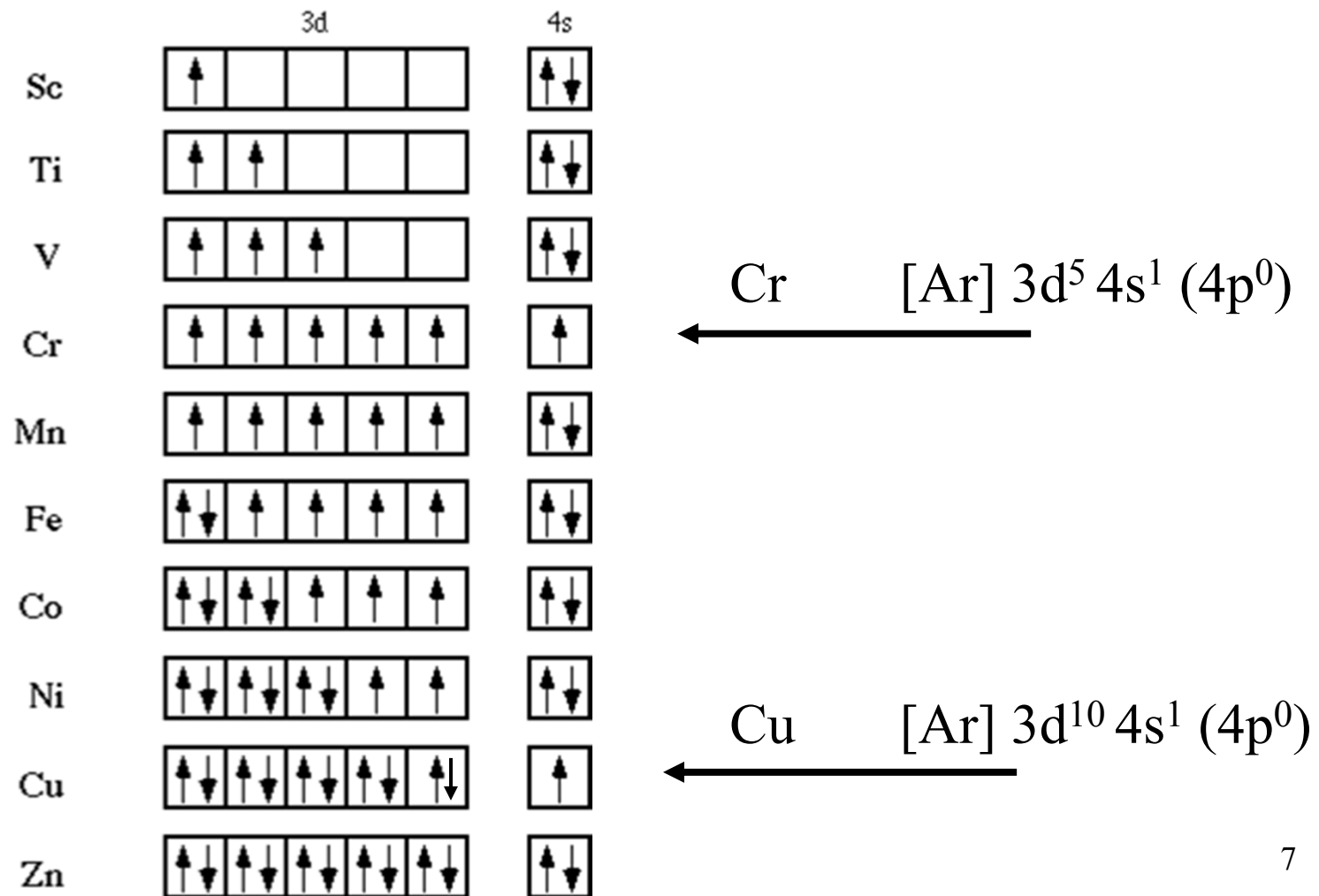
Ca [Ar] 4s<sup>2</sup> (3d<sup>0</sup> 4p<sup>0</sup>)

Sc [Ar] 3d<sup>1</sup> 4s<sup>2</sup> (4p<sup>0</sup>)

Ti [Ar] 3d<sup>2</sup> 4s<sup>2</sup> (4p<sup>0</sup>)



## Vyšší stabilita zcela zaplněných d-orbitalů



## Oxidační stavy přechodných kovů

Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn
					+7					
				+6	+6	+6				
			+5	+5	+5	+5	+5			
		+4	+4	+4	+4	+4	+4	+4		
	+3	+3	+3	+3	+3	+3	+3	+3	+3	
+2			+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2
	+1								+1	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		-1	-1				-1			
		-2		-2	-2	-2		-2		
					-3					

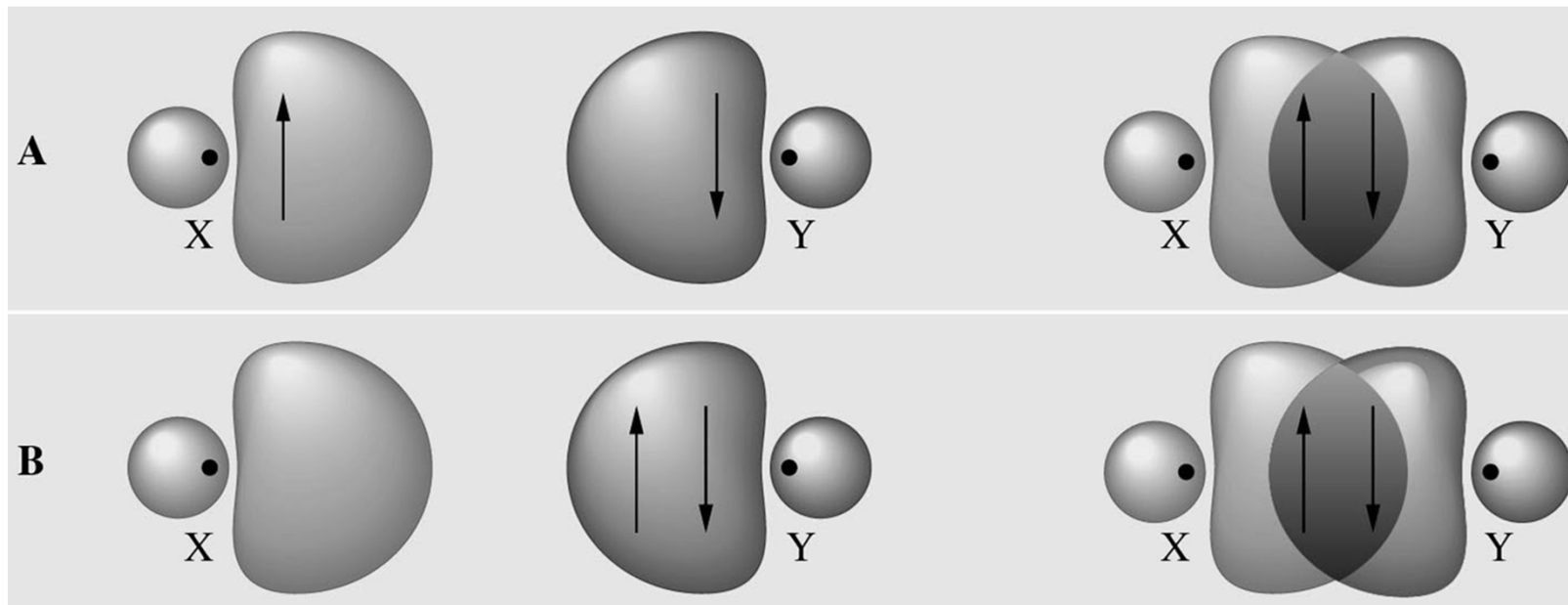






# Donor-akceptorová vazba

donor-akceptorová vazba je ekvivalentní kovalentní vazbě

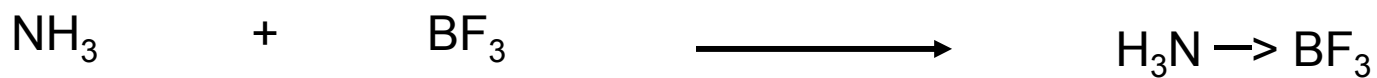


**Akceptor**  
**Volný orbital**

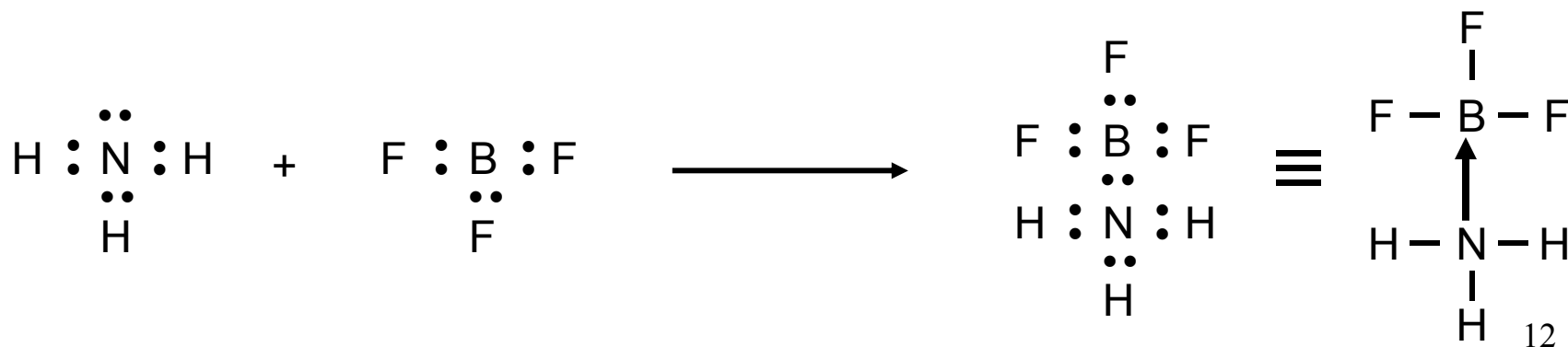
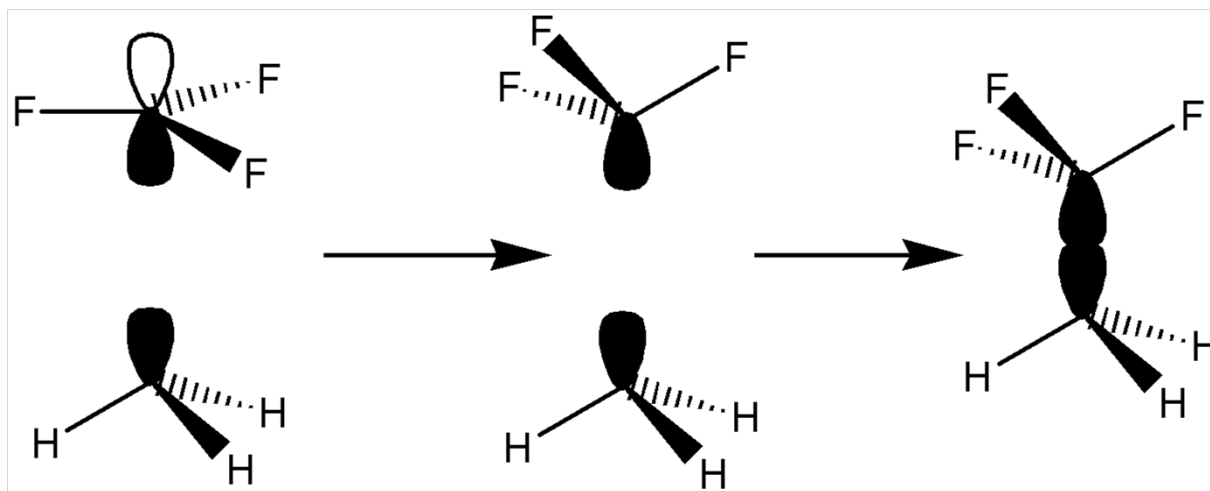
**Donor**  
**Volný e pár**

**Kovalentní vazba**

# Donor-akceptorová vazba

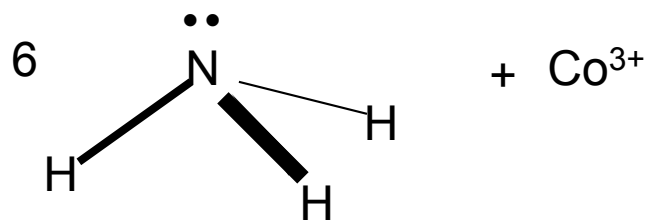


VB teorie



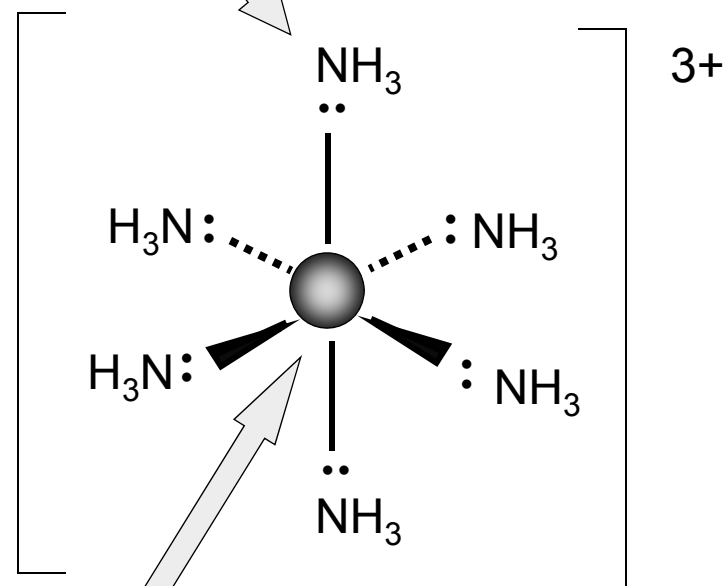
# Donor-akceptorová vazba

VB teorie

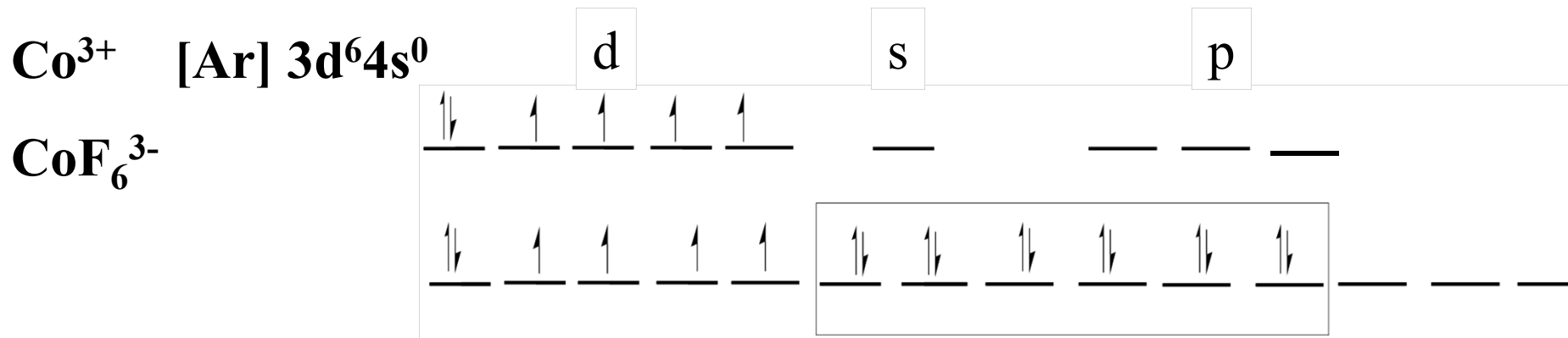


Každý ligand poskytne do vazby 2 elektrony

"Lewisovská báze"

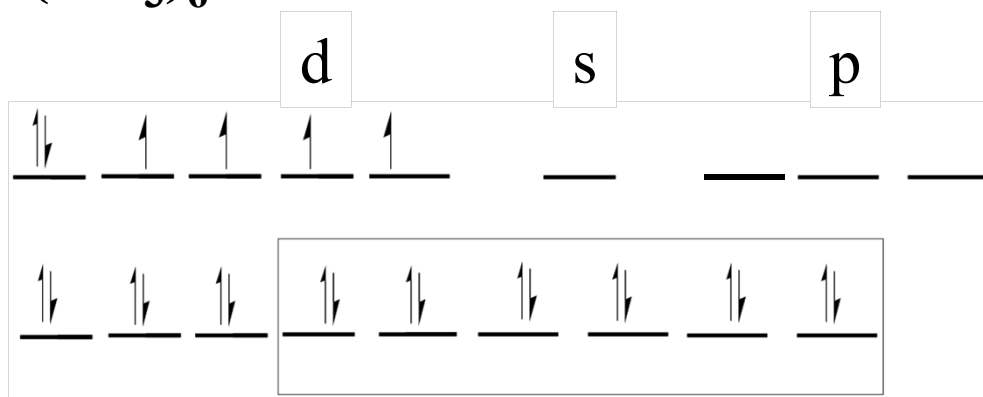


"Lewisovská kyselina"



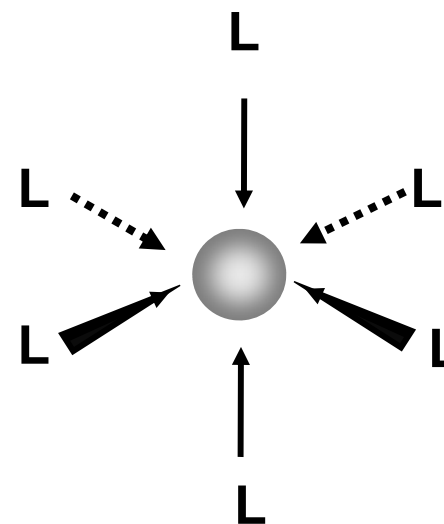
**sp<sup>3</sup>d<sup>2</sup> hybridní orbitály**

**elektrony z F<sup>-</sup>, oktaedrický**



**d<sup>2</sup>sp<sup>3</sup> hybridní orbitály**

**elektrony z NH<sub>3</sub>, oktaedrický**

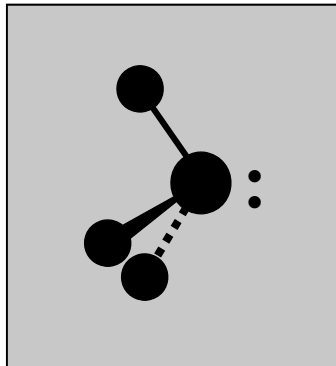


# Monodentátní ligandy

CO  
oxid uhelnatý



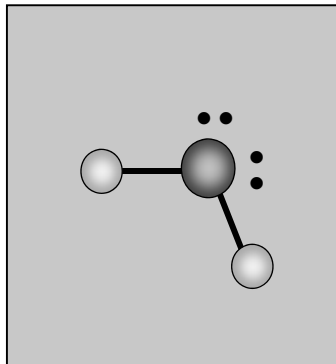
$\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4$ ,  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ ,  $\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_6$



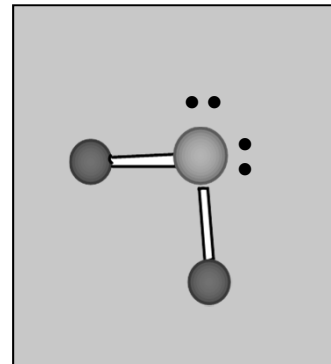
$\text{NH}_3$   
amoniak



$\text{PPh}_3$   
fosfan



$\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
voda



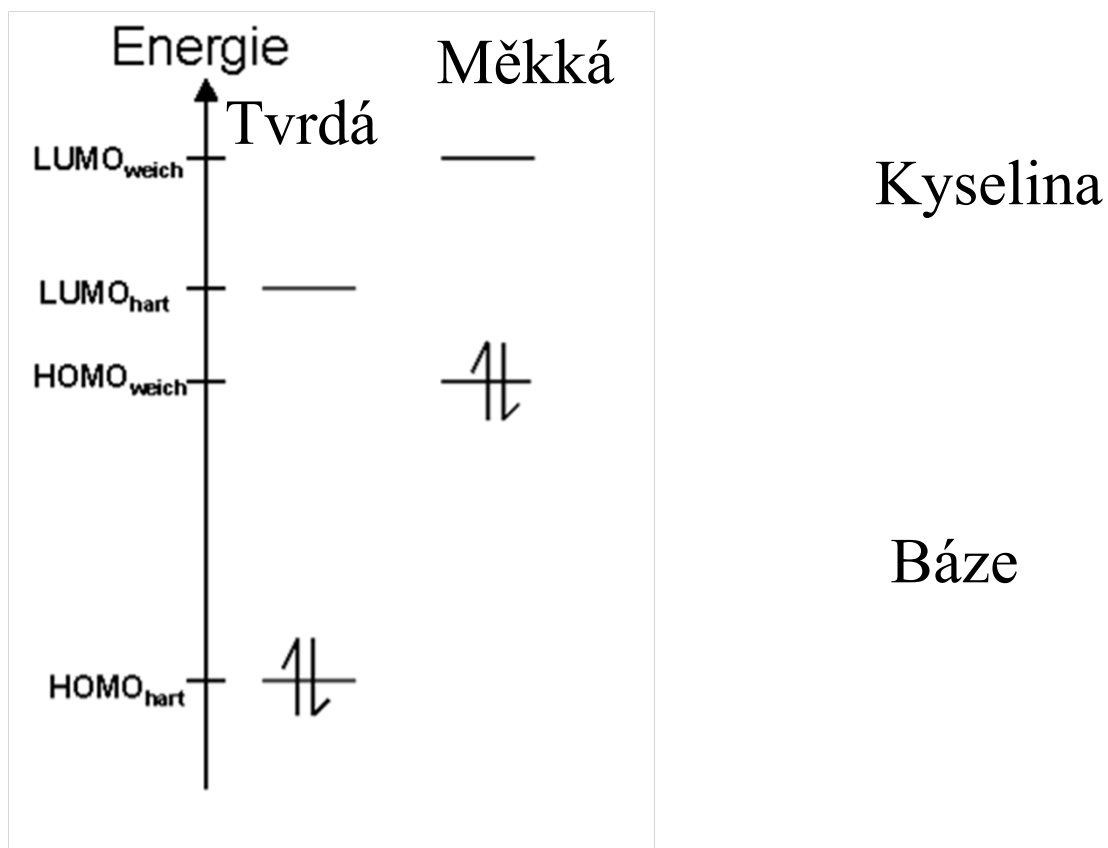
$\text{SR}_2$   
thioether

# HSAB = Teorie tvrdých a měkkých kyselin a bází

R. Pearson 1963

Vysoká oxidační čísla centrálního atomu jsou stabilizována  $F^-$ ,  $O^{2-}$

Nízká oxidační čísla jsou stabilizována  $CO$ ,  $CN^-$





Tvrdé donorní atomy

$\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{F}^-$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{OH}^-$ ,  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$

Malé donorní atomy

Silně elektronegativní

Málo polarizovatelné

stabilní komplexy

Tvrdé kovy

$\text{Fe(III)}$ ,  $\text{Mg(II)}$ ,  $\text{Cr(III)}$ ,  $\text{Al(III)}$

Malé atomy (1. přech. řada)

Vysoký náboj

## HSAB

Měkké donorní atomy

$\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{PPh}_3$ ,  $\text{I}^-$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$ ,  $\text{SRH}$ ,  $\text{CN}^-$ ,  $\text{SCN}^-$

Velké donorní atomy

Málo elektronegativní

Snadno polarizovatelné

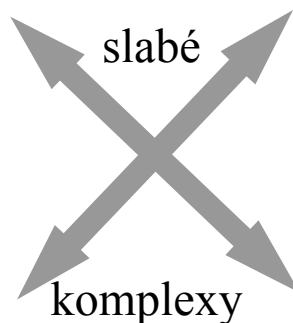
stabilní komplexy

Měkké kovy

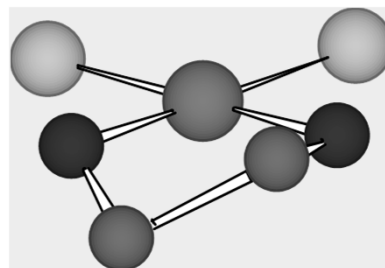
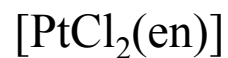
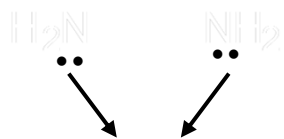
$\text{Ag(I)}$ ,  $\text{Cu(I)}$ ,  $\text{Hg(II)}$ ,  $\text{Au(I)}$

Velké atomy (2. a 3. přech. řada)

Malý náboj

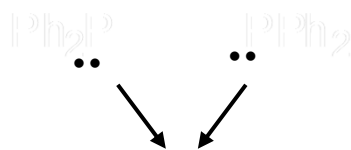


# Neutrální bidentátní ligandy

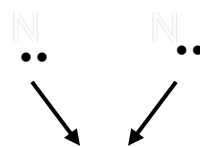


pětičlenný chelátový cyklus  
čtvercově planární komplex

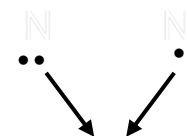
1,2-diaminoethan = ethylendiamin = en



1,2-difenylofosfinoethan  
dppe



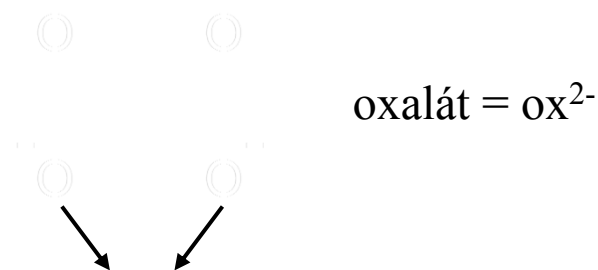
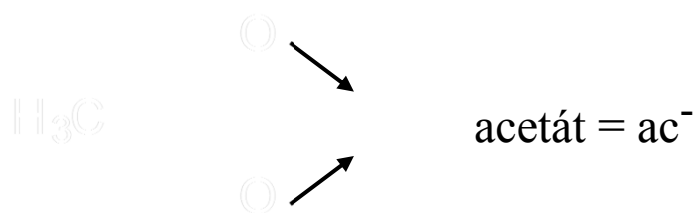
2,2'-bipyridin  
bipy



1,10-fenanthrolin  
phen

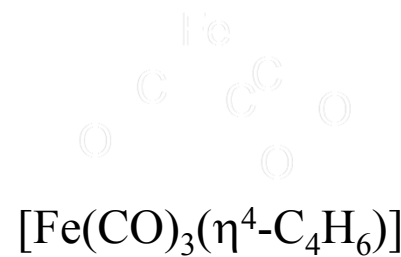
Chelatace - ligandy jsou vázány velmi pevně k centrálnímu atomu

# Aniontové bidentátní ligandy

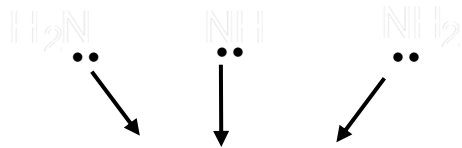


komplex Pd(II)-oxim

$\pi$ -donorní bidentátní ligand

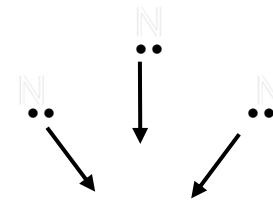


# Tridentální ligandy



diethylentriamin

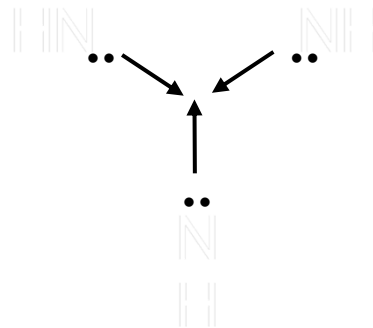
dien



2,2':6',2''-terpyridin

tpy

1,2,4-triazacyklononan  
makrocyclický ligand



# Tetradentátní ligandy



tris(2-aminoethyl)amin

tren



porfyrin



ftalocyanin

# Multidentátní ligandy

tetraanion kyseliny ethylendiamintetraoctové

EDTA



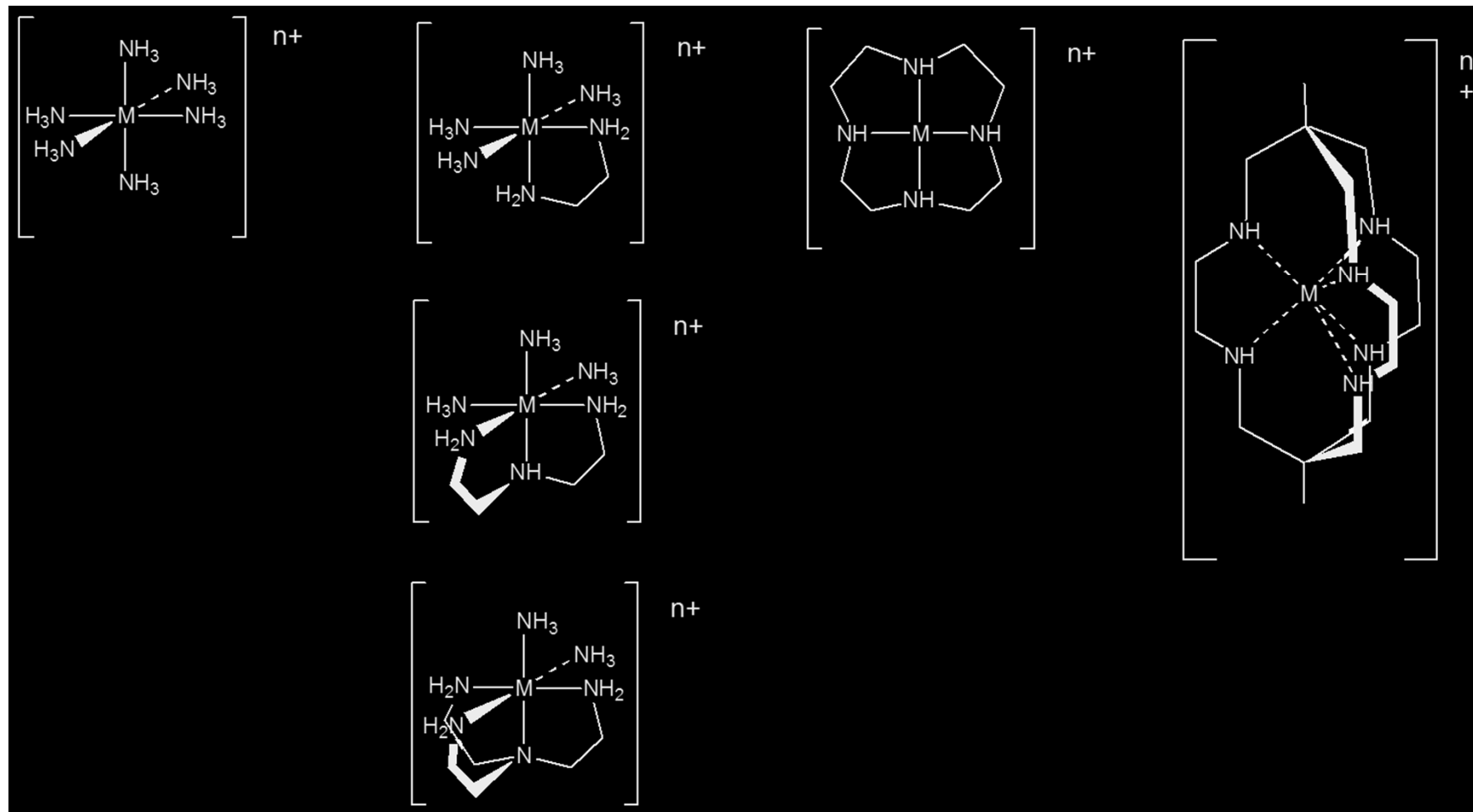
# Topologie komplexů

komplexace

chelatace

makrocyclický efekt

kryptátový efekt



# Názvosloví komplexních sloučenin

$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	voda	<b>aqua-</b>
$\text{NH}_3$	amoniak	<b>ammin-</b>
$\text{CO}$	oxid uhelnatý	<b>karbonyl-</b>
$\text{SO}_4^{2-}$	síran	sulfato-
$\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$	thiosíran	thiosulfato-
$\text{PO}_4^{3-}$	fosforečnan	fosfato-
$\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$	dihydrogenfosforečnan	dihydrogefosfato-
$\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-$	octan	acetato-
$\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$	šťavelan	oxalato-
$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{N}^-$	dimethylamid	dimethylamido-
$\text{F}^-$	fluorid	<b>fluoro-</b>
$\text{O}^{2-}$	oxid	oxo-
$\text{OH}^-$	hydroxid	hydroxo-
$\text{O}_2^{2-}$	peroxid	peroxo-
$\text{HO}_2^-$	hydrogenperoxid	hydrogenperoxo-
$\text{H}^-$	hydrid	hydrido-
$\text{S}^{2-}$	sulfid	thio-
$\text{S}_2^{2-}$	disulfid	disulfido-
$\text{HS}^-$	hydrogensulfid	merkpto-
$\text{CN}^-$	kyanid	<b>kyano-</b>
$\text{SCN}^-$	thiokyanatan	thiokyanato-



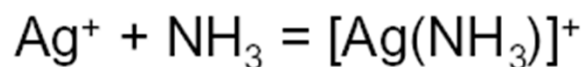
## Názvosloví komplexních sloučenin

$\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$	hexakynoželezitan tridraselný (draselný)
$[\text{Cr}(\text{en})_3]\text{Cl}_3$	chlorid tris(ethylendiamin)chromitý
$[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_4][\text{PtCl}_4]$	tetrachloroplatnatan tetraamminplatnatý
$[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_3\text{Cl}_3]$	komplex triammin-trichlorokobaltitý
$[\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_4]$	tetrakarbonyl niklu (nebo nikl)
$\text{Na}[\text{Co}(\text{CO})_4]$	tetrakarbonylkobaltid(1-) sodný
$\text{K}_4[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]$	tetrakyanonikl(4-) tetrdraselný

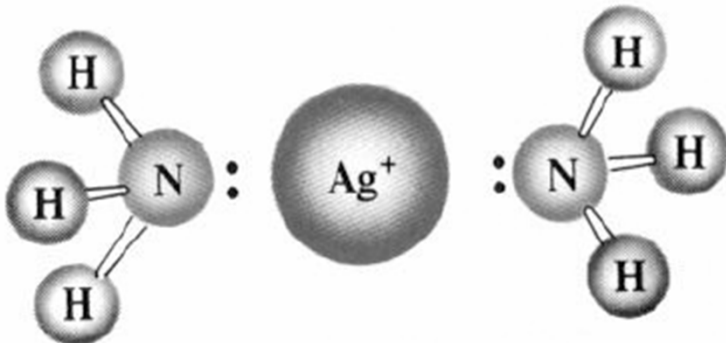
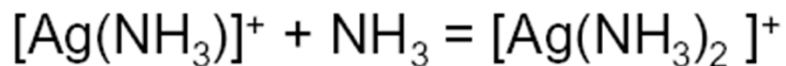
# Stabilita komplexů

Konstanta stability komplexu

= rovnovážná konstanta reakce **tvorby** komplexu



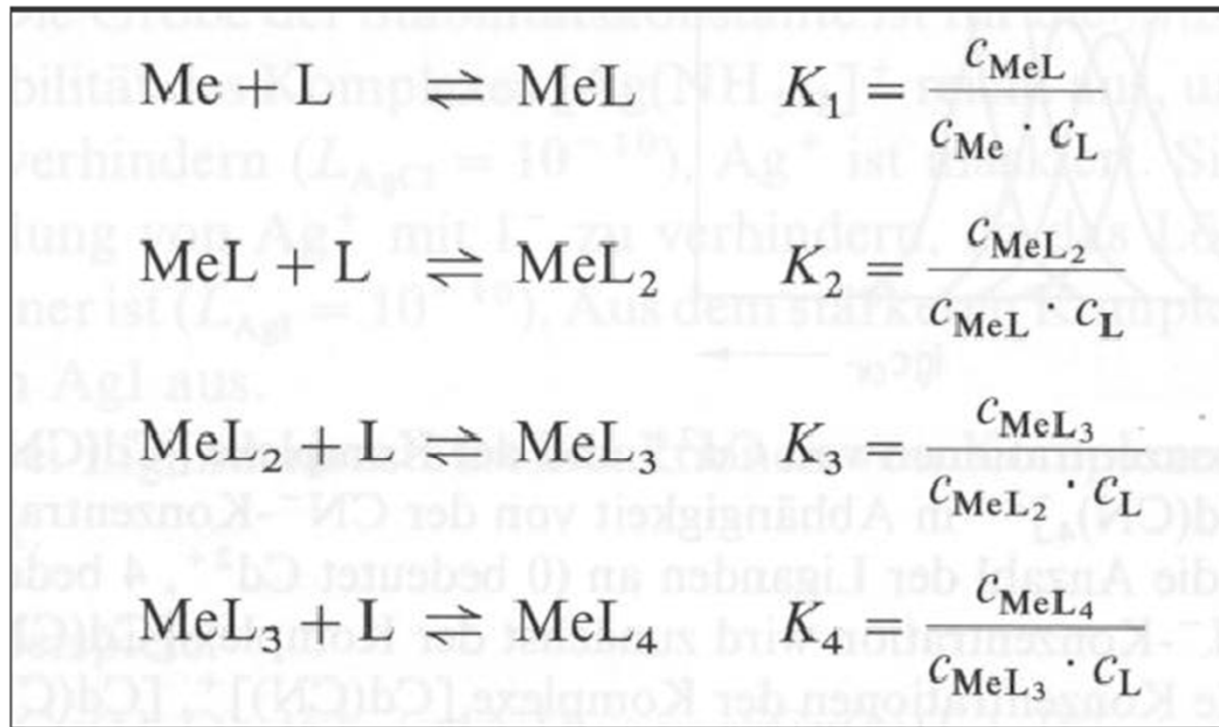
Vysoká hodnota K  
= stabilní komplex



$$K_1 = \frac{[\text{AgNH}_3^+]}{[\text{Ag}^+][\text{NH}_3]}$$
$$K_2 = \frac{[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2^+]}{[\text{AgNH}_3^+][\text{NH}_3]}$$

# Stabilita komplexu

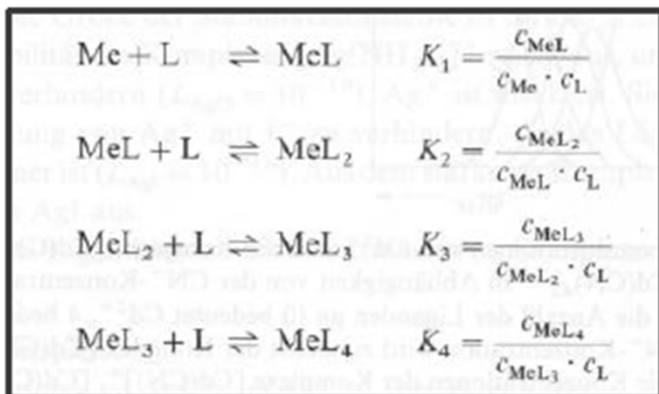
Konstanta stability komplexu  $ML_n$



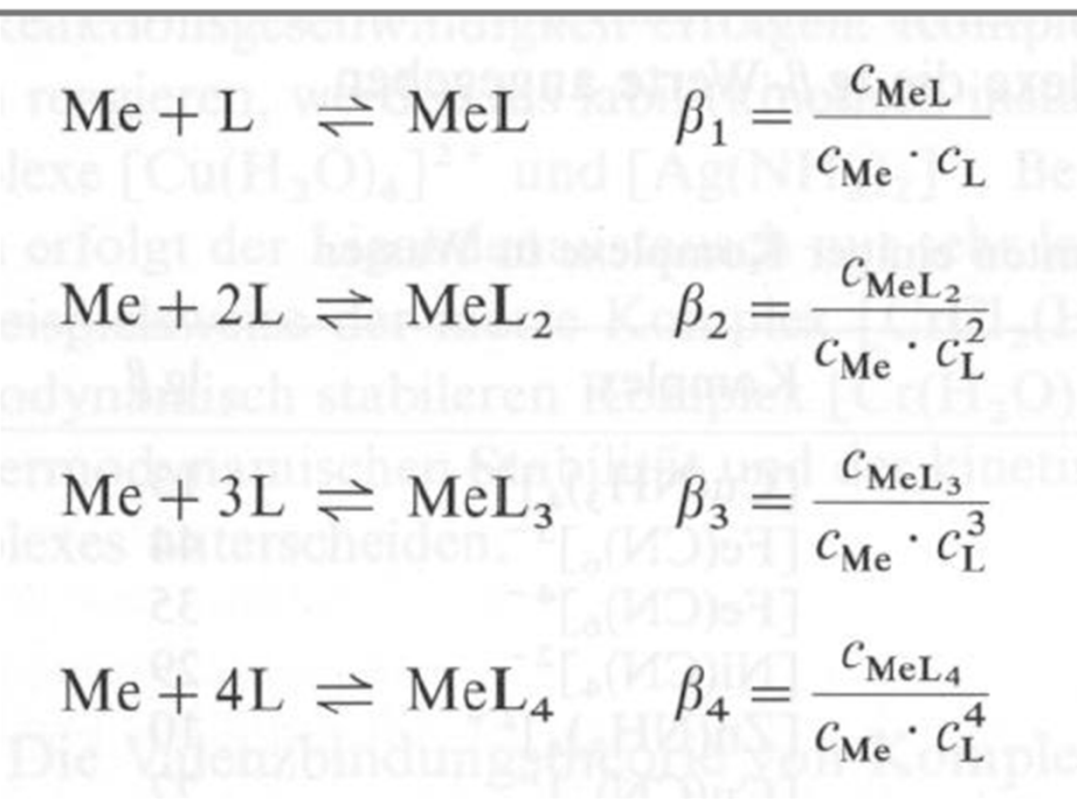
$$K_1 > K_2 > K_3 \dots > K_n$$

# Stabilita komplexů

Celková konstanta stability komplexu



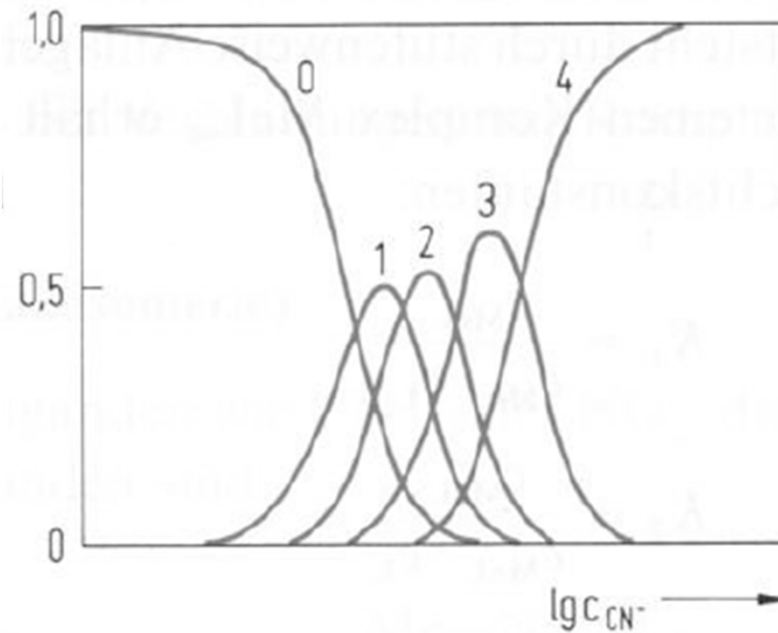
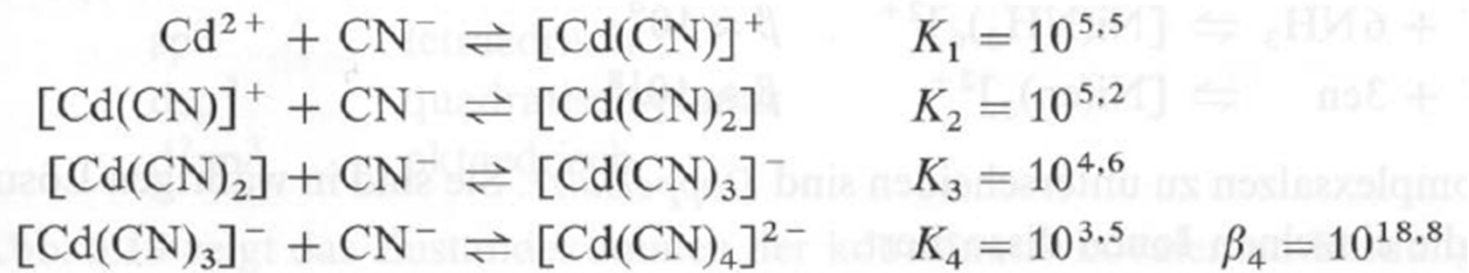
$$\begin{aligned} \beta_n &= K_1 \cdot K_2 \dots K_n \\ \beta_4 &= K_1 \cdot K_2 \cdot K_3 \cdot K_4 \end{aligned}$$



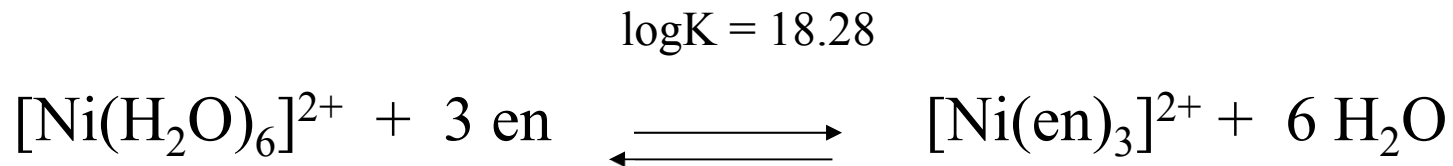
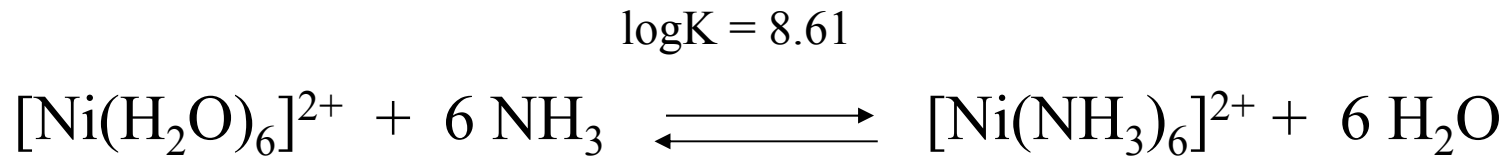
## Stabilita komplexů

Komplex	lg $\beta$	Komplex	lg $\beta$
$[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]^+$	7	$[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$	13
$[\text{Ag}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2]^{3-}$	13	$[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$	44
$[\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]^-$	21	$[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}$	35
$[\text{Au}(\text{CN})_2]^-$	37	$[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$	29
$[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{2+}$	5	$[\text{Zn}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$	10
$[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+}$	35	$[\text{Cu}(\text{CN})_4]^-$	27

## Stabilita komplexů



## Chelátový efekt



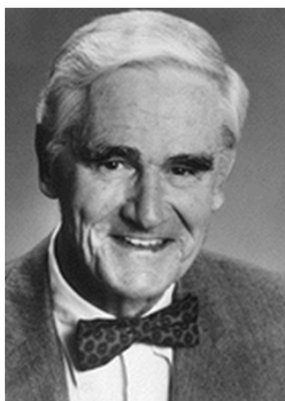
$$\Delta G = -RT \ln K = \Delta H - T\Delta S$$

$\Delta H$  stejná pro obě reakce (Ni-O  $\rightarrow$  Ni-N)

$\Delta S$  vysoká pro chelataci, vzniká více částic

# Cheláty, makrocykly, kryptáty

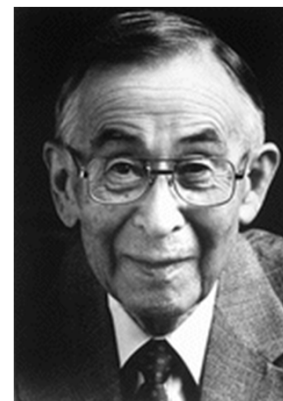
Nobelova cena za chemii 1987



**Donald J. Cram**



**Jean-Marie Lehn**



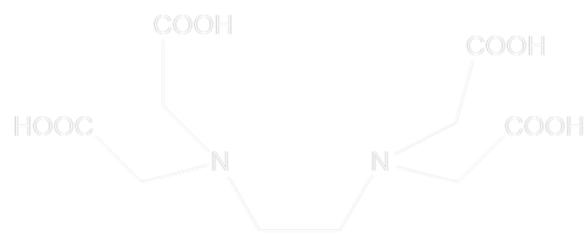
**Charles J. Pedersen**



# Cheláty, makrocykly, kryptáty

EDTA

kyselina ethylendiamintetraoctová



Chelatační terapie Pb otravy

Chelatometrie

Rozpouští  $\text{CaCO}_3$



# Cheláty, makrocykly, kryptáty

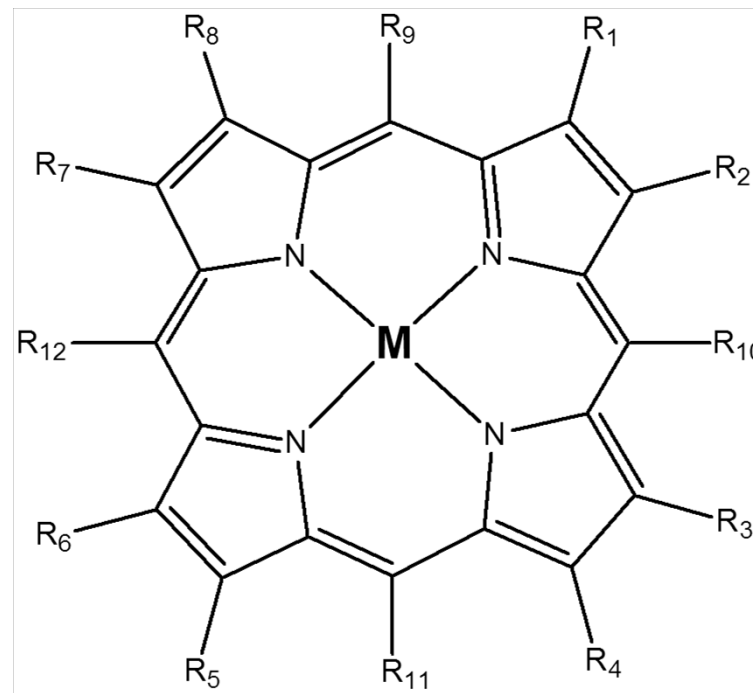
Metaloporfyriny:

M

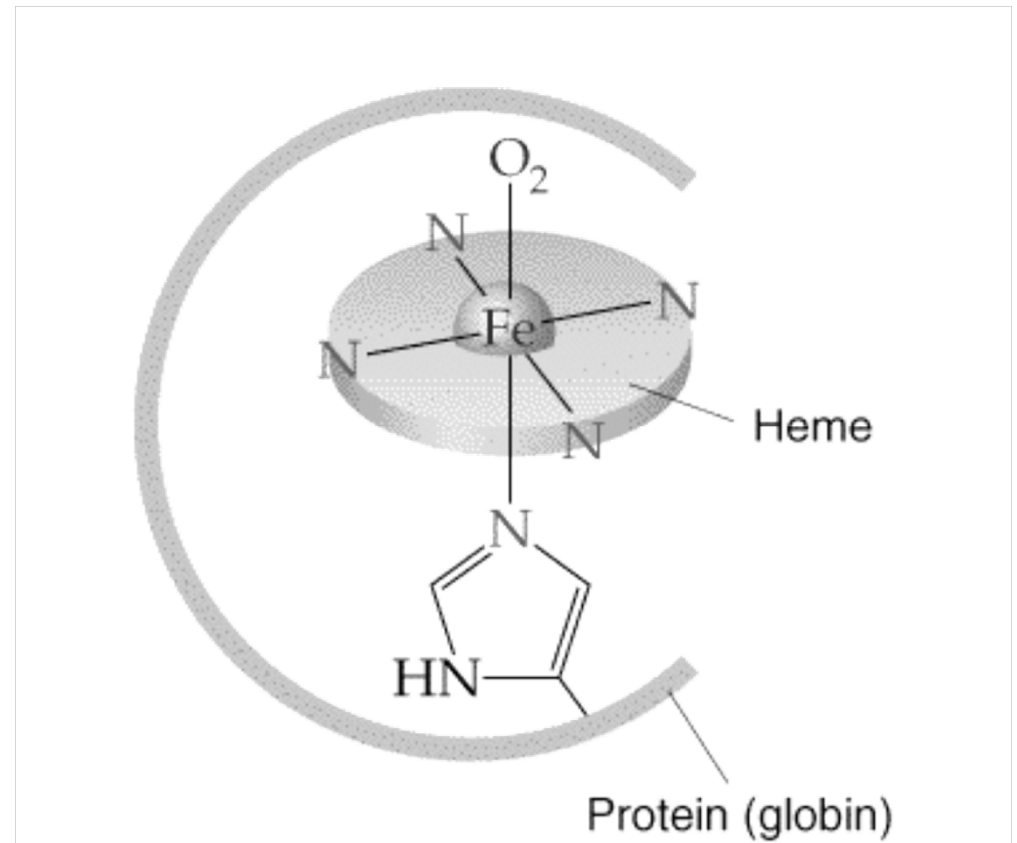
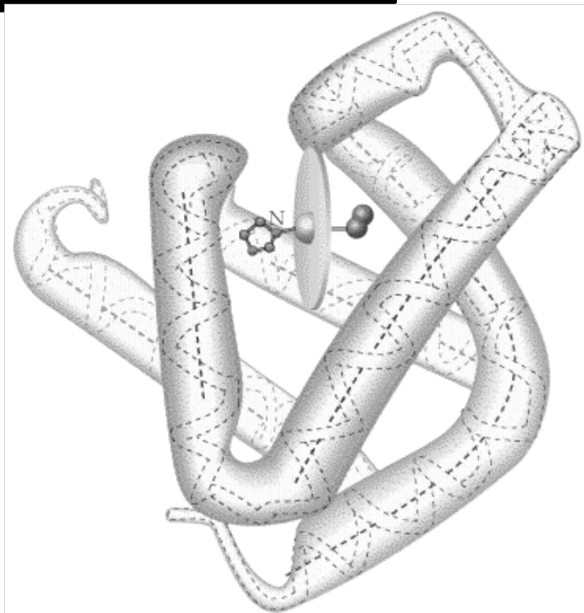
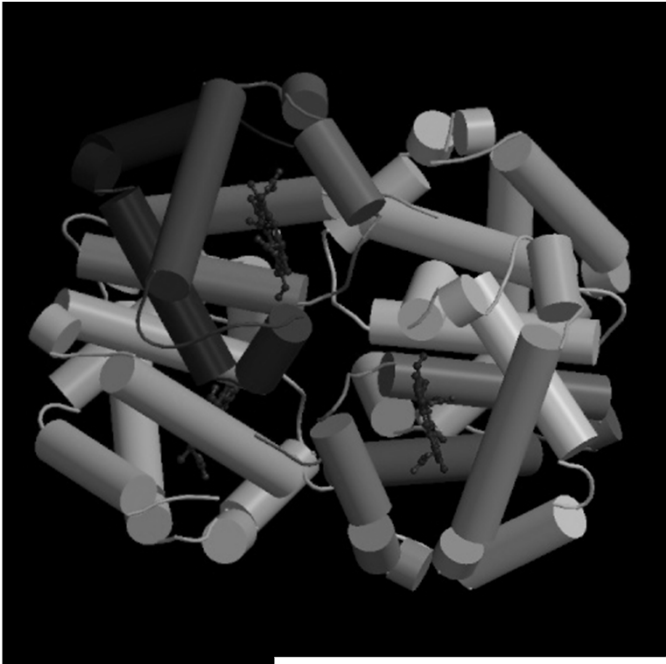
Fe (hem, cytochrom c)

Mg (chlorofyl)

Co (B<sub>12</sub>)



# Hemoglobin



# Tvary komplexních molekul a iontů

Prvky hlavních skupin

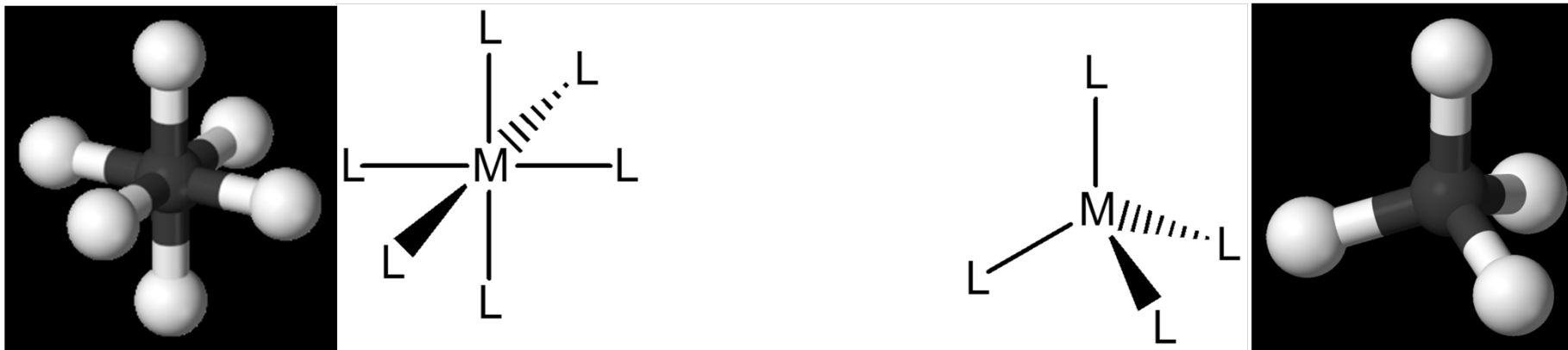
a přechodné prvky s  $d^0$  nebo  $d^{10}$  >>>> **VSEPR**

(kulově symetrické rozložení d-elektronové hustoty)

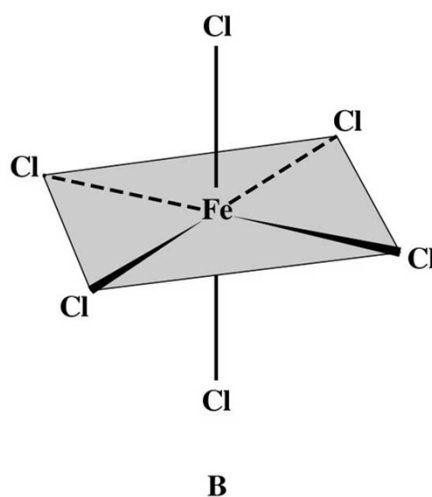
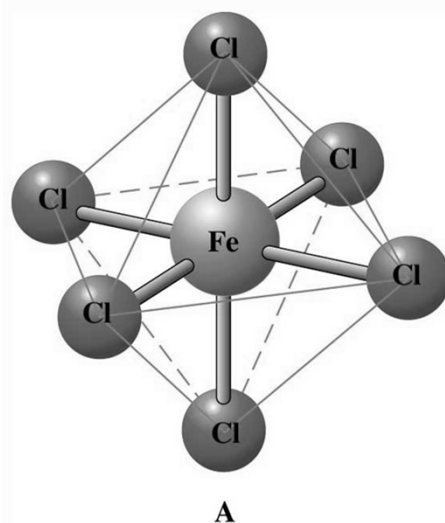
Přechodné prvky s  $d^n$  >>>>>>>>>> **Teorie ligandového pole**

(Nelze VSEPR - nesymetrické rozložení d-elektronové hustoty)

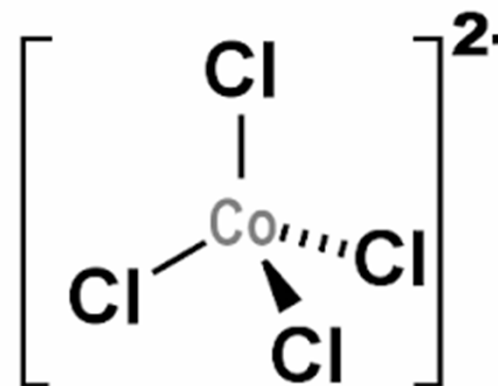
## Nejdůležitější tvary komplexních částic



Oktaedrické komplexy  $O_h$



Tetraedrické komplexy  $T_d$

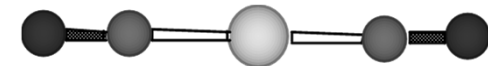
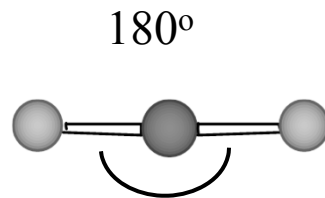


# Nejdůležitější tvary komplexních částic

## Koordinační číslo 2

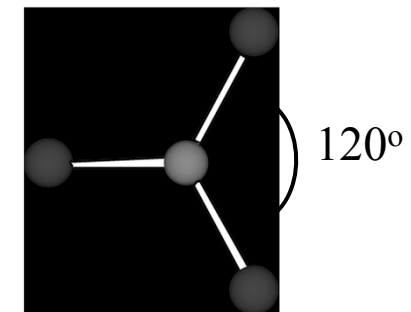
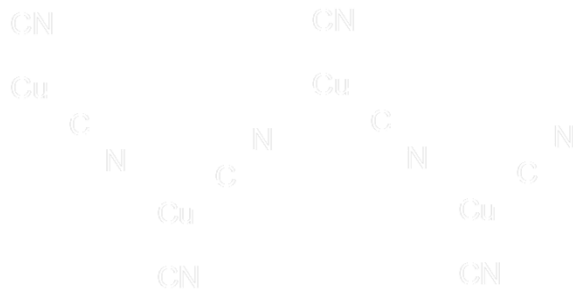
Cu(I), Ag(I), Au(I), Hg(II)

lineární



## Koordinační číslo 3

trigonálně planární



## Nejdůležitější tvary komplexních částic

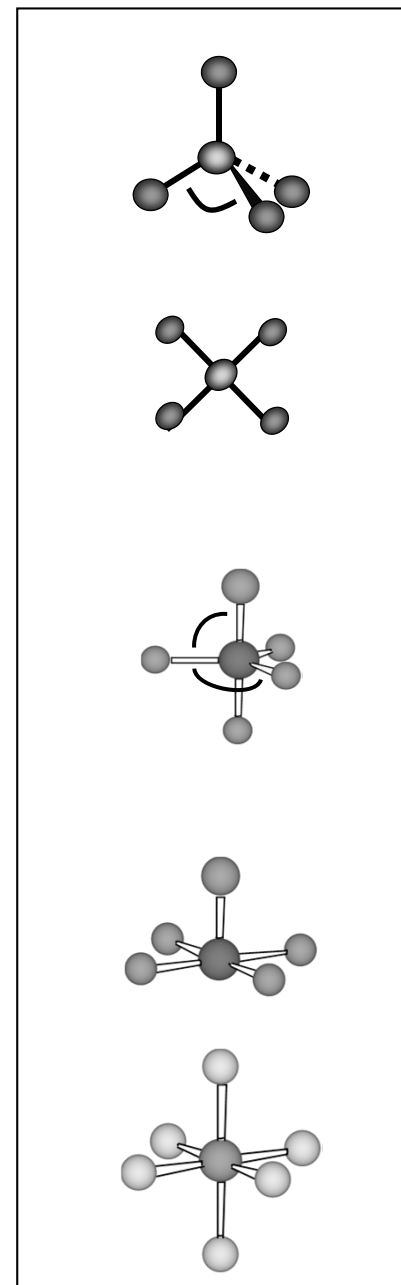
Tetraedrický  $109^{\circ} 28'$  C.N. 4

Čtvercově planární  $90^{\circ}$  C.N. 4

Trigonálně bipyramidální  $120^{\circ} + 90^{\circ}$  C.N. 5

Čtvercově pyramidální  $90^{\circ}$  C.N. 5

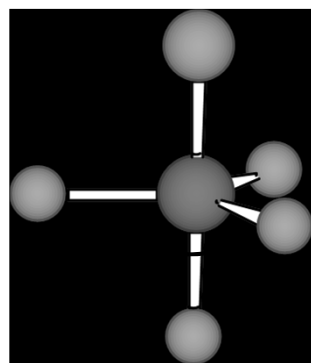
Oktaedrický  $90^{\circ}$  C.N. 6



# Nejdůležitější tvary komplexních částic

Koordinační číslo 5

Trigonálně bipyramidální

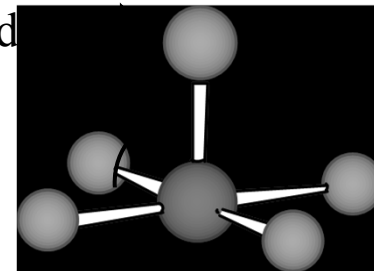


axiální ligandy

ekvatoriální ligandy

Čtvercově pyramidální

apikální ligand



bazální ligandy

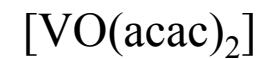
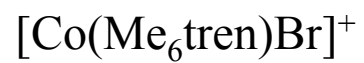
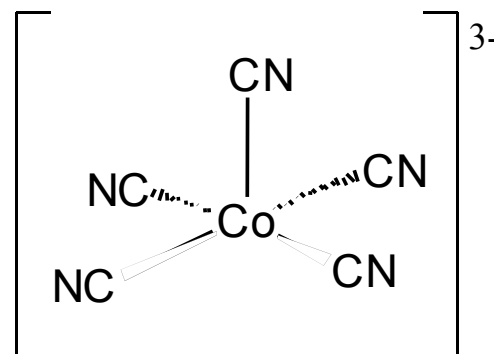
Tyto dvě struktury mají velmi podobnou energii



## Trigonálně bipyramidální



## Čtvercově pyramidální



# **Izomerie komplexních sloučenin**

## **Konstituční (strukturní) izomerie**

Vazebná

Koordinační

Ionizační

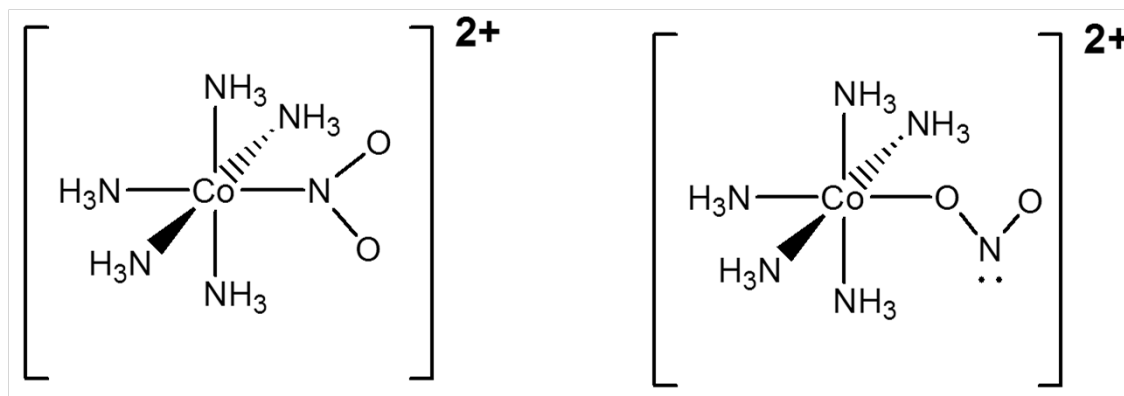
## **Prostorová (stereo) izomerie**

Geometrická

Optická

# Konstituční (strukturní) izomerie

Vazebná:  $\text{SCN}^-$ ,  $\text{NO}_2^-$ ,  $\text{OCN}^-$

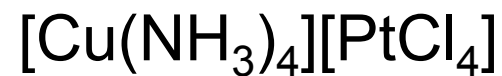
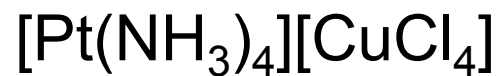


nitro-

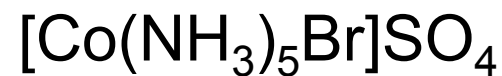
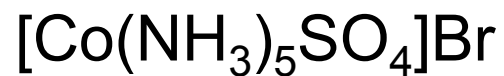
nitrito-

## Konstituční (strukturní) izomerie

Koordinační:

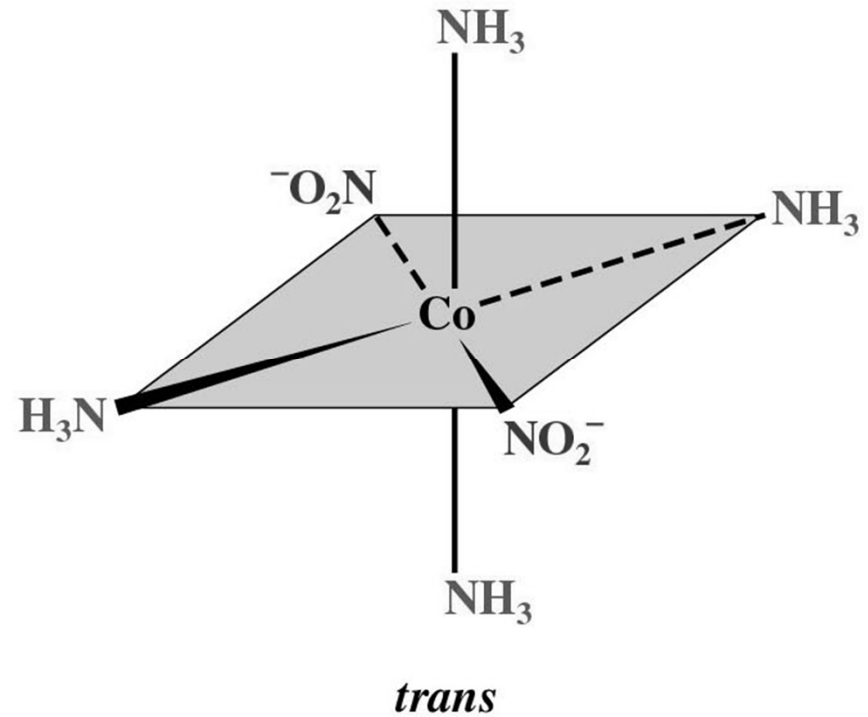
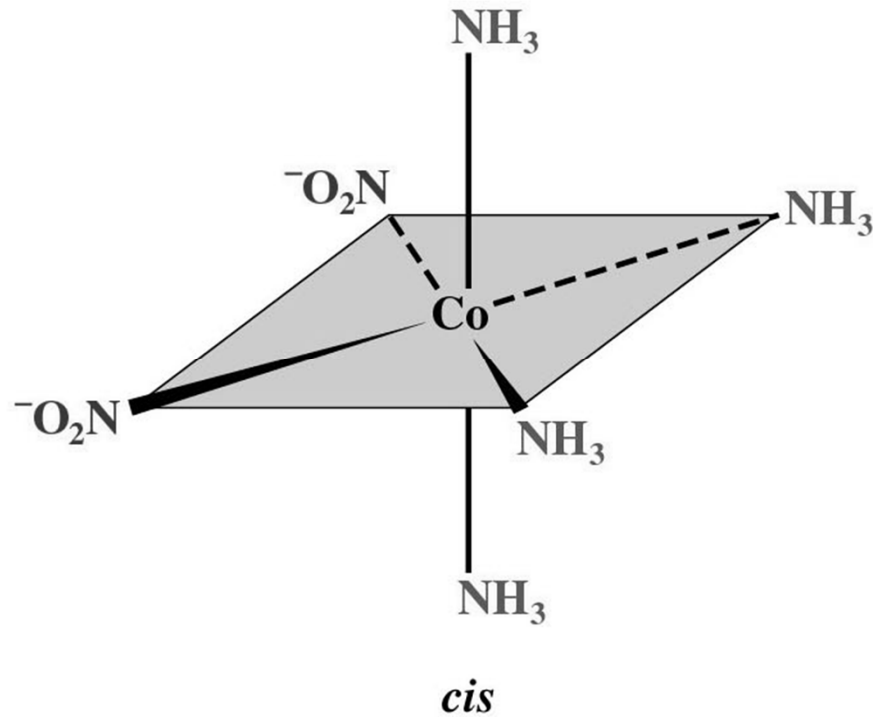


Ionizační:



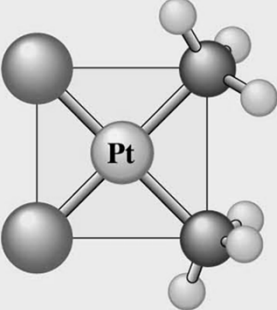
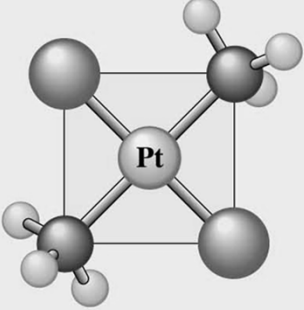


# Prostorová (stereo) izomerie

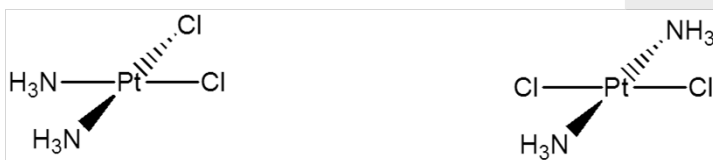
Geometrická: cis-trans, diastereomery



# Prostorová (stereo) izomerie

Geometrická:  
cis-trans,  
diastereomery

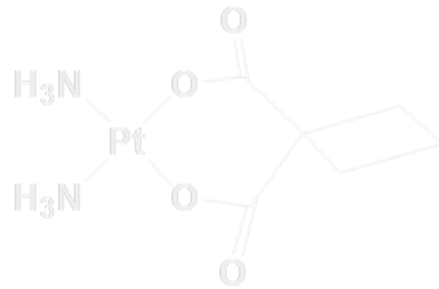
	<i>cis</i>	<i>trans</i>
<b>Ball-and-stick model</b>		
<b>Structural formula</b>	$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Cl} & & \text{NH}_3 \\ & \diagdown & / \\ & \text{Pt} & \\ & / & \diagdown \\ \text{Cl} & & \text{NH}_3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Cl} & & \text{NH}_3 \\ & \diagdown & / \\ & \text{Pt} & \\ & / & \diagdown \\ \text{H}_3\text{N} & & \text{Cl} \end{array}$
		
<b>Color</b>	Orange-yellow	Pale yellow
<b>Solubility</b>	0.252 g/100 g H <sub>2</sub> O	0.037 g/100 g H <sub>2</sub> O



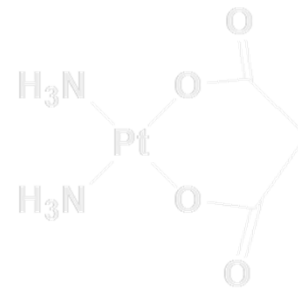
# Protinádorové léky



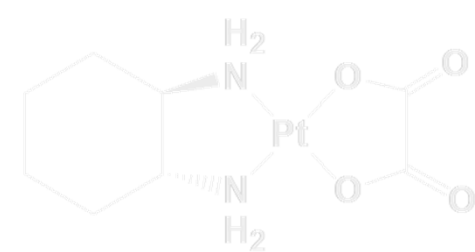
Cisplatin



Carboplatin

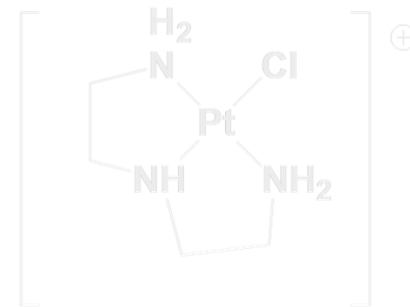
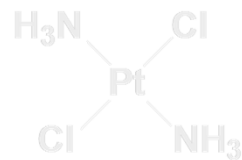


Nedaplatin



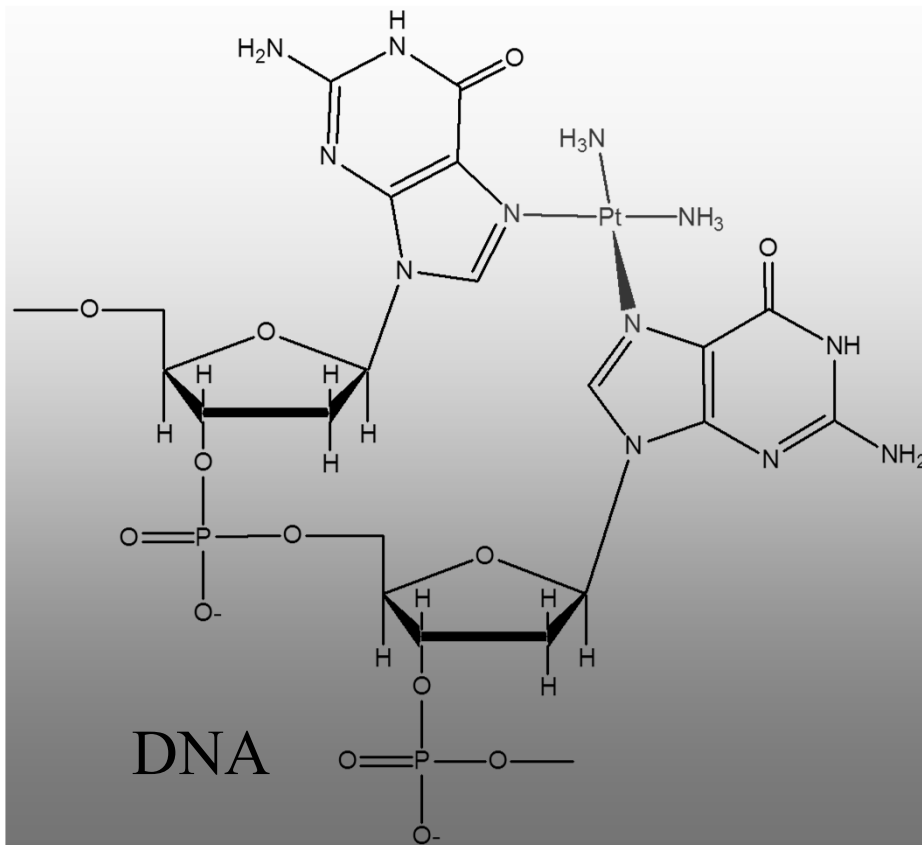
Oxaliplatin

## Neaktivní látky



# Prostorová (stereo) izomerie

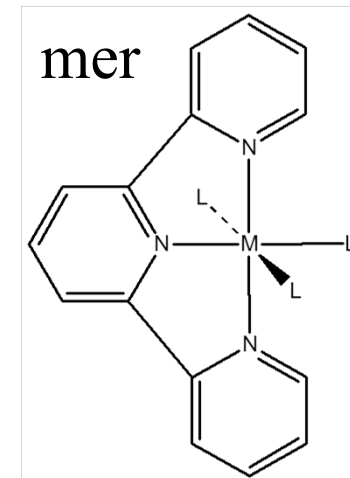
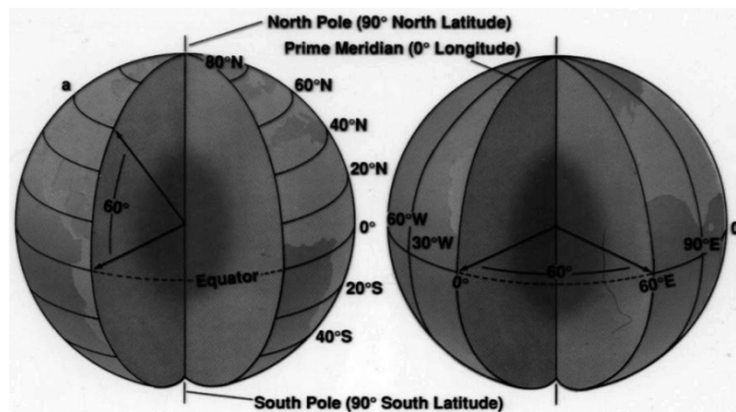
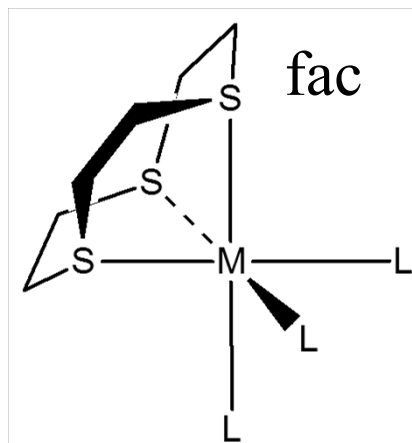
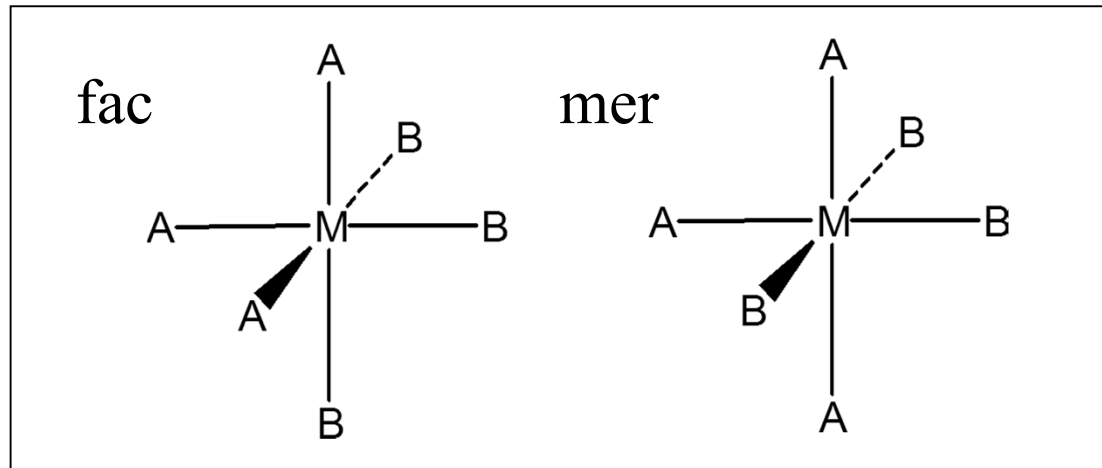
Cisplatina = kancerostatikum





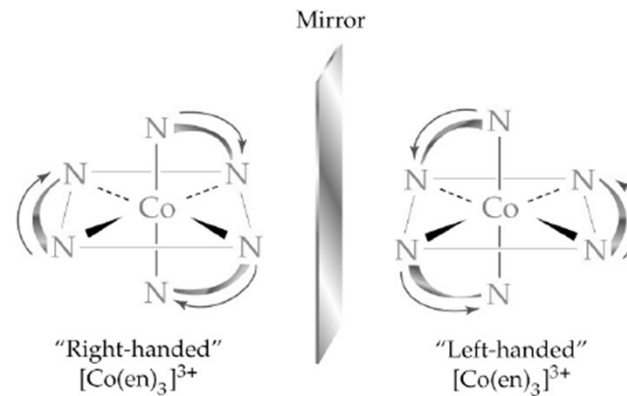
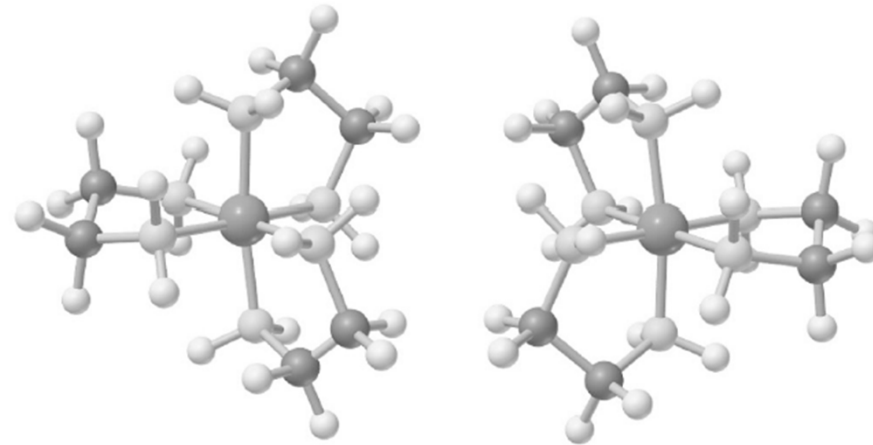
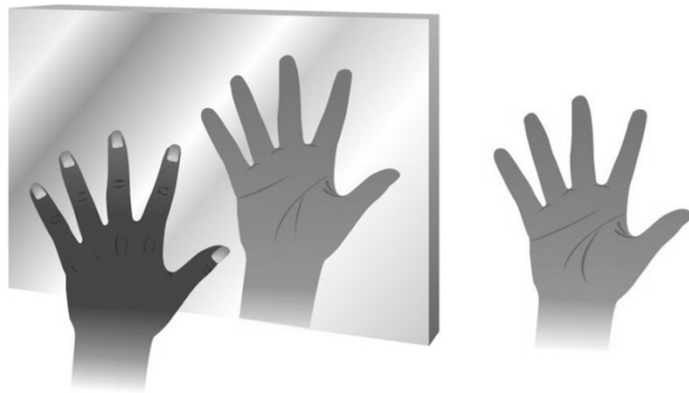
# Prostorová (stereo) izomerie

Geometrická: mer-fac, diastereomery



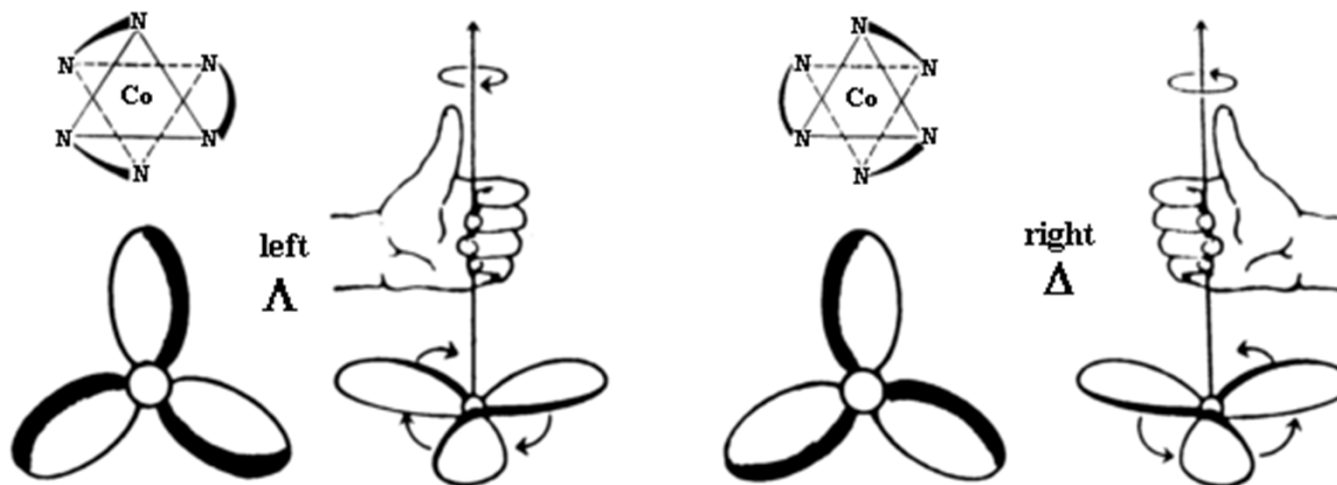
# Prostorová (stereo) izomerie

Optická izomerie - chiralita - enantiomery



# Prostorová (stereo) izomerie

Optická: enantiomery

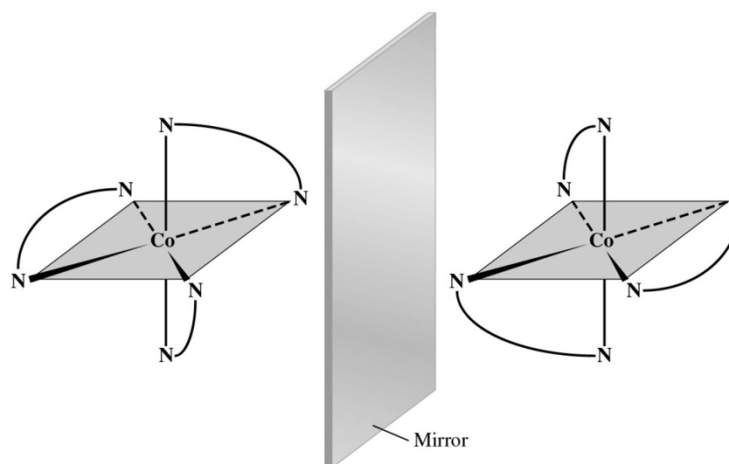


Chiralita

Molekula nemá  $S_n$

$S_1$  = rovina symetrie

$S_2$  = střed symetrie



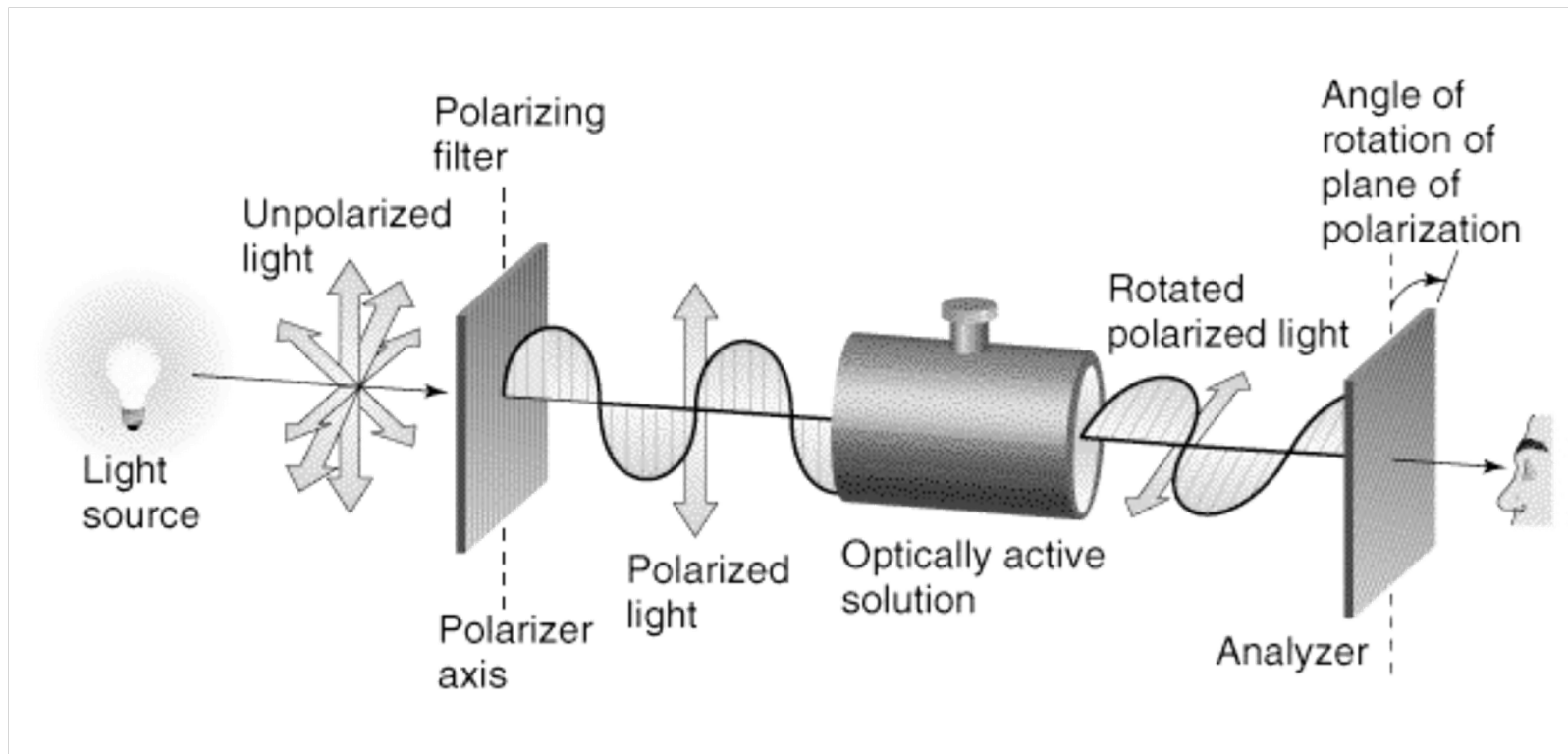
# Optická rotace

Nepolarizované světlo – šíření vln s vektory el. pole v mnoha směrech

Polarizované světlo – filtrem vybrán jen jeden směr

Opticky aktivní látka stáčí rovinu polarizovaného světla o určitý úhel

Měření úhlu stočení analyzátozem – druhý filtr



## Popis vazby v komplexech

1) VB

2) Teorie krystalového pole (CFT = Crystal Field Theory)

1929, Hans Bethe Čistě elektrostatické interakce mezi ligandy a kovem

3) Teorie ligandového pole (LFT = Ligand Field Theory)

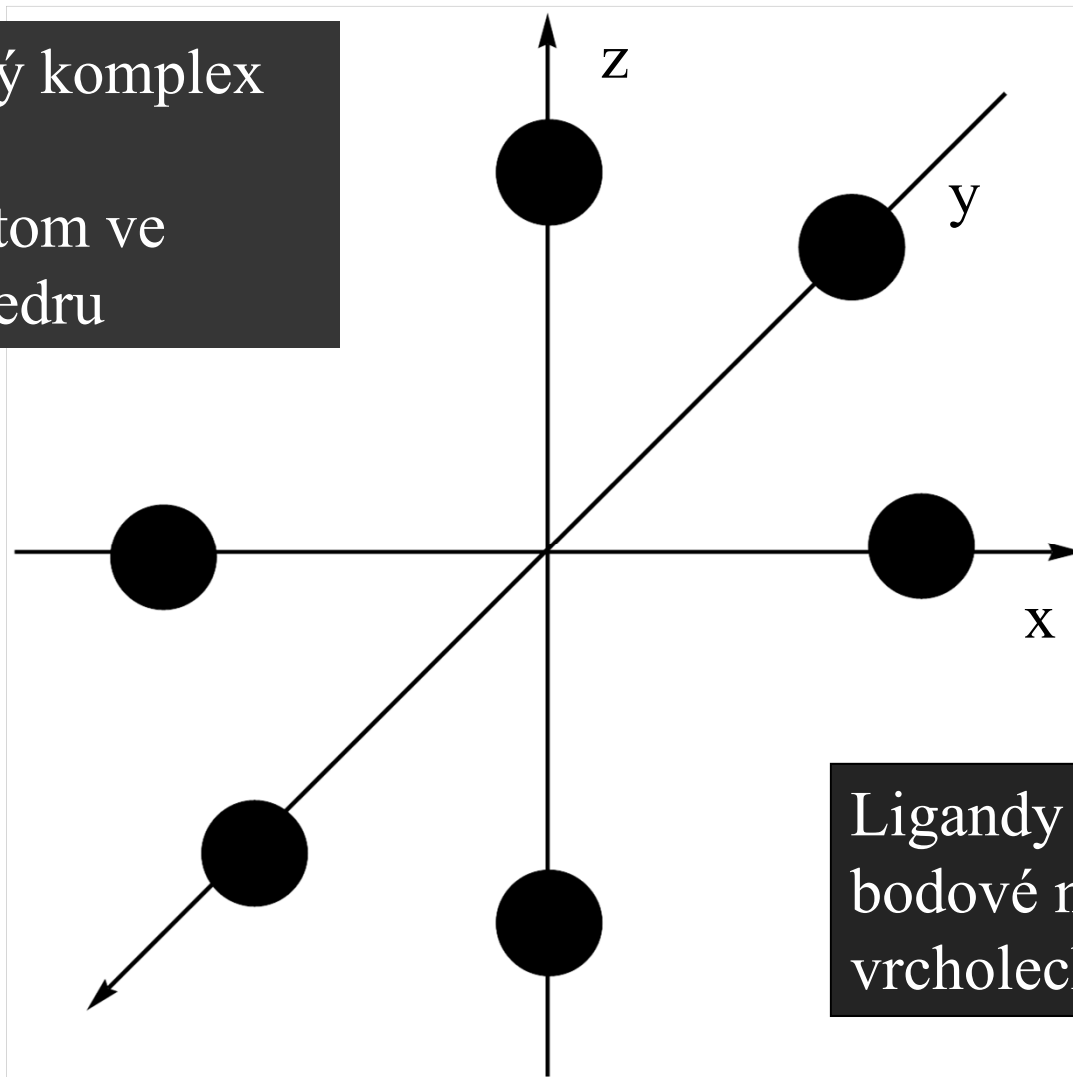
1935, modifikace J. H. Van Vleck Podíl kovalence

4) MO

# Teorie ligandového pole

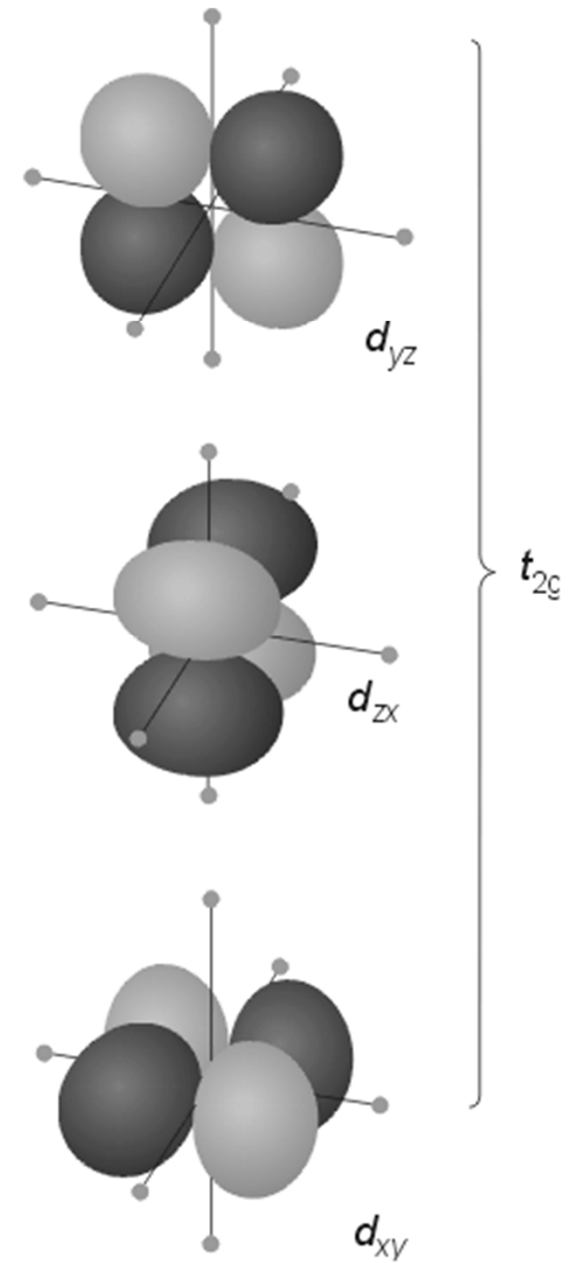
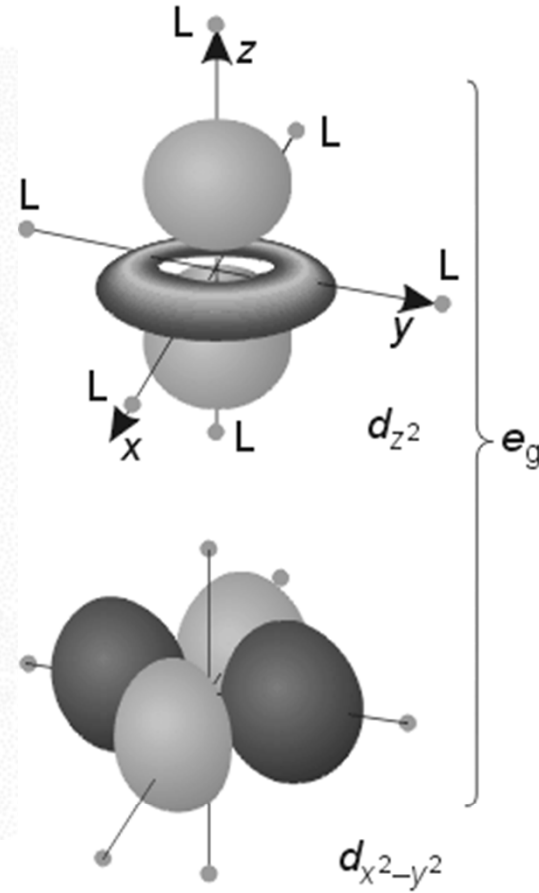
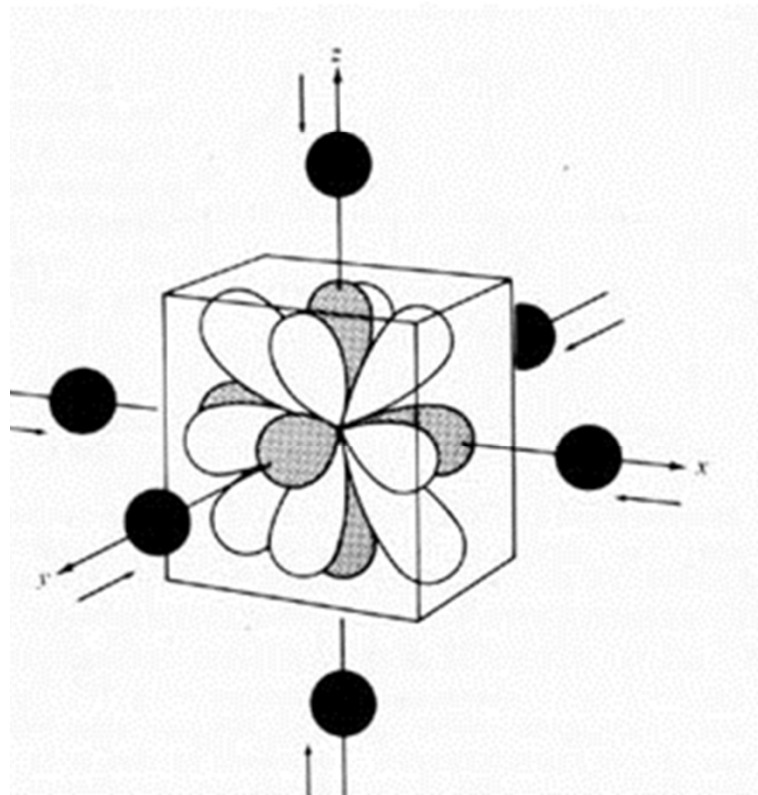
Oktaedrický komplex

Centrální atom ve  
středu oktaedru

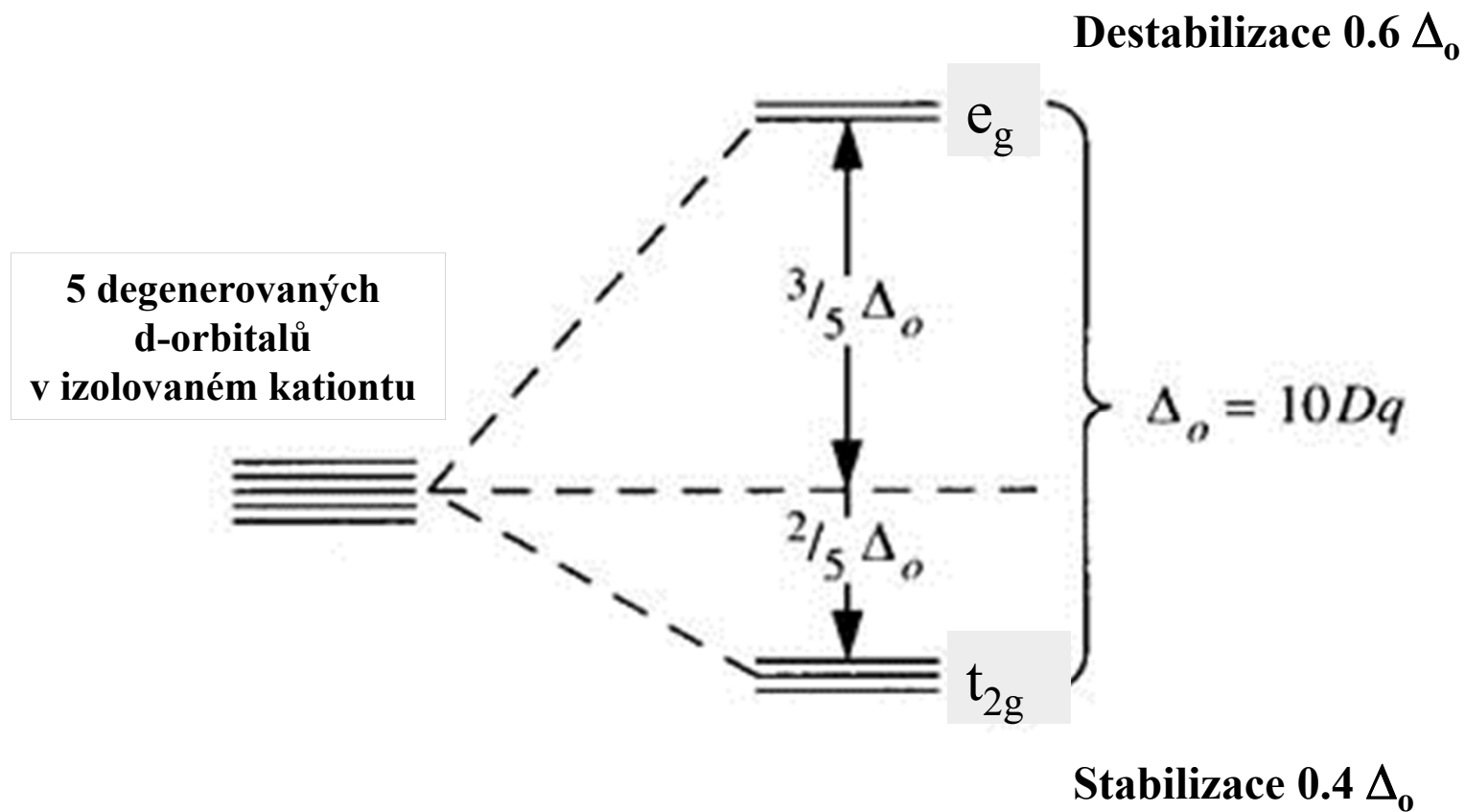


Ligandy jako záporné  
bodové náboje ve  
vrcholech oktaedru

# d-orbitals v oktaedrickém poli ligandů



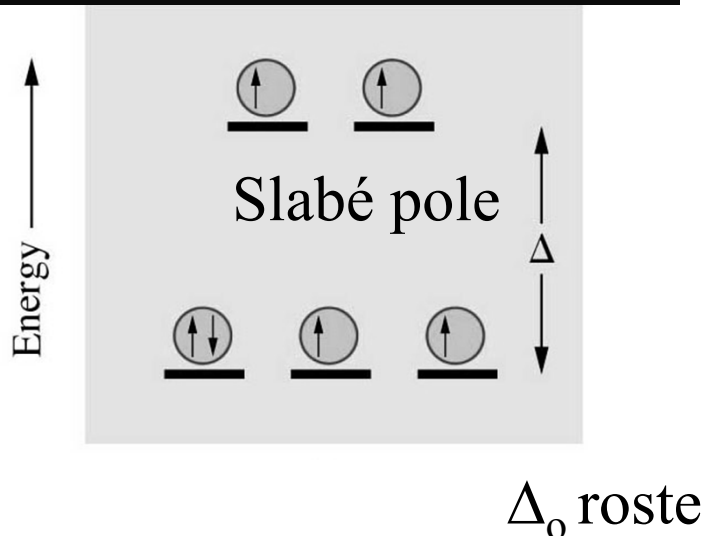
# Rozštěpení d-hladin v $O_h$ poli



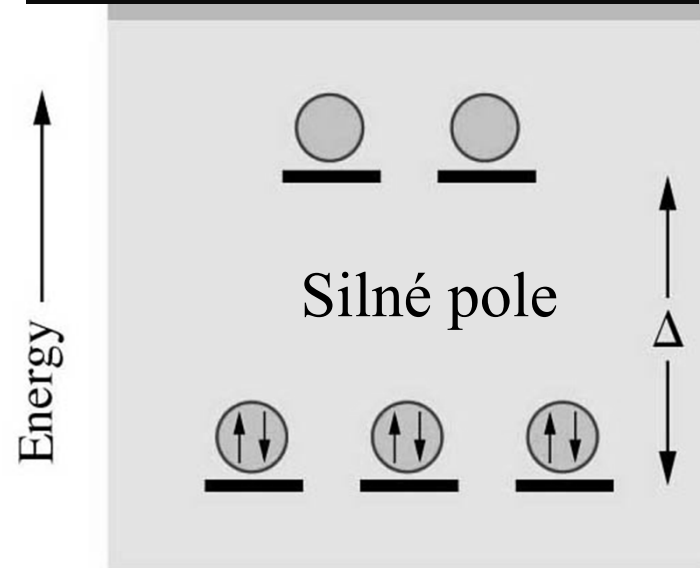


# Stabilizační energie ligandového pole, CFSE

## Vysokospinové komplexy



## Nížkospinové komplexy



**Slabé pole**

$\Delta_0 < P$  (párovací energie)

Vysokospinové komplexy

**Silné pole**

$\Delta_0 > P$  (párovací energie)

Nížkospinové komplexy <sup>57</sup>

# Stabilizační energie ligandového pole

(CFSE = Crystal Field Stabilization Energy )

Slabé pole

Silné pole

		e	CFSE		e	CFSE
$d^1$	$t_{2g}^1$	1	$0.4 \Delta_0$	$t_{2g}^1$	1	$0.4 \Delta_0$
$d^2$	$t_{2g}^2$	2	$0.8 \Delta_0$	$t_{2g}^2$	2	$0.8 \Delta_0$
$d^3$	$t_{2g}^3$	3	$1.2 \Delta_0$	$t_{2g}^3$	3	$1.2 \Delta_0$
$d^4$	$t_{2g}^3 e_g^1$	4	$0.6 \Delta_0$	$t_{2g}^4$	2	$1.6 \Delta_0$
$d^5$	$t_{2g}^3 e_g^2$	5	$0.0 \Delta_0$	$t_{2g}^5$	1	$2.0 \Delta_0$
$d^6$	$t_{2g}^4 e_g^2$	4	$0.4 \Delta_0$	$t_{2g}^6$	0	$2.4 \Delta_0$
$d^7$	$t_{2g}^5 e_g^2$	3	$0.8 \Delta_0$	$t_{2g}^6 e_g^1$	1	$1.8 \Delta_0$
$d^8$	$t_{2g}^6 e_g^2$	2	$1.2 \Delta_0$	$t_{2g}^6 e_g^2$	2	$1.2 \Delta_0$

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

e = počet nepárových elektronů

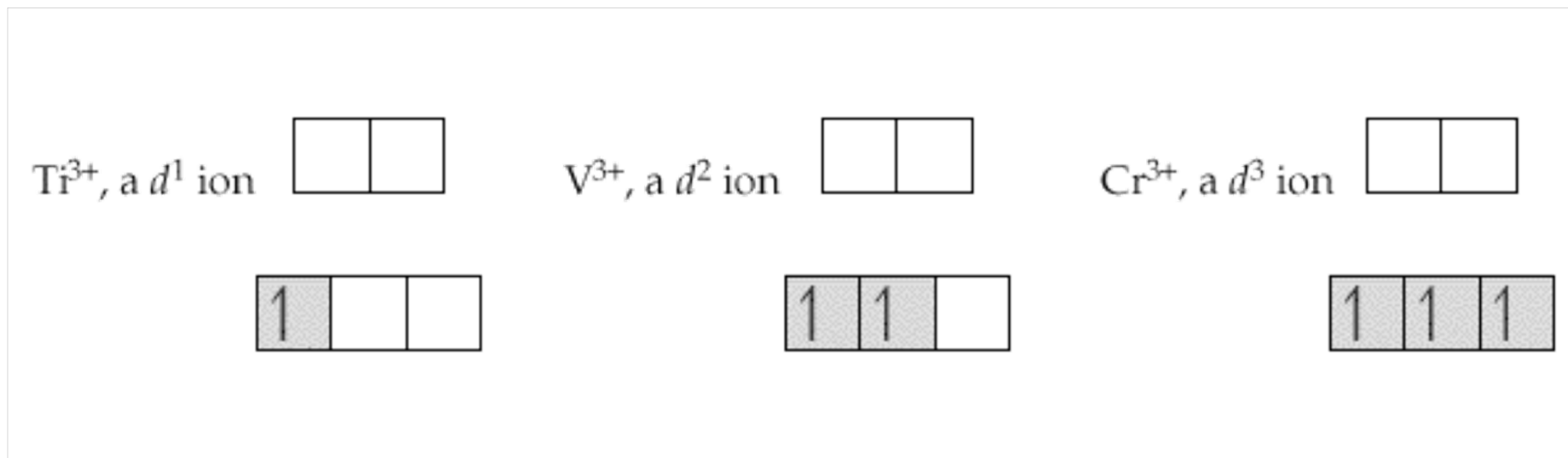
## Rozštěpení d-hladin v $O_h$ poli

Obsazení energetických hladin elektrony:

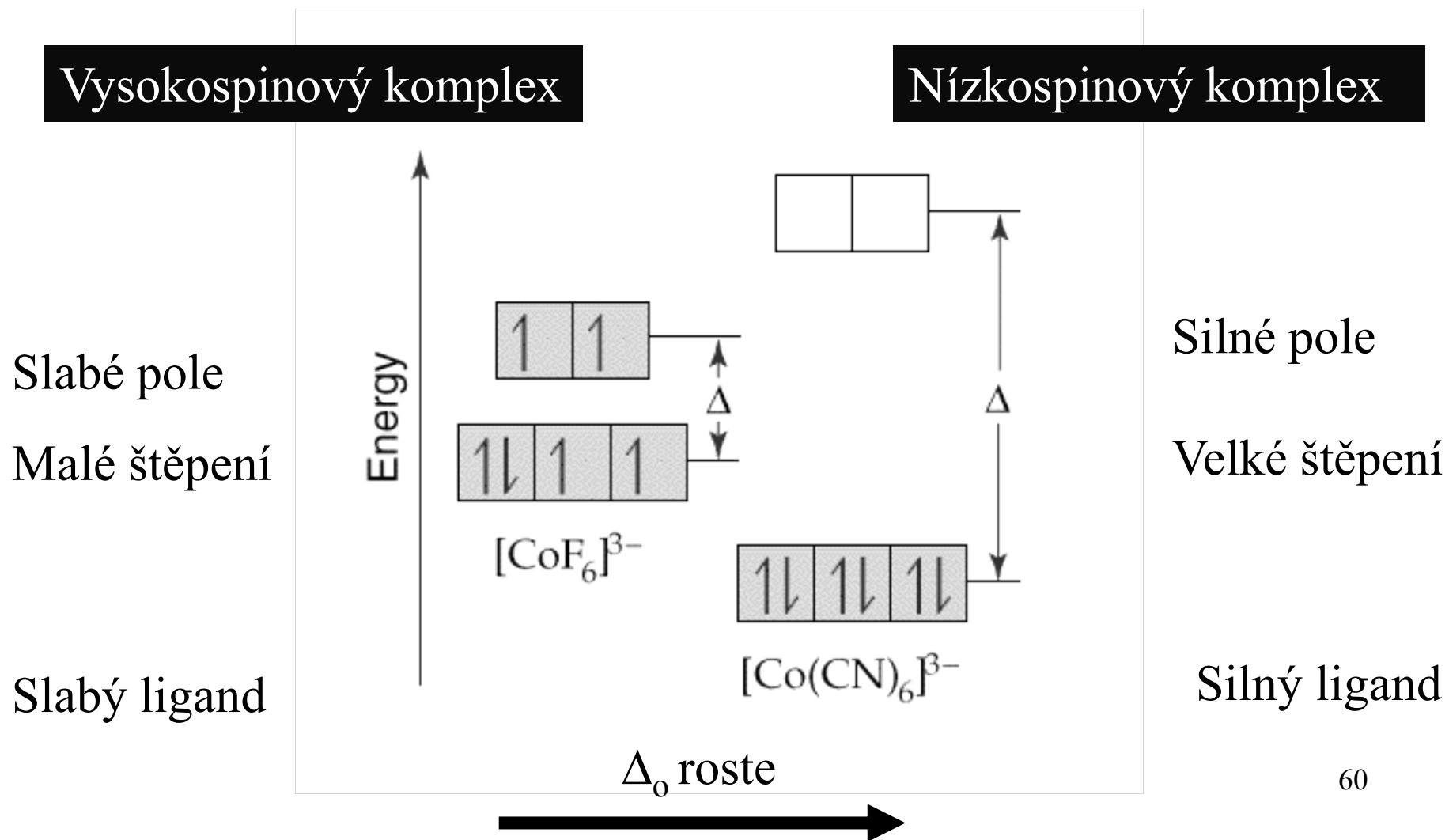
**Výstavbový princip**

**Hundovo pravidlo**

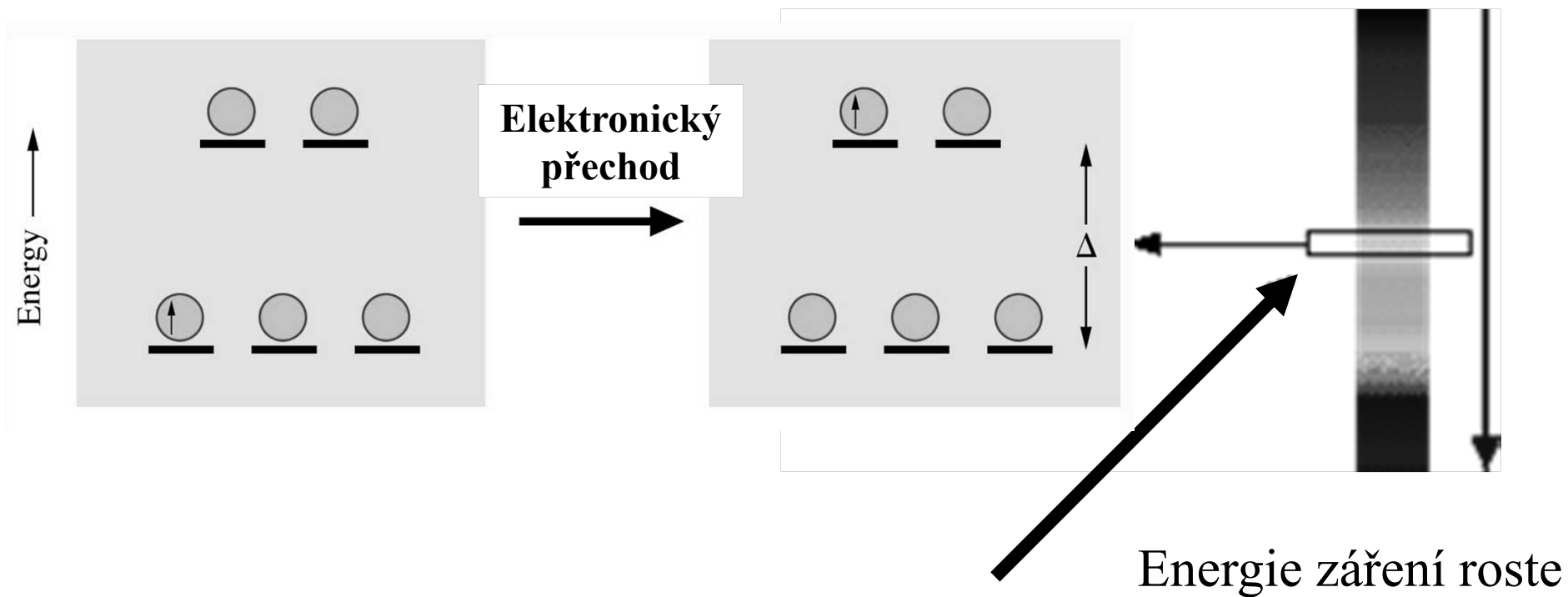
**Pauliho princip**



# Rozštěpení d-hladin v $O_h$ poli

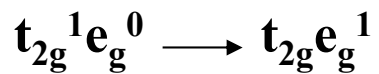
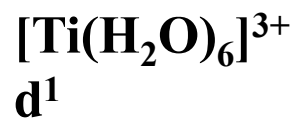
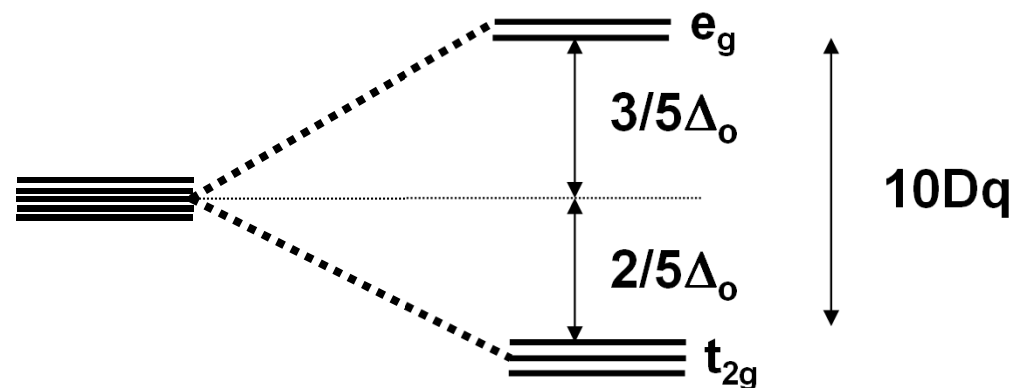


# Elektronické přechody



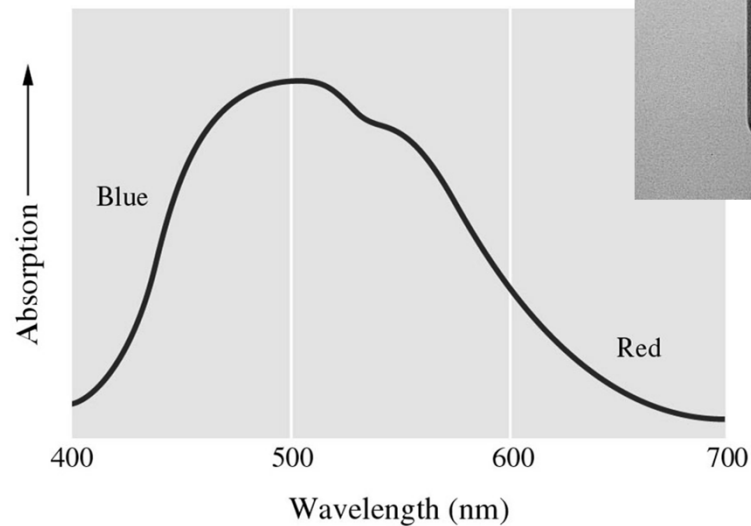
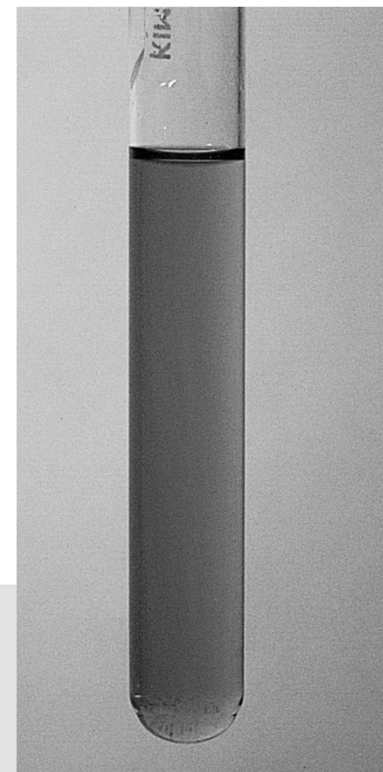
Tato energie je právě dostatečná pro excitaci elektronu

# Rozštěpení d-hladin v $O_h$ poli

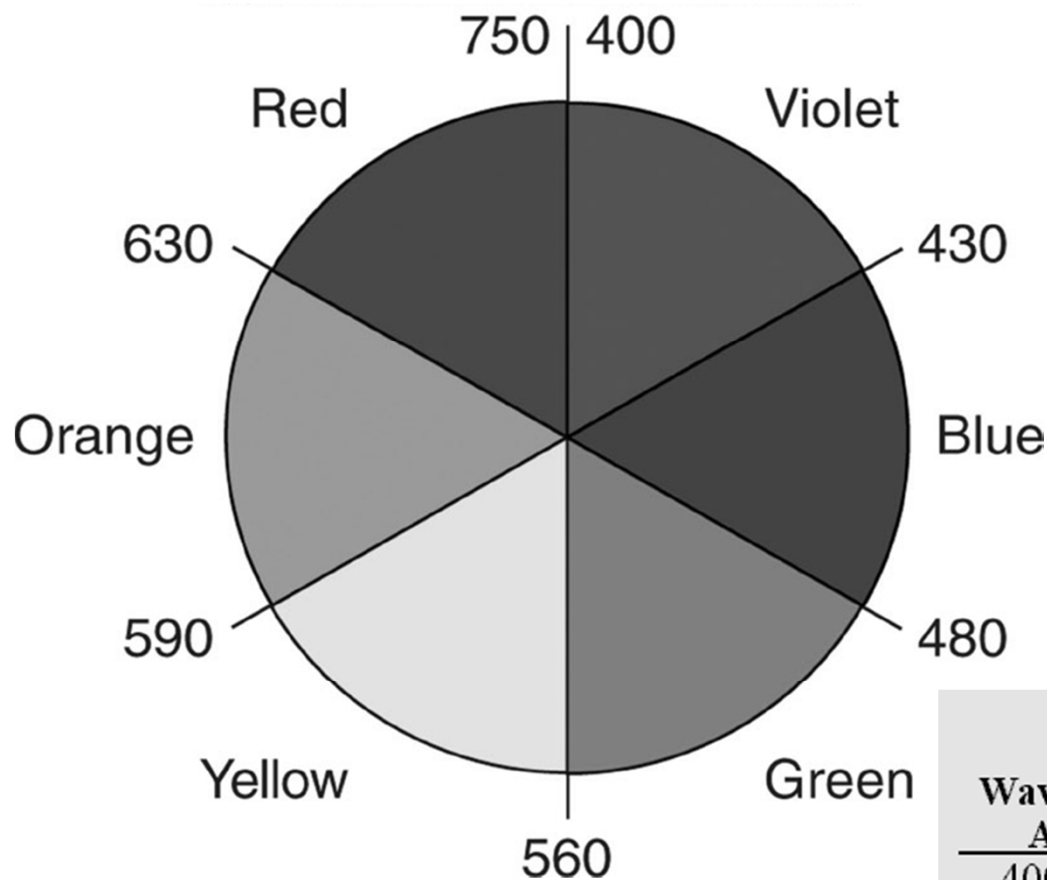


růžový

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



**UV-vis absorpční spektrum**



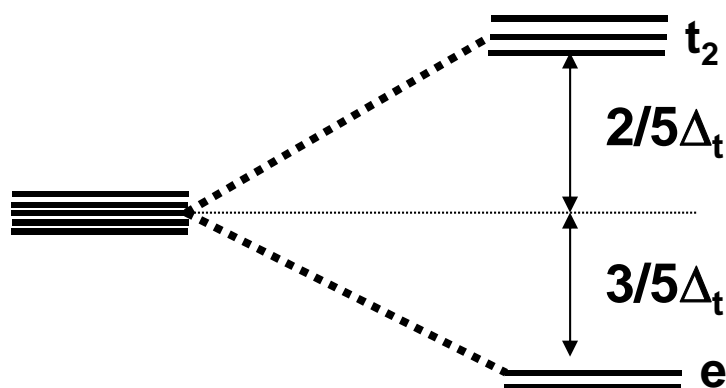
Absorbované světlo

Prošlé světlo

Wavelength (Color) Absorbed	Color Observed
400 nm ( <b>violet</b> )	<b>yellow-green</b>
450 nm ( <b>blue</b> )	<b>orange</b>
490 nm ( <b>blue-green</b> )	<b>red</b>
530 nm ( <b>green</b> )	<b>purple</b>
570 nm ( <b>yellow-green</b> )	<b>violet</b>
580 nm ( <b>yellow</b> )	<b>dark blue</b>
600 nm ( <b>orange</b> )	<b>blue</b>
650 nm ( <b>red</b> )	<b>blue-green</b>
720 nm ( <b>purple</b> )	<b>green</b>

E

## Rozštěpení d-hladin v $T_d$ poli

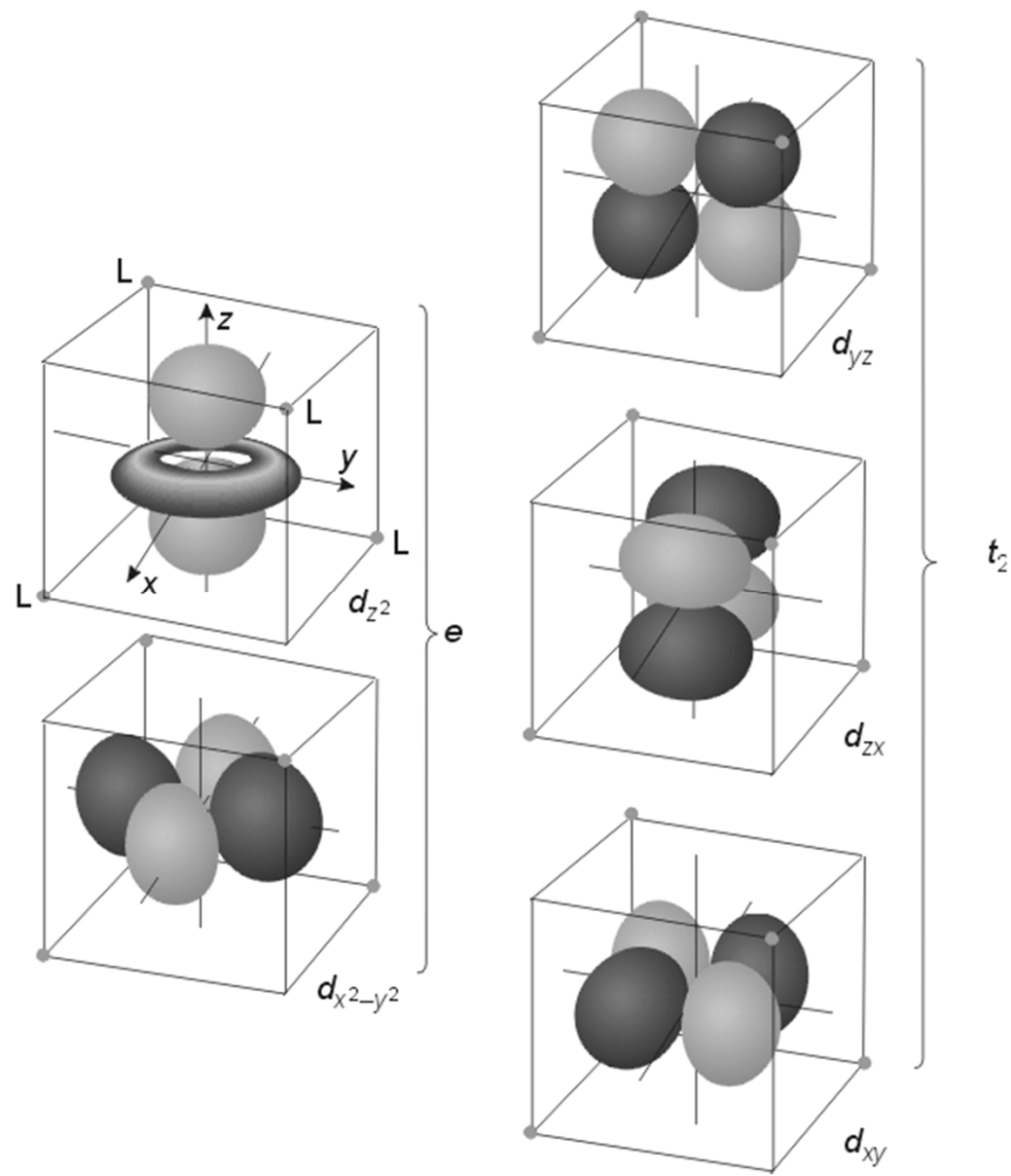
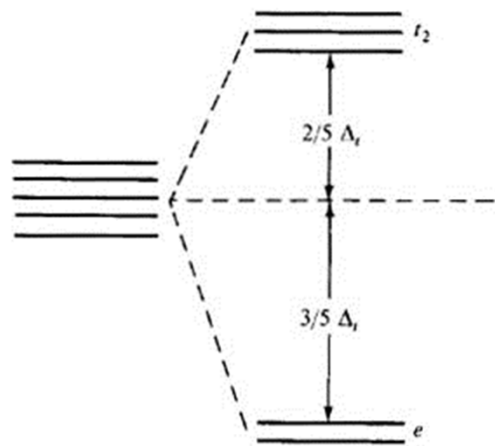
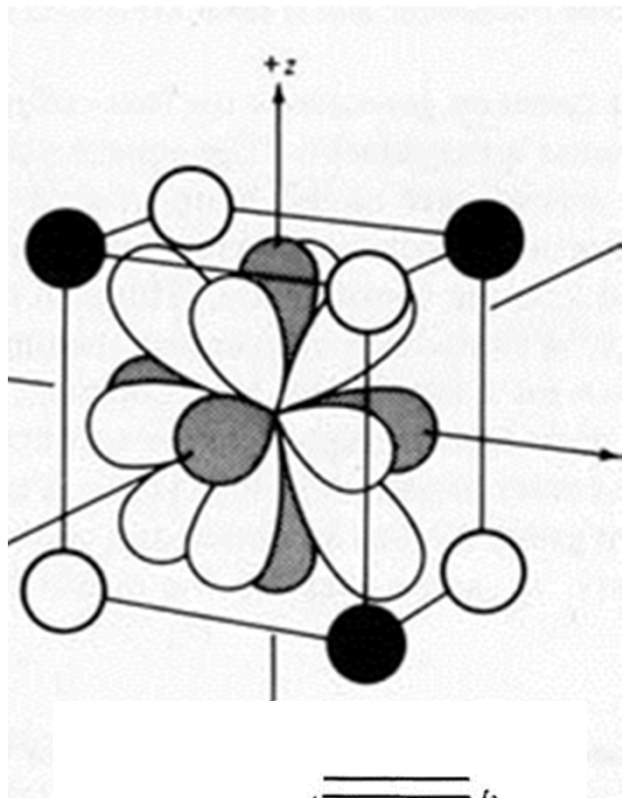


$$\Delta_t = 4/9 \Delta_o$$

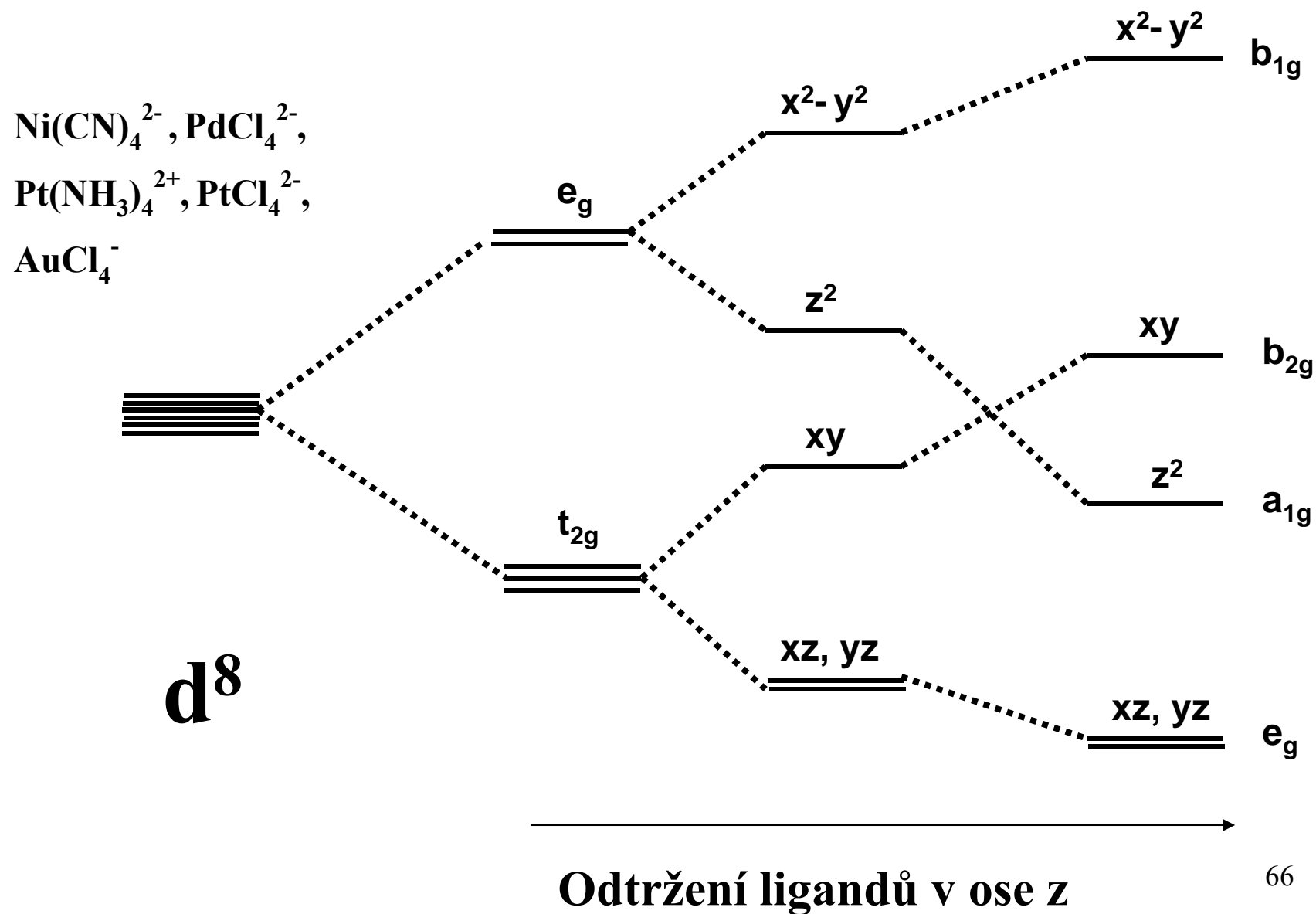
$T_d$  komplexy jsou vždy vysokospinové  
žádný d-orbital nemíří přímo k ligandům (jako u  $O_h$ )  
slabší interakce



# d-orbitals v tetraedrickém poli ligandů



# Rozštěpení d-hladin v čtvercovém poli ( $d^8$ )



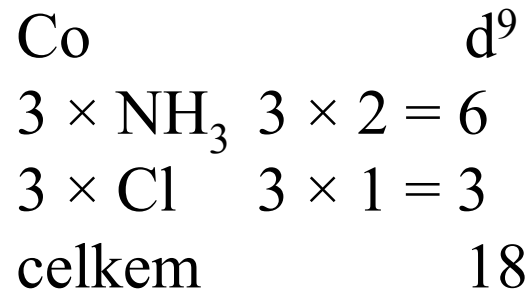
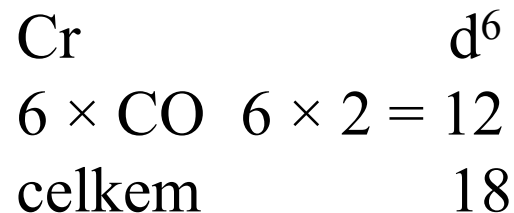
## 18-ti elektronové pravidlo

Počet d-elektronů neutrálního kovu

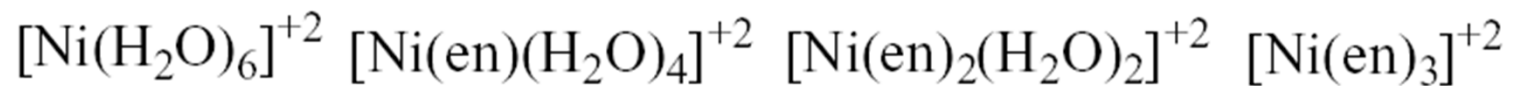
+ 2 e neutrální ligandy

+ 1 e aniontové ligandy

součet 18 pro stabilní komplexy



## Vliv ligandů na vlastnosti komplexů



green

green/blue

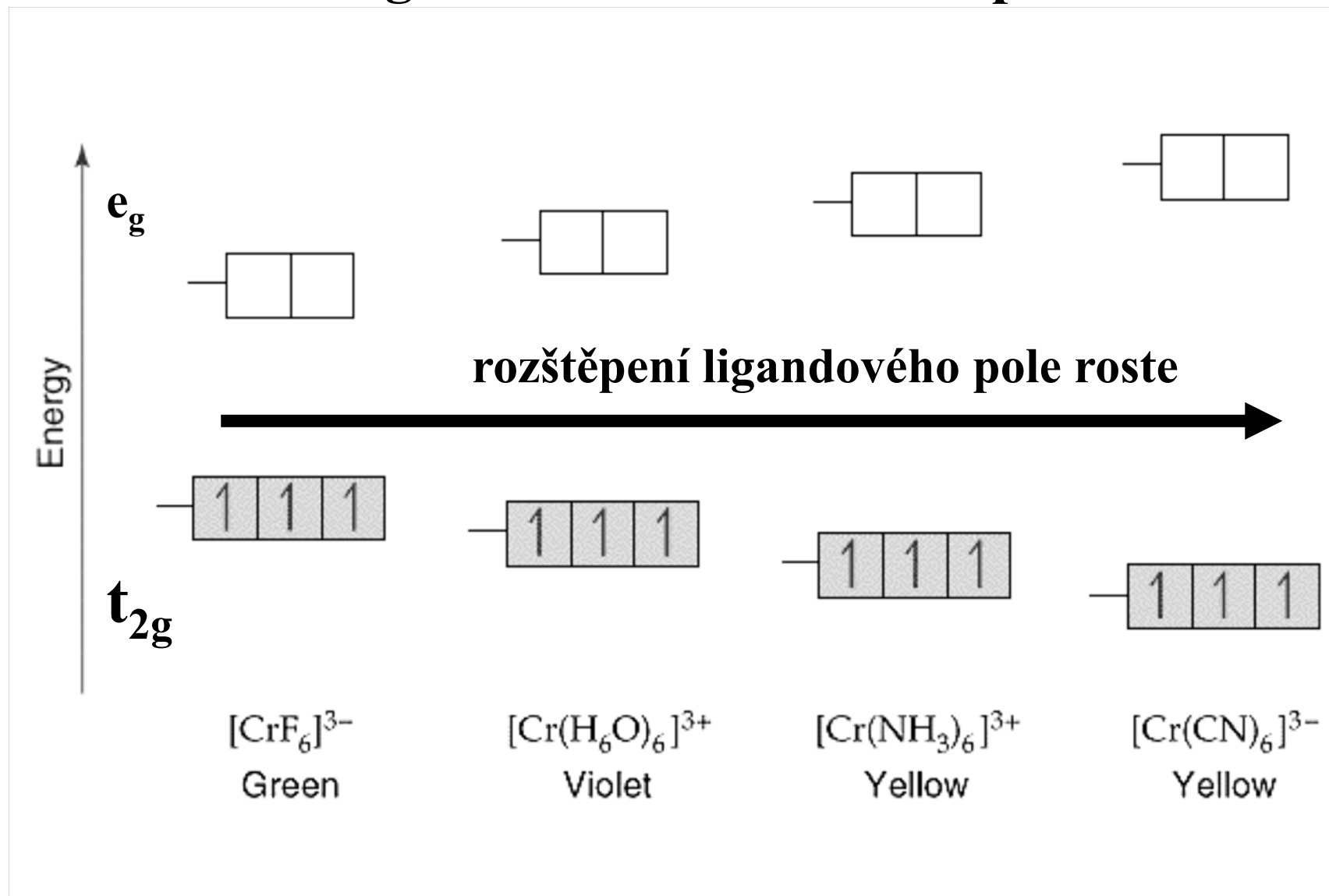
blue

purple



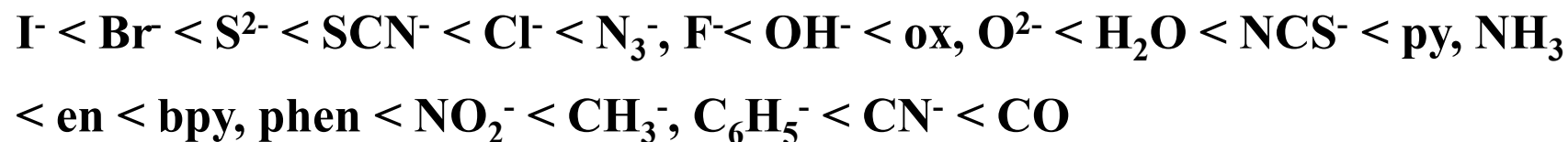
en = ethylendiammin

# Vliv ligandů na vlastnosti komplexů

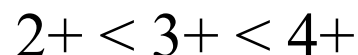


## Faktory ovlivňující velikost rozštěpení ligandového pole

### Spektrochemická řada ligandů:



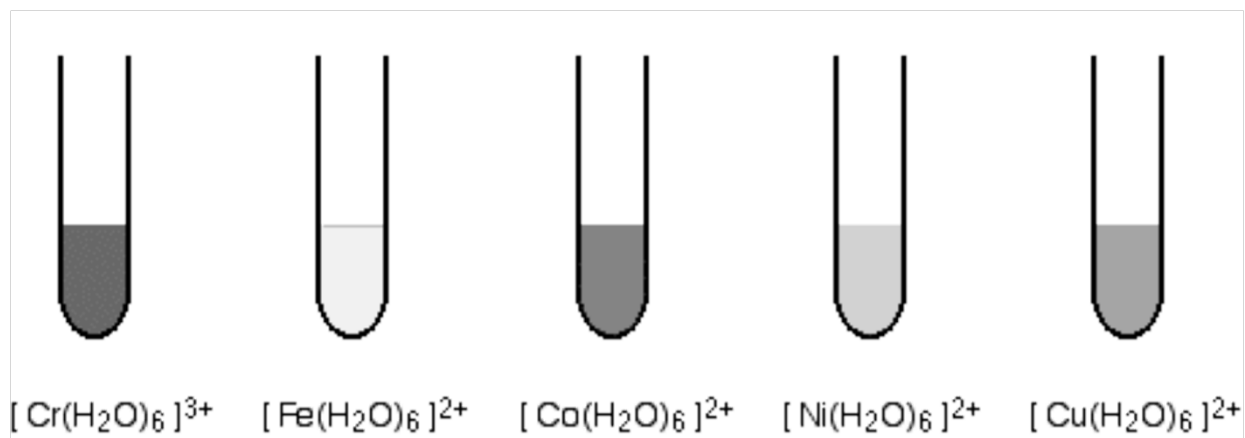
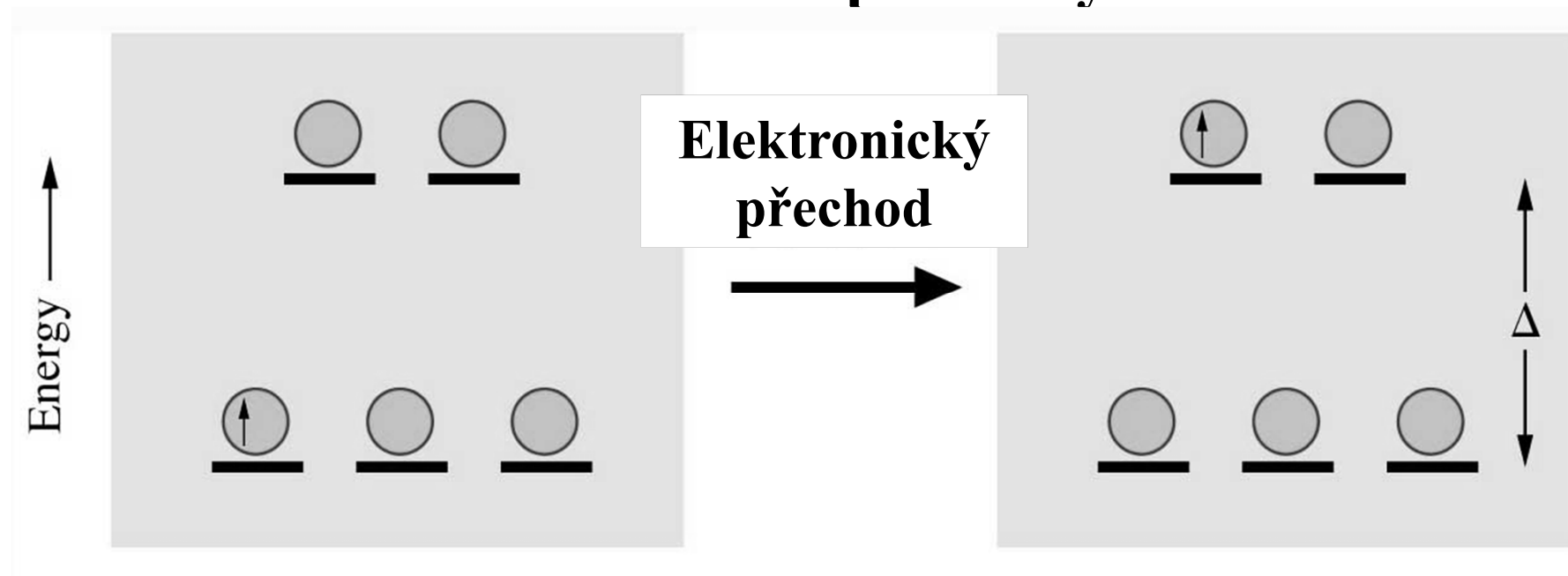
### Centrální atom:

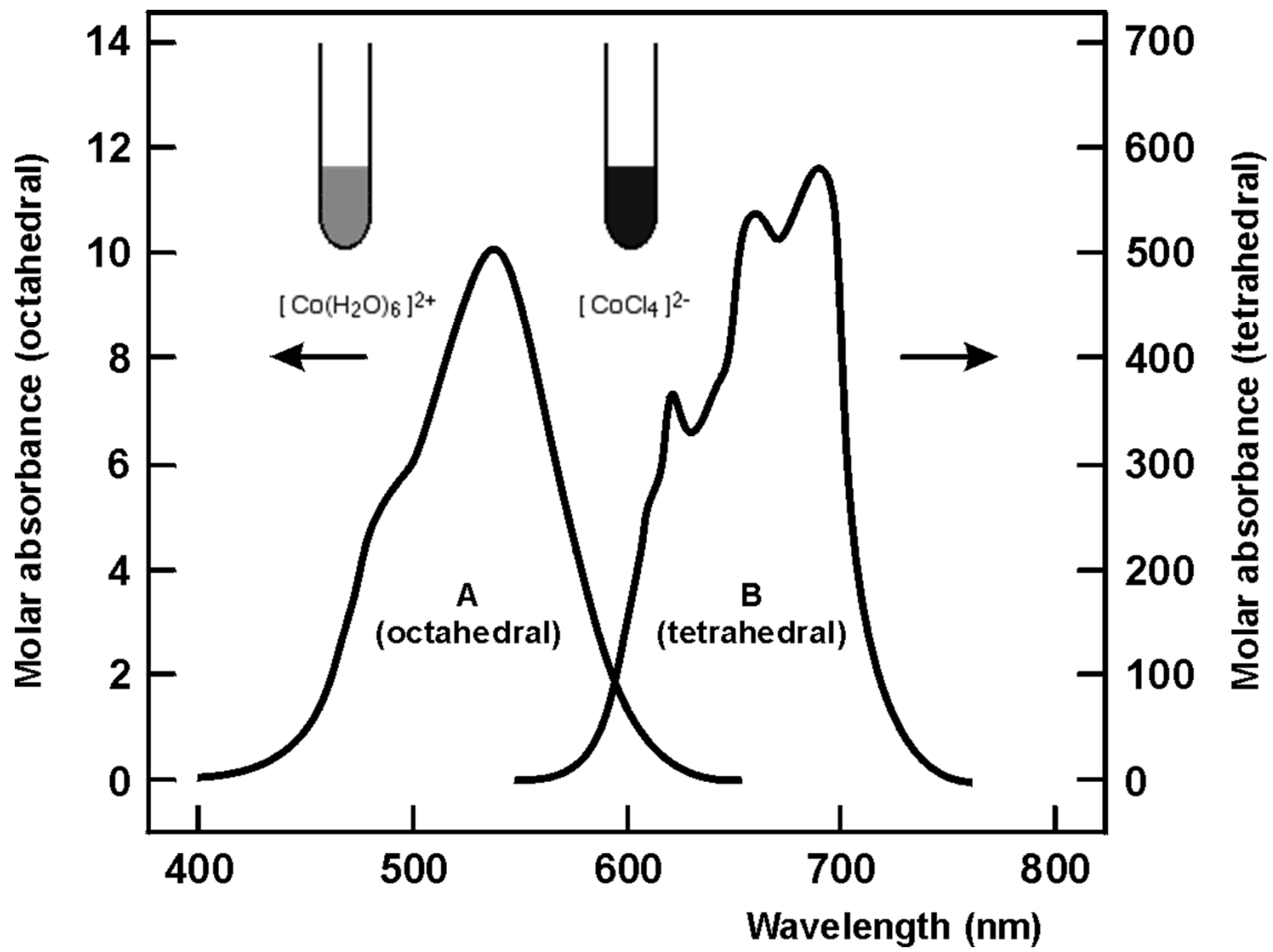


Typ koordinace  $\frac{4}{9} \Delta_{\text{O}} = \Delta_{\text{t}}$

Síla a délka vazby M-L

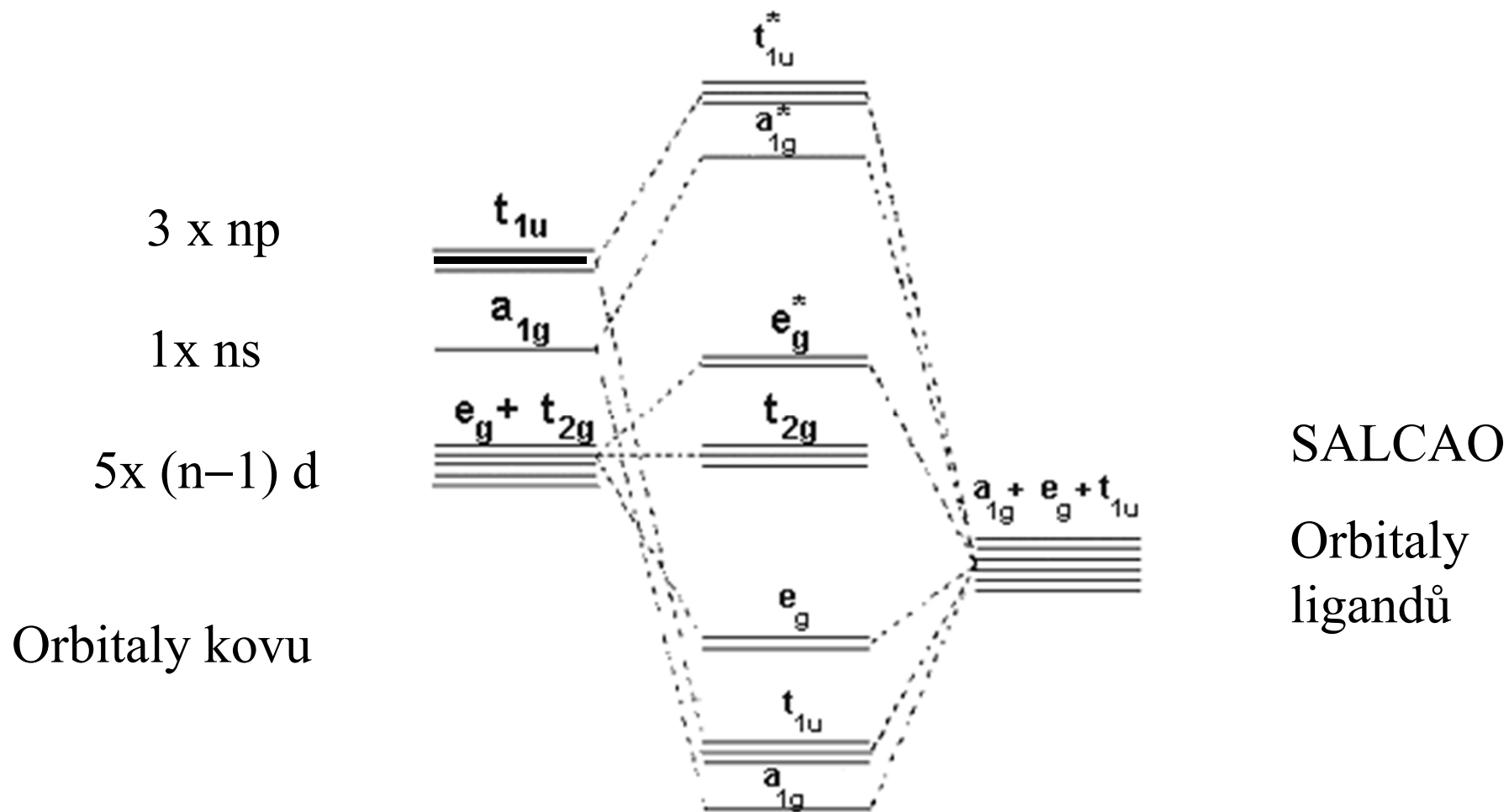
# Elektronické přechody



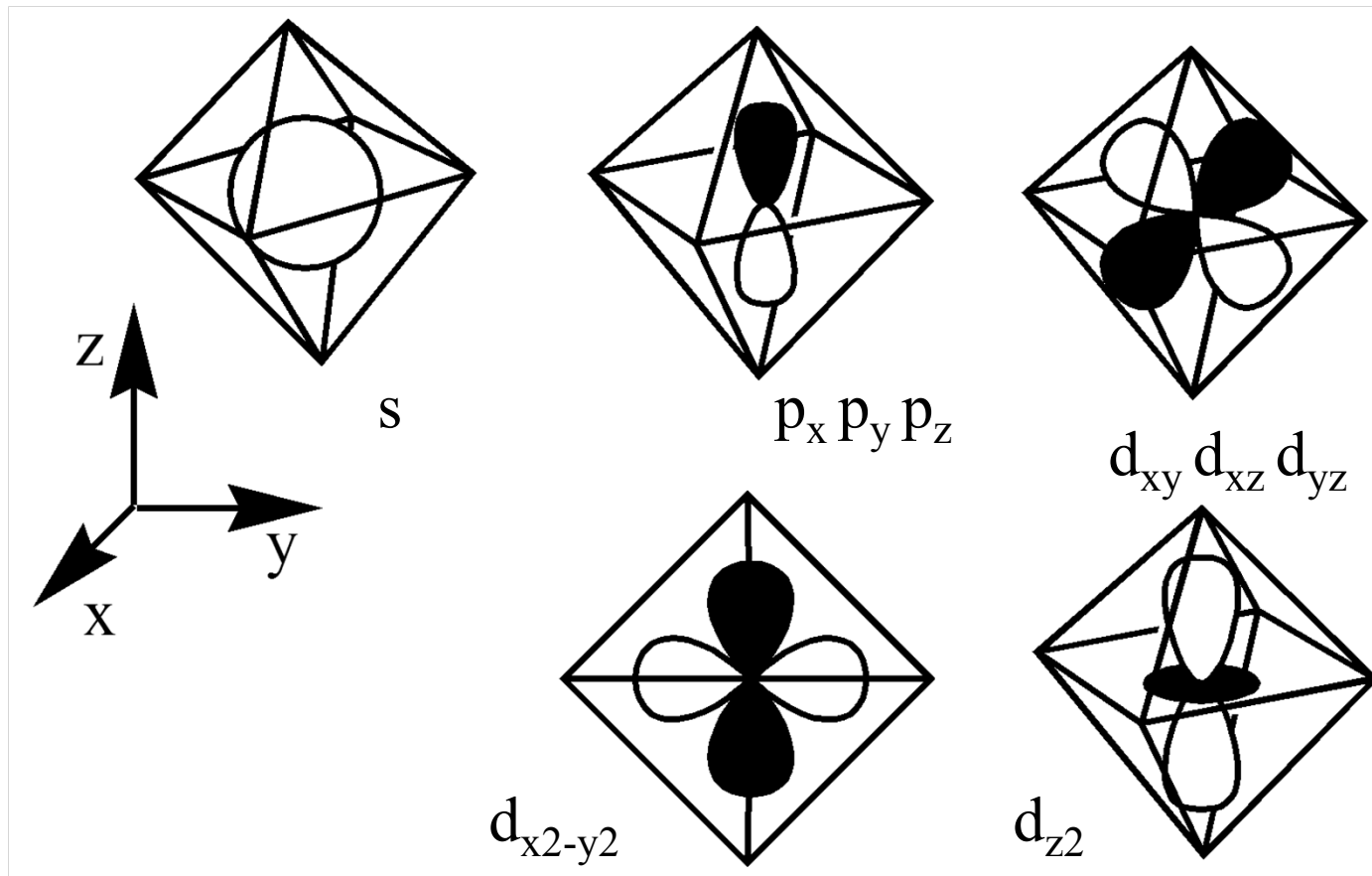




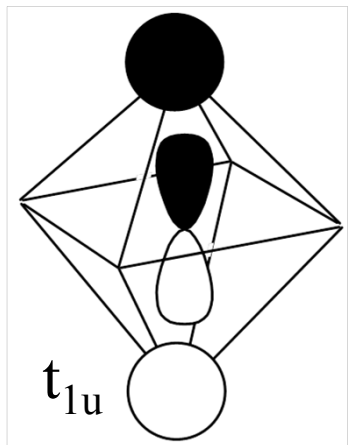
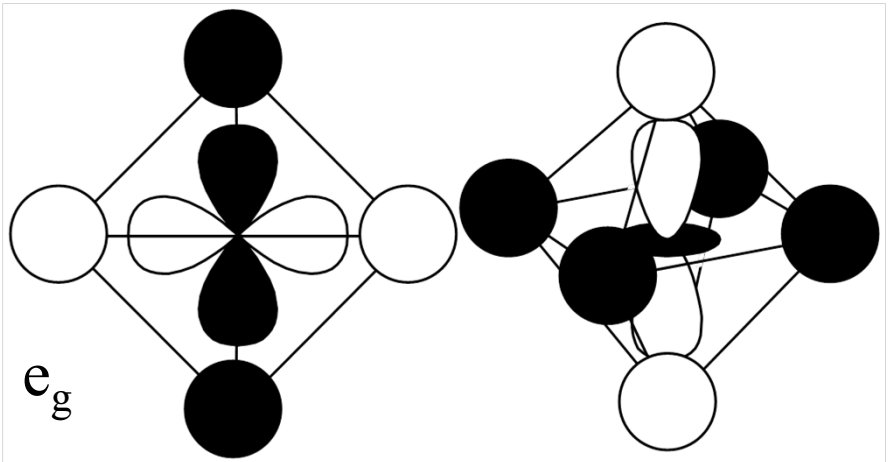
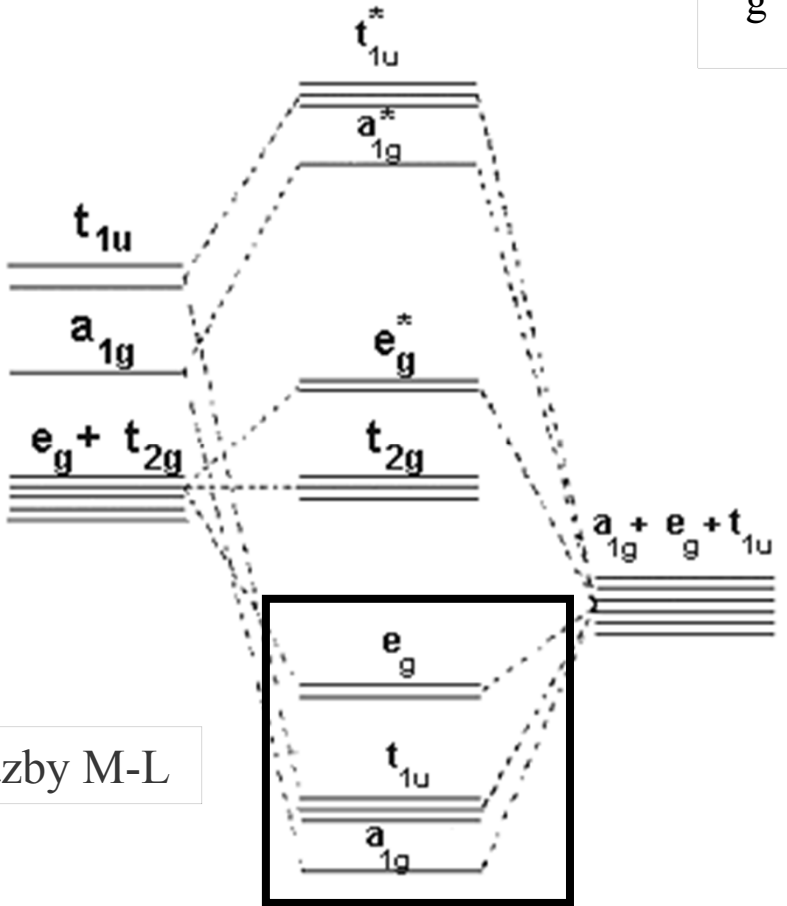
# Popis vazby v komplexech pomocí MO



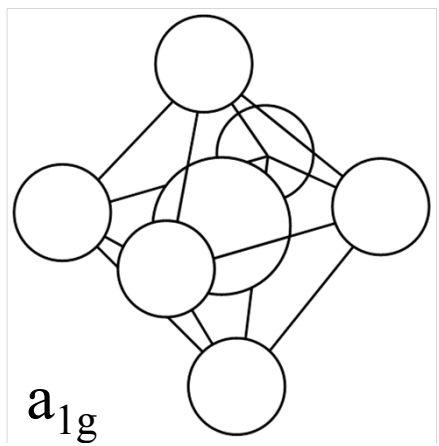
# Valenční orbitály kovu



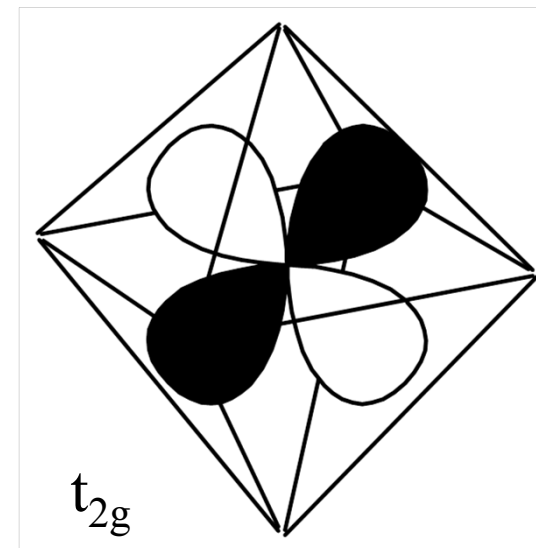
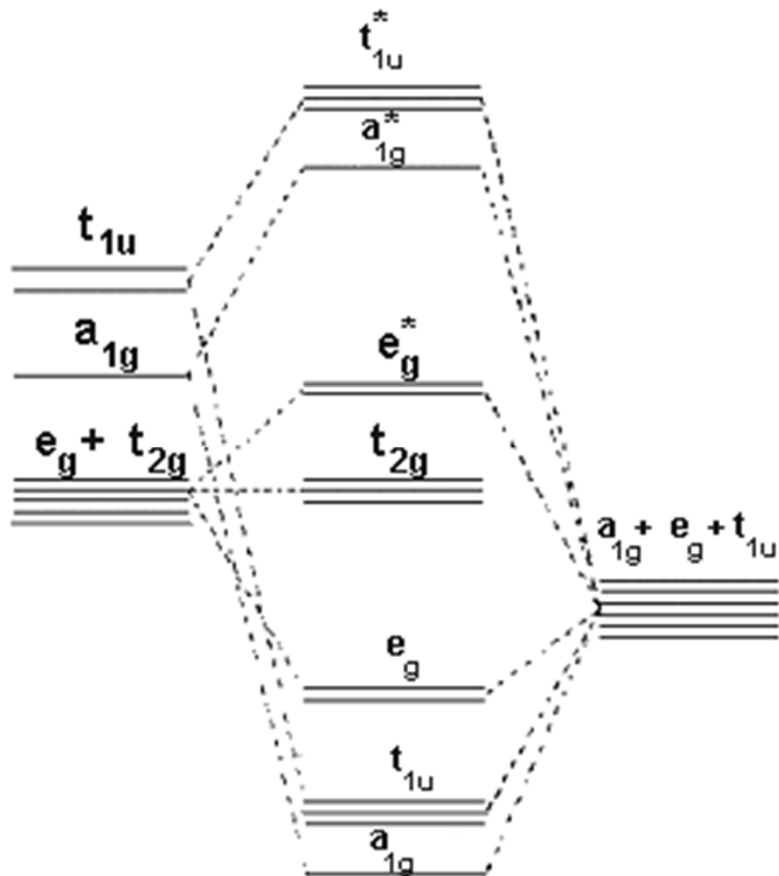
Sigma vazby M-L



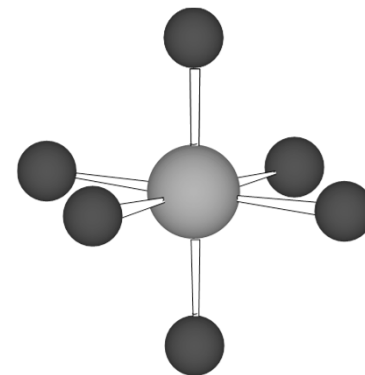
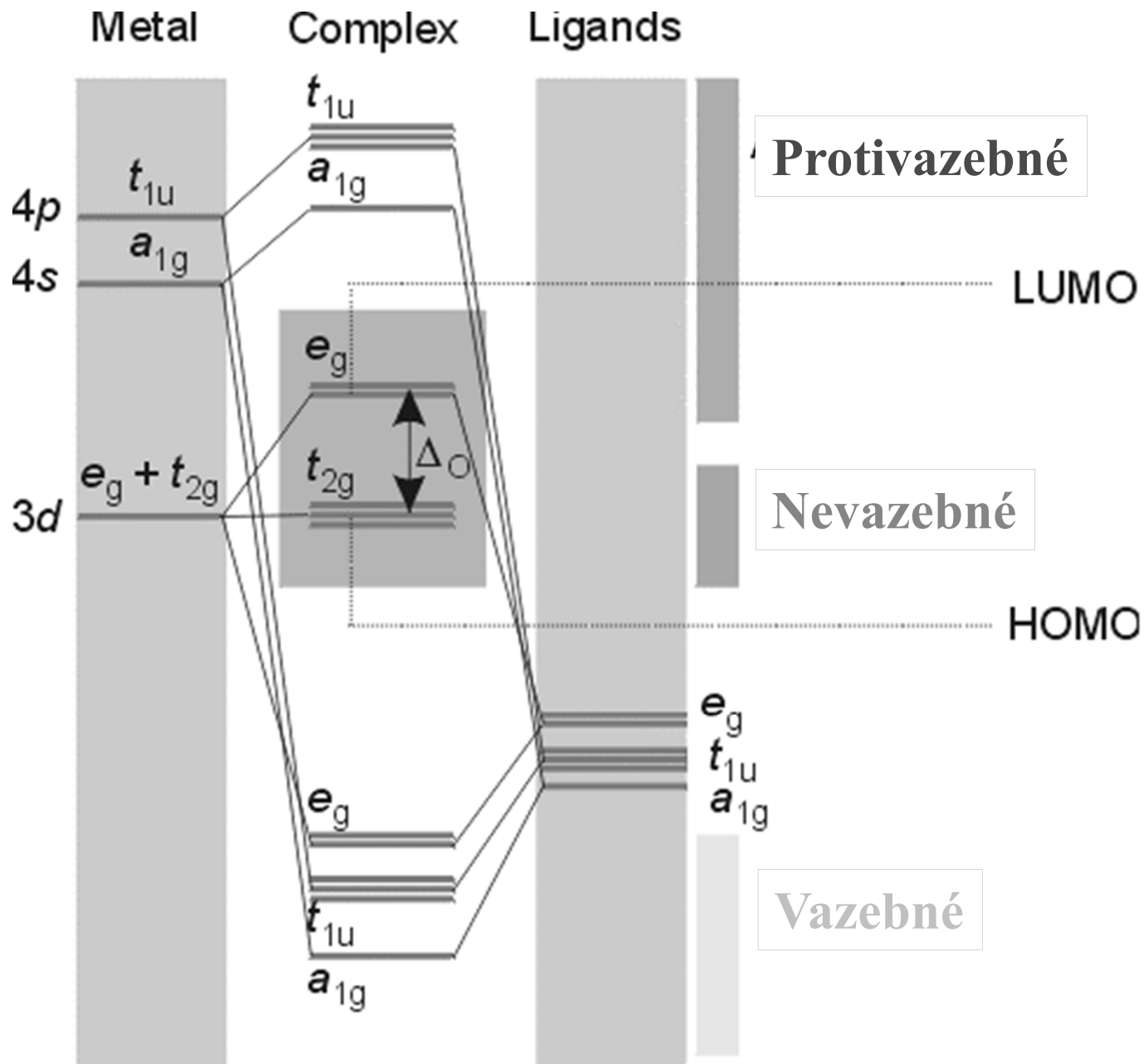
3 x np



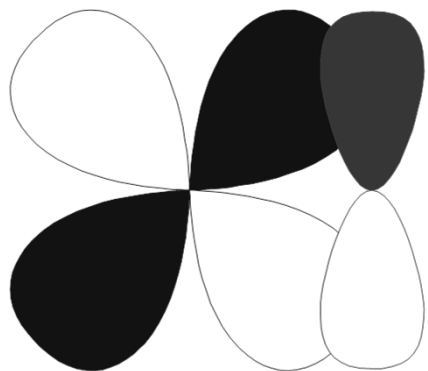
# Nevazebné d-orbitaly



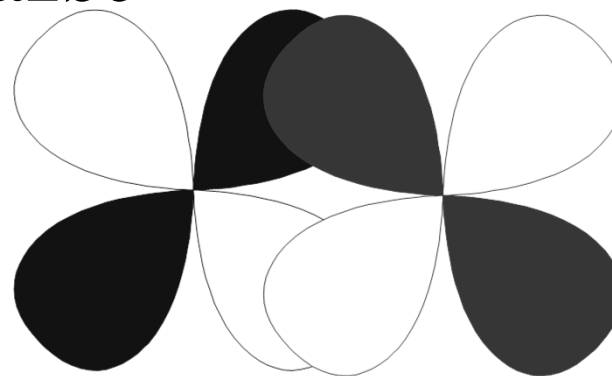
Neexistuje žádná vhodná kombinace AO ligandů (pro sigma vazbu)



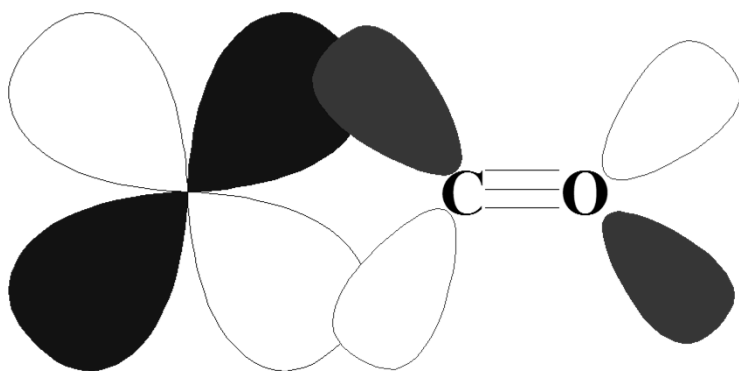
## MO při $\pi$ -vazbě



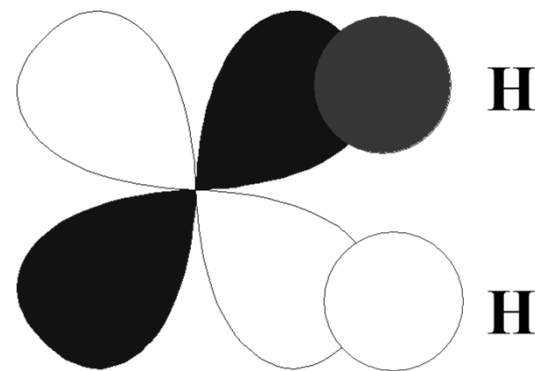
$p\pi-d\pi$   $RO^-$ ,  $RS^-$ ,  $O^{2-}$ ,  $F^-$ ,  $Cl^-$ ,  $Br^-$ ,  $I^-$ ,  $R_2N^-$



$d\pi-d\pi$   $R_3P$ ,  $R_3As$ ,  $R_3S$

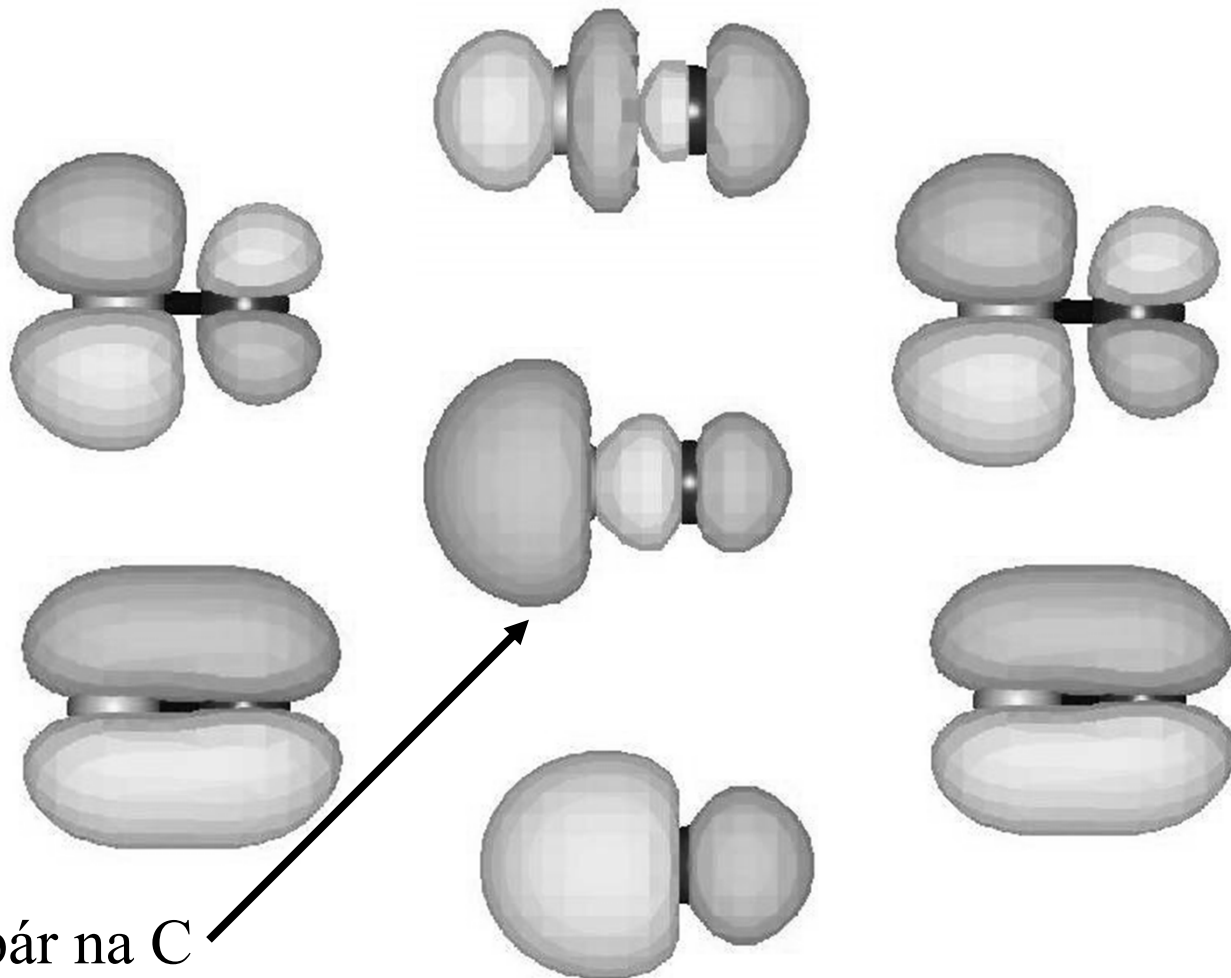


$d\pi-\pi^*$   $CO$ ,  $RNC$ , pyridin,  $CN^-$ ,  $N_2$ ,  $NO_2^-$ , ethylen



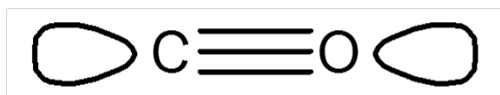
$d\pi-\sigma^*$   $H_2$ ,  $R_3P$ , alkany

LUMO



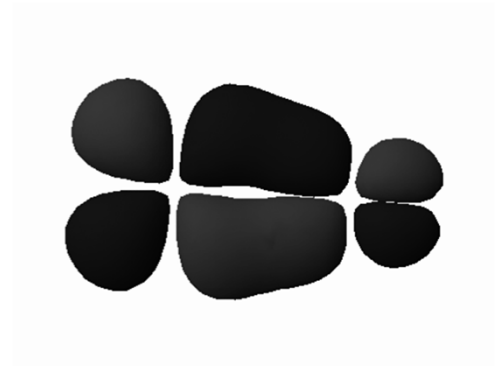
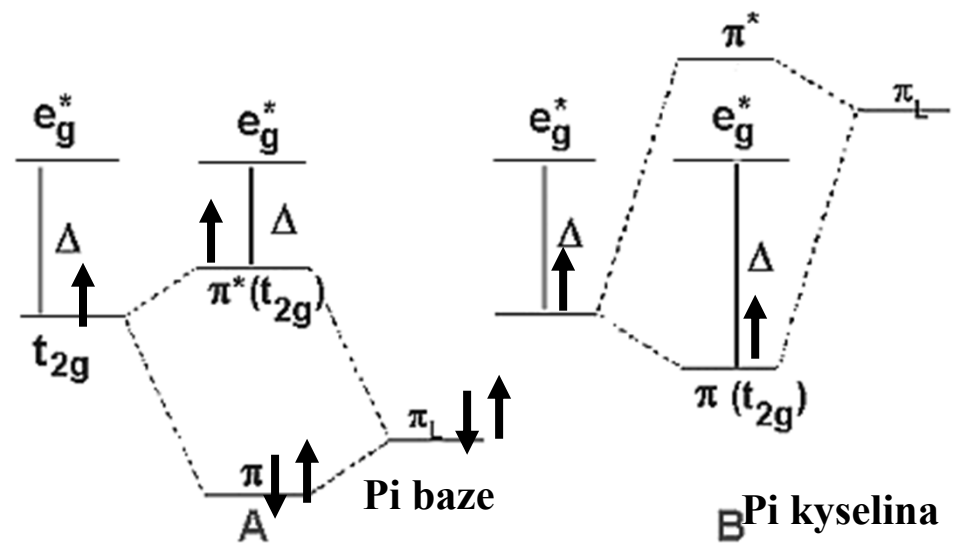
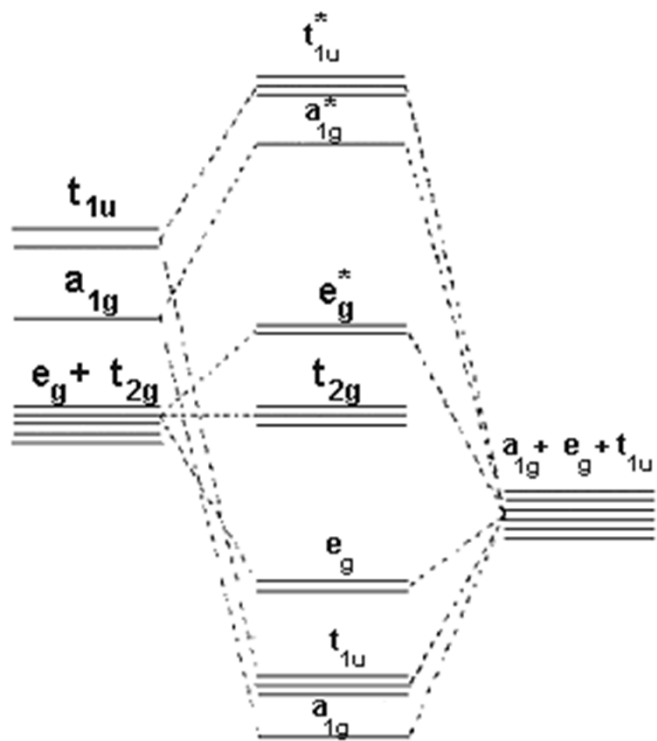
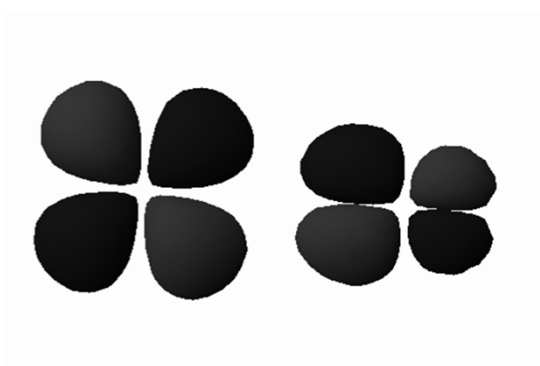
Volný e pár na C

HOMO



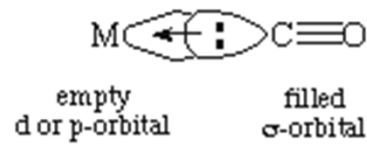
Volný e pár na O

# Ligandy s pi orbitaly

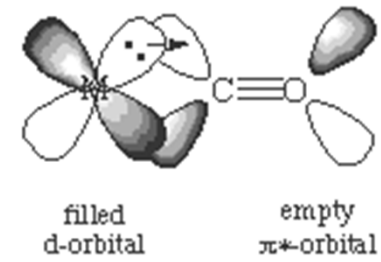




$\sigma$  bond:



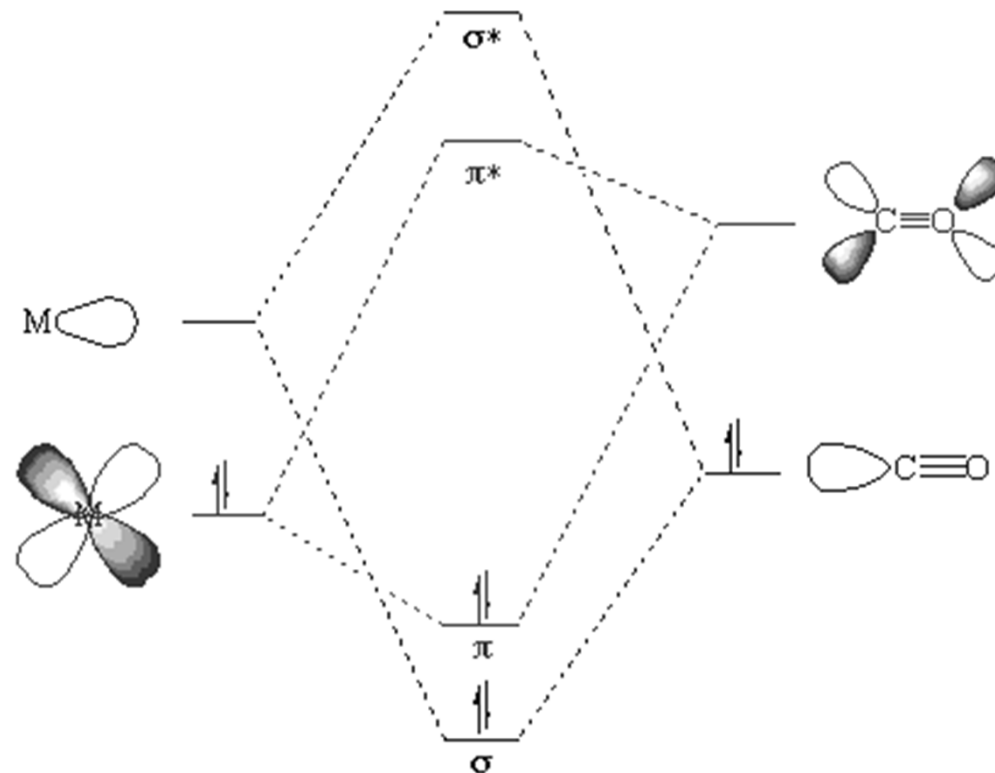
$\pi$  backbond:



$L_nM$

$L_nM(CO)$

CO



Zpětná pi donace  
 $M \rightarrow CO$

Sigma donace  
 $M \leftarrow CO$

# Jahn-Tellerova distorze

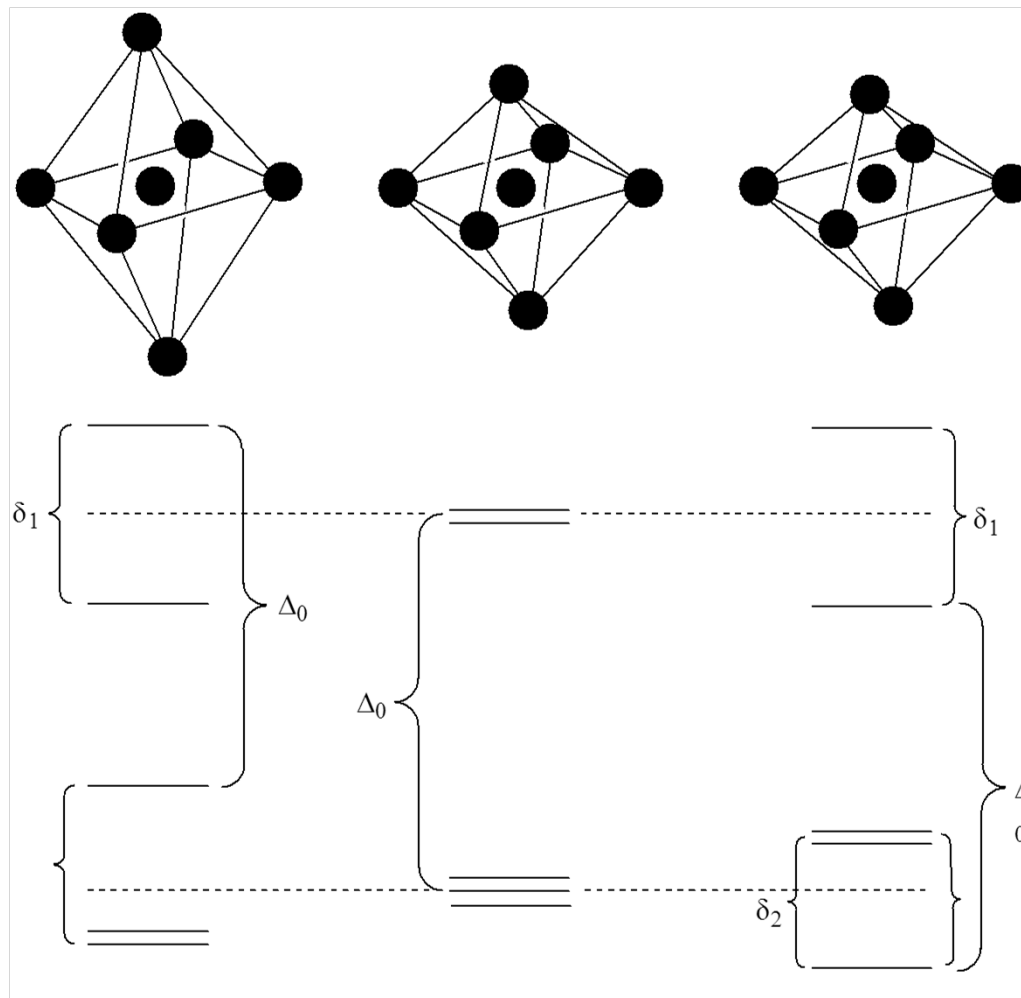
Degenerované hladiny

Částečně obsazené

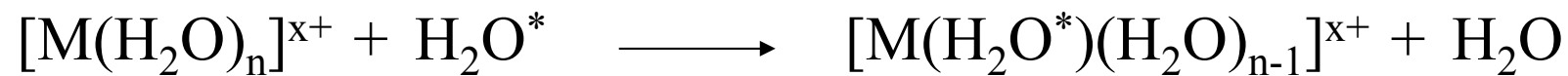
Nelineární molekuly

Degenerace se odstraní

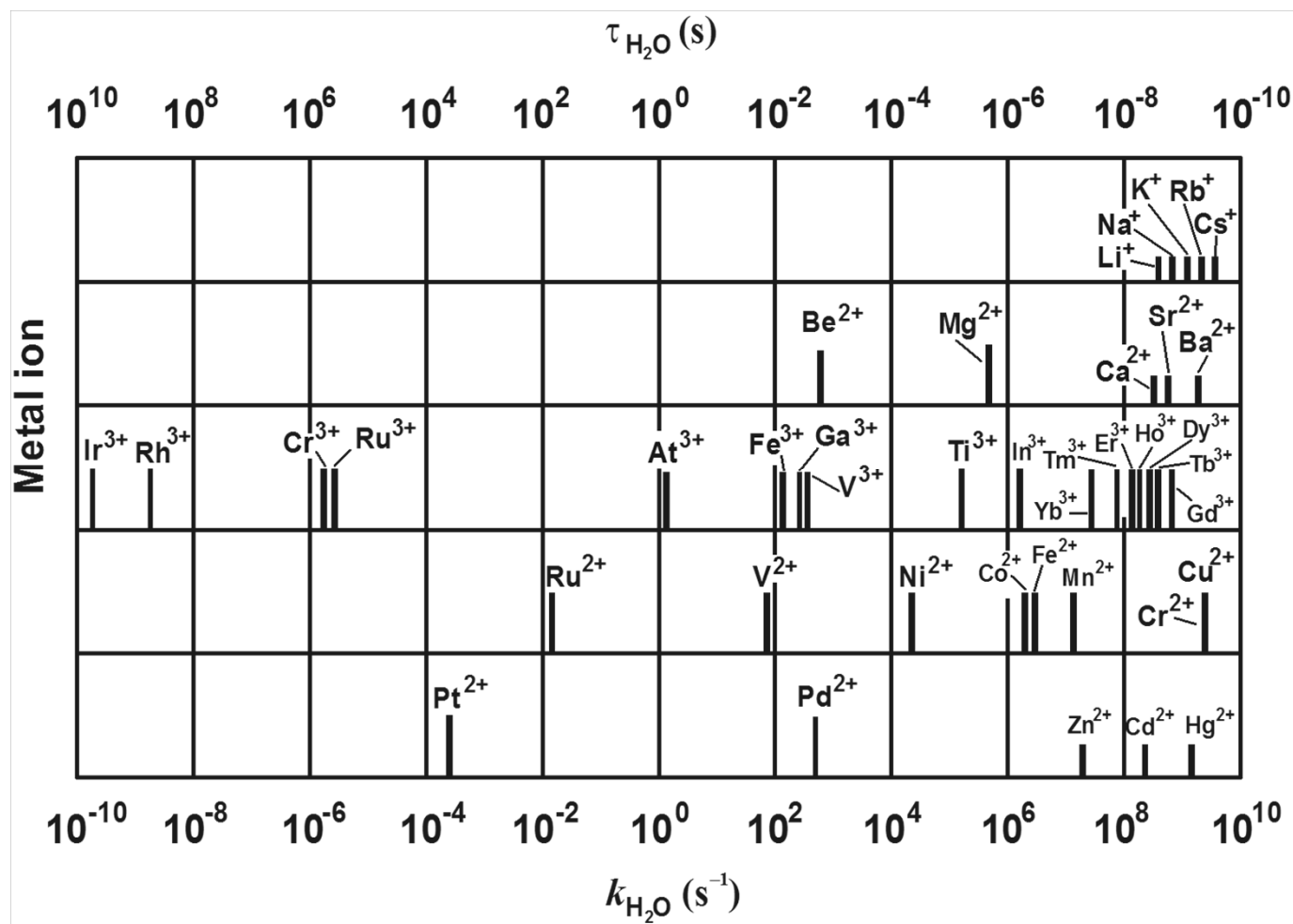
deformací



# Kinetika



INERTNÍ

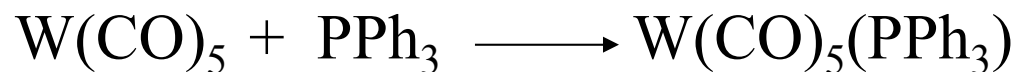
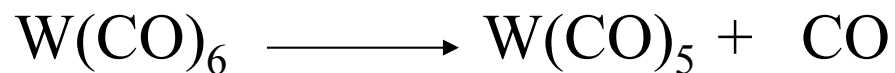


LABILNÍ

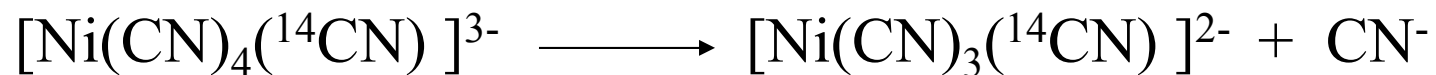
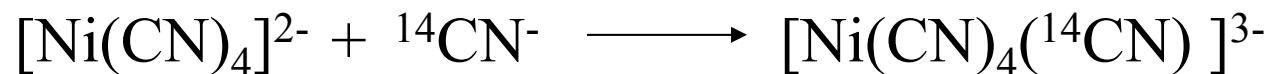
# Mechanismy reakcí

## Mechanismus

### Disociativní (D)



### Asociativní (A)



## Trans-zeslabení: schopnost ligandu zeslabit vazbu k jinému ligandu v trans poloze

### **Trans-Influence** (thermodynamic effect)

extent to which a ligand weakens the metal-ligand bond of the ligand *trans* to itself

From NMR:  $\text{SiR}_3 > \text{Ph} > \text{R} > \text{P(OR)}_3 > \text{CN} > \text{AsR}_3 > \text{NR}_3 > \text{Cl} > \text{Br} > \text{I}$

From X-ray:  $\text{R} > \text{H} > \text{CR}_2 \approx \text{PR}_3 > \text{AsR}_3 > \text{CO} > \text{C}_2\text{H}_4 > \text{Cl}$

## Trans-efekt: schopnost ligandu urychlit substituci jiného ligandu v trans poloze

### **Trans-Effect** (kinetic effect)

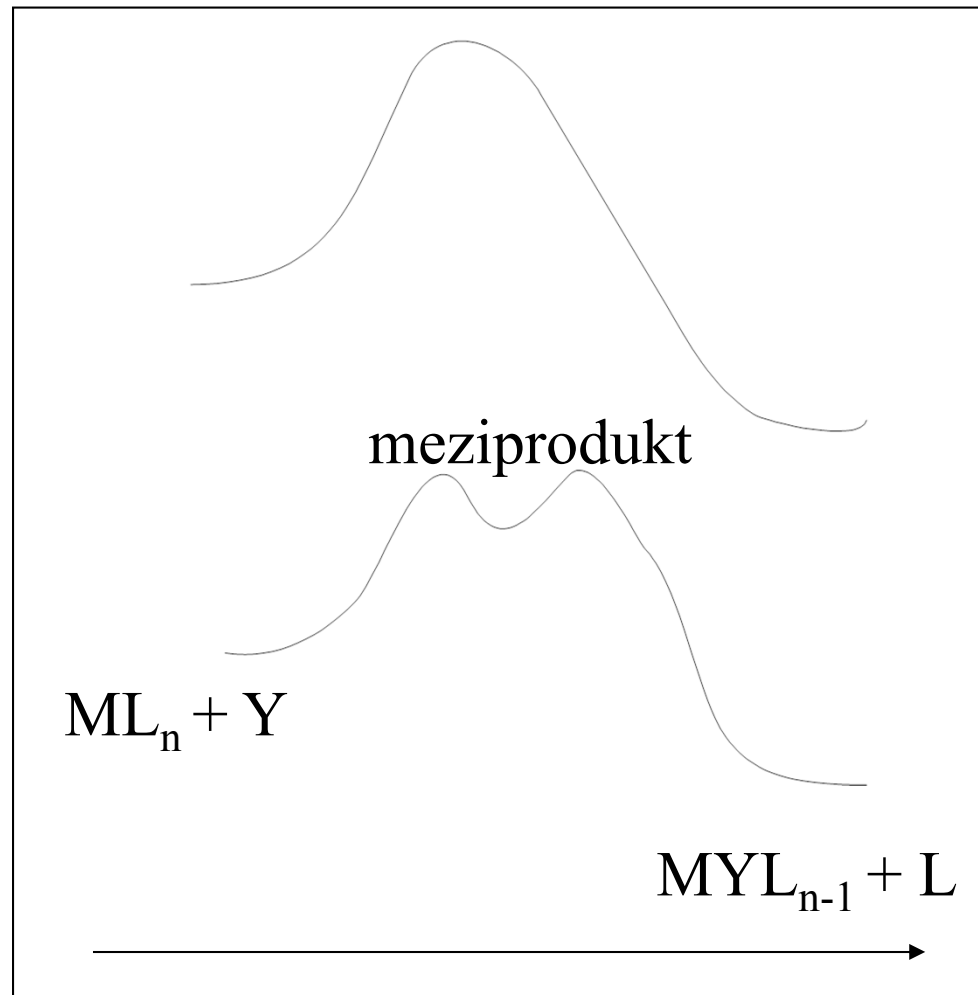
extent to which a ligand effects the rate of exchange of the ligand *trans* to itself

Dissociative mechanism, *trans* effect series = *trans* influence series

Associative mechanism:  $\text{CO}, \text{CN}, \text{C}_2\text{H}_4 > \text{PR}_3 > \text{H} > \text{Me} > \text{Ph} > \text{py} > \text{I} > \text{Br} > \text{Cl} > \text{NH}_3$

# Mechanismy reakcí

Výměnný (I)



## Magnetické vlastnosti komplexů

$$\chi = \frac{M}{H}$$

Magnetická susceptibilita

M = magnetizace

H = intenzita magnetického pole

Molární magnetická susceptibilita

$$\chi_M = \frac{\chi \cdot M_w}{\rho}$$

$$\chi_M = \frac{N_A \cdot \mu^2}{4kT} = \frac{C}{T}$$

Magnetický moment

$$\mu = 2\sqrt{S(S+1)} = \sqrt{n(n+2)}$$

# Magnetické vlastnosti komplexů

