### \* Mechanisms for Ligand Replacement Reactions

The ligand displacement in metal complexes is said to have been taken place if one of the previously attached ligands got replaced by another ligand from its coordination sphere. The scheme can be shown as:

$$MA_nL + E \rightarrow MA_nE + L$$
 (2)

Where ligand L is the leaving group present in the complex, E is the entering ligand which is nucleophilic in nature. The coordination number of the complex remains the same.

#### > Ligand Displacement Mechanism in Octahedral Complexes

In octahedral complexes, the replacement of the ligand can occur through dissociative, associative or by interchange mechanism. It has also been observed that most of the ligand displacement takes place through the interchange rout rather than purely associative or dissociative.

**1. Dissociative or SN\_1 Mechanism (D):** In this mechanism, first of all, a metal-ligand bond breaks and the coordination number of the complex reduces from six to five forming a penta-coordinated intermediate complex. After that, the entering group attacks this intermediate and the coordination number again gets restored to six giving octahedral geometry. The whole process can be shown as

$$\begin{array}{cccc} slow & +E & (3) \\ MA_5L & \rightarrow & MA_5 & \rightarrow & MA_5E \\ & -L & fast \end{array}$$

The first step is the slow step and hence it is also the rate-determining step for the process. The overall rate is:

$$Rate = k[MA_5L]$$
(4)

The reaction is of the first order and is independent of the concentration of the entering ligand. These types of reactions are also called as the unimolecular nucleophilic substitution or  $SN_1$  reactions.



Figure 5. Pathway for ligand displacement reactions in octahedral metal complexes through SN1.





**Reaction Coordinates** 

Figure 6. The typical reaction coordinate diagram for ligand displacement reactions in octahedral metal complexes through SN<sub>1</sub> mechanism.

## CHEMISTRY CHEMISTRY

Most of the ligand substitution reactions in octahedral complexes occur through dissociative or by interchange dissociative mechanism which in turn can be evidenced by the following rules.

i) The rate of the ligand substitution is almost independent of the concentration of the entering ligand.

ii) The rate of the ligand substitution increases as the steric bulk around the metal center increase.

iii) The entropy of activation,  $\Delta S^{\dagger}$ , is positive as there are more species in activated complex than in reactant. iv) The volume of activation,  $\Delta V^{\dagger}$ , for the reaction is also found to be positive.

**2.** Associative or  $SN_2$  Mechanism (A): In this mechanism, firstly the bond making with the entering group takes place, and therefore, the coordination number of the metal complex increases from six to seven forming a hepta-coordinated intermediate complex. After that, the leaving group dissociates itself from the intermediate complex completely and the coordination number of the complex again gets restored to six giving octahedral geometry. The whole process can be shown as

$$MA_{5}L + E \xrightarrow{\text{slow}} MA_{5}LE \xrightarrow{\text{mag}} MA_{5}E$$

$$k \qquad -L$$
(5)

The first step is the slow step and hence it is also the rate-determining step for the process. The overall rate is

$$Rate = k[MA_5L][E]$$
(6)

The reaction is of second order and it depends of the concentration of the reactant complex as well as the concentration of the entering ligand. These types of reactions are also called as bimolecular nucleophilic substitution or  $SN_2$  reactions.





Figure 7. The general reaction mechanism for ligand displacement reactions in octahedral metal



Figure 8. The typical reaction coordinate diagram for ligand displacement reactions in octahedral metal complexes through SN<sub>2</sub> mechanism.

i) The rate of the ligand substitution is increased with the concentration of the entering ligand.

ii) The rate of the ligand substitution decreases as the steric bulk around the metal center increase.

iii) The entropy of activation,  $\Delta S^{\dagger}$ , is negative as there are lesser number species in activated complex than in reactant.

iv) The volume of activation,  $\Delta V^{\dagger},$  for the reaction is also found to be negative.

**3. Interchange mechanism (I):** It has been observed that most of the ligand displacement reactions are neither purely associative or dissociative but follow an intermediate mechanism in which bond breaking and bond



making takes place simultaneously and no penta-coordinated or hepta-coordinated intermediates have actually been isolated. These types of reactions proceed via a transition state just like in organic SN<sub>2</sub> reactions.

$$MA_5L + E \rightarrow MA_5LE \rightarrow MA_5E$$
 (7)

However, if the rate of the reaction is strongly dependent on the concentration of the entering ligand which indicates that bond making is more important in determining the rate of the reaction than the displacement is said to have been taken place via interchange associative or  $I_a$  mechanism. On the other hand, if the rate of the reaction is almost independent of the concentration of the entering ligand which clearly indicates that bond breaking is more important in determining the rate of the reaction than the displacement is said to have been taken place via interchange dissociative or  $I_d$  mechanism.



Figure 9. The typical reaction coordinate diagram for ligand displacement reactions in octahedral metal complexes through the interchange mechanism.

#### > Ligand Displacement Mechanism in Square-planar Complexes

In square-planar complexes, the ligand displacement is much more favorable through the associative route than that of dissociative which can be understood in terms of low steric crowding due to lesser coordination number. The general ligand displacement can be written as:

$$MA_{3}L + E \xrightarrow{\text{slow}} MA_{3}LE \xrightarrow{\text{fast}} MA_{3}E \xrightarrow{(8)} k \xrightarrow{(8)} LE$$

The intermediate state is trigonal-bipyramidal and undergoes rapid Berry-pseudo-rotation followed by the elimination of the leaving group.





Figure 10. The general reaction mechanism for ligand displacement reactions in square-planar complexes.





-L

## LEGAL NOTICE

This document is an excerpt from the book entitled "A Textbook of Inorganic Chemistry – Volume 1 by Mandeep Dalal", and is the intellectual property of the Author/Publisher. The content of this document is protected by international copyright law and is valid only for the personal preview of the user who has originally downloaded it from the publisher's website (www.dalalinstitute.com). Any act of copying (including plagiarizing its language) or sharing this document will result in severe civil and criminal prosecution to the maximum extent possible under law.



This is a low resolution version only for preview purpose. If you want to read the full book, please consider buying.

Buy the complete book with TOC navigation, high resolution images and no watermark.



Home: https://www.dalalinstitute.com/ Classes: https://www.dalalinstitute.com/classes/ Books: https://www.dalalinstitute.com/books/ Videos: https://www.dalalinstitute.com/videos/ Location: https://www.dalalinstitute.com/location/ Contact Us: https://www.dalalinstitute.com/contact-us/ About Us: https://www.dalalinstitute.com/about-us/

Postgraduate Level Classes		Undergraduate Level Classes	
(NET-JRF & IIT-GATE)		(M.Sc Entrance & IIT-JAM)	
Admission		Admission	
Regular Program Test Series	Distance Learning Result	Regular Program Test Series	Distance Learning Result

#### A Textbook of Inorganic Chemistry - Volume 1

"A Textbook of Inorganic Chemistry – Volume 1 by Mandeep Dalal" is now available globally; including India, America and most of the European continent. Please ask at your local bookshop or get it online here. READ MORE

Join the revolution by becoming a part of our community and get all of the member benefits like downloading any PDF document for your personal preview.

Sign Up



# A TEXTBOOK OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY Volume I

MANDEEP DALAL



First Edition

DALAL INSTITUTE

## **Table of Contents**

CHAP	ГЕR 1	11
Stere	cochemistry and Bonding in Main Group Compounds:	11
*	VSEPR Theory	11
*	$d\pi$ – $p\pi$ Bonds	23
*	Bent Rule and Energetic of Hybridization	28
*	Problems	42
*	Bibliography	43
СНАР	ΓER 2	44
Meta	I-Ligand Equilibria in Solution:	44
*	Stepwise and Overall Formation Constants and Their Interactions	44
*	Trends in Stepwise Constants	46
*	Factors Affecting Stability of Metal Complexes with Reference to the Nature of Metal Ion Ligand	and 49
*	Chelate Effect and Its Thermodynamic Origin	56
*	Determination of Binary Formation Constants by pH-metry and Spectrophotometry	63
*	Problems	68
*	Bibliography	69
СНАР	ΓER 3	70
Reac	tion Mechanism of Transition Metal Complexes – I:	70
*	Inert and Labile Complexes	70
*	Mechanisms for Ligand Replacement Reactions	77
*	Formation of Complexes from Aquo Ions	82
*	Ligand Displacement Reactions in Octahedral Complexes- Acid Hydrolysis, Base Hydrolysis.	86
*	Racemization of Tris Chelate Complexes	89
*	Electrophilic Attack on Ligands	92
*	Problems	94
*	Bibliography	95

CHAP	TER 4	96
Reac	tion Mechanism of Transition Metal Complexes – II:	
*	Mechanism of Ligand Displacement Reactions in Square Planar Complexes	
*	The Trans Effect	
*	Theories of Trans Effect	103
*	Mechanism of Electron Transfer Reactions – Types; Outer Sphere Electron Transfer I Inner Sphere Electron Transfer Mechanism	Mechanism and
*	Electron Exchange	
*	Problems	121
*	Bibliography	122
CHAP	TER 5	
Isopo	oly and Heteropoly Acids and Salts:	123
*	Isopoly and Heteropoly Acids and Salts of Mo and W: Structures of Isopoly a Anions	and Heteropoly 123
*	Problems	
*	Bibliography	
CHAP'	TER 6	
Crys	tal Structures:	
*	Structures of Some Binary and Ternary Compounds Such as Fluorite, Antifluorite, Ru Crystobalite, Layer Lattices - CdI <sub>2</sub> , BiI <sub>3</sub> ; ReO <sub>3</sub> , Mn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> , Corundum, Pervoskite, Ilr Calcite	ntile, Antirutile, nenite and 154
*	Problems	
*	Bibliography	179
СНАР	TER 7	
Meta	Il-Ligand Bonding:	180
*	Limitation of Crystal Field Theory	
*	Molecular Orbital Theory – Octahedral, Tetrahedral or Square Planar Complexes	
*	$\pi$ -Bonding and Molecular Orbital Theory	198
*	Problems	
*	Bibliography	

CHAP	ГЕR 8	214
Elect	ronic Spectra of Transition Metal Complexes:	214
*	Spectroscopic Ground States	214
*	Correlation and Spin-Orbit Coupling in Free Ions for 1st Series of Transition Metals	243
*	Orgel and Tanabe-Sugano Diagrams for Transition Metal Complexes $(d^1 - d^9)$ States)	248
*	Calculation of Dq, B and $\beta$ Parameters	280
*	Effect of Distortion on the <i>d</i> -Orbital Energy Levels	300
*	Structural Evidence from Electronic Spectrum	307
*	Jahn-Tellar Effect	312
*	Spectrochemical and Nephelauxetic Series	324
*	Charge Transfer Spectra	328
*	Electronic Spectra of Molecular Addition Compounds	336
*	Problems	340
*	Bibliography	341
CHAP	ГЕК 9	342
Mag	netic Properties of Transition Metal Complexes:	342
*	Elementary Theory of Magneto-Chemistry	342
*	Guoy's Method for Determination of Magnetic Susceptibility	351
*	Calculation of Magnetic Moments	354
*	Magnetic Properties of Free Ions	359
*	Orbital Contribution: Effect of Ligand-Field	362
*	Application of Magneto-Chemistry in Structure Determination	370
*	Magnetic Exchange Coupling and Spin State Cross Over	375
*	Problems	384
*	Bibliography	385
CHAP	ΓER 10	386
Meta	l Clusters:	386
*	Structure and Bonding in Higher Boranes	386
*	Wade's Rules	401

*	Carboranes	407
*	Metal Carbonyl Clusters- Low Nuclearity Carbonyl Clusters	412
*	Total Electron Count (TEC)	417
*	Problems	
*	Bibliography	
СНАЕ	PTER 11	
Met	al-П Complexes:	426
*	Metal Carbonyls: Structure and Bonding	426
*	Vibrational Spectra of Metal Carbonyls for Bonding and Structure Elucidation	439
*	Important Reactions of Metal Carbonyls	446
*	Preparation, Bonding, Structure and Important Reactions of Transition Metal Nitros and Dioxygen Complexes	syl, Dinitrogen 450
*	Tertiary Phosphine as Ligand	
*	Problems	
*	Bibliography	
INDE	X	



Mandeep Dalal (M.Sc, Ph.D, CSIR UGC - NET JRF, IIT - GATE) Founder & Director, Dalal Institute Contact No: +91-9802825820 Homepage: www.mandeepdalal.com E-Mail: dr.mandeep.dalal@gmail.com

Mandeep Dalal is an Indian research scholar who is primarily working in the field of Science and Philosophy. He received his Ph.D in Chemistry from Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, in 2018. He is also the Founder and Director of "Dalal Institute", an India-based educational organization which is trying to revolutionize the mode of higher education in Chemistry across the globe. He has published more than 40 research papers in various international scientific journals, including mostly from Elsevier (USA), IOP (UK) and Springer (Netherlands).

Other Books by the Author A TEXTBOOK OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - VOLUME I. II. III. IV A TEXTBOOK OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY - VOLUME I. II. III. IV A TEXTBOOK OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - VOLUME I. II. III. IV





Main Market, Sector 14, Rohtak, Haryana 124001, India (+91-9802825820, info@dalalinstitute.com) www.dalalinstitute.com