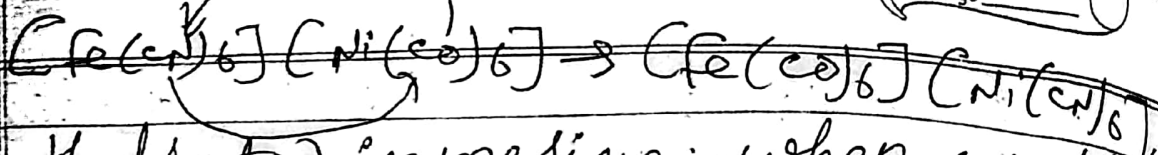


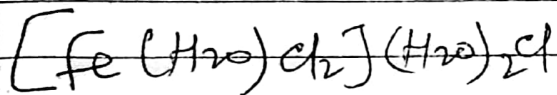
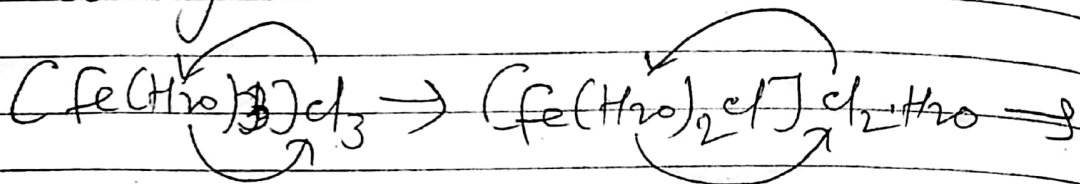
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4. Hydrated isomerism:- when complex compound show different isomer due to exchange of H_2O and primary valency.

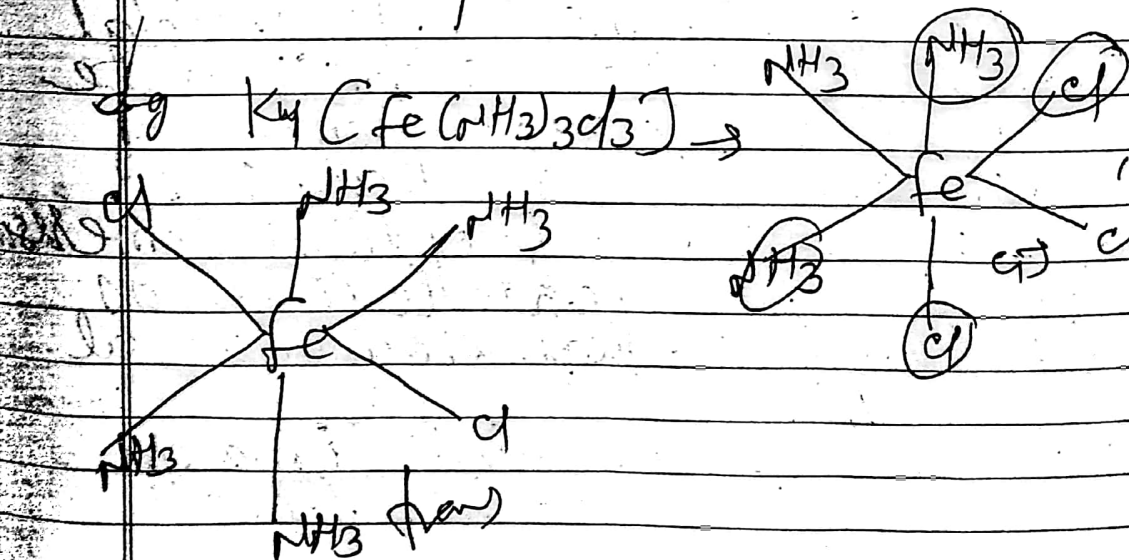


Geometrical isomerism.

1. - Generally octahedral and tetrahedral show Geometrical isomerism.

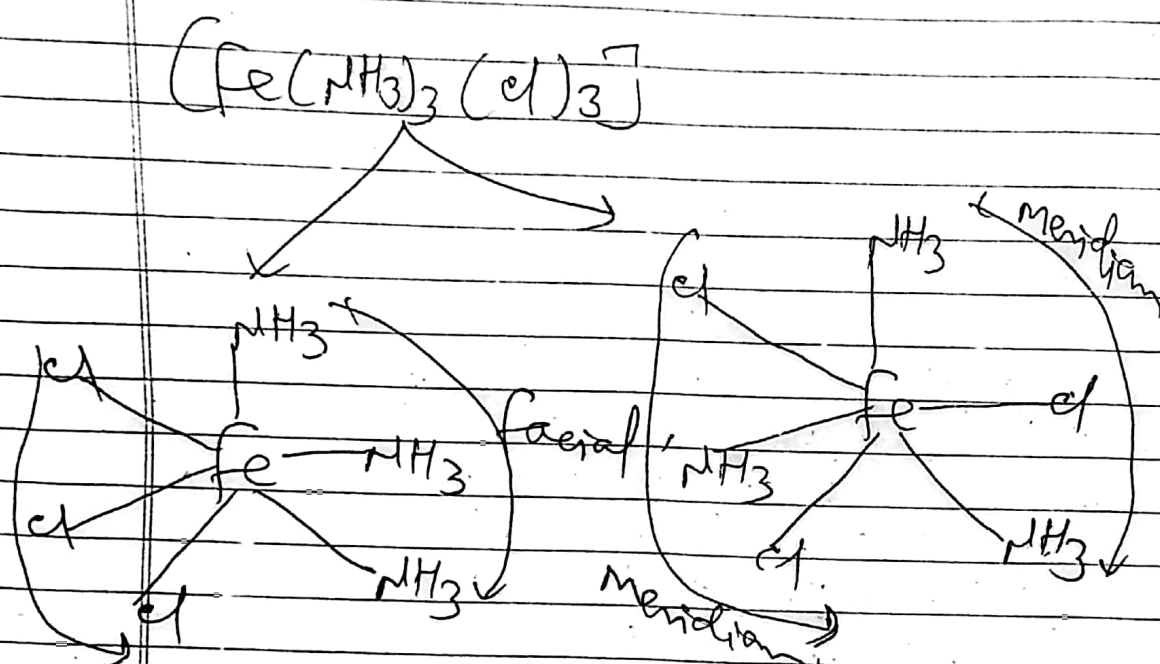
Cis when diagonal ligand are different. Geometrical isomer shown by ligand present at 90° .

2. Trans:- when diagonal ligand are same and present at 180° .



3. Facial :- when same ligand present continue.

4. Meridian :- when different ligand present continue.



5. Optical isomerism (Enantiomer) :- octahedral and tetrahedral compd. show optical isomerism. for optical isomerism at least one bidentate ligand are present. when no. of bidentate ligand less than 1 or 2 age probability of optical isomerism when all monodentate ligands are different. then show optical isomerism.

- Cis isomer show mirror image that is diastereomer hence optically active.

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CLASSMATE

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eg $[Fe(en)_3]$, $[Fe(en)_2Cl_2]$, $[Fe(enO)_3]$,

$[FeFClBrI(OH)(NO_2)(ONO)]$, $[Ni(en)ClBrF]$

Splitting of D-orbital.

- when ligand approach towards D-orbital than split into two set of orbitals one is eg and other is t_{2g}
- eg: e means doubly degenerate (orbitals having same energy) and different wave function.
eg: $d_{x^2-y^2}$ and d_{z^2}

- t_{2g}: t means triply degenerate (orbitals having same energy but different wave function) eg: d_{xy} , d_{xz} and d_{yz} .
g means gerade (having centre of inversion, the centre which divide molecules or compound into into two equal half.)

- splitting of d-orbital in octahedral field.

eg: $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$; $K_4[NiCl_6]$

- In case of octahedral complex compd. eg. set of orbital having more energy hence move upwards from bary centre (0 energy level) but t_{2g} set of orbital having less energy hence move down ward from bary centre.