CONCEPT: LIGANDS

 A ligand represents a 	base because	it bonds to a metal cation	in a complex ion by using its lor	ne pair.
□ Since ligands use t	neir lone pair(s) to g	rab onto metal cations they	y are referred to as	agents.
□ Ligands are typical	y either	(L-Ligands) or	charged (X-Ligands).	
The number of elements in	a molecule that can	donate a lone pair charact	erizes a ligand.	
□ Ligands that posse	ss the ability to dona	te lone pair at a tim	e are referred to as Monodenta	te ligands.
□ Ligands that posse	ss the ability to dona	te lone pairs at a tir	me are referred to as <i>Bidentate</i>	ligands.
□ Bidentate I	gands give rise to _	in the comple	x ion form.	

	Ligand	Name	Abbreviation	Type (X or L)		Ligand	Name	Abbreviation	Type (X or L)
S	H ₂ <mark>Ö:</mark>	aqua			7	H ₂ C—CH ₂ H ₂ N NH ₂	ethylenediamine		
	NH ₃	ammine or ammino							
	<mark>≓</mark> R₃	triarylphosphino trialkylphosphino	—						
	:C≡o:	carbonyl	со						
anc	H₃CC≡N:	acetonitrilo	MeCN		qs				
LIg	H₂C = CH₂	ethylene			-Igands				
Monodentate Ligands		benzene	Ph			[.O; .O.] ²⁻	oxalato		
en	: <u>X</u> :	halo	x		Bidentate	L J			
סטר	H: ⁻	hydrido			der		acetylacetonato		
Mor	[:C≡N:]	cyano	CN		Bi	:0: :0:			
	- :Ö—н	hydroxido							
		cyclopentadienyl	Ср						
	/ :-	allyl							

EXAMPLE: Provide the complex ion structure when a Ti³⁺ ion combines with 4 ammonia molecules and 2 chloro anions.

EXAMPLE: Provide the complex ion structure when Cu⁺ combines with ethylenediamine and 2 cyanide anions.

CONCEPT: LIGANDS
PRACTICE: Provide the complex ion structure and geometry when a Ni atom combines with 2 chloro anions and 2 water
molecules.
PRACTICE : Provide the complex ion structure and geometry when a Co ³⁺ ion combines with 3 ethylenediamines.