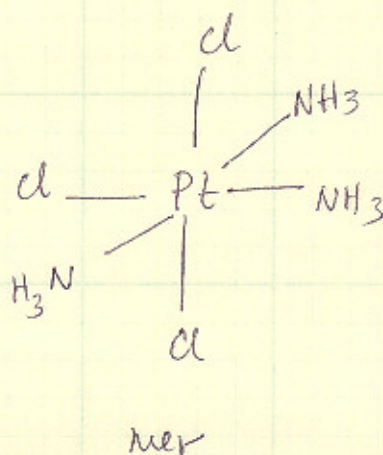
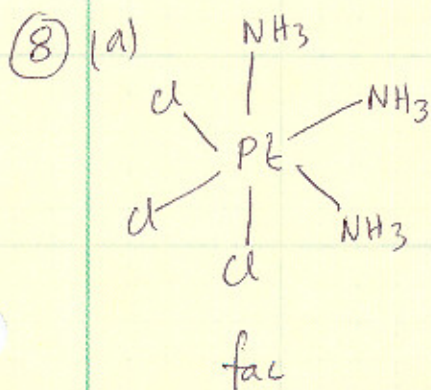
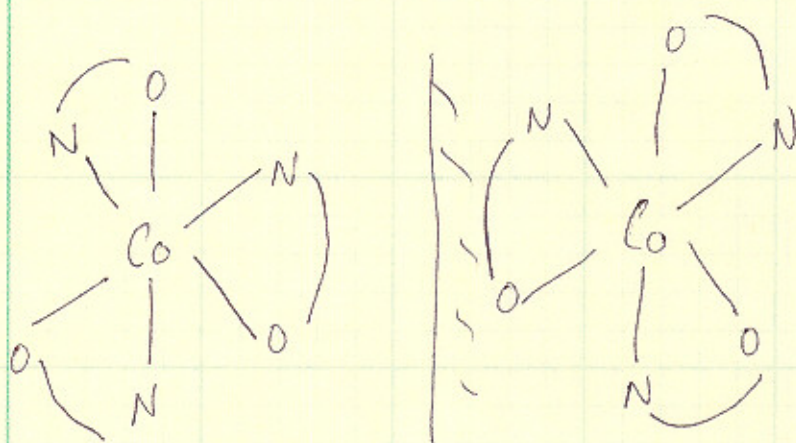
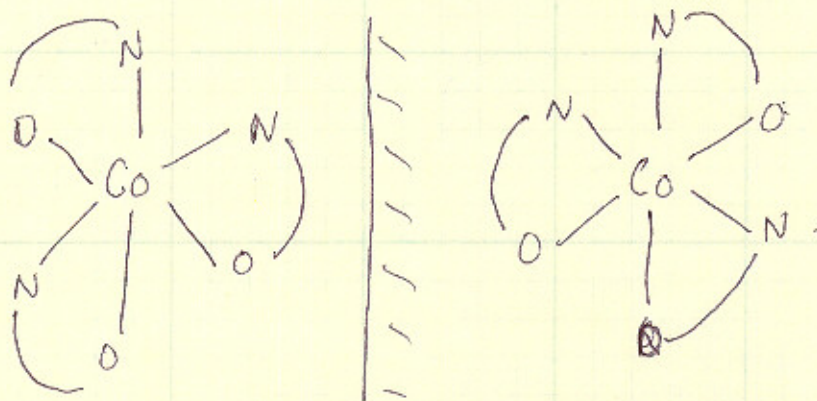
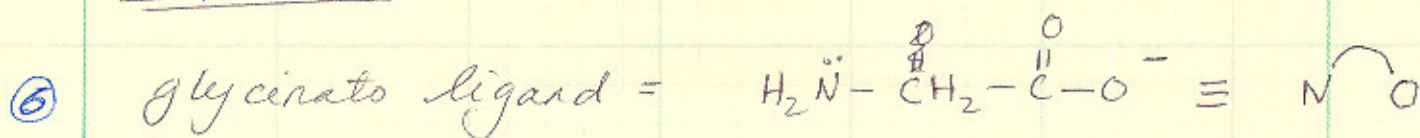
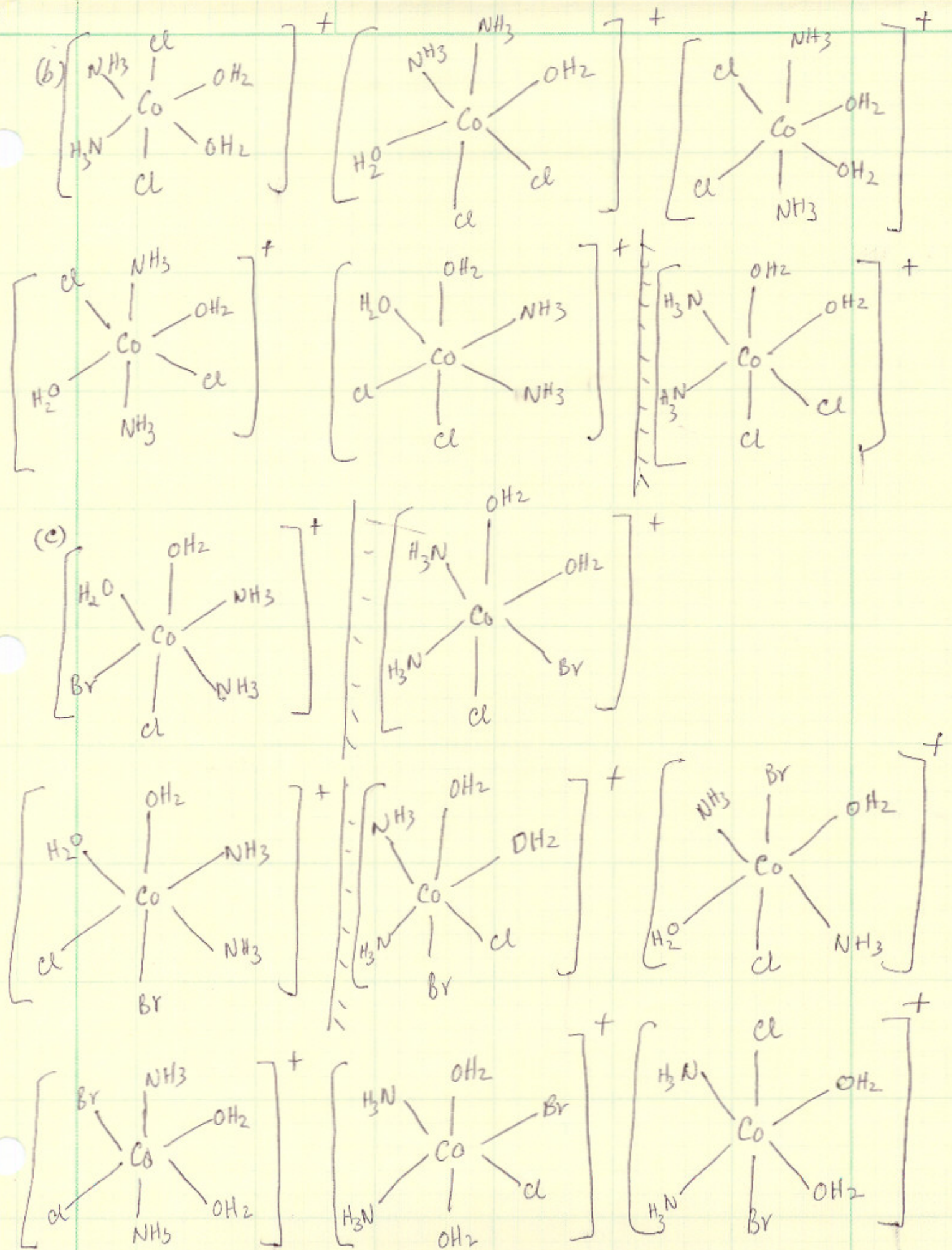


ATOMS, MOLECULES & RESEARCH

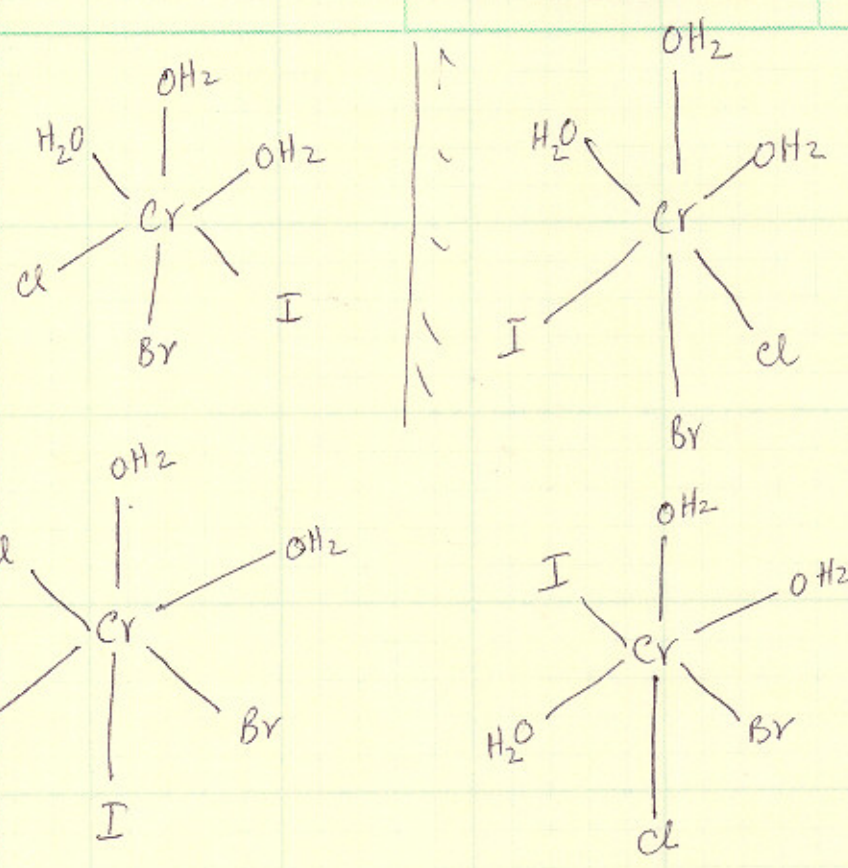
COORDINATION CHEMISTRY - SPRING - WEEK 2

Chapter 9

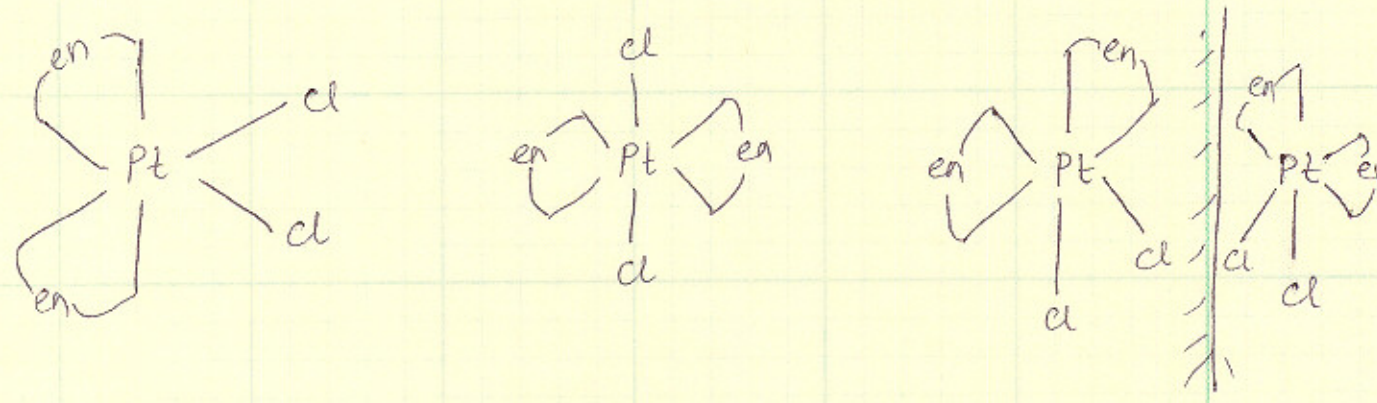




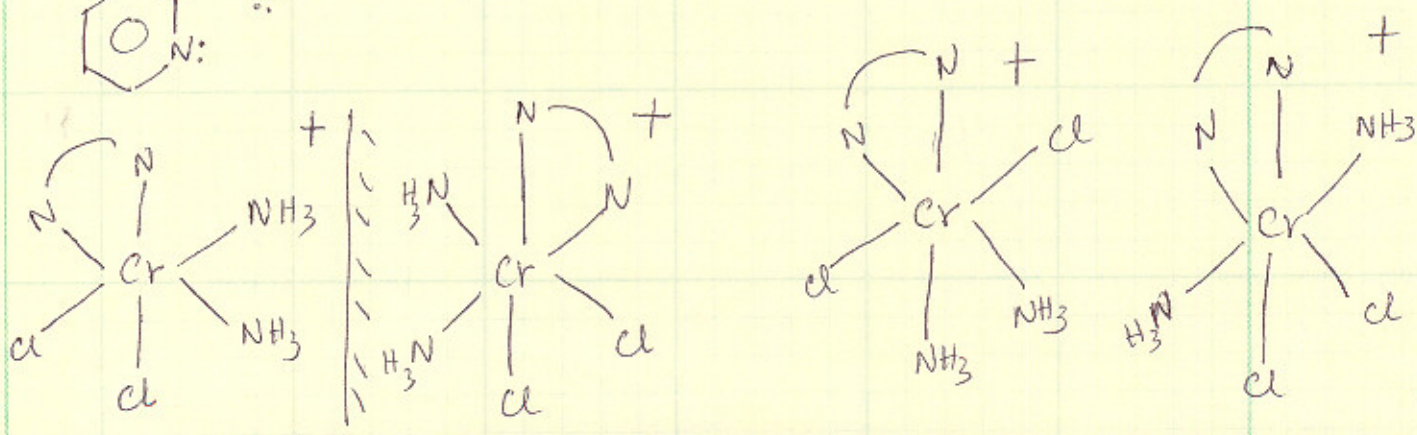
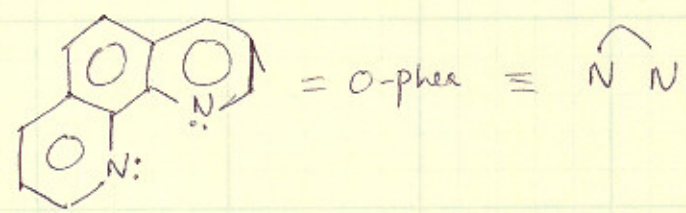
(d)



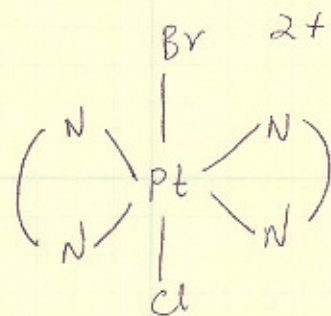
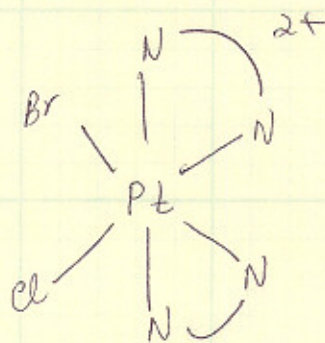
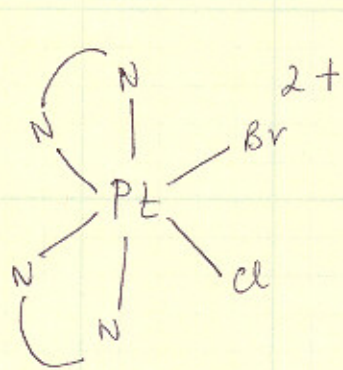
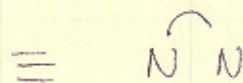
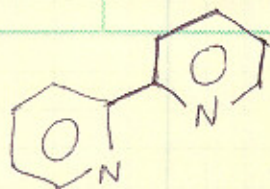
(e)



(f)

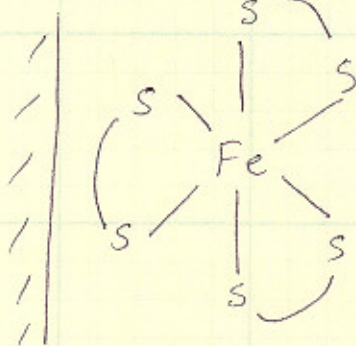
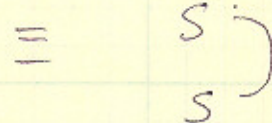
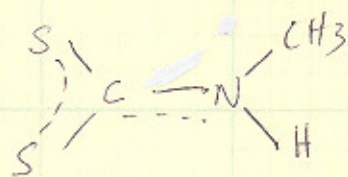


(g) bipy =

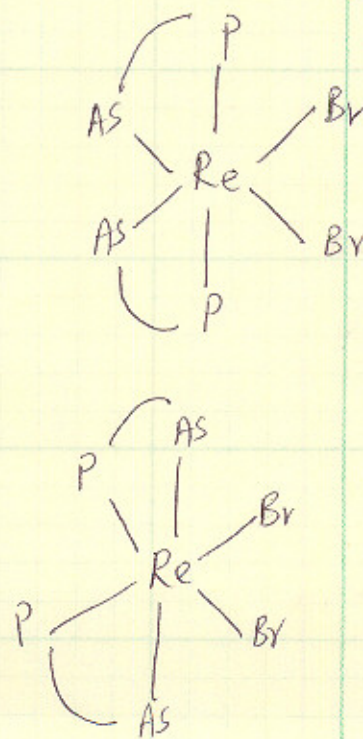
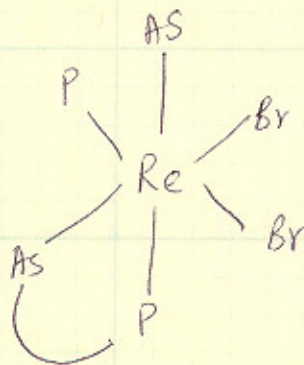
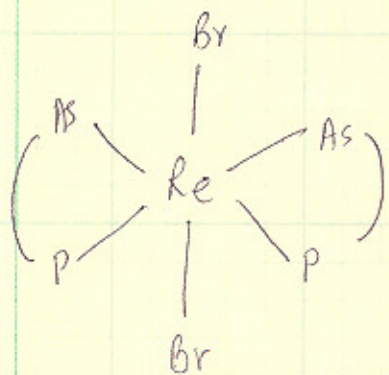
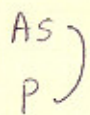


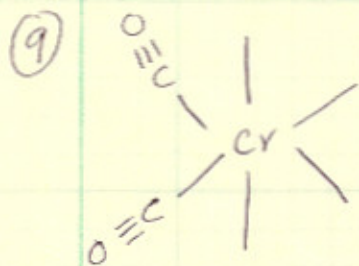
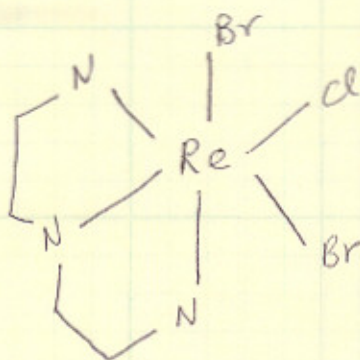
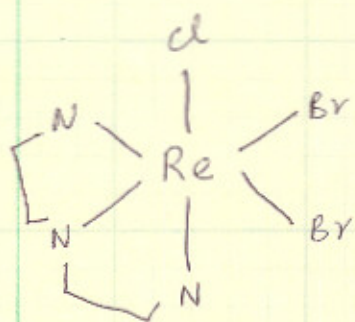
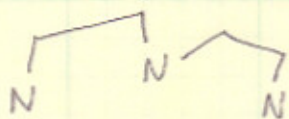
(h)

dta =



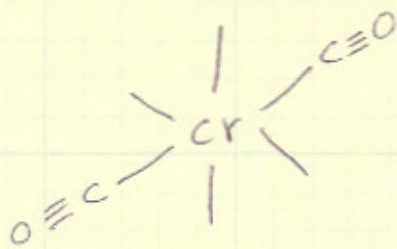
(i)

arphos \equiv 

(j) dien \equiv 

cis-(CO)

this has two
IR active CO
stretches

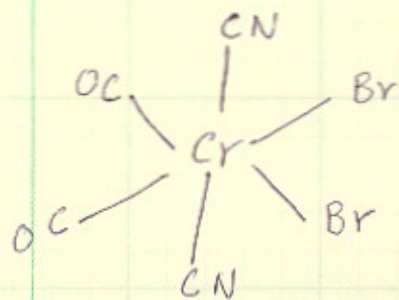


trans-(CO)

this has only one IR active CO
stretch [the symm. stretch is not
IR active]

For the given compound, there are two bands attributed to CO stretch. \therefore The two CO groups must be cis to each other.

Similarly since there is only one band attributed to C \equiv N stretch, the two CN groups must be trans to each other.



\leftarrow most likely structure.

b/

