

# Nephelauxetic Effect

**M. Sc. : CC – 3 (Inorganic Chemistry)**

**Dr. Naresh Kumar**

**Prof. of Chemistry**

**Univ. Dept. of Chemistry**

**B. N. Mandal University, Madhepura**

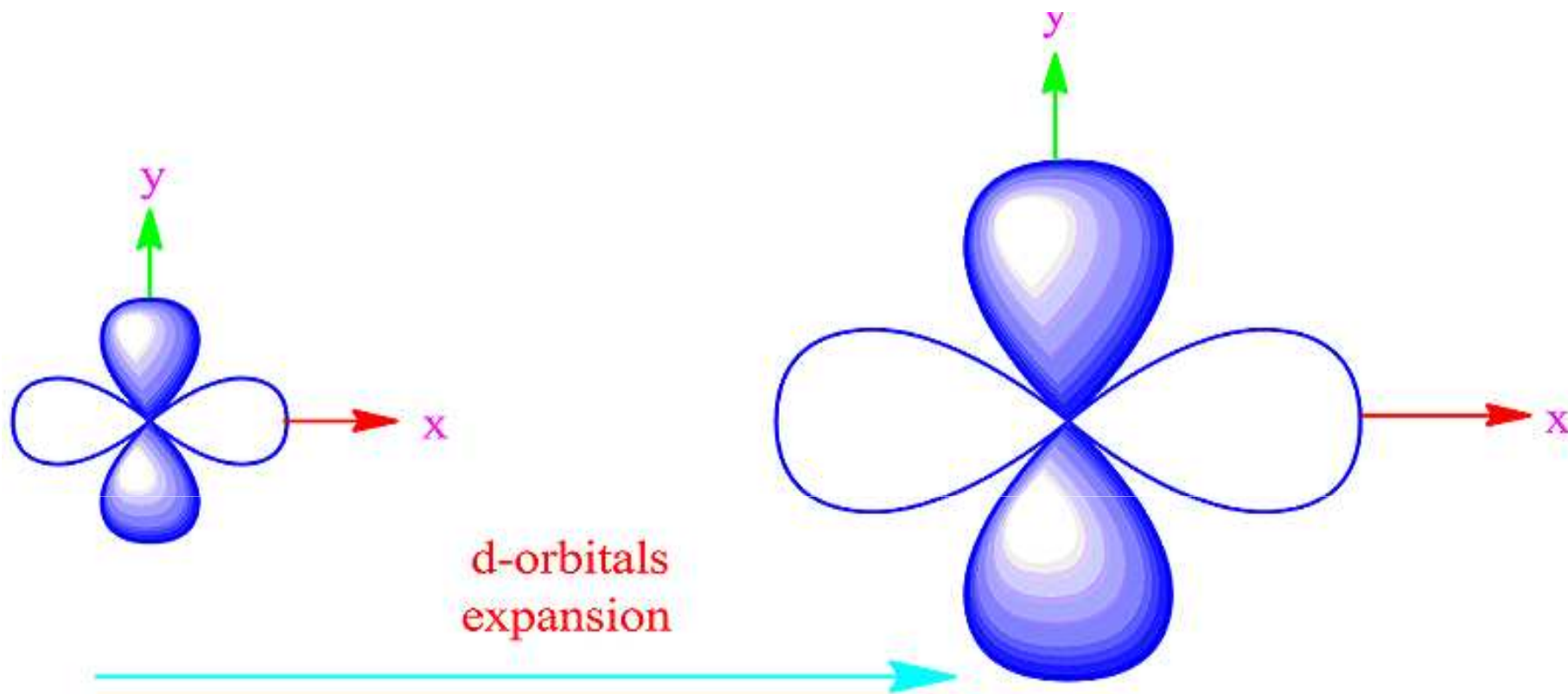
# Nephelauxetic Effect/

## Electron cloud expansion/Nephelauxetic Parameter

- It is electron repulsion found in complexes due to e-e repulsion.
- It is denoted by  $\beta$  (Nephelauxetic parameter)
- It is expressed by  $\beta = \frac{B_{\text{complex}}}{B_{\text{free ion}}}$
- $\beta$  is always less than 1
- It means  $B_{\text{complex}}$  is less than  $B_{\text{free ion}}$ .
- It means energy gap between two terms in free ion is greater than that of its complex form.
- i.e. e-e repulsion between two electrons in free ion is greater than its complex.
- When ligand approaches to the free ion then e-e repulsion is decreased & hence nephelauxetic parameter is decreased.
- It determines covalent character in complex compound & is directly proportional to the NE.

Free Metal ion

In complex



In free ion ee repulsion is greater than that of complex. So NE is increased but nephelauxetic ratio  $\beta = \frac{B_{\text{complex}}}{B_{\text{free ion}}} < 1$ .

Nephelauxetic effect  $\propto \frac{1}{\text{Ele Repuls}} \propto 1/\text{Nephelauxetic ratio}$

## Calculation of $\beta$

We know that

$$\beta = \frac{B_{\text{complex}}}{B_{\text{free ion}}} \text{ or, } 1 - \beta = 1 - \frac{B_{\text{complex}}}{B_{\text{free ion}}} = \text{red. of e-e rep.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_{\text{ion}} - B_{\text{complex}} / B_{\text{ion}} &= h.k \\ \% \text{ red. of e-e rep.} &= 1 \frac{B_{\text{complex}}}{B_{\text{free ion}}} \times 100 = h.k \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

where h & k are constant for ligand & metal respectively & its value is fixed in free state

here ,

$$h = 0.1, k = 1.0$$

$$\% \text{ red. Of e-e rep.} = 0.1 \times 1.0 \times 100 = 10\%$$

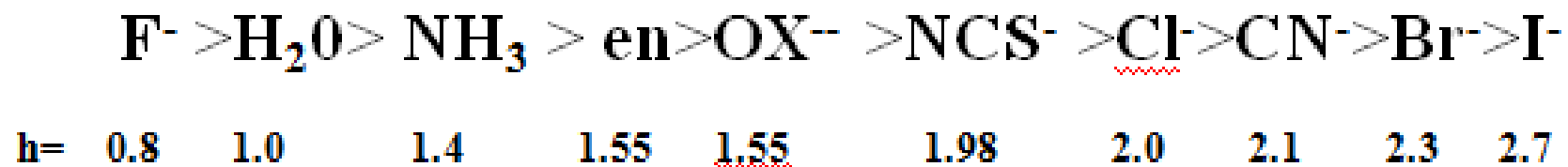
Reduction of N ratio (parameter) indicates increase covalent character in complexes

Cloud expansion  $\uparrow$  NE  $\uparrow$   $\beta$   $\downarrow$  Covalent Character  $\uparrow$  delocalization  $\uparrow$

## Factors Affecting $\beta$ Value

Nephelauxetic effect depends upon both types of ligand and types of central metal ion.

A series of ligands arranged in descending order from the highest value of nephelauxetic parameter ( $\beta$ ) to lowest value is called nephelauxetic series



NE increases, NP decreases, % redu. e-e rep. increases  
covalent character increases.

### Example: 1



Here,

$$h=0.8 \text{ therefore } B=843 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$



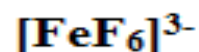
$$h=2.3 \text{ therefore } B=600 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

Similarly NS of metal ion are as

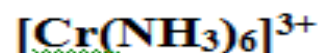
$$\text{Ni(II)} \approx \text{Co(II)} < \text{Mo(II)} < \text{Re(IV)} < \text{Fe(III)} < \text{Ir(III)} < \text{Pt(IV)} < \text{Pd(IV)}$$
$$K= \begin{matrix} 0.07 & 0.12 & 0.12 & 0.18 & 0.24 & 0.26 & 0.6 & 0.7 \end{matrix}$$

NE  $\uparrow$ ,  $\beta$   $\downarrow$ , CC  $\downarrow$ , e-e rep.  $\uparrow$

### Example: 2



$$K= 0.24 \times 0.8 = 0.192 = \% \text{ reduction} = 19.2$$



$$k_{\text{Cr}} = 0.21$$

$$h_{\text{NH}_3} = 1.4$$

$$\text{So } k.h = 0.294 \text{ therefore } \% \text{ reduction} = 29.4$$

## Significance of NE

NE determines electron expending nature, % reduction of e-e rep., covalent character in complex, nature of EPR peaks etc.

As we know that

1. Reduction of N ratio (parameter) indicates increase covalent character in complexes

Cloud expansion  $\uparrow$  NE  $\uparrow$   $\beta$   $\downarrow$  Covalent Character  $\uparrow$  delocalization  $\uparrow$

So covalent character increases with increasing NE & decreasing  $\beta$  value



$h =$  0.8    1.0    1.4    1.55    1.55    1.98    2.0    2.1    2.3    2.7

NE increases from left to right

$\beta$  decreases left to right

Cloud expansion increases from left to right

Covalent character increases from left to right

## Oxidation states of metal (Depends upon size of cation)



NE increases from left to right

$\beta$  decreases left to right

Cloud expansion increases from left to right

Covalent character increases from left to right

If  $B=B^-$  then complex 100% ionic

if  $B^- < B$  then complex is not pure ionic & have covalent character



For  $[\text{Co(en)}_3]^{3+}$

$$B' = 1400(1 - 0.35 \times 1.5) \text{ cm}^{-1} \quad B' = 665 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

This experimental value of B for  $[\text{Co(en)}_3]^{3+}$  is  $568 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

The values of Racah parameter (B) for transition metal ion in the gaseous state can be noted from the table given below.

<b>Metal</b>	<b><math>M^0</math></b>	<b><math>M_{1+}</math></b>	<b><math>M_{2+}</math></b>	<b><math>M_{3+}</math></b>	<b><math>M_{4+}</math></b>
<b>Ti</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cr</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>1030</b>	<b>1040</b>
<b>Mn</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1140</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Co</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>1117</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Ni</b>	<b>1025</b>	<b>1038</b>	<b>1080</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cu</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1218</b>	<b>1239</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Fe</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>1059</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1144</b>



*Thank You*

