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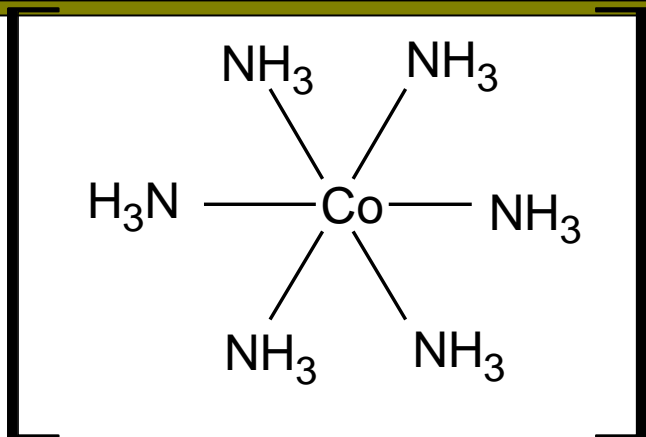


Aula 02 – Representação, nomenclatura e isomeria de compostos de coordenação

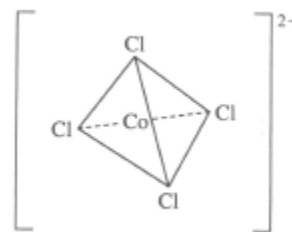
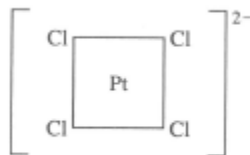
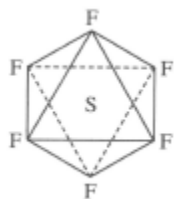
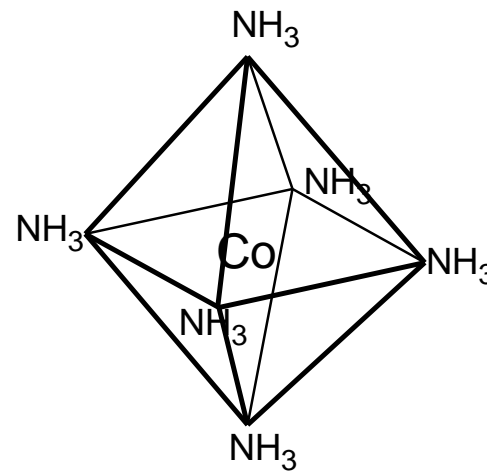


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Representações



3 Cl⁻

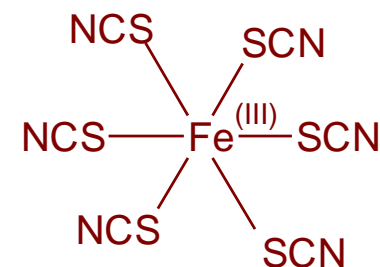
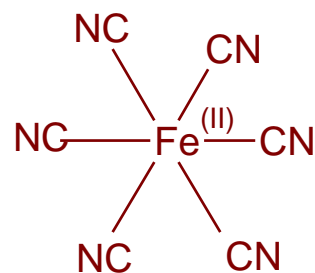
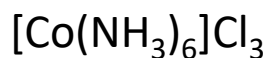
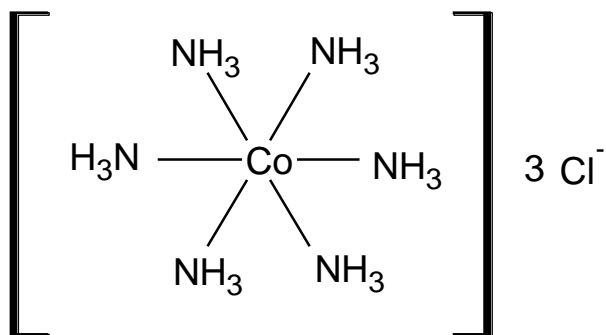




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Fórmula

- **Entidade de coordenação:** é composta pelo átomo central, o **metal**, ao qual é rodeado por outros átomos, dos **ligantes**. Na fórmula a entidade de coordenação é colocada entre colchetes:





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Metal

1																	18		
H																	He		
2																	18		
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne		
3	Na	Mg											13	14	15	16	17	18	
4	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar	
5	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	
6	Cs	Ba	*	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	
7	Fr	Ra	**	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg							Rn	
			*	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	D
			**	Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr	T

Fe: Z = 26

Ni: Z = 28

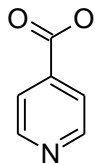
Ácidos de Lewis



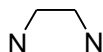
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Ligantes – alguns exemplos

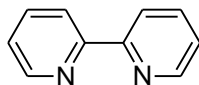
- Monodentados: Cl^- , CN^- , NCS^- , NH_3 , H_2O , piridina (py), isonicotinato (isn) etc.



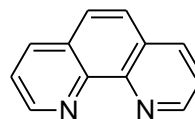
- Bidentados:



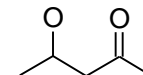
etilenodiamina (en)



2,2'-bipiridina (bpy)



1,10-fenantrolina (phen)



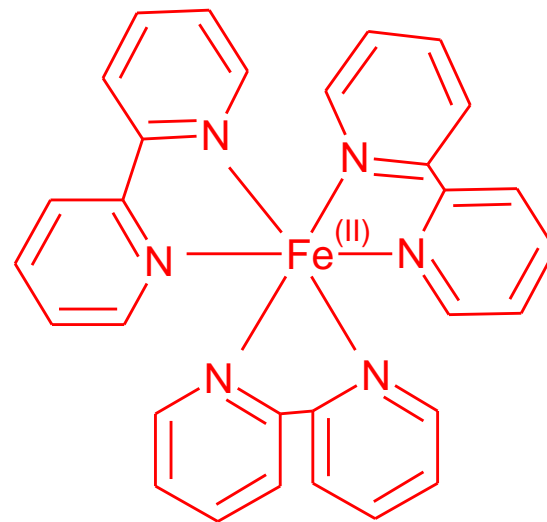
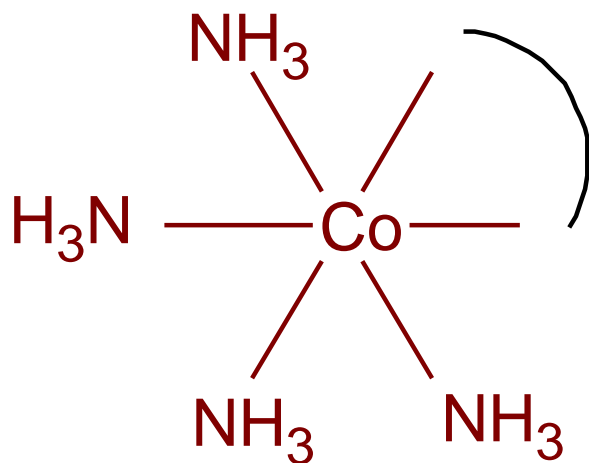
acetilacetona (acac)

Bases de Lewis



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Representações





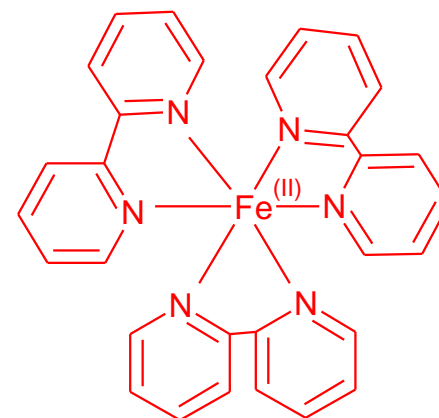
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Nomenclatura

- Sequência do átomo central e dos nomes dos ligantes
 - Os ligantes são listados em ordem alfabética, sem considerar as cargas, antes do nome do átomo central. Prefixos numéricos indicando o número de ligantes não são considerados

Dicloro(difenilfosfina)(tiouréia)platina(II)

- Número de ligantes: são indicados pelos prefixos, preferencialmente di-, tri- etc.





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Cargas e número de oxidação

- Quando o número de oxidação do átomo central pode ser definido sem ambiguidade ele pode ser indicado por algarismos romanos entre parenteses do átomo central, sem espaço entre eles.
- Todo composto de coordenação aniônico leva a terminação -*ato*



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Isomeria de compostos de coordenação

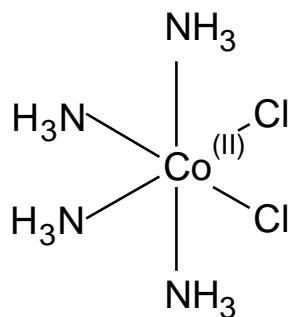
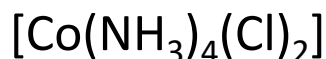


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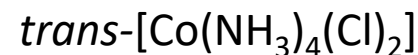
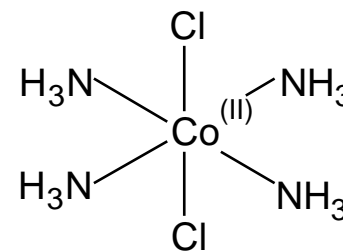
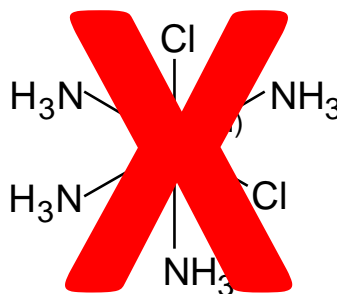
Isomeria de compostos de coordenação

1. Isomeria geométrica

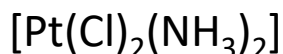
Os mesmos ligantes apresentam diferentes arranjos espaciais em volta do metal.



cis-[(tetraamin)(dicloro)cobalto(II)]



trans-[tetraamindiclorocobalto(II)]



Utiliza-se cis ou trans antes da fórmula/nome do composto

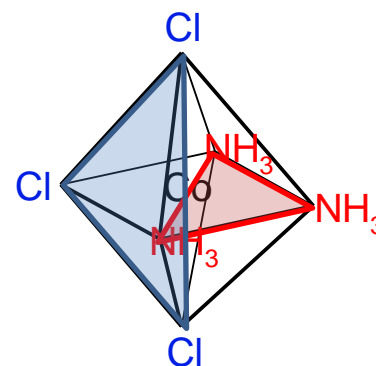
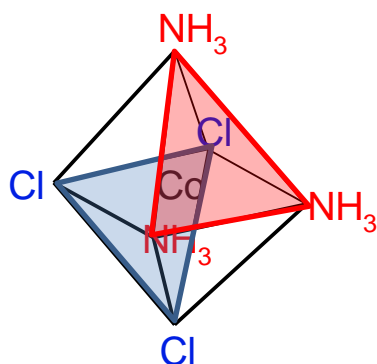
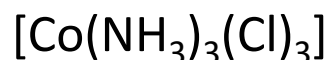


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Isomeria de compostos de coordenação

1. Isomeria geométrica

Os mesmos ligantes apresentam diferentes arranjos espaciais em volta do metal.



fac – Arranjo facial: Apresenta uma face do octaedro

mer – Arranjo meridional: Apresenta um plano que divide o octaedro



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Isomeria de compostos de coordenação

1. Isomeria geométrica
2. Isomeria de ionização

Dois isômeros liberam diferentes íons quando dissolvidos em água.



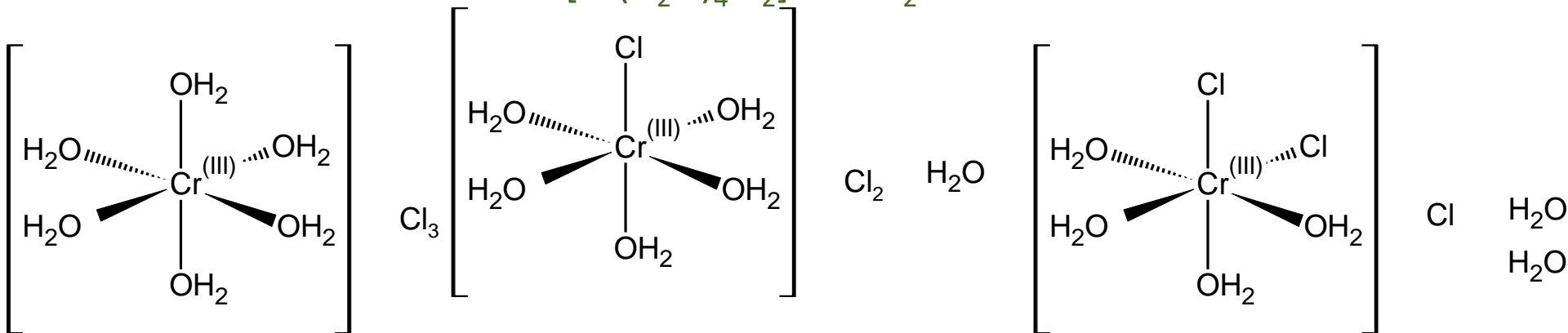
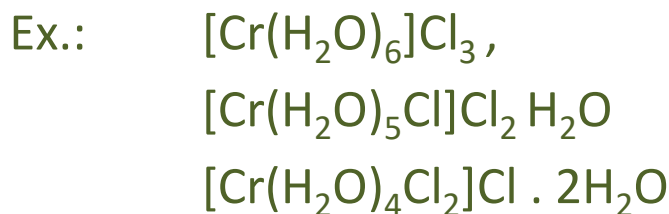


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Isomeria de compostos de coordenação

1. Isomeria geométrica
2. Isomeria de ionização
3. Isomeria de solvatação

Isômeros que apresentam a mesma fórmula devido ao solvente na esfera de solvatação.





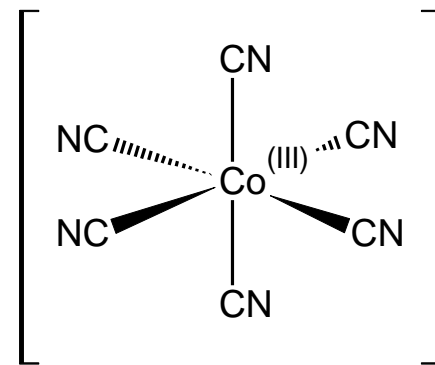
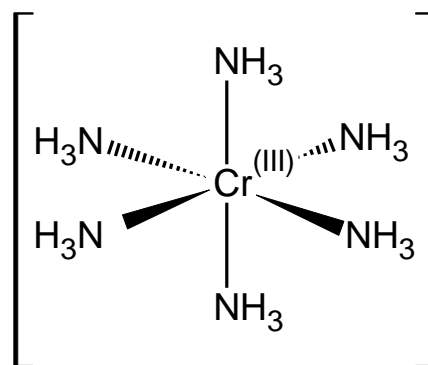
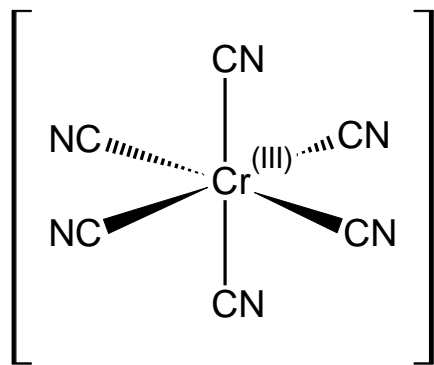
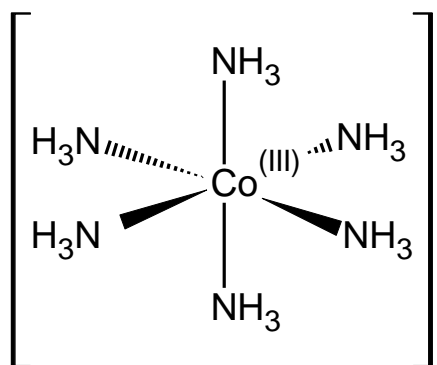
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Isomeria de compostos de coordenação

1. Isomeria geométrica
2. Isomeria de ionização
3. Isomeria de solvatação
4. Isomeria de coordenação

Isômeros nos quais tanto o cátion quanto o ânion são compostos de coordenação.

Ex.: $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6][\text{Cr}(\text{CN})_6]$ e $[\text{Cr}(\text{NH}_3)_6][\text{Co}(\text{CN})_6]$





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Isomeria de compostos de coordenação

1. Isomeria geométrica
2. Isomeria de ionização
3. Isomeria de solvatação
4. Isomeria de coordenação
5. Isomeria do ligante

Isômeros dos ligantes utilizados levam à existência de isômeros dos compostos de coordenação.

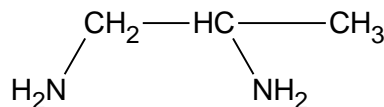
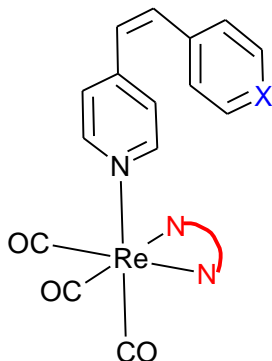
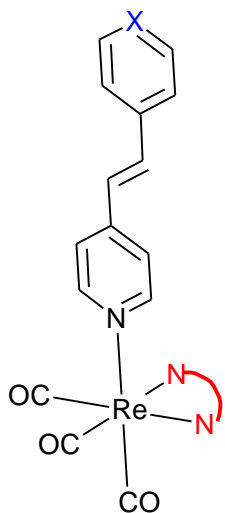


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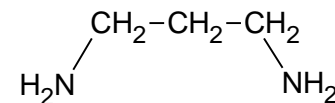
Isomeria de compostos de coordenação

5. Isomeria do ligante

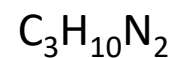
Isômeros dos ligantes utilizados levam à existência de isômeros dos compostos de coordenação.



propilenodiamina (pn)



trimetilenodiamina(tn)



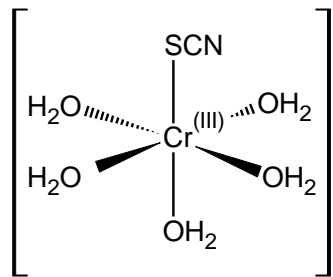


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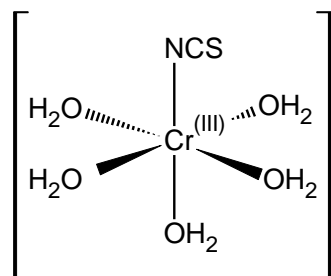
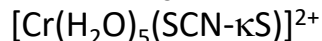
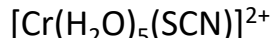
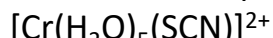
Isomeria de compostos de coordenação

1. Isomeria geométrica
2. Isomeria de ionização
3. Isomeria de solvatação
4. Isomeria de coordenação
5. Isomeria do ligante
6. Isomeria de ligação

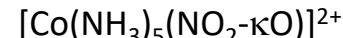
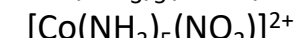
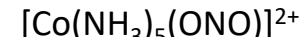
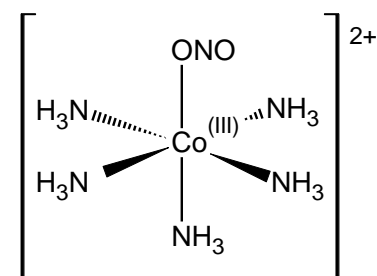
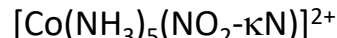
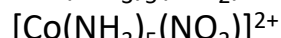
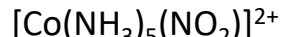
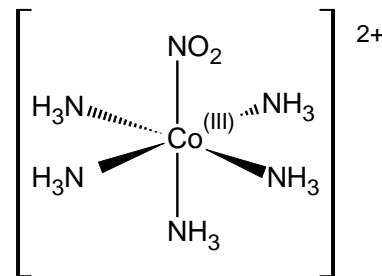
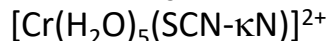
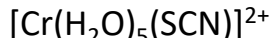
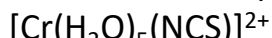
Ocorre em compostos com ligantes ambidentados. SCN, NO₂ etc



tiocianato = coord. pelo S



isotiocianato = coord. pelo N





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Isomeria de compostos de coordenação

1. Isomeria geométrica
2. Isomeria de ionização
3. Isomeria de solvatação
4. Isomeria de coordenação
5. Isomeria do ligante
6. Isomeria de ligação
7. Isomeria óptica

Ocorre em compostos que possuem a relação de objeto/imagem (impossibilidade de superposição espacial – quiral). Gira o plano da luz polarizada.

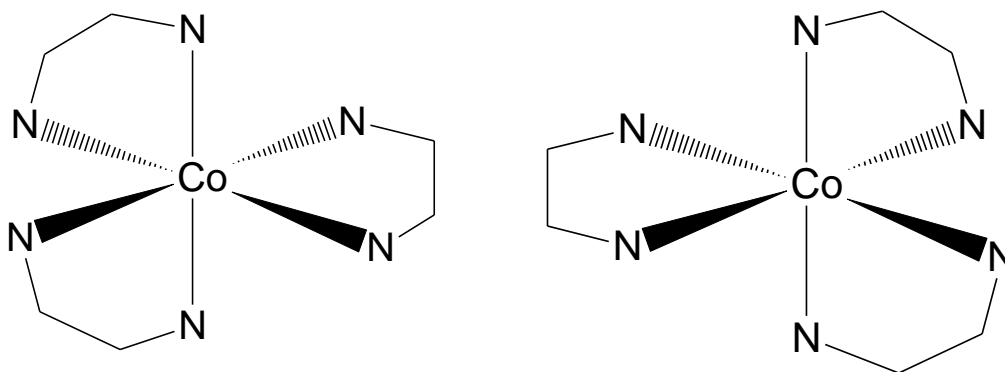


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Isomeria de compostos de coordenação

7. Isomeria óptica

Ocorre em compostos que possuem a relação de objeto/imagem (impossibilidade de superposição espacial – quiral). Gira o plano da luz polarizada.



Enantiômeros: Relação objeto/imagem

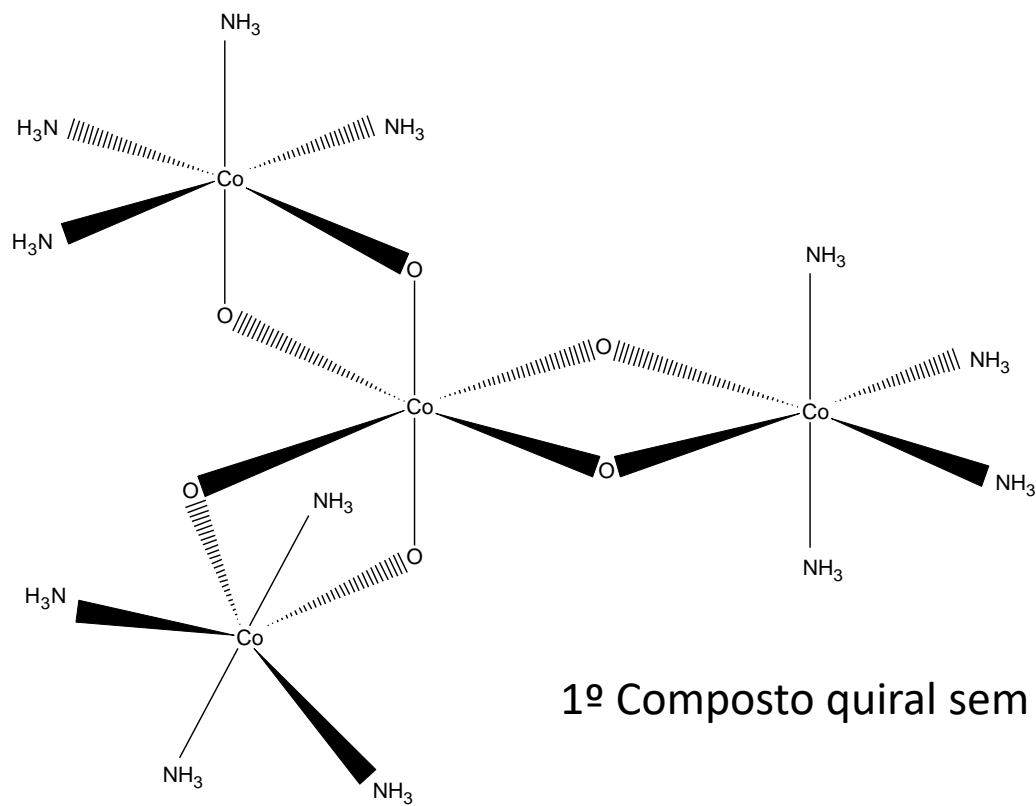
Diastereoisômeros: Inclui isomeria geométrica



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Isomeria de compostos de coordenação

7. Isomeria óptica



1º Composto quiral sem carbono





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Alguns Exemplos

- Quais os isômeros existentes nas seguintes espécies:
 1. CHClBrI
 2. $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_3(\text{SCN})_3]$
 3. $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{NO})_2]^{3+}$
 4. $[\text{Fe}(\text{bpy})_3]^{2+}$
 5. $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5(\text{stpy})]^{3+}$
 6. $[\text{Fe}(\text{SCN})_2(\text{en})_2]^{3+}$