Metals and their Compounds Lecture 6.2 Transition metals (23.7 and Ch 24 BLB)

Examples of *ligands*

Anions

Cl⁻ (chloride) Br⁻ (bromide) I⁻ (iodide) NO₂⁻ (nitrite) CN⁻ (cyanide) OH⁻ (hydroxide) SCN⁻ (thiocyanate)

Neutral molecules

H₂O (water) NH₃ (ammonia) CO (carbon monoxide) H₂N-CH₂-CH₂-NH₂ ethylene diammine (en)

Why does a ligand bind to a metal?

Ligand has something that the metal wants - a *pair* of electrons.