

Introduction for Module 10 – Coordination Chemistry

Textbook: [Open Stax Chemistry 2e](#)

Suggested Reading: Chapter 19.1-19.2

Learning Objectives:

- **List the defining traits of coordination compounds**
- **Calculate d-electron count of a metal given its oxidation number or charge**
- **Calculate the oxidation number of a central atom within a coordination compound**
- **Recognize ligands within coordination compounds as common, previously studied structures**

Captions and Attributions:

- 1) The segment of the periodic table shown here lists the electron configurations for transition metals, including notable exceptions. [Figure 6.29 This version of the periodic table shows](#) by [Open Stax](#) is [licensed under CCBY 4.0](#).
- 2) Transition metals of various oxidation numbers often give distinctive colors to aqueous solutions. [Figure 19.12 Metal ions that contain partially filled d subshell](#) by Sahar Atwa and [Open Stax](#) is [licensed under CCBY 4.0](#).
- 3) Complex ions are formed by ligand-metal bonds that are similar to covalent bonds, but differ in that both electrons come from the ligand. [Figure 19.13 \(a\) Covalent bonds involve the sharing of electrons](#) by [Open Stax](#) is [licensed under CCBY 4.0](#).
- 4) Complex ions can form geometries that can appear more sophisticated than previous geometries, but all will behave like a single ion when forming a compound. [Figure 19.14 The complexes \(a\) \$\[\text{Ag}\(\text{NH}_3\)_2\]^+\$](#) by [Open Stax](#) is [licensed under CCBY 4.0](#).



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The creation of this work, "Open Chemistry Online: Chemistry 2" was supported by Open CU Boulder 2022-2023, a grant funded by the Colorado Department of Higher Education with additional support from the CU Office of the President, CU Office of Academic Affairs, CU Boulder Office of the Provost, and CU Boulder University Libraries.