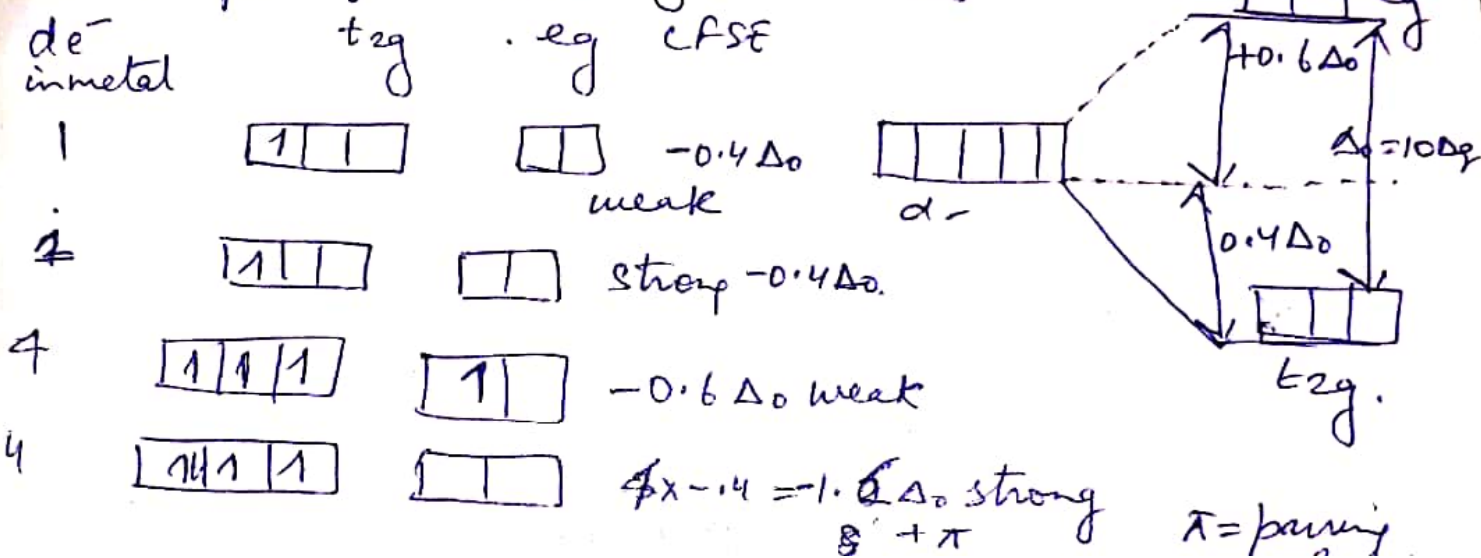


When t_{2g} orbitals are occupied energy is emitted. When e_g orbitals are occupied absorption takes place. Total energy is CFSE (crystal field stabilization energy).



$\pi = pairing$

CFSE for various octahedral complexes:

d^1

↑		
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 CFSE = $0 - 4\Delta_0$
 t_{2g} e_g

d^2

↑	↑	
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 CFSE = $2 \times -4 = -8\Delta_0$
 t_{2g} e_g $= -0.8\Delta_0$

d^3

↑	↑	↑
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 CFSE = $3 \times -4 = -12\Delta_0$
 t_{2g} e_g $-12\Delta_0$

d^4 - two possibilities

i) All four e^- occupy t_{2g} orbitals with one electron getting paired with t_{2g}^4 .
 In this pairing energy is less than Δ_0 $P < \Delta_0$.
 Hence strong field complexes there are less number of unpaired electrons and called low spin complexes.

ii) ~~weak~~ Three electrons occupy t_{2g} orbitals and fourth e^- goes to one of the e_g orbitals $t_{2g}^3 e_g^1$.
 $\Delta_0 < P$ called weak field. Maximum no of e^- remain unpaired. Complex is high spin complex.

Strong field

↑	↑	↑
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↑

 CFSE = $-0.4 \times 4 = -1.6\Delta_0$
 t_{2g} e_g

Weak field

↑	↑	↑
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↑	
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 CFSE = $-0.4 \times 3 + 0.6$
 t_{2g} e_g $= -1.2 + 0.6$
 $= 0.6\Delta_0$

d^5 Strong field

↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
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 CFSE = $-0.4 \times 5 = -2.0\Delta_0$
 t_{2g} e_g

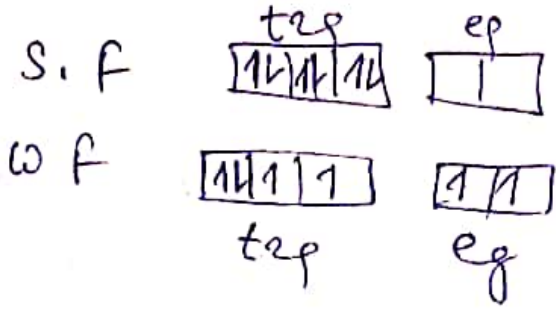
Weak field

↑	↑	↑
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↑	↑
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 CFSE = $-0.4 \times 3 + 2 \times 0.6$
 t_{2g} e_g $= -1.2 + 1.2 = 0\Delta_0$

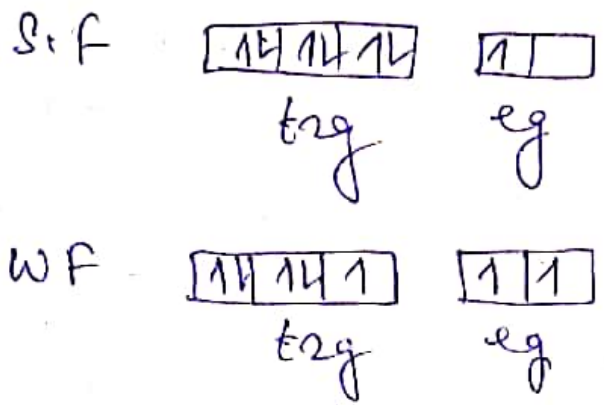
d⁶



CFSE = -6 × 0.4 = -2.4 Δ₀

CFSE = -0.4 × 4 + 2 × 0.6 = -1.6 + 1.2 = -0.4 Δ₀

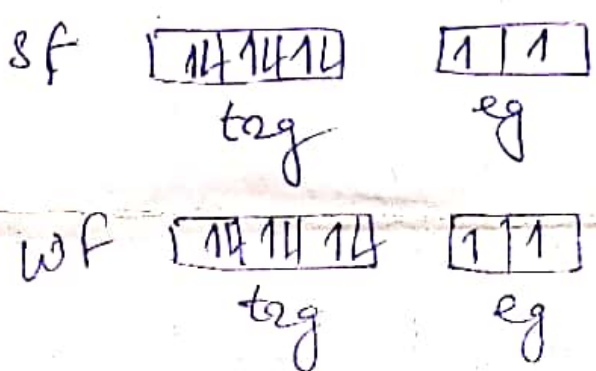
d⁷



CFSE = -0.4 × 6 + 0.6 = -2.4 + 0.6 = -1.8 Δ₀

CFSE = -0.4 × 5 + 2 × 0.6 = -2.0 + 1.2 = -0.8 Δ₀

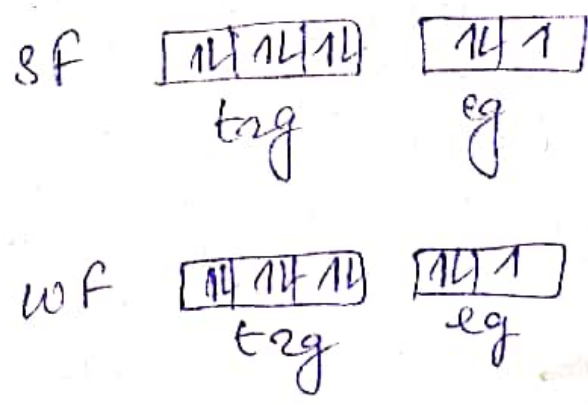
d⁸



CFSE = -0.4 × 6 + 2 × 0.6 = -2.4 + 1.2 = -1.2 Δ₀

CFSE = -0.4 × 6 + 2 × 0.6 = -2.4 + 1.2 = -1.2 Δ₀

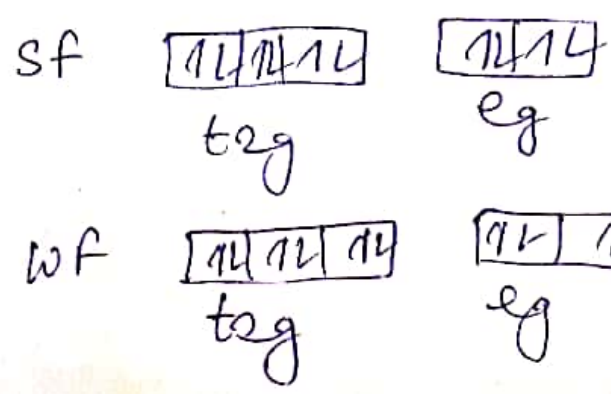
d⁹



CFSE = -0.4 × 6 + 3 × 0.6 = -2.4 + 1.8 = -0.6 Δ₀

CFSE = -0.4 × 6 + 3 × 0.6 = -2.4 + 1.8 = -0.6 Δ₀

d¹⁰



CFSE = -0.4 × 6 + 4 × 0.6 = -2.4 + 2.4 = 0

CFSE = -0.4 × 6 + 4 × 0.6 = -2.4 + 2.4 = 0