## ORGEL DIAGRAM



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## Three main steps in finding free ion Terms:

1. Resultant spin quantum number (S): Individual spin angular momenta of the electrons $\left(m_{s}\right)$ combine to give resultant spin angular momentum $\left(\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{s}}\right)$.
2. Resultant orbital quantum number (L): Individual orbital angular momenta of the electrons $\left(\mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{l}}\right)$ combine to give resultant orbital angular momentum $\left(\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{L}}\right)$.
3. Resultant spin-orbital quantum number (I): Resultant spin angular momentum $\left(\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{s}}\right)$ and resultant orbital angular momentum $\left(\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{L}}\right)$ combine to give a resultant spin-orbital angular momentum $\left(\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{J}}\right)$.
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Free ion Term \(={ }^{(2 S+1)} \mathrm{L}\) Free ion Term-Symbol \(={ }^{(2 S+1)} \mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{J}}\)
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FREE ION TERMS: RUSSELL-SAUNDERS STATES

## Free ion Terms of various $\mathrm{d}^{\mathrm{n}}$ configurations: Microstates of $\mathrm{d}^{2}$ configuration

| Configuration | No. of microstates | Terms | Degeneracy of ${ }^{3} \mathrm{~F}=21$ <br> Degeneracy of ${ }^{3} \mathrm{P}=9$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{d}^{1}, \mathrm{~d}^{9}$ | 10 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{D}$ | Degeneracy of ${ }^{1} \mathrm{G}=9$ |
| $\mathrm{d}^{2}, \mathrm{~d}^{8}$ | 45 | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{~F},{ }^{3} \mathrm{P},{ }^{1} \mathrm{G},{ }^{1} \mathrm{D},{ }^{1} \mathrm{~S}$ | Degeneracy of ${ }^{1} \mathrm{D}=5$ |
| $\mathrm{d}^{3}, \mathrm{~d}^{7}$ | 120 | ${ }^{4} \mathrm{~F},{ }^{4} \mathrm{P},{ }^{2} \mathrm{H},{ }^{2} \mathrm{G},{ }^{2} \mathrm{~F},{ }^{2} \mathrm{D}(2),{ }^{2} \mathrm{P}$ | Degeneracy of ${ }^{1} \mathrm{~S}=1$ |
| $\mathrm{d}^{4}, \mathrm{~d}^{6}$ | 210 | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{5} \mathrm{D},{ }^{3} \mathrm{H},{ }^{3} \mathrm{G},{ }^{3} \mathrm{~F}(2),{ }^{3} \mathrm{D},{ }^{3} \mathrm{P}(2),{ }^{1} \mathrm{I}, \\ & { }^{1} \mathrm{G}(2),{ }^{\mathrm{T}},{ }^{1} \mathrm{D}(2),{ }^{1} \mathrm{~S}(2) \end{aligned}$ | Total degeneracy $=45$ |
| $\mathrm{d}^{5}$ | 252 | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{6} \mathrm{~S},{ }^{4} \mathrm{G},{ }^{4} \mathrm{~F},{ }^{4} \mathrm{D},{ }^{4} \mathrm{P},{ }^{2} \mathrm{I},{ }^{2} \mathrm{H},{ }^{2} \mathrm{G}(2), \\ & { }^{2} \mathrm{~F}(2),{ }^{2} \mathrm{D}(3),{ }^{2} \mathrm{P},{ }^{2} \mathrm{l} \end{aligned}$ |  |

Number of microstates $={ }^{n} C_{r}$
Degeneracy of Term $=(2 S+1)(2 L+1)$
$(2 S+1)=$ Spin multiplicity
$(2 L+1)=$ Orbital multiplicity
Degeneracy of ${ }^{2}$ D Term $=2 \times 5=10$

FREE ION TERMS: RUSSELL-SAUNDERS STATES



Ions of first transition series have a C/B ratio of about 4, with B lying around $1000 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$. The values of B and C in complexes are much lower than the free ion values.

## TERMS ARISING IN LIGAND FIELD



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| State | Labels |
| :---: | :---: |
| S | $\mathrm{A}_{1}$ |
| P | $\mathrm{T}_{1}$ |
| D | $\mathrm{E}+\mathrm{T}_{2}$ |
| F | $\mathrm{~A}_{2}+\mathrm{T}_{1}+\mathrm{T}_{2}$ |

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TERMS ARISING IN LIGAND FIELD


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| $\mathrm{d}^{\mathrm{n}}$ | Free ion | $\mathrm{d}^{9}$ Octahedral weak field |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | terms |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{d}^{1}, \mathrm{~d}^{9}$ | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{D}$ | 只吅 | Ground state <br> Degeneracy $=2$ <br> Label =E | Degeneracy |  |  |
| $\mathrm{d}^{2}, \mathrm{~d}^{8}$ | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{~F},{ }^{3} \mathrm{P},{ }^{1} \mathrm{G} .$. |  |  | Label = T |  |  |
| $\mathrm{d}^{3}, \mathrm{~d}^{7}$ | ${ }^{4} \mathrm{~F},{ }^{4} \mathrm{P},{ }^{2} \mathrm{H} . .$. |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{d}^{4}, \mathrm{~d}^{6}$ | ${ }^{5} \mathrm{D},{ }^{3} \mathrm{H},{ }^{3} \mathrm{G} \ldots$ | Ground | Free ion groun $\mathrm{D}=\mathrm{E}+\mathrm{T}_{2}$ | term $={ }^{2} \mathrm{D}$ | Excited |  |
| $\mathrm{d}^{5}$ | ${ }^{6} \mathrm{~S},{ }^{4} \mathrm{G},{ }^{4} \mathrm{~F} \ldots$ | state | Total degenera | $=2+3=5$ | state |  |


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## TERMS ARISING IN LIGAND FIELD





## TERMS ARISING IN LIGAND FIELD



Octahedral crystal field

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Tetrahedral crystal field

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Octahedral crystal field

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Tetrahedral crystal field

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Tetrahedral crystal field

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Tetrahedral crystal field

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## Some features:

$>$ Octahedral $\mathrm{d}^{\mathrm{n}}$ and tetrahedral $\quad \mathrm{d}^{10-\mathrm{n}}$ give rise to similar type of splitting. $>$ Octahedral $\mathrm{d}^{\mathrm{n}}$ has inverse splitting of octahedral d ${ }^{10-\mathrm{n}}$.


## ORGEL DIAGRAM

## Some features:

$>$ In case of $\mathrm{d}^{1}, \mathrm{~d}^{4}, \mathrm{~d}^{6}$ and $\mathrm{d}^{9}$, there exists only one state above the ground state. So we expect only one transition.
$>\left[\mathrm{Ti}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{3+}$ shows a broad band with a peak around $20100 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}\left(\mathrm{~T}_{2 \mathrm{~g}} \rightarrow \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{g}}\right.$ transition $)$. Broad band is due to pronounced JT effect in the excited state.
$>$ Octahedral $\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{II})$ complexes may be expected to produce a single absorption $\left(\mathrm{T}_{2 \mathrm{~g}} \rightarrow \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{g}}\right.$ transition). Here JT distortion is greater. Because of this, $\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{6}\right]^{2+}$ has broad band with long tail near infrared.


Orgel diagram for $\mathrm{d}^{1}, \mathrm{~d}^{4}, \mathrm{~d}^{6}$ and $\mathrm{d}^{9}$ systems.



Orgel diagram for $\mathrm{d}^{1}, \mathrm{~d}^{4}, \mathrm{~d}^{6}$ and $\mathrm{d}^{9}$ systems.

## Some features:

$>$ In case of $\mathrm{d}^{2}, \mathrm{~d}^{3}, \mathrm{~d}^{7}$ and $\mathrm{d}^{8}$, there exists three states above the ground state. So we expect three transitions.


Orgel diagram for $\mathrm{d}^{2}, \mathrm{~d}^{3}, \mathrm{~d}^{7}$ and $\mathrm{d}^{8}$ systems.

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## Some features:

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$\mathrm{d}^{3}$ in $\mathrm{O}^{\mathrm{h}}$ field
Possible transitions
(i) ${ }^{4} \mathrm{~A}_{2 g} \rightarrow{ }^{4} \mathrm{~T}_{2 g}$
(ii) ${ }^{4} \mathrm{~A}_{2 g} \rightarrow{ }^{4} \mathrm{~T}_{1 g}$ (F)
(iii) ${ }^{4} \mathrm{~A}_{2 g} \rightarrow{ }^{4} \mathrm{~T}_{1 \mathrm{~g}}$ (P)


## Some features:

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## $\mathrm{d}^{3}$ in $\mathrm{O}^{\mathrm{h}}$ field

## Possible transitions

(i) ${ }^{4} \mathrm{~A}_{2 g} \rightarrow{ }^{4} \mathrm{~T}_{2 g}$
(ii) ${ }^{4} \mathrm{~A}_{2 g} \rightarrow{ }^{4} \mathrm{~T}_{1 g}(\mathrm{~F})$
(iii) ${ }^{4} \mathrm{~A}_{2 g} \rightarrow{ }^{4} \mathrm{~T}_{1 \mathrm{~g}}(\mathrm{P})$

## Ruby Laser

Ruby contains $\mathrm{Cr}^{3+}$ ions embedded in $\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ where oxide ions provide a nearly distorted octahedral field. It produce pulses of coherent visible light (deep red color) at 694.3 nm .
> When a large single crystal of ruby is exposed to light of appropriate frequency to excite $\mathrm{Cr}^{3+}$ to the ${ }^{4} \mathrm{~T}_{2 \mathrm{~g}}(\mathrm{~F})$ state, it does not return to the ground state. Instead, energy is lost to crystal lattice by vibrational modes.

