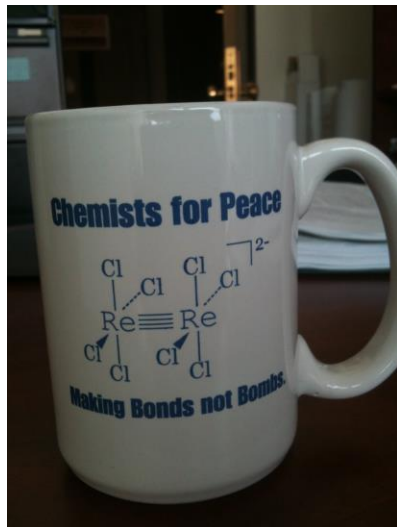
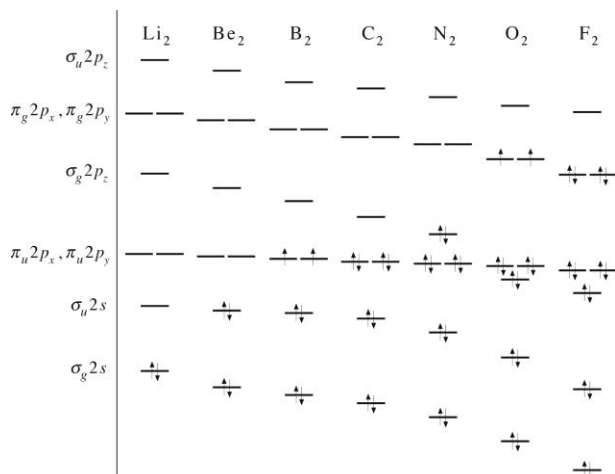


**Chemical bonding and absorption of light****Part 1:**

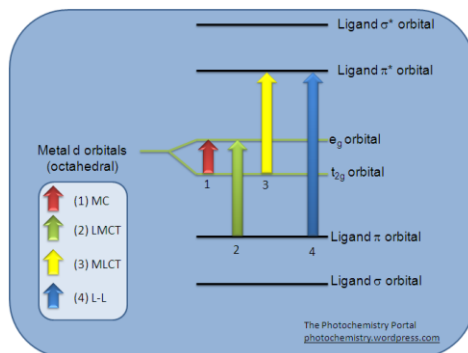
The picture of the left shows a promotional coffee mug by a UC Berkeley student group called “Chemists for Peace.” Their “logo” is the inorganic complex  $\text{Re}_2\text{Cl}_4^{2-}$ . Your job is to describe the chemical bonding in  $\text{Re}_2\text{Cl}_4^{2-}$  and figure out what **bonding** MOs create the 4 bonds between the 2 Re atoms. The MOs are constructed from the atomic d-orbitals on the Re atoms, with the exception of the  $d_{x^2-y^2}$  orbitals, which are used for bonding with the Cl atoms. For each bonding MO involved in the Re-Re quadruple bond, write down the mathematical formula (sum or difference of specific atomic orbitals), the orbital shape ( $\sigma$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $\delta$ ), inversion symmetry (g or u).

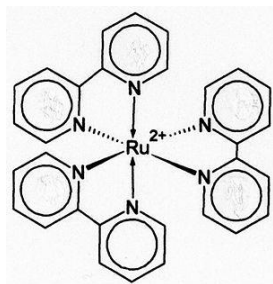
**Part 2:**

A. Which molecule has a stronger bond,  $\text{N}_2$  or  $\text{N}_2^+$ . Explain your answer.

B. Which molecule has a stronger bond,  $\text{O}_2$  or  $\text{O}_2^+$ . Explain your answer.

C. Which transition (from which MO to which MO) is the lowest energy **allowed** transition in  $\text{N}_2$ . Explain your answer.

**Part 3:**



Dye-sensitized solar cells usually use Ru(II) complexes as light absorbing molecules. A prototypical Ru(II) complex is shown on the right above. On the left is a picture showing some possibilities for transitions involved in light absorption.  $e_g$  and  $t_{2g}$  refer to the atomic d-orbitals on Ru, which have g symmetry.

(a) show that atomic d-orbitals have g symmetry

The red arrow shows a transition between the atomic d-orbitals. The yellow arrow shows a transition between metal d-orbitals and a  $\pi^*$  MO on the ligand, which, let's assume, has the same inversion symmetry as a  $\pi^*$  MO made of p-orbitals in a diatomic molecule. The green arrow shows a transition between a ligand  $\pi$  MO, which, let's assume, has the same inversion symmetry as a  $\pi$  MO made of p-orbitals in a diatomic molecule. And finally, the blue line shows a transition between the ligand  $\pi$  and  $\pi^*$  MOs.

(b) what are the inversion symmetries of the  $\pi$  and  $\pi^*$  ligand orbitals?

(c) Of the 4 transitions shown with arrows, which ones are allowed and which are forbidden?