# **Green and Blue Copper Complexes**

#### Purpose

To demonstrate that different ligands exhibit different colors in a coordination complex.

#### Materials

$0.2M \text{ CuSO}_4 \bullet 5 \text{ H}_2\text{O} \text{ solution (50g/L)}$	Large graduated cylinder
Concentrated HCl	Pipet

Concentrated ammonia

## Procedure

- 1. Fill the graduated cylinder about one-fourth with the copper sulfate solution.
- 2. Add the HCl until a pale green solution is formed.
- 3. Use the pipet to add the ammonia until a deep blue color forms. The deep blue solution should sit above the green solution.

#### **Additional Information**

1. The reactions are:

 $\begin{array}{ll} Cu(H_2O)_4{}^{2+}(aq) + 4 \ Cl^- \leftrightarrow CuCl_4{}^{2-}(aq) + 4 \ H_2O \ (l) \\ (pale \ blue) & (light \ green) \end{array}$ 

 $CuCl_{4^{2-}}(aq) + 4 \text{ NH}_{3} \leftrightarrow Cu(\text{NH}_{3})_{4^{2+}}(aq) + 4 \text{ Cl}^{-}(aq)$ (light green) (deep blue)

2. The tetraaquacopper (II) and tetraaminecopper (II) complexes have a square planar structure. The tetrachlorocopper (II) complex has a tetrahedron structure.

## Disposal

Solutions should be placed in properly labeled waste containers with UI# 100947.

## Reference

Summerlin, L., Borgford, C., & Ealy j. Chemical Demonstrations: A Sourcebook for Teachers, Volume 2, Second Edition, 1988.