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# Theoretical Study of CrO<sub>4</sub><sup>2</sup> and MoO<sub>4</sub><sup>2</sup>. Interaction with Glysine via Comparing NMR, NBO and other chemical factors

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### ABSTRACT

In this paper geometry optimization of two ionic complexes such as CrO<sub>4</sub><sup>2+</sup> Gly<sup>4+</sup>, and MoO<sub>4</sub><sup>2+</sup> Gly<sup>4+</sup> have been carried out at the RF and B3LFPlevels of theory with 6-316\* basis set in the gas phase. Moreover, chemical shift and natural bond of orbital (VBO) of these compounds have been obtained using NMR and NBO methods. Finally, the obtained theoretical results were compared with each other.

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Trace amounts of Cr and Mo are

an essential trace mineral Chromium III

#### INTRODUCTION

complexes with other components (not completely characterized) to form facilitates the binding of insulin to its cell membrane recentor that involved in protein and convert sugar into energy the enzymes that reduce nitrate in plants the key enzyme in biological nitrogen (Cr) compounds are use for plating, manufacturing, paints and dyes, tanning leather and preserving wood. On the other hand, Cr (VI) is known to have an adverse affect on the lungs, liver and kidneys (3). Autopsy of a 14-year old boy who had ingested 7.5 mg Cr (VI) revealed enlarged brain and cerebral edema. However, this effect may be secondary to kidney failure rather than a CrO, and MoO, are strongly acidic and dissolve in aqueous NaOH forming discrete and MoO2 ions, CrO2 , and MoO2 exist both in solution and as solid. Cro?- is strong oxidizing agent, but MoO: has weak oxidizing powers. Acidification of aqueous of the yellow, tetrahedral chromate ion, cro:- initiates a series of labile equilibria involving the formation orange-red-dichromate ion Cr.O .- Above pH 8 only CrO .- ions exist in appreciable concentration but, as the pH is lowered, the equilibria shift and 2-6 the solution of the molybdenum species is complete within an aqueous molybdate solution is reduced below about 6 is known as the paramolybdate. Anions before the increasing acidity suffices to precipitate the hydrous oxide. The

formation of these isopolyanions may be

this paper by using ab initio calculations and a quantum chemical approach, we worked on optimizing of coordination systems of \$CO\_t^\*\$ and \$M\_tO\_t^\*\$ with glysine In ion states, also computed various tensors of \$N\_tR\$ and natural bond order(\$N\_tR\$0) of them, finally compared the results of them.

#### COMPUTATIONAL DETAILS

In this report, all calculations of coordination compounds have been done in gas phase. The calculations for \$C\_{H,N,O}\$ atoms have been performed by the standard \$6-31G^\*\$ Basis set for \$C\_{7,M6}\$ standard \$LANL2DZ\$ basis sets have been considered. All system have been optimized at Hartree Fock (HF) and Beck31yp Density Functional Theory (DFT) (19-23). The natural bond orbital (NBO) analyses have been performed using the NBO as implemented in the GAUSSIAN 03(24-32). The chemical shift calculations ( $\sigma_{11}, \sigma_{21}, \sigma_{01}, \sigma_{0.7}, \sigma_{0.7}, \sigma_{0.7})$  have been performed by NMR keyword and finally we compared obtained results according to tables and plots. For comparing the results some parameters have been calculated such as chemical

shift  $\mathcal{S}$ , the shielding tensor asymmetry parameter ( $\Delta\sigma$ ), the anisotropy ( $\Delta\sigma$ ) of the tensor, and the effective  $\Delta\sigma$  which are defined as (17, 18, and 19).

$$\delta = \frac{\sigma_{i1} + \sigma_{i2}}{\left[\sigma_{i3} - \sigma_{loo}\right]}$$
(1)

$$\Delta \eta = \frac{\sigma_{11} - \sigma_{11}}{\sigma_{13} + \sigma_{us}}$$
(2)

$$\Delta \sigma = \sigma_{33} - \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_{11} + \sigma_{22}).$$
 (3)

$$\Delta \sigma_{gf} = (\sigma_{11}^2 + \sigma_{22}^2 + \sigma_{23}^2 - \sigma_{11}\sigma_{22} - \sigma_{11}\sigma_{33} - \sigma_{23}\sigma_{33})^{\frac{1}{2}}(4)$$

Also in this paper Chemical shift anisotropy (CSM) and (CSM) were considered as:

$$CSA = \Delta \sigma$$
 (5)

$$CSA_s = \Delta \sigma_{eff}$$
 (6)

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this research to study complex formation, the  $GLP^{a}$  has been placed around the,  $CrO4^{b}$ - and  $MoO4^{b}$ - this work was done with dummy atom method. Since these anions are tetrahedral, so we can consider similar interaction for them for optimization. All optimizations have been performed at the Harttree Fock level

(HF) and becke-3lyp density function theory (DFT). These anions were closed to  $GLY^{**}$  from near of  $NH_3$  in  $GLY^{**}=NH_3CH_2COOH$ ) due to the positive charge on the nitrogen of  $NH_3$  in  $GLY^{**}$ . We optimized these systems step by step. As a first step those were optimized in the low basis set and then were optimized by the high basis set (xto-3y,3-21y,3-21y,3-21y,3-21y,1). In all of case for Cr and Mo standard lan12dz basis sets were used.

The N of NH, near the GLY, this position was considered, because the positive charge is there. This position was considered the best case for the adjacent anions  $(CrO4^{2-}$  and  $MoO4^{2-})$ .

In the processing of optimization of these compounds one of the hydrogen of NH<sub>1</sub> was disconnected from N and was connected to one the oxygen of these anions. That was considered that the reason of this phenomenon is formation of hydrogen bond between them. So the bond lengths of N-H of NH<sub>1</sub> were considered fix in the processing of optimizing through freezing method. After optimization the chemical shift of their atoms were computed by

VMR method and natural orbital bond of

These results are reported in the table (1-3), and then were computed  $CSA, CSA_3, \delta, \Delta \eta$  by the relevant formulas of them. These results are reported in the tables (4-7).

According to some of these factors which have been compared, the results show that in  $C \circ O_i^* O b^{i*}$  and  $M \circ O_i^* O b^{i*}$  with decreasing the negative atomic charge of  $O_0$ ,  $O_0$ , the CSA, CSA, of them increase but the delta(S) of them increase with increasing the negative atomic charge of them.

Also the results show for  $H_s, H_s, H_m, H_m, H_m$  and  $H_a$  that with increasing the positive atomic charge of them  $CsA_s, CsA_s$  increase but the delta (s) of them decrease, except for one or two points.

Fig. (3, 8) show with increasing the contribution of  $(\rho, \&, d)$  orbital in  $\sigma$  bonds of  $C_{C_1} - H_{a_1}, C_1 - H_{a_2}, M_1 - O_1$  and,  $M_1 - O_4$  the bond lengths of them decrease but for  $C_{C_2} - O_0$  and  $C_{C_2} - O_0$ , the bond lengths increase.

The results turn out that the interaction energy of  $Mo\partial_i^+Gb^{b^+}$  is lower than  $C^*O_i^+Gb^{b^+}$  in the same condition. For example that is -4520/3282684 for  $HF/6-316^+$  of  $Mo\partial_i^+Gb^{b^+}$  where as it is -4616/3469182 for  $HF/6-310^+$  of  $C^*O_i^+Gb^{b^+}$ .

#### CONCLUSION

 $M_0$  atoms reveal an interesting reflection of increasing tendency toward formation of  $MO_1$  in the order  $MO^2 > CF^2$ . Their

For  $M60_1^{\alpha}G_2^{\beta^{\alpha}}$  the bond length of M6-O bond is smaller than Cr-O bond of  $CrO_1^{\alpha}G_2^{\beta^{\alpha}}$ . So the bond lengths of M-O of these structures decrease in the order Cr-M. The maximum multiple bonds of M-O exist in the order  $M60_1^{\alpha}>CrO_2^{\beta^{\alpha}}$  also the stabilities of these structures have the same ordering. So, considering the stabilities of these compounds depends on the further providing of the ability of oxygen-metal to form multiple bonds.



Figure 1 The structure of CrO42 GIVI after optimization



No. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

Figure 2. The structure of MoO42-GLY1- after optimization.

Table1: Scienced optimized parameters of CrO<sub>4</sub>2 Giy 1 and MoO<sub>4</sub>2 Giy 1 ionic complexes (angstroms and degrees).

	compound	n(1, 2)	m1,7s	m1, 4)	16,71	m7,101		n7, 12)		e12,14)	#(14, 15)
	GLY				1,2961	1.0004	1.0605	1,5170	1.1847	1,200	0.9560
	CrO;	1,5963	1,5968	1,9468							
_	C+0; GLF	1,6100	1,5478	1,5838	1,4911	1,0834	1.0015	1,5943	1.1964	13367	0.9519
	MoO,2	1.7628	1,7628	1,5428	- 8	-					
				1.2994		1)1620	1,0929	1,1999	1.19/2	1,308.1	6.0507
	GLY				1,5090	1,0926	1,0926	1,8282	1,2101	1,3228	0,9794
	CrO.	1,5400	1,6410	1,6250		1.8	-				
11.77	CrO, GLY	1,6833	1.0014	1,6553	Label	1.1287	1,0926	1,2969	1,2119	1,3435	5,9754
-	MoO,	1,9072	1,8972	12072							
	MoO, GLY	1,8297	1,7652	1,8242	1,2991	1.0003	1,0918	1,5146	1,2740	1,3519	8.9750
	Lexogravai	4(2,1,3)	A(2.1.4)		M7.685	A(2.12.14	MILIAIS	A(17,12,14			D(13,12,14,15)
	GLY				110.9	111.4		127.8	602	-180.0	10.0
	CrO,	109.5	100.5	109.5							
Ļ	$CrO_i^{-1}GLY$		107.6	1613	1138		107/9		1263	+176.1	45.1
	MoO;	3160.5	1,09,5	109.5							
	MoO, GLY	108.0	104.0		.195.6	022	108.2	124.2	19.9	177.6	-17,0
	GLY		1 .	1 -	110.4	111.0	1070.00	126.1	-61.5	1279.01	-0.0
	Cra;	1013	109,5	1193							
	Coo; GLY	112.6	197.1	164,5		113.0	105.7	122.1	134,7	175.3	4.2
f	$MoO_i$	104.5	109.5	1003	1.2.						
	MoO, GLT		108.0	113,4	107.9	112.4	163.3	121.9	85.7	1007,7	-17.5

Table 2: The chemical shielding data of  $CrO_k^{-2}GLY^{*+}$  and,  $MoO_k^{-2}GLY^{*-}$  complexes, calculated by NMR method at the levels of  $VH^6-3 LG(d)$  and B3LYP(6-3 LG(d)).

		CrO;	GLY(HF	)			CrO	*GLY(B3	LYP)	
atem	σ.,	σ.,	$\sigma_{v}$	σ_	σ	$\sigma_{ii}$	σ.,	Ø11	G.,,	σ,,,,,,
	-6756.8945			-6343,0604	617.1185		-223,1012			83.627
					1201.7979				-5.5540	-392,943
	-2475.2247									
40				-1069,7005	1843,9041					222.679
							-16.1078			
6.3										
					28.5192					
877	26.2438			31.3891				42.1933		
9//		19.3887					17.9253			
10//						13.5036			25,06.00	15.448
	22.6828	31.0106	34.9186		8.0719					9.501
	-63.0745					42.6815				78.256
				-28.2874						
	47.0962	208.3118					260.5877			
		22.8177								10,115
	0.1547	18.5967	41.4436		32.0681					
		Mo	O, GLY(A	dF)			MoC	GLY(B		
	$\sigma_{ii}$	σ <sub>22</sub>	$\sigma_{ii}$	0_	0	$\sigma_{ij}$	o.,	$\sigma_{ii}$	0,0	O min
	954.0567									
	-406.7314					-355.6913		-126.5538		198.835
	-880.9502		-31,7678					-277.9829		380.584
			79.5259		428,9794		-286,8308	-92.8263	-298.2431	
	-933.8230					-879.1123	-623.1534		-581.9136	
6.V			273.5559			179,4996		264.6535	216.6113	72.063
	144.3541	1152.6222	176.7050	157.8938	28.2169	121.3826	137.0578	156,1483		26.928
8//	13.0740	16.4856		22.9995				30.5423	23.0381	
9.11	12.7820	17.9938	39.2196		23.8317			37.8634	22.631	22.848
				24.9709		13.9630	24.0850			12.04
11//	26.1247		34.6310	30.1978	6.6497	26.1799	29.1333	32.9176	29.410	5.260
	-54,4228	63.2619	107.9777	38.9389	103.5581	-33.3490	74.4253	83.4373	41.504	62.895
130	212.0334		328,1927	11.8815	474.4667	-130.0396	-50.6188	260,5014	26.014	350,830
140	59.8253									
	23.1132									
16//	24.6636		10 7807	30 4707	11 1091	122 9953	157 6583	37.9431	30 700	111 613

Table3: The chemical shielding data of CrO<sub>1</sub><sup>2</sup> and MoO<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup> complexes, calculated by NMR method at the levels of HF/6-31G. (d) and B3LYP/6-31G (d).

		CrO	GLY(HF	)			CrO	2-GLY(B3L	1P)	
	$\sigma_{ii}$	Ø22	$\sigma_{jj}$	$\sigma_{\rm res}$	$\sigma_{\rm peri}$	$\sigma_{ij}$	$\sigma_{::}$	$\sigma_{ti}$	a,	$\sigma_{\rm min}$
lCr.	-4686,6412	-4686,4612	-4685,6412	4686,6412	0.00000	-2329,4761	-2329,4761	-2329,4276	-2329.4599	0.0485
20	-1264.6003	-1264.6003	223,3753	-768,6083	1487,9756	-554,2738	-554.2698	-109,1927	-405.9121	445,0791
30	-1264,6003	-1264,0003	223,3753	-768,6085	1487,9756	-554,2738	-554.2648	-109,1927	-405.9121	445,0791
40	-1264.6003	-1264.6003	223,3753	-768.60K5	0.00000	-554.2738	-554,2698	-109,1927	+405,9121	445.0791
50	-1364.6003	-1264.6003	223.3753	-768,6085	1487,9756	-554,2738	-354.2698	-109.1927	405,9121	445,0791
		M	O, GLY(E	IF)	MoO <sub>2</sub> GLY(B3LYP)					
	$\sigma_n$	<i>a</i>	$\sigma_{13}$	$\sigma_{on}$	$\sigma_{\rm min}$	$\sigma_{ii}$	σ22	$\sigma_{\rm B}$	$\sigma_{loc}$	C.m.
1231	1110,3682	1110.3682	1110.3682	1110.3682	0,000000	897,0033	897,0033	897,0033	897,0033	0.00000
20	-473,6142	473.6142	52.7218	-298,1688	526,3359	-443.3340	-443,3340	-118,1234	-334,9305	325,2106
30	-473.6142	473,6142	52,7218	-298,1688	526,3359	-443,3340	-443,3340	-118.1234	-334,9305	325,2106
40	-473,6142	473.6142	52.7218	-298,1688	526.3359	-443,3340	-443,3340	-118,1234	-334,9305	325.2106
50	-473.6142	473.6142	52,7218	-298,1638	526.3359	-443,3340	-443,3340	-118.1234	1334,9305	325,2106

Table4: Summary of representative computed shielding tensor elements of  $CrO_s^2GLY^{*1}$  and  $MnO_s^{*2}GLY^{*1}$  complexes, calculated by NMR method at the levels of HF/6-31G(d) and B3LYP6-31G(d).

			LF(HF)		CrO,2 GLY(B3LYP)					
	CS.4		8	149	CSA	CS4.	õ	Δn		
	617.1136	714,6936	31.8356	-0.0339		98,5397	-13.0128	-0.09820		
		1373,3870			392,9435	455,7668	-1.0424	1.0629		
		2291,2787	-2.5515	-0.5384		571.1580	-2.2361			
40	1844,9042		-2.7430		222,6796	257,6559	-3.0436	-0.7992		
	1272.8851	(467,6629)			403,4656	472,5460	-1.1758	-0.9660		
	41,3833	44.0057			42.1517	43,5961	29.6364			
	28.5193			0.06239	26,9566	27.6161	19.8752	0.01867		
SH	12,2004			0.0277	15.5264	15,7500	5.1525	0.01762		
	28.1862			0.7818	27,2372	28.0379	1,5460	0.0420		
	15.5586	19.1334			15.4488	15,6152	3.8675	0.1208		
	8.0719	10.8245		0.1292	9.5011	10.4635	8,4906	0.0434		
	102.6283	155,1849	0.1208		78.2369	121,3969	3,6887			
	531.9620	541.0139			633,1513	674.8552	-1,1001	0.3607		
140	175,376	224,1642		0.3295	109.8752	181,9736	4.8283	0.7100		
	12.4561	12,4636	5,6760	0.0079	10.1192	10.7197	7.4213	0,3349		
16H	32,0679	35.8250		0.2998	30.1558	31,0488	1.3931	0.0639		
		160:		10.2.70	100,1220					
	CSA	CSA.		1			$_{s}^{s}$ -GLY(B3LYP			
			ő	4.7	CSA	CSA,	8			
	162,8866	169,1015			93.0968	102,9268		0.0283		
	389.2010	422,6124	-2.4022		198.8352	205.6456	-1,9094	-0.1571		
30	6-10.1266		-3.1489	-0.8528	380,5808	484,1840	-5,1913	-0.4269		
	428.9794	495.6864	-2.4438		308.1292	366.0832	-3.9038	-0.5837		
	748,7396	788,5740		-0,4896	507.6516	553.9372	-4,4389	-0.3101		
5N	47,7320	48.6170		0.0207	72.0636		8.0175	0.0544		
	28.2168	29.1112		0.0247			14,3962	0.0533		
	21,6592	21.6937	2.1856	0.0234	20.2564		2.4120	0.0345		
911	23.8317	24.2534	1.937	0.0833	22.3486	23.5348	1.9714	0.1077		
	10.6694			0.1348		14.8928	4.7401	0.1870		
	6.6498	7,3864			15.2609	5.8498	15,7709	0.1870		
	103.5582	145.2982	0.1280	0.8010	62.8990	112,5512	0.9796	0.8626		
30			0.4158	-0.8602	350.8306	357,5092	-0.7724	0.2776		
40	159,7852	210,6636	26114	0.3227	183,3041	201.9047	1.4535	0.2316		
	13.5074	13.5108	5.1730	0.0054	8.7029	8.7512	8.7819	0.0170		
6 <i>H</i>	14.3093			0.0370	11,6152	11.8416	0.2008	0.0079		

Table 5: The hybridizing coefficient of all bonds of,  $CrO_s^{-2}$  and  $MoO_s^{-2}$  complexes, calculated by NBO method at the levels of HF/6-31G(d) and B3LYP/6-31G(d).

Bond	HF(CrO, E)	B3LYP(CrO <sub>a</sub> <sup>1-</sup> )				
	$\sigma = 0.5587 (sp^{0.01}d^{3.59})_{C_0} + 0.8294 (sp^{1.00}d^{0.02})_{C_0}$	$\alpha = 0.4989(sp^{0.51}d^{2.50})_{i_1} + 0.8666(sp^{5.56}d^{0.02})_{i_2}$				
Cr, -0;		$x = 0.3764(p^{6.71}d^{23.14})_{Fh} + 0.9265(p)_{Gh}$				
Cr O,	$\sigma = 0.5587(sp^{nm}d^{2.38}f^{mn2})_{r_n} + 0.8294(sp^{nm}d^{nn2})_{r_n}$					
		$\sigma = 0.5514(sp^{6.66}d^{5.49}f^{6.00})_{O_0} + 0.8342(sp^{7.66}d^{6.00})_{O_0}$				
$Cr_1 - O_2$	$\sigma = 0.5514(sp^{0.06}d^{3.18}f^{0.01})_{O_1} + 0.8342(sp^{3.06}d^{0.05})_{O_2}$	$\pi = 0.3871(sp^{546}d^{5511}f^{435})_{cs} + 0.9220(p)_{cs}$				
		$x = 0.3724(sp^{0.26}d^{26.27}f^{0.19})_{eq} + 0.9281(p)_{eq}$				
Cr, -0,	$\sigma = 0.5587(sp^{901}d^{1.03}f^{902})_{E_1} + 0.8294(sp^{700}d^{932})_{E_2}$	$\begin{split} \sigma &= 0.5166(sp^{6/6}d^{2.35}f^{6/6})_{C_1} + 0.8562(sp^{1.36}d^{6/6})_{O_1} \\ z &= 0.3871(sp^{3/6}d^{2.35}f^{6/3})_{O_2} + 0.9220(p_1)_{O_2} \end{split}$				
	$HF(MoO_i^{-1})$	B3LYP(MoO, 21)				
$Ma_1 - O_2$	$\sigma = 0.408(sp^{+21}d^{2.79})_{sp_1} + 0.9129(sp^{2.62}d^{6.01})_{sp_2}$	$\sigma = 0.4501(sp^{0.08}d^{2.90})_{M_h} + 0.8930(sp^{3.80}d^{0.91})_{M_h}$				
	$\pi = 0.3181(p^{1.96}d^{5.07})_{13a} + 0.9481(p)_{ch}$	$\pi = 0.3266(pd^{2.85})_{16_1} + 0.9452(p)_{15_1}$				
	#=0.3181(p d ) <sub>131</sub> =0.9481(p) <sub>131</sub>	$\pi = 0.3605(p_0 l^{561})_{10_0} + 0.9328(p)_{c_0}$				
$Mo_1 - O_3$	$\sigma = 0.3928(sp^{0.05}d^{2.76})_{34\eta} + 0.9196(sp^{2.05}d^{4.05})_{13\eta}$	$\sigma = 0.4290(sp^{0.26}d^{2.86})_{3h_0} + 0.9033(sp^{3.86}d^{0.01})_{\ell i_0}$				
		$\sigma = 0.3298(pd^{2.22})_{m_b} + 0.9440(p)_{m_b}$				
v- 0	$\sigma = 0.4460(sp^{0.01}d^{-n_1})_{3n_1} + 0.8950(sp^{-n_1}d^{n_1n_1})_{c_n}$	$\sigma = 0.4135(sp^{0.26}d^{2.71})_{10\eta} + 0.9105(sp^{1.80}d^{0.91})_{10\eta}$				
$Mo_1 - O_4$	$\pi = 0.3248(p d^{0.50})_{10_0} + 0.9458(p)_{m_0}$					
	$\pi = 0.3187(pd^{4.75})_{12a} + 0.9478(p)_{0a}$					
	$\sigma = 0.4209(spd^{2.88})_{ss_{+}} + 0.907 l(sp^{2.8}d^{0.00})_{ss_{-}}$	$\sigma = 0.430  l(sp^{0.20}d^{2.00})_{M_0} + 0.9028(sp^{2.00}d^{0.00})_{M_0}$				
$Mo_i - O_i$	$\pi = 0.3248(pd^{0.94})_{19a} + 0.9458(p)_{14}$	$\pi = 0.2948(pq^{0.99})_{iin} + 0.9556(p^{1.90})_{iin}$				
		$\pi = 0.3600(pd^{3.67})_{3n_1} + 0.9330(p)_{n_2}$				

Table 6: The hybridizing coefficient of all bonds of, \$\CrO\_i^2GLY^{\*i}\$ and \$MoO\_i^2GLY^{\*i}\$ complexes, calculated by NBO method at the levels of HF/6-31G(d) and B3LYP/6-31G(d)

Band	HF(CrO, 2-GLY)	B3LYP(CrO <sub>1</sub> <sup>3</sup> GLY)
Cr O.	$\sigma = 0.4840(sp^{0.23}d)_{C_1} + 0.8751(sp^{4.26}d^{4.06})_{O_2}$	$\sigma = 0.5243(sp^{0.01}d^{2.65})_{O_1} + 0.8515(sp^{0.07}d^{0.01})_{O_2}$
	$\sigma = 0.567\%(sp^{+/2}d^{+/4})_{C_1} + 0.8231(sp^{+/4}d^{+/4})_{C_1}$	$\sigma = 0.5754(sp^{nst}d^{3.52})_{rs} + 0.8179(sp^{3.52}d^{3.61})_{rs}$
$Cr_1 - O_1$	$\pi = 0.4560(sp^{0.26}d^{1.06})_{c_1} + 0.8900(sp^{0.82}d^{0.06})_{c_1}$	$x = 0.5278(p^{am}d^{mm})_{C_b} + 0.8494(p^{1m})_{c_b}$
	$\pi = 0.3926(sp^{1.00}d^{3.01})_{c_1} - 0.9197(sp^{1.00})_{c_1}$	$\pi = 0.5159(sp^{22i}d^{mm})_{r_h} + 0.8566(sp^{mm}d^{mn})_{r_h}$
	$\sigma = 0.5507(sp^{set}d^{1/s})_{c_s} + 0.8347(sp^{4/s}d^{sep})_{c_b}$	$\sigma = 0.5386(sp^{+el}d^{5.11})_{e_h} + 0.8425(sp^{+32}d^{+el})_{e_h}$
0; -0;	$\pi = 0.3861(sp^{mn}d^{mn})_{i,j} + 0.9225(sp^{mn}d^{1.5k})_{i,j}$	
Cr O.	$\sigma = 0.4869(sp^{+23}d^{-23})_{rh} + 0.8735(sp^{+28}d^{-66})_{rh}$	$\sigma = 0.5261(sp^{ant}d^{2aa})_{cs} + 0.8504(sp^{5,3}d^{nas})_{cs}$
V C.	$\sigma = 0.7933(sp^{1.00}d^{0.00})_{x_0} + 0.6089(sp^{1.40}d^{0.00})_{c_0}$	$\sigma = 0.7908(sp^{2.01})_{c_a} + 0.6121(sp^{2.04})_{c_a}$
$V_n - H_n$	$\sigma = 0.8342(sp^{13}d^{am})_{s_n} + 0.5515(s)_{s_n}$	$\sigma = 0.8350(sp^{1.41})_{X_n} + 0.5502(s)_{H_n}$
$V_a - H_a$	$\sigma = 0.4795(sp^{2m}d^{nm})_{x_n} + 0.4759(s)_{m_n}$	$\sigma = 0.8749(sp^{-3h})_{s_a} + 0.4843(s)_{S_a}$
$N_n - H_{1n}$	$\sigma = 0.8311(sp^{-st}d^{hat})_{s_{a}} + 0.4730(s)_{s_{a}}$	$\sigma = 0.8758(sp^{2.85})_{x_n} + 0.4826(s)_{H_m}$
	$\sigma = 0.8152(sp^{-n})_{e_n} + 0.5792(s)_{m_n}$	$\sigma = 0.8274(sp^{1.6t})_{C_2} + 0.5616(s)_{H_N}$
C, - H,	$\sigma = 0.7775(sp^{1.05}d^{4.01})_{c_{+}} - 0.6289(s)_{m_{+}}$	$\sigma = 0.7829(sp^{2.64})_{r_{-}} + 0.6221(s)_{R_{0}}$
C, -C,	$\sigma = 0.7104(sp^{193}d^{461})_{C_1} + 0.7038(sp^{162})_{C_2}$	$\sigma = 0.7107(sp^{130})_{C_{+}} + 0.7035(sp^{134})_{C_{+}}$
	$\sigma = 0.5813(sp^{180})_{C_0} + 0.8137(sp^{128}d^{860})_{C_0}$	$\sigma = 0.5860(sp^{2.10})_{c_1} + 0.8103(sp^{1.56}d^{0.10})_{c_1}$
	$\pi = 0.5132(sp^{mm}d^{CM})_{C_2} + 0.3582(sp^{mm}d^{CM})_{c_1}$	$\pi = 0.5468(sp^{(i,j)}d^{(i,j)})_{i,j} + 0.8373(sp^{(i,j)}d^{(i,j)})_{ij,j}$
	$\sigma = 0.5528(s\rho^{2n2}d^{2n1})_{C_0} + 0.8333(s\rho^{1n1})_{O_0}$	$\sigma = 0.5608(sp^{2.73}d^{0.01})_{C_0} + 0.8280(sp^{2.01})_{n_0}$
$Q_{11} - H_{13}$	$\sigma = 0.8652(sp^{1.24}d^{+st})_{\alpha_s} + 0.5014(s)_{\alpha_s}$	$\sigma = 0.8624(sp^{0.73}d^{4nt})_{\Omega_n} + 0.5063(s)_{\Omega_n}$
	HF(MoO; GLY)	B3LYP(MoO <sub>2</sub> <sup>2</sup> ·GLY)
$Mo_1 - O_2$	$\sigma = 0.3770(sp^{0.37}d^{2.27})_{st_3} + 0.9262(sp^{2.57}d^{0.01})_{st_3}$	$\sigma = 0.3810(sp^{0.6}d^{2.7}0)_{sb_0} + 0.9246(sp^{1.5})_{sb_0}$
	$\sigma = 0.3704(sp^{0.34}d^{0.91})_{14\eta} + 0.9289(sp^{0.88}d^{0.910})_{0\eta}$	$\sigma = 0.4180(sp^{0.22}d^{3.02})_{M_h} + 0.9082(sp^{3.03})_{O_h}$
$Mo_1 - O_2$	$\pi = 0.2896(sp^{2st}d^{2s0})_{st_0} + 0.9571(sp^{(s,s)}d^{st_0})_{st_0}$	$\pi = 0.3606(sp^{7.0}d^{12.99})_{16q} + 0.9327(sp^{90.90}d^{0.99})_{16q}$
	$\pi = 0.2702(sp^{5.36}d^{5.25})_{16_1} + 0.9628(sp^{5098}d^{2.95})_{01}$	
16 0	$\sigma = 0.4110(sp^{0.27}d^{0.21})_{ss_1} + 0.9116(sp^{2.92}d^{0.01})_{ss_2}$	$\sigma = 0.4412(sp^{0.31}d^{3.57})_{16n} + 0.8974(sp^{4.00}d^{0.01})_{16n}$
$Mo_1 - O_1$	$\pi = 0.3432(sp^{41.12}d^{m/m})_{16n} + 0.9393(sp^{m/m}d^{m/m})_{11}$	$\pi = 0.4135(sp^{1130}d^{513})_{32n} + 0.9105(sp^{1234}d^{1130})_{44}$
	$\sigma = 0.4492(sp^{0.08}d^{2.21})_{ij_{*}} + 0.8934(sp^{2.01}d^{0.00})_{ij_{*}}$	$\sigma = 0.5008(sp^{8/2}d^{2.5})_{16\eta} + 0.8656(sp^{1.51}d^{1.61})_{13\eta}$
$Mo_1 - O_4$	$\pi = 0.3113(sp^{3x39}d^{3C33})_{195} + 0.9503(sp^{9639}d^{3.30})_{18}$	$\pi = 0.3825(sp^{9eyo}d^{9eyo})_{ss_1} + 0.9240(sp^{100})_{ss}$
	$\pi = 0.3397(sp^{sist}d^{sist})_{sis} + 0.9405(p)_{si}$	$\pi = 0.4198(sp^{seen}d^{west})_{th} + 0.9076(sp^{seen}d^{sec})_{th}$
$N_h - C$ .	$\sigma = 0.8029(sp^{2xz}d^{ext})_{x_a} + 0.5961(sp^{2xx}d^{ext})_c$	$\sigma = 0.8019(sp^{202})_{V_n} + 0.3974(sp^{4.06}d^{0.01})_{U_n}$
$N_n - H_n$	$\sigma = 0.8367(sp^{1/8}d^{max})_{v_{c}} + 0.5476(s)_{v_{c}}$	$\sigma = 0.8389(sp^{12})_{x_a} + 0.5443(s)_{H_a}$
$N_n - H_n$	$\sigma = 0.8757(sp^{2.92}d^{4.01})_{V_a} + 0.4829(s)_{H_a}$	$\sigma = 0.8696(sp^{2+6})_{\pi_a} + 0.4938(s)_{H_a}$
$N_n-H_{in}$	$\sigma = 0.8715(sp^{2.08}d^{0.05})_{x_0} + 0.4903(s)_{H_0}$	σ = 0 \$6 <u>824.5</u> μ <sup>2.3</sup> )  + 0.406344)
$C_* - H_{\mathrm{in}}$	$\sigma = 0.7749(sp^{1.12}d^{out})_{r_{*}} + 0.6321(s)_{s_{r_{*}}}$	$\sigma = 0.7823(sp^{1.0})_{c.} + 0.6229(s)_{B_{th}}$
$C_* - H_{ii}$	$\sigma = 0.8034(sp^{2.87}a^{seq})_{\nu_s} + 0.5955(s)_{d_u}$	$\sigma = 0.8040(sp^{-m})_{r_{-}} + 0.5946(s)_{H_{tt}}$
C, -C,	$\sigma = 0.7235(sp^{2.77}d^{ost})_{r_1} + 0.6904(sp^{3.24})_{r_2}$	$\sigma = 0.7288(sp^{2nt})_{r_s} + 0.6847(sp^{1.74})_{C_s}$

	$\sigma = 0.5781(sp^{1.92})_{C_{ij}} + 0.8160(sp^{1.24}d^{6.94})_{G_{ij}}$	$\sigma = 0.5858(sp^{1.82})_{C_0} + 0.8105(sp^{1.40}d^{0.01})_{C_0}$
$C_{12} - O_{11}$	$\pi = 0.4927(sp^{seed}d^{10.76})_{C_0} + 0.8702(sp^{seed}d^{1.76})_{O_0}$	$\pi = 0.5016(sp^{\infty m}d^{0.5n})_{C_0} + 0.8651(sp^{\infty m}d^{0.5n})_{O_0}$
$C_{12} - O_{14}$	$\sigma = 0.5562(sp^{2.78}d^{0.01})_{c_0} + 0.8311(sp^{3.87}d^{0.01})_{c_0}$	$\sigma = 0.5662(sp^{2.28}d^{0.00})_{C_{12}} - 0.8243(sp^{0.20})_{C_{2}}$
$O_{ij} - H_{ij}$	$\sigma = 0.8635(sp^{3.51}d^{0.00})_{m_e} + 0.5044(s)_{m_e}$	$\sigma = 0.8583(sp^{1/2}d^{0.01})_{r_{ss}} + 0.5131(s)_{R_{rs}}$

Table 7: The contribution of (p&d) orbital in  $(\sigma \& \pi)$  bonds of, and  $CrO_2^{-2}GLY^{-1}$ ,  $MoO_3^{-2}GLY^{-1}$  complexes.

		CrO; GL				CrO <sub>2</sub> GLY(B3LYP)					
bonds		G			σ						
	p	d	p	d	P	d	p	d			
	2.83	0.3625			0.01		-				
Cr-0,		2.043	21.13 1.00	1.72	3.068	1.59	0.6206 63.24	38.32 37.99			
Cr-0;	2.56	1.302	99.99	39.23	3.24						
Cr-0,	2.83	0.8475			3.31	1.02					
$N_4 - C_7$	3.07				3.19	0.00					
$N_a - H_a$	3.5	6.02e-3			2.074	0.00					
$N_b - H_a$	2.90	5.02e-3	-		1.84	0.00	-				
$N_a - H_{in}$	2.85	6.51e-3		-	1.84	0.00					
$C_1 - H_{in}$	2.63	0.00	-	-	0.5957	0.00					
$C_1 - H_1$	3.03	5.54e-3		-	1.596	0.00	-				
	2.27	5.02e-3			2.17	0.00		-			
	1.52	5.83e-3	99,99	3.32	1.787	5.80e-3	47.17	0.0947			
	2.12	3.99e-3			2.32	4.04e-3	-				
$O_{is} - H_{is}$	3.29	6.33e-3	-		2.35	6.30e-3	-	-			
		MoO;			1	MoO,2-G	LY(B3LYP	Y(B3LYP)			
bonds		σ									
	P	d	P	ď	P	d	P	d			
Mo-O.	1.93	0.7216			2.63	0.7879	-	-			
$Mo-O_3$	2.64	1.01	14.96 80.02	3.01 9.47	2.74	0.9519	74.22	9.26			
$Mo-O_i$	2.10	1.01	84.24	28.29	2.78	1.183	2.78	16.9185			
$Mo-O_s$	1.93	0.9602	82.42 17.95	25.40 26.53	2.23	0.9226	29.98 99.99	29.27 32.18			
$N_{\star}$ - $C_{\star}$		0.01	-		3.51	4.276-3					
$N_{\nu} - H_{\nu}$	3.38	6.04e-3			1.98	0.00					
$N_n - H_n$	2.92	6.45e-3	-	-	1.88	0.00					
$N_{\rm h} - H_{\rm th}$	2.88	3,40e-3	-	-	1.77	0.00					
C H.	3.12	5.51e-3	-	-	1.73	0.00					
$C_1 - H_{11}$	2.47	5.74e-3		-	1.41	0.00	-	-			
	2.27	5.12e-3				0.00	-				
$C_{ij} - O_{ij}$	1.52	5.85e-3	99.59	6.67	1.62	5.81e-3	99,99	0.4204			
C, -O,	1.95	10.0	-	-	2.10	0.00	-	-			
	3.51	0.012		1.	2.56	0.00	-				

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