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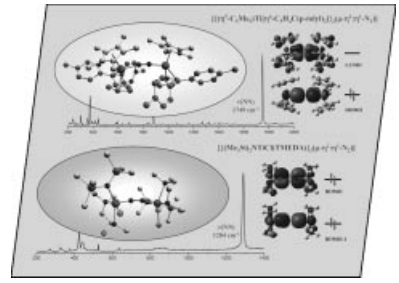
COVER PICTURE

The cover picture shows that Raman spectroscopy can reveal drastically different N–N stretching frequencies in dinuclear, dinitrogen-bridged titanium complexes. In the article by F. Tuczek et al. on p. 291 ff., the recently synthesized complex [{(η^5-C_5Me_5)Ti[η^6-C_5H_4C(*p*-tolyl)$_2$]}$_2$(μ-η^1:η^1-N_2)] (**1**; R. Beckhaus et al., *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.* **2005**, 1003) is compared to the dinuclear (dinitrogen)titanium complex [{$(Me_3Si)_2$NTiCl(TMEDA)}$_2$(μ-η^1:η^1-N_2) (**3**; R. Duchateau et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1991**, *113*, 8986). With respect to **3** [ν(NN) = 1284 cm^{-1}], **1** exhibits an unusually high N–N stretching frequency [ν(NN) = 1749 cm^{-1}]. These spectroscopic differences reflect different degrees of dinitrogen activation, which are explained by the fact that only one of the N_2 π*-orbitals is occupied in **1**, whereas both π*-orbitals are occupied in **3**.



MICROREVIEW

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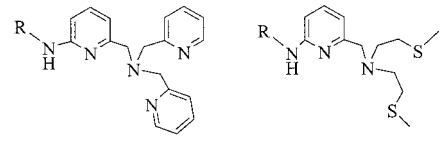

Keywords: Zinc / Hydrogen bonding / Hydrolysis / Cadmium / Group 12

