

ABSTRACT

Mechanistic studies of the reduction of the trinuclear complex cation, $[\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}_3\text{O}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3]^+$, by ascorbic acid.

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The reduction potential of the $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}_3/\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}_2\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$ couple was found to be -0.184 V versus the standard calomel electrode. The pK value of the second proton dissociation of the complex was determined to be 4.90.

The kinetic measurements of the hydrolysis of the Fe^{III}_3 complex were investigated over the ranges $0.01 \leq [\text{H}^+] \leq 0.15$ mol dm^{-3} , $25 \leq \theta \leq 35$ °C at an ionic strength of 1.0 mol dm^{-3} (NaClO_4). Acid hydrolysis studies gave a value for the first protonation constant, $K_{h,1}$, of 6.4 ± 3.4 mol $^{-1}$ dm 3 for the $[\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}_3\text{O}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3]^+$ complex. The values of the first-order rate constant for the spontaneous hydrolysis step, k_0 , were $(3.89 \pm 0.91) \times 10^{-3}$ (25 °C), $(5.34 \pm 0.86) \times 10^{-3}$ (30 °C) and $(6.17 \pm 0.62) \times 10^{-3}$ (35 °C) s $^{-1}$. The values of the rate constants for the first stage of the hydrolysis, k_1 , were $(4.2 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{-2}$ (25 °C), $(4.9 \pm 2.2) \times 10^{-2}$ (30 °C) and $(5.9 \pm 2.8) \times 10^{-2}$ (35 °C) s $^{-1}$. The values of $\Delta H^\ddagger_0$ and $\Delta S^\ddagger_0$ for the spontaneous hydrolysis step were 32.8 ± 5.7 kJ mol $^{-1}$ and -181 ± 19 J K $^{-1}$ mol $^{-1}$ respectively, while for the adduct formation step, the values of $\Delta H^\ddagger_1$ and $\Delta S^\ddagger_1$ are 22.6 ± 2.1 kJ mol $^{-1}$ and -195 ± 7 J K $^{-1}$ mol $^{-1}$ respectively.

The second slower stage, under the same conditions as the first, revealed that the values of the adduct formation constant, $K_{h,2}$, decreased slightly with increasing temperature, that is 8.9 ± 2.4 (25 °C), 7.4 ± 2.2 (30 °C) and 5.7 ± 4.6 (35 °C) $\text{mol}^{-1} \text{dm}^3$. The values of the first-order rate constant for the spontaneous hydrolysis step, k'_0 , were $(3.66 \pm 0.16) \times 10^{-4}$ (25 °C), $(5.07 \pm 0.30) \times 10^{-4}$ (30 °C) and $(7.20 \pm 0.97) \times 10^{-4}$ (35 °C) s^{-1} , while the values of the first-order rate constant for the second adduct formation step, k_2 , were $(1.88 \pm 0.56) \times 10^{-3}$ (25 °C), $(2.75 \pm 0.85) \times 10^{-3}$ (30 °C) and $(4.16 \pm 3.37) \times 10^{-3}$ (35 °C) s^{-1} . $\Delta H^\ddagger_0$ and $\Delta S^\ddagger_0$ values for the spontaneous hydrolysis step were found to be $48.2 \pm 3.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ and $149 \pm 11 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ respectively, while $\Delta H^\ddagger_2$ and $\Delta S^\ddagger_2$ values for the adduct formation step were found to be $57.2 \pm 4.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ and $-105 \pm 16 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ respectively.

The reduction of the Fe^{III}_3 complex by L-ascorbic acid occurred in three stages resulting in the formation of aqueous iron(II) perchlorate solution. The first stage was studied over the ranges $0.005 \leq [\text{H}^+] \leq 0.20 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$, $3.35 \leq \text{pH} \leq 4.35$, $15.2 \leq \theta \leq 30.1 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ at an ionic strength of 1.0 mol dm^{-3} (NaClO_4). The value of the adduct formation constant, K_1 , over the temperature range studied was found to be $61 \pm 16 \text{ mol}^{-1} \text{dm}^3$. The values of the first-order rate constants, k_1 , were found to be 5.7 ± 1.2 (15.2 °C), 12.2 ± 1.9 (19.9 °C), 15.0 ± 1.6 (25.1 °C) and 37.9 ± 4.5 (30.1 °C) s^{-1} . The value of $\Delta H^\ddagger_1$ was found to be $82 \pm 16 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ and that of $\Delta S^\ddagger_1$ found to be $56 \pm 53 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$.

For the second stage, under the same condition as the first, the values of the second-order rate constants, k_2 , were found to be

41 ± 1 (15.2 °C), 65 ± 2 (19.9 °C), 119 ± 2 (25.1 °C) and 136 ± 5 (30.1 °C) $\text{mol}^{-1} \text{dm}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$. The values of $\Delta H^\ddagger_2$ and $\Delta S^\ddagger_2$ were found to be $59.2 \pm 8.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ and $-8 \pm 27 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$ respectively.

The third stage proceeded via two steps where the values of the rate constants for the spontaneous decomposition step, k'_3 , were found to be $(0.341 \pm 0.134) \times 10^{-2}$ (15.2 °C), $(0.73 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-2}$ (19.9 °C), $(2.12 \pm 0.17) \times 10^{-2}$ (25.1 °C) and $(3.40 \pm 0.30) \times 10^{-2}$ (30.1 °C) s^{-1} . The values of $\Delta H'^\ddagger_3$ and $\Delta S'^\ddagger_3$ were found to be $114 \pm 9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ and $104 \pm 29 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$ respectively. The values of the rate constants, k_3 , for electron transfer step for this stage were found to be $(3.33 \pm 0.18) \times 10^{-1}$ (15.2 °C), $(5.17 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-1}$ (19.9 °C), $(8.38 \pm 0.26) \times 10^{-1}$ (25.1 °C) and $(9.72 \pm 0.38) \times 10^{-1}$ (30.1 °C) $\text{mol}^{-1} \text{dm}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$. The values of $\Delta H^\ddagger_3$ and $\Delta S^\ddagger_3$ were found to be $51.9 \pm 6.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ and $-74 \pm 21 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$ respectively.