

Supplementary Support Information

The Role of Extended π -Acceptor Effect in the Substitution Reactions of Tridentate *N*-Donor Ligand Complexes of Platinum(II): A Detailed Kinetic and Mechanistic study

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Table S1 1.0: Summary of the wavelengths (nm) used for monitoring the reactions between a series of Pt(II) complexes with tridentate ligands and neutral S-donor and ionic nucleophiles.

Complex	Nucleophiles	Wavelength, λ (nm)
CH₃PhisoqPtCl	TU	363
	DMTU	363
	TMTU	386
	I ⁻	448
	SCN ⁻	412
	Br ⁻	412
pyPhenPtCl	TU	308
	DMTU	313
	TMTU	339
	I ⁻	309
	SCN ⁻	415
	Br ⁻	302

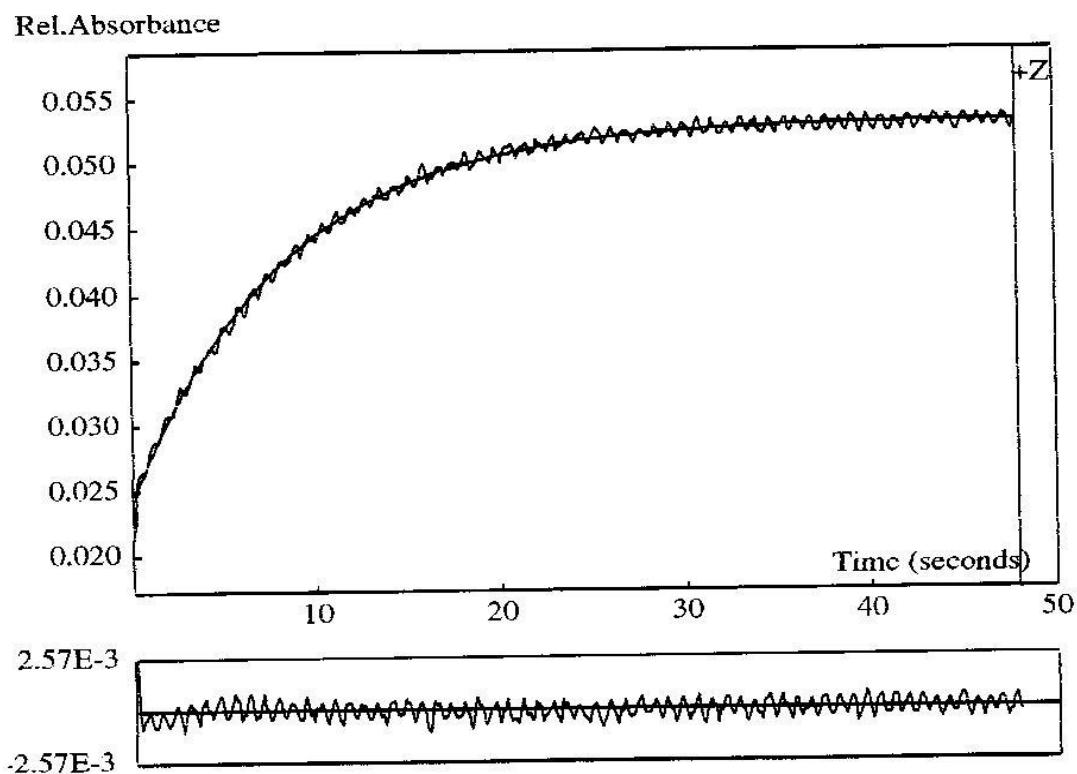


Figure SI 1.0: Kinetic trace at 448 nm for the substitution reaction between **CH₃PhisoqPtCl** (0.054 mM) and I⁻ (6.06 mM) at 298 K, *I* = 0.1 M Li(SO₃CF₃) in methanol.

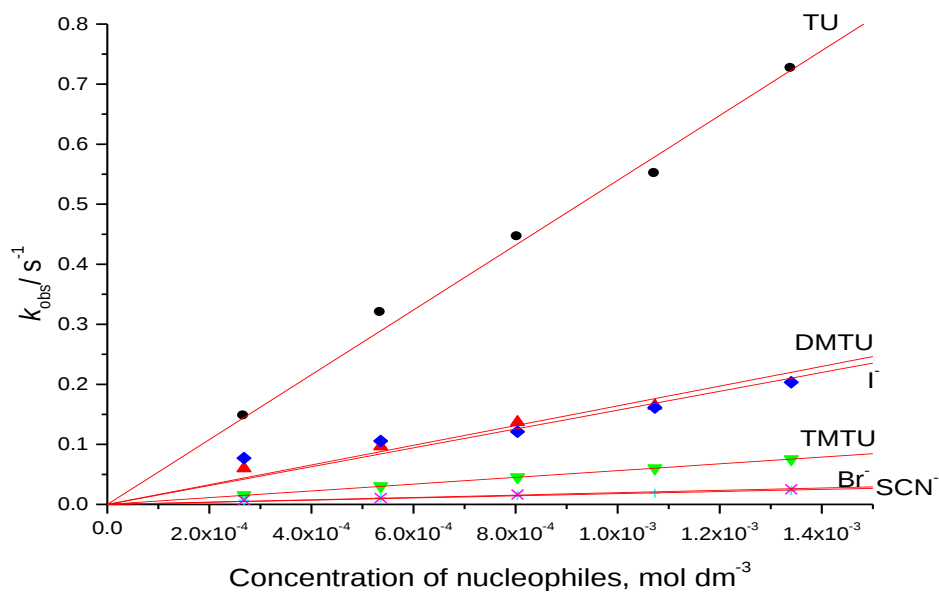
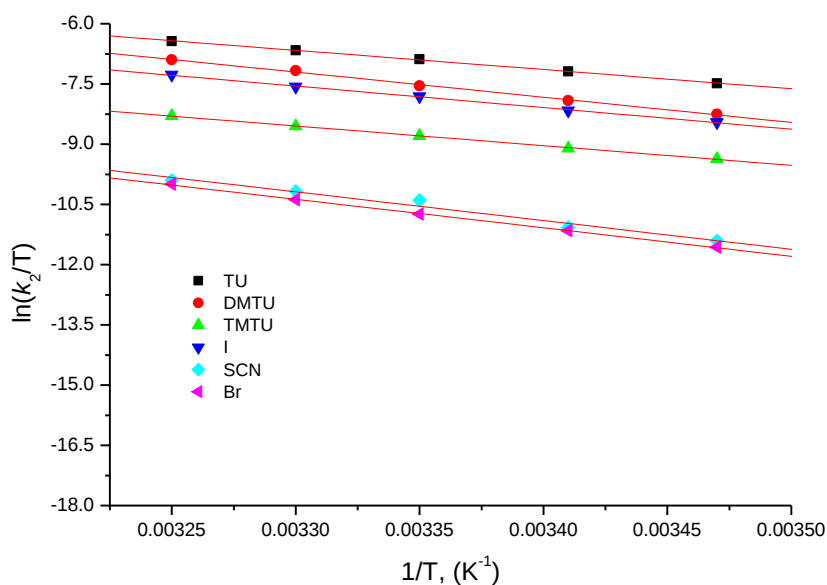


Figure SI 1.2: Concentration dependence of $k_{\text{obs}} / \text{s}^{-1}$, for the substitution of the chloride ligand in **CH₃PhisoqPtCl** by a series of nucleophiles, T = 298 K, *I* = 0.1 M (LiSO₃CF₃) in methanol.



Figures SI 1.3: Temperature dependence of k_2 , $\text{M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$, for the substitution of the chloride from **CH₃PhisoqPtCl**, by thiourea nucleophiles $I = 0.1 \text{ M}$ (LiSO_3CF_3) in methanol.

Table SI 1.1a: Average observed rate constants, k_{obs} , s^{-1} , for substitution of chloride from **pyPhenPtCl** by thiourea nucleophiles, $T = 298 \text{ K}$, $I = 0.1 \text{ M}$ (LiSO_3CF_3)

TU ($\lambda = 308 \text{ nm}$)		DMTU ($\lambda = 370 \text{ nm}$)		TMTU ($\lambda = 339 \text{ nm}$)	
Conc., M	k_{obs} , s^{-1}	Conc., M	k_{obs} , s^{-1}	Conc., M	k_{obs} , s^{-1}
0.0005	1.4628	6.88×10^{-4}	0.5415	6.88×10^{-4}	0.1032
0.001	3.3150	0.00138	1.1255	0.00138	0.1995
0.0015	5.2825	0.00206	1.7128	0.00206	0.2821
0.002	6.8256	0.00275	2.3766	0.00275	0.3885
0.0025	8.5872	0.00344	2.9588	0.00344	0.475

Table SI 1.1b: Average observed rate constants, k_{obs} , s^{-1} , for substitution of chloride from **pyPhenPtCl** by ionic nucleophiles, T = 298 K, $I = 0.1 \text{ M}$ (LiSO_3CF_3).

I⁻ ($\lambda = 308 \text{ nm}$)		SCN⁻ ($\lambda = 415 \text{ nm}$)		Br⁻ ($\lambda = 339 \text{ nm}$)	
Conc., M	k_{obs} , s^{-1}	Conc., M	k_{obs} , s^{-1}	Conc., M	k_{obs} , s^{-1}
3.675×10^{-4}	0.454	3.675×10^{-4}	0.06798	3.675×10^{-4}	0.0108
7.350×10^{-4}	0.946	7.350×10^{-4}	0.12574	7.350×10^{-4}	0.0216
0.00110	1.350	0.00110	0.18135	0.00110	0.0326
0.00147	1.708	0.00147	0.25052	0.00147	0.0432
0.00184	2.260	0.00184	0.30788	0.00184	0.0493

Table SI 1.2a: Average observed rate constants, k_{obs} , s^{-1} , for substitution of chloride from **CH₃PhisoqPtCl** by thiourea nucleophiles, T = 298 K, $I = 0.1 \text{ M}$ (LiSO_3CF_3).

TU ($\lambda = 363 \text{ nm}$)		DMTU ($\lambda = 363 \text{ nm}$)		TMTU ($\lambda = 386 \text{ nm}$)	
Conc., M	k_{obs} , s^{-1}	Conc., M	k_{obs} , s^{-1}	Conc., M	k_{obs} , s^{-1}
2.679×10^{-4}	0.1094	2.859×10^{-4}	0.03674	5.5×10^{-4}	0. 01532
5.358×10^{-4}	0.2054	5.718×10^{-4}	0.07474	1.0×10^{-3}	0.03022
8.037×10^{-4}	0.3053	8.577×10^{-4}	0.01100	1.5×10^{-3}	0.04530
1.070×10^{-3}	0.4003	1.140×10^{-3}	0.14510	2.0×10^{-3}	0.06022
1.340×10^{-3}	0.5003	1.430×10^{-3}	0.18010	2.5×10^{-3}	0.07541

Table SI 1.2b: Average observed rate constants, k_{obs} , s^{-1} , for substitution of chloride from **CH₃PhisoqPtCl** by ionic nucleophiles, T = 298 K, $I = 0.1 \text{ M}$ (LiSO_3CF_3).

I⁻ ($\lambda = 448 \text{ nm}$)		SCN⁻ ($\lambda = 412 \text{ nm}$)		Br⁻ ($\lambda = 412 \text{ nm}$)	
Conc., M	k_{obs} , s^{-1}	Conc., M	k_{obs} , s^{-1}	Conc., M	k_{obs} , s^{-1}
0.00101	0.07716	0.00101	0.00680	0.00200	0.00740
0.00127	0.10554	0.00127	0.01085	0.00250	0.01069
0.00152	0.12108	0.00152	0.01463	0.00300	0.01638
0.00202	0.16142	0.00202	0.01872	0.00375	-
0.00253	0.20340	0.00253	0.02330	0.00500	0.02508

Table SI 1.3a: Temperature dependence of k_2 , $\text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$, for substitution of chloride from **pyPhenPtCl** by thiourea nucleophiles at 30-fold excess of [metal complex], T = 298 K, $I = 0.1 \text{ M}$ (LiSO_3CF_3).

TU ($\lambda = 308 \text{ nm}$)		DMTU ($\lambda = 313 \text{ nm}$)		TMTU ($\lambda = 386 \text{ nm}$)	
(1/T), K^{-1}	$\ln(k_2/T)$	(1/T), K^{-1}	$\ln(k_2/T)$	(1/T), K^{-1}	$\ln(k_2/T)$
0.00347	-4.5802	0.00347	-5.6746	0.00347	-7.5524
0.00341	-4.2442	0.00341	-5.3850	0.00341	-7.2611
0.00335	-4.0327	0.00335	-5.1589	0.00335	-6.9626
0.00330	-3.7067	0.00330	-4.8711	0.00330	-6.7590
0.00325	-3.4966	0.00325	-4.6417	0.00325	-6.5508

Table SI 1.3b: Temperature dependence of k_2 , $M^{-1} s^{-1}$, for substitution of chloride from **pyPhenPtCl** by ionic nucleophiles at 30-fold excess of [metal complex], T = 298 K, I = 0.1 M (LiSO₃CF₃).

I⁻ (λ = 309 nm)		SCN⁻(λ = 415 nm)		Br⁻ (λ = 302 nm)	
(1/T), K ⁻¹	ln(k_2 /T)	(1/T), K ⁻¹	ln(k_2 /T)	(1/T), K ⁻¹	ln(k_2 /T)
0.00347	-6.0403	0.00347	-5.8971	0.00347	-9.9127
0.00341	-	0.00341	-5.5947	0.00341	-9.3691
0.00335	-5.7060	0.00335	-5.2524	0.00335	-8.7501
0.00330	-5.0057	0.00330	-5.0685	0.00330	-8.6466
0.00325	-4.6598	0.00325	-4.8690	0.00325	-8.2166

Table SI 1.4a: Temperature dependence of k_2 , $M^{-1} s^{-1}$, for substitution of chloride from **CH₃PhisoqPtCl** by thiourea nucleophiles at 30-fold excess of [metal complex], T = 298 K, I = 0.1 M (LiSO₃CF₃).

TU (λ = 363 nm)		DMTU(λ = 363 nm)		TMTU (λ = 386 nm)	
(1/T), K ⁻¹	ln(k_2 /T)	(1/T), K ⁻¹	ln(k_2 /T)	(1/T), K ⁻¹	ln(k_2 /T)
0.00347	-7.4827	0.00347	-8.2511	0.00347	-9.3656
0.00341	-7.1918	0.00341	-7.9115	0.00341	-9.1025
0.00335	-6.8836	0.00335	-7.5483	0.00335	-8.7915
0.00330	-6.6624	0.00330	-7.1682	0.00330	-8.5540
0.00325	-6.4338	0.00325	-6.8974	0.00325	-8.2937

Table SI 1.4b: Temperature dependence of k_2 , $\text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$, for substitution of chloride from **CH₃PhisoqPtCl** by ionic nucleophiles at 30-fold excess of [metal complex], T = 298 K, I = 0.1 M (LiSO₃CF₃).

I⁻ ($\lambda = 448 \text{ nm}$)		SCN⁻ ($\lambda = 423 \text{ nm}$)		Br⁻ ($\lambda = 412 \text{ nm}$)	
(1/T), K ⁻¹	ln(k_2 /T)	(1/T), K ⁻¹	ln(k_2 /T)	(1/T), K ⁻¹	ln(k_2 /T)
0.00347	-8.4525	0.00347	-11.4029	0.00347	-11.567
0.00341	-8.1633	0.00341	-11.0728	0.00341	-11.157
0.00335	-7.8082	0.00335	-10.3975	0.00335	-10.745
0.00330	-7.5678	0.00330	-10.1735	0.00330	-10.385
0.00325	-7.2753	0.00325	-9.8964	0.00325	-9.997

Table SI 1.5: Average observed rate constants, k_{obs} ^a, at varied temperatures for the reactions of **CH₃PhisoqPtCl** (0.054 mM) with a series of different nucleophiles whilst maintaining nucleophile concentrations at $\approx 30\times$ [metal complex].

		Observed rate constant/ $k_{\text{obs}} \text{ s}^{-1}$				
T (K)	TU	DMTU	TMTU	I ⁻	SCN ⁻	Br ⁻
288.15	0.3196	0.07512	0.0261	0.0615	0.00404	0.00273
293.15	0.4200	0.1074	0.0323	0.0835	0.00455	0.00400
298.15	0.5578	0.1447	0.0450	0.1211	0.00909	0.00649
303.15	0.7950	0.2343	0.0566	0.1566	0.01157	0.0133
308.15	1.1067	0.3084	0.0771	0.2133	0.01551	-

^a Taken as an average of at least five kinetic runs with a SD between 0.1 and 2%.

Table SI 1.6: Average observed rate constants, k_{obs} ^a, at varied temperatures for the reactions of **pyPhenPtCl** (0.054 mM) with a series of different nucleophiles whilst maintaining nucleophile concentrations at $\approx 30\times$ [metal complex].

Observed rate constant/ $k_{\text{obs}} \text{ s}^{-1}$						
T (K)	TU	T (K)	TU	T (K)	TU	T (K)
288.15	2.863	0.9886	0.1534	0.7140	0.7890	0.0143
293.15	4.350	1.3429	0.2095	1.0408	1.0862	0.0250
298.15	5.278	1.6759	0.2748	1.3496	1.4857	0.0324
303.15	8.916	2.3807	0.3459	2.0383	1.9349	0.0533
308.15	12.723	3.1928	0.4346	2.9314	2.4492	0.8470

^aTaken as an average of at least five kinetic runs with a SD between 0.1 and 2%.

Table SI 1.7: DFT calculated electrostatic potential surfaces (EPS) of the chloro Pt(II) complexes with tridentate ligands. The blue region indicates the most electropositive areas and the red area indicates the most electronegative areas.

Complex	CH ₃ PhPtCl	CH ₃ PhisoqPtCl	PtCl	pyPhenPtCl
EPS	