

Electronic Supporting Information

Oxidation of thiocyanate with H₂O₂ catalyzed by [Ru^{III}(edta)(H₂O)]⁺

Debabrata Chatterjee,* Barnali Paul and Rupa Mukherjee

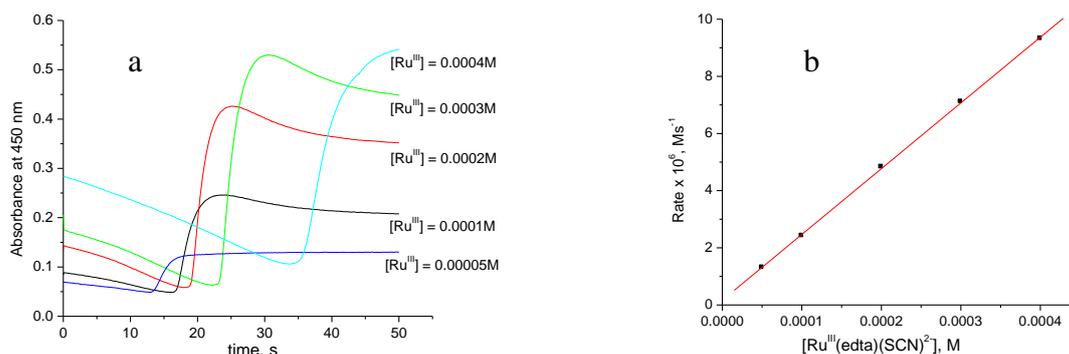


Figure S1. (a) Absorption vs. time trace for the oxidation of thiocyanate with H₂O₂ at varied [Ru^{III}(edta)(SCN)]²⁻ concentration and (b) plot of rate vs. [Ru-complex] at, pH 4.3 (1 mM acetate buffer) and 25 °C. [H₂O₂] = 20 mM

Table S1 Rate data (used in **Figure S1b**) estimated from **Figure S1a** at varied [Ru^{III}]

[Ru ^{III}], M	10 ⁶ Rate, Ms ⁻¹
5 x 10 ⁻⁵ M	1.31 ± 0.02
1 x 10 ⁻⁴ M	2.42 ± 0.02
2 x 10 ⁻⁴ M	4.83 ± 0.04
3 x 10 ⁻⁴ M	7.11 ± 0.04
4 x 10 ⁻⁴ M	9.32 ± 0.05

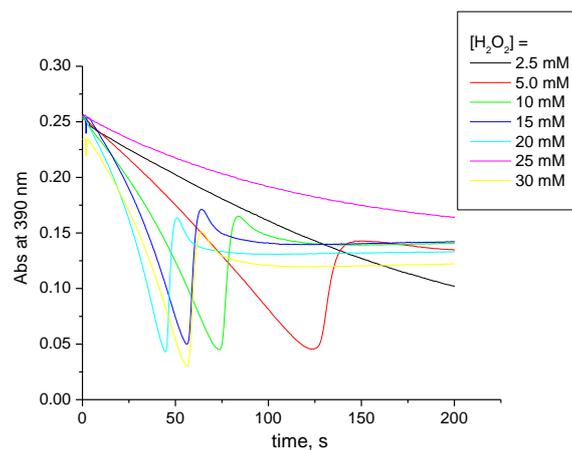


Figure S2. Time vs. absorption trace for the oxidation of thiocyanate with at varied $[H_2O_2]$ at 25 °C. $[Ru] = 2.5 \times 10^{-4} M$, $[SCN^-] = 2.5 \times 10^{-4} M$, pH 4.3 (1 mM acetate buffer)

Table S2 Rate data (estimated from **Figure S2**) at various H_2O_2 concentration

$[H_2O_2], M$	Rate, $M s^{-1}$
2.5×10^{-3}	$(0.24 \pm 0.004) \times 10^{-6}$
5.0×10^{-3}	$(0.67 \pm 0.006) \times 10^{-6}$
1.0×10^{-2}	$(2.19 \pm 0.02) \times 10^{-6}$
1.5×10^{-2}	$(3.73 \pm 0.02) \times 10^{-6}$
2.0×10^{-2}	$(5.19 \pm 0.03) \times 10^{-6}$
2.5×10^{-2}	$(7.11 \pm 0.03) \times 10^{-6}$
3.0×10^{-2}	$(8.61 \pm 0.04) \times 10^{-6}$

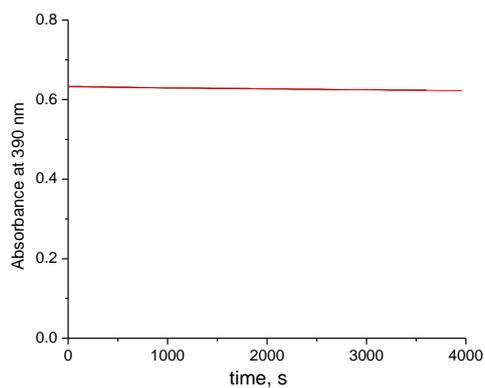


Figure S3. Time vs. absorption trace for the reaction of SCN^- (0.02M) with $[\text{Ru}^{\text{V}}(\text{edta})\text{O}]^-$ (performed by reacting $[\text{Ru}^{\text{III}}(\text{edta})(\text{H}_2\text{O})]^-$ and H_2O_2) at 25 °C and pH = 4.3. $[\text{Ru}^{\text{III}}] = 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$ M, $[\text{H}_2\text{O}_2] = 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$ M, $[\text{SCN}^-] = 0.02$ M.

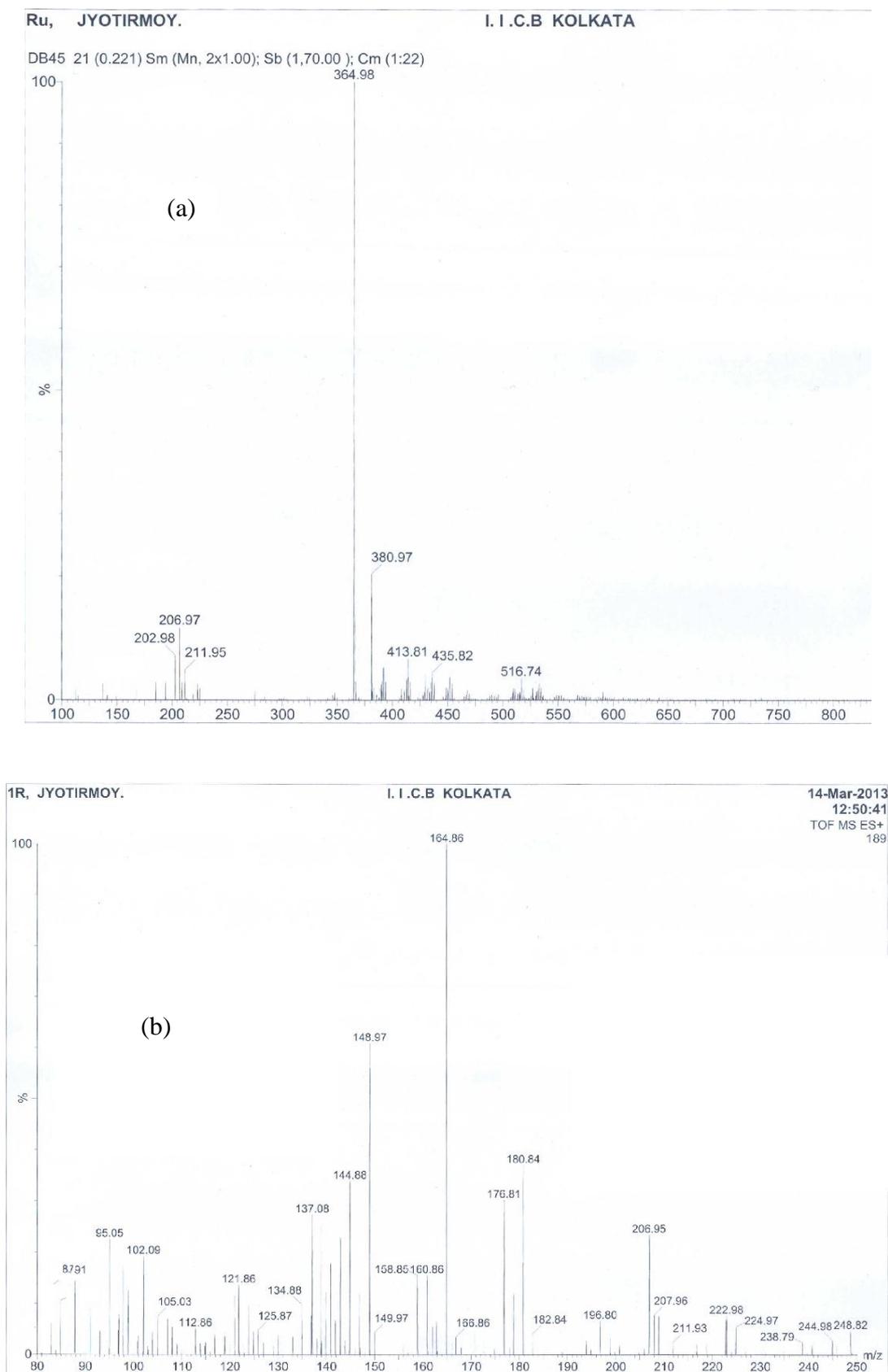


Figure S4. Results of ESI-MS studies for the oxidation of SCN^- by the $\text{Ru}(\text{edta})/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ system. (a) Reaction mixture was analyzed just after disappearance of the red colour (after 200 sec) and b) after 1 h. $[\text{Ru}(\text{edta})(\text{H}_2\text{O})] = 2.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$, $[\text{SCN}^-] = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$, $[\text{H}_2\text{O}_2] = 2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}$, $\text{pH} = 4.3$ adjusted by $(\text{NaOH}/\text{HClO}_4)$.

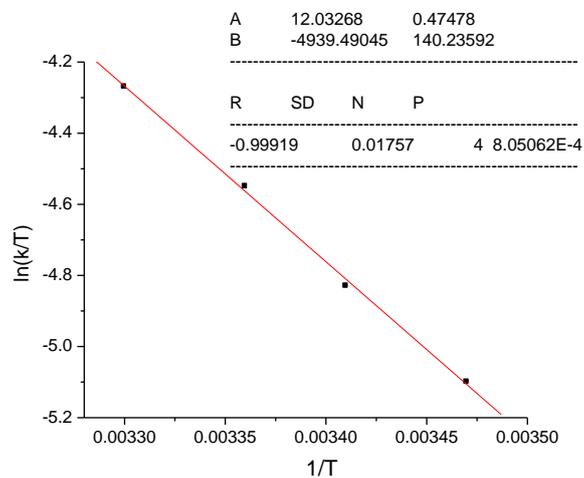


Figure S5. Eyring plot for the oxidation of SCN^- by the $\text{Ru}(\text{edta})/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ system for at pH 4.3.

Table S3 Rate data (for **Figure S5**) at various temperature

Temp / °C	k, $\text{M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$
15	1.78 ± 0.02
20	2.33 ± 0.03
25	3.11 ± 0.04
30	4.23 ± 0.04

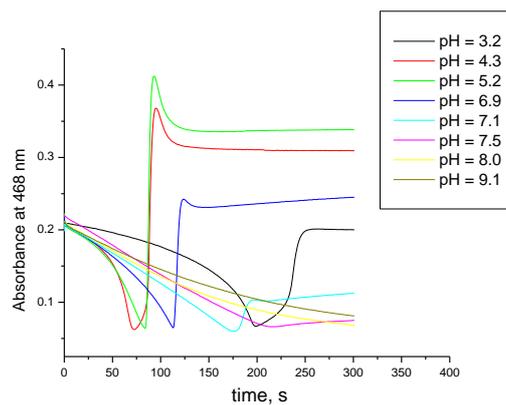


Figure S6. Effect of pH on the time vs. absorption trace for the oxidation of thiocyanate with Ru(II) at 25 °C. $[\text{Ru}] = 2.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$, $[\text{SCN}^-] = 5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$, $[\text{H}_2\text{O}_2] = 20 \text{ mM}$

Table S4 Rate data (estimated from **Figure S6**) at various pH

pH	Rate $\times 10^6, \text{ M s}^{-1}$
3.4	1.12 ± 0.04
4.3	3.71 ± 0.05
5.2	3.68 ± 0.06
5.6	3.24 ± 0.06
6.2	2.47 ± 0.05
6.7	1.44 ± 0.04
7.1	0.85 ± 0.03
7.5	0.74 ± 0.03
8.1	0.46 ± 0.02