

Electronic Supplementary Information

Ru^{III}(edta) mediated oxidation of azide in presence of hydrogen peroxide. Azide versus peroxide activation[†]

Debabrata Chatterjee,* Alicja Franke, Maria Oszajca, and Rudi van Eldik*

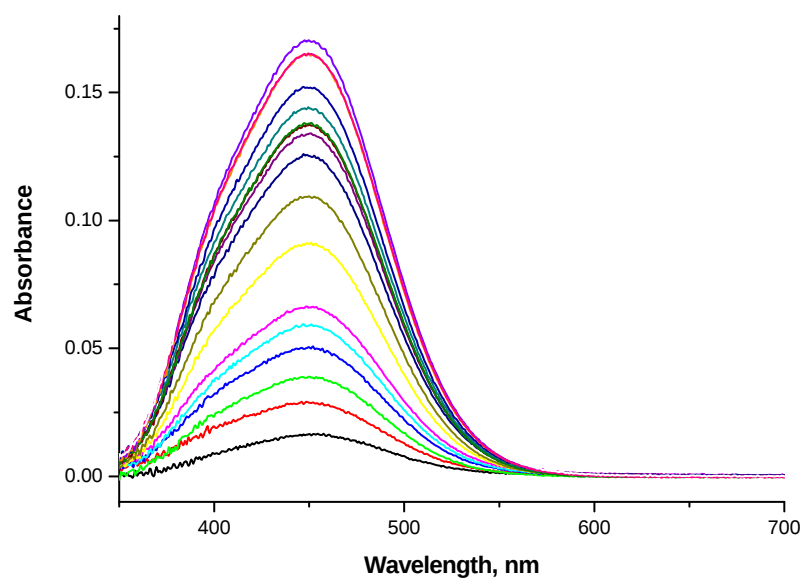


Figure S1. Difference spectra recorded during titration of 2×10^{-4} M $[\text{Ru}^{\text{III}}(\text{edta})(\text{H}_2\text{O})]^-$ with N_3^- ($4 \times 10^{-5} - 1 \times 10^{-2}$ M) in 0.010 M acetate buffer at pH = 5.0 and 25 °C.

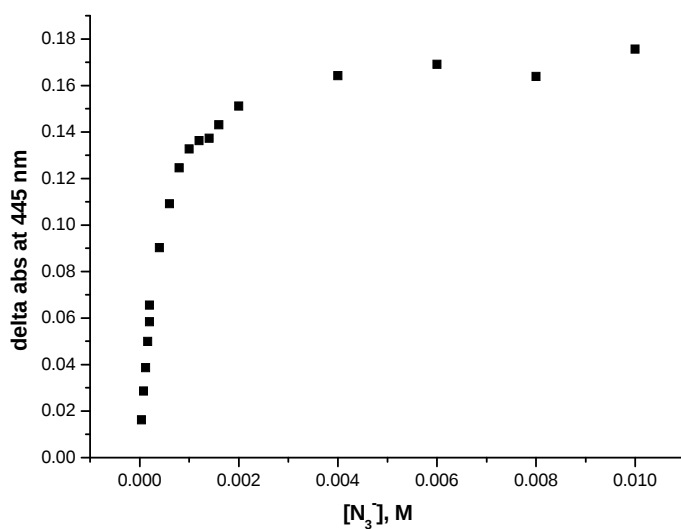


Figure S2. Plot of the relative absorbance at 445 nm versus the azide concentration constructed on the basis of data reported in Figure S1. Experimental conditions: see Figure S1.

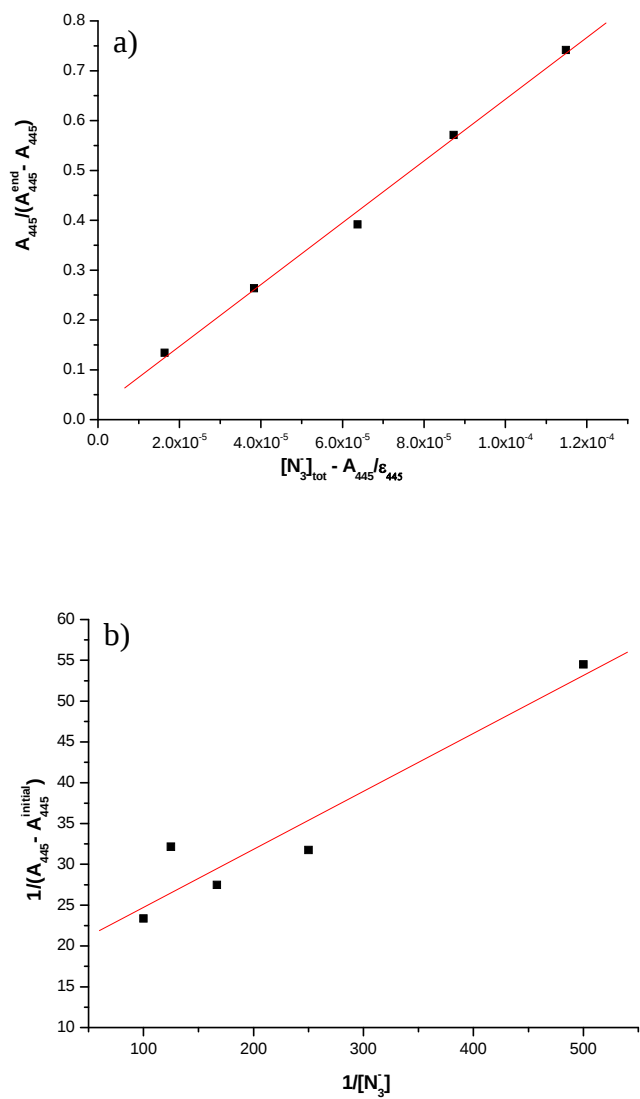


Figure S3. Determination of the values of K_1 (a) and K_2 (b) for the reversible binding of azide to $[\text{Ru}^{\text{III}}(\text{edta})(\text{H}_2\text{O})]^-$ based on the thermodynamic data shown in Figures S1 and S2.

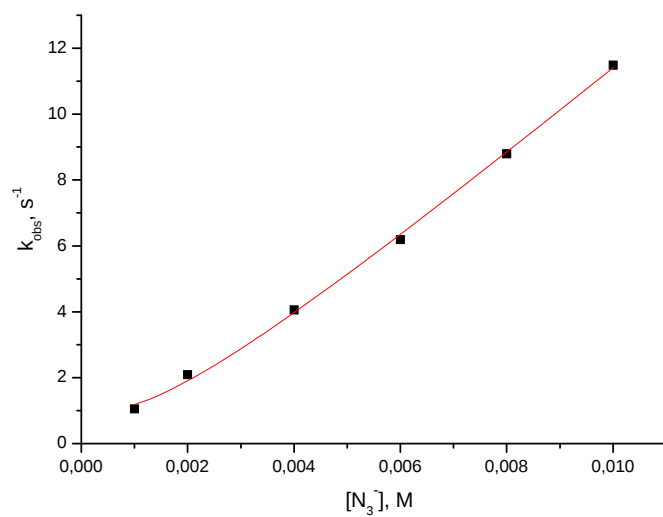


Fig. S4. Plot of k_{obs} vs. $[\text{N}_3^-]$ at 25 °C, pH 5.0 (10 mM acetate buffer), $[\text{Ru}^{\text{III}}] = 2 \times 10^{-4}$ M.

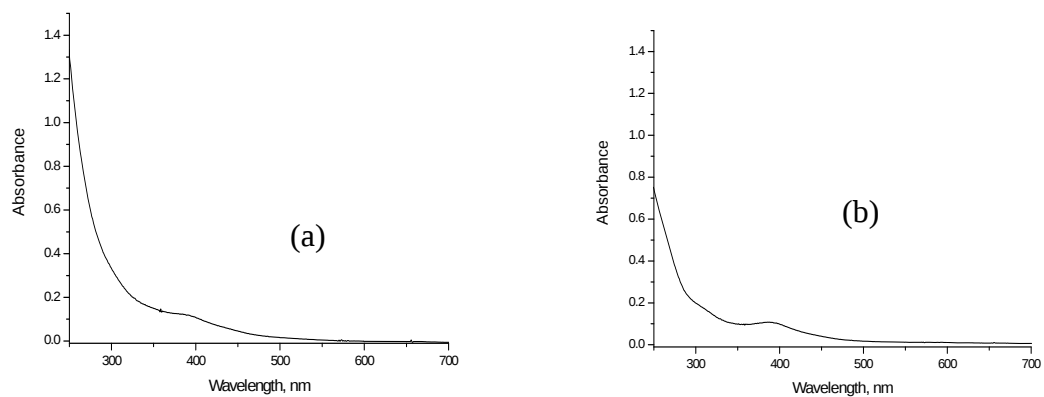


Figure S5. UV-Vis spectra of (a) final reaction mixture obtained after bleaching of the 445 nm band ($[\text{Ru}^{\text{III}}(\text{edta})] = 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$, $[\text{N}_3^-] = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$ and $[\text{H}_2\text{O}_2] = 0.02 \text{ M}$, pH 5.0) and (b) solution of $[\text{Ru}^{\text{III}}(\text{edta})(\text{NO})]^-$ ($2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$) containing $[\text{Ru}^{\text{V}}(\text{edta})\text{O}]^-$ complex ($1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$) and a trace of nitrite.

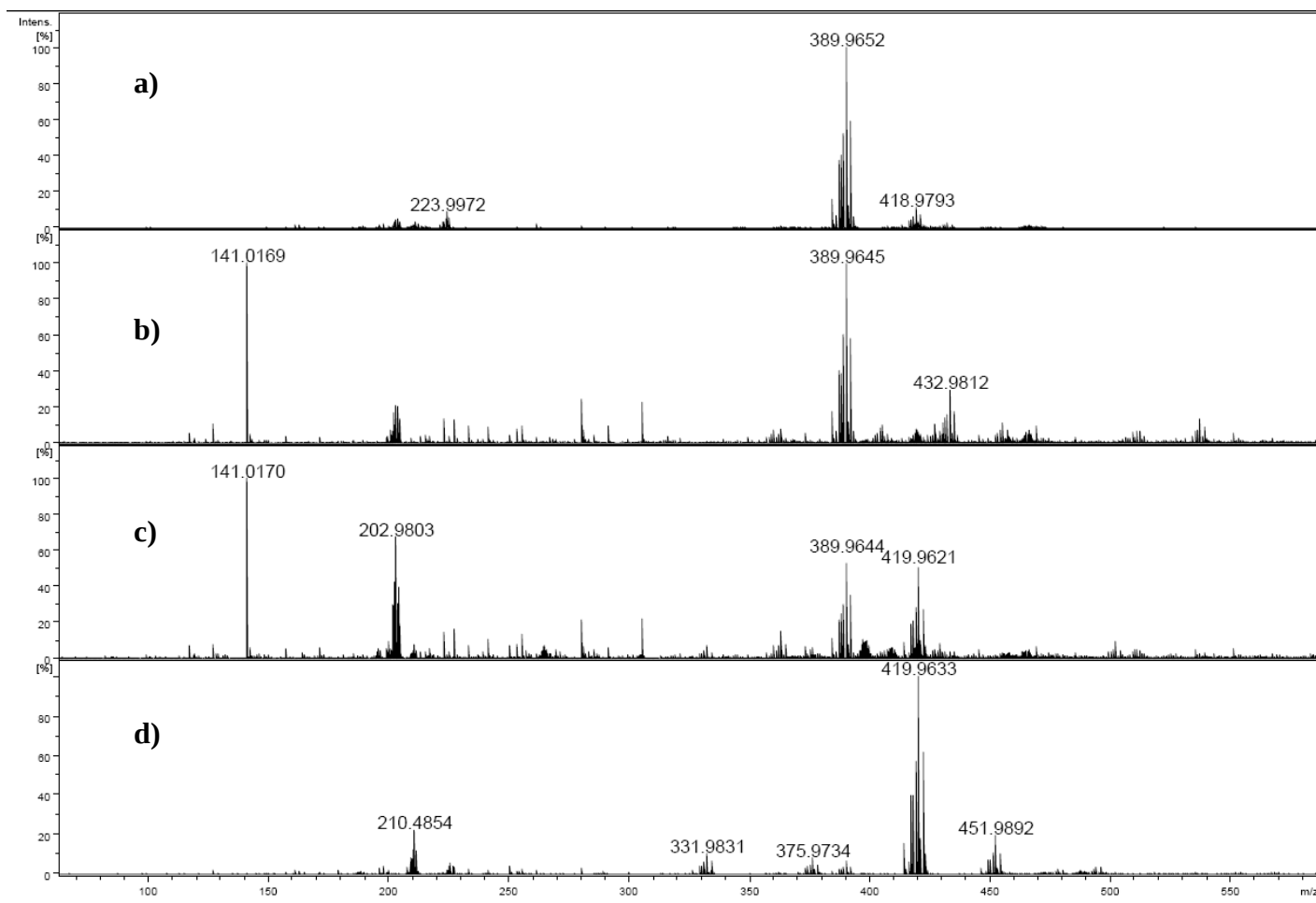
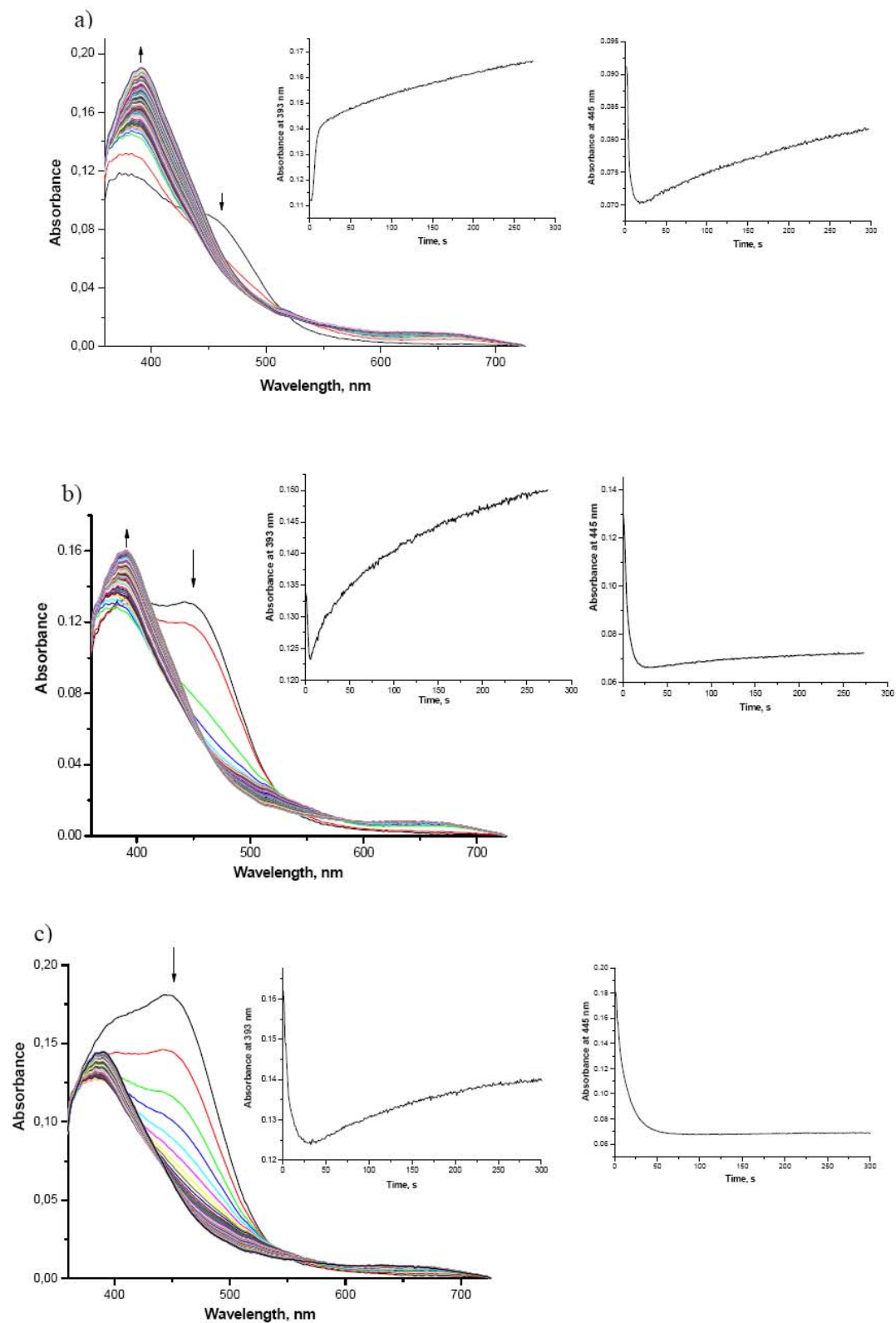


Figure S6. Summary of ESI-MS data: a) Spectrum recorded for the solution of 1×10^{-4} M $[\text{Ru}^{\text{III}}(\text{edta})\text{H}_2\text{O}]^-$ in 1mM acetate buffer at pH = 5; b) Spectrum recorded after addition of 5×10^{-4} M NaN_3 to the solution of a); c) Spectrum recorded after addition of 3.5×10^{-3} M H_2O_2 to the solution of b); d) Reference spectrum of 1×10^{-4} M $[\text{Ru}^{\text{III}}(\text{edta})\text{NO}]^-$ in 1mM acetate buffer at pH = 5.



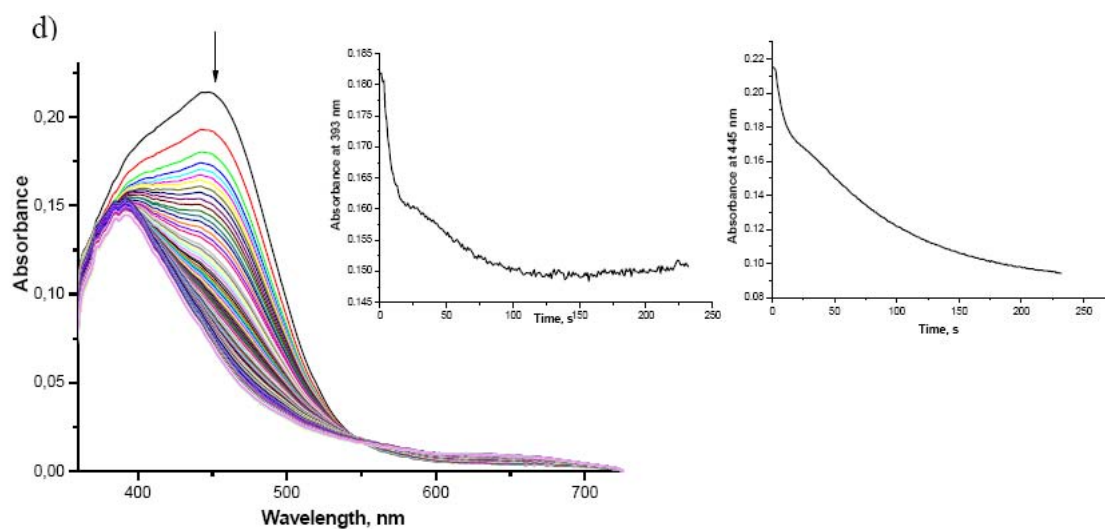


Figure S7. UV-Vis spectral changes and kinetic traces (at 393 and 445 nm) recorded after addition of 0.02 M H_2O_2 to a solution of 2×10^{-4} M $\text{Ru}^{\text{III}}(\text{edta})(\text{H}_2\text{O})^-$ containing a) 2×10^{-4} M; b) 4×10^{-4} M; c) 1×10^{-3} M and d) 4×10^{-3} M NaN_3 in 10 mM acetate buffer at pH 5.0 and 25 °C.

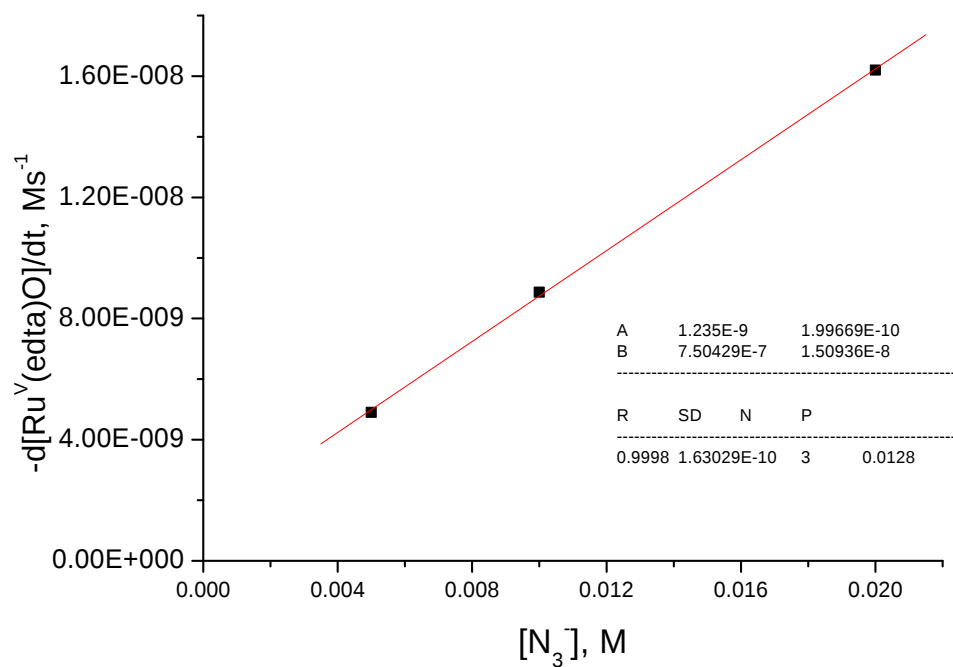


Figure S8. Effect of azide concentration on the rate of reduction of the $[\text{Ru}^{\text{V}}(\text{edta})\text{O}]^+$ complex (determined from the maximum slope of the plots in Fig. 6b). The value of k_2 derived from the slope ($7.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ s}^{-1}$) is $7.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

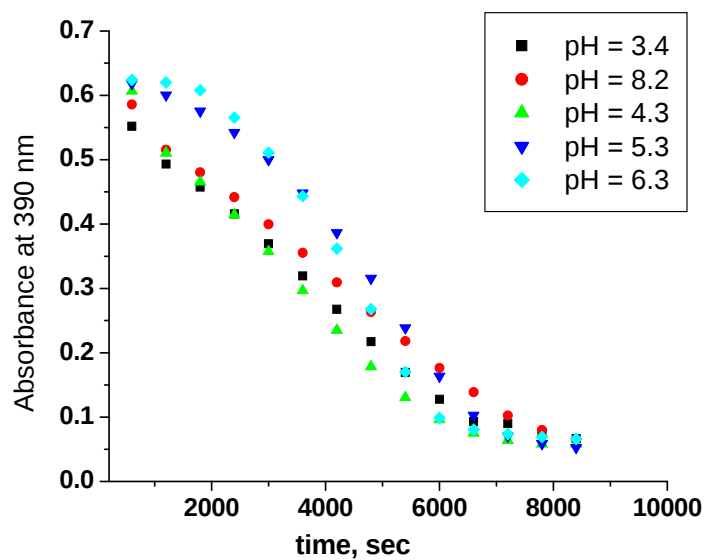


Figure S9. Effect of pH on the absorbance versus time traces (at 390 nm) for the oxidation of azide by $[\text{Ru}^{\text{V}}(\text{edta})\text{O}]^-$ preformed by reacting $[\text{Ru}^{\text{III}}(\text{edta})(\text{H}_2\text{O})]^-$ (1×10^{-4} M) with H_2O_2 (5×10^{-4} M). $T = 25^\circ\text{C}$ and $[\text{N}_3^-] = 2 \times 10^{-3}$ M.