Thermodynamics, kinetics and mechanism for Palladium(II) oxalate complex formation

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Spectrophotometric study of complex formation between $[Pd(H_2O)_4]^{2+}$ and oxalate ions $(ox=C_2O_4^{2-})$ was performed in aqueous solution under variable temperature and ionic strength. Thermodynamic parameters $(log_{10} K_{1H} = 3.38 \pm 0.08, \Delta H^0 = -33 \pm 3 \text{ kJ.mol}^{-1}, \Delta S^0 = -48 \pm 11 \text{ J.K}^{-1}.\text{mol}^{-1}, T = 298.2 \text{ K}, I = 1.00 \text{ M HClO}_4)$ were determined for following reaction:

 $[Pd(H_2O)]^{2+} + H_2ox \Leftrightarrow [Pd(H_2O)(ox)] + 2H_3O^+$

Stability constants of complexes $[Pd(H_2O)_2(ox)]$ and $[Pd(ox)_2]^{2-} (log_{10} K_1^0 = 9.04 \pm 0.06, log_{10} K_2^0 = 13.1 \pm 0.3)$ were determined under conditions of zero ionic strength and temperature 298.2 K and calculated using SIT theory from their dependence on ionic strength of the solution. Formation of complex $[Pd(H_2O)_2(ox)]$ can be described by two-step reaction mechanism, where the rate-determining step is formation of monodentate complex $[Pd(H_2O)_3(ox)]^+$ with H₂ox and Hox⁻ species. This can be described by parameters of equilibrium reaction $(log_{10} K_{1H}' = 1.15, \mathbb{Z}H^0 = -3 \text{ kJ.mol}^{-1}, \mathbb{Z}S^0 = -12 \text{ J.K}^{-1}.mol^{-1})$, which are of the same reaction order as thermodynamic data for Pd(II) complexes with other monodentate ligands containing carboxylate group^{1,2}. This reaction step is followed by closing of the chelate ring and thermodynamically stable 1:1 complex is created ($K_{1H,rc} \approx 2.19$). Chelate effect as a result of increased stability of complex $[Pd(H_2O)_2(ox)]$ can be explained by dominance of enthalpic contribution (~ 75 %) over entropic contribution (~ 25 %) which is the opposite behaviour than is usually observed for most of the metal complexes.

REFERENCES

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