

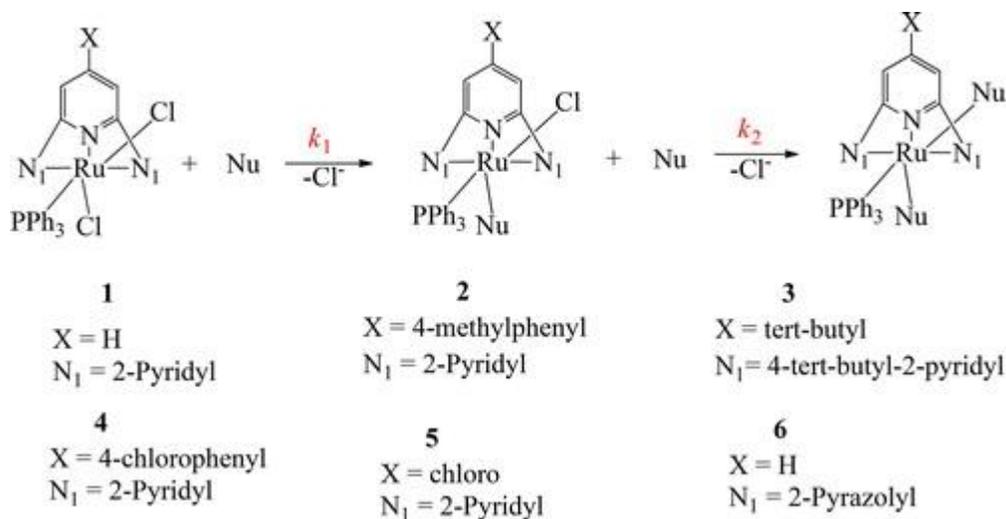
The effect of substituents on the reactivity of dichloridotriphenylphosphinoruthenium(II) complexes: kinetic and mechanistic study.

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Abstract.

The rates of substitution of chloro ligands from a series of ruthenium(II) complexes, $[\text{Ru}(\kappa^3\text{-L})(\text{PPh}_3)\text{Cl}_2]$ (L = 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine, **1**; 4'-(4-methylphenyl)-2,2':6',2''-terpyridine, **2**; 4,4'4''-tri-tert-butyl-2,2':6',2''-terpyridine, **3**; 4'-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,2':6',2''-terpyridine, **4**; 4-chloro-2,2':6',2''-terpyridine, **5** and 2,6-bis(2-pyrazolyl)pyridine, **6**), by thiourea nucleophiles was investigated under *pseudo*-first-order conditions in methanol as a function of nucleophile concentration and temperature. The chloro ligands were substituted in two steps and the reactivity trend was $4 > 5 > 2 > 1 > 6$. Complexes **2** and **3** having donor substituents on the 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine backbone experience a *trans*-effect making them more reactive than **1**. Complexes **4** and **5** are more reactive than **1** due to enhanced π -back-bonding brought about by electron-withdrawing substituents on their 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine backbones. The reactivity of **4** is higher than **5** due to greater electron acceptor-ability of the chlorophenyl substituent than the chloro substituent in **5**. The 2,6-*bis*(pyrazolyl)pyridine ligand in **6** retards the reactivity of the complex compared to **1** due to the *cis*-donor effect of the pyrazole. The reactivity of the complexes is associative for all nucleophiles in step one and only thiourea in step two. The substitution reactions proceed by a steady changeover from an associative interchange mechanism (I_a) to a dissociative interchange (I_d) mechanism on increasing steric hindrance.



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