Studies on the Sulfur-containing Chelating Agents. XXXVI.1) Reaction of Palladium Monothioacetylacetonate with Sulfide Ion and Its Application for Determination of Sulfide Ion

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Palladium monothioacetylacetonate (Pd(SSAA)₂) was found to be converted into palladium dithioacetylacetonate (Pd(SSAA)₄) in the presence of sodium sulfide. It was indicated that this reaction follows first order kinetics with respect to the concentrations of Pd(SSAA)₂ and sodium sulfide, respectively and on the whole, second order kinetics. A new spectrophotometric method of determination of sulfide ion, which is applicable in the range from 8 μg to 240 μg of sulfide ion, was devised by the measurement of the absorbance of Pd(SSAA)₂ formed (510 mμ).

In the previous paper,3) we reported that palladium dithioacetylacetonate (abbreviated as Pd(SSAA)₂ hereafter) is obtained together with palladium monothioacetylacetonate (abbreviated as Pd(SSAA)₄ hereafter) in the reaction of palladium ion with excess of monothioacetylacetonate (abbreviated as SSA hereafter) in acidic solution. In the course of the investigations on the mechanism of this reaction, it was found that Pd(SSAA)₂ is also converted into Pd(SSAA)₄ in the presence of sodium sulfide instead of SSA in acidic solution, whereas Pd(SSAA)₄ is stable in acidic solution in the absence of sodium sulfide. We prompted to study this reaction in detail by the novelty of this reaction which may be called as "ligand atom replacement reaction". We investigated, in the first place, the effect of pH to the formation of Pd(SSAA)₂ and the kinetics of this reaction through the spectral change, and in the second place, the possibility of the application of this reaction for the determination of sulfide ion.

The formation of Pd(SSAA)₂ occurred most readily in the pH range from 5 to 6. The formation of Pd(SSAA)₂ was detected by the increase of the absorbance at 510 mμ (λₘₐₓ for Pd(SSAA)₂) and the decrease of that at 400 mμ (λₘₐₓ for Pd(SSAA)₄).3) As shown in Fig. 1, in the pH range from 2 to 5, the increase of the absorbance at 400 mμ and the decrease of that at 510 mμ was observed in accord with the increase of pH with isosbestic points at 292, 362, and 450 mμ, and the color change from yellow to red was clearly observed. In the region higher than pH 5, the absorption spectra did not show the isosbestic point at 292 mμ and at pH 9 an absorption maximum was observed at 350 mμ. The spectral change is probably due to the formation of water soluble thio-complex of palladium.

On the basis of the results mentioned above, kinetic study was carried out with the solution containing Pd(SSAA)₂ and sodium sulfide with various ratios in the region of pH 4—5 at various temperatures, by the measurement of the absorbance at 510 mμ at regular time intervals. The spectral change with the formation of Pd(SSAA)(SSAA) which is presumed to be an intermediate was not recognized in the reaction of Pd(SSAA)₂ with sulfide ion. Pd(SSAA) (SSAA) is considered to be converted into Pd(SSAA)₄ immediately, and the easiness of this conversion is reasonably explained by trans effect. Accordingly, it may be reasonable to presume the steady state with respect to Pd(SSAA)(SSAA) and hence equation 1 is obtained.

\[ \frac{1}{b-2a} \ln \frac{a(b-2x)}{b(a-x)} = kt \]

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2) Location: Yoshida, Shimmada-chō, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.
where $a$ and $b$ represent the initial concentration of Pd(SAA)$_2$ and sodium sulfide respectively and $x$ represents the concentration of Pd(SSA)$_2$ at certain time $t$. The results are shown in Fig. 2. The second order rate constants ($k$) were calculated to be $6.5 \times 10^{-2}$ l. mole$^{-1}$ sec$^{-1}$ at $15^\circ$, $1.9 \times 10^{-1}$ l. mole$^{-1}$ sec$^{-1}$ at $25^\circ$, and $2.4 \times 10^{-1}$ l. mole$^{-1}$ sec$^{-1}$ at $35^\circ$ respectively, from the slopes of the straight lines in Fig. 2. This result indicates that this reaction is first order with respect to the concentrations of Pd(SAA)$_2$ and sodium sulfide respectively and on the whole, second order. As the mechanism of this reaction, a bimolecular mechanism is reasonable for the progress of this square planar replacement. The occurrence of this replacement is made possible by an expansion of the coordination number for an entering ligand, namely sulfide ion. Thus, it may be reasonable to presume a five-coordinated complex as a transitional state. This presumption may be reasonable, being referred the fact that strong $\pi$-bonding ligands are generally found in five-coordinated low-spin d$^8$ complex. 4)

Oxidation of sulfide ion to sulfur is greatly influenced by the reaction medium. When the concentration of sulfide ion is $5 \times 10^{-3}$M, about 13% of sulfide ion was oxidized in 1 hr in distilled water, whereas in the solution containing dioxane and buffer solution of pH 4.07 in the ratio of 1 to 1, the oxidation ratio of sulfide ion was about 83% and almost quantitative in 90 min and in 2 hr respectively. Being considered these facts, as the reactant other than sulfide ion in the formation of Pd(SSA)$_2$, some species which is formed by the oxidation of sulfide ion may be taken into account. Further, an equilibrium between sulfide ion and some oxidation product of sulfide ion may also be considered. However, polysulfide ion which is 

readily produced with the oxidation of sulfide ion is unstable in acidic medium to form very
stable elemental sulfur. On the other hand, it has been reported\(^5\) that the oxidation ratio
of 0.0001M sulfide ion in EDTA solution is about 5% in 4 hr and 15% in 24 hr, respectively
and after that time during 10 days, no appreciable loss of sulfide ion is observed. In this
connection, an equilibrium may be considered between sulfide ion and polysulfide ion which
is formed by the reaction of sulfide ion with elemental sulfur. The determination of sulfide
ion by the use of the reaction with Pd(SAA)\(_2\) is expected to be possible, provided that the
proportion of sulfide ion which participates in the reaction in total sulfide ion present is constant,
regardless of the concentration of total sulfide ion, notwithstanding the complexity of the
behavior of sulfide ion in solution as mentioned above.

From the above-mentioned investigations, a possibility of the application of this reac-
tion for the spectrophotometric determination of small amount of sulfide ion can be con-
sidered. On the basis of the results, calibration curves for the determination of sulfide ion
were obtained as shown in Fig. 3, in the range from 8 \(\mu\)g to 240 \(\mu\)g of sulfide ion, by the measure-
ment of the absorbance at 510 \(\mu\)m. When the concentration of sulfide ion is more than
\(6 \times 10^{-3}\)M, Pd(SSAA)\(_2\) formed decomposes slowly and when that is less than \(2 \times 10^{-4}\)M, the
absorbance of Pd(SSAA)\(_2\) is influenced appreciably by that of Pd(SAA)\(_2\) which remains unchanged.
Accordingly, this method of determination is available, when the molar ratio of sulfide to Pd(SAA)\(_2\) is in the range from 0.1 to 3.0, and about 10% of sulfide in total sulfide present participates in the reaction.

Various methods of the determination of sulfide ion have been known, and recently several
improved spectrophotometric\(^6\) and fluorometric\(^7\) methods were reported. However, these
methods are not satisfactorily simple in their procedures. A merit of the method presented
here may be the simplicity in the procedure.

**Experimental**

**Materials**—Pd(SAA)\(_2\) was prepared by the procedure described previously.\(^8\) Standard sulfide solution was prepared by dissolving 2402 mg of reagent grade Na\(_2\)S·9H\(_2\)O in H\(_2\)O and the solution was diluted to 1000 ml. Concentration of sulfide was checked by the titration with 0.001N iodine solution.

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Apparatus—Absorption spectra were measured on a Hitachi recording spectrophotometer model EPS-2 at room temperature. Absorbance was measured by Shimadzu spectrophotometer model QV-50. A Hitachi-Horiba pH meter model F-5 was used for the pH measurement.

Synthesis of Pd(SSAA)$_2$ from Pd(SAA)$_2$ and Na$_2$S—To a solution of Pd(SAA)$_2$ (20 mg in 200 ml acetone), 150 ml of acetate buffer solution of pH 4.57 and a solution of Na$_2$S (120 mg in 50 ml H$_2$O) were added. The reaction mixture was allowed to stand for 2 hr, and acetone was removed from the resulted red solution. Pd(SSAA)$_2$ (10 mg) was obtained by the extraction with CH$_2$Cl$_2$ and the evaporation and purified with dry column chromatography by the use of benzene as the solvent and recrystallized from acetone. mp 240$^\circ$.

Effect of pH on the Reaction—Pd(SAA)$_2$ (5 x 10$^{-4}$M, 1 ml), dioxane (4 ml), buffer solution of various pH (4 ml) and Na$_2$S (5 x 10$^{-3}$M, 1 ml) were mixed, and the absorbance at 510 m$\mu$ was measured after 1 hr.

Determination of Rate Constant—To 1 ml of dioxane solution of 2 x 10$^{-3}$M Pd(SAA)$_2$ in a test tube with stopper were added 5 ml of dioxane and 3 ml of acetate buffer solution of pH 4.09. To this solution, 1 ml of solution of Na$_2$S (2 x 10$^{-4}$M, 1 x 10$^{-4}$M, 2 x 10$^{-4}$M) was added and the reaction mixture was kept at 15$^\circ$, 25$^\circ$ or 35$^\circ$ in a thermostat. The absorbance at 510 m$\mu$ was measured at 20 min intervals.

Calibration Curve—To 1 ml of dioxane solution of 2 x 10$^{-3}$M Pd(SAA)$_2$ in a test tube with stopper, 5 ml of dioxane, 3 ml of buffer solution of pH 4.55 and 1 ml of standard sulfide solution (2 x 10$^{-4}$M, 5 x 10$^{-4}$M, 1 x 10$^{-3}$M, 2 x 10$^{-3}$M, 2.5 x 10$^{-3}$M, 5 x 10$^{-3}$M and 6 x 10$^{-3}$M) were added. The absorbance at 510 m$\mu$ was measured after 1.5 hr or 2 hr.