

ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Gold nano particles catalyzed oxidation of hydrazine by a metallo-superoxide complex: Experimental evidences for surface activity of gold nanoparticles

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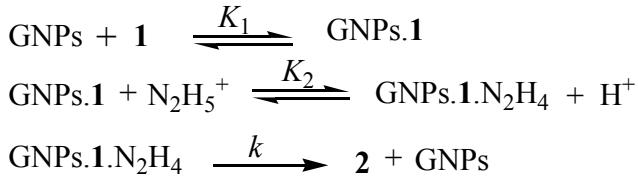
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Content	Page
Derivation of the proposed rate law	S2
Table S1	S3
Table S2	S3
Table S3	S4
Table S4	S4
Figure S1	S5

Derivation of the proposed rate law:



$$K_1 = [\text{GNPs.1}] / [\text{GNPs}] [\mathbf{1}]$$

$$K_2 = [\text{GNPs.1.N}_2\text{H}_4] [\text{H}^+] / [\text{GNPs.1}] [\text{N}_2\text{H}_5^+]$$

$$[\text{GNPs.1.N}_2\text{H}_4] = [A] \text{ (say)}$$

$$= (K_2 [\text{GNPs.1}] [\text{N}_2\text{H}_5^+] / [\text{H}^+]) = (K_1 K_2 [\text{GNPs}] [\mathbf{1}] [\text{N}_2\text{H}_5^+] / [\text{H}^+])$$

Total concentration of $\mathbf{1} = T_{\mathbf{1}}$ (say)

$$= [\mathbf{1}] + [\text{GNPs.1}] + [\text{GNPs.1.N}_2\text{H}_4]$$

$$= [\mathbf{1}] + K_1 [\text{GNPs}] [\mathbf{1}] + (K_1 K_2 [\text{GNPs}] [\mathbf{1}] [\text{N}_2\text{H}_5^+] / [\text{H}^+])$$

$$= [\mathbf{1}] (1 + K_1 [\text{GNPs}] + (K_1 K_2 [\text{GNPs}] [\text{N}_2\text{H}_5^+] / [\text{H}^+]))$$

$$[\mathbf{1}] = T_{\mathbf{1}} [\text{H}^+] / ([\text{H}^+] + K_1 [\text{GNPs}] [\text{H}^+] + K_1 K_2 [\text{GNPs}] [\text{N}_2\text{H}_5^+])$$

$$k_o T_{\mathbf{1}} = k [A]$$

$$= (k K_1 K_2 [\text{GNPs}] [\text{N}_2\text{H}_5^+]) / ([\text{H}^+] + K_1 [\text{GNPs}] [\text{H}^+] + K_1 K_2 [\text{GNPs}] [\text{N}_2\text{H}_5^+])$$

$$\approx (k K_1 K_2 [\text{GNPs}] [\text{T}_{\text{Hydrazine}}]) / ([\text{H}^+] + K_1 [\text{GNPs}] [\text{H}^+] + K_1 K_2 [\text{GNPs}] [\text{T}_{\text{Hydrazine}}])$$

$$1 / k_o = ([\text{H}^+] / k K_1 K_2 [\text{GNPs}] [\text{T}_{\text{Hydrazine}}]) + ([\text{H}^+] / k K_2 [\text{T}_{\text{Hydrazine}}]) + (1 / k)$$

This equation is the Eqn. (7) of the main text ($T_{\mathbf{1}}$ and $[\text{T}_{\text{Hydrazine}}]$ are the stoichiometric concentration of complex $\mathbf{1}$ and hydrazine).

Table S1: The variation of k_o values with different concentration of 23 nm GNPs.

10^{13} [GNPs] (M)	6.7	13.3	20.0	26.7	33.3	50.0	66.7	83.3
$10^3 k_o$ (s ⁻¹)	0.4	0.8	1.7	2.6	3.1	4.6	5.7	7.3

Table S2: Variation of k_o values with pH of the medium.

pH	$10^{-4} / [\text{H}^+]$ (M ⁻¹)	$10^3 k_o$ (s ⁻¹)
3.5	0.32	1.0
4.0	1.00	3.1
4.7	5.00	5.6
5.0	10.00	4.0
5.2	16.70	14.3
5.7	50.00	37.8

[1] = 0.30 mM; T_{Hydrazine} = 30.0 mM; [GNPs] = 33.3×10^{-13} M (23 nm); [dpa] = 2.0 mM;
T = 25.0 (± 0.1) ⁰C

Table S3: The slope, intercept and the regression values for Fig. 10.

Temperature (K)	288	293	298	303	308
Slope	23 ± 3	17.2	10.2 ± 0.4	7.6 ± 0.6	5.9 ± 0.1
Intercept	412 ± 62	184.7	56 ± 8	68 ± 12	65 ± 2
r	0.982	0.999	0.998	0.994	0.999

Table S4: Total surface area of GNP of size 23 nm and the corresponding k_o values.

10^{13} [GNPs] (M)	6.7	13.3	20.0	26.7	33.3	50.0	66.7	83.3
10^4 SA $(C \cdot 4\pi r^2 \cdot N_A)^b$ $(m^2 L^{-1})$	6.7	13.3	20.0	26.7	33.3	50.0	66.7	83.3

^b Surface area of single particle ($4\pi r^2$) = $16.6 \times 10^{-16} m^2$; N_A is Avogadro number.

[1] = 0.30 mM; $T_{\text{Hydrazine}} = 30.0$ mM; [dpa] = 2.0 mM; pH = 4.0; T = 25.0 (± 0.1) $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

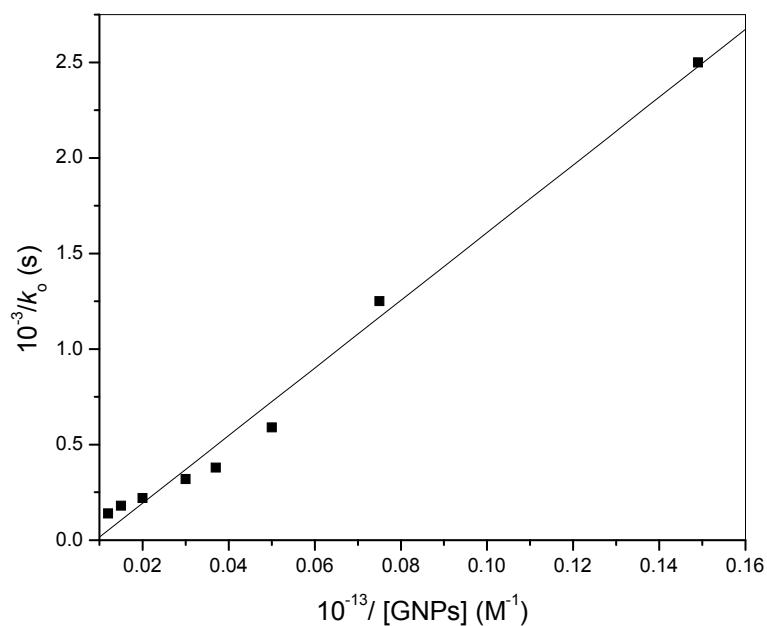


Fig. S1: A plot of variation of $1/ k_o$ with $1/ [\text{GNPs}]$ (see Table S1).