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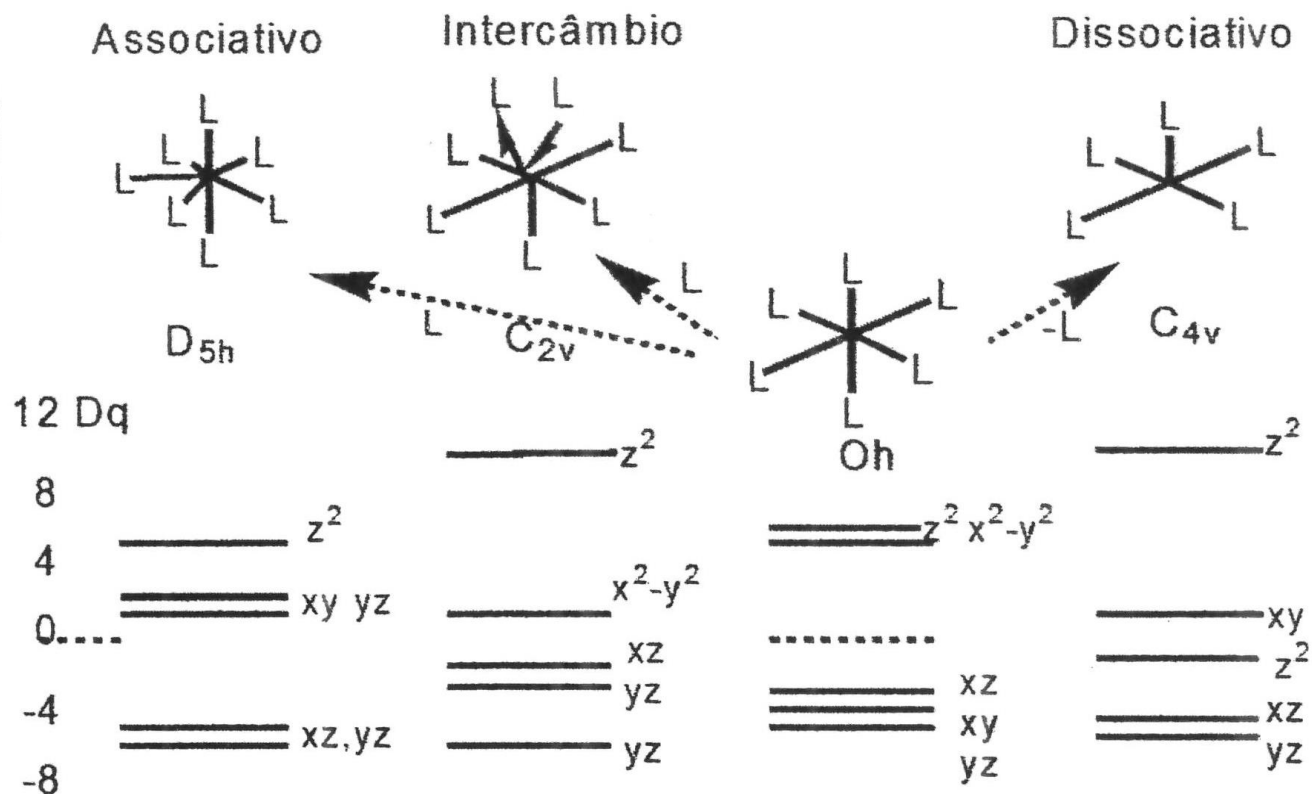


Cinética e reatividade de compostos de coordenação Oh



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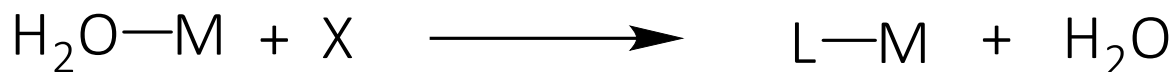
Reações em compostos octaédricos





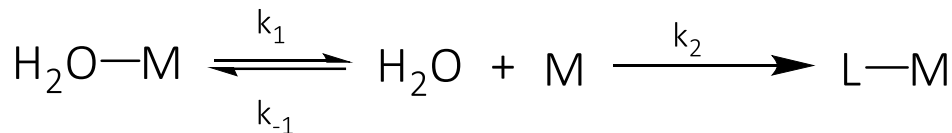
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Dificuldade em diferenciar "D" do "I"



- Leis de velocidade

Dissociativo



$$-\frac{d[\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{M}]}{dt} = \frac{k_1 k_2 [\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{M}][\text{X}]}{k_{-1}[\text{H}_2\text{O}] + k_2[\text{X}]}$$

Se [X] é alta: $k_2[\text{X}] > k_{-1}[\text{H}_2\text{O}]$

$$-\frac{d[\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{M}]}{dt} = k_{\text{obs}}[\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{M}]$$

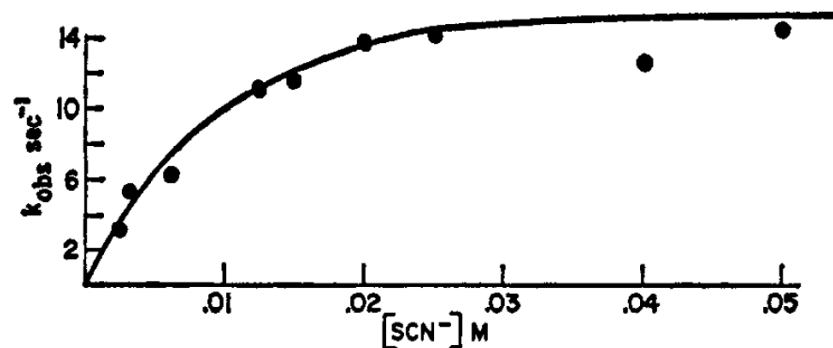
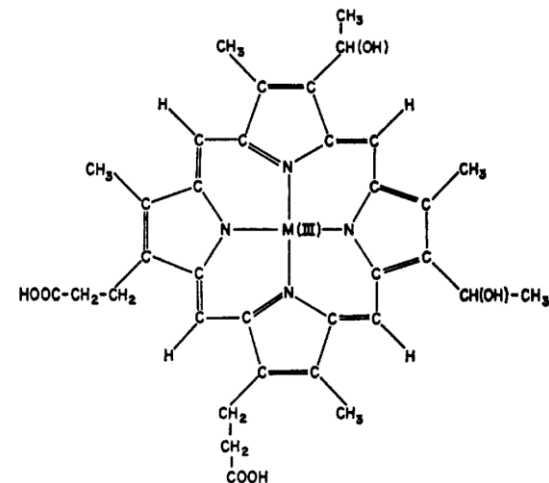
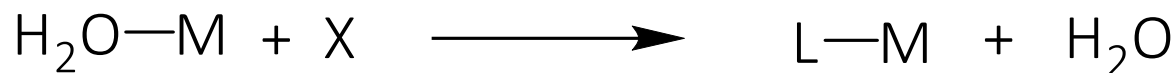
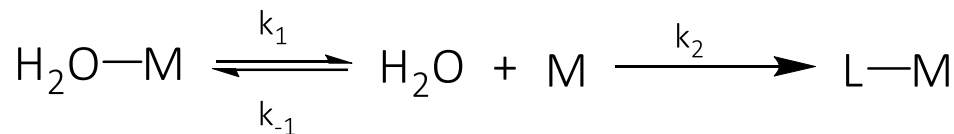


Figure 2. k_{obsd} vs. thiocyanate concentration for the reaction between $\text{Co}^{\text{III}}\text{HP}$ and SCN^- 25.0°, pH 7.2. The line was calculated from the rate constants in Table III.



- Leis de velocidade

Dissociativo

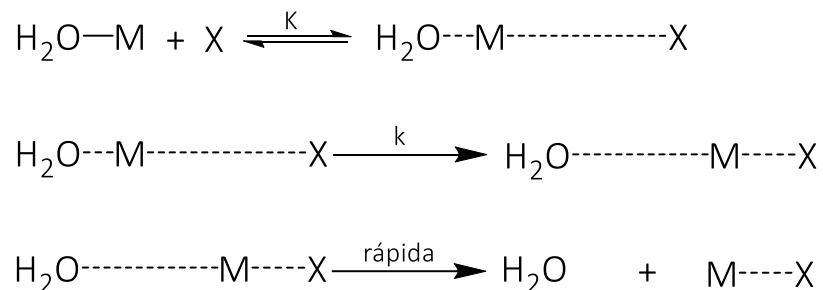


$$-\frac{d[\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{M}]}{dt} = \frac{k_1 k_2 [\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{M}][\text{L}]}{k_{-1}[\text{H}_2\text{O}] + k_2[\text{L}]}$$

Se [L] é alta: $k_2[\text{L}] > k_{-1}[\text{H}_2\text{O}]$

$$-\frac{d[\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{M}]}{dt} = k_{obs}[\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{M}]$$

Intercâmbio



$$-\frac{d[\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{M}]}{dt} = \frac{kK[\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{M}][\text{X}]}{1 + K[\text{X}]}$$

Se [X] é alta:

$$-\frac{d[\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{M}]}{dt} = k_{obs}[\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{M}]$$

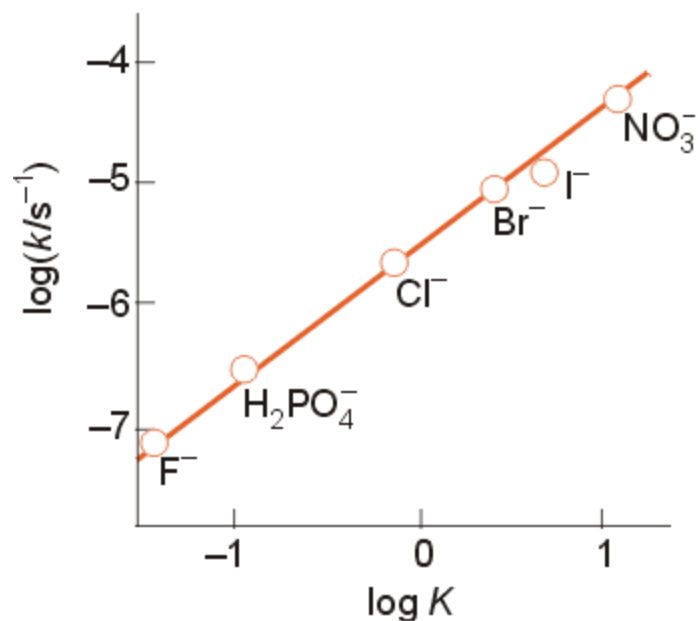
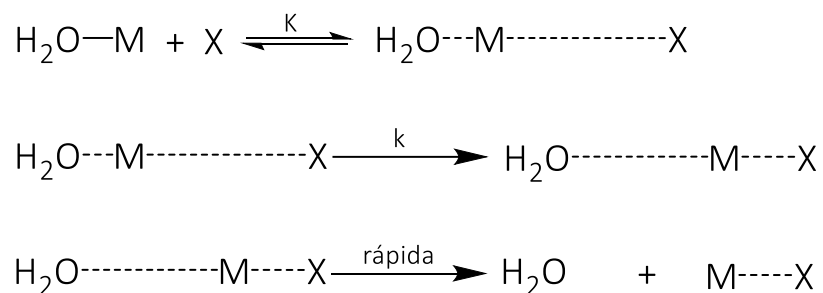
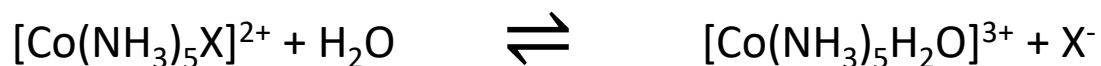
Não é possível definir com grande certeza qual a etapa limitante do processo.



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Grupos de saída

- Efeito nos mecanismos D e I_{da}





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Ligantes espectadores

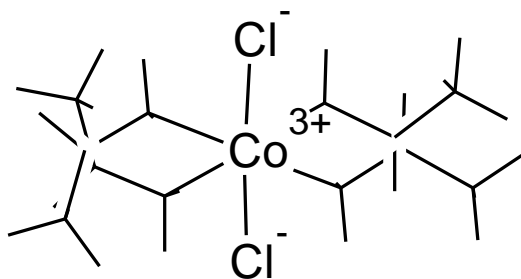
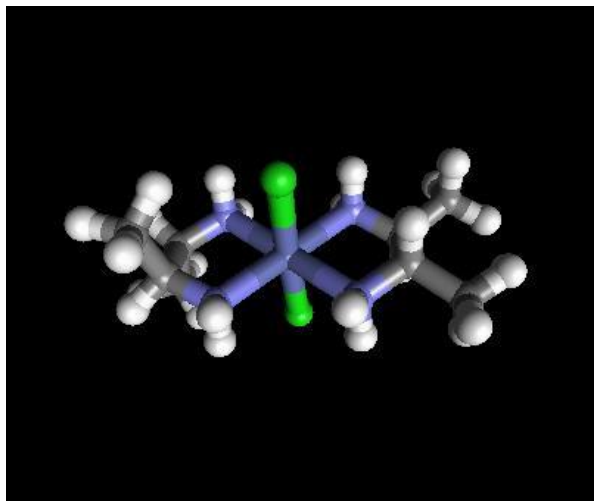
- Alteram a densidade eletrônica do átomo central (efeito indutivo)
 - Aumenta ou diminui a força de ligação com o grupo de saída



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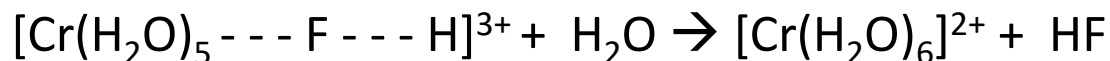
Efeitos estéricos

- Volume dos ligantes
 - Favorecimento do mecanismo dissociativo.





- Presença de ácido ou base no meio
 - Aumenta a velocidade de troca quando existem ligantes com pares de elétrons disponíveis.



- Aumenta a velocidade de troca quando existem ligantes que podem ter prótons passíveis de serem abstraídos

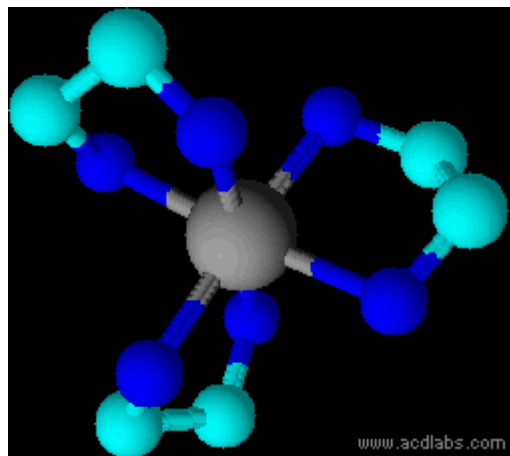
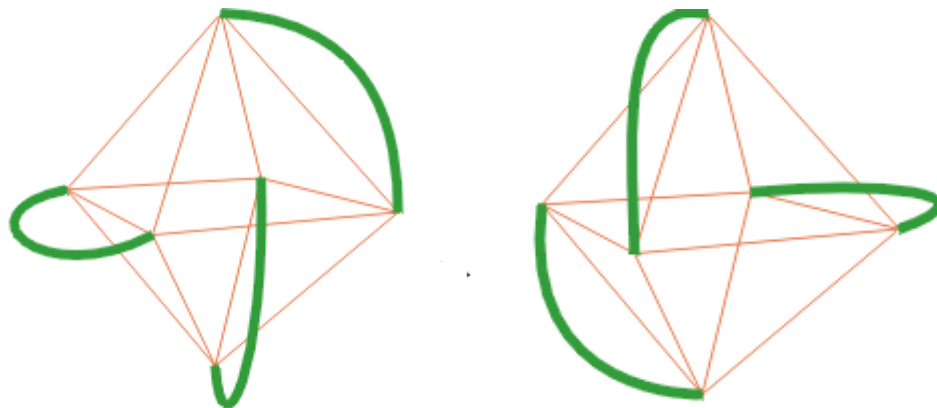


- Presença de íons metálicos
 - Acelera a troca de ligantes através da interação de pares de elétrons do ligante de saída com o íon no meio.
- Útil para a preparação de compostos de coordenação

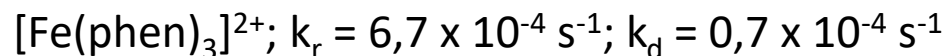
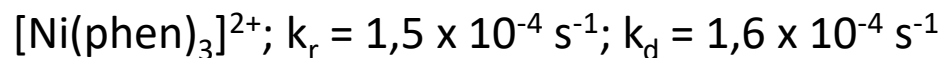


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Racemização e isomerização



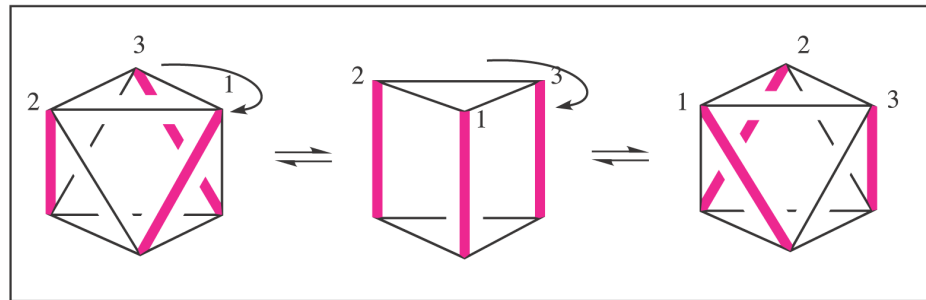
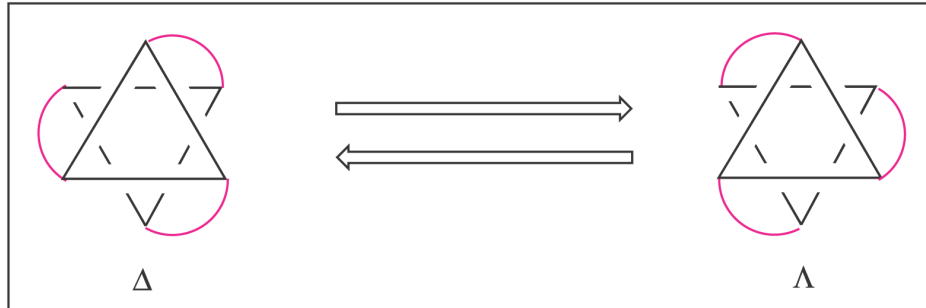
1ª hipótese: Dissociação de um ligante seguida da formação de quelato (50% de chance de formar cada isômero)





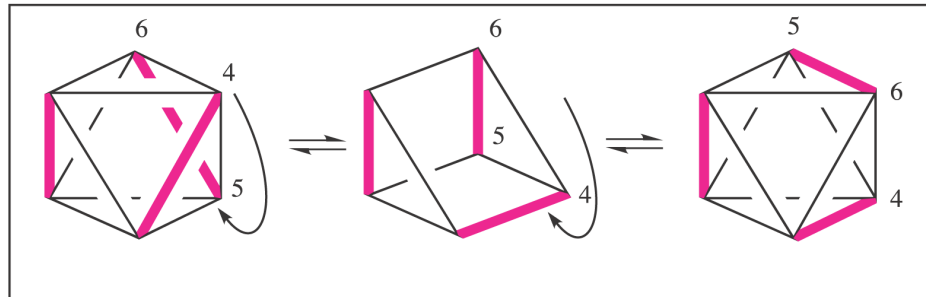
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Torções



(a)

Bailar



(b)

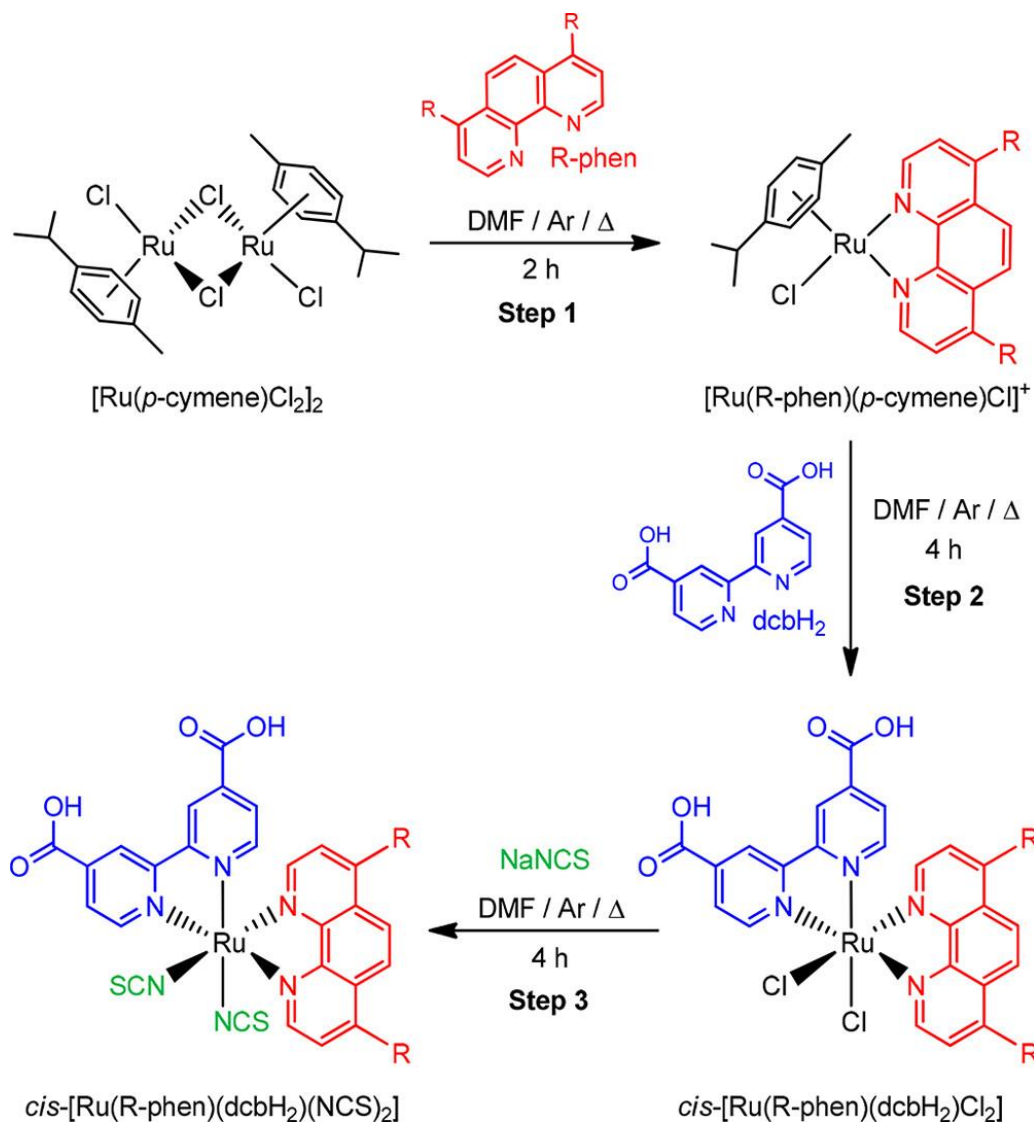
Ray-Dutt



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Estudo de caso

A.V. Muller; A.S. Polo; *Inorg. Chem.* 2018, 57, 21, 13829-13839

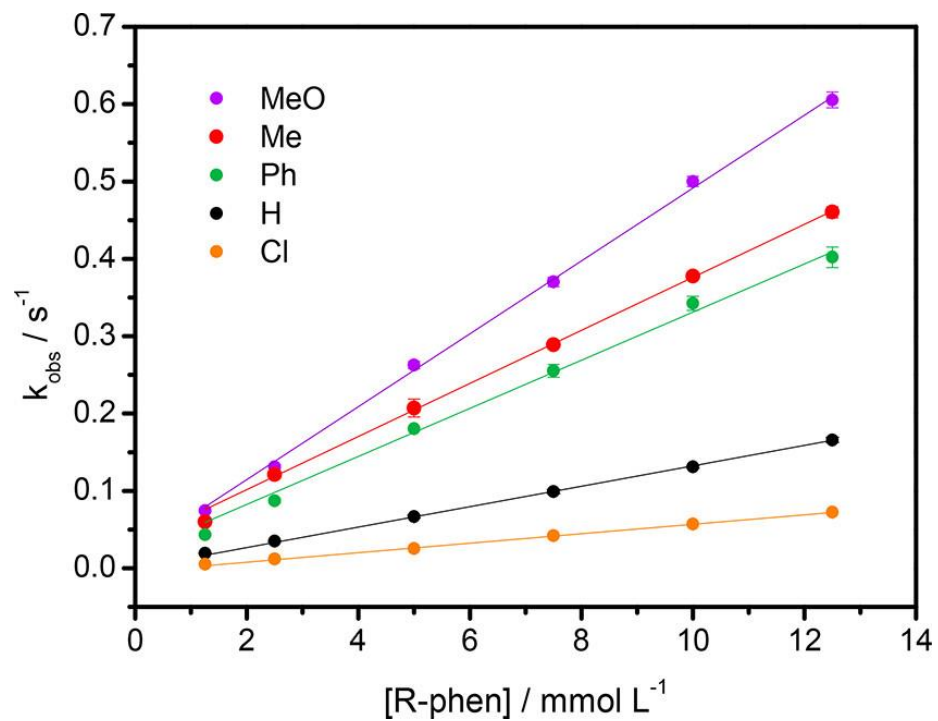
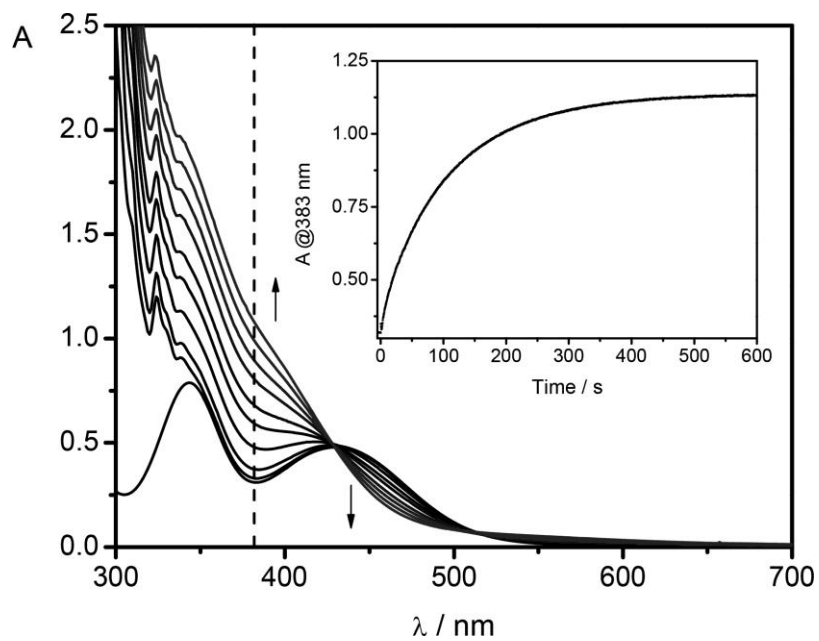




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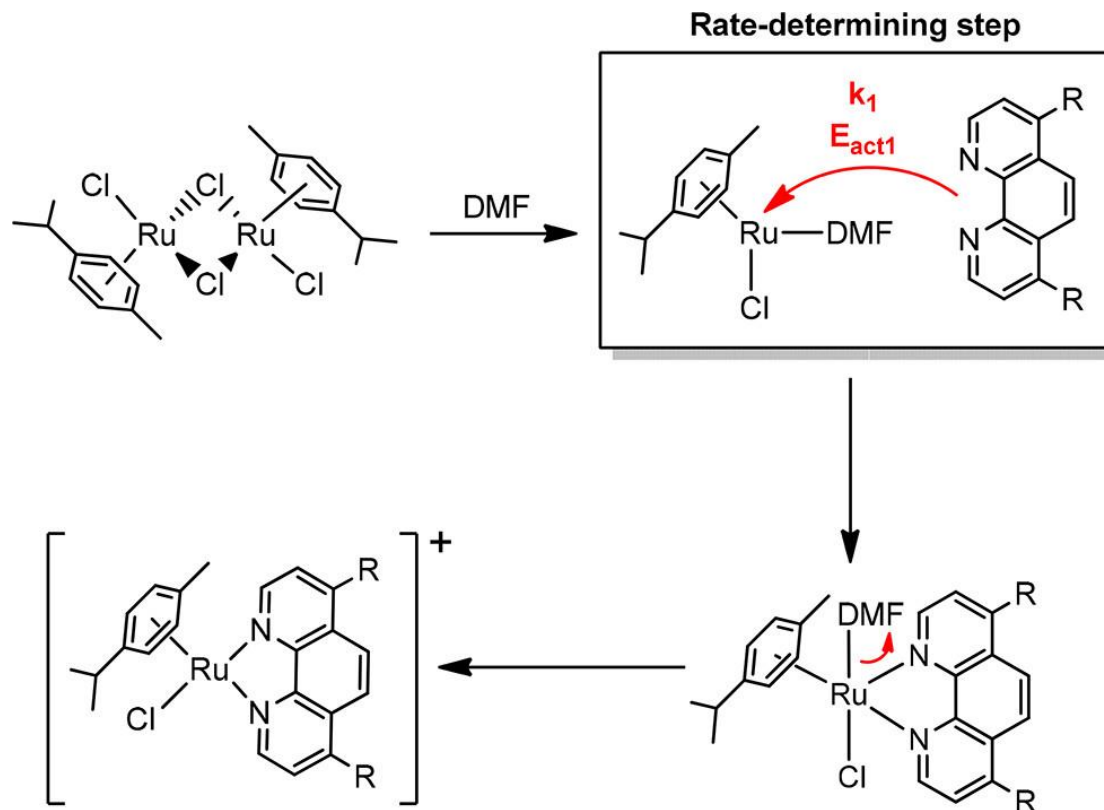




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