Supporting Information

Spectroscopic and electrochemical study of the adsorption of $[Co(en)_2Cl_2]Cl$ on γ -alumina: influence of alumina ligand on $Co^{(III)/(II)}$ redox potential

Vincent Vivier, ^{1,2,*} François Aguey, ¹ Jeanine Fournier, ¹ Jean-François Lambert, ¹ Fethi

Bedioui. ³ and Michel Che. ^{1,‡}

Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy characterization of the $\textit{trans-}[Co^{(III)}(en)_2Cl_2]^+$ complex

The Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS) diagram of the *trans*-[Co^(III)(en)₂Cl₂]⁺ complex in DMSO obtained at -0.25 V/SCE (Fig. 1a) shows a half positive circle corresponding to the charge transfer and a 45° line which is attributed to a Warburg impedance. There is no evidence of relaxation of any adsorbed species at the metal electrode during the reduction of the complex. The frequency corresponding to the top of the half-circle allows the determination of a double layer capacitance of ca 15 μ F, which is consistent with a 2 mm in diameter gold electrode. The amplitude of the loop gives a charge transfer resistance of 20 k Ω . The apparent heterogeneous rate constant for the Co^(III)/Co^(II) redox process on Au is determined to be ca 1.3 10^{-3} cm s⁻¹.

The EIS diagram obtained at – 0.70 V/SCE (Fig. 1b) also evidences a capacitive behavior for the high frequency domain followed by a Warburg impedance. However, for the lower frequencies, a second capacitive loop indicates that the polarization curve has a negative slope. This can be interpreted in terms of an inhibition reaction.² Similar EIS results were-

obtained with the cis isomer for which the apparent heterogeneous rate constant is $ca ext{ } 10^{-3} ext{ cm}$ s⁻¹.

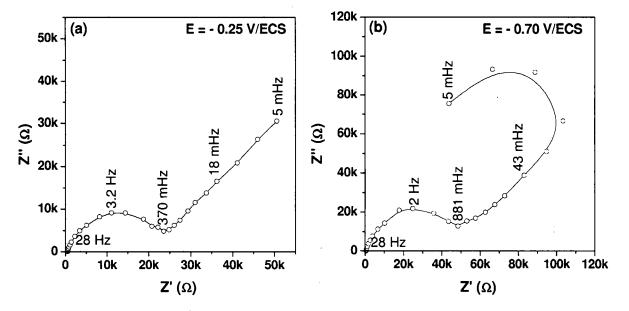


Figure 1: EIS spectra of trans-[Co(en)₂Cl₂]Cl in DMSO recorded on a 2 mm in diameter Au-disc electrode. (a) E = -0.25 V/SCE, (b) E = -0.70 V/SCE. C = 5 mmol. L^{-1} .

References

- 1. Vetter, K. J. Electrochemical Kinetics, Academic Press: New York, USA, 1967.
- 2. Cachet, C.; Wiart, R. J. Electrochem. Soc. 1994, 141, 131.