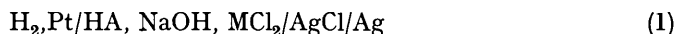


51. *Thermodynamics of Ion Association. Part XI.¹ Some Transition-metal Glycine Salts.*

By J. R. BRANNAN, H. S. DUNSMORE, and G. H. NANCOLLAS.

Thermodynamic equilibrium constants for the association in aqueous solution of nickel, cobalt, and manganese cations with the glycine anion have been determined at temperatures from 0° to 45°, from the e.m.f.s of cells $H_2, Pt/HA, NaOH, MCl_2/AgCl/Ag$. ΔG , ΔH , ΔS , and ΔC_p have been evaluated for the reactions $M^{2+} + A^- \rightleftharpoons MA^+$ and $MA^+ + A^- \rightleftharpoons MA_2$, and these are discussed.

PREVIOUS Parts of this series have been concerned with the study of complexes in which nickel, cobalt, and manganese ions associated with oxygen-containing ligands, forming quite stable chelate rings.¹ The present work extends the available thermodynamic information to complexes involving co-ordination to both a nitrogen and an oxygen atom. With glycine, HA, as ligand, the concentrations in the cell



have been arranged so as to limit the number of complex species present, enabling activity corrections to be made.

Experimental.—"AnalaR" salts were used and solutions were made up by weight with conductivity water. The e.m.f. apparatus and experimental procedure have been described previously.²

Results and Discussion.—In measurements involving the cell $H_2, Pt/HA(m_1), NaOH(m_2), MCl_2(m_3)/AgCl/Ag$ the molality of hydrogen ion is given by $-\log [H^+] = (E - E^\circ)/k + \log 2m_3 + 2 \log \gamma_1$, where m represents molality, γ_1 activity coefficient, and $k = 2.3026 RT/F$. As was done by Monk³ and with the assumption that two complexes MA^+ and MA_2 were present in solutions containing Co^{2+} or Ni^{2+} ions, the molalities of ionic species were obtained from equations:

for total glycine ion,

$$m_1 = [H_2A^+] + [HA] + [A^-] + [MA^+] + 2[MA_2];$$

for total metal ion,

$$m_3 = [M^{2+}] + [MA^+] + MA_2];$$

for electroneutrality,

$$[H^+] + 2[M^{2+}] + [MA^+] + m_2 + [H_2A^+] = [A^-] + 2m_3;$$

¹ Part X, McAuley, and Nancollas, *J.*, 1963, 989.

² Nair and Nancollas, *J.*, 1958, 4144.

³ Monk, *Trans. Faraday Soc.*, 1951, 47, 292, 297.

and for the dissociation constants of glycine,

$$k_1 = [\text{H}^+][\text{HA}]/[\text{H}_2\text{A}^+], \text{ and } k_2 = [\text{H}^+][\text{A}^-]\gamma_1^2/[\text{HA}].$$

Values of k_1 and k_2 at the required temperatures were those obtained by Datta and Grzybowski⁴ for similar cells.

	Temp.: 0°	15°	25°	35°	45°
$10^3 k_1$ (D. and G.)	3.67	4.17	4.46	4.66	4.77
$10^{10} k_2$ (D. and G.)	0.327	0.896	1.67	2.97	5.06
$10^{10} k_2$ (King)	—	0.893	1.66	2.95	5.02

TABLE I.

E.m.f. measurements.

 K_1 for nickel glycine.

Expt.:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$10^3 m_1$	9.2378	6.2971	6.9927	5.8195	5.5262	6.3292	5.9371
$10^4 m_2$	2.7142	1.8722	2.2291	1.0678	0.9834	1.0590	3.8055
$10^3 m_3$	0.6549	6.1272	0.8316	0.9847	0.7859	0.6374	2.9797
Expt.:	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
$10^3 m_1$	6.1349	5.5410	6.0667	5.1350	5.4071	5.6186	6.3358
$10^4 m_2$	3.9347	2.7295	4.9962	2.6031	3.0628	3.1015	3.4016
$10^3 m_3$	4.0651	3.1635	5.3758	6.7398	5.4922	5.7036	5.9861

Expt. ($E-E^\circ$)	$10^5 I$	$10^7 [A^-]$	$10^4 [MA^+]$	$10^6 [MA_2]$	$10^{-6} K_1$	Expt. ($E-E^\circ$)	$10^5 I$	$10^7 [A^-]$	$10^4 [MA^+]$	$10^6 [MA_2]$	$10^{-6} K_1$		
Temp. 0°.						Temp. 15°.							
2	37,613	18.163	0.211	2.180	0.69	2.93	2	38,435	18.146	0.349	2.350	0.75	1.94
3	46,587	2.273	1.449	2.166	5.48	3.00	5	46,454	2.249	1.016	1.080	1.18	1.93
5	43,342	2.253	0.646	1.034	1.15	2.87	6	47,368	1.797	1.366	1.135	1.69	1.92
6	46,170	1.801	0.854	1.095	1.65	2.92	7	43,338	8.551	1.125	3.843	4.26	1.93
7	42,420	8.556	0.725	3.792	4.41	2.93	8	41,914	11.789	0.892	4.034	3.45	1.92
8	41,069	11.795	0.575	3.966	3.56	2.89	10	41,285	15.615	0.888	5.078	4.20	1.93
10	40,471	15.622	0.572	5.010	4.34	2.92	11	39,089	19.930	0.401	2.889	1.50	1.94
11	38,321	19.941	0.251	2.774	1.01	2.93	12	40,247	16.148	0.546	3.266	1.66	1.92
12	39,448	16.157	0.346	3.175	1.66	2.90	13	40,033	16.777	0.541	3.323	1.66	1.91
13	39,240	16.786	0.342	3.226	1.66	2.89	14	39,710	17.591	0.570	3.657	1.92	1.93
14	38,953	17.602	0.359	3.547	1.91	2.92	Mean $K_1 = 1.93 \pm 0.01$.						
Mean $K_1 = 2.92 \pm 0.02$.						Temp. 35°.							
Temp. 25°.						1	50,666	1.693	6.727	2.615	10.94	1.23	
2	38,978	18.131	0.477	2.502	0.816	1.53	2	39,559	18.113	0.641	2.684	0.90	1.24
3	48,555	2.268	3.023	2.222	5.416	1.50	3	49,317	2.264	3.878	2.259	5.37	1.20
5	47,259	2.245	1.375	1.118	1.240	1.49	4	46,977	2.823	1.599	1.304	1.26	1.21
6	48,155	1.793	1.820	1.172	1.738	1.50	5	48,035	2.240	1.808	1.168	1.30	1.20
7	43,920	8.546	1.460	3.892	4.192	1.52	6	48,964	1.789	2.388	1.218	1.80	1.20
8	42,451	11.782	1.160	4.100	3.406	1.51	7	44,509	8.540	1.859	3.956	4.12	1.22
10	41,807	15.609	1.157	5.142	4.140	1.52	8	43,005	11.774	1.484	4.183	3.38	1.22
11	39,588	19.919	0.532	2.996	1.079	1.53	9	43,549	9.190	1.300	2.995	2.17	1.21
12	40,757	16.140	0.718	3.352	1.668	1.51	Mean $K_1 = 1.21 \pm 0.01$.						
13	40,540	16.768	0.713	3.415	1.680	1.51	Temp. 45°.						
14	40,251	17.580	0.744	3.761	1.948	1.51	1	51,587	1.691	8.812	2.631	11.83	0.95
Mean $K_1 = 1.51 \pm 0.01$.						2	40,168	18.091	0.852	2.900	1.05	1.02	
Temp. 45°.						3	50,078	2.260	4.865	2.300	5.63	0.99	
1	51,587	1.691	8.812	2.631	11.83	0.95	4	47,750	2.815	2.070	1.379	1.42	1.00
2	40,168	18.091	0.852	2.900	1.05	1.02	5	48,831	2.234	2.331	1.230	1.44	0.99
3	50,078	2.260	4.865	2.300	5.63	0.99	6	49,798	1.783	3.089	1.272	2.00	0.99
4	47,750	2.815	2.070	1.379	1.42	1.00	7	45,108	8.532	2.325	4.033	4.30	1.01
5	48,831	2.234	2.331	1.230	1.44	0.99	8	43,571	11.763	1.866	4.287	3.56	1.01
6	49,798	1.783	3.089	1.272	2.00	0.99	9	44,150	9.179	1.645	3.094	2.32	1.00
7	45,108	8.532	2.325	4.033	4.30	1.01	Mean $K_1 = 1.00 \pm 0.02$.						
8	43,571	11.763	1.866	4.287	3.56	1.01							
9	44,150	9.179	1.645	3.094	2.32	1.00							

⁴ Datta and Grzybowski, *Trans. Faraday Soc.*, 1958, **54**, 1179.

TABLE I. (Continued.)

 K_1 for cobalt glycine.

Expt.:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$10^3 m_1$...	7.4284	7.3796	8.2576	8.2049	7.5728	6.4364	7.0639	6.6283	7.1659	5.8391
$10^4 m_2$...	1.5516	1.8040	1.6441	1.7241	1.3634	1.1744	1.3466	2.2921	1.2526	1.1185
$10^3 m_3$...	1.9699	2.3304	2.1885	2.5581	0.7795	0.5796	0.6220	0.5767	2.1214	2.3652

Expt. ($E-E^\circ$)	$10^2 I$	10^6 [A ⁻]	10^4 [MA ⁺]	10^6 [MA ₂]	$10^{-5} K_1$	Expt. ($E-E^\circ$)	$10^2 I$	10^6 [A ⁻]	10^4 [MA ⁺]	10^6 [MA ₂]	$10^{-5} K_1$		
Temp. 0°.						Temp. 15°.							
1	47,819	5.756	6.227	1.531	1.373	1.85	1	48,695	5.755	8.440	1.542	1.315	1.39
2	47,478	6.812	6.310	1.779	1.596	1.84	2	48,325	6.812	8.517	1.790	1.521	1.38
3	47,293	6.400	6.156	1.645	1.447	1.83	3	48,149	6.399	8.373	1.658	1.392	1.37
4	46,676	7.502	5.494	1.710	1.326	1.85	4	47,515	7.501	7.526	1.724	1.285	1.38
5	51,680	2.207	1.299	1.305	2.583	1.90	5	52,772	2.207	1.765	1.308	2.475	1.40
6	53,051	1.626	1.470	1.113	2.527	1.93	6	54,230	1.627	2.006	1.114	2.427	1.42
7	52,851	1.737	1.589	1.273	3.114	1.95	7	54,037	1.738	2.184	1.273	3.012	1.42
8	55,118	1.519	3.565	2.034	11.22	1.86	8	56,383	1.521	4.810	2.034	14.03	1.38
9	46,937	6.239	0.446	1.250	0.799	1.94	9	47,942	6.238	0.650	1.260	0.823	1.35
10	46,691	6.983	0.365	1.119	0.579	1.92	10	47,611	6.982	0.516	1.130	0.580	1.38
Mean $K_1 = 1.89 \pm 0.04$.						Mean $K_1 = 1.39 \pm 0.02$.							
Temp. 25°.						Temp. 35°.							
1	49,238	5.754	10.050	1.554	1.256	1.18	1	49,787	5.753	1.180	1.570	1.239	1.02
2	48,854	6.811	10.137	1.802	1.450	1.17	2	49,391	6.809	1.191	1.818	1.428	1.02
3	48,678	6.398	9.988	1.672	1.330	1.17	3	49,226	6.396	1.181	1.692	1.325	1.00
4	48,036	7.500	9.027	1.740	1.238	1.17	4	48,564	7.498	1.068	1.762	1.231	1.01
5	53,448	2.207	2.095	1.313	2.345	1.20	5	54,119	2.207	2.443	1.319	2.286	1.03
6	54,955	1.627	2.380	1.116	2.297	1.21	6	55,676	1.627	2.774	1.119	2.235	1.04
7	54,777	1.738	2.612	1.275	2.873	1.20	7	55,500	1.738	3.055	1.278	2.802	1.03
8	57,173	1.522	5.685	2.039	10.05	1.18	8	57,952	1.523	6.589	2.040	9.699	1.02
9	48,489	6.237	0.783	1.275	0.798	1.14	9	49,029	6.235	0.925	1.295	0.795	0.99
10	48,156	6.981	0.623	1.143	0.565	1.16	10	48,687	6.980	0.737	1.161	0.563	1.01
Mean $K_1 = 1.18 \pm 0.02$.						Mean $K_1 = 1.02 \pm 0.01$.							
Temp. 45°.													
1	50,341	5.751	1.366	1.594	1.220	0.903							
2	49,926	6.807	1.375	1.842	1.401	0.898							
3	49,764	6.394	1.368	1.720	1.308	0.888							
4	49,098	7.495	1.245	1.793	1.224	0.885							
5	54,789	2.206	2.803	1.329	2.218	0.913							
6	56,387	1.627	3.173	1.125	2.157	0.919							
7	56,221	1.738	3.514	1.284	2.718	0.902							
8	58,718	1.524	7.483	2.043	9.263	0.901							
9	49,575	6.232	1.077	1.323	0.794	0.876							
10	49,220	6.977	0.858	1.188	0.562	0.890							
Mean $K_1 = 0.898 \pm 0.01$.													

 K_1 for manganese glycine.

Expt.:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$10^2 m_1$	9.7058	8.6262	7.9700	7.3594	7.9639	7.1301	4.0712
$10^4 m_2$	5.8184	5.7306	4.6713	2.9607	3.6167	4.3108	4.0549
$10^2 m_3$	3.7319	3.3796	2.7622	1.8025	2.2210	2.9134	3.4246

Expt. ($E-E^\circ$)	$10^2 I$	10^5 [A ⁻]	10^4 [MA ⁺]	$10^{-3} K_1$	Expt. ($E-E^\circ$)	$10^2 I$	10^5 [A ⁻]	10^4 [MA ⁺]	$10^{-3} K_1$		
Temp. 0°.					Temp. 15°.						
1	43,695	11.142	2.715	5.600	1.56	1	43,794	11.142	2.947	5.643	1.49
2	44,316	10.087	2.843	5.486	1.57	2	44,435	10.087	3.069	5.513	1.49
3	44,799	8.245	2.637	4.443	1.57	3	44,942	8.245	2.845	4.467	1.50
4	45,492	5.382	2.137	2.782	1.63	4	45,630	5.382	2.265	2.815	1.59
5	45,101	6.631	2.412	3.413	1.54	5	45,263	6.631	2.604	3.441	1.46
6	44,670	8.701	2.356	4.107	1.56	6	44,807	8.701	2.542	4.129	1.49
7	45,122	10.237	1.908	3.878	1.63	7	45,281	10.237	2.057	3.880	1.55
Mean $K_1 = 1.58 \pm 0.03$.					Mean $K_1 = 1.51 \pm 0.03$.						

TABLE 1. (Continued.)

Expt.	10^5 Temp. 25°.					Expt.	10^5 Temp. 35°.				
	$(E-E^\circ)$	$10^2 I$	$[A^-]$	$10^4 [MA^+]$	$10^{-3} K_1$		$(E-E^\circ)$	$10^2 I$	$[A^-]$	$10^4 [MA^+]$	$10^{-3} K_1$
1	43,852	11.142	3.105	5.708	1.45	1	43,916	11.141	3.253	5.822	1.44
2	44,500	10.086	3.215	5.560	1.46	2	44,573	10.086	3.351	5.644	1.45
3	45,020	8.245	2.974	4.509	1.47	3	45,120	8.244	3.112	4.582	1.45
5	45,367	6.631	2.739	3.485	1.43	5	45,475	6.630	2.861	3.564	1.42
6	44,888	8.701	2.665	4.167	1.46	6	44,971	8.701	2.775	4.236	1.45
7	45,360	10.237	2.142	3.894	1.52	7	45,449	10.237	2.222	3.921	1.50
Mean $K_1 = 1.47 \pm 0.02$.						Mean $K_1 = 1.45 \pm 0.02$.					
Temp. 45°.											
1	44,020	11.139	3.426	6.001	1.44						
2	44,686	10.085	3.513	5.779	1.45						
3	45,254	8.243	3.266	4.701	1.44						
5	45,627	6.629	3.011	3.689	1.42						
6	45,093	8.700	2.906	4.346	1.45						
7	45,553	10.236	2.298	3.969	1.50						
Mean $K_1 = 1.45 \pm 0.02$.											

TABLE 2.

E.m.f. measurements.

 K_2 for nickel glycine.

Expt.	10^5 Temp. 0°.					Expt.	10^5 Temp. 15°.						
	$(E-E^\circ)$	$10^2 I$	$[A^-]$	$10^4 [MA_2]$	$10^{-5} K_2$		$(E-E^\circ)$	$10^2 I$	$[A^-]$	$10^4 [MA_2]$	$10^{-5} K_2$		
1	49,267	1.673	2.363	4.962	2.108	1.96	1	50,671	1.671	3.838	5.031	2.081	1.18
2	48,782	2.071	2.007	6.267	2.129	1.87	2	50,075	2.069	3.150	6.309	2.117	1.18
3	46,943	2.298	1.716	6.896	2.054	1.92	3	49,252	2.292	2.761	7.000	2.017	1.16
4	48,047	1.896	1.566	5.662	1.573	1.95	4	49,361	1.891	2.519	5.743	1.552	1.18
5	47,343	2.343	1.704	6.959	2.169	2.03	5	48,640	2.336	2.765	7.069	2.139	1.22
6	47,172	2.424	2.315	7.256	2.869	1.90	6	48,426	2.420	3.705	7.297	2.886	1.19
7	46,117	3.059	1.556	9.122	2.362	1.87	7	47,301	3.051	2.480	9.208	2.365	1.17
8	47,532	2.278	1.782	6.823	2.151	1.96	8	48,809	2.273	2.855	6.900	2.137	1.20
Mean $K_2 = 1.93 \pm 0.04$.						Mean $K_2 = 1.19 \pm 0.02$.							
Temp. 25°.													
1	51,547	1.670	5.067	5.057	2.078	8.89	1	52,437	1.669	6.571	5.082	2.078	6.83
2	50,905	2.067	4.119	6.335	2.115	8.97	2	51,770	2.065	5.335	6.380	2.104	6.85
3	50,065	2.290	3.625	7.036	2.015	8.78	3	50,910	2.286	4.711	7.092	2.007	6.69
4	50,172	1.889	3.300	5.760	1.565	9.07	4	51,078	1.883	4.382	5.843	1.546	6.66
5	49,476	2.331	3.694	7.132	2.132	9.01	5	50,290	2.327	4.780	7.160	2.152	7.01
6	49,248	2.416	4.938	7.322	2.908	8.96	6	50,082	2.413	6.456	9.335	2.946	6.95
7	48,081	3.044	3.300	9.277	2.373	8.75	7	48,864	3.037	4.295	9.327	2.403	6.78
8	49,628	2.270	3.781	6.941	2.140	9.06	8	50,446	2.266	4.891	6.967	2.159	7.06
Mean $K_2 = 8.94 \pm 0.10$.						Mean $K_2 = 6.85 \pm 0.11$.							
Temp. 45°.													
1	53,323	1.668	8.324	5.094	2.090	5.42							
2	52,619	2.064	6.719	6.401	2.112	5.45							
3	51,742	2.283	5.956	7.119	2.021	5.32							
5	51,063	2.325	5.958	7.127	2.217	5.83							
6	50,872	2.441	8.117	7.281	3.037	5.75							
7	49,601	3.032	5.373	9.281	2.505	5.69							
8	51,216	2.265	6.078	6.928	2.226	5.89							
Mean $K_2 = 5.62 \pm 0.20$.													

TABLE 2. (Continued.)

K_2 for cobalt glycine.							
Expt.:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$10^2 m_1$	8.4170	6.4753	9.2361	6.5973	12.1177	12.6328	14.1085
$10^3 m_2$	1.3904	1.1048	1.3370	1.1019	1.4619	1.5389	1.3279
$10^3 m_3$	1.3658	0.9961	1.1797	0.9872	1.2936	1.3856	1.1513

Expt.	10^5 ($E-E^\circ$)	10^5 $10^3 I$	10^5 [A ⁻]	10^4 [MA ⁺]	10^4 [MA ₂]	10^{-4} K_2	Expt.	10^5 ($E-E^\circ$)	$10^3 I$	10^4 [A ⁻]	10^4 [MA ⁺]	10^4 [MA ₂]	10^{-4} K_2
Temp. 0°.													
1	51,238	3.017	2.101	8.295	2.716	1.75	1	52,369	3.022	2.926	8.420	2.625	1.20
2	53,026	2.172	2.518	6.013	2.400	1.75	2	54,201	2.182	3.432	6.078	2.329	1.24
3	52,006	2.556	2.765	7.091	3.016	1.71	3	53,141	2.566	3.792	7.173	2.936	1.20
4	53,005	2.152	2.521	5.919	2.433	1.80	4	54,196	2.161	3.460	5.999	2.352	1.25
5	51,185	2.800	2.814	7.797	3.296	1.68	5	52,321	2.808	3.931	7.924	3.197	1.15
6	50,915	3.002	2.801	8.487	3.339	1.58	6	52,001	3.011	3.858	8.574	3.265	1.11
7	51,279	2.484	3.043	6.975	3.032	1.59	7	52,409	2.494	4.232	7.080	2.945	1.10
Mean $K_2 = 1.69 \pm 0.07$.							Mean $K_2 = 1.18 \pm 0.05$.						
Temp. 25°.													
1	53,113	3.024	3.587	8.551	2.539	9.34	1	53,789	3.030	4.209	8.592	2.507	7.84
2	54,951	2.189	4.114	6.136	2.272	9.98	2	55,666	2.196	4.786	6.167	2.233	8.41
3	53,882	2.573	4.596	7.261	2.864	9.60	3	54,581	2.580	5.387	7.307	2.820	8.03
4	54,960	2.168	4.170	6.071	2.288	10.02	4	55,684	2.175	4.867	6.109	2.244	8.39
5	53,055	2.814	4.802	8.030	3.119	9.09	5	53,737	2.821	5.654	8.077	3.083	7.60
6	52,705	3.017	4.679	8.660	3.203	8.92	6	53,373	3.024	5.504	8.700	3.175	7.50
7	53,112	2.501	5.101	7.139	2.897	8.88	7	53,808	2.509	6.032	7.187	2.864	7.39
Mean $K_2 = 9.40 \pm 0.40$.							Mean $K_2 = 7.88 \pm 0.34$.						
Temp. 45°.													
1	54,485	3.033	4.815	8.673	2.460	6.57							
2	56,392	2.203	5.505	6.221	2.185	7.11							
3	55,285	2.587	6.226	7.367	2.773	6.79							
4	56,429	2.182	5.636	6.179	2.185	6.99							
5	54,438	2.828	6.591	8.146	3.042	6.40							
6	54,055	3.030	6.398	8.757	3.148	6.37							
7	54,530	2.516	7.081	7.256	2.827	6.17							
Mean $K_2 = 6.63 \pm 0.29$.													

As can be seen, there is excellent agreement with King's data,⁵ obtained by e.m.f. measurements. The association constants,

$$K_1 = [\text{MA}^+]/[\text{M}^{2+}][\text{A}^-]\gamma_2 \text{ and } K_2 = [\text{MA}_2]/[\text{MA}^+][\text{A}^-]\gamma_1^2,$$

were obtained by successive approximations for the ionic strength,

$$I = \frac{1}{2}\{[\text{H}^+] + [\text{MA}^+] + [\text{H}_2\text{A}^+] + [\text{A}^-] + m_2 + 2m_3 + 4[\text{M}^{2+}]\},$$

a DEUCE electronic computer being used. With the activity-coefficient expression,

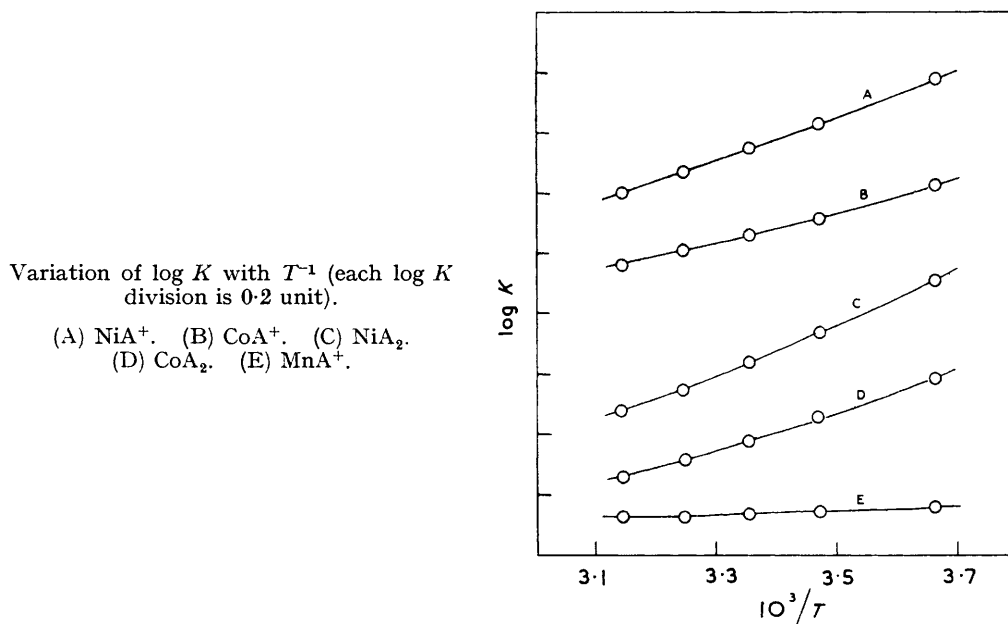
$$-\log \gamma_z = Az^2\{I^{\frac{1}{2}}/(1 + I^{\frac{1}{2}}) - cI\}, \quad (2)$$

an approximate value of K_2 was used in the initial calculation of K_1 which in turn was used to obtain a more accurate K_2 , and the process was repeated until both were constant. For the manganese glycine salt, it was necessary to take into account only one complex, MnA^+ , as was found by Monk.³ In order to determine the best value of c in equation (2), calculations were made at each temperature with $c = 0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5$, and 1.0 . There was little to choose between values in the range 0.1 — 0.5 in the constancy of the K values. The results given in Tables 1 and 2 were obtained with $c = 0.2$. In calculating the Debye-Hückel constant, A , consideration was given to the effect of the amino-acid in raising the dielectric constant, ϵ , of the water. The increase in ϵ , $\sim 0.2 \text{ D}$,⁶ had a negligible

⁵ King, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1951, **73**, 155.

⁶ Wyman and McMeekin, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1933, **55**, 908.

effect on the calculated γ_1 and γ_2 values. K_1 and K_2 for nickel glycine salts are in very good agreement with 1.51×10^6 and 9.33×10^4 , respectively, obtained by Monk³ for potentiometric measurements at 25°. Albert,⁷ at 20° and with $I = 0.01$, obtained $K_1' = 1.26 \times 10^6$. Introducing γ values calculated from equation (2) gives thermodynamic $K_1 = 1.9 \times 10^6$, in good agreement with 1.93×10^6 obtained at 15° in the present work. For cobalt glycine salts at 25° Evans and Monk⁸ obtained $K_1 = 1.05 \times 10^5$ and $K_2 = 9.33 \times 10^3$, which are very close to the values in Tables 1 and 2. For manganese glycine salt there is a much larger discrepancy between our value and Monk's³ $K_1 = 2.8 \times 10^3$.



Plots of $\log K$ against T^{-1} (Figure) show marked curvature and may be expressed, with an accuracy of the order of 1% in K_1 and 2% in K_2 , by the equation $\log K = a + bT + cT^2$. Values of the parameters, evaluated as described previously,⁹ are given in Table 3.

TABLE 3.

Parameters for temperature-dependences of $\log K_1$ and $\log K_2$.

	$\log K_1$				$\log K_2$		
	a	-10^2b	10^5c		a	-10^2b	10^5c
NiA ⁺	14.09	4.305	5.547	NiA ₂	14.89	5.515	7.316
CoA ⁺	11.58	3.675	5.000	CoA ₂	11.81	4.385	5.889
MnA ⁺	5.316	1.370	2.178				

ΔG , ΔH , ΔC_p , and ΔS calculated from the equations $\Delta G = -RT \ln K$, $\Delta H = 2.303RT^2(b + 2cT)$, $\Delta C_p = 4.606RT(b + 3cT)$, and $\Delta S = (\Delta H - \Delta G)/T$ are given in Table 4.

It is not surprising that, as was found with the dicarboxylates,^{9,10} precise measurements over a range of temperature indicate non-zero ΔC_p values. Pelletier,¹¹ in work with

⁷ Albert, *Biochem. J.*, 1950, **47**, 531; 1953, **54**, 646.

⁸ Evans and Monk, *Trans. Faraday Soc.*, 1955, **51**, 1244.

⁹ McAuley and Nancollas, *J.*, 1961, 2215.

¹⁰ Nair and Nancollas, *J.*, 1961, 4367; McAuley and Nancollas, *J.*, 1961, 4458.

¹¹ Pelletier, *Compt. rend.*, 1957, **244**, 894; 1959, **248**, 2567; *J. Chim. Phys.*, 1960, **57**, 295, 301, 310, 318.

methionine, arginine, serine, and valine, made no comment on the relation between $\log K$ and temperature but apparently assumed a linear variation.

The relatively small ΔS values in Table 4 compared with those for the dicarboxylates^{9,10} reflect the smaller charges of the associating ions. Writing

$$\Delta S_1 = \Delta S_g + \Delta S_{\text{hyd}}(\text{MA}^+) - \Delta S_{\text{hyd}}(\text{M}^{2+}) - \Delta S_{\text{hyd}}(\text{A}^-)$$

and

$$\Delta S_2 = \Delta S_g + \Delta S_{\text{hyd}}(\text{MA}_2) - \Delta S_{\text{hyd}}(\text{MA}^+) - \Delta S_{\text{hyd}}(\text{A}^-)$$

where ΔS_g and ΔS_{hyd} are, respectively, gaseous and hydration entropies, enables $\Delta S_{\text{hyd}}(\text{MA}^+)$ and $\Delta S_{\text{hyd}}(\text{MA}_2)$ to be derived as described previously,¹² with results given in Table 5. The aqueous entropy of the glycine anion ($S_{\text{A}^-}^\circ = 31.7$ cal. deg.⁻¹ mole⁻¹) was obtained from the crystal entropy of glycine¹³ (26.1 cal. deg.⁻¹ mole⁻¹), the entropy of its dissociation (-8.8 cal. deg.⁻¹ mole⁻¹),⁴ and its entropy of hydration computed from solubility measurements at a number of temperatures¹⁴ [$\Delta S_{\text{hyd}}(\text{HA}) = 14.4$ cal. deg.⁻¹ mole⁻¹]. $-\Delta S_{\text{hyd}}(\text{MA}^+)$ varies in the expected direction with the reciprocal of the cationic radii, r_+^{-1} , and the small positive values of $\Delta S_{\text{hyd}}(\text{MA}_2)$ reflect the solvent-structure-breaking influence of these relatively large uncharged complexes.

As has been found by other workers¹⁵ from studies with ligands having nitrogen, sulphur, and oxygen as co-ordinating atoms, Table 4 indicates that the heat of reaction is more important than the entropy in determining the association constants. For the

TABLE 4.
Thermodynamic properties.

Reaction	$-\Delta G$	$-\Delta H$	ΔS	ΔC_p
$\text{Ni}^{2+} + \text{A}^-$	8.43 ± 0.01	4.09 ± 0.03	14.5 ± 0.1	18 ± 2
$\text{Co}^{2+} + \text{A}^-$	6.29 ± 0.01	2.82 ± 0.12	13.7 ± 0.5	22 ± 14
$\text{Mn}^{2+} + \text{A}^-$	4.32 ± 0.01	0.29 ± 0.08	13.5 ± 0.3	16 ± 10
$\text{NiA}^+ + \text{A}^-$	6.75 ± 0.01	4.69 ± 0.30	6.9 ± 0.8	28 ± 25
$\text{CoA}^+ + \text{A}^-$	5.42 ± 0.02	3.55 ± 0.20	6.3 ± 0.6	24 ± 20

$-\Delta G$ and $-\Delta H$ in kcal. mole⁻¹. ΔS in cal. deg.⁻¹ mole⁻¹. ΔC_p in cal. deg.⁻¹.

TABLE 5.
Entropies (cal. deg.⁻¹ mole⁻¹).

Complex	S_g (complex)	ΔS	S° (complex)	$-\Delta S_{\text{hyd}}$ (complex)	r_+^{-1} (\AA^{-1})
NiA^+	57.0	14.5	23.2	33.8	1.37
CoA^+	57.0	13.7	23.4	33.6	1.35
MnA^+	56.8	13.5	27.2	29.6	1.28
NiA_2	57.0	6.9	61.8	-4.8	1.37
CoA_2	56.9	6.3	61.4	-4.5	1.35

dicarboxylates, the endothermic heats of formation^{9,10} oppose the reaction and this is not unusual with ionic ligands since the electrostatic forces will vary with temperature in the same way as does the macroscopic dielectric constant. The exothermic heat changes accompanying the formation of the glycine salts reflect the greater covalency resulting from the increased electron-donor properties of the co-ordinating nitrogen atom. The importance of ΔH in determining ΔG is even more marked in the further association reaction to form MA_2 . Ligand-field stabilisation will increase in going from Mn^{2+} , for which the splitting factor $\Delta = 0$, to Ni^{2+} , and this is borne out by the increase in exothermicity shown in Table 4.

We thank the D.S.I.R. for a grant (J. R. B).

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT, THE UNIVERSITY, GLASGOW W.2.

[Received, April 20th, 1963.]

¹² Nair and Nancollas, *J.*, 1958, 3706.

¹³ Parks, Huffman, and Barmore, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1933, 55, 2736.

¹⁴ Seidell, "Solubilities of Organic Compounds," Van Nostrand, New York, 1941.

¹⁵ Ciampolini, Paoletti, and Sacconi, *J.*, 1960, 4553.