

Reactions of the Atomic Oxygen Radical Anion and the Synthesis of Organic Reactive Intermediates

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I. Introduction

A. Importance of the Atomic Oxygen Radical Anion

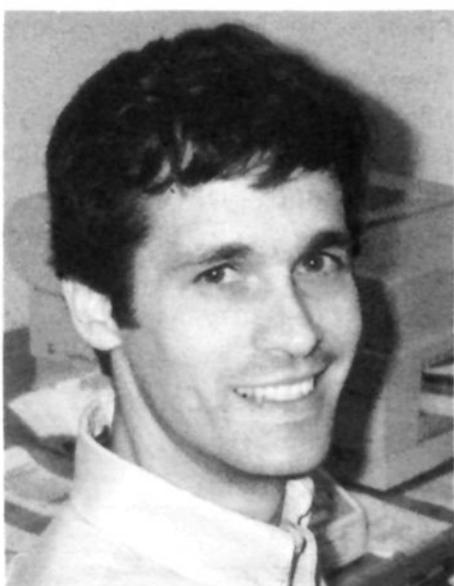
The concept of ion-molecule reactions of the atomic oxygen radical anion will elicit a variety of responses from gas-phase chemists, ranging from intense frustration by those attempting analytical applications to unbridled delight by those interested in reactive intermediates. Fundamental studies concerning the chemistry displayed by O^{•-} have existed since the development of negative ion mass spectrometers, and many aspects of O^{•-} chemistry have become commonplace in ion-molecule investigations, such as its utility

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Joseph J. Grabowski was born in Baltimore, MD, on November 4, 1956. He obtained a B.S. in chemistry from the University of Maryland Baltimore County (1978) and a Ph.D. (with Prof. Charles H. DePuy) in chemistry from the University of Colorado (1983). Following his graduate education, he enjoyed a one-year (1983-1984) position as a postdoctoral fellow at Harvard University (with Prof. Kevin S. Peters). In 1984, he was appointed as an Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Harvard University, and in 1991, he accepted his current position as Associate Professor of Chemistry at the University of Pittsburgh. Prof. Grabowski was an NSF Presidential Young Investigator (1986-1991) and was elected a Fellow of the AAAS in 1991. His current research interests are in the area of modern physical-organic chemistry, with emphasis on reactive intermediates and reaction mechanisms, particularly as revealed by gas-phase flow tube techniques and condensed-phase photoacoustic calorimetric methodologies.

for the generation of HO^- . One might be tempted, therefore, to assume that the field has long been mature and well-characterized; this is, however, not the case, as is evidenced by the recent numerous papers in this area as well as by the lack of previous reviews.

Because the reactions of $\text{O}^{\bullet-}$ are of particular interest in ionospheric chemistry, many of the early investigations dealt with its reactions with known or possible atmospheric species.¹⁻⁵ The important role of the atomic oxygen radical anion in flames, and the postulated role of $\text{O}^{\bullet-}$ in plasmas of various types, also spawned a number of the studies reported. Other impetuses for the study of $\text{O}^{\bullet-}$ include its potential use as a practical reagent ion in negative ion chemical ionization mass spectrometry (NICI-MS) and in at-

mospheric pressure chemical ionization, as well as its role in the radiolytic chemistry of alkaline aqueous solutions.

While the early studies established many general guidelines, such as the fact that most molecules will react rapidly with $\text{O}^{\bullet-}$ and that only a small handful of molecules are unreactive toward $\text{O}^{\bullet-}$, conflicting and contradictory data complicated the definition of precise reactivity rules, which in turn diminished the predictive capability necessary for widespread analytical application. The recent surge of interest in $\text{O}^{\bullet-}$ chemistry has several sources. New techniques and more careful studies have revealed intriguing aspects of $\text{O}^{\bullet-}$ reactions not previously realized. Application of the concepts of reaction mechanisms to apparently conflicting observations have explained some data and suggested experiments to explain others. But perhaps the biggest reason for the widespread resurgence of activity in the field of $\text{O}^{\bullet-}$ chemistry has been due to the recognition that it is a source of negative ion versions of many of the classical intermediates of organic chemistry, species such as *o*-benzyne, vinylidene, dichlorocarbene, and small strained molecules. Thus, $\text{O}^{\bullet-}$ can be used to synthesize the corresponding molecular anions in the gas phase, and these anions can then be studied to reveal fundamental properties and structures of the neutral intermediates by either ion-molecule reaction methodologies⁶⁻⁸ or spectroscopic techniques.⁹ These advances, the extensive data long in the literature, and the insight provided by new results have made this field ripe for review.

B. Scope of This Review

While there has not been a comprehensive review dedicated to the chemistry of the atomic oxygen radical anion, bits and pieces of this field have been reviewed within the scope of other topics.¹⁰ Ferguson¹¹ discusses a number of associative detachment reactions of $\text{O}^{\bullet-}$ with both atomic and molecular neutrals in his early review on thermal energy, negative ion-molecule reactions, with special interest in reactions related to the negative ion chemistry of the lower ionosphere. Likewise, Tiernan's¹² (1975) and Viggiano's¹⁰ (1984) chapters, among others,¹³ on reactions of negative ions include detailed discussion of several $\text{O}^{\bullet-}$ reactions. Harrison's text on chemical ionization mass spectrometry discusses the utility of $\text{O}^{\bullet-}$ for ionization and identification of unknown compounds and mixtures of compounds.¹⁴

Our major goal has been to develop a comprehensive review of the unique chemistry (bond breaking, bond making) displayed by the atomic oxygen radical anion. Although we initially planned to address the $\text{O}^{\bullet-}$ reactions of only those compounds containing C-H bonds, it became apparent during the outline stage that the reactivity of the atomic oxygen radical anion should be addressed in terms of the full set of ion-molecule reactions that have been investigated in detail. Therefore, we have chosen to include all peer-reviewed reports of thermal (and near-thermal) energy ion-molecule reactions of $\text{O}^{\bullet-}$ in the gas phase. We include all the detailed studies in which the ion-molecule interaction energy is varied in a systematic and controlled fashion, as in variable temperature and drift tube studies. The

emphasis in this review is on understanding the bond-making and bond-breaking processes that lead to products in the reactions of $O^{\bullet-}$. Because gas-phase results are being used more frequently to explain observations in the condensed phase, we also touch briefly on the observations and interpretations concerning the reactivity of $O^{\bullet-}$ in condensed phases.

The base of peer-reviewed papers from which this review was written was assembled in the following fashion. An extensive computer search of the Chemical Abstract Service On-Line provided us with a preliminary list of over 850 papers published between 1970 and 1991 (inclusive) that contained a reference to $O^{\bullet-}$ somewhere in the title or abstract. From this set, we culled all those discussing $O^{\bullet-}$ reactions studied in the gas-phase; these in turn led us to additional papers that were not found in the computer search. During this phase of the review writing, we also selected representative or oft-cited papers dealing with the production of $O^{\bullet-}$ in the gas-phase or dealing with condensed-phase chemistry of $O^{\bullet-}$; however, we have not attempted to be complete in our review of the literature in these latter two areas. We ultimately ended with about 200 papers dealing explicitly with thermal or near-thermal energy gas-phase reactions of $O^{\bullet-}$ and about 30 allied papers. We have tried to find all peer-reviewed publications that follow the above guidelines; however, the plethora of names and representations used for $O^{\bullet-}$ (vide infra) along with the large variety of journals in which the reports are published have greatly complicated this task.

We have organized the review by the class of molecules undergoing reaction (a functional group approach) after first discussing the physical properties of $O^{\bullet-}$ (and related species) and how it is generated in the gas phase for ion-molecule purposes. The binary hydrides (i.e., those compounds composed of hydrogen and one other element) and the non-hydrogen-containing diatomics and triatomics are among the best-studied $O^{\bullet-}$ reactions and are discussed first since they provide insight into the data obtained for the larger compounds. We discuss in section V a variety of classes of organic molecules that have been studied; since one of our interests in $O^{\bullet-}$ chemistry is the preparation of anionic versions of organic reactive intermediates, we have, where appropriate, identified, as a parenthetical expression in the header, the class of reactive intermediates that might be accessed by reaction with $O^{\bullet-}$. Section VI is a discussion of organic compounds that do not fall within divisions of section V and for which in general far fewer data are available. Finally, a brief discussion of condensed-phase reactions is presented in section VII.

C. Definitions/Nomenclature/Conventions

Most of the definitions and abbreviations employed in this review are those currently recommended and/or practiced by the gas-phase ion-molecule community; all are explained in this section. We represent the atomic oxygen radical anion (the recommended name) as $O^{\bullet-}$ in order to emphasize the radical and anionic character of this species; in the literature this species is sometimes represented as O^- or named as oxide, the oxide radical anion, or the atomic oxygen anion. For consistency's sake, then, all open-shell products (and reactants) are clearly noted by the use of the radical

symbol (\bullet). Adoption of the recommended name and representation for $O^{\bullet-}$ will facilitate future computer-based searches of the literature.

Reaction enthalpies, $\Delta H_{\text{rxn}}^{\circ}$, refer to 298 K and are obtained either from the primary paper referenced, or, more commonly, from the appropriate heats of formation, $\Delta H_{\text{f}, 298}^{\circ}$, in the latest thermochemical compilation.¹⁵ Gas-phase acidities, $\Delta H_{\text{acid}}^{\circ}$, which quantify the enthalpy of gas-phase dissociation of a neutral molecule into an anion and a proton, are obtained from the most recent compilation unless otherwise noted.¹⁵ Energies are listed in units of kilojoule per mole (kJ mol^{-1}) with the exception of electron affinities, where the more traditional units of electronvolts (eV) are used. The necessary conversion factors are 4.184 kJ per kcal and 96.48 kJ mol^{-1} per eV. We have tried to list reaction enthalpies for all chemical equations written in this manuscript; some omissions will be found due to lack of appropriate or reliable thermochemical information.

Ion-molecule rate coefficients, k , are related to cross sections, σ , via $k = \sigma \bar{v}$ where \bar{v} is the average ion velocity at that interaction energy. We use k_{obs} to refer to the total rate by which a reactant ion (e.g., $O^{\bullet-}$) disappears upon reaction with some neutral; by definition then, k_{obs} also equals the sum of the rate coefficients for each product channel. Because gas-phase ion-molecule reactions often proceed at or near the maximum rate (this is especially true for $O^{\bullet-}$ reactions) it is more useful to discuss the probability of a reaction occurring per unit collision. A reaction efficiency, EFF, is determined by dividing the observed rate coefficient (k_{obs}) by the collision rate coefficient ($\text{EFF} = k_{\text{obs}}/k_{\text{coll}}$); this latter value is calculated according to one of several different theories, such as the average dipole orientation (ADO)^{16,17} or the variational transition state theories.^{18,19} For those investigations where the ion is accelerated prior to its reaction, the average center-of-mass collision energy is given by $\langle \text{KE}_{\text{CM}} \rangle = E_{\text{LAB}} [m/(m+M)]$ where E_{LAB} is the energy of the reactant ion in the laboratory frame, m is the mass of the neutral, and M is the mass of the reactant ion.

When discussing thermochemical or kinetic data for a specific species or reaction, the appropriate process will be noted in square brackets. For example, $\Delta H_{\text{rxn}} - [\text{eq 11}] = -287 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ refers to the 298 K reaction enthalpy for the exact process indicated in eq 11. As another example, $\mu_{\text{o}}[O^{\bullet-} \text{ in He}]$ refers to the reduced mobility of $O^{\bullet-}$ in a helium buffer gas (see section II.D). When discussing the reactants or products of a reaction we use "M" to refer to the parent neutral. To indicate the chemical identity of a product derived from that neutral, we indicate the atoms that must be removed and/or added to "M" to achieve the correct molecular formula; all of this information is contained within parentheses. Finally, we indicate the overall charge on the species and whether or not it is an odd- or even-electron entity. For example, $(M - H)^{\bullet-}$ refers to the deprotonated neutral (e.g., the phenide ion, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5^{\bullet-}$, when the neutral is benzene), $(M - 2H)^{\bullet-}$ refers to the anion formed by removing the equivalent of $\text{H}_2^{\bullet+}$ from the neutral (e.g., the *o*-benzyne radical anion, $o\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4^{\bullet-}$, when the neutral is benzene), and $(M - H + O)^{\bullet-}$ refers to the anion formed by adding an oxygen anion to the neutral along with removing a hydrogen atom (e.g., the phenoxide anion, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}^{\bullet-}$, when the neutral is benzene).

We use a variety of other abbreviations throughout this review; PT indicates a proton transfer reaction, ET represents electron transfer, and HAT means a hydrogen-atom transfer. A bimolecular substitution reaction is designated by S_N2 while addition-elimination processes occurring at a carbonyl carbon are labeled by the B_{AC2} designator. Base-catalyzed elimination reactions are designated as either E2 (for a 1,2 process) or α -elimination (for a 1,1 process). The abstraction of the equivalent of H_2^{*+} from a neutral refers to the formal transfer of a proton and a hydrogen atom from an appropriate neutral to O^- ; this unique process is designated as H_2^{*+} transfer and is abbreviated $H_2^{*+}\cdot T$.

D. Experimental Considerations

Examining reactions of ions with neutral molecules in the gas-phase requires specialized apparatus; several different experimental techniques have been employed in the investigations summarized here. Principal among the techniques used are flow tube techniques such as the flowing afterglow (FA)²⁰ and the selected ion flow tube (SIFT)^{21,22} as well as ion cyclotron resonance (ICR)²³ spectrometry and its modern sibling fourier transform ion cyclotron resonance (FT-ICR)^{24,25} spectrometry, which is also known as fourier transform mass spectrometry (FT-MS). Many other techniques have been employed as well, especially for the investigations of the effect of added energy on O^- reactions; these include conventional double-focusing mass spectrometers,²⁶ beam scattering,²⁷ and drift tube²⁸ technologies, as well as variable-temperature flowing afterglow (VT-FA).²² The techniques themselves will not be reviewed nor even briefly discussed here; the interested reader should refer to the papers cited below or to the numerous superb reviews, chapters, and books that are dedicated to reviewing experimental techniques. We will, however, briefly address three issues related to the experimental techniques: which channels of a given reactant pair are probed, complications due to competing and/or subsequent ion-molecule reactions, and the role of interaction energy in observations.

Different experimental techniques may actually probe different product channels or even different aspects of a specified product channel for a given pair of ion and molecule reactants. For example, since O^- is a radical anion, associative detachment is a pathway open to it that is not normally available to closed-shell anions (such as HO^- , for example). Because most experimental devices employed in the studies reviewed here do not detect free electrons when they are the charged product of an ion-molecule reaction, this channel is often extremely difficult to quantify with any degree of confidence. While many of the original reports neglected consideration of associative detachment channels, we have tried to include them in all discussions where appropriate, even if experimental data are lacking. The two common approaches to experimentally considering the importance of an associative detachment process, ion signal balance throughout the course of a reaction and conversion of free electrons into anions (via attachment reactions), suffer from their own experimental difficulties. Another difference between various experimental approaches is whether the technique or protocol being

used investigates all observed reaction channels or just a subset of them. For example, numerous studies discuss data for only one or two of a larger number of competing processes. Unfortunately, it is not always clear from each report whether other channels were simply neglected or were not observed. More than occasionally for reactions of O^- , especially with di- and triatomic reagents, one is able to identify *all* reaction channels only with the use of isotopically labeled reagents.

Competing reactions from contaminant ions and further reactions of first formed product ions are two experimental complications that are not unique to O^- reactivity investigations but which are unusually important. Hydroxide (HO^-) is often a contaminant ion produced when one makes O^- , and complicates O^- reactivity studies in two ways. First, if HO^- (via HAT) is one of several products from the O^- reaction, yield measurements are made difficult by the necessity of distinguishing contaminant HO^- from product HO^- . Many of the reports reviewed in this work are limited by this difficulty. Second, the reactions of the "contaminant" HO^- will occur in parallel with the O^- reactions of interest, leading to the potentially erroneous assignment of HO^- -induced ion products to the O^- reaction and vice versa. Occasionally, but not always, deuterium labeling studies of the neutral can help distinguish contaminant HO^- coproduced in the ion-source from DO^- produced from the O^- reaction of interest. The amount of HO^- reported by different workers for a given O^- reaction varies widely; there is often much better agreement for the other channels. Another competing reaction that can lead to improper assignment of reaction products is that of metastable neutrals created in the ion source at the time of O^- generation (e.g., *He in the FA) reacting with the neutral of interest to form anionic products by Penning ionization. To overcome these limitations, we have found that it is absolutely imperative to add about 1% argon or dinitrogen to our FA experiments to quench these reactive excited states.²⁹ Because O^- itself, as well as many of the products it forms from reaction with organic compounds, are reactive with the precursor gas used to form the O^- , one must always be aware of and actively investigate how this precursor gas will affect the experimental observations. The latter two complications are especially insidious since many of the standard approaches for determining ion relationships may not correctly identify them. In the chemistry sections that follow, we have tried to point out cases where product ions observed by one technique but not another may be due to the sort of reactions just discussed. Along a similar vein, one must be careful in assigning product ions as primary (i.e., directly formed by the chemical reaction of the reactant ion with reactant neutral) versus secondary (i.e., formed by the chemical reaction of a primary product ion with a second equivalent of the reactant neutral). Such assignments are only correctly achieved by branching ratio measurements made as a function of the extent of the primary reaction. Secondary reactions are unusually important in these O^- studies because of the open-shell (and reactive!) nature of many of these product ions. Numerous examples of secondary reactions are noted in the sections that follow.

Many ion-molecule reactions are known to be dependent upon the energy at which the reaction takes place; reactions of the atomic oxygen radical anion are no exception. One must therefore consider whether the data for a given reaction refers to "thermal" or "non-thermal" conditions. "Thermal" is usually taken to mean that each reaction partner is characterized by a 300 K energy distribution. With the advent of variable-temperature experimental techniques (VT-FA and variable-temperature high-pressure mass spectrometry (VT-HPMS)), thermally equilibrated reactions can be studied from 80 to 600 K and at even higher temperatures while more specialized techniques allow investigations at very low temperatures.³⁰ Thus the term "thermal" is somewhat ambiguous and is being replaced by the more precise term "thermally equilibrated to 300 K". Since $O^{\bullet-}$ is formed by dissociative electron ionization (vide infra), a process known to impart excess energy to the product species, it will in general be suprathreshold. Many authors of papers reporting $O^{\bullet-}$ studies, particularly at low pressures where "thermalizing" collisions are infrequent, have explicitly considered this complication. The reader, however, is urged to bear in mind that data from different techniques may be different simply due to the energy dependence of the common quantifiers of reactions (rate coefficients, cross sections, branching ratios); a number of cases in the data below that appear to be contradictory are apparently due only to the differences in interaction energies. Forming $O^{\bullet-}$ "thermally equilibrated to 300 K" in low-pressure devices is not necessarily trivial; perhaps one of the reactions in this review can be adopted as a "thermometer" for the $O^{\bullet-}$ energy.

II. Properties of $O^{\bullet-}$, HO^{\bullet} , $HO^{\bullet-}$, and H_2O

A. Basicity and Bond Strengths

The atomic oxygen radical anion is a fairly strong base (eq 1a); another important aspect of $O^{\bullet-}$ is that addition of a hydrogen atom generates hydroxide, which is an even stronger base¹⁵ (eq 1b). The atomic oxygen



radical anion also possesses a large H-atom affinity³¹ (eq 2a), enabling it to have an exothermic H-atom abstraction reaction with most substrates containing an X-H bond; furthermore, the hydroxyl radical, which forms when $O^{\bullet-}$ acts as a base, is an even stronger H-atom abstractor (eq 2b).³¹



For interest, we also consider the thermodynamic properties of $HN^{\bullet-}$ and $S^{\bullet-}$, two ionic species that might be expected to react in a fashion similar to $O^{\bullet-}$. Although

$HN^{\bullet-}$ and $H_2N^{\bullet-}$ are stronger bases than $O^{\bullet-}$ and $HO^{\bullet-}$, the X-H bond strengths for the oxygen species are significantly higher than those for the nitrogen species (eq 3).¹⁵ These differences in thermochemistry between



the water and ammonia systems are likely to account for the preliminary observations³² that $HN^{\bullet-}$ reacts with organic species primarily by proton abstraction. The sulfur species possess neither the strong basicities nor the large bond strengths of the oxygen species (eq 4).¹⁵ There are many known reactions of $S^{\bullet-}$,³³ however, there are no confirmed reports of an $H_2^{\bullet+}$ -transfer pathway (a likely candidate is $^{34}S^{\bullet-} + H_2S$).



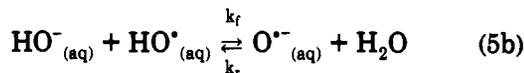
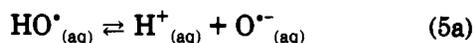
B. Electron Affinity

The electron affinity (EA) of the atomic oxygen radical anion is especially well known; in fact, it has served in many EA measurements for calibration of the energy scale.³⁴ Lineberger and co-workers^{35a} have precisely determined $EA[O] = 1.461\,122 \pm 0.000\,003$ eV ($11\,784.645 \pm 0.006$ cm⁻¹) by tunable-laser photo-detachment in a coaxial laser-ion-beam spectrometer. For reference, the electron affinity of the hydroxyl radical^{35b} is $EA[HO^{\bullet}] = 1.827\,670 \pm 0.000\,021$ eV. The $^2P_{3/2}$ and $^2P_{1/2}$ spin-orbit splitting was found to be 177.13 ± 0.05 cm⁻¹. Theoretical estimates of the electron affinity of atomic oxygen have also been presented.³⁶

C. pK_a

The pK_a of the hydroxyl radical^{37,38} is 11.9 ± 0.2 and corresponds to reaction 5a in an aqueous environment. The equilibrium described by reaction 5b is quickly established in alkaline solution³⁹ with $k_f[\text{eq 5b}] = 1.2 \times 10^{10} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and $k_r[\text{eq 5b}] = 1.7 \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$. Preparation of the hydroxyl radical in strongly basic aqueous solutions leads immediately to formation of

the atomic oxygen radical anion in water; this is how many condensed-phase studies of $O^{\bullet-}$ have been carried out,



D. Mobilities

When ions in a gaseous environment are subjected to an electric field, E , they acquire a net velocity in the direction of the field; this *drift velocity*, v_d , is related to the mobility, μ , of the ion, by eq 6a. The reduced

$$v_d = \mu E \quad (6a)$$

$$\mu_o = \mu \frac{p}{760} \frac{273.16}{T} \quad (6b)$$

mobility, μ_o (reduced to 760 Torr and 0 °C), is defined by eq 6b where p is the pressure of the gas and T is the gas temperature in kelvin. Most typically, one considers the reduced mobility (units of $\text{cm}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$) as a function of E/N (E is the electric field strength and N is the neutral gas number density; E/N is often expressed in units of Townsend [Td] where 1 Td = 10^{-17} V cm^2). McFarland and co-workers⁴⁰ described their flow-drift technique for ion mobility measurements in 1973. The zero-field reduced mobility found by these workers for $O^{\bullet-}$, $\mu_o[O^{\bullet-} \text{ in He}] = 28.5 \pm 2 \text{ cm}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$, is 14% greater than that found for HO^- , $\mu_o[HO^- \text{ in He}] = 25 \pm 2 \text{ cm}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$. The zero-field reduced mobility in carbon dioxide is $\mu_o[O^{\bullet-} \text{ in CO}_2] = 1.92 \pm 0.14 \text{ cm}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$ as determined by Moseley and co-workers.⁴¹ The zero-field reduced mobility of $O^{\bullet-}$ in dry air at 300 K is $\mu_o[O^{\bullet-} \text{ in air}] = 3.32 \text{ cm}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$ according to flow-drift tube measurements made by Böhringer et al.⁴² These authors also discuss the literature reports of the reduced mobility of $O^{\bullet-}$ in pure O_2 and note that the effect of an exchange reaction on the mobility still needs to be fully considered. It appears⁴³ that $\mu_o[O^{\bullet-} \text{ in } O_2] \approx 3.20 \text{ cm}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$.

E. Miscellaneous

Matese has published a theoretical study of doubly excited Feshbach states of $O^{\bullet-}$ and has compared the 12 states located to the six states known experimentally.⁴⁴ Lin et al.⁴⁵ have calculated the speed distribution for $O^{\bullet-}$ in helium at 300 K and 115 Td (average energy of 2.7 eV in the lab frame or 1.8 eV in the $O^{\bullet-}$, O_2 center-of-mass frame); they find that the velocity distribution is substantially different from that calculated for a Maxwellian distribution of the same average energy (the Maxwellian distribution is broader and with a smaller fraction of the population having the maximum velocity).

III. Generation of $O^{\bullet-}$

Negative ions used as reactants for ion-molecule investigations in the gas-phase are often produced by electron ionization of an appropriate precursor gas. For a species such as the atomic oxygen radical anion,

dissociative electron attachment (eq 7) is essentially the only method used. Dissociative electron attachment



is a significant process for many diatomic and triatomic oxygen-containing compounds at lower pressures and for electron energies up to about 15 eV.¹² In general, the process of dissociative electron attachment involves a vertical transition from the ground state of the neutral molecule to a state of the molecular negative ion; this latter state then decomposes, usually either by autodetachment and/or fragmentation. Ions formed upon dissociation may have a kinetic energy distribution¹² with a peak energy, E_o , generally described by eq 8

$$E_o = \{1 - m_{A^{\bullet-}}/m_{ABC}\} \{E_e - \text{BDE}[A-BC] + \text{EA}[A] - E[BC]\} \quad (8)$$

where $m_{A^{\bullet-}}$ and m_{ABC} are the masses of the negative ion and precursor respectively, E_e is the electron energy, $\text{BDE}[A-BC]$ is the bond dissociation energy of A-BC, $\text{EA}[A]$ is the electron affinity of A, and $E[BC]$ is the excitation energy of BC. Under many typical mass spectrometer conditions, where ample time for complete collisional deactivation is not available, $A^{\bullet-}$ will have a kinetic energy distribution above and beyond that for an ion thermally equilibrated to the ambient temperature of the experiment (i.e., $A^{\bullet-}$ has an excess kinetic energy and is said to be nonthermal). The excess energy of $O^{\bullet-}$ formed in dissociative electron attachment processes is a function of the identity of the precursor gas, the energy of the ionizing electron, and the number and type of nonreactive collisions experienced by the $O^{\bullet-}$ prior to its chemical reaction.

In the sections that follow, we briefly recount some of what has been experimentally established concerning the formation of $O^{\bullet-}$, via dissociative electron attachment, from di- and triatomic precursors typically employed for ion-molecule investigations of $O^{\bullet-}$ reactivity. In general, dissociative electron attachment is extremely well-characterized for a large number of small molecules; the interested reader will want to consult other material for in-depth reviews and critical comparisons of the literature concerning production of $O^{\bullet-}$.

A. From H_2O

Melton,^{46,47} among others,⁴⁸ has reported the cross sections for dissociative electron attachment to water by which H^- , $O^{\bullet-}$, and HO^- are produced. The cross section for H^- production was found to be the largest and that for HO^- the smallest (by far). For $O^{\bullet-}$ production, three peaks were found (the absolute cross sections are given in parentheses): 6.6 eV ($1.3 \times 10^{-19} \text{ cm}^2$), 8.4 eV ($3.2 \times 10^{-19} \text{ cm}^2$), and 11.2 eV ($5.7 \times 10^{-19} \text{ cm}^2$).⁴⁷

B. From NO

Gupta and Melton,⁴⁹ as well as others,⁵⁰⁻⁵² examined the ionization efficiency of pure nitric oxide at low pressures and found that the only negative ion formed by dissociative attachment was $O^{\bullet-}$. The maximum in the cross section occurs at $8.0 \pm 0.2 \text{ eV}$. Gupta and Melton estimated the threshold of the dissociative attachment process to be $7.0 \pm 0.2 \text{ eV}$, a value 2 eV

higher than that derived from $BDE[NO] = 6.53 \text{ eV}^{53}$ and $EA[O] = 1.461 \text{ eV}$,³⁵ therefore $O^{\cdot-}$ is likely to possess excess kinetic energy, perhaps on the order of 1 eV, when it is made from dissociative electron attachment to NO.

C. From O_2

When $O^{\cdot-}$ is produced by way of dissociative electron attachment to dioxygen it can have energies in excess of 2.5 eV (depending of course on the energy of the electron).⁵⁴ For $O^{\cdot-}$ generated from O_2 with 6 eV electrons (which is often typical of certain experimental techniques employed to investigate $O^{\cdot-}$ reactivity⁵⁵), the ion kinetic energy may be as large as 1 eV.^{55,56} Krishnakumar and Srivastava⁵⁷ have compiled a table of measurements on the cross section for the production of $O^{\cdot-}$ from O_2 ; the peak positions range from 6.2 to 7.0 eV with a peak cross section of $(1.25\text{--}2.25) \times 10^{-18} \text{ cm}^2$. For additional information, the reader is referred to reviews by Christophorou⁵⁸ and Itikawa and co-workers.⁵⁹

In a somewhat related study, Moruzzi and Harrison examined the energy distribution of $O^{\cdot-}$ ions produced in a drift tube and found that the distribution is non-Maxwellian with a significant high energy tail, a result of which is that the Wannier expression underestimates the mean energy.⁶⁰ The atomic oxygen radical anion can also be formed via ion pair production from the interaction of photons with dioxygen as reported by several groups; the cross section has a peak at about 71 nm and decreases sharply as the wavelength decreases before increasing again at ca. 60 nm and rising to a second peak at 58 nm.⁵⁹

D. From N_2O

Chantry has studied the dissociative electron attachment to nitrous oxide and found that the attachment cross section to produce $O^{\cdot-}$ peaks for 2.2 eV electrons.^{61,62} Furthermore, at these energies, the $O^{\cdot-}$ kinetic energy distribution peaks at 0.4 eV; because of this excess kinetic energy, many experimentalists⁶³ probing the effects of energy on ion-molecule reactions at low pressures have avoided using nitrous oxide to generate $O^{\cdot-}$. Parkes⁶⁴ reports a value of $4 \times 10^{-15} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ for eq 9, a value in close agreement to

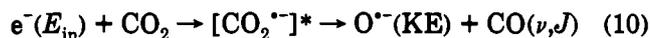


that reported by Warman et al.⁶⁵ ($6 \times 10^{-15} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$). It is clear that with thermal electrons, the process described in eq 9 must involve the high energy tail of the electron energy distribution and ground state N_2O molecules and/or attachment of average-energy electrons to the small number of vibrationally excited N_2O molecules.⁶⁶ More recently, Krishnakumar and Srivastava⁵⁷ have reexamined the production of $O^{\cdot-}$ from N_2O for electron ionization energies ranging from 0 to 50 eV; their analysis concludes that there is excellent agreement among the various literature values for the cross sections between 1.5 and 4 eV (peak position of 2.2–2.3 eV and peak cross section of $(8.3\text{--}9.0) \times 10^{-18} \text{ cm}^2$) while their study differs

considerably above 5-eV electron energies. Electron attachment to nitrous oxide in the gas-phase has also been reviewed by Caledonia.⁶⁷

E. From CO_2

Dissociative electron attachment to carbon dioxide can be represented as a two-step process, the attachment of a free electron with incident energy E_{in} to carbon dioxide to generate a short-lived molecular radical anion followed by dissociation into an anion and a stable neutral (eq 10). Chantry⁶⁸ and Orient and Srivastava⁶⁹



reported on the kinetic energy distribution and the cross section for production of $O^{\cdot-}$ from CO_2 by dissociative electron attachment with 0 to 20 eV electron energies; at electron energies of 3.8–5.3 eV, corresponding to energies within the 4.4 eV attachment peak ($\sigma \approx 1.5 \times 10^{-19} \text{ cm}^2$), very little energy appears as translational kinetic energy of the fragments. In contrast, the ion kinetic energy distributions observed for the 8.2 eV attachment process ($\sigma \approx 4.4 \times 10^{-19} \text{ cm}^2$), where the maximum allowed $O^{\cdot-}$ kinetic energy is ca. 2.6 eV, has a prominent peak at approximately 0.6 eV, indicative of a uniform distribution between internal and translational modes, as well as a peak at zero kinetic energy indicative of internal excitation only. Other workers have reinvestigated the dissociative electron attachment process for CO_2 and have learned a great deal about the specifics of energy partitioning.^{70,71} Readers interested in the details of dissociative electron attachment by CO_2 will want to consult the original literature including a review by Spence and Schulz.⁷²

The atomic oxygen radical anion can also be produced from carbon dioxide by way of ion-pair formation as a result of vacuum ultraviolet photon absorption.⁷³

F. From Other Compounds

It is believed that thermally equilibrated $O^{\cdot-}$ is produced from CO ,^{61,62,74} NO_2 ,^{63,75} and SO_2 ; however, these precursor gases are used only infrequently to generate $O^{\cdot-}$ for ion-molecule investigations.⁶³ Appearance potentials for $O^{\cdot-}$ production from a variety of acyl derivatives have also been reported.⁷⁶ More recently, studies have appeared addressing the mechanism for gas-phase $O^{\cdot-}$ production from electron bombardment of condensed CO monolayers⁷⁷ and from other surfaces.⁷⁸ $O^{\cdot-}$ can also be produced in flames.⁷⁹

IV. Reactions with Small Molecules

A. Binary Hydrides

1. Dihydrogen

The associative electron detachment reaction between the atomic oxygen radical anion and the hydrogen atom (eq 11) has been studied theoretically by Acharya and co-workers.⁸⁰ Their ab initio theoretical simula-



tions indicate, among other things, that reaction 11 is so slow as to be unmeasurable by current methodologies

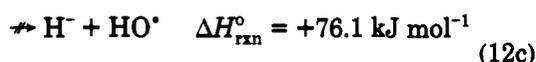
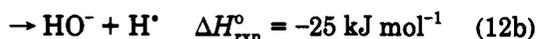
Table I. Room Temperature Rate Coefficients for the Reactions of O⁻ with Neutral Molecules in the Gas Phase^a

neutral		rate coefficient (cm ³ molecule ⁻¹ s ⁻¹)	ref(s)	neutral		rate coefficient (cm ³ molecule ⁻¹ s ⁻¹)	ref(s)
mass	formula			mass	formula		
2	H ₂	(6.3 ± 2.1) × 10 ⁻¹⁰	81	42	H ₂ C=CH-CH ₃	(1.0 ± 0.3) × 10 ⁻⁹	184
2	H ₂	7.5 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	82	44	CO ₂	<1 × 10 ⁻¹³	11
2	H ₂	6.0 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	3,118	44	CO ₂ ^b	(7.5 ± 0.4) × 10 ⁻¹⁰	97
4	D ₂	5.9 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	82	44	N ₂ O	(1.95 ± 0.06) × 10 ⁻¹⁰	64
14	N	2.2 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	1	44	N ₂ O	2.0 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	89
14	N	2.0 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	3	44	N ₂ O	(2.3 ± 0.1) × 10 ⁻¹⁰	97
16	O	1.4 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	3	44	N ₂ O	(2.2 ± 0.4) × 10 ⁻¹⁰	74
17	NH ₃	1.5 × 10 ⁻⁹	89	44	N ₂ O	(2.5 ± 0.5) × 10 ⁻¹⁰	74
17	NH ₃	(1.2 ± 0.4) × 10 ⁻⁹	95	44	N ₂ O ^b	(4.0 ± 0.2) × 10 ⁻¹⁰	97
18	H ₂ O	<6 × 10 ⁻¹³	96	46	NO ₂	(1.25 ± 0.1) × 10 ⁻⁹	4
18	H ₂ O ^b	(1.4 ± 0.1) × 10 ⁻⁹	97	46	NO ₂	1.2 × 10 ⁻⁹	133
20	HF	≈5 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	103	46	NO ₂	1.2 × 10 ⁻⁹	137
26	HC≡CH	2.0 × 10 ⁻⁹	183	49	NOF	(9 ± 4) × 10 ⁻¹⁰	141
26	HC≡CH	1.9 × 10 ⁻⁹	123	50	CH ₃ Cl	2.4 × 10 ⁻⁹	147
27	HCN	(3.7 ± 1.0) × 10 ⁻⁹	2	50	CH ₃ Cl	(1.7 ± 0.3) × 10 ⁻⁹	148
28	CO	4.4 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	3,118	56	H ₂ C=CHCH ₂ CH ₃	(1.4 ± 0.5) × 10 ⁻⁹	184
28	CO	(5.5 ± 1.7) × 10 ⁻¹⁰	81	56	<i>cis</i> -H ₃ CCH=CHCH ₃	(1.2 ± 0.4) × 10 ⁻⁹	184
28	CO	6.5 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	81	56	<i>trans</i> -H ₃ CCH=CHCH ₃	(1.6 ± 0.5) × 10 ⁻⁹	184
28	CO	(7.3 ± 0.7) × 10 ⁻¹⁰	108	56	H ₂ C=C(CH ₃) ₂	(1.4 ± 0.5) × 10 ⁻⁹	184
28	CO	(6.9 ± 0.3) × 10 ⁻¹⁰	97	63	HNO ₃	(3.0 ± 1.2) × 10 ⁻⁹	5
28	CO ^b	(7.8 ± 0.3) × 10 ⁻¹⁰	97	64	SO ₂	2.1 × 10 ⁻⁹	89
28	N ₂	<1 × 10 ⁻¹⁴	3,118	64	SO ₂	(2.1 ± 0.1) × 10 ⁻⁹	97
28	N ₂	<1 × 10 ⁻¹²	89	64	SO ₂ ^b	(2.2 ± 0.1) × 10 ⁻⁹	97
28	H ₂ C=CH ₂	(7.7 ± 2.5) × 10 ⁻¹⁰	184	65	NO ₂ F	(1.7 ± 0.8) × 10 ⁻⁹	141
28	H ₂ C=CH ₂	7 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	89	70	Cl ₂	(1.0 ± 0.3) × 10 ⁻⁹	141
28	H ₂ C=CH ₂	(1.02 ± 0.4) × 10 ⁻⁹	123	71	NF ₃	(3.7 ± 1.1) × 10 ⁻¹⁰	141
30	NO	1.6 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	3,118	80	SO ₂	7 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	11
30	NO	(2.8 ± 0.1) × 10 ⁻¹⁰	97	80	HBr	(1.0 ± 0.3) × 10 ⁻⁹	141
30	NO	1.4 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	137	92	CClF ₃ ^c	(1.1 ± 0.4) × 10 ⁻⁹	141
30	NO	(2.1 ± 0.6) × 10 ⁻¹⁰	81	94	CH ₃ Br	(1.1 ± 0.2) × 10 ⁻⁹	148
30	NO ^b	(4.7 ± 0.2) × 10 ⁻¹⁰	97	108	SF ₄	(1.4 ± 0.4) × 10 ⁻⁹	142
30	H ₂ C=O	(3.1 ± 0.8) × 10 ⁻⁹	194	118	SOCl ₂	(1.8 ± 0.9) × 10 ⁻⁹	141
32	O ₂	<1 × 10 ⁻¹²	3a	134	SO ₂ Cl ₂	(1.8 ± 0.9) × 10 ⁻⁹	141
32	O ₂ (a ¹ Δ _g)	3 × 10 ⁻¹⁰	97	148	F ₃ CBr	(1.3 ± 0.4) × 10 ⁻⁹	141
32	O ₂ ^b	(1.5 ± 0.1) × 10 ⁻¹⁰	97	152	CCl ₄	(1.0 ± 0.3) × 10 ⁻⁹	141
34	CH ₃ F	(1.1 ± 0.2) × 10 ⁻⁹	148	152	CCl ₄	(1.4 ± 0.4) × 10 ⁻⁹	138
36	HCl	(1.3 ± 0.4) × 10 ⁻⁹	141	164	F ₂ CBrCl	(7.2 ± 2.2) × 10 ⁻¹⁰	141
36	HCl	(2.0 ± 0.6) × 10 ⁻⁹	138	196	F ₃ CI	(1.1 ± 0.3) × 10 ⁻⁹	141
40	H ₂ C=C=CH ₂	(1.1 ± 0.4) × 10 ⁻⁹	184	198	F ₃ CCF ₂ Br	(7.2 ± 2.2) × 10 ⁻¹⁰	141
41	CH ₃ CN	3.5 × 10 ⁻⁹	10	250	HCBBr ₃	(1.4 ± 0.4) × 10 ⁻⁹	141
41	CH ₃ CN	4.6 × 10 ⁻⁹	146				

^a For saturated hydrocarbons, see Table II. The reactions are listed in order of increasing molecular weight of the neutral reagent. In all cases, for simplicity's sake, the nominal mass of the naturally most abundant isotopomer is listed. ^b This rate coefficient represents the reaction of ¹⁸O⁻ with the indicated neutral. ^c The neutral appears in the original citation as "ClF₃".

and that there is a propensity for producing HO[•] in high vibrational levels.

The interaction of the atomic oxygen radical anion with dihydrogen and various isotopes thereof is perhaps one of the most studied ion-molecule reactions considered in this review (Table I). For this reaction two channels are thermochemically allowed at 300 K (eq 12). In a drift tube at near thermal energies, Parkes

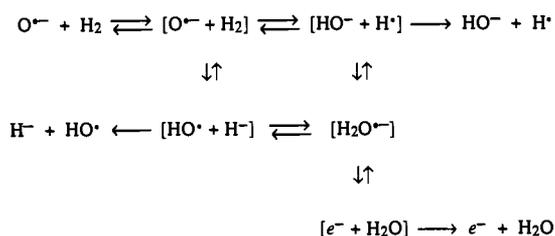


found a total rate coefficient of $7.33 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ for H₂ and 96% associative detachment with only 4% of the reaction proceeding to give HO⁻. For D₂ the total rate coefficient was found to be 4.9×10^{-10} with 98% associative detachment and 2% DO⁻ formation. (The low yield of HAT product is why H₂

is a poor co-reactant in N₂O/R-H mixtures for generating HO⁻ for NICIMS.)

McFarland and co-workers⁸¹ considered the effect of kinetic energy on the reaction of O⁻ with H₂ (D₂) in their flow-drift apparatus and found that the rate coefficients are practically independent of energy in the range of thermal to 0.5 (0.8) eV. Viggiano and co-workers,⁸² confirming these earlier studies, found that the total rate coefficient of O⁻ with H₂ or D₂ depends only weakly on ⟨KE_{cm}⟩ (decreasing slightly with increasing energy) but that the distribution between the two exothermic channels (eq 12a,b) is quite sensitive to energy; the HO⁻ (DO⁻) channel increases from 5% at 0.022 eV to 13% at 0.18 eV (2% at 0.022 eV to 14% at 0.27 eV). Dotan and Klein,⁸³ looking only at the DO⁻ + D[•] channel, also found that the rate coefficient increases with both ion energy (to 1 eV) and temperature (to 700 K). There have been reports of a new, formally endothermic channel, giving rise to additional product ions at elevated interaction energies (vide infra); this reaction is that indicated in eq 12c.^{83a} Other workers have studied interactions of O⁻ with H₂ and/or D₂ in various energy regimes.^{83b}

Scheme I. The Mechanism for the Reaction of the Atomic Oxygen Radical Anion with Dihydrogen

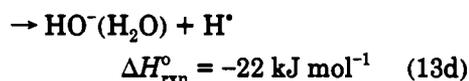
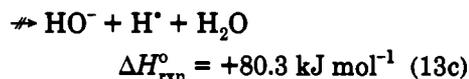
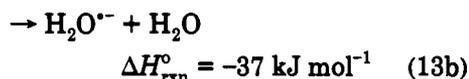
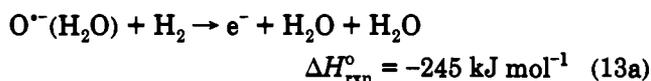


A reaction mechanism that accounts for all the data known is shown in Scheme I, parts of which have been discussed by McFarland and co-workers⁸¹ and Viggiano and co-workers,⁸² as well as others.⁸³ (The nonobservation of the H⁻ channel by Viggiano and co-workers is most likely explained by the interaction energy not being taken high enough although it may be due in part to the experimental difficulty of detecting *m/z* 1 by a quadrupole mass filter not explicitly tuned for that ion.) In Scheme I, the first formed *product* complex, [HO⁻ + H[·]], partitions at room temperature between separating to distinct products (HO⁻ + H[·]), or proceeding farther along the reaction coordinate. As the energy of this complex is raised, for instance, by elevating the kinetic energy of the reactant ion, one should favor direct dissociation of the first formed *product* complex versus further reaction within the complex (i.e., the yield of HO⁻ will increase with increasing energy at the expense of the associative detachment channel). For the reaction scheme shown in Scheme I to account for all the observations, the associative detachment reaction between HO⁻ and H[·] must be a fast process (i.e., occur on nearly every collision under thermal interaction energies). At even higher interaction energies, a second *product* complex, [HO[·] + H⁻], becomes available, leading to the observed production of H⁻.

Esaulov and co-workers⁸⁴ recently reported their results on reactive scattering measurements of the energy distributions of secondary electrons and H⁻ ions produced in 0.5 to 10 eV relative energy collisions of O⁻ with H₂. They interpreted their observation, a narrow, unstructured, electron energy distribution, as indicating that the associative detachment reaction (eq 12a) leads to a highly rovibrationally excited H₂O molecule. Esaulov and co-workers also noted that H⁻ production was small near threshold and that a strong positive increase in signal was observed with increasing collision energy. Furthermore, the H⁻ energy distributions are structured which indicate that the HO[·] product is vibrationally excited. Johnson and co-workers⁸⁵ have used a crossed beam machine to measure the angular and energy distribution of the DO⁻ product in the O⁻ + D₂ reaction in the relative energy range of 1.2–4.7 eV. At lower energies, their data indicate the intermediacy of a long-lived complex; as the energy is increased above 2.5 eV, their data indicate a shortening of the complex lifetime. Furthermore, most of the available energy is released as internal energy in the DO⁻ product. These workers also noted that they looked for, but did not observe, the endothermic process (eq 12c) monitored by Esaulov and co-workers. Herbst and co-workers⁸⁶ also examined the DO⁻ product channel for the O⁻ + D₂ reaction in a scattering apparatus in the 3.6–13.2 eV energy range. Because they found that DO⁻ is scattered preferentially in the forward direction,

these authors concluded that the reaction channel being investigated could not be considered to proceed via a long-lived intermediate (which would require forward-backward symmetry). Thus, while Scheme I accounts for the thermal (and low-energy) reaction of O⁻ with H₂ (D₂), at higher energies a stripping mechanism is believed to play a greater role.

Viggiano and co-workers⁸² have measured the total rate coefficients for the reaction of O⁻(H₂O) with H₂ and D₂ at three temperatures (251, 343, and 473 K) and found that they are 50–100 times lower than that for the unsolvated reaction. Addition of a second water molecule to the reactant ion further reduced reactivity to the point that reaction could not be observed in their flow tube apparatus. Determining the product distributions for the monohydrated reaction at all temperatures proved not to be possible “due to the influence of extraneous ions in the flow tube at similar mass numbers”.⁸² The reaction products that could be anticipated, and their corresponding reaction enthalpies, are shown in eq 13 and should be contrasted to those for the unsolvated system shown in eq 12.



(Nibbering and co-workers⁸⁷ have shown that the H₂O^{·-} product indicated in reaction 13b is best thought of as a hydride ion solvated by a hydroxyl radical, H⁻...HO[·].) Thus despite the H-atom transfer reactions being equally exothermic for the unsolvated and monosolvated reactions, the monosolvated reaction is substantially slower than the unsolvated one. How exactly hydration reduces the rate of the H-atom transfer remains an intriguing question, but it should also be noted that the reaction of O⁻(H₂O) with H₂ is one of the few known, exothermic, ion-molecule reactions that exhibits a positive temperature dependence.

2. Methane and the Alkanes

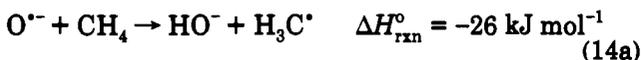
The reaction of the atomic oxygen radical anion with the simple alkanes has been explicitly examined by a few workers both at thermal (300 K, Table II) energy^{88,89} and very close to it⁹⁰ and has been exploited by many. Lindinger et al., using a flow-drift apparatus, observed that the H-atom transfer from CH₄ to O⁻ (eq 14a) increases with increasing (KE_{cm}).⁸⁹ These authors also note that in the low interaction energy regime probed by their apparatus for the O⁻ + CH₄ reaction, the ion signals between O⁻ and HO⁻ are balanced; since the reactant and product ions have fairly similar mobilities and masses, the observation of detected charge balance is a strong argument for the unimportance of the associative detachment channel (eq 14d). Comer and

Table II. Room Temperature Rate Coefficients for the Reactions of O⁻ with Saturated Hydrocarbons in the Gas Phase

hydrocarbon	rate coefficient (cm ³ molecule ⁻¹ s ⁻¹)	efficiency (EFF)	$\Delta H_{\text{rxn}}^{\circ}$ (kJ mol ⁻¹)	ref
CH ₄	$(1.0 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-10}$	0.075	-26	88
CH ₄	$(1.1 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-10}$	0.083	-26	90
CH ₄	8×10^{-11} ^b	0.060	-26	89
CH ₄	$\sim 9 \times 10^{-11}$	0.068	-26	94
CH ₃ CH ₃	$(7.0 \pm 2.1) \times 10^{-10}$	0.46	-44.4	88
CH ₃ CH ₃	7.6×10^{-10}	0.50	-44.4	184
CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₃	$(9.3 \pm 2.8) \times 10^{-10}$	0.47	-60.7	88
CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	$(1.2 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-9}$	0.55		88

^a Assuming BDE[O-H] = 463 kJ mol⁻¹ (see section II.A) and BDE[R-H] as derived from data reported in ref 91. ^b In Table I of ref 89 the rate coefficient for this reaction is said to be in units of 10⁻¹⁰ cm³ s⁻¹ when, based on the associated plot (Figure 4 of ref 89), it must be in units of 10⁻¹¹ cm³ s⁻¹.

Schulz⁹² had previously reported the cross section for eq 14d over the 0.5–2-eV energy range and had found that it fell, as interaction energy increased, by about 50% from a value of $\sim 2 \times 10^{-16}$ cm². Lindinger et al. noted that the Comer and Schulz cross section corresponds to a $k[\text{eq 14d}] \approx 7 \times 10^{-11}$ cm³ molecule⁻¹ s⁻¹ which is clearly at odds with their flow-drift data.



Neither the thermally equilibrated measurements, nor a specific search by Tiernan,¹² nor later flow-drift studies (vide infra) gave any evidence for an associative detachment process between O⁻ and CH₄. Later workers,⁹³ examining the reaction of O⁻ with methane as a function of O⁻ kinetic energy at four temperatures between 93 and 515 K in their variable-temperature SIFT, found the same energy dependence as Lindinger et al. found in their earlier studies.

Viggiano et al.⁹⁴ have reported the *total* rate coefficients for several O⁻ reactions (with CO, NO, SO₂, CH₄, and N₂O) at three temperatures; in each case they observed a slight negative temperature dependence. Of particular interest is why there is a negative temperature dependence for the O⁻ + CH₄ reaction ($T^{-0.3 \pm 0.15}$) and a positive kinetic energy dependence. In summation, it seems to be the case that under thermal and near-thermal conditions, saturated hydrocarbons react with O⁻ in the gas-phase exclusively by a facile hydrogen atom transfer and that the reaction efficiency has some correlation with the C-H bond dissociation energy of the alkane (Table II). Many workers have taken advantage of this reaction to prepare "anhydrous" HO⁻ for gas-phase purposes or have prepared DO⁻ by allowing O⁻ to react with perdeuteriocyclohexane, a readily available and relatively inexpensive deuterated NMR solvent.

The effect of hydration of the atomic oxygen radical anion by just one water molecule considerably reduced⁹⁴

the rate of its reaction with methane to the point that Viggiano and co-workers could not measure the rate coefficient ($k[\text{O}^{\cdot-}(\text{H}_2\text{O}) + \text{CH}_4] \lesssim 5 \times 10^{-12}$ cm³ molecule⁻¹ s⁻¹). These authors reasoned that the O⁻(H₂O)_n + CH₄ reactions should be exothermic for both one and two waters of hydration and that the lack of reaction was therefore a kinetic phenomenon rather than simply due to unfavorable thermodynamics.

Chou and Kass have examined the reaction of the atomic oxygen radical anion with a more complicated binary hydride, bicyclo[1.1.0]butane, and observed but a single product corresponding to a (M - 2H)⁻ species.⁸



bicyclo[1.1.0]butane

bicyclo[1.1.0]but-1(3)-ene
radical anion

Based on observations of a variety of C₄H₄⁻ species generated from 1,2-butadiene, 1,3-butadiene, 1-butyne, 2-butyne, and methylene cyclopropane, as well as comparisons of the chemical reactivity of all C₄H₄⁻ ions with a diverse set of reagents, these authors identified their (M - 2H)⁻ species as the radical anion of bicyclo[1.1.0]but-1(3)-ene, a small strained ring system that heretofore had not been reported experimentally. From thermodynamic measurements of ion properties (EA's and acidities) Chou and Kass were able to determine the heat of formation and the heat of hydrogenation of bicyclo[1.1.0]but-1(3)-ene.⁸ This elegant paper by Chou and Kass demonstrates the very strong attributes of the atomic oxygen radical anion and the chemistry of which it is capable, particularly in the elucidation of thermochemical properties of novel, interesting, and especially reactive, organic compounds.

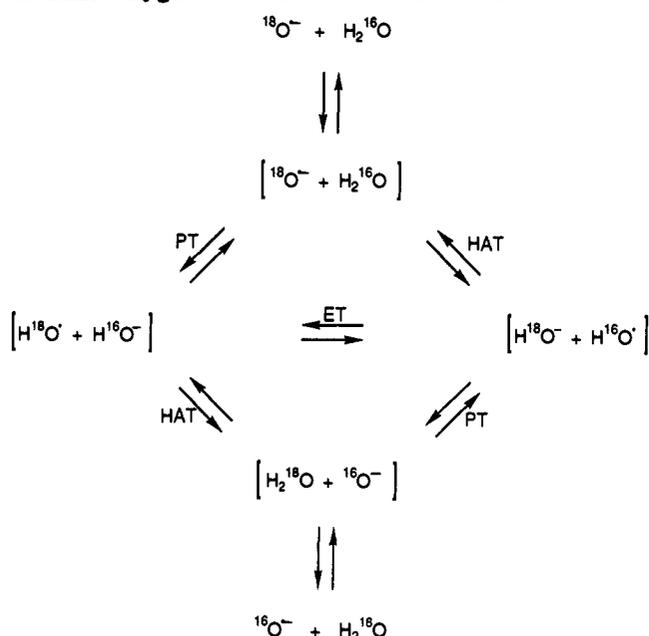
3. Ammonia

The reaction of the atomic oxygen radical anion with ammonia is fast under thermally equilibrated conditions (Table I) and gives only one ion product (HO⁻); other ion-producing reactions that one might anticipate are considerably endothermic (eq 15).⁹⁵ Presumably, the associative detachment reaction to produce hydroxyl amine would be exothermic but it has not been suggested as a viable kinetic product in any reports to date. The rate of the fast H-atom transfer from NH₃ to O⁻ was observed to decrease with increasing O⁻ kinetic energy ($\langle \text{KE}_{\text{cm}} \rangle \leq 0.4$) while no new reaction channels were reported.⁹⁹

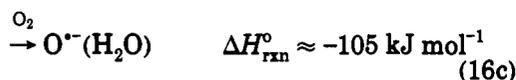
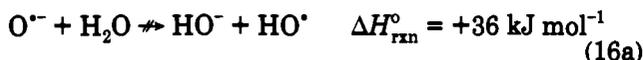


4. Water

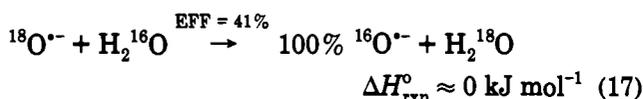
Fehsenfeld and Ferguson⁹⁶ found no binary reaction products for the interaction of the atomic oxygen radical

Scheme II. The Mechanism for the Reaction of the Atomic Oxygen Radical Anion with Water


anion and water in a dioxygen buffer gas in their flowing afterglow apparatus. Two binary reactions that might have been expected in their study are shown in eq 16; eq 16a is considerably endothermic and hence should not be observed under their 300 K conditions. Reaction

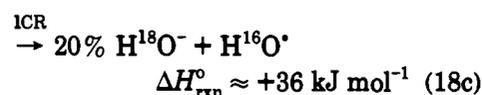
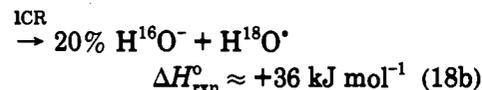
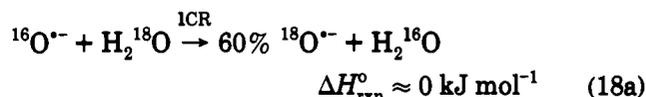


16b, in addition to being essentially thermoneutral, requires that the oxygen insert into an OH bond and hence would be likely to have a significant activation barrier. The only reaction observed was the three-body clustering reaction (eq 16c), calculated to be about 105 kJ mol⁻¹ exothermic.⁸² When Van Doren and co-workers used ¹⁸O^{·-} to examine the reaction of the atomic oxygen radical anion with water, they found facile bimolecular isotope exchange (eq 17).^{97,98} Since the



observed scrambling reaction is near the statistical limit (50% because there are two oxygen atoms in the ion-molecule complex), the oxygen atoms must become essentially equivalent during the estimated 70-ps lifetime of the intermediate complex. The proposed mechanism, in accord with extensive previous work on H/D exchange between carbanions and D₂O and vice versa, is shown in Scheme II. Note that in Scheme II, the ion-molecule complexes drawn in brackets are not observed in this scrambling experiment but are inferred from a variety of data including the previous observation of the O^{·-}(H₂O) cluster ion. Van Doren and co-workers

have an extended discussion of this mechanism, in terms of both their data and previous measurements.⁹⁸ When van der Wel and Nibbering⁹⁹ examined the inverse reaction of that examined by Van Doren and co-workers, namely unlabeled atomic oxygen radical anion with oxygen-18-labeled water, they found the product distribution shown in eq 18; the nonthermal nature of these



FT-ICR studies is immediately obvious by the high yields of significantly endothermic processes (eq 18b and 18c). Whether the excess energy needed to form the hydroxide products indicated is imparted to the reactant ion ¹⁶O^{·-} during its formation (from nitrous oxide) or due to the notch-ejection technique employed is not clear. The equivalent yields of labeled and unlabeled hydroxide, however, is completely consistent with the mechanism discussed above and with the expectation that ET between HO[·] and HO⁻ should be fast since there is no significant geometry change between these two species.

Futrell and Tiernan¹⁰⁰ observed, in their tandem mass spectrometer, the same endothermic reactions as were observed in the FT-ICR but in considerably lower yields (2% each of H¹⁶O⁻ and 2% H¹⁸O⁻). The principal reaction found in the tandem mass spectrometer was oxygen atom exchange; these data serve to indicate that these latter experiments approached "thermal" conditions. The total rate coefficient found by Futrell and Tiernan is 2.35 × 10⁻⁹ cm³ molecule⁻¹ s⁻¹, a value 68% higher than that found by Van Doren et al. Melton and Neece⁴⁷ reported that the cross section for O^{·-} + H₂O → HO⁻ + HO[·] decreases with increasing energy from 0.5 to 5 eV while Karnett and Cross¹⁰¹ examined the product energy and angular distributions for the endoergic reaction channel O^{·-} + D₂O → DO⁻ + DO[·] over the relative energy range 3.2–10.5 eV (5.7–18.8 eV lab). These latter workers found that the reaction dynamics are well approximated by the "spectator-stripping" model in which O^{·-} "strips" a D atom from the D₂O leaving the product DO[·] with the same velocity as the original D₂O. Lifshitz¹⁰² carried out ion-beam collision-chamber experiments on ¹⁶O^{·-} with H₂¹⁸O in the 0.17–3.5-eV energy range. The branching ratios observed (decreasing ¹⁸O^{·-} and increasing HO⁻ yield with increasing energy) were interpreted to indicate the formation of a long-lived (τ_d = 0.21 ps at 1 eV, 3.6 ps at 0.17 eV, 12 ps at 0.02 eV) collision complex at interaction energies below ca. 1 eV. All new observations as well as those from crossed-beam experiments were elegantly accounted for by Lifshitz in terms of a double-well reaction coordinate diagram of O^{·-} interacting with H₂O; the Lifshitz reaction coordinate diagram is for the process shown in Scheme II but in which the oxygen labels have been omitted. Thus most

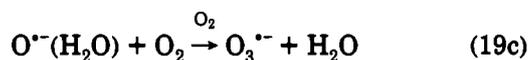
Table III. Termolecular Rate Coefficients for the Reactions of O⁻ with Neutral Molecules in the Gas Phase^a

neutral		third body	rate coefficient (cm ⁶ molecule ⁻² s ⁻¹)	ref
mass	formula			
18	H ₂ O	O ₂	1.0 × 10 ⁻²⁸	96
18	H ₂ O	O ₂	1.3 × 10 ⁻²⁸	96
28	N ₂	He	~4.0 × 10 ⁻³² (200 K)	104
30	NO	NO	6.5 × 10 ⁻²⁷	49
32	O ₂	O ₂	(1.0 ± 0.2) × 10 ⁻³⁰	127
44	CO ₂	He	2.8 × 10 ⁻²⁸ (200 K)	104
44	CO ₂	He	1.5 × 10 ⁻²⁸	96
44	CO ₂	He	1.5 × 10 ⁻²⁸	131a
44	CO ₂	He	1.7 × 10 ⁻²⁸	131b
44	CO ₂	CO ₂	(1.1 ± 0.1) × 10 ⁻²⁷	108
44	CO ₂	CO ₂	3.1 × 10 ⁻²⁸	96
44	N ₂ O	N ₂ O	(4.2 ± 0.5) × 10 ⁻²⁹	64

^a In all cases, for simplicity's sake, the nominal mass of the naturally most abundant isotopomer is listed. All measurements refer to 300 K unless otherwise noted.

data reported to date has been interpreted in terms of an "ion-molecule complex" mechanism at thermally equilibrated and low interaction energies with a spectator stripping process becoming more important at elevated interaction energies.

Fehsenfeld and Ferguson,⁹⁶ while conducting laboratory studies of negative ion reactions with atmospheric trace constituents, examined the clustering reaction of O⁻ with water in an oxygen buffer gas in their flowing afterglow apparatus. By monitoring the disappearance of the reactant ion signal, these authors were able to obtain the three-body association rate coefficient listed in Table III, despite the lack of observation of the expected O⁻(H₂O) product ion. Presumably the initially formed O⁻(H₂O) product ion undergoes a facile "switching" reaction with either the added H₂O (eq 19b) or with the O₂ present as the buffer gas (eq 19c); the



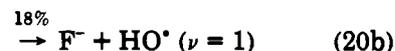
authors hypothesized that these latter reactions would have to be rapid ($k > 10^{-11}$ cm³ molecule⁻¹ s⁻¹) in order for the initially formed product to be completely quenched by the time the ionic product distribution was analyzed by the quadrupole mass filter on their FA. In a substantially later study, Viggiano and co-workers⁹⁴ were able to explicitly examine O⁻(H₂O)_n + H₂O, for $n = 1$ and 2, and observed no reaction in either case; this latter observation concerning eq 19b is in accord with current thermochemical estimates, BDE[HO⁻...H₂O] = 27, BDE[O⁻...H₂O] = 25.1 and $\Delta H_{\text{rxn}}^\circ$ [eq 16a] = +36 kJ mol⁻¹, which predict reaction 19b to be *endothermic* by 28 kJ mol⁻¹ (and therefore would be too slow to be seen under thermally equilibrated conditions). In order for reaction 19b to be thermoneutral, either the bond strength of HO⁻...H₂O cluster has to be increased by 28 kJ mol⁻¹ or that of O⁻...H₂O must be decreased by 28 kJ mol⁻¹ from those values cited above. In contrast to reaction 19b, reaction

19c is exothermic by 63 kJ mol⁻¹ (assuming the O⁻ + O₂ → O₃⁻ reaction is exothermic by 168 kJ mol⁻¹; this reaction was not studied by Viggiano and co-workers). One might wonder whether the ion O⁻(H₂O) would be better described as HO⁻(HO[•]), a postulate raised in the first study.⁹⁶ While the 300 K exchange data (vide supra) clearly suggest that these two species interconvert during ion-molecule reactions at low energies, it seems unlikely that HO⁻(HO[•]) would be lower in energy than O⁻(H₂O) since HO⁻ is a strong enough base to readily deprotonate HO[•] and the solvation ability of the open-shell hydroxyl radical should not be much more than that of the polar closed-shell molecule H₂O; the reaction coordinate diagram presented by Lifshitz¹⁰² has these two species separated by about 59 kJ mol⁻¹ in energy with O⁻(H₂O) being the more stable. Incidentally, it is somewhat surprising that further hydration of O⁻(H₂O) is not observed by Viggiano and co-workers given the similarity to the HO⁻(H₂O)_n system where such further hydration steps are more rapid than the first hydration.⁹⁶

5. Hydrogen Halides

The atomic oxygen radical anion reacts with the hydrogen halides by rapid (see Table I) and exclusive proton transfer; this is not unexpected since all such reactions are considerably exothermic: $\Delta H_{\text{rxn}}^\circ$ [O⁻ + HF] = -45.2 kJ mol⁻¹; $\Delta H_{\text{rxn}}^\circ$ [O⁻ + HCl] = -204 kJ mol⁻¹; $\Delta H_{\text{rxn}}^\circ$ [O⁻ + HBr] = -245 kJ mol⁻¹; $\Delta H_{\text{rxn}}^\circ$ [O⁻ + HI] = -284 kJ mol⁻¹ (the reaction enthalpies listed are simply the differences in acidity between HO[•] and HX¹⁶) and since proton transfer reactions involving such species are known not to have significant kinetic barriers.

Hamilton and co-workers,¹⁰³ using laser-induced fluorescence in a flowing afterglow, obtained the product state distributions for the thermally equilibrated ion-molecule proton transfer between HF and O⁻ (eq 20). The $\nu = 1$ state of HO[•] lies 3570 cm⁻¹ above $\nu = 0$ which corresponds to ca. 95% of the available exothermicity for this latter reaction. The low HO[•]($\nu = 1$) population found is characteristic of product states whose energies are close to the available reaction exothermicity. However, the yield of HO[•]($\nu = 1$) (eq 20b) is substantially higher than that calculated by the authors for a statistical "prior" distribution.



B. Non-Hydrogen-Containing Diatomics

1. Dinitrogen

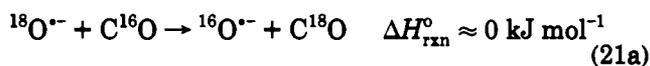
Dinitrogen may be the only chemically unreactive molecule with the atomic oxygen radical anion: Adams and co-workers,¹⁰⁴ using a variable-temperature FA at 200 K, reported a very slow termolecular association rate (Table III) for O⁻ with N₂ with He as the third body. This reaction has been discussed in detail, in light of theoretical and experimental considerations of N₂O⁻, by Hopper et al.¹⁰⁵ and Rayment and Moruzzi.¹⁰⁶

Total cross-sections for the production of free electrons in $O^{\bullet-}$ plus N_2 collisions have been reported by Lindinger and co-workers⁹⁹ for thermal to ca. 2 eV relative kinetic energy and by Compton and Bailey¹⁰⁷ for incident ion energies from 3.5 to 350 eV; each has compared their results to previous measurements. The lower energy measurements, of more pertinence to this review, did not reveal any reaction whatsoever. These later studies were confirmed by Rayment and Moruzzi¹⁰⁶ who measured the rate coefficient for the detachment reaction in a transverse flow-drift apparatus over the E/p range 1–40 V cm^{-1} Torr⁻¹ and found that k initially increases rapidly with increasing E/p (6.8×10^{-16} rising to about 10^{-12} cm^3 molecule⁻¹ s⁻¹).

2. Carbon Monoxide

The reaction of $O^{\bullet-}$ with CO is a process that has been particularly well studied from both experimental^{70,81,97,108–113} and theoretical^{114–117} points of view. The associative detachment is well known to be fast (Table I).^{82,118–120} A substantial fraction of the ejected electrons in the associative detachment process have low translational energy¹¹⁹ implying that a large fraction of the high reaction exothermicity is taken up in the internal modes of the carbon dioxide product. Bierbaum and co-workers,¹¹² utilizing the powerful technique of ion-molecule product infrared chemiluminescence, detected a portion of this internal excitation by monitoring the emission from the product CO_2 antisymmetric stretch.

Van Doren and co-workers,^{97,98} utilizing their tandem flowing afterglow-selected ion flow tube apparatus, have studied a number of thermal energy (300 K) reactions of the isotopically labeled atomic oxygen radical anion, including carbon monoxide. Upon examination of the reaction of $^{18}O^{\bullet-}$ with CO, they uncovered a previously undetected reaction channel that competed with associative detachment, the oxygen atom exchange channel (21a). By comparing their measured efficiencies



for both $^{18}O^{\bullet-}$ and $^{16}O^{\bullet-}$ reacting with CO (see Table I) they were able to demonstrate that 11 % of the observed $^{18}O^{\bullet-}$ reaction proceeds by atom exchange and that 90 % is the best estimate for the number of $O^{\bullet-}/CO$ collisions that should be considered to be "reactive".

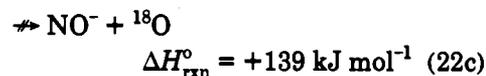
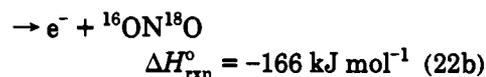
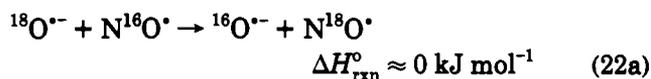
McFarland and co-workers⁸¹ examined the reaction of $O^{\bullet-}$ with CO (eq 21b) from thermal energy to ~ 3 eV; the rate coefficient decreased by 1 order of magnitude with increasing ion kinetic energy over this energy range. Viggiano and co-workers^{94,121} have reported the total rate coefficients for $O^{\bullet-}$ with CO at three temperatures; they observed (as with the several other $O^{\bullet-}$ reactions they examined) a slight negative temperature dependence. A comprehensive discussion of the data for this reaction, both at thermal energy and at elevated interaction energies, can be found in the original work by Van Doren et al.⁹⁸

Upon hydration, the reaction of the atomic oxygen radical anion with carbon monoxide is slowed compared

to that of the unhydrated version (ca. 30 % by one water molecule and a further factor of 7 by a second water molecule).⁹⁴ Since no ionic products have been detected for these reactions, it is assumed that they proceed by an exothermic associative detachment process similar to that for the "naked" system (vide supra). However, the role of oxygen atom exchange in the hydrated reactions has yet to be considered.

3. Nitric Oxide

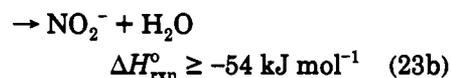
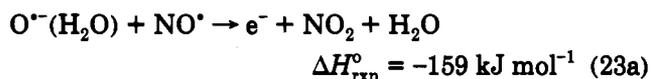
Several workers have examined how $O^{\bullet-}$ interacts with NO under a variety of conditions.^{49,97,122,123} Under the thermally equilibrated conditions available to their tandem FA-SIFT, Van Doren et al.^{97,98} observed a facile (Table I) atom exchange process in addition to the associative detachment process (eq 22); that is, the



observed reaction efficiency increased from 30 % to 50 % when the isotopically labeled oxygen anion was used as reactant and thereby "exposed" an exchange channel.

McFarland and co-workers⁸¹ examined the reaction of $O^{\bullet-}$ with NO from thermal to ~ 1 eV and found the rate coefficient decreases by 1 order of magnitude with increasing ion kinetic energy. For $O^{\bullet-} + NO^{\bullet}$ as a function of temperature as examined in a SIFT, Viggiano and Paulson found that the rate coefficient decreased by a factor of 3–4 as the temperature rose from 88 to 468 K; they fit their data to the form $k(T) = (3.1 \times 10^{-10})(300/T)^{0.83}$ cm^3 molecule⁻¹ s⁻¹. At 88 K, the observed rate coefficient for $O^{\bullet-} + NO \rightarrow e^{-} + NO_2$ is close to the collision limit; this observation in combination with the net negative temperature dependence led the authors to suggest that the observed temperature dependence is primarily due to a decreasing lifetime of the $O^{\bullet-}-NO^{\bullet}$ complex with respect to dissociation back to reactants (and is less a reflection of the temperature dependence of the autodetachment process from the complex). A later publication by Viggiano, Paulson, and co-workers⁹⁴ reported, based on measurements at 3 temperatures over a reduced temperature range, a slightly smaller temperature dependence, $k(T) \propto T^{-0.7}$.

Upon hydration, an additional, exothermic reaction channel (eq 23b) becomes available in the $O^{\bullet-} + NO$ system as compared to the solvent free system. Thus

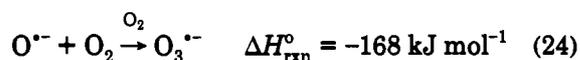


the substantially larger rate coefficients observed by Viggiano and co-workers⁹⁴ are not surprising. Exper-

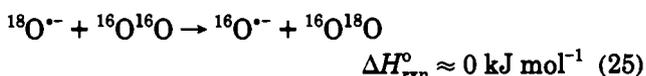
imental complications prevented these workers from obtaining branching ratio data at the three different temperatures that they examined; similar complications restricted their conclusions concerning the doubly hydrated reaction (however, they were able to confirm that it is a factor of 2–3 slower than the monohydrated reaction). The intriguing question of how the oxygen exchange process for the nonhydrated reaction changes upon the addition of one water of hydration has not yet been addressed.

4. Oxygen

Parkes, using a drift-tube device, reported the thermally equilibrated rate coefficient for the association reaction of $O^{\bullet-}$ with O_2 mediated by O_2 (eq 24).¹²⁴ When

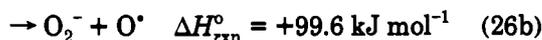
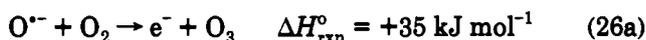


Van Doren and co-workers used isotopic labels to examine the thermally equilibrated reaction between the atomic oxygen radical anion and dioxygen, they found that bimolecular atom exchange (eq 25) occurs



with a 17% efficiency, indicating that the 2-ps lifetime of the intermediate $O_3^{\bullet-}$ complex is not long enough for complete oxygen scrambling to occur.⁹⁸ Tiernan et al.¹²⁵ had first noted the fast atom exchange reaction during their examination of the relative cross sections for $^{18}O^{\bullet-}$ and $^{18}O^{18}O^{\bullet-}$ formation when $^{16}O^{\bullet-}$ was impacted on $^{18}O^{18}O$ at center of mass energies from 0.3 to about 7 eV. This reaction, the atom exchange process, has a cross section that decreases, first rapidly (0.3 to ca. 0.7 eV) and then much more slowly (0.7 to 7 eV), with increasing kinetic energy of the reactant ion. Van Doren and co-workers⁹⁸ have an extended discussion of many of the mechanistic details of this atom exchange process with particular emphasis on the role of an $O_3^{\bullet-}$ intermediate.

In addition to the atom exchange reaction, two additional channels become possible at elevated interaction energies: associative detachment and charge transfer (eq 26).^{83b} Tiernan et al.¹²⁵ observed a slow



electron-transfer reaction which has a cross-section typical of endothermic reactions (it is essentially zero at low energies and then rises sharply at an onset energy that represents, with correct consideration of the Doppler broadening of the effective center-of-mass energy owing to thermal motion of the target molecules, the endothermicity of the reaction). From a series of charge exchange reactions of the $O^{\bullet-} + O_2$ type (adding kinetic energy to a reactant anion to drive an endothermic electron transfer) Tiernan and co-workers were able to establish a consistent lower limit for the electron affinity of O_2 of 0.45 ± 0.1 eV; this value has since been confirmed by precise photodetachment experiments,¹²⁶ $EA[O_2] = 0.451 \pm 0.007$ eV.

Snuggs et al.¹²⁷ reported that the rate coefficient for eq 24 was found to be invariant over the E/N range $(6-29) \times 10^{-17}$ V cm². They also quantified the rate coefficients of the endothermic charge transfer as a function of E/N (rising from 2.5×10^{-14} cm³ molecule⁻¹ s⁻¹ at 63 Td to 3.4×10^{-12} cm³ molecule⁻¹ s⁻¹ at 140 Td) and have compared and contrasted their data for these two channels with other measurements.

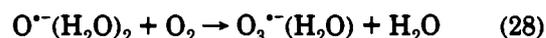
Lin et al.⁴⁵ determined the rate coefficient for the charge-transfer reaction of $O^{\bullet-}$ with O_2 in the relative kinetic energy range from 1 eV (ca. threshold) to about 3 eV using a helium-buffered flow-drift tube. They discussed their data in relation to the literature data on beam studies (5-fold differences in the reported cross-sections at low energies) as well as to the literature data on drift tube studies in dioxygen buffer (10-fold differences in reported rate coefficients). That the rate coefficients for $O^{\bullet-}$ in O_2 are larger than those for $O^{\bullet-}$ in He suggests that the velocity distribution for $O^{\bullet-}$ in O_2 has a more significant high-energy tail.

Rebentrost has reexamined some prior literature data on the endothermic charge transfer between $O^{\bullet-}$ and O_2 under nonequilibrium kinetic conditions attainable in a drift tube.¹²⁸ In addition to fitting the data to recover an "activation energy" that is approximately the reaction endothermicity, he was able to define an effective temperature scale (in kelvins) as shown in eq 27 where T_1 is the effective temperature, T_g is the gas

$$T_1 = 0.33 T_g + 50.0 E/p_0 \quad (27)$$

temperature, and E and p_0 define the field and the ambient pressure (E/p_0 in units of V cm⁻¹ Torr⁻¹).

As discussed in section IV.A.4, Fehsenfeld and Ferguson⁹⁶ hypothesized that the $O^{\bullet-}(H_2O)$ product first formed in their studies on the association of $O^{\bullet-}$ with H_2O underwent a facile, exothermic, switching reaction with the O_2 buffer gas as well as with the added H_2O (eq 19). Viggiano and co-workers have used their variable temperature-selected ion flow tube to explicitly examine reaction 19c and have found that its rate coefficient is about 1×10^{-10} cm³ molecule⁻¹ s⁻¹ near room temperature,⁹⁴ confirming the predictions by Fehsenfeld and Ferguson.⁹⁶ For the dihydrated atomic oxygen radical anion, Viggiano and co-workers also observed facile switching of a single water (eq 28). That



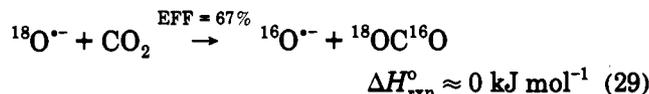
the switching rate coefficients for both the mono- and dihydrated atomic oxygen radical anion with oxygen are 1 order of magnitude or so below the collision rate remains an intriguing and unexplained phenomenon since ligand switching reactions usually proceed on approximately every collision.⁹⁴ One probable reason for the less than unit efficient reaction is implied in eq 28; i.e., it is not a simple switching reaction but instead requires the rearrangement of $O^{\bullet-}$ plus O_2 into the molecular radical anion of ozone.

C. Non-Hydrogen-Containing Triatomics

1. Carbon Dioxide

A large number of workers have examined the interaction of $O^{\bullet-}$ with CO_2 as a function of ion kinetic energy. Fehsenfeld and Ferguson⁹⁶ examined the three-

body association of O^- to CO_2 in their FA (Table III) and found that oxygen is more effective at stabilizing the CO_3^- product ion than helium. Parkes¹⁰⁸ likewise found that CO_2 is about 3.5 times more efficient at stabilizing the CO_3^- product than is O_2 . Van Doren et al. examined the same reaction in their tandem FA-SIFT, but using an isotopically labeled reactant anion, and found that bimolecular isotope exchange (eq 29) is much more facile than three-body association. The



$2/3$ efficiency measured by Van Doren et al. indicates that all three oxygens become equivalent during each O^-/CO_2 encounter; the intermediate complex is believed to exist for about 2 ns.⁹⁸ van der Wel and Nibbering have also observed this atom exchange reaction in an FT-ICR⁹⁹ while Futrell and Tiernan noted both isotopic exchange as well as CO_3^- formation at low interaction energies in a tandem mass spectrometer.¹⁰⁰

Paulson¹²⁹ reported the absolute cross sections for O^- (plus CO) and CO_2^- (plus O) production from the interaction of O^- with CO_2 ; the peak values obtained were 0.2×10^{-16} and $0.35 \times 10^{-16} \text{ cm}^2$ respectively and were found in the 8–15-eV (lab) energy region. Fansler and co-workers¹³⁰ reported their study of negative ions formed in CO_2 as a result of electron ionization and subsequent reactions at various temperatures, pressures, and values of E/N obtained in a drift-tube mass spectrometer. The three body association of O^- with CO_2 mediated by CO_2 was found to decline only slowly with increasing E/N while the CO_2 collision-induced dissociation of CO_3^- was found to be negligible below 300 Td but rises steeply at higher E/N values. These authors also noted that collisional detachment of electrons from O^- by interaction with CO_2 becomes important above 200 Td and attains a rate coefficient of $9 \times 10^{-12} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ at 400 Td. Moseley and co-workers have also reported the rate coefficient for the formation of CO_3^- from O^- and CO_2 in CO_2 gas at 300 K as a function of E/N from 10–120 Td.⁴¹ A comparison of their own thermally equilibrated atom exchange data with the implications of the observations at elevated interaction energies is presented by Van Doren and co-workers.⁹⁸

Viggiano and co-workers⁹⁴ and Yang and Castleman^{131b} have studied the reactions of the hydrated atomic oxygen radical anion with carbon dioxide. A facile ligand switching process was found for the reactions of $O^-(H_2O)$ with CO_2 producing CO_3^- . While a fast, reactive loss of $O^-(H_2O)_2$ was noted upon its reaction with CO_2 , the product was not observed; the lack of observation of $CO_3^-(H_2O)$, which has been assigned as the sole primary product, is presumed to be due to its fast reaction/decomposition under the reaction conditions.⁹⁴ The 300 K rate coefficients (Table IV) obtained by both groups are in good agreement. Figure 1 shows how the small O^- hydrates have reaction rate coefficients with CO_2 that vary only weakly with temperature. Yang and Castleman also extended their kinetic disappearance studies to large hydrated clusters. In order to make the higher order cluster ions, these workers had to resort to lowering the temperature of their flow-tube apparatus. At 200 K, the measured rate

Table IV. Room Temperature Rate Coefficients for Binary Reactions of $O^-(H_2O)_n$ with Neutral Molecules in the Gas Phase

reaction	rate coefficient ($\text{cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$)	ref
$O^-(H_2O) + CH_4 \rightarrow \text{products}$	$<1 \times 10^{-12} \text{ a}$	94
$O^-(H_2O)_2 + CH_4 \rightarrow \text{products}$	$<1 \times 10^{-12} \text{ a}$	94
$O^-(H_2O) + H_2O \rightarrow \text{products}$	$<5 \times 10^{-12} \text{ a}$	94
$O^-(H_2O)_2 + H_2O \rightarrow \text{products}$	$<5 \times 10^{-12} \text{ a}$	94
$O^-(H_2O) + CO \rightarrow e^- + \text{products}$	$4.00 \times 10^{-10} \text{ a}$	94
$O^-(H_2O)_2 + CO \rightarrow e^- + \text{products}$	$1.70 \times 10^{-10} \text{ a}$	94
$O^-(H_2O) + NO \rightarrow \text{products}$	$3.00 \times 10^{-10} \text{ a}$	94
$O^-(H_2O)_2 + NO \rightarrow \text{products}$	$1.90 \times 10^{-10} \text{ a}$	94
$O^-(H_2O) + O_2 \rightarrow O_3^- + H_2O$	$>1 \times 10^{-11}$	96
$O^-(H_2O) + O_2 \rightarrow O_3^- + H_2O$	$1.22 \times 10^{-10} \text{ a}$	94
$O^-(H_2O)_2 + O_2 \rightarrow O_3^-(H_2O) + H_2O$	$7.05 \times 10^{-11} \text{ a}$	94
$O^-(H_2O) + CO_2 \rightarrow CO_3^- + H_2O$	$8.40 \times 10^{-10} \text{ a}$	94
$O^-(H_2O) + CO_2 \rightarrow \text{products}$	8.2×10^{-10}	96
$O^-(H_2O) + CO_2 \rightarrow \text{products}$	8.5×10^{-10}	131
$O^-(H_2O)_2 + CO_2 \rightarrow \text{products}$	$7.70 \times 10^{-10} \text{ a}$	94
$O^-(H_2O)_2 + CO_2 \rightarrow \text{products}$	7.9×10^{-10}	96
$O^-(H_2O)_2 + CO_2 \rightarrow \text{products}$	7.8×10^{-10}	131
$O^-(H_2O)_3 + CO_2 \rightarrow \text{products}$	6.9×10^{-10}	131
$O^-(H_2O) + N_2O \rightarrow \text{products}$	$<1 \times 10^{-12} \text{ a}$	94
$O^-(H_2O)_2 + N_2O \rightarrow \text{products}$	$<1 \times 10^{-13} \text{ a}$	94
$O^-(H_2O) + CH_3CN \rightarrow \text{products}$	4.1×10^{-9}	131
$O^-(H_2O)_2 + CH_3CN \rightarrow \text{products}$	3.7×10^{-9}	96
$O^-(H_2O)_3 + CH_3CN \rightarrow \text{products}$	3.3×10^{-9}	131
$O^-(H_2O) + SO_2 \rightarrow \text{products}$	$1.50 \times 10^{-9} \text{ a}$	94
$O^-(H_2O)_2 + SO_2 \rightarrow \text{products}$	$1.50 \times 10^{-9} \text{ a}$	94

^a These values were obtained at 343 K; see the original reference for measurements at either 251 or 473 K.

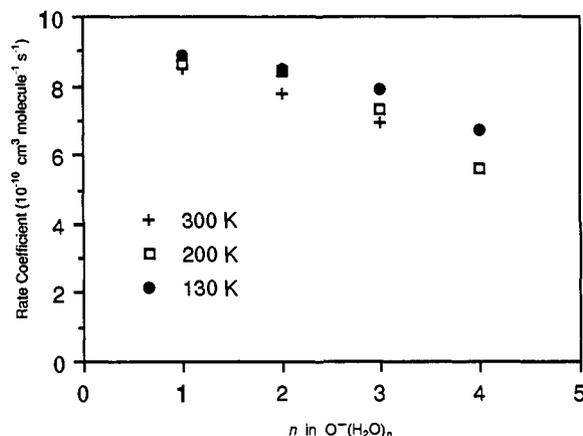
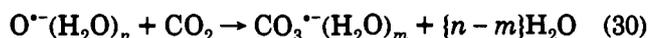


Figure 1. Cluster size dependence of the rate coefficient for the reactions of $O^-(H_2O)_n$ with carbon dioxide in helium buffer gas at three different temperatures. Data taken from ref 131.

coefficients for $O^-(H_2O)_n$ (for $1 \leq n < 4$) with CO_2 are very similar to those measured at room temperature (Figure 1). Lowering the temperature below 140 K permitted even larger cluster anions to be studied. At 130 K, the rate coefficients for $O^-(H_2O)_n$ with CO_2 range from 8.9×10^{-10} for $n = 1$ to $0.27 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ for $n = 15$ (Figure 2). Yang and Castleman proposed that rather than a simple "switching" reaction, the hydrated O^- clusters produce products with a reduced number of waters of hydration (i.e., some number of H_2O molecules have been "boiled" off, eq 30). They expected that reaction 30 is still very exothermic even when three water ligands are replaced by one CO_2 molecule.



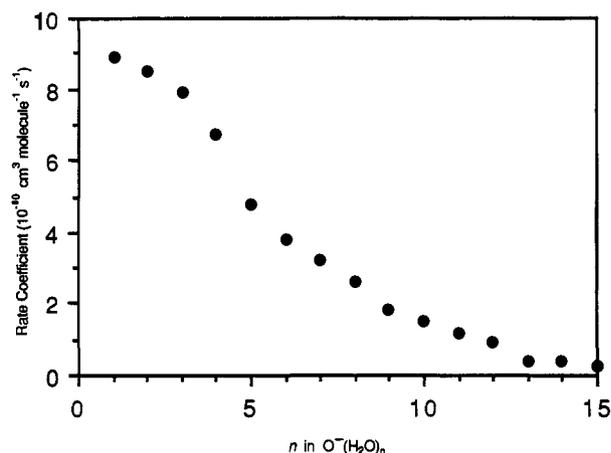
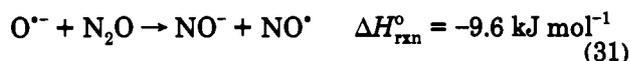


Figure 2. Cluster size dependence of the rate coefficient for the reactions of $O^-(H_2O)_n$ with carbon dioxide in helium buffer gas at 130 K. Data taken from ref 131.

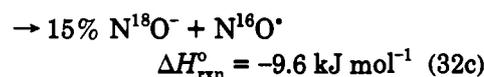
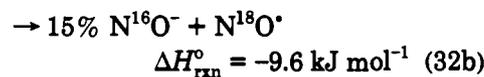
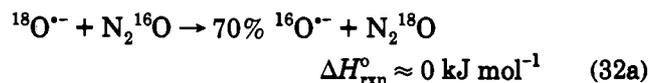
2. Nitrous Oxide

Parkes⁶⁴ examined electron attachment and negative ion-molecule reactions in nitrous oxide in a drift tube fitted with a mass filter. From an extended analysis of ion currents as a function of reduced field, he found a rate coefficient for reaction 31 of $k = (1.95 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$. At high pressures, a slow three-



body reaction (see Table III) is also observed. A joint flowing afterglow-ion cyclotron resonance⁷⁴ study showed that the rate coefficient for the reaction of $O^{\bullet -}$ with N_2O decreases with increasing temperature (from 2.2×10^{-10} at 278 K to $1.5 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ at 475 K) or with increasing $O^{\bullet -}$ kinetic energy (the cross section drops from 20 \AA^2 at thermal energy to 4.5 \AA^2 at 0.4 eV with further decreases up to 2 eV) and that there is but a single product (eq 31). Most importantly, these side-by-side studies indicated that the $O^{\bullet -}$ produced at low pressures from N_2O in the ICR was reacting with suprathermal kinetic energy (ca. 0.4 eV) and that the hot $O^{\bullet -}$ could be cooled by allowing sufficient non-reactive $O^{\bullet -}/Ar$ collisions to occur. Dotan and co-workers¹³² noted that complex formation with oxygen-atom scrambling is the major channel for this reaction. More recently Van Doren and co-workers⁹⁷ have taken advantage of the unique capabilities of their tandem FA-SIFT to contrast the rate coefficients for $^{16}O^{\bullet -}$ and $^{18}O^{\bullet -}$ with N_2O . They found that the unlabeled system has a thermally equilibrated rate coefficient which corresponds to a 19% efficiency while the labeled system reveals the atom exchange process and hence possesses an enhanced efficiency of 35%. van der Wel and Nibbering⁹⁹ also noted the new atom exchange pathway when they examined the labeled system in an FT-ICR; their results are summarized in eq 32. Dotan and Klein⁶³ reported the gentle decrease in the rate of NO^- production (and NO) from $O^{\bullet -}$ with N_2O as the temperature was increased to approximately 600 K. In accord with this observation, Viggiano and co-workers⁹⁴ have reported a slight negative temperature dependence for this reaction: $k(T) \propto T^{-0.50}$.

Viggiano and co-workers⁹⁴ also found that hydration of the atomic oxygen radical anion by just one water

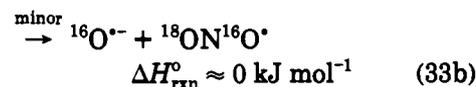
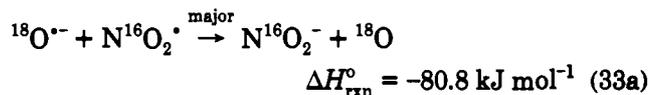


molecule reduced the rate of its reaction with nitrous oxide to below their detection limit ($k < 1 \times 10^{-12} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$); at this time it is not clear whether the hydrated reactions remain exothermic and are simply hindered by a kinetic barrier or whether they are limited by a thermochemical barrier.

Dotan and Klein⁶³ reported the rate coefficient for eq 32 (measurements based on the ratio of product ion to reactant ion intensities) as a function of temperature and excess reactant ion kinetic energy; they were careful to avoid using nitrous oxide as the source gas for $O^{\bullet -}$ because of the known excess energy imparted to the atomic oxygen radical anion. They found a moderate decrease in reaction efficiency over the energy range examined (to 1 eV) in accord with the observations noted by Marx et al. using the ICR.⁷⁴ However, Lindinger and co-workers⁸⁹ noted a considerably faster falloff in the total rate by which $O^{\bullet -}$ reacts with N_2O ; their rate coefficient versus $\langle KE_{\text{cm}} \rangle$ plot shows a decreasing rate up to ca. 0.4 eV and then a rising k as the interaction energy is increased beyond that. Lindinger and co-workers discussed the relationship of their observations to previous measurements at various energies. Viggiano and co-workers⁹³ have also published their data from a flow tube apparatus for the reaction of $O^{\bullet -}$ with N_2O as a function of energy; their corrected plot shows a shallow decrease in k from ambient energies to about 0.8 eV or so, and then a shallow increase in the rate as one goes to even higher energies.

3. Nitrogen Dioxide

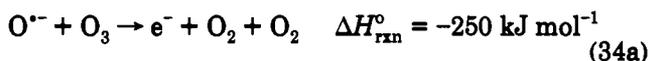
Dotan and co-workers¹³² examined the reaction of $O^{\bullet -}$ with NO_2^{\bullet} in their ICR instrument; while it was unclear which precursor gas was used to create the reactant ion, they report that the only reaction noted was a charge transfer process (eq 33a). Earlier reports



by Vogt¹³³ and Futrell and Tiernan¹⁰⁰ both indicated that an oxygen atom exchange process was a minor channel. However, a different report indicated that no isotopic scrambling occurs for this ion-molecule reaction⁶³ and thus that the reaction proceeds only by charge transfer. The rate coefficient of the fast, highly exothermic, charge transfer between $O^{\bullet -}$ and NO_2^{\bullet} was found to decrease with increasing ion kinetic energy^{63,100,133-135} as well as with increasing temperature.⁶³

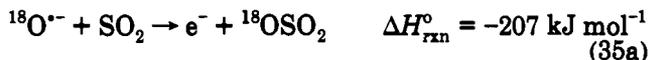
4. Ozone

The cross section for the charge transfer reaction of $O^{\bullet-}$ with O_3 has been examined in the 1–500-eV range¹³⁶ and decreases slowly with increasing energy. For this reaction, Lifshitz and co-workers¹³⁷ noted that at ca. 0.3 eV (LAB), the total rate coefficient is 5.1×10^{-10} cm³ molecule⁻¹ s⁻¹ with the major process being associative detachment (59%) followed by charge transfer (39%) with a minor amount of $O_2^{\bullet-}$ production (2%) (eq 34).



5. Sulfur Dioxide

Van Doren et al.⁹⁷ found that $^{18}O^{\bullet-}$ reacts 7% more efficiently with SO_2 than does $^{16}O^{\bullet-}$; therefore, although the associative detachment reaction between the atomic oxygen radical anion and sulfur dioxide is a very facile process, a small amount of atom exchange does take place (eq 35). The electron transfer channel (eq 35c) is thermochemically not accessible under thermally equilibrated conditions.



At low $\langle KE_{\text{cm}} \rangle$, Lindinger and co-workers⁸⁹ observed only the associative detachment reaction between $O^{\bullet-}$ and SO_2 . As the interaction energy increases, the endothermic charge transfer channel becomes the dominant process. The decline in total rate at low energies is said to be typical of associative detachment reactions while the leveling off of the rate at higher energies is probably accounted for by a charge transfer process whose rate is relatively insensitive to energy (0.6–3 eV). Dotan and Klein⁶³ found that this reaction has a rate coefficient which decreases with both energy and temperature on the basis of their pulsed mass spectrometer measurements. Viggiano and co-workers^{94,121} have reported the rate coefficient for the associative detachment channel (by using unlabeled reagents) at three temperatures; the rate coefficient has a slight negative temperature dependence, $k(T) \propto T^{-0.3}$. The close similarity in the temperature dependences of the experimental and collision limiting rate coefficients indicates that the reaction efficiency is not changing in the 200–500 K regime over which they made their measurements, in accord with the earlier explanation by Lindinger and co-workers. Viggiano and co-workers have also examined the dependence of the total rate coefficient on $\langle KE_{\text{cm}} \rangle$ (negative dependence found) at three different helium bath gas temperatures; all

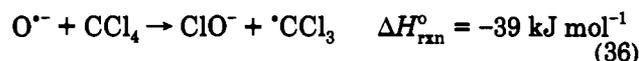
data are in excellent agreement with one another, suggesting that the rate coefficient depends only upon total energy and not on the type of energy, again in accord with all previous observations. These authors found that the fractional contribution of the charge transfer channel increased with increasing $\langle KE_{\text{cm}} \rangle$, as had been reported earlier by Lindinger and co-workers;⁸⁹ analysis of their data led to a threshold activation energy of 0.3 eV for the charge transfer, in agreement with the known electron affinities.

The mono- and dihydrated atomic oxygen radical anion reactions with sulfur dioxide proceed with nearly identical rate coefficients (however, the reaction efficiencies actually increase slightly with increased hydration). As for many of the other reactions examined by these authors,⁹⁴ the product distributions for the hydrated $O^{\bullet-}(H_2O)_n$ ($n = 1$ or 2) plus SO_2 reactions were unable to be obtained.

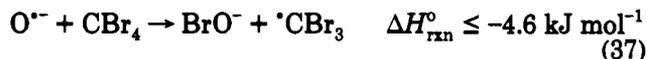
D. Non-Hydrogen-Containing Polyatomics

1. Carbon Tetrachloride

Dotan and co-workers¹³⁸ found that ClO^- is the major, and perhaps exclusive, channel for the rapid reaction of $O^{\bullet-}$ with CCl_4 (the authors could not exclude the possibility that the observed minor ions Cl^- and Cl_2^- were reaction products). From the observation that reaction 36 is fast, these authors were able to place a

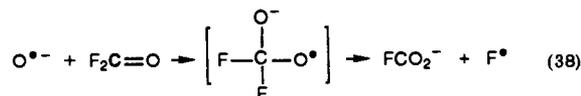


limit on the electron affinity of ClO : $EA[ClO] \geq 1.70$ eV (164 kJ mol⁻¹). Lineberger and co-workers¹³⁹ have since precisely measured $EA[ClO] = 2.276 \pm 0.006$ eV by negative ion photoelectron spectroscopy, confirming the limit established by the earlier kinetic measurements. Hence reaction 36 should readily serve as a convenient source of the reactive species ClO^- for further investigations. Estimates for a similar reaction with CBr_4 indicate that BrO^- is a thermochemically allowed reaction product (eq 37).

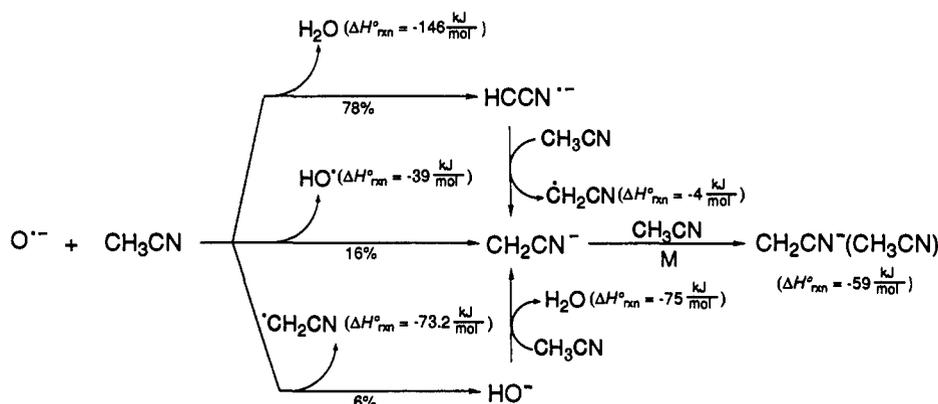


2. Other Compounds

Dawson and co-workers¹⁴⁰ have examined the negative ion chemistry of mixtures of nitrous oxide/propene/carbonyl fluoride and assigned the substitution process noted in eq 38. This type of addition–elimination is

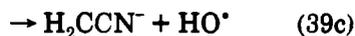


discussed in greater detail in sections VI.A–C. Streit and co-workers have reported rate coefficients for $O^{\bullet-}$ reacting with several halogenated compounds (Table I); for example, they found fast charge transfer between $O^{\bullet-}$ and SF_4 ,^{141,142} other values that they measured can be found in Table I.

Scheme III. The Chemical Processes Occurring When the Atomic Oxygen Radical Anion Reacts with Acetonitrile

V. Reactive Intermediates from Organic Substrates
A. Reactions with Saturated Systems
1. Substituted Methanes (Carbene Radical Anions)

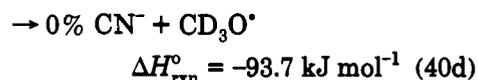
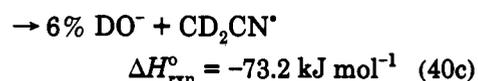
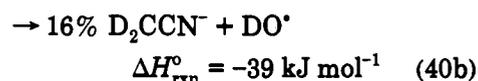
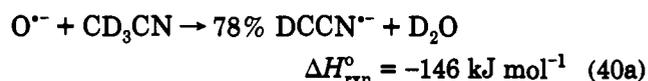
When the atomic oxygen radical anion is allowed to react with substituted methanes, three reaction channels are typically observed: H^+ transfer, $H_2^{+\bullet}$ transfer, and H-atom transfer. Other channels may also be seen; for example, if the substituted methane contains a good leaving group, then nucleophilic substitution is usually noted. Because of its unique character, the carbene radical anion (e.g., $XYC^{\bullet-}$), which results from $H_2^{+\bullet}$ transfer (e.g., from $XYCH_2$), is perhaps the most interesting product. Large O-H bond strengths, coupled with the atomic oxygen radical anion's open-shell nature and high proton affinity, make the gas-phase synthesis of these novel anions possible. While carbene radical anions are important reactive intermediates in their own right,¹⁴³ their ready availability in the gas-phase permits experiments which provide valuable information on the structures, energies, and properties of the corresponding neutral carbene.

a. Acetonitrile. One of the best understood reactions of the atomic oxygen radical anion with an organic neutral is that of $O^{\bullet-}$ with acetonitrile. Dawson and Jennings¹⁴⁴ were among the first to study the reaction of $O^{\bullet-}$ with CH_3CN in an ICR spectrometer. They observed three products, corresponding to $H_2^{+\bullet}$ transfer, H-atom transfer, and proton transfer (eq 39); the

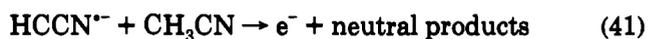


approximate relative rate coefficients for these reactions were found to be 6:1:3, respectively. Later examination of this reaction¹⁰ using the SIFT technique indicated that the reaction of $O^{\bullet-}$ with CH_3CN was extremely rapid ($k_{obs} = 3.5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$; $EFF = 0.65$) and that the sole product was that from proton transfer (eq 39c). Subsequent investigation of this reaction and its secondary reactions by Grabowski and Melly¹⁴⁵ using the flowing afterglow yielded product distributions

indicated in reaction 40. Note that the reaction enthalpies listed in eq 40 are actually those for the all-protio compounds.



In their ICR experiments, Dawson and Jennings¹⁴⁴ observed that as the pressure of the N_2O/CH_3CN mixture was increased, the $HCCN^{\bullet-}$ peak diminished until at some pressure it disappeared completely. On the basis of the change in the $[HCCN^{\bullet-}]/[H_2CCN^{\bullet-}]$ ratio as well as on the results from electron ejection experiments, the authors concluded that $HCCN^{\bullet-}$ reacted with another molecule of acetonitrile by an associative detachment reaction (eq 41). Grabowski

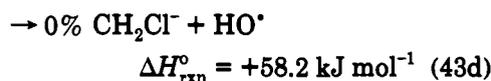
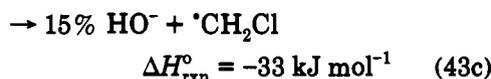
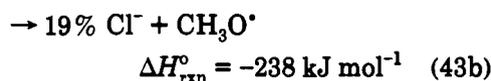
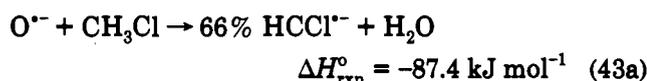


and Melly¹⁴⁵ also observed a fast secondary reaction between $DCCN^{\bullet-}$ and CD_3CN , but saw no decrease in total ion intensity as this reaction was allowed to progress. Cross-labeling studies were conducted where-in the reaction of $O^{\bullet-}$ and CH_3CN was allowed to proceed until all the reactant ion and the HO^{\bullet} product ion were quenched. At this point, CD_3CN was added to the product ion mixture with the result that rapid decay of the $HCCN^{\bullet-}$ signal was observed concomitant with the appearance of a $D_2CCN^{\bullet-}$ signal. These authors concluded that the reaction of the carbene radical anion of acetonitrile with acetonitrile proceeds primarily via a proton transfer pathway. Yang et al. interpreted their later data in the same manner.¹⁴⁶ All reactions, both primary and secondary, are summarized in Scheme III. Of all the substituted carbene radical anions synthesized to date via reaction with atomic oxygen radical anion, acetonitrile yields the largest amount of $XYC^{\bullet-}$.

At 300 K, it is found¹⁴⁶ that $O^-(H_2O)_n$ reacts with CH_3CN at the same efficiency for 0-3 waters of hydration. This latter result is in contrast with those data found for $HO^-(H_2O)_n$ with CH_3CN , in which it is found that the reaction efficiency drops off dramatically with each additional water of hydration ($n = 0-3$). At low temperature (130 K), very large hydrated clusters of O^* can be formed in the fast flow apparatus employed by Yang et al.; for clusters up to $n = 20$, the rate coefficients are near the collision limit and hence the efficiency remains independent of the number of waters of hydration. (The plot of rate coefficient versus cluster size for $O^-(H_2O)_n$ with CH_3CN is essentially of the shape and form of that for $O^-(H_2O)_n$ with CO_2 (Figure 2) with k for the present reaction dropping from ca. 6.2×10^{-9} to ca. 3.6×10^{-9} cm^3 molecule⁻¹ s⁻¹ as n varies from 0 to 20 at 130 K.) Although they were unable to quantify the rates of the larger O^* hydrates ($20 < n \leq 59$), Yang et al. noted that the trend of a fast reaction with acetonitrile continues in this hydration range. While the products are not unambiguously clear, these authors concluded that hydrated O^* (at all levels of hydration) reacts with acetonitrile by an H-atom transfer (eq 42); "boil-off" of waters of hydration, however, is unknown for this reaction. As noted for the smaller hydrates, $O^-(H_2O)_n$ remains considerably more reactive than $HO^-(H_2O)_n$, especially for large n .



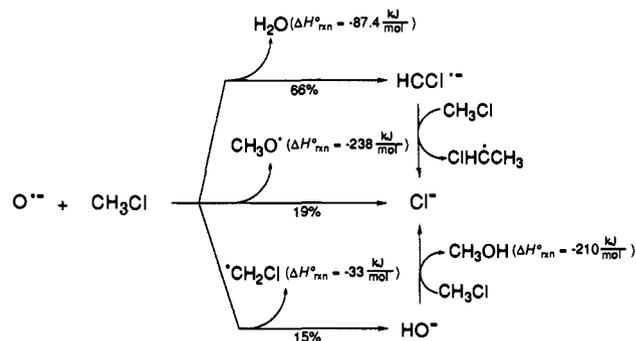
b. H_2CXY ($X = \text{Halogen}, Y = \text{Halogen or Hydrogen}$). The atomic oxygen radical anion is found to react rapidly with methyl chloride by three reaction pathways: H_2^{*+} transfer, H-atom transfer, and nucleophilic displacement (eq 43);^{145,147,148} the proton-transfer path-



way is thermodynamically prohibited. Bohme et al. have reported two different values for the rate coefficients for this reaction ($k_{obs} = 1.7 \pm 0.3 \times 10^{-9}$ cm^3 molecule⁻¹ s⁻¹; EFF = 0.56 and 2.4×10^{-9} ; EFF = 0.79).^{147,148} Not only does O^* react rapidly with methyl chloride, but two of the initial product ions, HO^* and $HCCl^{*+}$, react equally rapidly in secondary processes: HO^* is known to undergo a displacement reaction with CH_3Cl to produce Cl^{\cdot} ,^{145,147,148} and evidently $HCCl^{*+}$ reacts with CH_3Cl by the same process.¹⁴⁵ All reactions, both primary and secondary, are summarized in Scheme IV.

Methylene chloride reacts with the atomic oxygen radical anion to yield the radical anion of dichlorocarbene as the major primary product ion; the primary product distribution found under the thermally equil-

Scheme IV. The Chemical Processes Occurring When the Atomic Oxygen Radical Anion Reacts with Methyl Chloride



Scheme V. The Chemical Processes Occurring When the Atomic Oxygen Radical Anion Reacts with Methylene Chloride

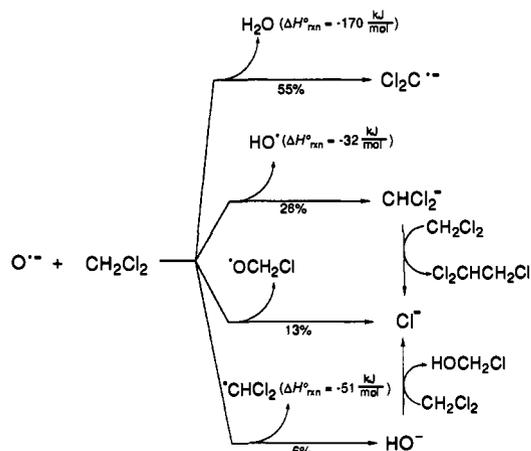


Table V. Substituted Methanes Which Have Been Reported To Yield $(M - 2H)^{\cdot-}$ Radical Ions upon Reaction with O^*

neutral		
(XYCH ₂)	ref(s)	EA[XYC] (eV), ref
CH ₃ F	144,148	0.542 ± 0.005, 150
CH ₃ Br	148	1.454 ± 0.008, 150
CH ₃ Cl	145,148	1.210 ± 0.005, 150
CH ₂ N ₂	140,151	
CH ₂ F ₂	144	0.179 ± 0.005, 149
CH ₂ Cl ₂	145	1.603 ± 0.008, 149
CH ₃ CN	144,145,151	
CH ₃ CH ₂ CN	151	
CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CN	144,151	
HCO ₂ CH ₃	56	
CH ₃ OCH ₂ CN	151	
CH ₃ OCH ₂ CH ₂ CN	151	
CH ₃ CH ₂ OCH ₂ CH ₂ CN	151	
(CH ₃) ₃ P	152	

ibrated (300 K) conditions of the flowing afterglow, as well as the fast secondary reactions that occur, are summarized in Scheme V. Other halogenated methanes have been studied to a lesser extent;^{144,148} many of these results are summarized in Tables V and VI. It should be noted that due to the extremely high reactivity displayed by many of the carbene radical anions either with their parent compounds and/or with the compound used to form O^* , any results from experimental approaches that did not explicitly consider such reactions must be treated with caution.

c. *Aliphatic Nitriles*. In addition to acetonitrile (discussed above), a variety of other saturated nitriles

Table VI. Products and Bimolecular Rate Coefficients for the Reaction of O⁻ with Halogenated Methanes and Ethanes^a

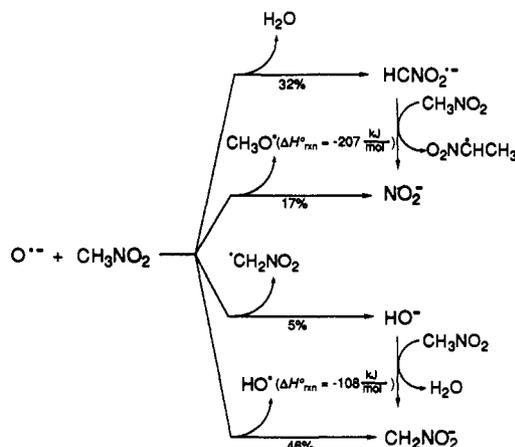
neutral		k_{obs} (cm ³ molecule ⁻¹ s ⁻¹)	ion product observed [and corresponding neutral]	ref
mass	formula			
34	CH ₃ F	1.7×10^{-10}	82% HO ⁻ + ·CH ₂ F 18% HCF ⁻ + H ₂ O	100
34	CH ₃ F	1.1×10^{-10}	HO ⁻ + ·CH ₂ F F ⁻ + CH ₃ O [·] HCF ⁻ + H ₂ O	148
48	C ₂ H ₅ F	3.1×10^{-10}	87% HO ⁻ + ·C ₂ H ₄ F 10% F ⁻ + C ₂ H ₅ O [·] 3% C ₂ H ₃ F ⁻ + H ₂ O	100
50	CH ₃ Cl	2.4×10^{-9}	50% Cl ⁻ + CH ₃ O [·] 40% HO ⁻ + ·CH ₂ Cl 10% HCCl ⁻ + H ₂ O	147
50	CH ₃ Cl	$(1.7 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-9}$	Cl ⁻ + CH ₃ O [·] HO ⁻ + ·CH ₂ Cl HCCl ⁻ + H ₂ O	148
50	CH ₃ Cl	7.3×10^{-10}	53% HO ⁻ + ·CH ₂ Cl 10% Cl ⁻ + CH ₃ O [·] 37% HCCl ⁻ + H ₂ O	100
50	CH ₃ Cl		66% HCCl ⁻ + H ₂ O 19% Cl ⁻ + CH ₃ O [·] 15% HO ⁻ + ·CH ₂ Cl	145
84	CH ₂ Cl ₂		55% Cl ₂ C ⁻ + H ₂ O 26% HCCl ₂ ⁻ + HO [·] 13% Cl ⁻ + CH ₂ ClO [·] 6% HO ⁻ + ·CHCl ₂	145
95	CH ₃ Br	$(1.1 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-9}$	Br ⁻ + CH ₃ O [·] HO ⁻ + ·CH ₂ Br HCB ⁻ + H ₂ O	148
95	CH ₃ Br	2.1×10^{-10}	52% HO ⁻ + ·CH ₂ Br 14% Br ⁻ + CH ₃ O [·] 33% HCB ⁻ + H ₂ O	100
109	C ₂ H ₅ Br	3.6×10^{-10}	39% HO ⁻ + ·C ₂ H ₄ Br 61% Br ⁻ + C ₂ H ₅ O [·]	100
142	CH ₃ I	4.7×10^{-10}	43% HO ⁻ + ·CH ₂ I 30% I ⁻ + CH ₃ O [·] 28% HCl ⁻ + H ₂ O 42% HO ⁻ + ·C ₂ H ₄ I	100
156	C ₂ H ₅ I	3.1×10^{-10}	52% I ⁻ + C ₂ H ₅ O [·] 3% C ₂ H ₃ I ⁻ + H ₂ O 3% C ₂ H ₄ I ⁻ + HO [·] ^b	100

^a In all cases, for simplicity's sake, the nominal mass of the naturally most abundant isotopomer is listed. ^b This product is written as CH₄I⁻ in the original citation.

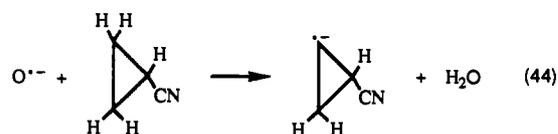
have been found to yield carbene radical anions upon reaction with the atomic oxygen radical anion (Table V).^{144,151} Dawson and Nibbering¹⁵¹ investigated the reaction of O⁻ with propionitrile and butyronitrile and showed that the (M - 2H)⁻ ions formed are carbene radical anions (that is, O⁻ abstracts an α-proton and an α-hydrogen of the nitrile) by studying appropriately deuterated analogues. The authors also found that when the atomic oxygen radical anion is allowed to react with cyclopropanecarbonitrile (c-C₃H₅CN, 1), the for-



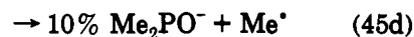
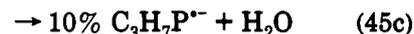
mation of an (M - 2H)⁻ ion represented about half of the total reaction cross section. However, reaction of the α-deuterium-labeled cyclopropanecarbonitrile with O⁻ showed that the acidic hydrogen (the hydrogen on the carbon α to the cyano group) was retained in the ion product. Although subsequent studies of 2,2-dideuteriocyclopropanecarbonitrile were clouded by the

Scheme VI. The Chemical Processes Occurring When the Atomic Oxygen Radical Anion Reacts with Nitromethane

difficulty of successfully eliminating contributions from incompletely labeled substrate molecules, the authors were able to conclude that for the most part (>90%), these stable (M - 2H)⁻ ions are formed with high specificity, involving abstraction of the H₂^{·+} from the same corner of the ring (eq 44). In this same study, 1,2-dicyanoethane was found to yield (M - 2H)⁻ as the major product ion from reaction with O⁻.



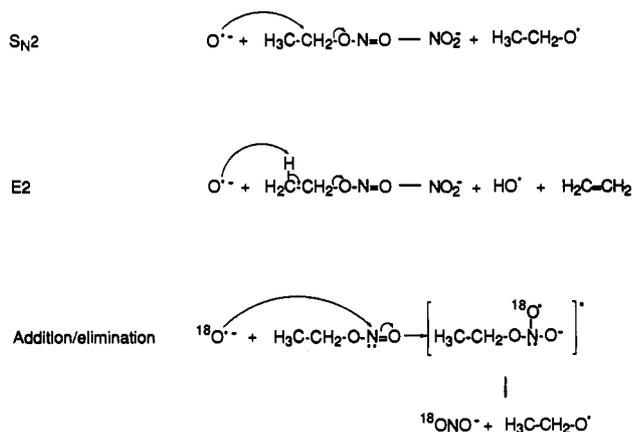
d. Other. The atomic oxygen radical anion reacts with trimethylphosphine rapidly ($k_{\text{obs}} = \sim 2 \times 10^{-9}$ cm³ molecule⁻¹ s⁻¹, EFF = 0.7); in this case, however, the (M - 2H)⁻ ion (eq 45c) is but a minor product. A novel pathway, that of alkyl radical displacement, is observed as a minor channel (eq 45d).¹⁵²



When O⁻ is allowed to react with nitromethane,¹⁴⁵ the expected products corresponding to H⁺ transfer, H₂^{·+} transfer, nucleophilic substitution, and H[·] transfer are observed. Two of the primary product ions, HO⁻ and HCNO₂⁻, react in secondary processes (by proton abstraction and by displacement, respectively) with additional molecules of CH₃NO₂ (Scheme VI).

Noest and Nibbering examined the reaction of O⁻ with a variety of aliphatic nitrites and found that with the exception of neopentyl nitrite ((CH₃)₃CCH₂ONO), the NO₂⁻ ion was the major reaction product for all systems studied (CH₃ONO, CH₃CH₂ONO, CH₃-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-ONO, (CH₃)₃CONO, CH₃CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-ONO, and (CH₃)₂CHCH₂-ONO). They concluded that for each nitrite, NO₂⁻ formation resulted

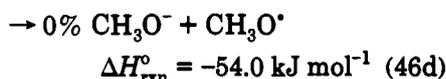
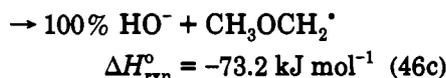
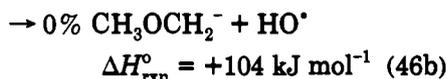
Scheme VII. The Pathways by Which the Atomic Oxygen Radical Anion Reacts with Alkyl Nitrites



from one or all of the following three pathways: S_N2 displacement, E2 elimination, and/or addition-elimination (Scheme VII).¹⁵³ The reaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ with *tert*-butyl nitrite to produce the NO_2^- ion probably proceeds primarily by E2 and/or S_N2 , since labeling studies with $H^{18}O^{\cdot-}$ (which also produces NO_2^- as a major product from this compound) show only 10% incorporation of the label into the NO_2^- . The labeling studies also indicate that NO_2^- is produced from the reaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ with neopentyl nitrite, primarily through the addition-elimination reaction channel (pathway c, Scheme VII). These authors concentrated on NO_2^- formation and did not discuss the presence (or lack) of an $H_2^{\cdot+}$ transfer pathway.

2. Ethers and Epoxides

Only a small number of ethers have been examined as to how they react with the atomic oxygen radical anion (Table VII). Dimethyl ether (300 K, flowing afterglow),¹⁴⁶ diethyl ether, and *p*-dioxane (low interaction energy, tandem mass spectrometer)¹⁰⁰ react with $O^{\cdot-}$ to give HO^- as the exclusive product. The mechanistically reasonable reaction products for the $O^{\cdot-}/CH_3OCH_3$ process are shown in eq 46; the lack of



an S_N2 process, even though it is substantially exothermic, is in accord with the extremely poor leaving group ability of alkoxides for displacements at saturated centers in the gas phase. As far as we are aware, the methoxy-substituted methylene radical anion is unknown in the gas phase; it might be anticipated that this species will have a very low (possibly negative) electron affinity.

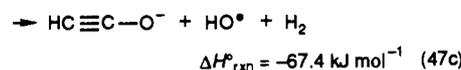
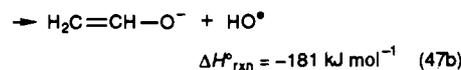
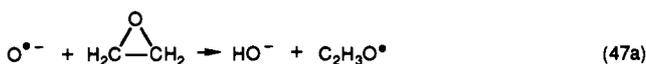
Dawson and Nibbering¹⁵⁵ have examined, in an ICR, the reactions of $O^{\cdot-}$ (formed from nitrous oxide) with

Table VII. Data for the Reaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ with Amines and Ethers^a

neutral	k_{obs} ($cm^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} s^{-1}$)	ion product observed [and corresponding neutral]
Amines		
$(CH_3)_2NH$	5.5×10^{-10}	$HO^- + [M-H]^{\cdot}$
$CH_3CH_2NH_2$	5.9×10^{-10}	$HO^- + [M-H]^{\cdot}$
$(CH_3)_3NH$	6.0×10^{-10}	$HO^- + [M-H]^{\cdot}$
$(CH_3)_2CHNH_2$	3.6×10^{-10}	$HO^- + [M-H]^{\cdot}$
Ethers		
$CH_3CH_2OCH_2CH_3$	7.1×10^{-10}	$HO^- + [M-H]^{\cdot}$
$OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2$	5.7×10^{-10}	$HO^- + [M-H]^{\cdot}$

^a See ref 100.

ethylene and propylene oxides. Using $^{18}O^{\cdot-}$, these authors showed that carbon-containing ionic products result exclusively from proton abstraction followed by either ring opening or ring opening with H_2 loss. In contrast to the products shown in eq 47, HO^-



reacts with ethylene oxide¹⁵⁶ to yield a single ion, $O=CH-CH_2-O^{\cdot-}$ (nucleophilic ring opening followed by H_2 loss). The major product in the ICR mass spectrum of the nitrous oxide/propylene oxide system is m/z 57 ($[M-H]^{\cdot-}$), the same species observed for the HO^- reaction.¹⁵⁶ Lesser amounts of m/z 41 ($HC \equiv CO^{\cdot-} + HO^{\cdot} + CH_4$) and m/z 55 ($CH_3C \equiv CO^{\cdot-} + HO^{\cdot} + H_2$) are formed, presumably in processes analogous to eq 47c for ethylene oxide. The additional fragmentation pathways observed for the $O^{\cdot-}$ reactions, compared to the HO^- reactions, despite the fact that $O^{\cdot-}$ is a weaker base, might not necessarily indicate a new chemical pathway for the atomic oxygen reactions since the HO^- and $O^{\cdot-}$ reactions were run under different interaction energies. If the differences between the $O^{\cdot-}$ and HO^- with a common epoxide persist under identical interaction conditions, then one must reconsider the proposed common mechanism involving initial proton abstraction. A likely alternative is initial H-atom abstraction for the atomic oxygen radical anion reaction; a consequence of this latter mechanism would be that the m/z 41 ion found in the propylene oxide reaction (for example) would correspond to H_2O and CH_3^{\cdot} neutral products rather than HO^{\cdot} and CH_4 .

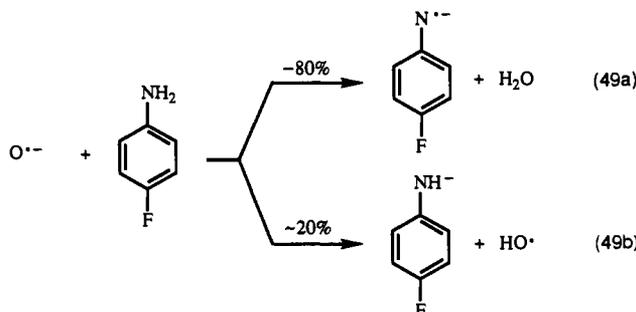
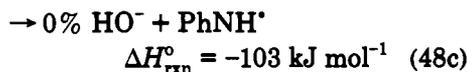
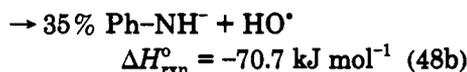
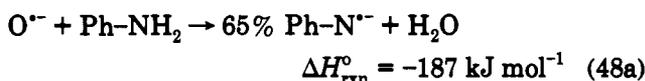
3. Amines (Nitrene Radical Anions)

Only a small amount of work has been reported concerning the reaction of the atomic oxygen radical anion with amines (Table VII); ammonia has been discussed in the binary hydride section above. Futrell and Tiernan¹⁰⁰ reported HO^- as the exclusive product from several simple aliphatic amines in a tandem mass spectrometer. de Koning and Nibbering⁸⁷ found 19 times as much HO^- as DO^- in the reaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ with CD_3NH_2 in an ICR; thus it appears that preferential abstraction of an amino hydrogen occurs rather than that of a carbon-bound hydrogen α to the amino group despite the thermochemical preference for the latter

result. There are no reports of nitrene radical anions being formed from the atomic oxygen radical anion reacting with simple aliphatic amines. de Koning and Nibbering, however, did note an intriguing trace (6%) product ion from the reaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ with methylamine, ethylamine, and dimethylamine: $H_2O^{\cdot-}$, which they describe as "a hydroxide ion to which a hydrogen atom is attached". Observation of $HDO^{\cdot-}$ from $O^{\cdot-}$ and CD_3NH_2 proves that a hydrogen atom is lost from both the amino group and the methyl group.

Several preliminary experiments carried out on a flowing afterglow indicate that a fragmentation pathway analogous to that suggested by Houriet et al. for the alcohols (vide infra) is at best a trace pathway for the room temperature reaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ with $(CH_3)_2CHNH_2$: $HO^{\cdot-}$ is the major product ion while $H_2C=CH-NH^{\cdot-}$ and $H_2C=C(CH_3)-NH^{\cdot-}$ are but minor product ions.

In contrast to the aliphatic amines, anilines provide sizeable yields of $(M-2H)^{\cdot-}$ products upon reaction with $O^{\cdot-}$. For example, Lin,¹⁶⁷ using a flowing afterglow, found that $O^{\cdot-}$ reacts rapidly with aniline itself, giving the yields indicated in eq 48 while 4-fluoroaniline yields



the data summarized in eq 49. It remains to be shown that the $(M-2H)^{\cdot-}$ species detected for the anilines are in fact the corresponding nitrene radical anions as indicated or if they are isomeric species such as amino-substituted benzyne radical anion. If in fact the $(M-2H)^{\cdot-}$ ions are aromatic nitrene radical anions, then the $O^{\cdot-}$ synthetic route is a good one because the yields are quite high. The gas-phase chemistry¹⁵⁸⁻¹⁶⁰ and properties¹⁶¹ of phenyl nitrene radical anion have been extensively studied; in all cases, however, the nitrene radical anion has been generated by dissociative electron ionization of phenyl azide.

4. Alcohols (Ketyl Radical Anions)

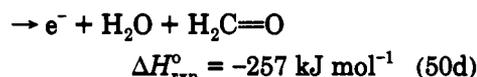
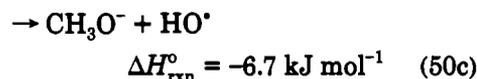
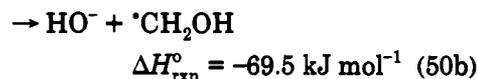
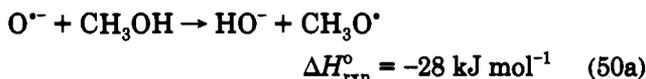
The interaction of the atomic oxygen radical anion with various alcohols has been examined by several workers, at differing, but not always clearly specified, interaction energies; some of these reactions, those in which all products have been clearly identified and yields measured, are tabulated in Table VIII. The data of Futrell and Tiernan¹⁰⁰ seem to suggest that for

Table VIII. Product Distributions and Bimolecular Rate Coefficients for the Reaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ with Alcohols^a

mass	neutral		k_{obs} (cm^3 molecule ⁻¹ s ⁻¹)	ion product observed [and corresponding neutral]	ref
	formula				
32	CH_3OH		2.5×10^{-10}	67% $HO^{\cdot-} + CH_3O^{\cdot}$ 33% $CH_3O^{\cdot} + HO^{\cdot}$	100
32	CH_3OH			75% $HO^{\cdot-} + CH_3O^{\cdot}$ 25% $CH_3O^{\cdot} + HO^{\cdot}$	154
33	CH_3OD		2.0×10^{-10}	7% $HO^{\cdot-} + \cdot CH_2OD$ 61% $DO^{\cdot-} + CH_3O^{\cdot}$ 32% $CH_3O^{\cdot} + DO^{\cdot}$	100
33	CH_3OD			24% $HO^{\cdot-} + \cdot CH_2OD$ 52% $DO^{\cdot-} + CH_3O^{\cdot}$ 25% $CH_3O^{\cdot} + DO^{\cdot}$	154
35	CD_3OH		2.0×10^{-10}	65% $HO^{\cdot-} + CD_3O^{\cdot}$ 5% $DO^{\cdot-} + \cdot CH_2OH$ 30% $CD_3O^{\cdot} + HO^{\cdot}$	100
36	CD_3OD		1.7×10^{-10}	69% $DO^{\cdot-} + CD_3O^{\cdot}$ 31% $CD_3O^{\cdot} + DO^{\cdot}$	100
46	CH_3CH_2OH		3.1×10^{-10}	41% $HO^{\cdot-} + CH_3CH_2O^{\cdot}$ 23% $H_2C=CH-O^{\cdot-} + [H_3O]$ 36% $CH_3CH_2O^{\cdot} + HO^{\cdot}$	100
46	CH_3CH_2OH			53% $HO^{\cdot-} + CH_3CH_2O^{\cdot}$ 11% $H_2C=CH-O^{\cdot-} + [H_3O]$ 35% $CH_3CH_2O^{\cdot} + HO^{\cdot}$	154
48	CH_3CD_2OH		3.2×10^{-10}	37% $HO^{\cdot-} + CH_3CD_2O^{\cdot}$ 2% $DO^{\cdot-} + CH_3C\cdot DOH$ 25% $H_2C=CD-O^{\cdot-} + [H_2OD]$ 35% $CH_3CD_2O^{\cdot} + HO^{\cdot}$	100
51	CD_3CD_2OH		2.4×10^{-10}	29% $HO^{\cdot-} + CD_3CD_2O^{\cdot}$ 10% $DO^{\cdot-} + CD_3C\cdot DOH$ 22% $D_2C=CD-O^{\cdot-} + [D_2OH]$ 39% $CD_3CD_2O^{\cdot} + HO^{\cdot}$	100

^a In all cases, for simplicity's sake, the nominal mass of the naturally most abundant isotopomer is listed.

methanol (eq 50), ca. 90% of the H atoms that are transferred originate from the hydroxyl group (approximately 70% of the product forming interactions proceed by HAT). Houriet and co-workers^{162,163} find that proton transfer (eq 50c) is the predominant process



for all primary alcohols reacting with $O^{\cdot-}$ in an ICR, in contrast with the data shown in Table VIII. Furthermore, they report an $(M-D)^{\cdot-}$ species as the exclusive product from $O^{\cdot-}$ with CH_3OD . It is interesting that the HAT process is found by Futrell and Tiernan to be more important than proton transfer for methanol, since hydrogen atom transfers are often believed to have considerably higher activation barriers than proton transfers. Less surprising is the observation that the HAT process prefers the thermodynamically less favorable but kinetically more mobile hydroxyl hydrogen over the α -carbon hydrogen. For ethanol, Futrell and Tiernan found that about 75% of the H atoms that are transferred originate from the hydroxyl group. One must be cautious in interpreting the apparent contra-

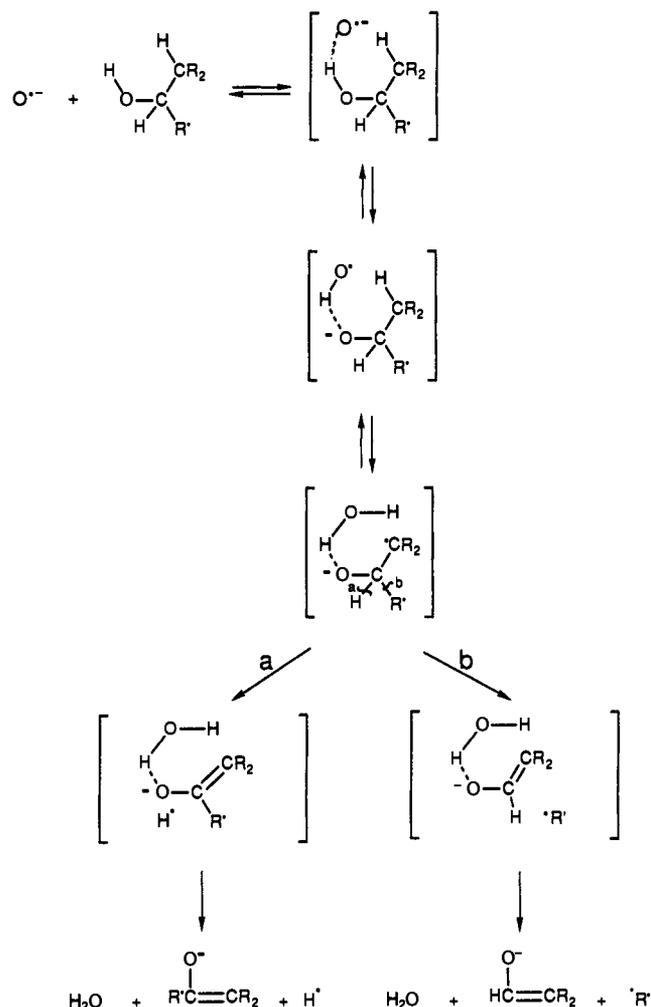
dictions between the data in Table VIII and that reported by Houriet and co-workers since the branching fractions and rate coefficients for these $O^{\cdot-}/ROH$ reactions are likely to be extremely sensitive to the conditions under which the data were obtained. Some of the issues that must be explicitly addressed in resolving the apparent contradictions are as follows: (i) $HO^{\cdot-}$ undergoes extremely rapid proton abstraction reaction with alcohols so one must ensure that any possible opportunity for a first-formed $HO^{\cdot-}$ product ion to react with a second alcohol molecule is correctly considered when assigning product yields. (ii) The acidic hydrogen (deuterium) of alcohols exchanges rapidly with the walls of the apparatus adding additional uncertainty to branching fractions obtained from ROD compounds. (iii) The $O^{\cdot-}$ rate coefficients, and most likely the product yields as well, are a sensitive function of the temperature at which the reaction is run as well as the kinetic energy of the reactant ion; these values must be known precisely in order to compare data from different experiments. Further complicating this last issue is the excess kinetic energy imparted to the reactant $O^{\cdot-}$ during its formation by dissociative electron attachment (see section III) and the number of non-reactive collisions the $O^{\cdot-}$ experiences prior to reaction. It seems likely that an in-depth study of $O^{\cdot-}$ with methanol, under both thermally equilibrated (300 K) conditions and as a function of increased interaction energy (T or $O^{\cdot-}(KE)$) would be particularly useful.

Houriet and co-workers¹⁶² examined the reactions of $O^{\cdot-}$ with secondary and tertiary alcohols, as well as the primary alcohols, under conditions in an ICR where the $O^{\cdot-}$ formed from dissociative electron attachment to pure N_2O is known to possess an average 0.4 eV of kinetic energy. They report that $HO^{\cdot-}$ is formed by a hydrogen atom transfer from the hydroxylic position, but give no yields of this product from the various alcohols examined. Simple proton transfer from the hydroxyl group is the major process observed for all primary and secondary alcohols. A third anionic product, $[ROH - 3H]^{\cdot-}$, is formed from all alcohols containing an α -proton except methanol. This latter product, from the labeling studies, corresponds to loss of an α - and a β -hydrogen atom from the alkoxide anion. For secondary and tertiary alcohols, a series of lower mass anions is also observed which correspond to loss of an α -alkyl group and a β -hydrogen from the alkoxide anion.

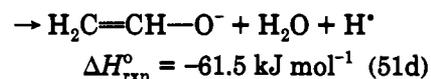
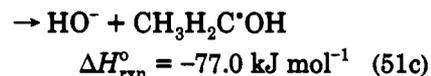
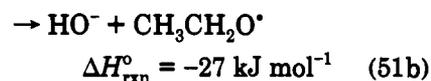
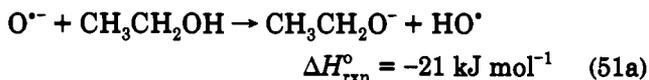
The rather disparate observations concerning the products formed from the various alcohols are nicely explained by the reaction mechanism proposed by Houriet et al.; this mechanism is shown in generic form in Scheme VIII and for one specific molecule in Scheme IX. This mechanism predicts that a water molecule is formed from the reactant $O^{\cdot-}$, the hydroxylic proton, and a hydrogen β to the hydroxyl oxygen. An α -hydrogen atom or, more generally, an α -radical is also lost, leading to the enolate ions observed.

In general, the atomic oxygen radical anion reacts rapidly with the alcohols, often giving proton transfer as the major product, but also yielding "fragment" ions that can be used to clearly identify all groups attached to the carbon bearing the hydroxyl group. There have been no reports of an $H_2^{\cdot+}$ transfer channel for the simple aliphatic alcohols; this lack is undoubtedly due

Scheme VIII. A Generic Mechanism for the Reactions of the Atomic Oxygen Radical Anion with Alcohols



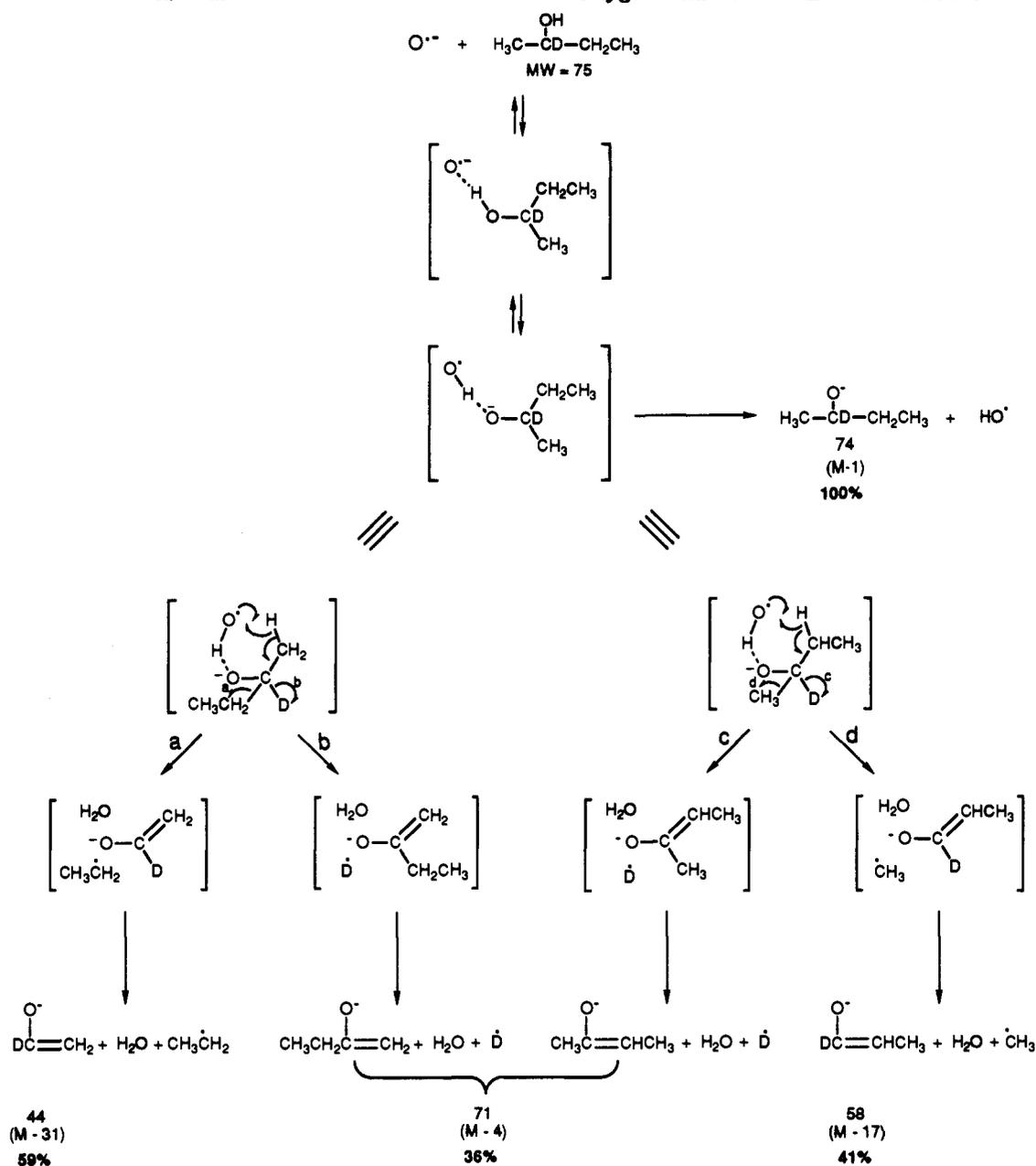
to the fact that the ketyl radical anions that would be formed would be unbound anions. Thus while atomic oxygen radical ion negative ion chemical ionization can be used to generate mixtures of alkoxides and enolate anions as reactive intermediates, it is unfortunately not a source for the simple ketyl radical anions. For comparison purposes, the reaction exothermicities of the important channels available to the $O^{\cdot-}/CH_3CH_2OH$ system are shown in eq 51.



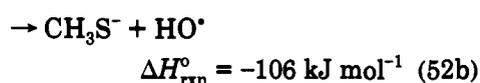
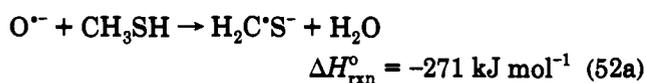
5. Thiols (Thioketyl Radical Anions)

The literature search we conducted found no published ion-molecule studies concerning the atomic

Scheme IX. The Mechanism for the Reaction of the Atomic Oxygen Radical Anion with 2-Butanol



oxygen radical anion reacting with thiols; some information, however, is available from preliminary unpublished work from our laboratory. In a flowing afterglow, the atomic oxygen radical anion reacts with methanethiol to give $(M-H)^{\cdot-}$ and $(M-2H)^{\cdot-}$ anions as the only product ions in nearly equal intensity.¹⁶⁴ Labeling studies using CD_3SH lead to a 1:1 mixture of m/z 50 $[(M-H)^{\cdot-}]$ and m/z 48 $[(M-HD)^{\cdot-}]$. Unlike formaldehyde, thioformaldehyde is known to have a bound molecular anion ($\text{EA}[\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{S}] = 0.465 \pm 0.023$ eV),¹⁶⁵ and thus both proton transfer and $\text{H}_2^{+\cdot}$ transfer channels generate stable anions, and both channels turn out to be highly exothermic (eq 52).



By far and away, the predominant product ion detected from the reaction of $\text{O}^{\cdot-}$ with ethanethiol in the flowing afterglow is that from simple proton transfer; only a trace amount (ca. 5%) of $(M-2H)^{\cdot-}$ is observed. For $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHSH}$, no $(M-2H)^{\cdot-}$ is detected. One explanation for these results is that the electron affinities of the simple thioaldehydes decrease with increasing degree of alkyl substitution; weakly bound anions may undergo collisionally induced attachment in the flowing afterglow due to the large number of collisions experienced.

B. Reactions with Alkenes and Alkynes

1. Ethylene (Vinylidene Radical Anion)

Vinylidene, $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}$, is the simplest member of a class of unsaturated carbenes which are postulated to be key reactive intermediates in some organic transformations.¹⁶⁶⁻¹⁷¹ Although this prototypical alkylidene carbene is thought to be short-lived in the gas

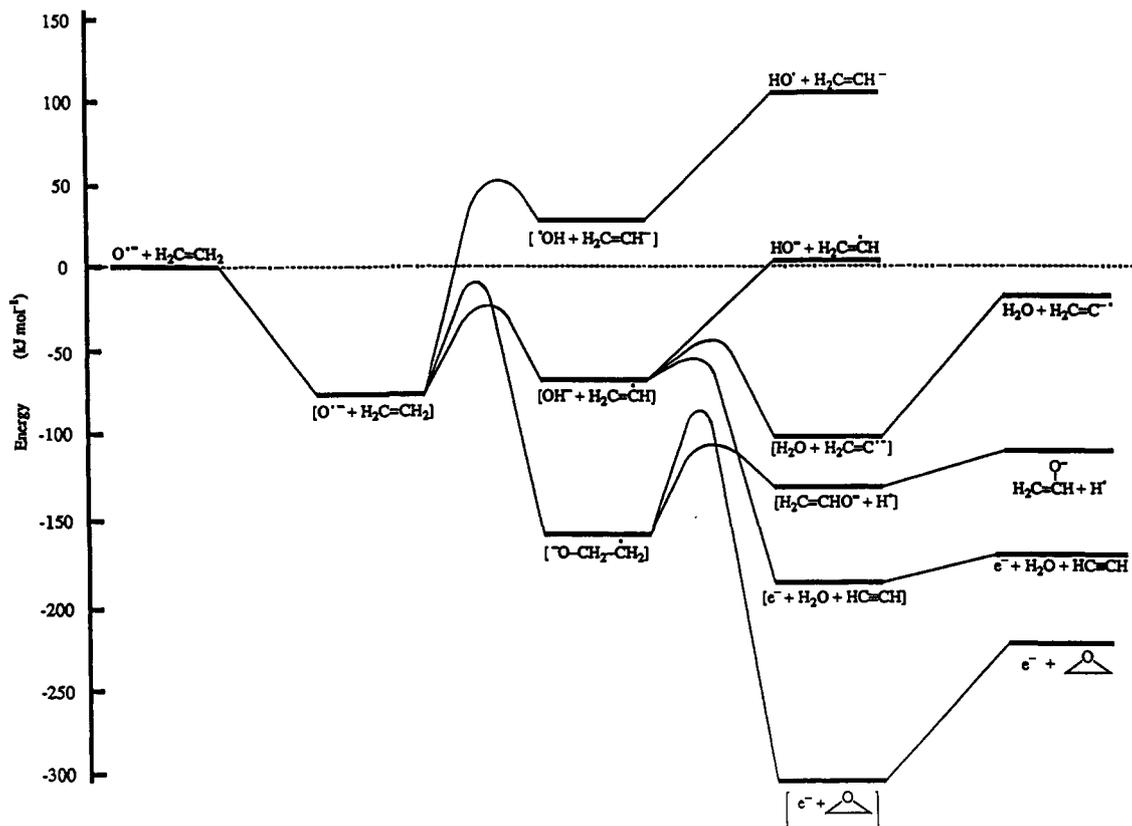
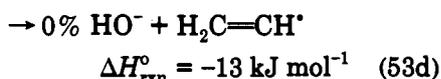
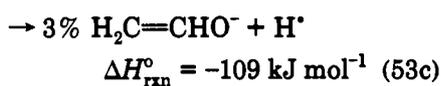
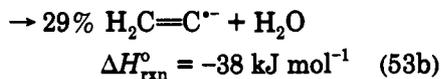
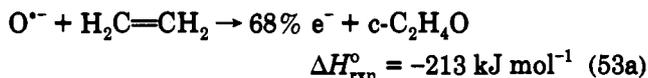


Figure 3. Energy level diagram showing relative energies of intermediates/products in the reaction of $O^{\bullet-}$ with $H_2C=CH_2$. Note that the formation the vinylidene radical anion, $H_2C=C^{\bullet-}$, probably forms via H-atom abstraction followed by proton abstraction, rather than the reverse, since the first step in the former pathway is ~ 2 kJ mol $^{-1}$ endothermic versus 100 kJ mol $^{-1}$ endothermic for proton transfer as the first step.

phase,^{172,173} its anion, $H_2C=C^{\bullet-}$, is a stable gas-phase species.¹⁴⁴ The vinylidene radical anion is the major ion product formed when $O^{\bullet-}$ reacts with ethylene (eq 53, $k_{obs} = 1.0 \times 10^{-9}$ cm 3 molecule $^{-1}$ s $^{-1}$; EFF = 0.66).^{6,75,89,90,100,123,144,174}



Goode and Jennings¹⁷⁴ found that the reaction of $O^{\bullet-}$ with $H_2C=CD_2$ yielded ions at m/z 26 and 28, corresponding to $H_2C=C^{\bullet-}$ and $D_2C=C^{\bullet-}$, but yielded no products at m/z 27, which would correspond to $C_2HD^{\bullet-}$. These results clearly show that in reaction 53b, the two hydrogen atoms are removed from the same carbon atom of the ethylene molecule. Further evidence that both hydrogen atoms are removed from the same carbon is provided by the observation that the reaction of $O^{\bullet-}$ with $H_2C=CF_2$ yields a peak at m/z 62, corresponding to $F_2C=C^{\bullet-}$.^{144,174-176} $H_2^{\bullet+}$ abstraction leading to the formation of $H_2C=C^{\bullet-}$ from ethylene probably proceeds

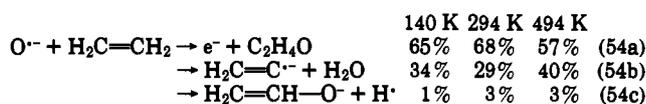
in a stepwise fashion in which thermodynamics dictate that the hydrogen atom abstraction must occur before the proton abstraction since initial proton abstraction from ethylene is 100 kJ mol $^{-1}$ endothermic, whereas initial hydrogen atom abstraction from ethylene is only 2 kJ mol $^{-1}$ endothermic. A reaction coordinate diagram that presents all the chemically reasonable processes is shown in Figure 3.¹³ While the barrier heights in Figure 3 are qualitative estimates only, they rationalize a large amount of experimental data, including that obtained from examining the reaction of the products.

Study of the chemical reactivity of the vinylidene radical anion has provided various important thermochemical values. Guo and Grabowski, via flowing afterglow acidity bracketing studies, concluded that $\Delta H_{acid}^{\circ}[H_2C=CH^{\bullet-}] = 1611 \pm 13$ kJ mol $^{-1}$.⁶ From this experimental acidity of the vinyl radical and appropriate thermochemical data from the literature, they were also able to derive an estimate of the heat of formation of the vinyl radical, of the C-H bond dissociation energy in ethylene, and of the C-H bond dissociation energy in the vinyl radical. Lineberger and co-workers subsequently confirmed these values as part of their study of the bond strengths of ethylene and acetylene using data derived from negative ion photoelectron spectroscopy and gas-phase proton transfer experiments.¹⁷¹

The reactivity of the vinylidene radical anion with several molecules has been reported (e.g., with N_2O , the conjugate base of acetonitrile is formed;^{6,177} with CO, rapid associative detachment occurs⁶); these reactions can be studied because of the ease of gas-phase synthesis of $H_2C=C^{\bullet-}$ via the reaction of $O^{\bullet-}$ with

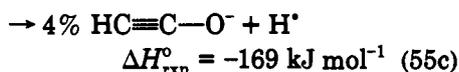
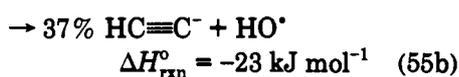
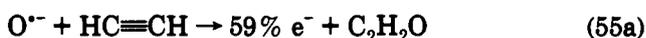
$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$. One particularly interesting reaction is that of $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}^{\bullet-}$ and dioxygen. This reaction was first studied in 1975 by Lindinger et al.,⁸⁹ who found that the vinylidene radical anion undergoes charge transfer with O_2 ($k_{\text{obs}} = 3.0 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$; EFF = 0.33). The rate coefficient increased when the relative kinetic energy of the reactants was increased, suggesting that the reaction is slightly endothermic, or that $\text{EA}[\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}] \geq \text{EA}[\text{O}_2]$. The electron affinity of vinylidene was subsequently determined to be $0.490 \pm 0.006 \text{ eV}$,^{171,178} and in fact is slightly greater than that of O_2 ($0.451 \pm 0.007 \text{ eV}$).^{126,179} Studies by Guo and Grabowski⁶ showed that the reaction of $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}^{\bullet-}$ and O_2 yielded $\text{O}_2^{\bullet-}$ (major channel), $\text{HC}\equiv\text{C}^-$, and an ion with a mass-to-charge ratio of 41, which the authors proposed to be the conjugate base of ketene¹⁸⁰ (see Scheme X). SIFT experiments carried out by Viggiano et al.¹⁸¹ in which $\text{D}_2\text{CC}^{\bullet-}$ was injected and allowed to react with O_2 were interpreted to indicate that the products are $\text{O}_2^{\bullet-}$ (~50%), e^- (~25%), O^- (19%), $\text{DC}\equiv\text{C}^-$ (3%), $\text{DC}\equiv\text{CO}^-$ (1%), and DO^- (trace) as products of the reaction. The lack of detection of the O^- -producing channel in the flowing afterglow studies is presumably due to the high concentration of ethylene present (i.e., the product O^- is instantly quenched as depicted in eq 54).

Viggiano and Paulson¹²³ have examined how temperature affects the total rate coefficient for the $\text{O}^- + \text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$ reaction as well as the product distribution. Unlike the reaction of O^- with $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CH}$ (vide infra), which has a k_{obs} independent of T , the total rate coefficient for ethylene shows a negative temperature dependence, $k_{\text{obs}}(T) = (9.0 \times 10^{-10})(300/T)^{0.43} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$. Also, in contrast to the acetylene reaction, where the product distribution changed significantly with temperature, the ethylene reaction gave the same product distribution at all temperatures (eq 54; the data to the right of the chemical reactions in eq 54 are the product yields at interaction energies defined by 140, 294, and 494 K).¹²³



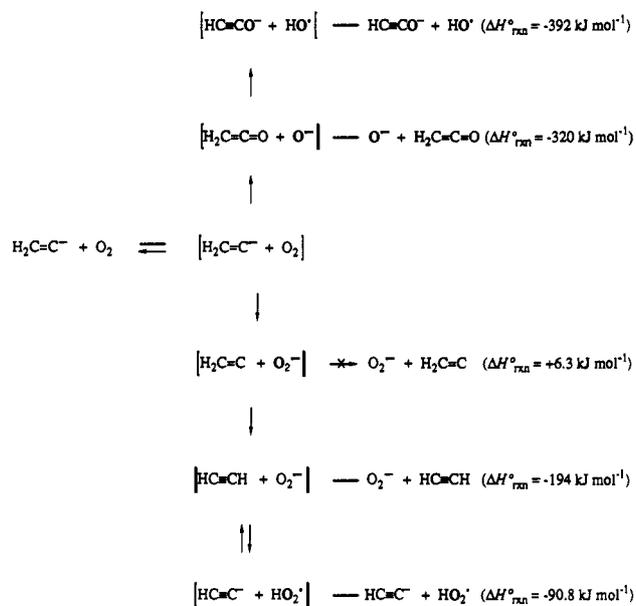
2. Acetylene

Parkes,⁹⁰ using a drift tube under near thermal energy conditions, found three product channels for the interaction of O^- with $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CH}$ (eq 55) and a total reaction rate coefficient of $2.18 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$. The dominance of the direct proton transfer



pathway 55b over the substitution pathway 55c is in accord with many other reactions reported herein; however, the most abundant pathway, associative

Scheme X. The Mechanism for the Reaction of the Vinylidene Radical Anion with Dioxygen (reprinted from ref 6; copyright 1990 Elsevier Science Publishers, B.V.)



detachment, is perhaps somewhat surprising since the obvious neutral product, ketene, would require a 1,2-H-atom transfer within the ion formed from the addition of O^- to $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CH}$. Futrell and Tiernan¹⁰⁰ reported that O^- reacts with acetylene with a total rate coefficient of $1.23 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and that the products are 87% proton transfer (eq 55b), 9% H-atom replacement (eq 55c), 3% H_2^+ transfer (forming $\text{C}_2^{\bullet-} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$), and 1% H-atom abstraction (forming $\text{HO}^- + \text{HC}\equiv\text{C}^{\bullet}$). Goode and Jennings, using an ICR, found a relative rate ratio of ~17 for reactions 55b-c and a total rate coefficient of $9.1 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$, but note that in their studies, the reactant ion is probably best characterized as having 0.4 eV excess kinetic energy due to its being formed from dissociative electron detachment to nitrous oxide under low-pressure conditions.^{174,182}

Stockdale and co-workers have investigated the products and rates of reaction of O^- with acetylene in the O^- energy range of 0–2 eV.⁷⁵ In part, these authors report rate coefficients for a large number of reactions in which the source of O^- and therefore its energy was varied. Substantial variation in measured rate coefficients were found for the relatively small energy changes considered (0–2 eV). For example, a plot of k_{obs} for the production of acetylide from O^- and $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CH}$ versus the most probable energy of the O^- reactant ion (formed from N_2O , NO , and O_2) shows a positive energy dependence; their data for this reaction is reproduced in Table IX. Note that the energy dependence observed by Stockdale and co-workers of increasing rate of proton transfer as the interaction energy increases has since been confirmed by variable temperature studies of the $\text{O}^- + \text{HC}\equiv\text{CH}$ reaction by Viggiano and Paulson (vide infra).

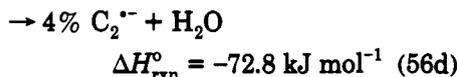
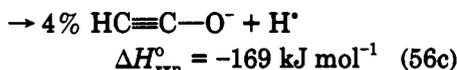
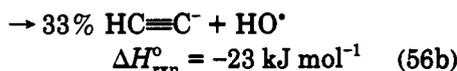
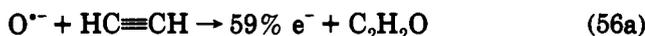
Bohme¹⁸³ and Viggiano and Paulson¹²³ have both measured the rate coefficient and branching ratio for reaction 56 in flow tube devices at room temperature (296 and 294 K, respectively) and obtained essentially

Table IX. Data on the Reaction $O^{\cdot-} + HC\equiv CH \rightarrow HC\equiv C^- + HO^{\cdot}$ in the Energy Region between 0 and 2 eV^a

source of $O^{\cdot-}$	$O^{\cdot-}$ energy (eV)	rate coefficient ($cm^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} s^{-1}$)
Using Protio Acetylene ($HC\equiv CH$)		
$O^{\cdot-}/NO_2$, 1st peak	≤ 0.3	$(1.4 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-9}$
$O^{\cdot-}/NO_2$, 2nd peak		$(2.4 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-9}$
$O^{\cdot-}/NO_2$, 3rd peak		$(1.3 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-9}$
$O^{\cdot-}/N_2O$	0.39	$(2.6 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-9}$
$O^{\cdot-}/NO$	0.8	$(1.9 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-9}$
$O^{\cdot-}/O_2$	1.6	$(4.2 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-9}$
Using Deuterio Acetylene ($DC\equiv CD$)		
$O^{\cdot-}/NO_2$, 1st peak	≤ 0.3	$(7.8 \pm 2.0) \times 10^{-10}$
$O^{\cdot-}/NO_2$, 2nd peak		$(1.0 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-9}$
$O^{\cdot-}/NO_2$, 3rd peak		$(8.6 \pm 3.0) \times 10^{-10}$
$O^{\cdot-}/N_2O$	0.39	$(1.8 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-9}$
$O^{\cdot-}/NO$	0.8	$(2.5 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-9}$
$O^{\cdot-}/O_2$	1.6	$(3.2 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-9}$

^a Reference 75.

identical results (their combined results are summarized in eq 56) which are fairly similar to those reported by Parkes (eq 55).⁹⁰



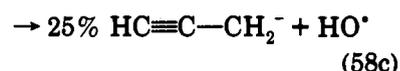
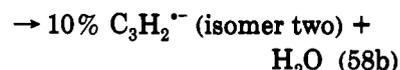
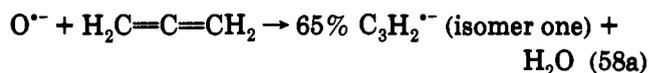
Viggiano and Paulson have also reported the temperature dependence of the total rate coefficient and the branching ratio of the reaction of the atomic oxygen radical anion with acetylene.¹²³ The total rate coefficient remains essentially unchanged over the three temperatures examined (1.85×10^{-9} , 1.90×10^{-9} , and $2.07 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} s^{-1}$ at 140, 294, and 494 K, respectively). The product distribution (eq 57) shows that the associative detachment channel decreases with increasing temperature and is exactly compensated for by an increase in the proton transfer process; the other two channels (eq 57c,d) display no temperature sensitivity.

$O^{\cdot-} + HC\equiv CH \rightarrow e^- + C_2H_2O$	140 K	294 K	494 K	(57a)
$\rightarrow HC\equiv C^- + HO^{\cdot}$	82%	59%	45%	(57b)
$\rightarrow HC\equiv C-O^- + H^{\cdot}$	12%	33%	46%	(57c)
$\rightarrow C_2^{\cdot-} + H_2O$	5%	4%	6%	(57d)
	1%	4%	3%	(57e)

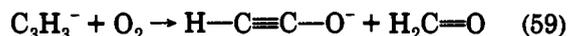
3. Allene and Propyne (Propadienylidene and Propargylidene Radical Anions)

Dawson et al. found that when $O^{\cdot-}$ was allowed to react with allene in an ICR spectrometer the major ionic product was that from $H_2^{\cdot+}$ transfer.¹⁴⁴ Subsequent studies by Grabowski et al.¹⁷⁵ revealed that in the flowing afterglow, the reaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ with allene resulted in two distinct ions, corresponding to H^+ transfer (25%) and $H_2^{\cdot+}$ transfer (75%); furthermore,

the concentrations of these two products changed as a function of the extent of the initial reaction. The product distribution corrected to zero secondary reaction is that noted above; as the reaction was allowed to proceed, however, and the product ions were given ample time to react with a second equivalent of allene, the yield of the m/z 38 ion dropped while a simultaneous, proportionate increase in m/z 39 was observed. The yields leveled out to approximately 65% $C_3H_2^{\cdot-}$ and 35% $C_3H_3^-$; the workers proposed that two isomeric $C_3H_2^{\cdot-}$ ions were being formed in the initial reaction between $O^{\cdot-}$ and allene, and that the minor $C_3H_2^{\cdot-}$ ion product was basic enough to deprotonate allene, but that the major $C_3H_2^{\cdot-}$ ion product was not (eq 58). They suggested that one product ion is the propargylidene radical anion ($HC\equiv C-CH^{\cdot-}$) and that the other is the propadienylidene radical anion ($H_2C=C=C^{\cdot-}$). Interestingly, a very early flowing afterglow study of $O^{\cdot-}$

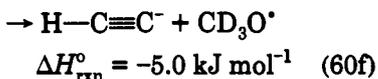
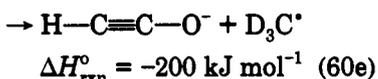
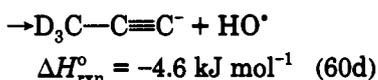
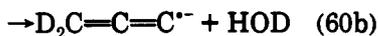


with allene indicated that only two product ions are formed: those corresponding to proton abstraction ($HC\equiv C-CH_2^{\cdot-}$) and to H-atom abstraction (HO^{\cdot}).¹⁸⁴ Although no signal corresponding to $H_2^{\cdot+}$ abstraction was observed in this early study, the authors did see an ion at m/z 41, HC_2O^- , which they attributed to the reaction of $C_3H_3^-$ with O_2 (eq 59); the dioxygen was



present since it was the precursor gas used to generate the atomic oxygen radical anion. The lack of observation of $C_3H_2^{\cdot-}$ in this early study may be due to its fast reaction with the dioxygen in the system. Fast reaction with dioxygen has been observed for both the vinylidene radical anion⁶ as well as the *o*-benzynes radical anion (see sections V.B and C).⁷ Such complications of product ions reacting with the neutral used to produce the initial reacting ion are not unknown in ion-molecule studies; although they cause problems infrequently, they are of particularly serious concern in $O^{\cdot-}$ studies.

In their studies of $O^{\cdot-}$ with propyne- d_3 [(trideuteriomethyl)acetylene], Dawson et al.¹⁸⁵ observed four major, distinct ionic products with m/z 39–42 as well as two minor products with m/z 25 and 41. They concluded that two of the major ions corresponded to $H_2^{\cdot+}$ or $HD^{\cdot+}$ transfer (eq 60a,b) and that the other two major ions corresponded to H^+ or D^+ transfer (eq 60c,d). Note that the heats of reaction in eq 60 are for the all-protio compounds. Thus, when the atomic oxygen radical anion is allowed to react with propyne, two isomeric $C_3H_2^{\cdot-}$ ions are formed from $H_2^{\cdot+}$ transfer; these are the same ions proposed as products in the allene reaction. Likewise, two isomeric $C_3H_3^-$ ions are formed from H^+ transfer, as has been previously reported for closed-shell bases deprotonating propyne.¹⁸⁶ The minor



products in the reaction of $\text{O}^{\cdot-}$ with propyne were attributed to $\text{O}^{\cdot-}$ -addition/radical loss (eq 60e,f).

Karnett and Cross have reported on their crossed-beam studies of the reaction of $\text{O}^{\cdot-}$ with allene over the relative energy range of 4.6–10.8 eV in which the reaction mechanism is best described as a spectator-stripping process; in contrast with the thermally equilibrated reactions, they found no evidence of carbanionic products in this energy region.¹⁸⁷

4. Other Alkenes and Alkynes

Bohme and Young, who were perhaps the first to study the reaction of $\text{O}^{\cdot-}$ with propene, reported two major reaction pathways, corresponding to proton transfer (yielding $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2^{\cdot-} + \text{HO}^{\cdot}$) and H atom transfer (yielding $\text{HO}^{\cdot-} + \text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2^{\cdot}$).¹⁸⁴ Since the proton transfer is 35 kJ mol⁻¹ endothermic, the observed allyl anion could not have been formed from the thermally equilibrated $\text{O}^{\cdot-}$ reaction to which Bohme and Young attributed it. Jennings and co-workers reported the same products in their ICR studies of $\text{O}^{\cdot-}$ with propene;^{144,174} they also investigated the $\text{NO}_2/\text{D}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ and the $\text{NO}_2/\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}=\text{CD}_2$ labeled systems and found that the proton is removed exclusively from the methyl group in the proton transfer channel, but that hydrogen atom abstraction is a more random process. In later studies, Dawson et al.¹⁴⁰ found that additional ions were produced in the $\text{O}^{\cdot-}/$ propene system in very small proportions: $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4^{\cdot-}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{O}^{\cdot-})=\text{CH}_2$, and $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CHO}^{\cdot-}$. Recently, Grabowski et al. reexamined the reaction in their flowing afterglow¹⁷⁶ and observed two primary reaction pathways, corresponding to H-atom transfer and $\text{H}_2^{\cdot+}$ transfer (eq 61). It should be kept in mind that these

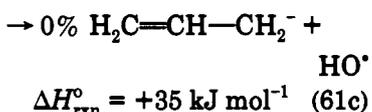
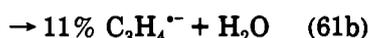
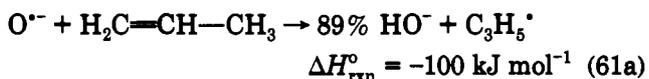


Table X. Alkenes Which Yield $(\text{M} - 2\text{H})^{\cdot-}$ Ions upon Reaction with $\text{O}^{\cdot-}$ ^a

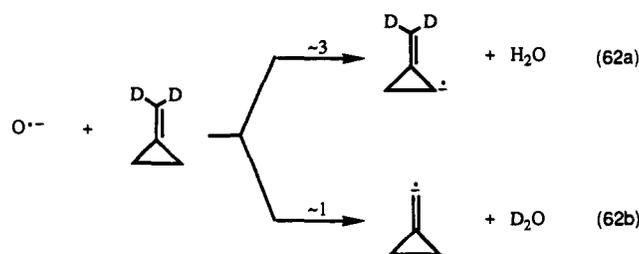
neutral		
mass	formula	ref(s)
28	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$	89,90,100,123,144,174
40	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$	144,175,185
42	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$	140,175
46	$\text{CHF}=\text{CH}_2$	144
53	$\text{NCCH}=\text{CH}_2$	144,151,175
54	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$	144
56	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{CHO}$	175
58	$\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}=\text{CH}_2$	144
60	$\text{CH}_3\text{CF}=\text{CH}_2$	144
62	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CHCl}$	175
64	$\text{F}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$	144,174,175
67	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CN}$	151
67	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CHCN}$	151
67	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CN}$	151
69	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CN}$	151
81	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}=\text{CHCN}$	151
81	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$	151
95	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CN}$	151
96	$\text{CF}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$	144
110	$\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$	144

^a In all cases, for simplicity's sake, the nominal mass of the naturally most abundant isotopomer is listed.

are not necessarily conflicting data: the oxygen anions used in the flowing afterglow experiment are thermally equilibrated to 300 K, making pathway 61c inaccessible. The anions generated in the ICR may be at somewhat higher, unspecified energies, thus making the direct generation of allyl anion a distinct possibility. Furthermore, it is well known that any hydroxide produced from reaction of $\text{O}^{\cdot-}$ with $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$ reacts rapidly in a secondary reaction with another molecule of propene, resulting in the production of allyl anion (this was observed in the recent FA studies). Some or all of the allyl anion product observed in the early studies could therefore be from this secondary reaction.

The reactions of various other alkenes with $\text{O}^{\cdot-}$ have been studied^{8,144,174,175,184} (Table X). Alkenes such as 1-butene, 2-butene, and isobutene have been found to undergo H-atom transfer and proton transfer, but not $\text{H}_2^{\cdot+}$ transfer.^{144,184} Acrolein and vinyl chloride react rapidly with the atomic oxygen radical anion, but in neither case is the $\text{H}_2^{\cdot+}$ transfer pathway the major process.¹⁷⁵ Dawson and Jennings¹⁴⁴ found that when $\text{O}^{\cdot-}$ is allowed to react with methyl vinyl ether, $\text{H}_2^{\cdot+}$ transfer is the major reaction pathway. Work with $\text{D}_3\text{COCH}=\text{CH}_2$ showed that no deuterium atoms are lost, revealing that the product ion is most likely a vinylidene radical anion. In the reaction of $\text{O}^{\cdot-}$ with acrylonitrile, $\text{H}_2^{\cdot+}$ transfer is not the major process;¹⁷⁵ however, some $(\text{M} - 2\text{H})^{\cdot-}$ ion is formed, and reaction of the atomic oxygen radical anion with $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CD}-\text{CN}$ reveals that the two hydrogens are in fact abstracted from the terminal methylene group, thus forming a vinylidene-type radical anion.¹⁵¹ While investigating the formation of C_4H_4 negative ions, Chou and Kass⁸ found that methylenecyclopropane reacts with $\text{O}^{\cdot-}$ to form not only the vinylidene-type radical anion, but also the $(\text{M} - 2\text{H})^{\cdot-}$ ions corresponding to $\text{H}_2^{\cdot+}$ abstraction from one corner of the ring (eq 62). These authors also found that reaction of $\text{O}^{\cdot-}$ with 1,2-butadiene, 1,3-butadiene, 1-butyne and 2-butyne all yield the $(\text{M} - 2\text{H})^{\cdot-}$ ion as one of the products. Dawson and Nibbering¹⁵¹ studied a variety of unsaturated

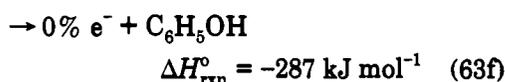
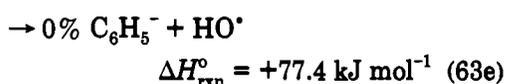
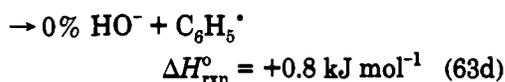
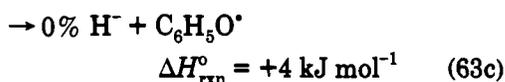
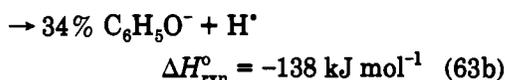
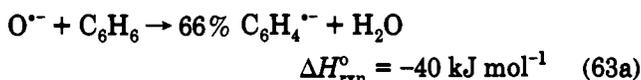
nitriles and found that all yielded $(M - 2H)^{\cdot-}$ ions upon reaction with $O^{\cdot-}$, although that ion was not always the major product (Table X).



C. Aromatic Compounds (Didehydroaromatic Radical Anions)

1. Benzene (*o*-Benzyne Radical Anion)

The benzyne radical anion, *o*- $C_6H_4^{\cdot-}$, is the major ion product formed when $O^{\cdot-}$ reacts with benzene.^{29,75,100,188,189} Guo and Grabowski found that the overall reaction proceeds extremely rapidly ($k_{\text{obs}} = 2.0 \times 10^{-9}$ cm³ molecule⁻¹ s⁻¹; EFF = 0.96).²⁹ Of the anticipated reaction products, only two, *o*- $C_6H_4^{\cdot-}$ and $C_6H_5O^{\cdot-}$, have been directly observed (eq 63). Upon deuteration of



the benzene, the distribution of products change slightly: one observes 59% of the $D_2^{\cdot+}$ -transfer product and 41% oxide ion formation (i.e., channels 63a,b respectively). Jennings and co-workers found that the reaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ with 1,3,5-trideuteriobenzene gave predominantly $HD^{\cdot+}$ transfer, indicating that the benzyne radical anion produced is almost entirely the ortho and/or para isomers.¹⁸⁸ Leopold et al. subsequently conducted photoelectron spectroscopic studies of the $C_6H_4^{\cdot-}$ and $C_6D_4^{\cdot-}$ ions produced in a flowing afterglow by the reaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ and benzene and perdeuteriobenzene.⁹ Their results provided strong spectroscopic evidence that the main signal carrier (>98%) is in fact the *o*-benzyne isomer; in particular, both the electron affinity (EA[*o*- C_6H_4] = 0.560 ± 0.010 eV; EA[*o*- C_6D_4] = 0.551 ± 0.010 eV) and the *o*-benzyne singlet-triplet splitting (158 ± 2.5 kJ mol⁻¹) measured by the authors agreed with theoretical predictions.

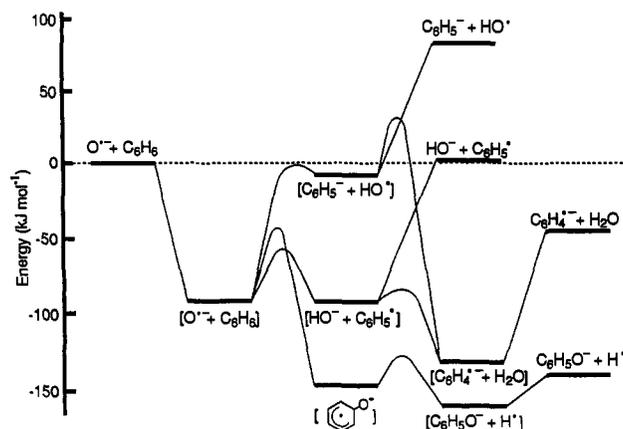
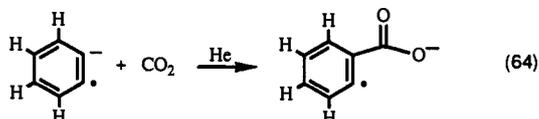


Figure 4. Schematic reaction energy diagram for the interaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ with C_6H_6 . The horizontal dotted line marks the thermoneutral point while the dashed lines connecting starting materials, intermediates, and products are purely hypothetical but account for all the observations (reprinted from ref 29; copyright 1992 Elsevier Science Publishers B.V.).

Extensive studies on the reaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ with benzene (and related simple aromatic compounds), along with ion-molecule and physical studies of the products of this reaction, have enabled researchers to devise a reaction coordinate diagram (Figure 4) which explains the products observed and not observed in the $O^{\cdot-}$ plus C_6H_6 system.²⁹ Guo and Grabowski,⁷ using flowing-afterglow bracketing studies, established the gas-phase acidity of the phenyl radical as $\Delta G_{\text{acid}}^{\circ}[C_6H_5^{\cdot}] = 1552_{-13}^{+25}$ kJ mol⁻¹, which yields $\Delta H_{\text{acid}}^{\circ}[C_6H_5^{\cdot}] = 1586$ kJ mol⁻¹ (via $\Delta S_{\text{acid}}^{\circ}[C_6H_5^{\cdot}] = 25.7$ cal mol⁻¹ K⁻¹), a value in accord with an FT-ICR study by Matimba et al. on the acidity of the phenyl radical and other substituted phenyl radicals.¹⁹⁰ Combination of this value with appropriate thermochemical data from the literature yields the important $\Delta H_{f,298}^{\circ}[o-C_6H_4^{\cdot-}] = 439$ kJ mol⁻¹. Guo and Grabowski also studied the reaction of $C_6H_4^{\cdot-}$ with D_2O , which underwent efficient and exclusive H/D exchange ($k_{\text{obs}} = (3.69 \pm 0.27) \times 10^{-10}$ cm³ molecule⁻¹ s⁻¹; EFF = 0.166), which appeared to proceed predominantly via a single H-for-D exchange per benzyne radical anion- D_2O collision.⁷ With all this information in hand, the authors were able to compose the reaction coordinate diagram shown in Figure 4.²⁹ Each chemical conversion is initiated by formation of a long-lived ion-neutral complex between the $O^{\cdot-}$ and benzene, [$O^{\cdot-} + C_6H_6$]. This complex can then react via four different chemical pathways. The first pathway is back-dissociation to reactants; return to separated products is deemed insignificant due to the high efficiency of the title reaction (EFF = 0.96). The three remaining pathways are (i) H-atom transfer to form [$HO^{\cdot} + C_6H_5^{\cdot}$], (ii) addition of $O^{\cdot-}$ to the aromatic ring to form the oxycyclohexadienyl radical anion, and (iii) proton transfer to form [$C_6H_5^{\cdot-} + HO^{\cdot}$]. The reaction coordinate diagram (Figure 4) shows the pathways available to each of these complexes, with corresponding relative barrier heights, which account for all the observations in the $O^{\cdot-}$ plus benzene system. Further discussion of this reaction coordinate diagram can be found in the original citation.²⁹

The reactivity of the *o*-benzyne radical anion (prepared by the reaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ with benzene) has been studied;⁷ it is a highly reactive ion that not only

undergoes rapid H/D exchange with water, but also displays a diverse set of reactions including electron transfer, H_2^{*+} abstraction, and direct addition. One particularly interesting direct addition reaction is that of the *o*-benzyne radical anion and carbon dioxide. The benzyne radical anion adds readily to CO_2 to give the addition complex $C_7H_4O_2^{\cdot-}$ ($k_{obs} = 3.5 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ at a helium buffer gas pressure of 0.3–0.7 Torr, $EFF = 0.47$). This adduct is found to be unreactive toward additional equivalents of CO_2 or toward D_2O , but displays a variety of atom and group abstraction reactions; the $C_7H_4O_2^{\cdot-}$ product is most likely a distonic radical anion consisting of a phenyl radical and a carboxylate anion (eq 64).



Stockdale et al.⁷⁵ investigated the nonthermal reaction of the atomic oxygen radical anion with benzene and perdeuteriobenzene using a pulsed source mass spectrometer. When $O^{\cdot-}$ was generated from NO_2 and was allowed to react with benzene, two major reaction pathways corresponding to H_2^{*+} transfer (57%) and oxide formation (43%) were observed (eq 63a,b; $k_{obs} = 1.9 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$; $EFF = 0.09$). These authors also saw minor HO^- production, for which no rate coefficient was obtained. The reaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ generated from NO_2 with perdeuteriobenzene yielded the same ion products (60% $C_6D_4^{\cdot-}$, 40% $C_6D_5O^-$), but with a larger rate coefficient, $k_{obs} = 4.3 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$; $EFF = 0.21$. Studies by VanOrden et al.¹⁸⁹ on the $O^{\cdot-}$ with C_6H_6 reaction in an ICR spectrometer yielded a product distribution (13% HO^- , 48% $C_6H_4^{\cdot-}$, 39% $C_6H_5O^-$) similar to those found by Stockdale et al. but a rate coefficient ($k_{obs} = (1.5 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$; $EFF = 0.72$) similar to that found by Guo and Grabowski. There is some discrepancy between the FA studies under thermally equilibrated conditions and those using other techniques. Two of the observations from the latter studies suggest that they are suprathreshold in nature: the inverse isotope effect and the sizeable yield of the thermoneutral hydrogen atom transfer pathway.²⁹

2. Alkyl Benzenes

Bruins et al.¹⁸⁶ looked at the reaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ and xylenes using an MS50 double-focusing mass spectrometer modified for negative ion operation. For the ortho and para isomers the major product was found to be the $(M-H)^{\cdot-}$ ion, with no other peak exceeding 10% of the intensity of this peak except the $(M-H+O)^{\cdot-}$ peak in the *p*-xylene reaction (16%). The meta isomer, however, gave $(M-2H)^{\cdot-}$ as the base peak, with the $(M-H)^{\cdot-}$ peak being the second most major peak (81%). Deuterium labeling studies showed that the $(M-2H)^{\cdot-}$ is formed by removal of a hydrogen atom or a proton from each of the methyl groups, thus forming a distonic radical anion. In accord with these observations, it was also found that the reaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ with 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene yields $(M-2H)^{\cdot-}$ as the base peak with the only other peak of significant intensity being the $(M-H)^{\cdot-}$ peak (58%).

3. Other Substituted Benzenes

The reaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ with *o*-, *m*-, and *p*-fluorotoluenes was examined by Bruins et al.,¹⁸⁸ who noted that introduction of the fluorine atom into the toluene promoted the formation of an $(M-2H)^{\cdot-}$ ion. Ingemann et al.¹⁹¹ studied the reaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ with alkyl pentafluorophenyl ethers and found that in the reaction of $C_6F_5OCH_3$, one observes *ipso* substitution (on the carbon atom bearing the methoxy substituent), S_N2 on the methyl group, and "possible charge transfer"; an unambiguous assignment of mechanism, however, was not possible. Matimba et al.¹⁹⁰ conducted gas-phase ICR studies of the atomic oxygen radical anion with C_6H_6 as well as various C_6H_5X compounds ($X = F, Cl, CN$). Their goal was to find the gas-phase acidities of the corresponding radicals, $C_6H_4X^{\cdot}$. They found that the reaction between $O^{\cdot-}$ and their C_6H_5X compounds proceeded to some extent by H_2^{*+} transfer, which allowed them to estimate acidities of the radicals; their data revealed that the $C_6H_4X^{\cdot}$ radicals are much more acidic than their corresponding closed-shell parent compounds, as has been noted for many organic radicals previously.¹⁴³ However, the effect of the radical center on the acidity is less pronounced for these substituted compounds than for benzene. Furthermore, it was found that isomeric radical anions are formed from several of the C_6H_5X compounds, since H_2^{*+} as well as HD^{*+} abstraction was observed for the reaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ with *p*-deuteriofluorobenzene, *p*-deuteriochlorobenzene, and *p*-deuteriobenzonitrile.

4. Pyridines

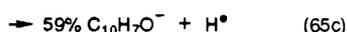
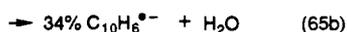
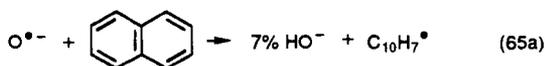
Bruins et al.¹⁸⁶ also studied the reaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ with 2-, 3-, and 4-methylpyridines. The three compounds showed "striking differences" in their spectra, yielding a wide range of products in different ratios. 2-Methylpyridine gives $(M-H+O)^{\cdot-}$ as the base peak; the 3-methyl and 4-methyl isomers both give $(M-H)^{\cdot-}$ as the major product. From study of the spectra produced by $O^{\cdot-}$ with (trideuteriomethyl)pyridines, the authors found that the $(M-H)^{\cdot-}$ ion is formed predominantly by proton transfer from the methyl groups, whereas the H_2^{*+} abstraction is less selective. Guo and Grabowski²⁹ studied the reaction of pyridine and pyridine- d_5 with $O^{\cdot-}$ and observed: (i) for pyridine, 46% $(M-2H)^{\cdot-}$ and 54% $(M-H+O)^{\cdot-}$; (ii) for pyridine- d_5 , 38% $(M-2H)^{\cdot-}$ and 62% $(M-H+O)^{\cdot-}$, results consistent with their observations for the reaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ with benzene and the reaction coordinate diagram derived for it (Figure 4, vide supra).

5. 5-Membered Rings

Guo and Grabowski²⁹ allowed $O^{\cdot-}$ to react with furan, thiophene, pyrrole, and 1,3-cyclopentadiene. For furan, they observed 100% $(M-2H)^{\cdot-}$; for thiophene, they observed 27% $(M-2H)^{\cdot-}$, 4% $(M-H+O)^{\cdot-}$, and 69% $(M-H)^{\cdot-}$; for pyrrole, they observed 16% $(M-2H)^{\cdot-}$, 3% HO^- , and 81% $(M-H)^{\cdot-}$; for cyclopentadiene, they observed 52% $(M-2H)^{\cdot-}$, 8% HO^- , and 40% $(M-H)^{\cdot-}$. The furan system was the most novel since it was found that $(M-2H)^{\cdot-}$ anions underwent detachment before the majority of them could be detected in the authors' flowing afterglow.

6. Naphthalenes

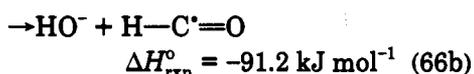
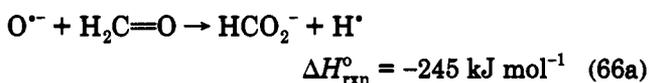
VanOrden et al. examined the reactions (see section V.C.1) of the atomic oxygen radical anion with naphthalene and 2-methyl-, 1-chloro-, 2-chloro-, and 1-bromonaphthalene in an ICR spectrometer.¹⁸⁹ For the reaction of $O^{\bullet-}$ (generated from N_2O) with naphthalene ($k_{obs} = (2.1 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$; EFF = 0.08), three pathways were observed, corresponding to H-atom transfer, $H_2^{+\bullet}$ transfer, and oxide formation (eq 65). 2-Methylnaphthalene was found to react by the same pathways, with an additional product resulting from proton transfer. The halogenated naphthalenes were found to react by similar pathways, with some additional products due to nucleophilic attack of $O^{\bullet-}$ at the halogen-bearing carbon.



VI. A Potpourri of Reactions

A. Aldehydes and Ketones

The reaction of $O^{\bullet-}$ with a variety of aldehydes and ketones has been studied by several groups.^{13,99,100,145,155,192-196} One can envision four main pathways by which aldehydes can react with the atomic oxygen radical anion: $H_2^{+\bullet}$ transfer, H^+ transfer, H-atom transfer, and a carbonyl-addition/radical-displacement pathway. These pathways are demonstrated in Scheme XI for the reaction of $O^{\bullet-}$ with acetaldehyde, in which only the primary reactions are indicated.¹⁴⁵ When other aldehydes are allowed to react with the atomic oxygen radical anion, some or all of the above channels are observed (Table XI).^{99,195} For example, when formaldehyde reacts with $O^{\bullet-}$, the two major product ions observed correspond to nucleophilic-addition/radical-displacement (eq 66a) and to H-atom abstraction (eq 66b).^{99,194} For formaldehyde, proton



transfer to $O^{\bullet-}$ is endothermic ($\Delta H_{acid}^{\circ}[\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{O}] = 1646 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$) and $H_2^{+\bullet}$ transfer would lead to a species that would promptly autodetach (and hence if H^{\bullet} transfer occurs, it will not lead to any observable product).

A similar set of reaction channels can be envisioned for the reaction of $O^{\bullet-}$ with ketones; these pathways are illustrated for acetone in Scheme XII. When Jennings et al. studied the reaction of $O^{\bullet-}$ with acetone in their ICR, they observed all the products shown in Scheme XII.¹⁹² van der Wel and Nibbering also investigated the reaction of $O^{\bullet-}$ with acetone using their FT-ICR; although products corresponding to proton transfer, hydrogen atom transfer, and $H_2^{+\bullet}$ transfer were observed, the addition/elimination (B_{AC2}) product was not.⁹⁹ Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the

Scheme XI. The Primary Chemical Processes Occurring When the Atomic Oxygen Radical Anion Reacts with Acetaldehyde

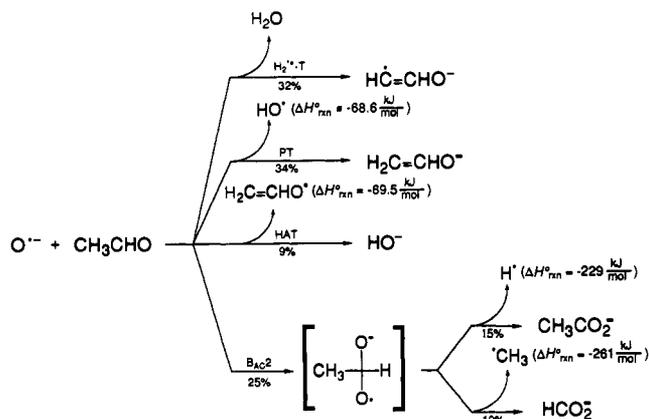


Table XI. Aldehydes Whose Chemical Ionization Reactions with $O^{\bullet-}$ Have Been Investigated^a

neutral		
mass	formula	ref(s)
30	$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{O}$	99,194
44	CH_3CHO	145
72	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$	196
72	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCHO}$	196
86	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$	144
86	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CHO}$	196
86	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{CHO}$	196
86	$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCHO}$	196
100	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$	196
100	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CHO}$	196
100	$(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CHCHO}$	196
106	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CHO}$	99,195

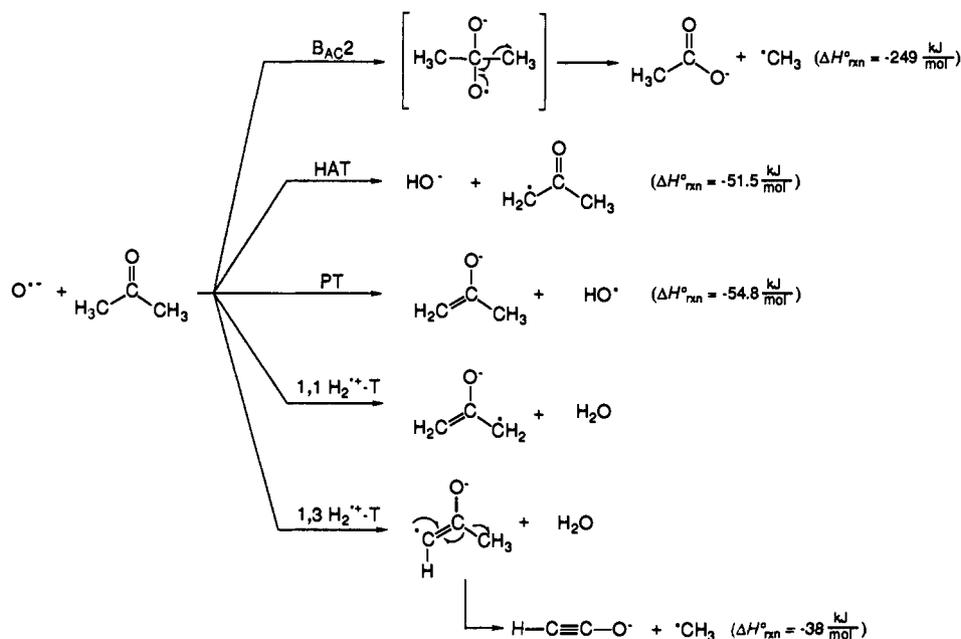
^a In all cases, for simplicity's sake, the nominal mass of the naturally most abundant isotopomer is listed.

$O^{\bullet-}$ /acetone system is the competition between the two possible $H_2^{+\bullet}$ transfer pathways (1,1 versus 1,3). Dawson et al.¹⁹³ conducted a study of the reaction of $O^{\bullet-}$ with 1,1,1-trideuterioacetone in order to elucidate which hydrogens are involved in the $H_2^{+\bullet}$ abstraction. These workers found that the 1,1- $H_2^{+\bullet}$ abstraction accounted for $44 \pm 2\%$, while 1,3- $H_2^{+\bullet}$ abstraction accounted for the remainder of the $H_2^{+\bullet}$ -transfer channel. Furthermore, they found that the primary product ion ($\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{O}^{\bullet-}$) of the 1,1- $H_2^{+\bullet}$ transfer subsequently fragments to $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CO}^- + \text{CH}_3^{\bullet}$; whether this process is collisionally induced in the ICR, or whether the initial product has enough energy to fragment, is unclear from their study. The FA investigation of $O^{\bullet-}$ with CH_3CHO discussed above did not report $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CO}^- + \text{H}^{\bullet} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ as a product channel, although one-third of the reaction proceeded by 1,1- $H_2^{+\bullet}$ abstraction; hence it may be the case that the ICR fragment observed in the acetone system is collisionally induced. Other ketones have been investigated to a lesser extent (Table XII).^{13,99,100,155,192,196}

B. Esters

When the atomic oxygen radical anion is allowed to react with esters, a wealth of reactions has been observed to occur. These are exemplified in the well-studied reaction of the atomic oxygen radical anion with methyl formate.^{55,56,99,155,197,198} When $^{18}\text{O}^{\bullet-}$ (from N_2^{18}O) is allowed to react with methyl formate in an FT-ICR,⁵⁶

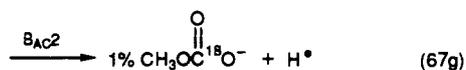
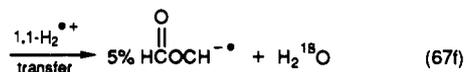
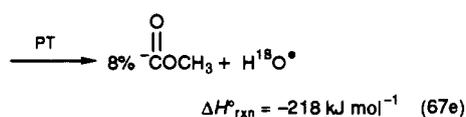
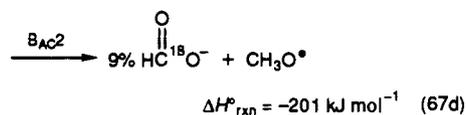
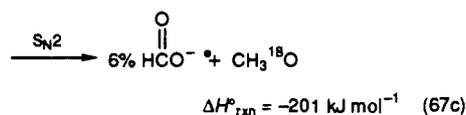
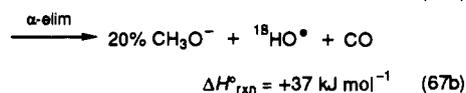
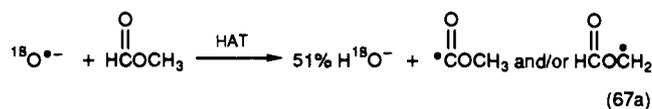
Scheme XII. The Primary Chemical Processes Occurring When the Atomic Oxygen Radical Anion Reacts with Acetone

Table XII. Ketones Whose Chemical Ionization Reactions with $O^{\bullet-}$ Have Been Investigated^a

neutral		
mass	formula	ref(s)
58	CH ₃ C(O)CH ₃	99,100,155,192,193
72	CH ₃ CH ₂ C(O)CH ₃	196
72	CH ₃ C(O)CH ₂ CH ₃	192
84	c-C ₅ H ₈ O (cyclopentanone)	192
86	CH ₃ C(O)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	144
86	CH ₃ C(O)CH(CH ₃) ₂	196
86	CH ₃ CH ₂ C(O)CH ₂ CH ₃	196
86	CH ₃ C(O)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	192
86	CH ₃ C(O)CH(CH ₃) ₂	192
86	CH ₃ CH ₂ C(O)CH ₂ CH ₃	192
98	c-C ₆ H ₁₀ O (cyclohexanone)	192
100	CH ₃ C(O)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	196
100	CH ₃ C(O)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃	196
100	CH ₃ C(O)CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	196
100	CH ₃ C(O)C(CH ₃) ₃	196
100	CH ₃ CH ₂ C(O)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	196
100	CH ₃ CH ₂ C(O)CH(CH ₃) ₂	196
100	CH ₃ C(O)C(CH ₃) ₃	192
114	CH ₃ C(O)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	196
114	CH ₃ C(O)CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	196
114	CH ₃ C(O)CH ₂ CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃	196
114	CH ₃ C(O)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	196
114	CH ₃ C(O)CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃	196
114	CH ₃ CH ₂ C(O)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	196
114	(CH ₃) ₂ CHC(O)CH(CH ₃) ₂	196
114	(CH ₃) ₂ CHC(O)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	196
114	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ C(O)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	196
114	(CH ₃) ₃ CC(O)CH ₂ CH ₃	196
114	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ C(O)CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	192
114	(CH ₃) ₂ CHC(O)CH(CH ₃) ₂	192

^a In all cases, for simplicity's sake, the nominal mass of the naturally most abundant isotopomer is listed.

products corresponding to H-atom transfer, α -elimination, S_N2 , $B_{AC}2$, proton transfer, and $H_2^{\bullet+}$ transfer are observed (eq 67). Note that the heats of reaction in eq 67 are for the all-protio compounds. van der Wel et al. also conducted studies with DCO_2CH_3 and HCO_2CD_3 to elucidate the origin of the hydrogens abstracted during the formation of the $HO^{\bullet-}$, $(M-H)^{\bullet-}$, and $(M-2H)^{\bullet-}$ ions.⁵⁶ They found that while hydrogen-



atom transfer occurs from both the formyl and the methyl positions, $H_2^{\bullet+}$ transfer occurs only from the methyl position, and H^{\bullet} transfer occurs only from the formyl position. These authors⁵⁶ have also demonstrated how product distributions from $O^{\bullet-}$ and HCO_2CH_3 are sensitive to the kinetic energy of the reactant ion where its excess energy is simply a result of its method of formation. For example, the higher the translational energy of $O^{\bullet-}$, the more favorable the simple proton transfer processes (leading to both $(M-H)^{\bullet-}$ and $CH_3O^{\bullet-}$ products) compared to the $B_{AC}2$ and S_N2 processes.

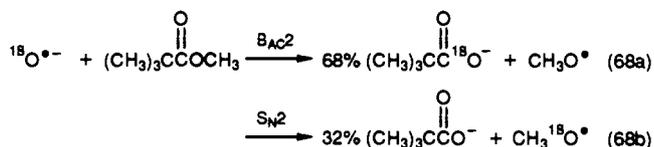
Reaction of $^{18}O^{\bullet-}$ with methyl pivalate has been reported to yield only two anionic products, corre-

Table XIII. Esters Whose Chemical Ionization Reactions with O⁻ Have Been Investigated^a

neutral		ref(s)
mass	formula	
60	HCO ₂ CH ₃	55,56,64,99,155,198
86	H ₂ C=CHCO ₂ CH ₃	99
116	(CH ₃) ₃ CCO ₂ CH ₃	55
128	CF ₃ CO ₂ CH ₃	99
136	C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂ CH ₃	99

^a In all cases, for simplicity's sake, the nominal mass of the naturally most abundant isotopomer is listed.

sponding to the B_{AC}2 and the S_N2 pathways (eq 68).⁵⁵ The lack of observation of the α-elimination and proton-transfer channels (i.e., eqs 67b and 67e) is due to lack of the requisite proton. The lack of observation of the HAT (eq 67a), the 1,1-H₂⁺ transfer (eq 67f), and the alternate B_{AC}2 (eq 67g) channels for methyl pivalate, all of which were found for methyl formate, is unexplained at this time. A variety of other esters have also been studied (Table XIII).⁹⁹



C. Other Carbonyl Compounds

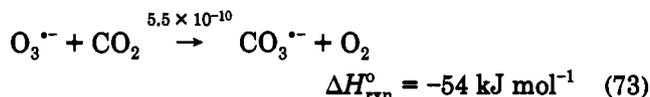
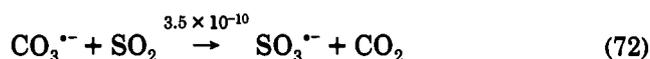
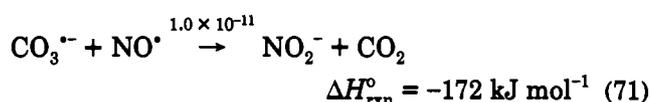
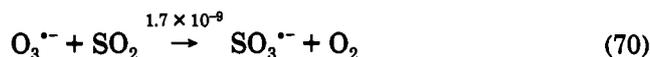
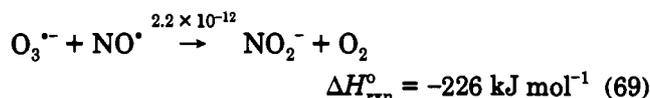
The reaction of the atomic oxygen radical anion with various acyl chlorides has been studied;¹⁹⁹ with most simple acyl chlorides, all products are proposed to result from nucleophilic attack at the carbonyl carbon. Isobutyryl chloride yields an additional product which was proposed to result from addition followed by intramolecular hydrogen-atom transfer; the authors suggested this pathway since intramolecular hydrogen transfer is well-established in various processes. Three diacyl chlorides have also been studied, all of which gave Cl⁻ as the most intense ion. When the authors examined perfluorosuccinyl chloride and perfluoroglutaryl chloride, they found that these compounds gave essentially the same mass spectra whether N₂O, N₂O-H₂, or N₂O-CH₄ was used to generate the reactive anion. They concluded that the initial reaction in all these cases was the addition of O⁻ to the perfluorodiacyl chlorides; that is, the chlorides competed successfully with CH₄ and H₂ for reaction with the atomic oxygen radical anion.

D. Miscellaneous

We should mention, if only in passing, that while we did not explicitly look for reactions that produce the atomic oxygen radical anion as a product of a reaction, several reports turned up in our literature search. Refaey and Franklin²⁰⁰ found that I⁻ produces O⁻ from CO₂ with a threshold of 7.1 eV and from SO₂ with a threshold of 6.0 eV. Kleyn and co-workers²⁰¹ reported on the cross sections for O⁻ formation in Na, K, and Cs collisions with O₂ in the energy range from threshold up to 2 keV; the yield of O⁻ was found to be at least a factor of 20 smaller than that for O₂⁻. Mitsuke and co-workers have examined ion pair formation from

photoexcitation of OCS (O⁻ + CS⁺) and CO₂ (O⁻ + CO⁺) using synchrotron radiation in the 15–25 eV photon energy range.⁷³

There are a variety of O⁻-transfer reactions known, in which "O⁻" is transferred from one stable neutral to another. The energy dependence of several of these (e.g., eqs 69–73) have been examined by Albritton^{202,203} and Lifshitz²⁰⁴ and their co-workers. Note that in eqs



69–73, the thermally equilibrated rate coefficients, in units of cm³ molecule⁻¹ s⁻¹, are shown above the arrows. For all these reactions, it was found that the dependence of the rate coefficient on the reactant center-of-mass kinetic energy was significant and that these reactions have a negligible vibrational or rotational energy dependence.

Another interesting reaction across which we came during our literature search was the collision-induced (He or N₂) charge-inversion reactions of O⁻ (eq 74).²⁰⁵ The workers found that when O⁻ was generated from electron ionization of a CH₄/N₂O mixture and He was used as the collision gas (M), the O⁺ ion was formed in its ground state (⁴S). When dinitrogen was used as the collision gas, the ion translational energy spectra indicated that although the O⁺ ion was still formed in its ground state, the target molecule N₂ was excited to its first excited (³Σ) state.



VII. Condensed-Phase Reactivity

A. In Water

The atomic oxygen radical anion is the conjugate base of the hydroxyl radical, a primary species from the radiolytic decomposition of water; hence there have been a number of studies that address the reactivity of O⁻ in water, especially compared to that of HO[•]. Generally considered, it appears that the reactivity of these two species are quite different, especially when the reaction under investigation involves electron transfer or addition to an unsaturated system. The differences between these reactive species are somewhat less, however, when one is comparing hydrogen abstraction rates; O⁻ rates seem to be about two times slower than the corresponding values for HO[•].²⁰⁶ The reactivity of O⁻ with aromatic derivatives of benzene,

pyridine, and furan have been reviewed previously.²⁰⁷ Several representative comparisons are discussed below; many additional topics have received experimental consideration.²⁰⁸⁻²²³

Neta et al., in 1972, reported that although the rate of addition of $O^{\cdot-}$ to an aromatic ring or to a double bond is much slower than that of HO^{\cdot} , the rates of H-atom abstraction are more nearly comparable.²²⁴ In 1973, Simic and co-workers²²⁵ found that whereas HO^{\cdot} reacts at nearly the diffusion-controlled rate with aromatic carboxylate anions in water, $O^{\cdot-}$ reacts much more slowly, in accord with the 1972 study. From structure-reactivity studies, these authors conclude that $O^{\cdot-}$, as compared to HO^{\cdot} , is less electrophilic and displays an unfavorable interaction with the π -electron system of the aromatic nucleus.

In 1975, Neta and Schuler²²⁶ reported a number of rate coefficients for the reaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ with various organic substrates in aqueous solution. For H-atom abstraction reactions from saturated alcohols²⁰⁸ and monocarboxylic acids, they found that the rate coefficients were $\sim 50\%$ of those for the analogous HO^{\cdot} reactions. Abstraction rates from allylic positions were 2-3 times larger than those for similar rates in saturated systems. Addition of $O^{\cdot-}$ to double bonds and to aromatic systems was found to be quite slow compared to the abstraction processes. Simic and co-workers²²⁷ found that $O^{\cdot-}$ reacts with unsaturated aliphatic alcohols primarily by H-atom abstraction, and again, that hydroxyl radical reacts more rapidly (2-3 times) with the same compounds, albeit by a different process (they add to the carbon-carbon double bond). Savel'eva and co-workers also noted that the atomic oxygen radical anion is less reactive than the hydroxyl radical with several phenols in aqueous solution.²²⁸

Hickel and Sehested,²⁰⁶ using pulse radiolysis in the temperature range 15-90 °C, determined the activation energies for $O^{\cdot-}$ reacting with both H_2 and D_2 (the products are ultimately water and a hydrated electron) in aqueous solution. At room temperature, they found $k[O^{\cdot-} + H_2] = 1.1 \times 10^8 M^{-1} s^{-1}$ and $k[O^{\cdot-} + D_2] = 2.5 \times 10^7 M^{-1} s^{-1}$ and the corresponding activation energies to be 14 and 21 kJ mol⁻¹.

Wander et al.²²³ have reported their observations on the reactions of $O^{\cdot-}$ with methanol and ethanol in water; they found $k[O^{\cdot-} + CH_3OH \text{ in water}] = (5.8 \pm 0.8) \times 10^8 M^{-1} s^{-1}$ and $k[O^{\cdot-} + CH_3CH_2OH \text{ in water}] = (11.3 \pm 1.7) \times 10^8 M^{-1} s^{-1}$ at 25 °C. These authors write the products as the carbon-centered radical but do not explicitly mention how the product identities were obtained.

Christensen and co-workers²²⁹ found that $O^{\cdot-}$, in aqueous solution, reacts with toluene to form benzyl radicals via an H-atom transfer process from the methyl group and that this rate coefficient is $(2.1 \pm 0.3) \times 10^9 M^{-1} s^{-1}$.

B. In Liquid Argon

Bakale et al.²³⁰ produced electrons in liquid argon by a short burst of X-rays; these electrons were allowed to react with dissolved N_2O to give $O^{\cdot-}$. The rate coefficients for the reaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ with either H_2 , CO , or CH_4 were obtained in this solvent and compared to the rate coefficients for the identical gas-phase reactions. In all cases, products were not directly detected but

were assumed to be those observed for the gas-phase processes; however, all observations in liquid argon are consistent with the known gas-phase reactions.

C. On Surfaces

There have been several reports²³¹ that show that the atomic oxygen radical anion plays a role in catalytic oxidations occurring on various oxide surfaces. For example, ESR has been used²³² to show that when N_2O reacts with irradiated (UV) MgO , $O^{\cdot-}$ is formed, which can further react with adsorbed oxygen, carbon monoxide or ethylene to give, respectively, $O_3^{\cdot-}$, $CO_2^{\cdot-}$ and $C_2H_4O^{\cdot-}$. ESR studies over the temperature range 77 to 300 K of $O^{\cdot-}$ adsorbed on Mo/SiO_2 reacting with ethylene were interpreted to indicate initial formation of $\cdot CH_2-CH_2-O^{\cdot-}$, followed by, at 150 K, dissociation into $H_2C=CH^{\cdot}$ and HO^{\cdot} .²³¹

Sanche and Parenteau⁷⁸ have reported on the desorption of negative ions induced by low-energy (4-20 eV) electron impact on Pt surfaces on which O_2 and a hydrocarbon have been coadsorbed. These authors have interpreted their data to indicate formation of $O^{\cdot-}$ by dissociative electron attachment to dioxygen; the atomic oxygen radical anions produced then react with the hydrocarbons by an H-atom abstraction process akin to that demonstrated for the pure gas-phase reaction. Other workers have reported that $O^{\cdot-}$ reacts with methane at room temperature over various metal oxides²³³⁻²³⁵ and that, in general, $O^{\cdot-}$ is more reactive toward alkanes and alkenes than other ionic oxygen species on solid catalysts.^{234,236-238} More recently, Iwamoto and co-workers have postulated that $O^{\cdot-}$ is the active oxygen species which oxidizes benzene to phenol (70% selectivity at 10% conversion) on 3.3 wt % V_2O_5/SiO_2 at 823 K.²³⁹ Others have discussed how $O^{\cdot-}$ interacts with various molecular neighbors before leaving the solid.⁷⁷

VIII. Conclusion

The atomic oxygen radical anion is an important, intriguing, reactive species, not only in terms of gas-phase ion-molecule chemistry, but also in condensed-phase chemistry as well. While the mechanisms by which $O^{\cdot-}$ reacts and the factors that control selectivity among these mechanisms are currently being aggressively examined, it is apparent from the diverse and unique observations to date that $O^{\cdot-}$ has earned a niche as a valuable tool in gas-phase ion studies. Perhaps most importantly, the atomic oxygen radical anion is now indispensable as a means to prepare entire classes of anionic versions of the classical reactive intermediates of organic chemistry. As one example of many possible (with many more anticipated in the near future), consider vinylidene, $H_2C=C$. The anionic version of this reactive intermediate is readily prepared from the reaction of $O^{\cdot-}$ with ethylene (section V.B.1); several groups have prepared $H_2C=C^{\cdot-}$ in this fashion and then studied different aspects of its chemical and physical properties (e.g., its negative ion photoelectron spectrum,²⁴⁰ its neutralization-ionization,²⁴¹ its chemical reactivity⁶). Didehydroaromatics and carbenes are two additional classes of reactive intermediates known to be accessible by the same approach; other classes (e.g., phosphinidenes from RPH_2 and silylenes from R_2SiH_2 ,

among others) remain to be investigated, but hold great promise for similar studies. The interest in O^- chemistry is wide ranging as represented by its role in our understanding of the chemistry of flames (both directly and indirectly)⁷⁹ as well as on surfaces; furthermore, it has been one of the species chosen to represent the active oxygen species of the ferryl compound in model calculations of the chemistry of cytochrome P-450.²⁴² The chemistry of O^- in the liquid phase, especially water, has also been studied to some extent and appears to be closely related to that found in the gas phase.

Considering the number of techniques and approaches that have been utilized in the studies of O^- and the varied disciplines used (ranging from atmospherically related studies to fundamental physical-organic investigations to analytical applications) we were pleasantly surprised to find that there is excellent agreement among the observations concerning the reactivity of the atomic oxygen radical anion. There are differences, more than a few of which remain unexplained, but these tend to be concerning precise details rather than more broadly applicable generalizations. Comparisons between data collected by different techniques must include which reaction channels are capable of being observed versus those that cannot be "seen" under the given experimental conditions (e.g., associative detachment channels). The role of competing reactions from contaminant ions or energetic neutrals present also needs to be considered when one is trying to account for apparent differences. Most importantly, due to their sensitivity to interaction energy, quantitative measurements on O^- reactions must be carried out when the energy of the atomic oxygen radical anion is known, especially since it is most often formed with excess energy.

The opportunities for a detailed molecular-level understanding of O^- reaction mechanisms are immense; considerable progress has already been made. Many of the areas reviewed in this document (e.g., the reaction of $O^- + CO_2$ or the role of excess interaction energy on the reaction of O^- with $H_2C=CH_2$) deserve far more attention than they have received; in-depth consideration of these systems is left to another occasion. One can safely anticipate even greater efforts in the understanding and the utilization of O^- reactions in the future.

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