

### Reaction of $\alpha$ -Oxides: Kinetics of Ethylene Oxide-Benzosulfamide Reactions

N. N. L'YEB'YED'YEV AND V. F. SHV'YETZ

*D. I. Mend'yeleyev Chemico-Technological Institute of the City of Moscow*

A study of ethylene oxide-benosulfamide interreaction kinetics was carried out using basic catalysts.

In alcoholic solutions two trimolecular reactions of sulfide ions with ethylene oxide occur simultaneously, due to participation of the sulfamide and alcohol. The relationship between the reaction rates and acidity of the alcohol, which is observed, indicates that the third reaction component serves as a donor of protons to the complex which is initially formed by interaction of ethylene oxide with sulfamide ions. In absence of this reaction, the oxidized ring remains closed.

### Mechanism and Kinetics of Hydrogen Iodide Addition to Carbon-Carbon Bonds of Compounds in Organic Solvents: Additions of Hydrogen Iodide to Cyclohexene in Hexane and to Toluene in Chlorobenzene Solvents

G. F. DVORKO AND E. A. SHEELOV

*Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of USSR*

The rates of addition of hydrogen iodide to cyclohexene dissolved in hexane and to toluene, in chlorobenzene are described by the kinetic trimolecular equation, below:

$$-d(\text{HI})/dt = k_3(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10})(\text{HI})(\text{I}_2).$$

For the solvents employed in this study, the values of  $k_3$  decrease in the following order: benzene > chlorobenzene > toluene  $\approx$  hexane. In a temperature range of 0°–35° the positive temperature coefficient-addition rate curves pass through maximum and minimum points; however, in some other cases the values of these coefficients become negative. With toluene as the solvent, the reaction rate increases continuously with the temperature—although the apparent activation energy of 5.6 kcal/mol is very small. Apparently, the thermal anomaly observed is caused by the formation and decomposition of complexes among the reacting molecules. The values and locations of the maximum and minimum points on the temperature-reaction rate

curves are affected by the solvation-desolvation effects.

### Kinetic Isotopic Effects of Deuterium and Tritium Exchange Reactions in Hydrocarbon-Base Systems

A. J. SHATENSTEIN, F. S. YAKOOSHEEN, M. I. ARSHEENOVA, AND E. A. YAKOVL'YEVA

*L. Ya. Karpov Physico-Chemical Institute*

The kinetic isotopic effects (KIE) in deuterium and tritium exchange reactions were determined for the following two-component hydrocarbon-base systems: indene, fluorene, methyl- $\beta$ -naphthylketone and water-free methylamine; indene and liquefied ammonia; toluene, benzene, naphthalene and a solution of potassium amide in liquefied ammonia. The experimentally determined KIE values approach those calculated by assuming complete rupture of the reacting bond of the intermediates. A mechanism of hydrogen exchange with bases is also discussed.

### Photolysis of Ethyl Alcohol Solutions at a Temperature of 77°K

B. I. SHEELEMOV, I. V. FOK, AND V. V. VOYEVODSKY

*Chemistry Department, M. V. Lomonosov State University in the City of Moscow. Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences of USSR*

The EPR studies of kinetics of accumulation, disappearance, and interconversion of the radicals formed in ultraviolet ( $\lambda > 2400 \text{ \AA}$ ) irradiation of ethyl alcohol solutions of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  were carried out at a temperature of 77°K. The formation of  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ ,  $\text{CH}_3$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CHOH}$  and  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}$  radicals was substantiated by an EPR method. The results show that the light in a specified wave length range decomposes the alcoholic radicals to form  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$  and  $\text{CH}_3$  radicals. Switching-off the light leads to gradual reconversion of these radicals to the  $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$  and  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}$  alcoholic radicals.

Other results of this study show that the light of greater than 3600  $\text{\AA}$  wave length isomerizes the  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}$  radicals into  $\text{CH}_3\text{CHOH}$  radicals and that raising the temperature to 110°C reverses this reaction at a marked rate.

The results of mass-spectrometric analyses show that  $\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$ , and  $\text{H}_2$  are the principal products in the photolysis of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$  solutions.