

## Addition/Correction

Subscriber access provided by ISTANBUL TEKNIK UNIV

## The Chlorate–lodine Clock Reaction [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2005, *127*, 18022–18023].

Andr P. Oliveira, and Roberto B. Faria

J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2007, 129 (27), 8668-8668• DOI: 10.1021/ja076895y • Publication Date (Web): 19 June 2007

Downloaded from http://pubs.acs.org on February 16, 2009

## More About This Article

Additional resources and features associated with this article are available within the HTML version:

- Supporting Information
- Access to high resolution figures
- Links to articles and content related to this article
- Copyright permission to reproduce figures and/or text from this article

View the Full Text HTML





## The Chlorate-Iodine Clock Reaction [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, *127*, 18022–18023]. André P. Oliveira and Roberto B. Faria\*

Recent results on the chlorate—iodine clock reaction (Galadja, M.; Lent, G.; Fábian, I. J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2007**, 129, 7738—7739) demonstrate that the reaction is initiated by UV light from the deuterium lamp employed in the diode-array spectrophotometer. These authors have shown that the UV light dissociates I<sub>2</sub>, forming I• radicals that start the autocatalytic clock behavior. We did not consider the effect of light in our original mechanistic interpretation. Based on these new results, the chlorate—iodine reaction is the first example of a clock reaction induced by light, and the mechanism proposed by Galadja, Lent, and Fábian must be used to explain this clock reaction.

JA076895Y

10.1021/ja076895y Published on Web 06/19/2007