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An ESR Study of Free Radicals in Electroreduction Process of Allyl Alcohol

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· 研究简报 ·

烯丙醇电还原自由基中间产物的ESR研究^①

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Horanyi^[1]、陈剑^[2]等人对酸性水溶液中烯丙醇在铂电极上的电还原作过研究,认为在生成反应物丙烯、丙烷过程中有H·、烯丙基与正丙基自由基中间产物的形成,但这些自由基的存在未经实验证实,本文利用自旋捕集技术对上述电还原自由基中间产物作了ESR研究.

1 实验部分

仪器:日本JES-FEIXG电子顺磁共振波谱仪,循环伏安(CV)测试系统由国产DHX-Ⅰ恒电位仪和XFD-8A—HDV-7—X-Y记录仪组合.

试剂:烯丙醇(AA)经蒸馏提纯,NaClO₄和HClO₄为AR级.

溶剂与捕捉剂:乙醇(AR级),二次蒸馏水,自旋捕捉剂苯亚甲基叔丁基氮氧化物(FBN)由中国科学院化学研究所合成并提纯.

电化学-ESR测试 先由循环伏安法确定AA电还原电位,所用电解池为H池,以0.04 cm²镀铂黑铂丝为工作电极、大面积铂片为辅助电极、饱和甘汞电极为参比电极,研究液组成为0.005 mol·dm⁻³ AA+0.1 mol·dm⁻³ NaClO₄+0.06 mol·dm⁻³ HClO₄+C₂H₅OH:H₂O(1:3体积比). ESR图谱的摄取使用外池法,外部电解池结构与CV测试的H池相似,阴、阳极室相距12 cm,中间有多孔玻璃隔膜,以2 cm²镀铂黑铂丝为工作电极,阴极室中盛约15 mL上述研究液,另加0.01 mol·dm⁻³ PBN. 测试前通N₂除氧20 min,由DHX-Ⅰ电位仪于AA电还原电位下控制电位电解5 min,吸取该电解液于石英水样品管中,再将样品管插入谱仪谐振腔,立即进行ESR波谱检测.

2 结果与讨论

AA电还原的CV曲线如图1所示,可见AA在比H₂析出稍正的-0.35 V(vs. SCE)下发生电还原反应. 当外电池在-0.35 V下电解还原时,如电解液中无AA或无PBN时,均未能检测到

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ESR 信号,唯在电解液中同时加入 AA 和 PBN 时才能出现 ESR 信号(图2).

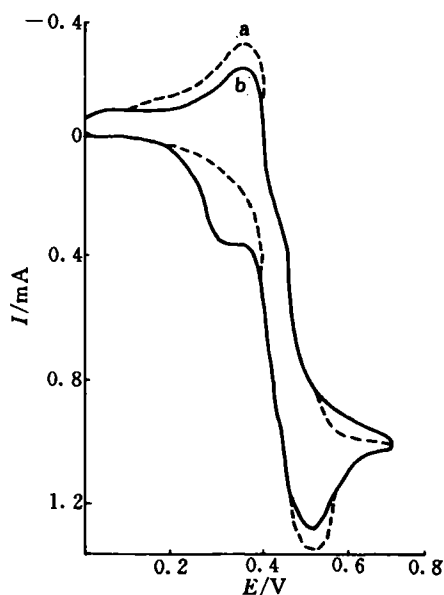


图1 AA 电还原循环伏安图
a. 空白液: $0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3} \text{ NaClO}_4 + 0.06 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3} \text{ HClO}_4 + \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH} : \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1 : 3 体积比)
b. 研究液: a + $0.005 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3} \text{ AA}$
电位扫速: $0.05 \text{ V} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$

Fig. 1 Cyclic voltammograms of electroreduction of allyl alcohol

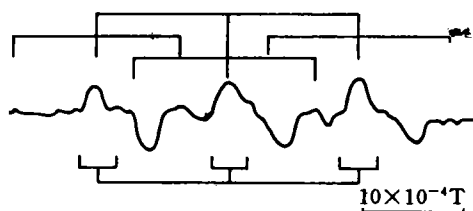


图2 AA 电还原 ESR 谱 研究液: $0.005 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3} \text{ AA} + 0.01 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3} \text{ PBN} + 0.1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3} \text{ NaClO}_4 + 0.06 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3} \text{ HClO}_4 + \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH} : \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1 : 3 体积比), 控制电位: -0.35 V

Fig. 2 ESR spectra of electroreduction of allyl alcohol

对图2 进行图谱分析,通过理论拟法即可认为,图2 的波谱当系两种自由基分别与PBN 形成加合物的叠加谱,即 $3(1 : 1 : 1) \times 3(1 : 2 : 1)$ 九重峰和 $3(1 : 1 : 1) \times 2(1 : 1)$ 六重峰,表1 列出相关的超精细耦合常数(a 值).

表1 某些 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CHR}(\text{O})\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ 加合物的偶合常数 ($\times 10^4 \text{ T}$)

Tab. 1 Hyperfine coupling constants ($\times 10^4 \text{ T}$) of some adducts $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CHR}(\text{O})\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$

R ·	反应介质	a_n^R	a_H^R	文献
R · (九重峰)	$\text{NaClO}_4 - \text{HClO}_4$ 的 1 : 3 醇水溶液	16.1	11.4	本工作
R · (六重峰)	$\text{NaClO}_4 - \text{HClO}_4$ 的 1 : 3 醇水溶液	16.5	5.0	本工作
H	苯	14.25	7.13	[3]
H	0.1 M KClO_4 水溶液	16.7	10.6	[4]
$\text{CH}_3 \cdot$	苯	14.19	3.44	[3]
$\text{CH}_3 \cdot$	$\text{NaOAc} - \text{HOAc}$ 水溶液	15.8	4.75	[5]

由表可知,九重峰的 α 值与 KClO_4 水溶液中H与PBN加合物的 α 值基本一致,可判断此谱乃系电还原产生的H的加合物波谱.六重峰的 α 值与 NaOAc-HOAc 水溶液中脂肪族烃自由基($\text{CH}_3\cdot$)与PBN加合物的 α 值相近,从产物的分析^[2]来看,它们可能是 $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2\cdot$ 、 $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2\cdot$ 与PBN加合物波谱. $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2\cdot$ 的稳定性及在极性醇水溶剂中的溶解度均大于 $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2\cdot$,且由于乙醇对丙烯氢化为丙烷有阻抑作用^[1],故可认为溶液中主要存在 $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2\cdot$ 与PBN加合物,并显示出相应的六重峰信号.至于上述九重峰、六重峰的 α 值分别比苯中H、 $\text{CH}_3\cdot$ 与PBN加合物的 α 值大,似可归结于醇水溶液强的氢键作用使加合物中N核与 β -H核的自旋密度增大所致^[3].如于水溶液中加入一定量的乙醇,可望增加自由基的产率,减少自由基在电极表面的吸附量,提高液相中自由基的捕集效率.

An ESR Study of Free Radicals in Electroreduction Process of Allyl Alcohol

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Abstract Electrochemical-ESR technique with spin trap phenyl-t-butyl nitron (PBN) was used to study the intermediates of electroreduction of allyl alcohol at platinum electrode in acidic alcohol-aqua solution. Hydrogen and allyl group and (or) propyl group radicals were identified by a hyperfine spectrum of the radical adducts, and that provided a direct evidence for the presence of these radicals in the electroreduction of allyl alcohol.

Key words Allyl alcohol, Electroreduction, Electrochemical-ESR, Spin trapping

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