碱性介质中二过碘酸合铜(III)配离子氧化四氢糠醇的动力学及机理

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摘要 本文采用分光光度法研究了二过碘酸合铜(III)配离子在碱性介质中氧化四氢糠醇的动力学及机理. 结果表明反应对[Cu(III)]是一级,对四氢糠醇是1.3级. 反应速率随体系中[OH^-]的增大而增大,随过碘酸浓度的增大而减小,反应体系加入硝酸钾盐时,速率增大,有正盐效应. 在氦气保护下,体系能够诱发丙烯酰胺聚合. 提出了一种含有自由基过程的反应机理,据此导出了一个能够解释本文全部实验事实的速率方程. 求得了速率控制步骤的速率常数,并给出了相应的活化参数.

关键词 $\underline{\text{分光光度法}}$ $\underline{\text{反应机理}}$ $\underline{\text{反应动力学}}$ $\underline{\text{倾86-m}}$ $\underline{\text{MSCM}}$ $\underline{\text{MSCM$

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Kinetics and mechanism of oxidation of tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol by diperiodatocuprate (III) in alkaline medium

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Abstract The kinetics of oxidation of tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol by potassium diperiodatocuprate (III) has been studied spectrophotometrically in alkaline medium. The order in [Cu(III)] is found to be unity and that in alcohol to be 1.3. The rate increases with increasing in [OH-] and decreases with increasing in [KIO4]. There is a pos. salt effect of addition of KNO3. Under the protection of nitrogen gas, the reaction system can induce polymerisation of acrylamide. A plausible mechanism involving free radicals has been proposed. The activation parameters of the rate determing step have been calculated

Key wordsSPECTROPHOTOMETRYREACTION MECHANISMREACTION KINETICSCOPPERCOMPLEXKINETICS EQUATIONSIODIC ACIDACTIVATION ENERGYREACTION RATETETRAHYDROFURAN PFURANMETHANOL P

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