#### N2O饱和黄芩苷水溶液的辐解机理

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摘要 本工作研究了γ辐解N2O饱和黄芩苷水溶液的辐解机理,发现四种主要辐解产物(P1, P2, P3, P4)。紫外、质谱和核磁共振谱确定了它们的化学结构。其中P1, P2为OH自由基与C环作用失去B环形成的, 而P3, P4为OH自由基加成到B环并发生歧化反应的的结果。求得OH自由基与黄芩苷的苷元发生加成反应的速率常数为: 2.6×10^9mol^-1.dm^3.s^-^1。

关键词 <u>紫外分光光度法</u> <u>质谱法</u> <u>核磁共振谱法</u> <u>辐射分解</u> <u>氧化氮</u> <u>反应速度常数</u> <u>黄芩苷</u> 分类号 <u>R96</u>

# Radiolysis mechanism of baicalin aqueous solution saturated with N2O

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**Abstract** Gama (γ) radiolysis of N2O saturated baicalin aqueous solution was studied. Four major final products (P1, P2, P3, P4) were separated, and their structures were determined by UV, MS and NMR. It was confirmed that P1 and P2 came from OH radical addition to ring C, but P3 and P4 originated from the disproportionation reaction of OH adduct radicals of ring B. The rate constant, 2.6×10^9mol^-1.dm^3.s^-1 of OH radical addition to aglycone was derived.

Key wordsULTRAVIOLET SPECTROPHOTOMETRYMASS SPECTROGRAPHYNMR SPECTROMETRYRADIOLYSISNITROGEN OXIDEREACTION RATE CONSTANT

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