

04

G25



LANDOLT-BÖRNSTEIN

Zahlenwerte und Funktionen
aus Naturwissenschaften und Technik

Neue Serie

Gesamtherausgabe: K.-H. Hellwege

Gruppe II: Atom- und Molekularphysik

Band 9

Ergänzung und Erweiterung zu Band 1

Magnetische Eigenschaften freier Radikale

Teil d 1

Organische Anion-Radikale

A. Berndt · M.T. Jones · M. Lehnig · L. Lunazzi
G. Placucci · H. B. Stegmann · K. B. Ulmschneider

Herausgeber: H. Fischer und K.-H. Hellwege



Springer-Verlag Berlin · Heidelberg · New York 1980

40
2SD

LANDOLT-BÖRNSTEIN

Handbuch der Physik/Technik

Numerical data and functional relationships in science and technology

Volume 9: Magnetic properties of free radicals

Edited by H. Fischer and K.-H. Hellwege

With contributions by A. Berndt and others

Springer-Verlag Berlin-Heidelberg-New York

ISBN 3-540-08884-9 (Berlin, Heidelberg, New York)

ISBN 0-387-08884-9 (New York, Heidelberg, Berlin)

NE: Hellwege, Karl-Heinz [Hrsg.]; Landolt-Börnstein, ...; PT. Bd. 9. Magnetische Eigenschaften freier Radikale: Erg. u. Erw. zu Bd. 1/Hrsg.: H. Fischer u. K.-H. Hellwege. Teil d. 1. Organische Anion-Radikale/ A. Berndt ... - 1980.

ISBN 3-540-08884-9 (Berlin, Heidelberg, New York)

ISBN 0-387-08884-9 (New York, Heidelberg, Berlin)

NE: Fischer, Hanns [Hrsg.]; Berndt, Armin [Mitarb.]

This work is subject to copyright. All rights are reserved, whether the whole or part of the material is concerned specifically those of translation, reprinting, re-use of illustrations, broadcasting, reproduction by photocopying machine or similar means, and storage in data banks.

Under § 54 of the German Copyright Law where copies are made for other than private use, a fee is payable to the publisher, the amount of the fee to be determined by agreement with the publisher.

© by Springer-Verlag Berlin-Heidelberg 1980

Printed in Germany

The use of registered names, trademarks, etc. in this publication does not imply, even in the absence of a specific statement, that such names are exempt from the relevant protective laws and regulations and therefore free for general use.

Typesetting, printing and bookbinding: Universitätsdruckerei H. Stürtz AG Würzburg

2163/3020 - 543210

Vorwort

Bei dem vierten (und letzten) Teilband II/9d des Ergänzungsbandes II/9 zu dem 1965 veröffentlichten Band II/1 der Neuen Serie „Magnetische Eigenschaften freier Radikale“, sind zwei Änderungen des ursprünglichen Planes, wie er in den bisher erschienenen Teilstücken abgedruckt wurde, nötig geworden.

Die wichtigste ist sachlicher Art: die vorgesehenen Tabellen über spinmarkierte Biomoleküle werden noch nicht erscheinen. Die tabellarische Bearbeitung des Gebietes ist nach ausführlicher Diskussion mit den Fachkollegen auf einen späteren Zeitpunkt verschoben.

Trotz dieser Kürzung ist der Teilband II/9d noch so umfangreich, daß er aus technischen Gründen geteilt werden mußte. Wie der im Umschlag-Deckel abgedruckte Plan zeigt, enthält jeder Teil in sich abgeschlossene Sachgebiete. Der hier vorgelegte Teil II/9d1 behandelt die organischen Anion-Radikale.

Der letzte Teil, II/9d2, wird die organischen Kation-Radikale und Polyyradikale behandeln. Er wird Anfang 1980 erscheinen und auch das kumulative Substanzenverzeichnis für den gesamten Band II/9 und den Band II/1 enthalten.

Unser Dank gilt wie immer den Autoren für ihre schnelle und sachkundige Arbeit und die angenehme Zusammenarbeit. Zu danken ist wiederum auch der Landolt-Börnstein-Redaktion, besonders Frau H. Weise, für ihre Mühe bei der Fertigstellung des Manuskriptes und beim Lesen der Korrekturen sowie dem Springer-Verlag für die sorgfältige Betreuung bei der Buchherstellung. Dieser Band wird wie alle anderen Landolt-Börnstein-bände ohne Zuschüsse von anderer Seite publiziert.

Darmstadt/Zürich, Oktober 1979

Die Herausgeber

Preface

For the fourth and last subvolume, II/9d, of the supplement II/9 to volume II/1 of the New Series, "Magnetic properties of free radicals" published in 1965, it was necessary to modify the original program printed in the parts published up to now.

The main alteration concerns the planned tables on spin labelled biomolecules which will not be published within volume II/9. After thorough discussions with specialists, the compilation of data in this field has been postponed.

In spite of this, part II/9d is still so voluminous that it has to be divided. As the survey given on the inside of the front cover shows, each part is treating a well-defined field. The present part, II/9d1, is dealing with organic radical anions.

The last part, II/9d2, will refer to the organic radical cations and polyyradicals. It will be published early in 1980 and will also contain the cumulative index of substances for the whole volume II/9 and for volume II/1.

We again wish to thank the authors for their quick and experienced work as well as for the agreeable cooperation, the Landolt-Börnstein office, especially Frau H. Weise, for their untiring and careful checking of manuscripts and galley proofs, and Springer Verlag for their customary care in the preparation of the volumes which are published without financial support from any other source.

Darmstadt/Zürich, October 1979

The Editors

Survey

Part a

Atoms, Inorganic Radicals, and Radicals in Metal Complexes

Part b

Organic C-Centered Radicals

Part c1

Organic N-Centered and NO Radicals

Part c2

Organic O-, P-, S-, Se-, Si-, Ge-, Sn-, Pb-, As-, Sb-Centered Radicals

Part d1

Organic Anion Radicals

Part d2

Organic Cation Radicals and Polyradicals

Index of Substances for Volumes II/1 and II/9

Übersicht

Teil a

Atome, anorganische Radikale und Radikale in Metallkomplexen

Teil b

Organische Radikale mit C als Zentralatom

Teil c1

Organische Radikale mit N als Zentralatom und NO-Radikale

Part c2

Organische Radikale mit O, P, S, Se, Si, Ge, Sn, Pb, As, Sb als Zentralatom

Teil d1

Organische Anion-Radikale

Teil d2

Organische Kation-Radikale und Polyradikale

Substanzenverzeichnis für die Bände II/1 und II/9

Contents

Magnetic properties of free radicals Part d1 : Organic anion radicals

General introduction

H. FISCHER, Physikalisch-Chemisches Institut der Universität Zürich, Switzerland

A Definitions and substances	1
B Magnetic properties	1
C Arrangement of the tables	2
D Important monographs	3
E Symbols and abbreviations	3
Symbols	3
Abbreviations	4

12 Semidiones and related species

M. LEHNIG, Lehrstuhl für organische Chemie der Universität Dortmund, Germany

12.0 Introduction	5
12.1 Semidiones [R—CO ⁻ (=C—C) _n —CO ^{·-} —R'; n = 0, 1, 2, 3]	6
12.1.1 1,2-Semidiones (R—CO ⁻ =CO ^{·-} —R'; n = 0)	6
12.1.1.1 Anion radicals from α -keto aldehydes (R = H)	6
12.1.1.2 Anion radicals from dionic systems (R, R' ≠ H)	10
12.1.1.2.1 Anion radicals from noncyclic diketones	10
12.1.1.2.1.1 Anion radicals from 2,3-diketones (R = CH ₃ , R' = alkyl)	10
12.1.1.2.1.2 Anion radicals from 3,4-diketones (R = C ₂ H ₅ , R' = alkyl)	15
12.1.1.2.1.3 Anion radicals from 4,5-diketones (R = CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃ , R' = alkyl)	16
12.1.1.2.1.4 Anion radicals from biacyls (R = R' = alkyl, R, R' ≠ CH ₃ , C ₂ H ₅ , CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃)	17
12.1.1.2.1.5 Anion radicals from 1-aryl-1,2-diketones (R = aryl, R' = alkyl, aryl)	22
12.1.1.2.1.6 Anion radicals from ferrocenyl and ruthenocenyl diketones	27
(R =  M, R' = alkyl, aryl)	27
	
12.1.1.2.2 Anion radicals from cyclic dionic systems	30
12.1.1.2.2.1 Anion radicals from homocyclic diketones	30
12.1.1.2.2.1.1 Anion radicals from cyclobutane- and cyclobutenedionic systems	30
12.1.1.2.2.1.2 Anion radicals from cyclopentane- and cyclopentenedionic systems	34
12.1.1.2.2.1.3 Anion radicals from cyclohexane- and cyclohexenedionic systems	38
12.1.1.2.2.1.4 Anion radicals from cycloheptane- and cycloheptenedionic systems	44
12.1.1.2.2.1.5 Anion radicals from cyclooctane, cyclononane-, etc., -diones	45
12.1.1.2.2.2 Anion radicals from heterocyclic dionic systems	46
12.1.1.2.2.2.1 Anion radicals from oxa-, aza-, and diazacyclopentane- and cyclopentenedionic systems	46
12.1.1.2.2.2.2 Anion radicals from aza-, oxa-, and thiacyclohexanenedionic systems	47

12.1.1.3 Anion radicals from α -keto acids ($R = H$, alkyl, $R' = OH$)	49
12.1.1.4 Anion radicals from α -keto acid esters and amides ($R = \text{alkyl, aryl}$, $R' = O\text{-alkyl, S-alkyl}$, $N(\text{alkyl})_2$)	50
12.1.1.5 Anion radicals from oxalic acid esters, thioesters, and amides ($R, R' = O\text{-alkyl, S-alkyl, NH}_2$, $NH\text{-alkyl, N(alkyl)}_2$)	52
12.1.2 1,4-, 1,6-, 1,8-Semidiones ($n = 1, 2, 3$)	56
12.1.2.1 Anion radicals from dionic and tetronec systems	56
12.1.2.1.1 Anion radicals from noncyclic 1,4-diketones ($R, R' = \text{alkyl, aryl}$)	56
12.1.2.1.2 Anion radicals from cyclic diketones and tetraketones	56
12.1.2.1.2.1 Anion radicals from dionic and tetronec systems	56
12.1.2.1.2.1.1 Anion radicals from homocyclic diketones: carbonyl groups belonging to the same ring	56
12.1.2.1.2.1.1.1 Anion radicals from cyclopentanedionic systems	56
12.1.2.1.2.1.1.2 Anion radicals from cyclohexanedionic systems	57
12.1.2.1.2.1.1.3 Anion radicals from cycloheptane- and cyclooctanedionic systems	58
12.1.2.1.2.1.2 Anion radicals from homocyclic diketones and tetraketones: carbonyl groups belonging to different rings	60
12.1.2.1.2.2 Anion radicals from heterocyclic dionic systems	60
12.1.2.2 Anion radicals from fumaric, maleic, and hexanedienedioic acids	62
12.1.2.3 Anion radicals from fumaric and maleic acid esters and amides	64
12.1.2.4 Anion radicals from maleimides and maleic anhydrides	66
12.2 Thiosemidiones ($R\text{-CS}^-=CS'-R'$, $R\text{-CO}^-=CS'-R'$)	73
12.2.1 Anion radicals from α -thioketo acid amides ($R = \text{alkyl, phenyl}$, $R' = N(\text{alkyl})_2$)	73
12.2.2 Anion radicals from thioxoallic esters, thioesters, and amides ($R, R' = O\text{-alkyl, S-alkyl, NH}_2$, $NH\text{-alkyl, N(alkyl)}_2$)	75
12.3 Semitriones ($R\text{-CO}^-=CO^*-CO-R'$)	79
12.3.1 Anion radicals from trionic systems	79
12.3.1.1 Anion radicals from noncyclic triketones ($R, R' = \text{aryl}$)	79
12.3.1.2 Anion radicals from cyclic trionic systems	79
12.3.1.2.1 Anion radicals from homocyclic triketones	79
12.3.1.2.2 Anion radicals from heterocyclic trionic systems	80
12.3.2 Anion radicals from pyrovolformic and mesoxallic acid esters and amides ($R = CH_3$, $O\text{-alkyl, N(alkyl)}_2$, $R' = O\text{-alkyl, N(alkyl)}_2$)	82
12.4 Anion radicals from aromatic polycarbonyl and -thiocarbonyl compounds and polycarboxylic acids	83
12.4.1 Anion radicals from dialdehydes and keto aldehydes	83
12.4.2 Anion radicals from di- and tetraketones	85
12.4.3 Anion radicals from polycarboxylic acids	88
12.4.4 Anion radicals from anhydrides and thioanhydrides	91
12.4.5 Anion radicals from esters and thioesters	93
12.4.6 Anion radicals from imides	100
12.4.7 Anion radicals from thiophthalates	104
12.5 References for 12.1-12.4	107

13 Semiquinones and related species

K.B. ULM SCHNEIDER, Tübingen, and H.B. STEGMANN, Institut für Organische Chemie der Universität Tübingen, Germany

13.0 Introduction	112
13.0.1 General remarks	112
13.0.2 Arrangement of the tables	112
13.1 Semiquinone anion radicals	113
13.1.1 Carbocycles	113
13.1.1.1 <i>o</i> -Benzosemiquinones	113

Contents

13.1.1.1 Unsubstituted and monosubstitutes <i>o</i> -benzosemiquinones	113
13.1.1.2 Disubstituted <i>o</i> -benzosemiquinones	133
13.1.1.3 Trisubstituted <i>o</i> -benzosemiquinones	149
13.1.1.4 Tetrasubstituted <i>o</i> -benzosemiquinones	153
13.1.1.5 Polycyclic <i>o</i> -benzosemiquinones	158
13.1.1.6 <i>m</i> -Benzosemiquinones	159
13.1.1.7 <i>p</i> -Benzosemiquinones	162
13.1.1.3.1 Unsubstituted and monosubstituted <i>p</i> -benzosemiquinones	162
13.1.1.3.2 Disubstituted <i>p</i> -benzosemiquinones	192
13.1.1.3.3 Trisubstituted <i>p</i> -benzosemiquinones	220
13.1.1.3.4 Tetrasubstituted <i>p</i> -benzosemiquinones	221
13.1.1.3.5 Polycyclic <i>p</i> -benzosemiquinones	236
13.1.1.8 Pyrogallolsemiquinones	242
13.1.1.9 Benzosemiquinones derived from 1,2,4-trihydroxybenzene	249
13.1.1.10 Benzosemiquinones derived from polyhydroxybenzenes	273
13.1.2 Naphthosemiquinones	275
13.1.2.1 Naphthosemiquinones derived from 1,2-dihydroxynaphthalenes	275
13.1.2.2 Naphthosemiquinones derived from 1,4-dihydroxynaphthalenes	280
13.1.2.3 Naphthosemiquinones derived from other dihydroxynaphthalenes	290
13.1.2.4 Naphthosemiquinones derived from trihydroxynaphthalenes	290
13.1.2.5 Naphthosemiquinones derived from naphthazarine	298
13.1.2.6 Naphthosemiquinones derived from other tetrahydroxynaphthalenes	303
13.1.3 Anthrasemiquinones	304
13.1.4 Phenanthrenesemiquinones	318
13.1.5 Semiquinones from other carbocyclic compounds	322
13.1.5.1 Semiquinones derived from tropolone	322
13.1.5.2 Diphenosemiquinones and related anions	324
13.1.5.3 Acenaphthenesemiquinones and related anions	327
13.1.5.4 Ferrocenosemiquinones and related anions	330
13.1.5.5 Other carbocyclic semiquinones	331
13.1.5.6 Indophenolsemiquinones	333
13.2 Semiquinone anions from heterocyclic compounds	334
13.2.1 Nitrogen heterocycles	334
13.2.1.1 Pyridinesemiquinones	334
13.2.1.2 Indole- and benzindolesemiquinones	337
13.2.1.3 Imidazobenzosemiquinones	339
13.2.1.4 Other N-heterocyclic semiquinones	341
13.2.2 Oxygen heterocycles	343
13.2.2.1 Dibenzofuransemiquinones	343
13.2.2.2 Semiquinones from fluoresceine and related systems	344
13.2.2.3 Other O-heterocyclic semiquinones	347
13.2.3 Sulfur heterocycles	347
13.3 Semiquinone cation radicals	351
13.3.1 Benzosemiquinone cations	351
13.3.2 Naphthosemiquinones cations	357
13.3.3 Diphenosemiquinone cations	358
13.3.4 Anthrasemiquinone cations	359
13.3.5 Other semiquinone cations from carbocyclic compounds	359
13.4 Charge-transfer complexes of quinones	361
13.4.1 With organic donors	361
13.4.2 Adsorbed quinones	365
13.5 References for 13.1-13.4	367

14 Anion radicals from nitro compounds

A. BERNDT, Fachbereich Chemie der Universität Marburg, Germany

14.0 Introduction	376
14.1 Nitro compounds without double bonds conjugated with the NO ₂ group	377
14.1.1 Nitroalkanes (including arylnitroalkanes) without heteroatoms (except as substituents of phenyl rings)	377
14.1.1.1 Primary nitroalkanes	377
14.1.1.2 Secondary nitroalkanes	381
14.1.1.3 Tertiary nitroalkanes	384
14.1.2 Nitroalkanes containing fluorine	386
14.1.3 Nitroalkanes containing chlorine	388
14.1.4 Nitroalkanes containing oxygen	390
14.1.4.1 Primary nitro compounds	390
14.1.4.1.1 Primary nitro compounds with OH, O ⁻ , OR bound to carbon bearing the NO ₂ group (α -C)	390
14.1.4.1.2 Primary nitro compounds with OH, OR bound to β , γ , δ carbon	392
14.1.4.1.3 Primary nitro compounds with COR, CO ₂ ⁻ , COOR bound to α , β , γ carbon	395
14.1.4.1.4 Primary nitro compounds with oxygen-containing rings	398
14.1.4.2 Secondary nitro compounds	399
14.1.4.3 Tertiary nitro compounds	401
14.1.5 Nitroalkanes containing sulfur bound to carbon	402
14.1.5.1 Primary nitro compounds	402
14.1.5.2 Secondary nitro compounds	404
14.1.5.3 Tertiary nitro compounds	406
14.1.6 Nitroalkanes containing nitrogen	406
14.1.6.1 Primary nitro compounds	406
14.1.6.1.1 Primary nitro compounds with NH ₂ , NHR, NR ₂ substituents	406
14.1.6.1.2 Primary nitro compounds with N ₃ , CON, CN substituents	407
14.1.6.2 Secondary nitro compounds	409
14.1.6.3 Tertiary nitro compounds	409
14.1.7 Nitroalkanes containing phosphorus bound to carbon	410
14.1.8 Nitroalkanes containing arsenic	414
14.2 Nitro compounds with double bonds conjugated with the NO ₂ group	414
14.2.1 Nitroalkenes	414
14.2.1.1 Nitroalkenes with alkyl substituents	414
14.2.1.2 Nitrodienes and acylnitroalkenes	417
14.2.1.3 Phenyl substituted nitroalkenes	418
14.2.2 1,1-Dinitroalkenes	420
14.2.3 Acyl nitro-compounds	421
14.2.4 Anions from 1,1-dinitroalkanes	421
14.2.4.1 Anions from 1,1-dinitroalkanes with alkyl and cycloalkyl substituents	421
14.2.4.2 Anions from 1,1-dinitroalkanes with vinyl, aryl, acyl, cyano, and nitro substituents	424
14.2.5 Anions from dinitro- and trinitrocyclohexadienes	426
14.2.5.1 1,3-Dinitrocyclohexadienes	426
14.2.5.2 1,5-Dinitrocyclohexadienes	428
14.2.5.3 1,3,5-Trinitrocyclohexadienes	429
14.3 Aromatic mononitro compounds	430
14.3.1 Isocyclic compounds	430
14.3.1.1 Isocyclic compounds derived from benzene	430
14.3.1.1.1 Unsubstituted nitrobenzene (various solvents and gegenions) and deuterated nitrobenzenes	430
14.3.1.1.2 Nitrobenzenes containing substituents without double bonds conjugated with the aromatic ring	449
14.3.1.1.2.1 Aliphatic substituents	449
14.3.1.1.2.1.1 Open chain alkyl substituted nitrobenzenes	449
14.3.1.1.2.1.2 Nitrobenzenes with cycloalkyl substituents	463

14.3.1.1.2.1.3 Nitrobenzenes with condensed aliphatic rings (including spirocyclic rings and paracyclophane)	465
14.3.1.1.2.1.4 Nitrobenzenes with condensed bicyclic rings (including triptycene)	468
14.3.1.1.2.2 Nitrobenzenes with halogen and halogen containing substituents	471
14.3.1.1.2.2.1 Fluoro- and fluoroalkylnitrobenzenes	471
14.3.1.1.2.2.2 Chloro- and chloroalkylnitrobenzenes	479
14.3.1.1.2.2.3 Bromonitrobenzenes	488
14.3.1.1.2.2.4 Iodonitrobenzenes	490
14.3.1.1.2.3 Nitrobenzenes with oxygen and oxygen containing substituents	493
14.3.1.1.2.3.1 Oxygen directly bound to ring	493
14.3.1.1.2.3.1.1 Nitrophenols, nitrophenolates, dihydroxynitrobenzenes	493
14.3.1.1.2.3.1.2 Nitroanisoles, alkoxy- and aryloxy-nitrobenzenes	499
14.3.1.1.2.3.2 Nitrobenzenes with oxygen in β -position to ring (including oxiranes and dioxolan rings)	503
14.3.1.1.2.3.3 Nitrobenzenes with C=O in β -position to ring	505
14.3.1.1.2.4 Nitrobenzenes with sulfur and sulfur containing substituents	505
14.3.1.1.2.5 Nitrobenzenes with nitrogen containing substituents	508
14.3.1.1.2.5.1 Directly bound NH ₂ , NHR, NR ₂ , NR ₃ and N—C=S	508
14.3.1.1.2.5.2 β -N (including β -NO ₂)	513
14.3.1.1.2.6 Nitrobenzenes with phosphorus containing substituents	515
14.3.1.1.2.6.1 Phosphorus directly bound to ring	515
14.3.1.1.2.6.2 Phosphorus in β -position to ring	515
14.3.1.1.2.7 Nitrobenzenes with arsenic containing substituents	518
14.3.1.1.2.8 Nitrobenzenes with silicon containing substituents	519
14.3.1.1.2.9 Nitrobenzenes with germanium containing substituents	522
14.3.1.1.2.10 Nitrobenzenes with boron containing substituents	522
14.3.1.1.2.11 Nitrobenzenes with mercury containing substituents	523
14.3.1.1.3 Nitrobenzenes containing substituents with double bonds conjugated with the aromatic ring	524
14.3.1.1.3.1 Vinylnitrobenzenes (including those derived from 1,1-diphenylethylene and stilbene)	524
14.3.1.1.3.2 Acylnitrobenzenes	529
14.3.1.1.3.2.1 Formyl-, acetyl-, and benzoylnitrobenzenes	529
14.3.1.1.3.2.2 COOH, COO ⁻ , COOR substituted nitrobenzenes	534
14.3.1.1.3.2.3 CONH ₂ , CONR ₂ substituted nitrobenzenes	542
14.3.1.1.3.3 CSNHR, CSNR ₂ , and CSSR substituted nitrobenzenes	544
14.3.1.1.3.4 C=NOR substituted nitrobenzenes	545
14.3.1.1.3.5 SO _n R substituted nitrobenzenes	546
14.3.1.1.3.5.1 SOR substituted nitrobenzenes	546
14.3.1.1.3.5.2 SO ₂ R substituted nitrobenzenes	548
14.3.1.1.3.5.3 SO ₃ ⁻ substituted nitrobenzenes	551
14.3.1.1.3.6 N-nitrobenzenes containing —N=N—R and —N ⁺ ≡N substituents	552
14.3.1.1.4 Nitrobenzenes containing substituents with triple bonds conjugated with the aromatic ring	553
14.3.1.1.4.1 Ethynyl substituted nitrobenzenes	553
14.3.1.1.4.2 Cyano substituted nitrobenzenes (nitrobenzonitriles)	554
14.3.1.1.4.3 Nitriloxide substituted nitrobenzenes	559
14.3.1.1.5 Nitrobenzenes containing substituents with 6 π electrons	559
14.3.1.1.5.1 Cyclopentadienyl substituted nitrobenzenes	559
14.3.1.1.5.2 Phenylnitrobenzenes	560
14.3.1.1.5.2.1 Nitrodiphenyl	560
14.3.1.1.5.2.2 Di-, tri-, tetra-, and pentaphenylnitrobenzenes	563
14.3.1.1.6 Nitrobenzenes with diphenylyl substituents	565
14.3.1.1.7 Nitrobenzenes with naphthyl substituents	566
14.3.1.1.8 Nitrobenzenes with anthracenyl substituents	567
14.3.1.2 Nitroferrocene	570
14.3.1.3 Nitrotropolones	570
14.3.1.4 Nitronaphthalenes	571
14.3.1.4.1 1-Nitronaphthalenes	571
14.3.1.4.2 2-Nitronaphthalenes	572

14.3.2 Heterocyclic aromatic mononitro compounds	572
14.3.2.1 5-membered rings	572
14.3.2.1.1 Nitrofurans	572
14.3.2.1.2 Nitrothiophenes	578
14.3.2.1.2.1 2-Nitrothiophenes	578
14.3.2.1.2.2 3-Nitrothiophenes	582
14.3.2.1.2.3 Nitrothienothiophenes	583
14.3.2.1.3 Nitrothiazoles	584
14.3.2.1.3.1 2-Nitrothiazoles	584
14.3.2.1.3.2 4-Nitrothiazoles	584
14.3.2.1.3.3 5-Nitrothiazoles	585
14.3.2.1.4 Nitroimidazoles	586
14.3.2.1.4.1 2-Nitroimidazoles	586
14.3.2.1.4.2 4-Nitroimidazoles	587
14.3.2.1.4.3 5-Nitroimidazoles	588
14.3.2.2 6-membered rings	589
14.3.2.2.1 Nitropyridines	589
14.3.2.2.1.1 2-Nitropyridines	589
14.3.2.2.1.2 3-Nitropyridines	589
14.3.2.2.1.3 4-Nitropyridines	590
14.3.2.2.2 Nitropyridine N-oxides	594
14.3.2.2.3 Nitopyrimidines and related compounds (nitouracil, nitoorotic acid, nitrobarbituric acid)	600
14.3.2.3 Condensed ring systems	604
14.3.2.3.1 Nitrodibenzo-<i>p</i>-dioxin	608
14.3.2.3.2 Nitrophenothiazine 5-oxide	608
14.3.2.3.3 Nitrophenoxatellurin	608
14.3.2.3.4 Nitrocycl[3,2,2]azine	609
14.4 Aromatic dinitro compounds	609
14.4.1 Isocyclic compounds	609
14.4.1.1 Isocyclic compounds derived from benzene	609
14.4.1.1.1 Nitro groups bound to the same aryl ring	609
14.4.1.1.1.1 <i>o</i>-Dinitrobenzenes	609
14.4.1.1.1.1.1 Unsubstituted <i>o</i>-dinitrobenzenes	609
14.4.1.1.1.1.2 Substituted <i>o</i>-dinitrobenzenes	611
14.4.1.1.1.2 <i>m</i>-Dinitrobenzenes	614
14.4.1.1.1.2.1 Unsubstituted <i>m</i>-dinitrobenzene	614
14.4.1.1.1.2.2 Substituted <i>m</i>-dinitrobenzenes	621
14.4.1.1.1.2.2.1 Substituted <i>m</i>-dinitrobenzenes without conjugated double bonds	621
14.4.1.1.1.2.2.2 Substituted <i>m</i>-dinitrobenzenes with conjugated double bonds	628
14.4.1.1.1.2.2.3 Substituted <i>m</i>-dinitrobenzenes with conjugated triple bonds and aryl rings	633
14.4.1.1.1.3 <i>p</i>-Dinitrobenzenes	634
14.4.1.1.1.3.1 Unsubstituted <i>p</i>-dinitrobenzenes	634
14.4.1.1.1.3.2 Substituted <i>p</i>-dinitrobenzenes	639
14.4.1.1.2 Nitro groups bound to different aryl rings	641
14.4.1.1.2.1 Directly connected rings	641
14.4.1.1.2.1.1 <i>o,o'</i>-Dinitrodiphenyl	641
14.4.1.1.2.1.2 <i>m,m'</i>-Dinitrodiphenyl	642
14.4.1.1.2.1.3 <i>p,p'</i>-Dinitrodiphenyl	642
14.4.1.1.2.2 Rings connected by saturated links	643
14.4.1.1.2.2.1 Dinitrodiphenylmethanes, dinitrodiphenyloxides, dinitrodiphenylsulfides	643
14.4.1.1.2.2.2 Dinitro-9,10-dihydro-9,10-methano-anthracenes, dinitro-9,10-dihydro-9,10-ethano-anthracenes, dinitrotritycene, dinitro[2,2]paracyclophanes	643
14.4.1.1.2.2.3 Rings connected by unsaturated links	645
14.4.1.1.2.2.3.1 Anions from dinitrodiphenylmethanes and dinitrofluorene	646
14.4.1.1.2.2.3.2 1,1-Di(<i>p</i>-nitrophenyl)ethylene	647
14.4.1.1.2.2.3.3 Dinitrobenzophenones, dinitrobenzil	648
14.4.1.1.2.2.3.4 4,4'-Dinitrostilbenes	650

14.4.1.1.2.2.3.5 Dinitrotolans and related compounds	650
14.4.1.1.2.2.3.6 4,4"-Dinitro- <i>p</i> -terphenyl	651
14.4.1.1.2.2.3.7 1,1'-Bis-(<i>o</i> -nitrophenyl) ferrocenes	652
14.4.1.2 Dinitro compounds derived from tropolones	652
14.4.1.3 Dinitro compounds derived from naphthalene	653
14.4.1.3.1 1,4-Dinitronaphthalenes, 1,5-, 1,8-, 2,6-, 2,7-dinitronaphthalenes	653
14.4.1.3.2 Dinitroacenaphthalenes and dinitronaphthalic anhydrides	655
14.4.1.3.3 Nitro groups bound to different naphthalene rings	656
14.4.1.4 Dinitro compounds derived from anthracene	656
14.4.2 Heterocyclic dinitro compounds	657
14.4.2.1 5-membered rings	657
14.4.2.2 6-membered rings	657
14.4.2.2.1 3,5-Dinitropyridines	657
14.4.2.2.2 Dinitrophenothiazines, dinitrophenoxytellurin	661
14.5 Aromatic trinitro compounds	661
14.5.1 Trinitro compounds derived from benzene	661
14.5.1.1 1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	661
14.5.1.2 1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene containing substituents	663
14.5.2 Trinitro compounds derived from stilbene	666
14.5.3 Trinitro compounds derived from naphthalene	667
14.5.4 Trinitrotriptycene	667
14.6 Aromatic tetranitro compounds	668
14.6.1 Tetranitro compounds derived from naphthalene	668
14.6.2 Tetranitro-9,10-dihydro-9,10-ethano-anthracene	669
14.6.3 Tetranitrophenothiazine-5-oxide	669
14.7 References	670
14.7.1 Review articles	670
14.7.2 References for 14.1--14.6	670

15 Anion radicals from nitroso compounds

A. BERNDT, Fachbereich Chemie der Universität Marburg, Germany

15.0 Introduction	679
15.1 Nitroso compounds without double bonds conjugated with the N=O group	680
15.1.1 Aliphatic nitroso compounds	680
15.1.1.1 Aliphatic nitroso compounds without heteroatoms	680
15.1.1.2 Aliphatic nitroso compounds containing halogens	680
15.1.1.3 Aliphatic nitroso compounds containing oxygen	681
15.1.1.4 Aliphatic nitroso compounds containing nitrogen	683
15.1.1.5 Aliphatic nitroso compounds containing phosphorus	684
15.1.2 Nitrites	684
15.1.3 Nitrosamines	685
15.2 Nitroso compounds with double bonds conjugated with the N=O group	687
15.2.1 Nitrosoalkenes	687
15.2.2 Acyl nitroso compounds	688
15.2.3 Anions from 1,1-dinitrosoalkanes	688
15.2.4 Anions from nitrosonitroalkanes and from nitrosodinitromethanes	689
15.3 Aromatic nitroso compounds	690
15.3.1 Nitrosobenzene and substituted nitrosobenzenes	690
15.3.2 <i>m</i> -Nitronitrosobenzenes	694
15.4 References for 15.1--15.3	697

15A Anion radicals from boron compounds

A. BERNDT, Fachbereich Chemie der Universität Marburg, Germany

15A.0 Introduction	698
15A.1 Anion radicals containing one boron atom	699
15A.1.1 Trialkyl boranes	699
15A.1.2 Mono-, di-, and trivinyl boranes	699
15A.1.3 Mono-, di-, and triaryl boranes	701
15A.2 Anion radicals containing two boron atoms	705
15A.3 References for 15A.1 and 15A.2	706

16 Hydrocarbon anion radicals

M.T. JONES, Department of Chemistry, University of Missouri-St. Louis, USA

16.0 Introduction	707
16.0.1 General remarks	707
16.0.2 Hyperfine splittings	707
16.0.3 g-Values	707
16.1 Cyclic hydrocarbon anion radicals	708
16.1.1 Monocyclic systems	708
16.1.1.1 Benzenes	708
16.1.1.2 Other single-ring compounds	723
16.1.2 Polycyclic systems (condensed)	731
16.1.2.1 Simple substituted naphthalenes	731
16.1.2.2 Other substituted naphthalenes	751
16.1.2.3 Other polycyclic compounds (condensed)	769
16.1.3 Polycyclic systems (non-condensed)	798
16.1.3.1 Biphenyls	798
16.1.3.2 Bridged biphenyls	811
16.1.3.3 Other non-condensed cyclic compounds	822
16.1.4 Bridged systems	834
16.1.5 Cyclophanes	838
16.1.6 Triptycenes	842
16.2 Non-aromatic hydrocarbon anion radicals	844
16.3 References for 16.1 and 16.2	850

17 Anion radicals from heterocyclic compounds

L. LUNAZZI, G. PLACUCCI, Department of Chemistry, University of Bologna, Italy

17.0 Introduction	857
17.1 Nitrogen containing anion radicals	858
17.2 Anion radicals of heterocycles containing O, S, and Se	883
17.3 Anion radicals of heterocycles containing P and Si	895
17.4 Anion radicals of heterocycles containing two or more different heteroatoms	898
17.5 References for 17.1-17.4	903

General introduction

A Definition and substances

The free radicals considered in these tables are paramagnetic atoms, molecules and ions which derive their paramagnetism from a single unpaired *s*- or *p*-electron. They may be chemically stable or transient.

It is usual in organic chemistry to define a free radical as a paramagnetic molecule with one unpaired electron (see for instance: J. B. Hendrickson, D. J. Cram, G. S. Hammond: Organic Chemistry, 3rd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill 1970). However, alternatively all species can be classified as free radicals "that have a short lifetime in the gaseous phase under ordinary laboratory conditions" regardless of their electronic states (G. Herzberg: The Spectra and Structures of Simple Free Radicals. Ithaca: Cornell University Press 1971). The substances included in these tables are all paramagnetic and fulfill the first definition. Most of them also are transient and would fulfill the requirements of the alternative definition.

In particular, the tables include:

- a) Atoms and atomic ions in 2S and 2P states,
- b) Molecules or molecular ions which arise or may be thought to arise from the break of a single bond in a diamagnetic organic or inorganic molecule or molecular ion,
- c) Mono-(tri-, penta-, etc.)-negative or -positive ions of neutral organic or inorganic compounds,
- d) Several molecules which are paramagnetic in their normal binding states and have one unpaired electron (e.g. NO, NO_2).

Not classified as free radicals are atoms or molecules in ground or excited electronic states with multiplicities larger than two (e.g. O_2), transition metal ions and their complexes deriving their paramagnetic properties from *d*- or *f*-electrons, charge transfer complexes, aggregates of free radicals as for instance pairs of radicals not chemically linked to one another in solid matrices, and polyyradicals, i.e. molecules or molecular ions, with more than one unpaired *s*- or *p*-electron and exchange couplings which are of the same order of magnitude as the hyperfine interactions.

The following tables deal with substances of type a) to d). In addition one table lists available information on polyyradicals. It has been included because the magnetic properties of polyyradicals often resemble those of the corresponding monoradicals.

Only compounds with unambiguously verified or at least very plausible structures are included. Papers which only state the presence of free radicals in a sample and do not give detailed structures nor magnetic properties of the radicals have not been reviewed. Also not reviewed are papers which deal exclusively with other topics than experimental determinations of magnetic properties of free radicals. Such papers may however be mentioned in footnotes or as further references at the appropriate entries.

The ordering of the substances classified as free radicals into subclasses is to be seen in the general table of contents. The ordering within the subclasses is explained, where not self-explanatory, in introductory sections to the individual tables.

B Magnetic properties

The magnetic properties of free radicals are represented by the parameters describing their interaction with external magnetic fields and the parameters of intramolecular hyperfine interactions. For many free radicals, in particular 2S -atoms and radicals in liquid or solid environments where the orbital and rotational components of angular momentum are quenched, the parameters are conveniently given by the elements of the tensors *g* and a_λ of the spin-Hamiltonian

$$\mathcal{H} = \mu_B \cdot \vec{S} \cdot g \cdot \vec{H}_0 - \sum_{\lambda} \mu_N \cdot g_{N\lambda} \cdot \vec{I}_{\lambda} \cdot \vec{H}_0 + \sum_{\lambda} \vec{S} \cdot a_{\lambda} \cdot \vec{I}_{\lambda}$$

g is the spectroscopic splitting or *g*-tensor. It is symmetric, and for many radicals its principal elements deviate only slightly from the *g*-factor of the free electron

$$g_e = 2.002319278 \pm 0.000000006.$$

The isotropic part of *g*, i.e. the average of the principal elements,

$$g_{is} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_i g_{ii}$$

is called the *g*-factor of the free radical.

a_λ , the hyperfine coupling tensor, describes the magnetic interaction between the electronic spin momentum and the nuclear spin momentum of the nucleus λ of the radical. If a radical contains several nuclei which interact with the electron spin, then there are several tensors a_λ . The coupling tensor is also often considered symmetric, its isotropic part

$$a_{is} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_i a_{ii}$$

is called hyperfine coupling constant or splitting parameter.

For polyatomic radicals in the gaseous phase the above spin-Hamiltonian does not apply. Here, the presence of unquenchable orbital and rotational angular momenta necessitates the introduction of several magnetic hyperfine coupling constants to describe the interaction between one nucleus and the free electron. These are defined and explained in the introduction to the tables on inorganic radicals.

Polyradicals have magnetic properties derived from Zeeman (g) and hyperfine (a) interactions and in addition from exchange and dipolar coupling of the individual radical electrons. The display of the appropriate parameters is explained in the introduction to the tables on polyradicals.

There are a variety of techniques for the determination of the various parameters of the spin-Hamiltonian. Often applied are Electron Paramagnetic or Spin Resonance (EPR, ESR), Electron Nuclear Double Resonance (ENDOR), Electron Electron Double Resonance (ELDOR), Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR), occasionally utilizing effects of Chemically Induced Dynamic Nuclear Polarization (CIDNP), Optical Detection of Magnetic Resonance (ODMR), Atomic Beam Spectroscopy and Optical Spectroscopy. The extraction of the magnetic parameters from the spectra obtained by application of these and related techniques follows procedures which may in detail depend on the technique, the state of the sample (gaseous, liquid, unordered solid, ordered solid) and on spectral resolution. For particulars, the reader is referred to the general references (D).

Further, magnetic moments of free radicals can be obtained from static susceptibility measurements. In the last years such determinations are rare, and they are only occasionally mentioned in the tables. For a list of references covering the literature up to 1964, see:

H. Fischer: Magnetic Properties of Free Radicals, Landolt-Börnstein, New Series, Group II, Vol. 1. Berlin, Heidelberg, New York: Springer 1965.

C Arrangement of the tables

The following tables give the spin-Hamilton parameters g and a_λ of free radicals as determined mainly by spectroscopic measurements on liquid or solid samples. Gaseous phase di- and tri-atomic radicals are included in the tables on inorganic radicals. There is a special table on organic polyradicals and a collection of information on spin-labelled biomolecules.

For the display of the data the substances which are classified as free radicals are subdivided into several classes, and one individual table contains the information on the radicals of one particular class. Each table is headed by an introduction to the subject of the table which may specify the chemical species belonging to the class, details of the arrangement and ordering of the substances, and in some cases also special abbreviations. The table is followed by the list of references.

Within the individual tables the radicals are grouped into families. The data are arranged in columns in the following manner which, as far as possible, is applied to all species:

The first column describes the structure of the radical and contains the gross formula, the name (where useful and appropriate) and the structural formula (or a footnote referring to the structural formula).

The second column briefly describes the generation of the radical and specifies the matrix or solvent in which the radical was measured. For stable radicals (naturally occurring or synthesized by common chemical routes) the generation may not be specified.

The third column specifies the method used to determine g and a . The abbreviations for the methods most frequently used are explained in the list of abbreviations, p. 4.

If other abbreviations and other methods appear they are explained in footnotes. The third column also states the sample temperature during the measurement in units K. 300 normally means room temperature.

The fourth column (g -factor) states the absolute values of the elements of the g -tensor g . If for one radical four values are given, the first three are the principal elements of g , the fourth is the isotropic part g_{is} . If only one value is given without further explanation it is the isotropic part. Principal axes of g are not given. Errors are quoted in parentheses after the values.

The fifth column (a -value) contains the elements of the hyperfine coupling tensors a_λ of the coupling nuclei and states the nuclei. Where possible the signs of the tensor elements are given. The unit is mT (milli-Tesla), except for gaseous radicals where Mc/s (\equiv MHz) is applied. In many original papers Gauss or Mc/s are used as units.

The conversion is:

$$1 \text{ mT} \approx 10 \text{ Gauss} \approx 28.0247 (\text{g/g}_e) \text{ Mc/s}$$

If column five gives four values of a for one nucleus the first three are the principal elements of the coupling tensor, the fourth is the isotropic part. If only one value is given without further explanation it is the isotropic part. Errors are quoted in parentheses.

The nucleus to which the parameters belong is characterized by its chemical symbol, a left superscript may indicate the isotope, if another than the most abundant is meant. Entries within parentheses after the chemical symbol specify different positions of the nucleus in the radical (e.g. $^{17}\text{O}(2)$: The values belong to the isotope ^{17}O in position 2 of the structural formula). If several nuclei with the same chemical symbol couple with the same hyperfine coupling constants the parameters are given only once and the number of equivalent nuclei is stated before the chemical symbol (e.g. ^3H : The values belong to 3 equivalent H atoms of the molecule).

The arrangement of columns four and five may differ for the cases of gaseous radicals and polyyradicals from that described above. For these cases the entries are explained in the individual tables.

The sixth column (Ref./add. Ref.) lists the reference from which the data are taken. This reference is followed by additional references to the same subject. All references belonging to one individual table are found in the bibliography after that table.

The literature was considered for the period from 1964 to the end of 1975. For several tables literature of 1976 has also been included. Magnetic properties of free radicals published before March 1964 are to be found in:

H. Fischer: Magnetic Properties of Free Radicals, Landolt-Börnstein, New Series, Group II, Vol. 1. Berlin, Heidelberg, New York: Springer 1965.

D Important monographs

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 67At1 | Atkins, P. W., Symons, M. C. R.: The Structure of Inorganic Radicals. Amsterdam: Elsevier 1967. |
| 67Ay1 | Ayscough, P. B.: Electron Spin Resonance in Chemistry. London: Methuen 1967. |
| 67Ca1 | Carrington, A., McLachlan, A. D.: Introduction to Magnetic Resonance. Harper International 1967. |
| 67Ge1 | Gerson, F.: Hochauflösende ESR-Spektroskopie. Weinheim: Verlag Chemie 1967. |
| 67Po1 | Poole, C. P., Jr.: Electron Spin Resonance. New York: Interscience 1967. |
| 68Al1 | Alger, R. S.: Electron Paramagnetic Resonance. New York: Interscience 1968. |
| 68Ka1 | Kaiser, E. T., Kevan, L.: Radical Ions. New York: Interscience 1968. |
| 70Sc1 | Scheffler, K., Stegmann, H. B.: Elektronenspinspektroskopie. Berlin, Heidelberg, New York: Springer 1970. |
| 72Ge1 | Geschwind, S., Editor: Electron Paramagnetic Resonance. New York: Plenum Press 1972. |
| 72Mu1 | Muus, L. T., Atkins, P. W., Editors: Electron Spin Relaxation in Liquids. New York: Plenum Press 1972. |
| 72Sw1 | Swartz, H. M., Bolton, J. R., Borg, D. C.: Biological Applications of Electron Spin Resonance. New York: Wiley 1972. |
| 72We1 | Wertz, J. E., Bolton, J. R.: Electron Spin Resonance. New York: McGraw-Hill 1972. |
| 73At1 | Atherton, N. M.: Electron Spin Resonance, Theory and Applications. New York: Halsted 1973. |
| 73Bu1 | Buchachenko, A. L., Wasserman, A. L.: Stable Radicals. Weinheim: Verlag Chemie 1973. |
| 73Ko1 | Kochi, J. K., Editor: Free Radicals. New York: Wiley 1973. |
| 73No1 | Norman, R. O. C., Editor: Electron Spin Resonance. London: The Chemical Society 1973 ff. |
| 74Ca1 | Carrington, A.: Microwave Spectroscopy of Free Radicals. London: Academic Press 1974. |

E Symbols and abbreviations

Symbols

A_1, A_2	empirical parameters, see vol. II/9a, section 1.1.4	μ_N	nuclear magneton
a, b, c, d [MHz]	magnetic hyperfine coupling constants in Mega-Hertz, see vol. II/9a, section 1.1.4	g	g -tensor
a_{is} [mT]	isotropic part of a in milli-Tesla	g_{is}	isotropic part of g (g -factor)
a_λ [mT]	hyperfine coupling tensor of nucleus λ in milli-Tesla	$g_{N\lambda}$	nuclear g -factor of nucleus λ
μ_B	Bohr magneton	\mathcal{H}	spin-Hamilton operator
		\vec{H}_0	external magnetic field vector
		\vec{I}_λ	nuclear spin operator of nucleus λ
		\vec{S}	effective electron spin operator
		T [K]	temperature in Kelvin

Fischer