

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

KINETIC STUDY OF AN AUTOCATALYTIC REACTION: NITROSATION OF FORMAMIDINE DISULFIDE

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The rate of the nitrosation process is given by the equation 1.

$$r = k_{NO^+} K_{NO^+} K'_a [\text{HNO}_2] [\text{FDSH}_2^{2+}] + k_{NOSCN} K_{NOSCN} K'_a [\text{FDSH}_2^{2+}] [\text{SCN}^-] [\text{HNO}_2] \quad (1)$$

In all cases the condition (2) is fulfilled and $[\text{FDSH}_2^{2+}] \cong [\text{FDSH}_2^{2+}]_0$, the amount of thiocyanate ion is given by (3), using (4) and (5) simplifies equation (1) to (6).

$$[\text{FDSH}_2^{2+}] \gg [\text{HNO}_2] \quad (2)$$

$$[\text{SCN}^-] = 5/6 ([\text{HNO}_2]_0 - [\text{HNO}_2]) \quad (3)$$

$$k_1 = k_{NO^+} K_{NO^+} K'_a [\text{FDSH}_2^{2+}]_0 \quad (4)$$

$$k_2 = k_{NOSCN} K_{NOSCN} K'_a [\text{FDSH}_2^{2+}]_0 \quad (5)$$

$$r = k_1 [\text{HNO}_2] + 5/6 k_2 [\text{HNO}_2] ([\text{HNO}_2]_0 - [\text{HNO}_2]) \quad (6)$$

Equation (6) is reorganized to (7), by applying (8) the rate equation can be rewritten as (9). The integrated equation is (11).

$$r = -\frac{d[\text{HNO}_2]}{dt} = (k_1 + 5/6 k_2 [\text{HNO}_2]_0) [\text{HNO}_2] - 5/6 k_2 [\text{HNO}_2]^2 \quad (7)$$

$$k_3 = k_1 + 5/6 k_2 [\text{HNO}_2]_0 \quad (8)$$

$$r = -\frac{d[\text{HNO}_2]}{dt} = k_3 [\text{HNO}_2] - 5/6 k_2 [\text{HNO}_2]^2 \quad (9)$$

$$-\int_{[\text{HNO}_2]_0}^{[\text{HNO}_2]} \frac{d[\text{HNO}_2]}{k_3[\text{HNO}_2] - 5/6k_2[\text{HNO}_2]^2} = \int_0^t dt \quad (10)$$

$$[\text{HNO}_2] = \frac{k_3[\text{HNO}_2]_0}{(k_3 - 5/6k_2[\text{HNO}_2]_0)e^{k_3 t} + 5/6k_2[\text{HNO}_2]_0} \quad (11)$$

The reaction kinetics were studied at 370 nm by following the disappearance of HNO₂. Considering A_t , A_∞ and A_0 as the measured absorbances at time t , at the end of the reaction and at the beginning of reaction, respectively, we obtain the expression (15).

$$(A_t - A_\infty) = \varepsilon \times \ell \times [\text{HNO}_2] \quad (12)$$

$$(A_0 - A_\infty) = \varepsilon \times \ell \times [\text{HNO}_2]_0 \quad (13)$$

$$\varepsilon' = \varepsilon \times 1 \text{ cm} \quad (14)$$

$$A_t = A_\infty + \frac{\varepsilon' k_3 (A_0 - A_\infty)}{[\varepsilon' k_3 - 5/6k_2(A_0 - A_\infty)]e^{k_3 t} + 5/6k_2(A_0 - A_\infty)} \quad (15)$$

When a halide anion X⁻ is present in the reaction medium a new contribution to the rate must be added to equation (1) giving equation. When considering (17) equation (16) gives (18) that can be reorganized into equation (21).

$$r = k_{\text{NO}^+} K_{\text{NO}^+} K_a' [\text{HNO}_2] [\text{FDSH}_2^{2+}] + k_{\text{NOSCN}^-} K_{\text{NOSCN}^-} K_a' [\text{FDSH}_2^{2+}] [\text{SCN}^-] [\text{HNO}_2] + k_{\text{NOX}^-} K_{\text{NOX}^-} K_a' [\text{FDSH}_2^{2+}] [\text{X}^-] \quad (16)$$

$$k_4 = k_{\text{NOX}^-} K_{\text{NOX}^-} K_a' [\text{FDSH}_2^{2+}] [\text{X}^-] \quad (17)$$

$$r = k_1 [\text{HNO}_2] + k_2 \left(\frac{5}{6} ([\text{HNO}_2]_0 - [\text{HNO}_2]) \right) [\text{HNO}_2] + k_4 [\text{HNO}_2] \quad (18)$$

$$r = -\frac{d[\text{HNO}_2]}{dt} = (k_1 + 5/6k_2[\text{HNO}_2]_0 + k_4) [\text{HNO}_2] - 5/6k_2[\text{HNO}_2]^2 \quad (19)$$

$$k_5 = (k_1 + k_2 \left(\frac{5}{6} [\text{HNO}_2]_0 \right) + k_4) \quad (20)$$

$$r = -\frac{d[\text{HNO}_2]}{dt} = k_5[\text{HNO}_2] - 5/6k_2[\text{HNO}_2]^2 \quad (21)$$

The expression (21) is formally equivalent to (9) and can be integrated giving the expression (22). The late equation can be expressed as function of the absorbance by equation (23).

$$[\text{HNO}_2] = \frac{k_5[\text{HNO}_2]_0}{(k_5 - 5/6k_2[\text{HNO}_2]_0)e^{k_5t} + 5/6k_2[\text{HNO}_2]_0} \quad (22)$$

$$A_t = A_\infty + \frac{\varepsilon'k_5(A_0 - A_\infty)}{[\varepsilon'k_5 - 5/6k_2(A_0 - A_\infty)]e^{k_5t} + 5/6k_2(A_0 - A_\infty)} \quad (23)$$