

A new procedure for estimating the enthalpies of formation for RCH_2 free radicals

Yurii D. Orlov^{*a} and Vyacheslav V. Takhistov^b

^a Department of Physics and Technology, Tver State University, 170000 Tver, Russian Federation.

Fax: +7 0822 33 1274; e-mail: s000771@tversu.ru

^b St. Petersburg Scientific Centre of Ecological Safety, Russian Academy of Sciences, 197042 St. Petersburg, Russian Federation.

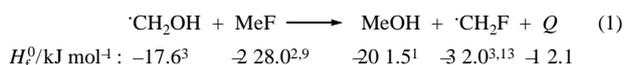
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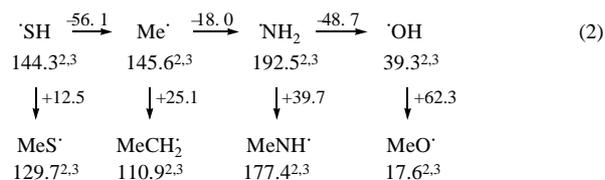
From the observed regularity that for certain substituents the H_f^0 values for $\text{Me} \cdot \rightarrow \text{RCH}_2$ free radicals and $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 \rightarrow \text{RCH}=\text{CH}_2$ molecules are nearly identical, new or corrected values for the enthalpies of formation were estimated for about 30 gaseous free radicals and molecules.

It is known that the $\text{H} \rightarrow \text{Me}$ replacement in hydrocarbon molecules gives different H_f^0 (H_f^0 shift) values: ca. $-20.9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ in alkanes, -33.5 for $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 \rightarrow \text{MeCH}=\text{CH}_2$ or $-4.33 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ for $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CH} \rightarrow \text{MeC}\equiv\text{CH}$ replacement.^{1,2} The observed tendencies could be explained by the increasing electronegativity (EN) value of the carbon atom in $sp^3 \rightarrow sp^2 \rightarrow sp$ hybridization accompanied by a stabilization effect of the Me group. We observed that for certain substituents the H_f^0 values for $\text{Me} \cdot \rightarrow \text{RCH}_2$ free radicals and $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 \rightarrow \text{RCH}=\text{CH}_2$ molecules are very close with minor deviations $< 6.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ which is in the range of mean accuracy of $H_f^0(\text{R} \cdot)$ determination (Table 1). This fact can be indicative of nearly identical charges at C-atoms of both the $\text{Me} \cdot$ free radical and the ethylene molecule or of their nearly identical EN values.

Let us comment data presented in Table 1. The experimental H_f^0 ($\text{ClCH}=\text{CH}_2$) = 37.2 kJ mol^{-1} was criticised,^{5,6} and the new value 21.7 kJ mol^{-1} (ref. 5) was computed [the brief form of H_f^0 instead of the full form of H_f^0 (gas; 298.15 K) is used in the text]. An analysis of the thermochemistry of ROH and their fluorinated analogues $\text{RF}^2,9$ displayed the H_f^0 ($\text{ROH} \rightarrow \text{RF}$) of ca. $-(20-25) \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ and thus H_f^0 ($\text{FCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$) = -148.5 was taken from $H_f^0 = -122.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ (ref. 1) for $\text{HOCH}_2\text{-CH}=\text{CH}_2$ instead of the estimated values -155 (ref. 7) or -172 kJ mol^{-1} (ref. 8). For checking the known and finding the new values of the enthalpies of formation for free radicals we widely used isodesmic reactions^{2,3,6,9} originally suggested by Benson.¹² For example:



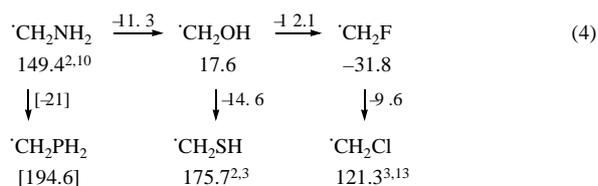
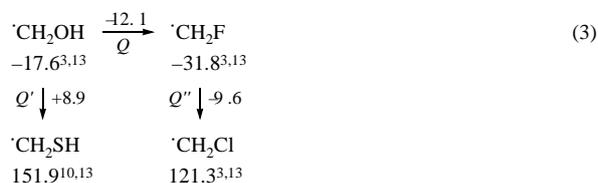
An isodesmic 'reaction' is a hypothetical reaction, but like any reaction, its enthalpy is related to the enthalpies of formation of reactants and products. We define Q as $-H_{\text{reaction}}$ for convenience; $-Q$ measures the deviation from bond additivity. If $Q > 0$, the free radical in the right-hand side of an isodesmic reaction is more stable than that in the left-hand side, and at $Q < 0$ the free radical in the right-hand side (CH_2F) is less stable than the free radical (CH_2OH) in the left-hand side of equation (1). Equations (2) demonstrate the most important regularity in the stabilities of free radicals: a less stable free radical extracts a larger stabilising effect from the same substituent (here Me) than a more stable one (H_f^0 and Q values in kJ mol^{-1}):



The isodesmic reactions in (2) are given in the brief form ' $\text{SH} \rightarrow \text{MeS} \cdot$ ' instead of the full form ' $\text{SH} + \text{MeSH} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{MeS} \cdot + Q$ ' because the structures of the molecules taking part in isodesmic reactions are obvious.

We represent the application of isodesmic reactions to deduce the correct value of H_f^0 for CH_2SH . If we involve a currently

used value of $151.9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ (refs. 10, 13) in isodesmic reactions (3), we see the inconsistency of Q values with thermochemical properties of free radicals: $\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ free radical being slightly more stable than $\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{F}$ ($Q < 0$ for $\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \rightarrow \cdot\text{CH}_2\text{F}$) should give the Q' value more negative than Q'' [compare with equation (2)] but not a positive one (the H_f^0 values were taken from refs. 1 and 2):



In general, the electron-donor properties (which stabilise free radicals centres) of the substituents comprising the elements of the third row of the Periodic Table are smaller than those for the elements of the second row: $\text{Cl} < \text{F}$, $\text{S} < \text{O}$ and $\text{P} < \text{N}$. For example, the σ_p^+ and R (resonance) constants are more positive (destabilization) for the elements of the third row.¹⁴ Therefore, the H_f^0 value $175.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ for $\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{SH}$ fits better the above properties of the elements (equations 4). We also obtain $Q \sim -20 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ by extrapolation for the $\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2 \rightarrow \cdot\text{CH}_2\text{PH}_2$ isodesmic reaction and taking $H_f^0(\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{PH}_2) = -2.09 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ (ref. 2) we obtain $H_f^0(\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{PH}_2) = 194.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$. Next, calculating $H_f^0(\text{Me} \cdot \rightarrow \cdot\text{CH}_2\text{PH}_2) = 49.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$, we get the previously unknown value of $H_f^0(\text{CH}_2=\text{CHPH}_2) = H_f^0(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2) (52.5) + 48.9 = 101.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$.

The enthalpies of formation for some of the free radicals collected in Table 1 or discussed in the text were also estimated using the group additivity with non-linear correction (GANLC) method.¹⁵⁻¹⁸ The method was successfully used for verifying, correcting or getting new values for about 350 free radicals and carbene-like species from diverse classes of hydrocarbons and heteroatomic compounds.¹⁹ The GANLC method is represented by three versions in which three different levels of approximation are used. The method is based on the introduction of the variable group contribution to free radical thermochemistry as compared with earlier suggested constant group contributions.¹² For example, in the $\text{XC}^4\text{H}_2\text{C}^3\text{H}_2\text{C}^2\text{H}_2\text{C}^1\text{H}_2$ free radical the group contributions of $-\text{C H}_2-$ (2), $-\text{CH}_2-$ (3) or $-\text{CH}_2-$ (4) differ from those in neutral molecules reflecting the effect of the free radical centre on the thermochemical properties of these groups. The GANLC method was detailed in refs. 15-18. The reliability of the method is further confirmed in this work. Thus, the value $177.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ was obtained for the $\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{SH}$ free radical supporting the suggested value $175.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ (Table 1). For the ClCH_2CH_2 and HOCH_2CH_2 free radicals, the values 92.9 and

Table 1 H_f^0 (g) values for $\text{Me}\cdot \rightarrow \text{RCH}_2\cdot$ free radicals and $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 \rightarrow \text{RCH}=\text{CH}_2$ molecules (H_f^0 and H_f^0 in kJ mol^{-1}).

$\text{RCH}_2\cdot$	$H_f^0(\text{RCH}_2\cdot)$	$H_f^0(\text{A})$ $\text{Me}\cdot \rightarrow \text{RCH}_2\cdot$	$\text{RCH}=\text{CH}_2$	$H_f^0(\text{RCH}=\text{CH}_2)$	$H_f^0(\text{B})$ $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4 \rightarrow \text{RCH}=\text{CH}_2$	A \rightarrow B
$\text{Me}\cdot$	145.6 ¹		$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$	52.5 ¹		
$\text{MeCH}_2\cdot$	110.9 ^{2,3}	-34.7	$\text{MeCH}=\text{CH}_2$	20.0 ¹	-32.5	+2.2
$\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\cdot$	-29.3 ²	-174.9	$\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$	-1 24.5 ¹	-177.0	-2.1
	-31.0 ^{3,4}	-176.6				-0.4
$\text{ClCH}_2\cdot$	121.3 ^{2,3}	-24.3	$\text{ClCH}=\text{CH}_2$	21.8 ^{5,6}	-30.7	+6.4
$\text{FCH}_2\text{CH}_2\cdot$	-56.5 ³	-202.1	$\text{FCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$	-1 72.0 ⁸	-224.5	-22.4
				-1 54.8 ⁷	-207.3	-5.2
				[-148.5] ⁹	-201	+1.1
$\text{BrCH}_2\cdot$	169.4 ³	+23.8	$\text{BrCH}=\text{CH}_2$	79.2 ¹	+26.7	+2.9
				[75.4]	+22.9	-0.9
$\text{ICH}_2\cdot$	228.0 ³	+82.4	$\text{ICH}=\text{CH}_2$	134.7 ^{2,7}	+82.2	-0.2
$\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\cdot$	149.4 ³	+3.8	$\text{H}_2\text{NCH}=\text{CH}_2$	[57.0] ^{2,7}	+4.5	+0.7
$\text{HSCH}_2\cdot$	151.9 ¹⁰	+6.3	$\text{HSCH}=\text{CH}_2$	[82.4]	+29.9	+23.6
	175.7 ^{2,3}	+30.1				-0.2
$\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\cdot$	91.2 ¹¹	-54.4	$\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$	[1.2]	-51.3	+3.1
$\text{Me}_2\text{CH}\cdot$	77.8 ^{2,3}	-67.8	$\text{Me}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$	-16.9 ¹	-69.4	-1.6
$\text{MeCHCl}\cdot$	72.0 ¹⁰	-73.6	$\text{MeC}(\text{Cl})=\text{CH}_2$	-20.9 ¹	-73.4	+0.2
Cyclobutyl radical	214.6 ¹⁰	+69.0	Methylenecyclobutane	121.3 ¹	+68.8	-0.2
Cyclopentyl radical	105.0 ¹⁰	-40.6	Methylenecyclopentane	12.1 ¹	-40.4	-0.2

-33.9 kJ mol^{-1} , respectively, were calculated, which are very close to the data in Table 1. The value of H_f^0 estimated by the GANLC method for 3-cyanocyclobutyl free radicals is 338.9 or 343.0 kJ mol^{-1} which was derived from either 251 or 255 kJ mol^{-1} , respectively, for $\text{NCCH}_2\text{CH}_2\cdot$ free radicals.

We used the regularities represented in Table 1 for either getting new values of the enthalpies of formation for $\text{RCH}_2\cdot$ free radicals from the known or estimated values of the enthalpies of formation for $\text{RCH}=\text{CH}_2$ molecules or *vice versa*. For estimation of $H_f^0(\text{RCH}=\text{CH}_2)$, we used the earlier found observation^{2,7,9} that $H_f^0(\text{RPh} \rightarrow \text{RCH}=\text{CH}_2)$ replacement gives the more or less permanent value -30 kJ mol^{-1} . Since the H_f^0 values for RPh molecules are widely represented in the literature,¹ those for $H_f^0(\text{RCH}=\text{CH}_2)$ can be reliably estimated. For example, taking H_f^0 values for PhNH_2 , PhSH and PhBr to be 87.0, 112.4 and 105.4¹ kJ mol^{-1} , respectively, and $H_f^0(\text{RPh} \rightarrow \text{RCH}=\text{CH}_2)$ -30 kJ mol^{-1} , we get 57.0, 82.4 and 75.4 kJ mol^{-1} for the enthalpies of formation for $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHNH}_2$, $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHSH}$ and $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHBr}$ molecules, respectively.

Using the found regularity that the H_f^0 values for radicals and molecules are identical and the known data on H_f^0 of $\text{RCH}=\text{CH}_2$ molecules, either experimental¹ or estimated from known data on RPh,¹ EH_4 , EMe_3 and EPH_4 molecules²⁰⁻²⁴ (E = Si, Ge, Sn, Pb) and $H_f^0(\text{RCH}=\text{CH}_2 \rightarrow \text{RPh}) \sim 30$ kJ mol^{-1} (refs. 2, 7 and 22), the following new values for the enthalpies of formation for free radicals were obtained (kJ mol^{-1}): $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\cdot$ 198.7; $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\cdot$ 228.0; 2-bicyclo[2,2,2]octyl radical 83.7; $\text{BrCH}_2\text{CH}_2\cdot$ 138.1; $\text{ICH}_2\text{CH}_2\cdot$ 190.4; $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHOCH}_2\cdot$ 79.5; CH_2OAc -221.7; $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OEt}$ -261.5; $\text{CH}_2\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{Ph}$ -98.3; CH_2OPh 115.1; $\text{H}_2\text{NNHCH}_2\cdot$ 265.7; $\text{NCCH}_2\text{CH}_2\cdot$ 255.2; 3-cyanocyclobutyl radical 347.3; $\text{HSCH}_2\text{CH}_2\cdot$ 154.8; $\text{EtS}(\text{O})-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\cdot$ -1 0.5; *p*- $\text{MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\cdot$ 108.8; CH_2PH_2 194.6; CH_2At 284.5; $\text{H}_3\text{ECH}_2\cdot$ 165.3, 240.6, 324.3, 405.8 (E = Si, Ge, Sn or Pb, respectively).

A new estimation procedure for the enthalpies of formation of $\text{RCH}_2\cdot$ free radicals can be applied to $\text{RR}'\text{CH}\cdot$ (Table 1) and other organoelement free radicals.

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