

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Title

Absorption Spectra of Aromatic Disulfides

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/79d64211>

Authors

Fava, Antonio
Calvin, Melvin

Publication Date

1956-10-31

UCRL-3568
Chemistry Distribution

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Radiation Laboratory
Berkeley, California

Contract No. W-7405-eng-48

ABSORPTION SPECTRA OF AROMATIC DISULFIDES

Antonino Fava and Melvin Calvin

October 31, 1956

ABSORPTION SPECTRA OF AROMATIC DISULFIDES

Antonino Fava and Melvin Calvin

Radiation Laboratory
University of California
Berkeley, California

October 31, 1956

ABSTRACT

The effect of solvents and temperature on the optical absorption spectrum of a number of substituted aromatic disulfides is reported.

The problems offered by the disulfide link and the exchange reactions between disulfides, and between disulfides and thiols, are receiving increasing attention. Recently the base-catalyzed exchange between various alkyl disulfides and the corresponding thiols was studied by means of a radioactive-tracer technique.¹ Our initial purpose was to extend these investigations to a large number of compounds in a variety of experimental conditions using a spectrophotometric technique that, if applicable, would have been incomparably faster.

To evaluate the possibilities of this approach, it was, in the first place, necessary to determine the absorption spectra of a number of disulfides. Because the literature gives little data on this subject, we undertook the determination of the spectra. Aromatic disulfides were chosen for consideration since they are likely to exhibit upon substitution the largest spectral variations.

The p-dimethylamino derivative was prepared by the reaction of sulfur monochloride with p-dimethyl aniline.² Other disulfides were prepared by oxidation of the corresponding thiol. Some were Eastman Kodak products that had been recrystallized.

A Cary Model-14 spectrophotometer was used. Spectra were taken at room temperature and at -150° . For the low-temperature spectra, the absorption cell was placed in a Dewar flask equipped with an optical-

¹ Fava, Iliceto, and Camera., J. Am. Chem. Soc., in press.

² V. Mertz and W. Weith., Ber. 19, 1571 (1886).

quartz window and nitrogen gas was circulated in the flask. Temperatures down to -150° may be reached by regulating the gas flow. The spectra of the aromatic disulfides are given in the following figures.

The work described in this paper was sponsored in part by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission and in part by the Chemistry Department, University of California, Berkeley, California.

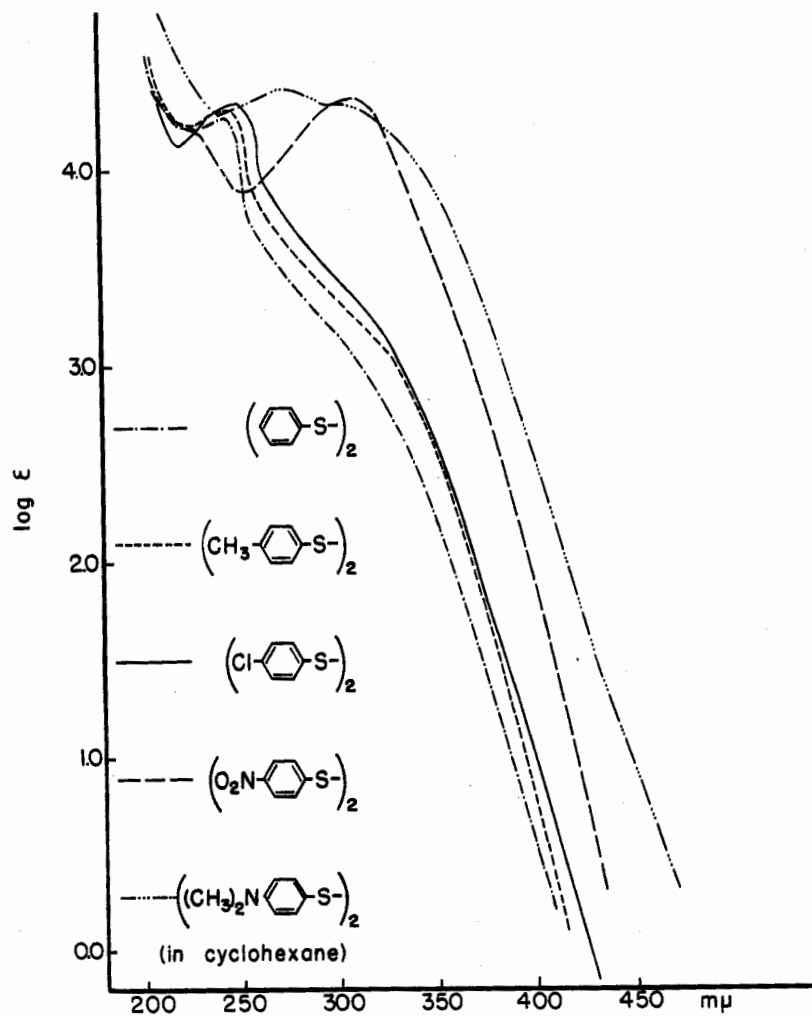


Fig. 1. Effect of nuclear para substitution on absorption spectrum of diphenyl disulfide.

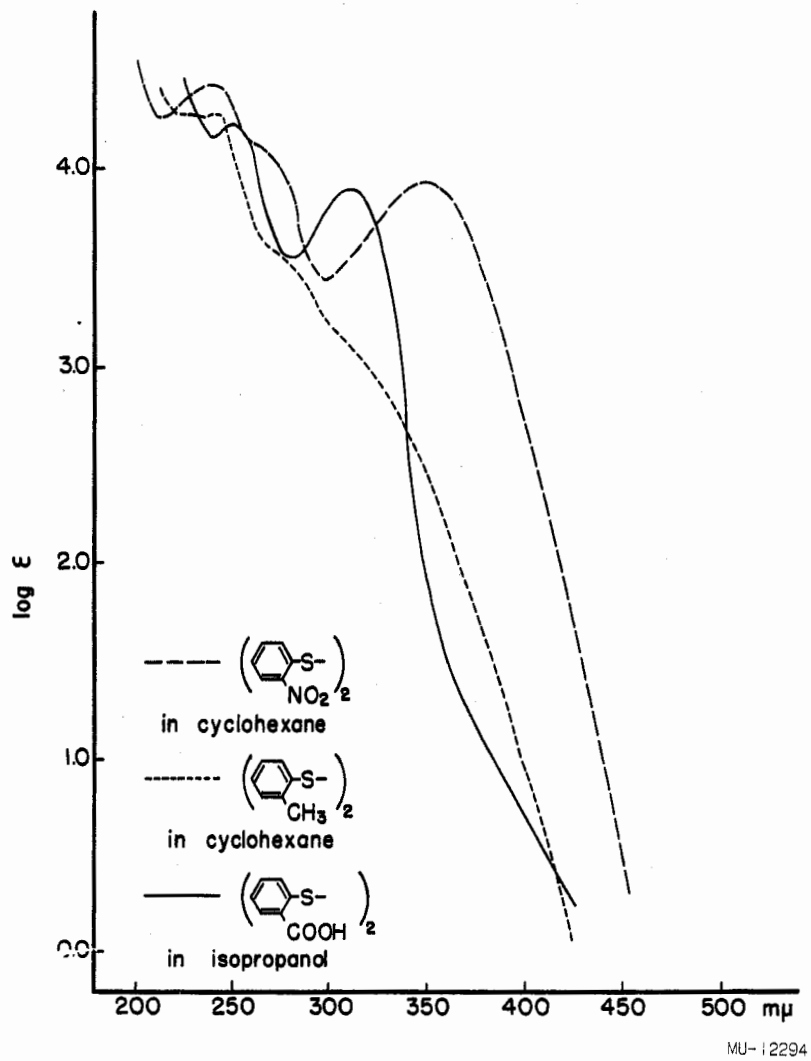


Fig. 2. Effect of nuclear ortho substitution on absorption spectrum of diphenyl disulfide.

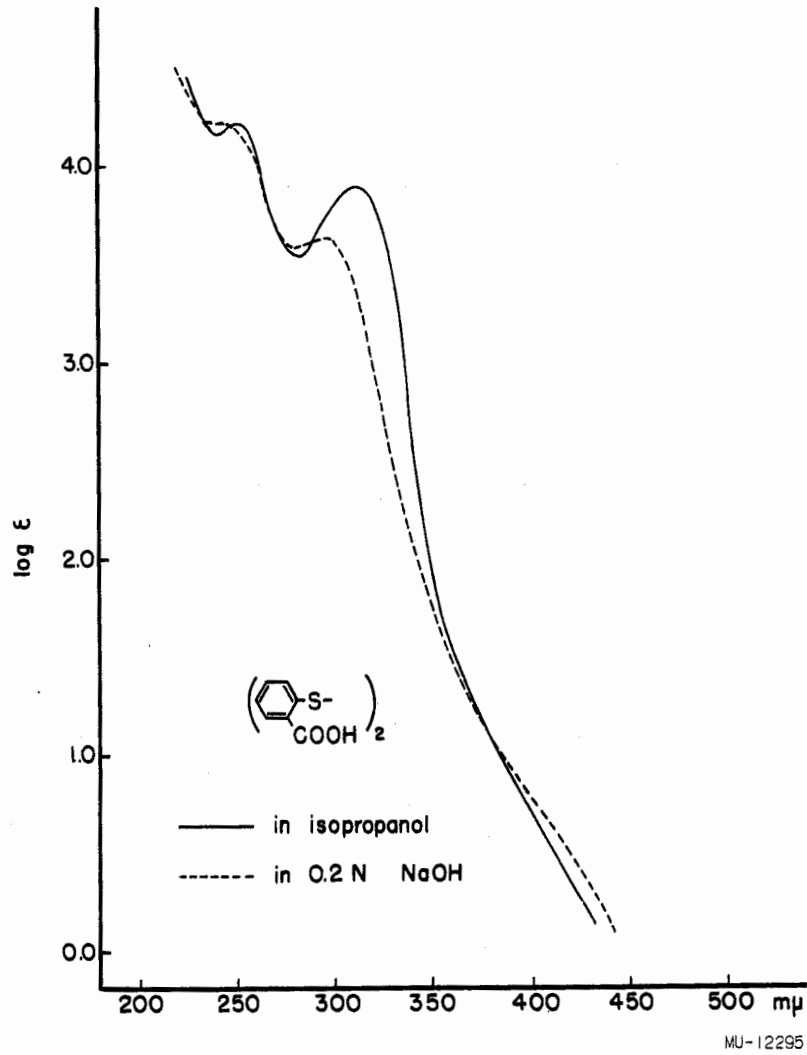


Fig. 3. Effect of base on absorption spectrum of ortho-carboxy-diphenyl disulfide.

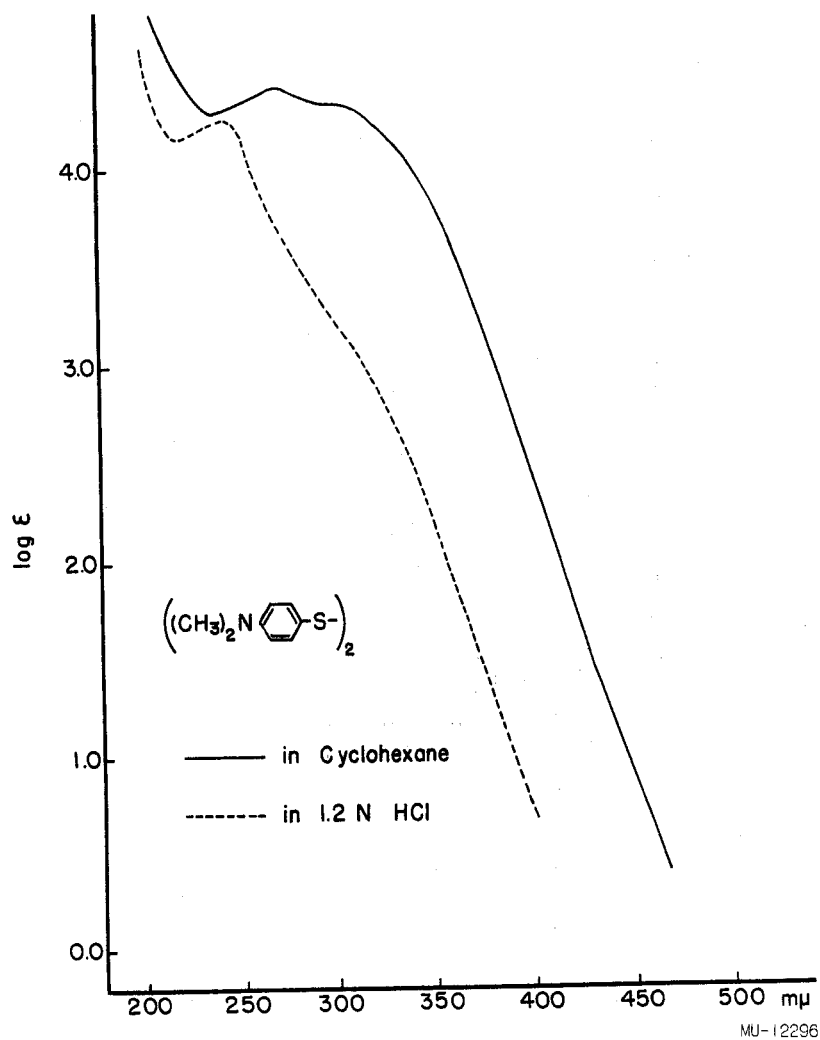


Fig. 4. Effect of acid on absorption spectrum of para-dimethylaminodiphenyl disulfide.

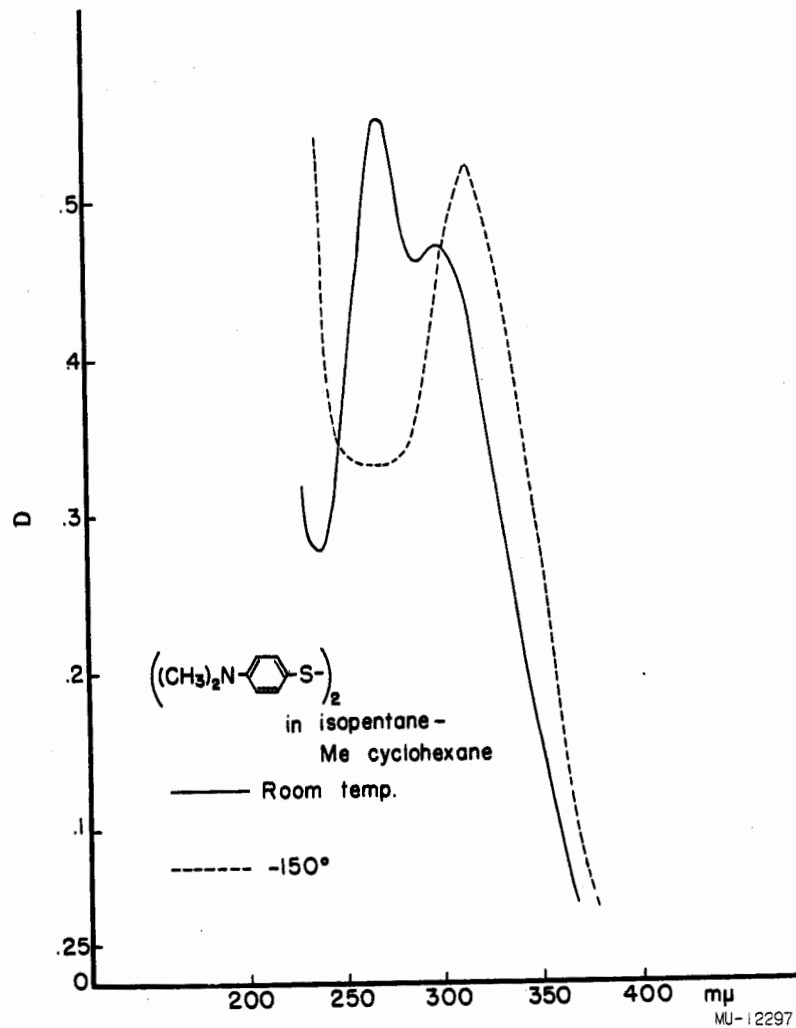


Fig. 5. Effect of temperature on absorption spectrum of para-dimethylaminodiphenyl disulfide.

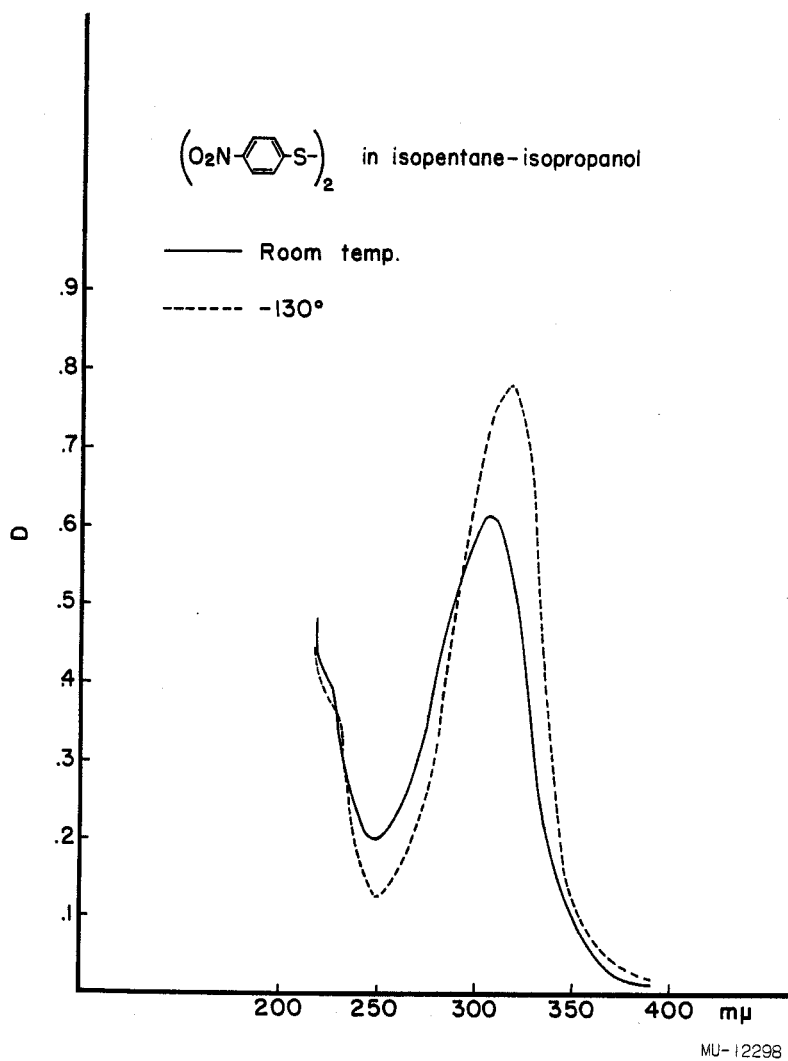


Fig. 6. Effect of temperature on absorption spectrum of para-nitrodiphenyl disulfide.