Cyclic voltammetry and electron paramagnetic resonance study of the electrochemical reduction of p-nitrobenzyl bromidel in aprotic solvents

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EPR has been used to investigate the radicals postulated as intermediates in the intramolecular electron transfer and dehalogenation of p-nitrobenzyl bromide (p-NBBr) in DMSO and DMFA at room temperature. The electrochemical behavior has been studied through the use of cyclic voltammetry. According to the postulated reaction mechanism, the one-electron reduction of p-nitrobenzyl bromide generates an anion radical which undergoes breakage of the C-Br bond followed by.