## THE PRODUCTS OF SO<sub>2</sub> INTERACTION WITH AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS OF METHYLAMINE, BENZYLAMINES, 1,2-DIAMINES AND MORPHOLINE

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The new method of preparation of sulphur oxoanions "onium" salts via interaction in the SO<sub>2</sub>–L–H<sub>2</sub>O–O<sub>2</sub> systems (L is methylamine, benzylamines, 1,2-diamines, and morpholine) has been developed. "Onium" sulfates have been obtained from methylamine, benzylamine,  $\alpha$ -phenylethylamine, N,N-dimethylbenzylamine, dibenzylamine, 1.2-ethylenenediamine, morpholine, N,N,N',N'tetramethylethylenediamine; sulphites monohydrates piperazine and N-(hydroxyethyl)ethylenediamine; dithionate – from piperazine N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine. and compounds were characterized by elemental analysis, X-ray diffraction, IR, Raman spectroscopy, mass spectrometry, and differential thermal analysis.

The crystal structures of new salts methylammonium sulphate (I),  $\alpha$ -phenylethylammonium sulfate (II), piperazinium sulphite monohydrate (III) and dithionate (IV), morpholinium sulphate monohydrate (V) have been determined by X-ray diffraction. The structures I – V are stabilized by numerous H-bonds NH···O, OH···O. New examples of stabilization of sulfate anion in the form of alkylammonium salts prepared in the  $SO_2$ –L– $H_2O$ – $O_2$  systems (L were amines) have been demonstrated. The formation of "onium" sulfates is the result of interaction following the formal scheme:

 $2SO_2 + 4R_nNH_{3-n} + 2H_2O + O_2 \rightarrow 2(R_nNH_{4-n})_2SO_4$ .

The fact the structurally studied organic sulfites are exhausted by tetramethylguanidinium hydrosulfite (I) [1] and aminoguanidinium sulfite monohydrate [2], N-(2-hydroxyethyl)ethylenediammonium sulfite monohydrate [3] seems to be due to the ease for the sulfites to convert into dithionates and sulfates as a result of "autooxidation" [4].

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