

Supporting Information

The Photochemistry of Polydonor-Substituted Phthalimides. Curtin-Hammett Type Control of  
Competing Reactions of Potentially Interconverting Zwitterionic Biradical Intermediates

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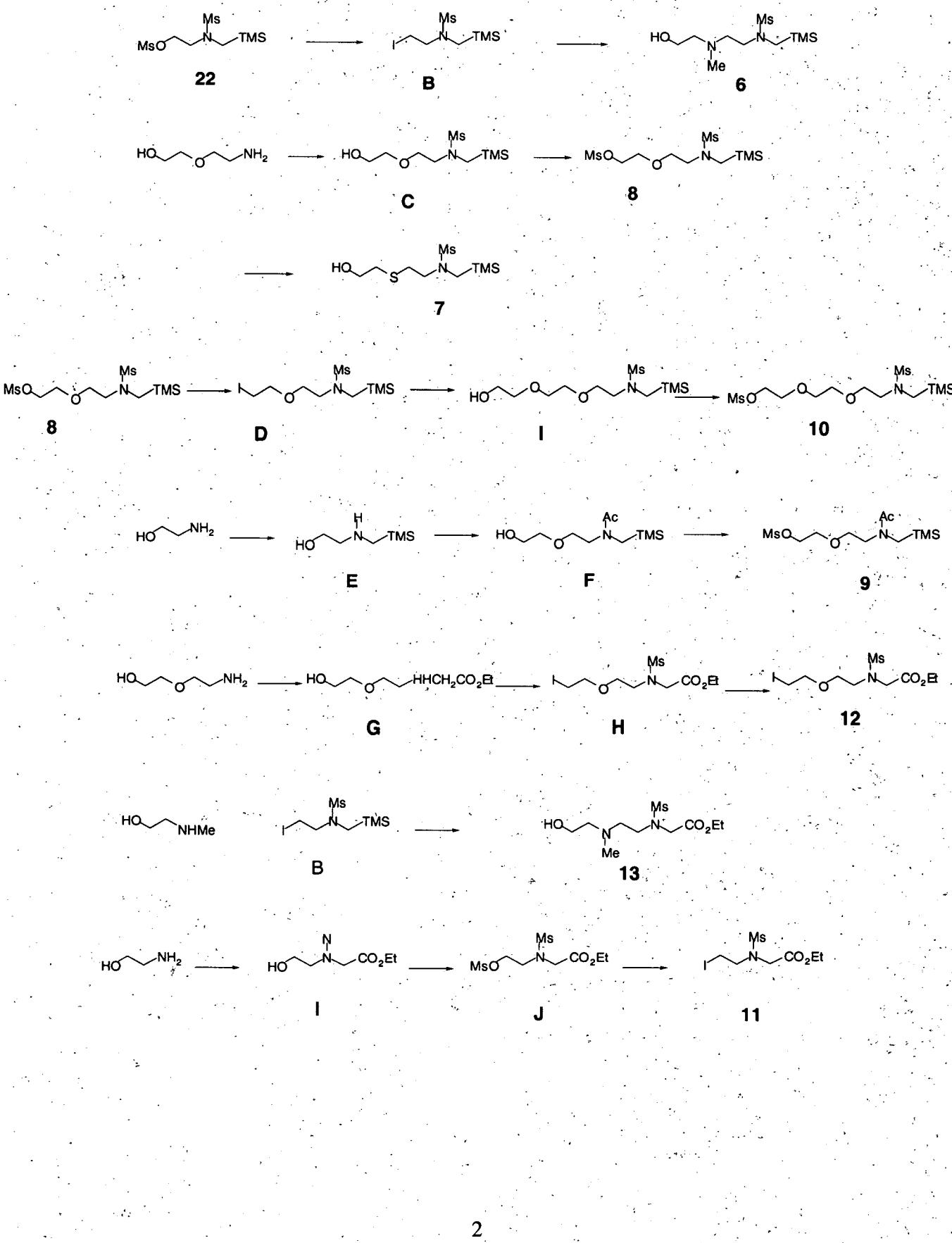
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**Alcohol 6.** A solution of sodium iodide (13 g, 87 mmol) and methansulfonate **22\*\*\*** (4.9 g, 16 nmol) in 50 L acetone at 50 °C was stirred for 12 h, cooled to room temperature and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extracts were washed with water, dried and concentrated in *vacuo* to afford a residue which was subjected to column chromatography (silica gel, 1:2 EtAc:hexane) to give iodide **B** (4.8 g, 89%) as a white solid, mp 86-87 °C (EtAc-hexane). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.13 (s, 9H), 2.69 (s, 2H), 2.82 (s, 3H), 3.22-3.29 (m, 2H), 3.43-3.49 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) -1.9, 1.2, 35.8, 39.7, 53.

A solution of 2-N-methylaminoethanol (10.9 g, 144 mmol), triethylamine (14.63 g, 144 mmol), and iodide **B** (12 g, 36 mmol) in 150 mL of MeCN at 70-80°C was stirred for 20 h, cooled and filtered through Celite. The filtrate was concentrated in *vacuo* to give a residue that was dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> solution was washed with water, dried and concentrated in *vacuo* giving a residue which was subjected to column chromatography (2:1 hexane:EtAc) to give the alcohol **6** (7.52 g, 75%). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR 0.1 (s, 9H, SiMe<sub>3</sub>), 2.26 (s, 3H, NCH<sub>3</sub>), 2.54 (t, J=5.3 Hz, 2H, HOCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>) 2.62 (t, J=6.9 Hz, 2H NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NSO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.83 (s, 3H, SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 3.25 (t, J=6.9 Hz, 2H, NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NSO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 3.57 (t, J=5.3 Hz, 2H, HOCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR -1.7 (SiMe<sub>3</sub>), 36.0 (NCH<sub>3</sub>), 38.5 (NCH<sub>2</sub>SiMe<sub>3</sub>), 41.9 (SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 47.1 (NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NSO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 55.4 (NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NSO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 58.7 (HOCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>), 59.4 (HOCH<sub>2</sub>); MS(FAB) m/z(relative intensity) 283(100) 281(28) 88(36) 73(26); MS(FAB) m/z(relative intensity) 282(2) 203(27) 88(100) 73(72). HRMS (m/z): calcd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>26</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>SiS (M+1) 283.1512, found 283.1500.

**Alcohol 7.** A solution of 2-mercaptoethanol (1.56 g, 20 mmol) and sodium hydroxide (0.8 g, 20 mmol) in 150 mL of MeCN was stirred for 10 min. Iodide **1** (1.67g, 5mmol) was added and the resulting mixture was stirred for 16 h at 75-80°C, cooled and filtered through Celite. The filtrate was concentrated in *vacuo* to give a residue that was dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> solution was washed

with water, dried and concentrated in *vacuo* giving a residue which was subjected to column chromatography (2:1 hexane:EtAc) to give the alcohol 7 (1.35 g, 95%).  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 0.096 (s, 9H,  $\text{SiMe}_3$ ), 2.64 (s, 2H,  $\text{CH}_2\text{TMS}$ ), 2.72 (m, 4H,  $\text{SCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}$ ), 3.39 (t, 2H,  $J=7.65$  Hz,  $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{S}$ ), 3.71 (t, 2H,  $J=7.65$  Hz  $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{S}$ );  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) -1.9 ( $\text{SiMe}_3$ ), 35.8 ( $\text{NCH}_3$ ), 29.8, 34.5, 38.9, 50.1 and 60.7 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ); FT-IR 3150~3650 (br. OH stretching); MS (FAB), m/z (rel intensity) 286 (28), 284 (100); HRMS(FAB) calcd for  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_3\text{S}_2\text{Si}$  ( $M+1$ ) 286.0967 found 286.0963.

**Methansulfonate 8.** To a solution of 2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethanol (11 g, 0.1 mol) in 30 mL of MeCN was added a solution of trimethylsilylmethyl iodide (10.7 g, 50 mmol) in 30 mL of MeCN dropwise. The resulting mixture was stirred for 24 h at 60 °C, cooled to room temperature and extracted with ethyl ether. The ethereal extracts were washed with 1N sodium hydroxide, dried and concentrated in vacuo to afford alcohol C, which was used in the next reaction without purification.

To a solution of C in 100 mL of MeCN containing potassium carbonate (41.4 g, 0.3 mol) at 0 °C was added a solution of methanesulfonyl chloride (11 g, 96.1 mmol) in 10 mL of MeCN dropwise. The resulting mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated and then diluted with ether. The ethereal solution was washed with 0.1N NaOH, dried and concentrated in vacuo to afford a residue which was subjected to column chromatography (2:1 EtAc:Hexane) to afford (7.2 g, 41.4%) as a crystalline solid, mp 46–47 °C (EtAc-hexane).  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  0.12 (s, 9H), 2.72 (s, 2H), 2.85 (s, 3H), 3.02 (s, 3H), 3.42 (t, 2H,  $J=5.5$  Hz), 3.65 (t, 2H,  $J=5.0$  Hz), 3.73 (t, 2H,  $J=4.6$  Hz), 4.33 (t, 2H,  $J=4.5$  Hz);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  -1.8, 36.0, 37.6, 38.1, 48.8, 68.3, 68.5, 68.7. MS (FAB) m/z 348, 332, 270, 252, 208, 188, 137, 116, 73. HRMS (FAB) m/z 348.0959 ( $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{26}\text{NO}_6\text{S}_2\text{Si}$  required 348.0971).

**Methansulfonate 9.** A solution of 2-(2-amidoethoxy)ethanol (2.53 mL, 25.22 mmol) and iodomethyltrimethylsilyl (1.80 g, 8.41 mmol) in 60 mL MeCN was stirred for 3h at 60 °C, diluted with water and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The extracts were dried and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a residue which was subjected to column chromatography (silica gel, 1:5 MeOH-EA) yielding 1.06 g (73%) of product E. <sup>1</sup>H NMR 0.04 (s, 9H), 2.06 (s, 2H), 2.79 (t, 2H, J=5.0Hz), 3.55-3.64 (m, 4H), 3.69 (t, 2H J=2.0Hz); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR -2.6, 39.9, 53.5, 61.7, 69.4.

A solution of E (5.1 g, 29.4 mmol), and triethylamine (12.3 mL, 88.1 mmol), acetylchloride (2.1 mL, 29.37 mmol) in 60 mL MeCN was stirred for 3h at 0 °C, diluted with water and extracted with diethylether. The extracts were dried and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a residue which was subjected to column chromatography (silica gel, 1:5MeOH-EA) yielding 5.7 g (63%) of alcohol F. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (1: mixture of two rotamers) rotamer A -0.09 (s, 9H), 1.99 (s, 3H), 2.72 (s, 2H), 3.31-3.50(m, 6H,), 3.59(1 2H, J=4.0Hz); <sup>1</sup>H-NMR of rotamer B -0.01 (s, 9H), 1.92 (s, 3H), 2.83 (s, 2H), 3.31-3.50 (m, 6H,), 3.59 (1 2H, J=4.0Hz); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR rotamer A -1.3, 14.0, 21.0, 38.5, 50.6, 68.3, 72.6, 169.9; rotamer B -1.7, 21.8 41.1, 47.1, 61.4, 72.3, 170.2.

A solution of alcohol F (3.10 g, 14.40 mmol), triethylamine (2.01 ml, 14.4 mmol) and methanesulfonylchloride (1.12 mL, 14.4 mmol) in 150 mL MeCN was stirred for 3h at 0 °C, diluted with water and extracted with diethylether. The extracts were dried and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford residue which was subjected to column chromatography (silica gel: 5:1 EA-hexane) yielding 3.31 g (73% of 9). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (1:2 mixture of two rotamers) rotamer A 0.03 (s, 9H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.87 (s, 2H), 3.00 (s 3H), 3.48-3.68 (m, 6H), 4.28 (t, 2H, J=4.0Hz,); rotamer B 0.07 (s, 9H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 2.82 (s, 2H), 3.00 (s 3H), 3.48-3.68 (m, 6H), 4.28 (t, 2H, J=4.0Hz); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR rotamer A -1.6, 21.9, 37.5, 38.4, 50.6, 68.6, 69.0, 169.8; rotamer B -1.6, 21.9, 41.5, 47.1, 68.4, 68.6, 68.8, 170.1.

**Methansulfonate 10.** A solution of NaI (2.50 g, 16.7 mmol), methansulfonate **8** (1.93 g, 5.5 mmol) in 40 mL of acetone was stirred for 5 h at 60 °C, diluted with water and extracted with CHCl<sub>3</sub>. The extracts were dried and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a residue which was subjected to column chromatography (silica gel, 1:30 EA-hexane) yielding 1.21 g (58%) of **D**. <sup>1</sup>H NMR 0.12 (s, 9H), 2.77 (s, 2H), 2.88 (s, 3H), 3.24 (t, 2H, J=6.0Hz), 3.45 (t, 2H, J=6.0Hz), 3.64 (t, 2H, J=6.0Hz), 3.73 (t, 2H, J=6.0Hz); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR -2.2, 2.4, 36.3, 37.8, 48.6, 67.6, 71.3.

To a solution of ethylene glycol (30 mL) was added Na (0.5 g, 22.7 g-at) portionwise over a 12 period with stirring. To this solution was added iodide **D** (1.97 g, 5.25 mmol) in 10 mL THF. After stirring for 10 h at 80 °C, the solution was diluted with water and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The extract were dried and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a residue which was subjected to column chromatograph (silica gel, 2:1 EA-dichloromethane) yielding 2.94 g (56%) of alcohol **I**. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR 0.12 (s, 9H), 2.73 (s, 2H), 2.87 (s, 3H), 3.43 (t, 2H, J=6.0Hz), 3.55-3.74 (m, 10H); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR -1.7, 36.0, 38.0, 48.9, 61.8, 68.2, 70.3 and 70.4, 72.4; MS (CI) m/z (rel. intensity) 314 (0.3), 234 (32), 194 (31); HRMS (CI) m/z 314.146 (C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>28</sub>NO<sub>5</sub>SSi requires 314.1458).

A solution of alcohol **I** (2.7 g, 8.61 mmol), triethylamine (1.44 mL, 10.33 mmol) and methanesulfonylchloride (0.67 mL, 8.61 mmol) in 90 mL MeCN was stirred for 3h at 0 °C, diluted with water and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The extracts were dried and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford residue which was subjected to column chromatography (silica gel, 5:1 EA-hexane) yielding 1.40 g (43%) of **10**. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR 0.12 (s, 9H), 2.73 (s, 2H), 2.87 (s, 3H), 3.05 (s, 3H), 3.43 (t, 2H, J=5.4Hz), 3.59-3.63 (m, 6H), 3.74(t, 2H, J=4.6Hz), 4.35(t, 2H, J=4.0Hz); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR -1.7, 35.9, 37.6, 37.8, 48.9, 68.0, 68.9, 70.1, 70.5; MS (FAB) m/z (rel. intensity) 392 (90), 376(28), 314 (27), 208 (100), 137(21); HRMS (FAB) m/z 392.1237 (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>30</sub>NO<sub>7</sub>S<sub>2</sub>Si requires 392.1233).

**Iodide 12.** A solution of 2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethanol (13.60 mL, 135.0 mmol) and ethylbromoacetate (5.0 mL, 45.0 mmol) in 60 mL MeCN was stirred for 3h at 60 °C, diluted with water and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The extracts were dried and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a residue which was subjected to column chromatography (silica gel, 1:5 EA-MeOH) yielding 2.84 g (52%) of alcohol G  
¹H-NMR 1.17 (t, 3H, J=7.2Hz), 2.82 (t, 2H, J=5.0Hz), 3.42 (s, 2H), 3.55-3.60(m, 4H), 3.72 (t, 2H J=4.8Hz), 4.18(q, 2H, J=7.2Hz); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR 14.0, 48.5, 50.4, 60.5, 61.3, 70.0 and 72.3, 172.1.

A solution of G (2.84 g, 14.85 mmol), triethylamine (8.28 mL, 59.4 mmol) and methanesulfonylchloride (4.60 mL; 59.4 mmol) in 150 mL MeCN was stirred for 4h at 0 °C, diluted with water and extracted with diethylether. The extracts were dried and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a residue which was subjected to column chromatography (silica gel, EA-hexane) yielding 1.50 g (29%) of the H. <sup>13</sup>C-NMR 13.9, 37.3, 39.6, 47.4, 49.2, 60.5, 61.3, 68.3 and 78.3, 169.7.

A solution of NaI (0.87 g, 5.76 mmol) and H (1.0 g, 2.88 mmol) in 50 mL acetone was stirred for 5h at 60 °C, diluted with water and extracted with CHCl<sub>3</sub>. The extracts were dried and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a residue which was subjected to column chromatography (silica gel, 1:30 EA-hexane) yielding 89 g (68%) of 12. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR 1.23 (t, 3H, J=7.1Hz), 3.02 (s, 2H), 3.22 (t, 2H, J=6.6Hz), 3.45 (t, 2H, J=4.8Hz), 3.50-3.72 (m, 4H), 4.17-4.27(m, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR 2.1, 14.0, 39.8, 48.1, 49.8, 48.5, 50.4, 61.7, 70.8 and 71.3, 172.1.

**Alcohol 13.** A solution of 2-(methylamino)ethanol (0.96 mL, 12 mmol) and iodide B\*\*\* (3.9 g 12 mmol) in 60 mL MeCN was stirred for 8h at 60 °C, diluted with water and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The extracts were dried and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a residue which was subjected to column chromatography (silica gel, 1:5 MeOH-EA) yielding 2.55 g (75%) of 13. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR 1.26 (t, 3H, J=7Hz), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.56 (t, 2H, J=5Hz), 2.65 (t, 2H, J=6.6Hz), 3.00 (s, 3H), 3.38 (t, 2H, J=6.6Hz), 3.59 (t, 2H, J=5.2Hz), 4.14 (s, 2H), 4.15 (q, 2H, J=7.2Hz); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR 14.1, 39.7, 41.7, 45.6, 48.8, 56.4, 58.5, 59.4

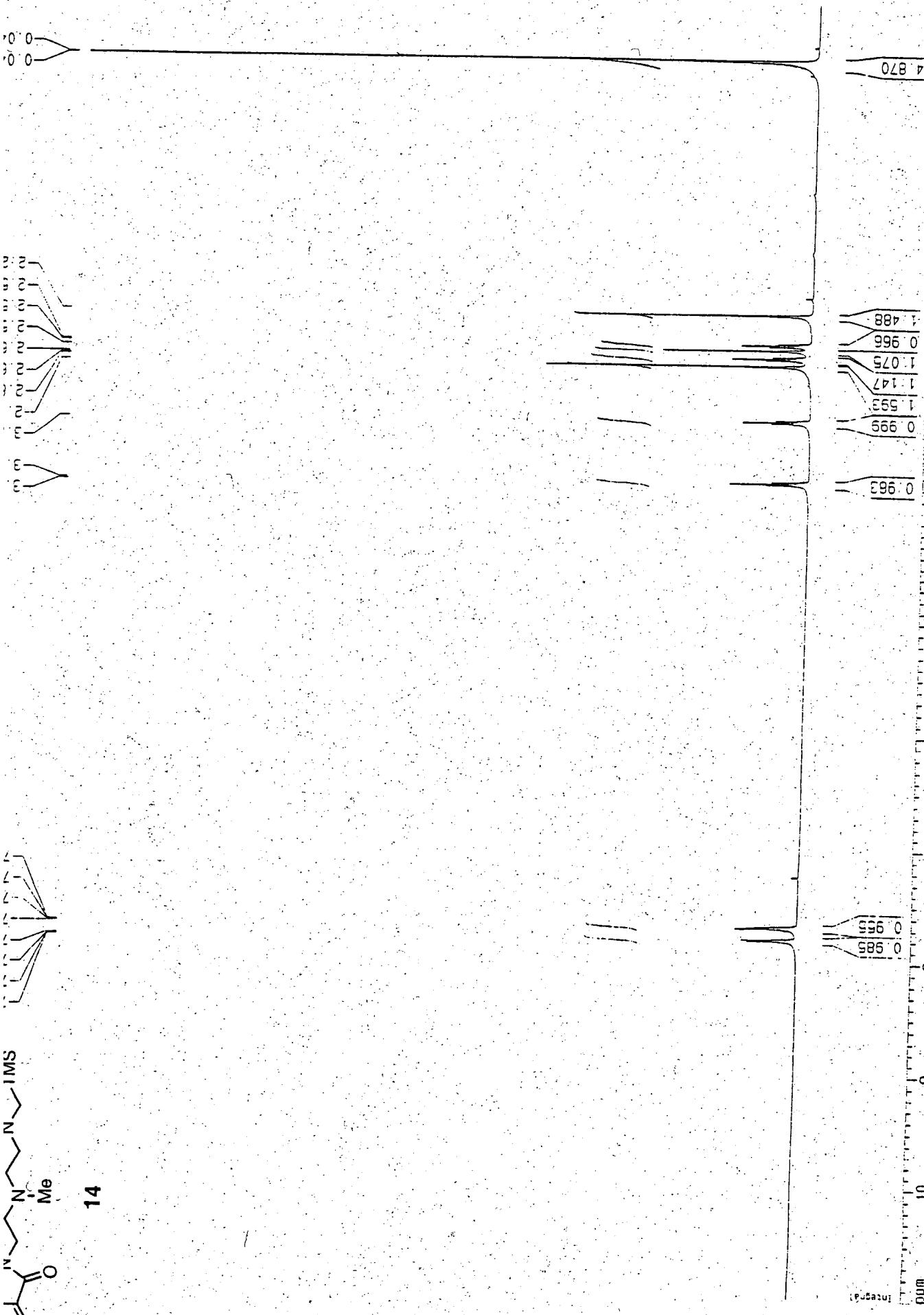
61.6; MS (FAB) m/z(rel. intensity) 283(100), 281 (24), 154 (41), 136(24); HRMS (FAB) m/z 283.1331 ( $C_{10}H_{23}O_5N_2S_1$ , requires 283.1328).

**Hydroxyester I.** To a 0 °C solution of 2-aminoethanol (2.00 g, 32.8 mmol) and  $K_2CO_3$  (22.60 g 164 mmol) in 80 mL of acetonitrile was added a solution of ethyl bromoacetate (5.84 g, 32.8 mmol) in 2 mL of acetonitrile over a 1 h period. The solution was stirred for 1h at 0 °C and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to give a residue which was subjected to column chromatography (silica gel, 1: Methanol-ethyl acetate) to give **I** 2.07 (43%).  $^1H$ -NMR 1.13 (t, 3H,  $J=7.2Hz$ ), 2.61 (t, 2H,  $J=5.2Hz$ ), 3.0 (s, 1H), 3.28 (s, 2H), 3.50 (t, 2H,  $J=5.2Hz$ ), 4.04 (q, 2H,  $J=7.2Hz$ );  $^{13}C$ -NMR 13.9, 50.3, 50.9, 60.5, 60.6 172.2; MS (EI), m/z (rel. intensity) 74 (M<sup>+</sup>-CO<sub>2</sub>Et, 74), 73 (5), 57 (3), 56 (22); HRMS (EI), m/z 74.058: (M<sup>+</sup>-CO<sub>2</sub>Et,  $C_3H_8NO$  requires 74.0606)

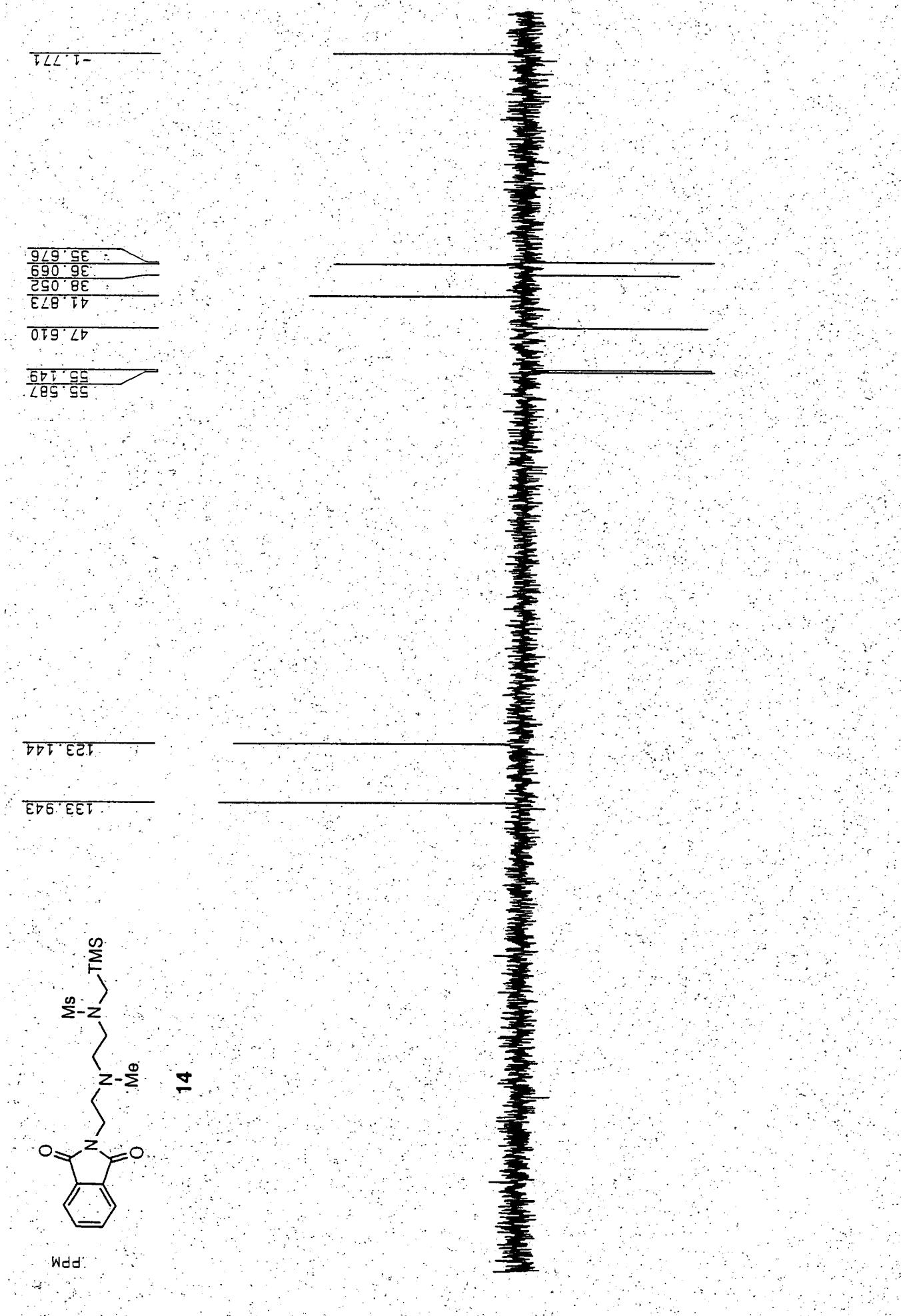
**Bis-Mesylate J.** A solution of **I** (5.14 g, 35 mmol), triethylamine (14.6 mL, 105 mmol) in methanesulfonyl chloride (5.42 mL, 70 mmol) in 130 mL of MeCN was stirred for 1 h at room temperature, diluted with water and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> extracts were dried and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a residue which was subjected to column chromatography (silica gel chloroform) yielding 450 mg (46%) of **J**.  $^1H$ -NMR 1.26 (t, 3H,  $J=7Hz$ ), 3.02 (s, 3H), 3.03 (s, 3H), 3.59 (t 3H,  $J=5.2Hz$ ), 4.16 (s, 2H), 4.18 (q, 2H,  $J=6.8Hz$ ), 4.34 (t, 2H,  $J=5.4Hz$ );  $^{13}C$ -NMR 14.1, 37.4, 40.0, 47.5 49.8, 61.8, 68.5, 169.5; MS(FAB), m/z (rel. intensity) 304(M<sup>+</sup>, 20), 230(67), 208(100), 152(45), 136(29) 59(33), HRMS(FAB), m/z(rel. intensity) 304.0539 ( $C_8H_{18}O_7N_1S_2$ , requires 304.0525)

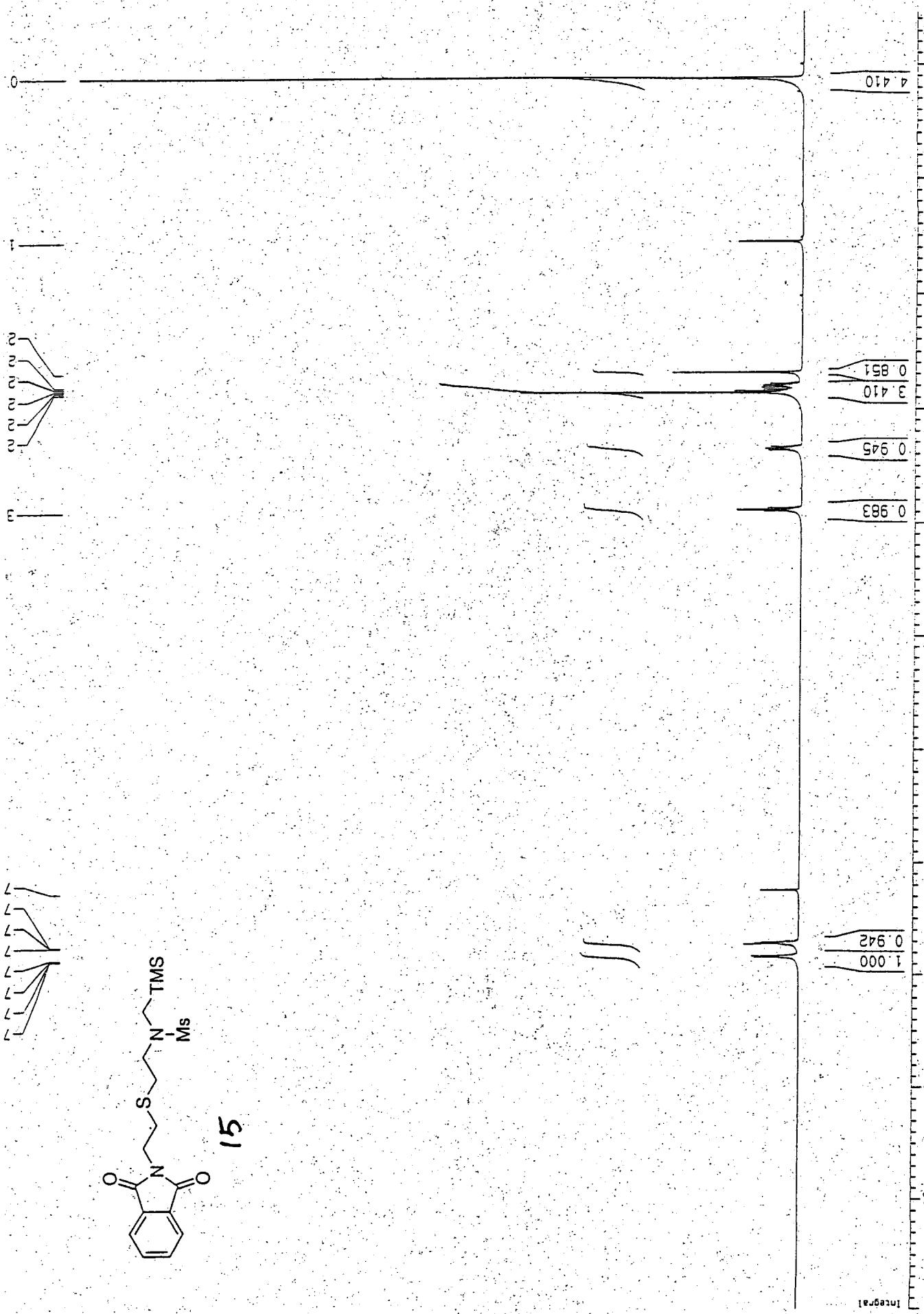
**Iodoester 11.** A solution of NaI (2.40 g, 16 mmol) and **J** (3.85 g, 13 mmol) in 10 mL acetone was stirred for 8 h at 60 °C, diluted with water and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> extracts were dried and

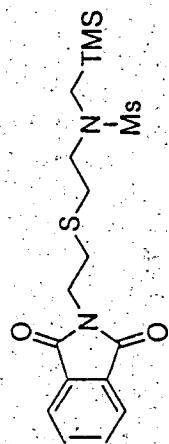
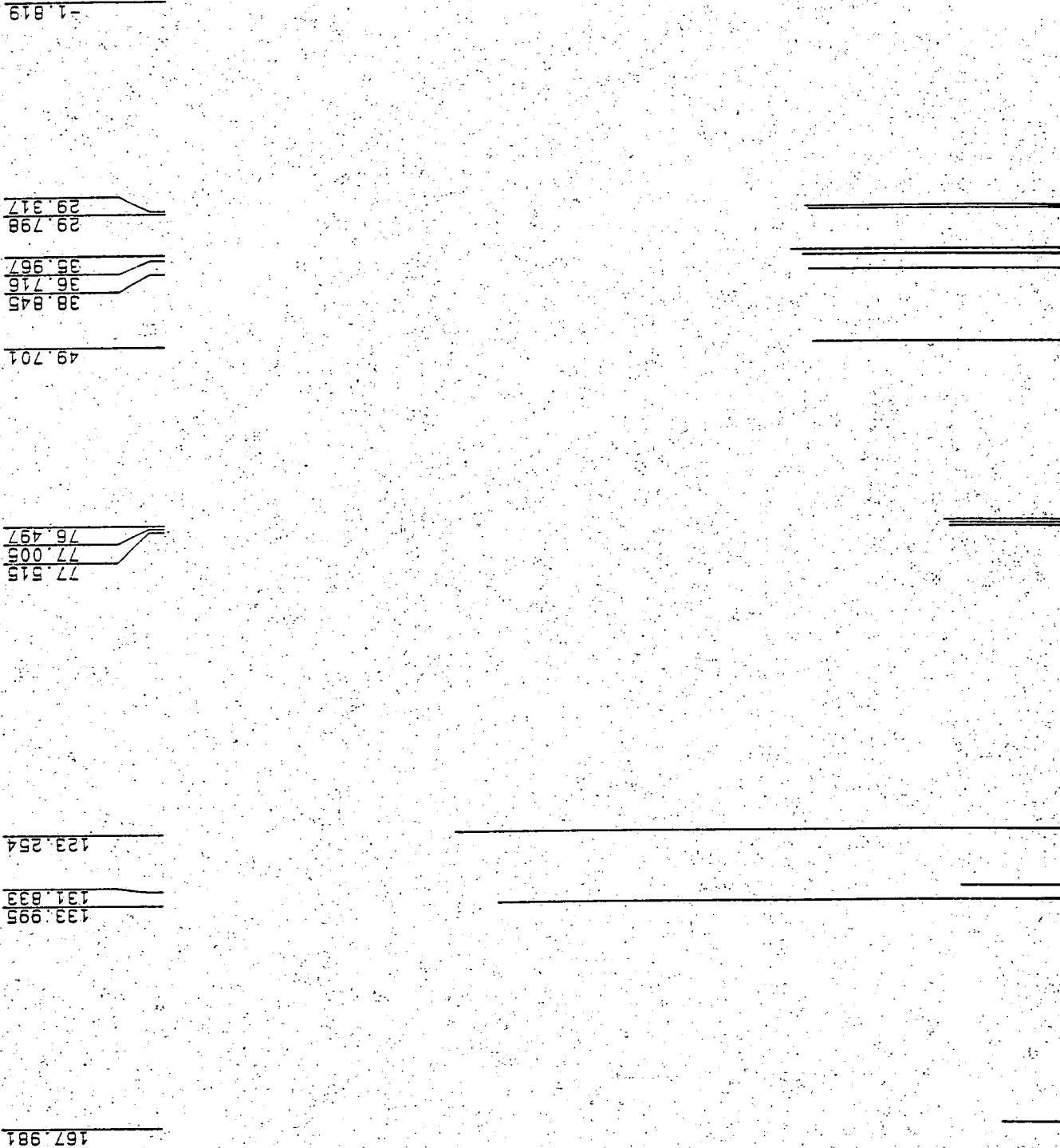
concentrated *in vacuo* to afford a residue which was subjected to column chromatography (silica gel, 1: ethyl acetate-hexane) yielding 4.0 g (92%) of **11** (2.40 g, 16 mmol). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 1.28 (t, 3H, J=7, 3.01(s, 3H), 3.27 (t, 2H, J=6.2Hz), 3.59 (t, 2H, J=8Hz), 4.14 (s, 2H), 4.20 (q, 2H, J=6.8Hz); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR 1.4 13.9, 39.6, 48.7, 50.6, 61.5, 169.1; MS(FAB), m/z( rel. intensity) 336(M<sup>+</sup>, 100), 262(58), 208(40), 154(87), 136(75), 107(25), 89(35), 77(53), 45(40), 39(30); HRMS(FAB), m/z (rel. intensity) 335.976 (C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N<sub>1</sub>S<sub>1</sub>I, requires 335.9767)

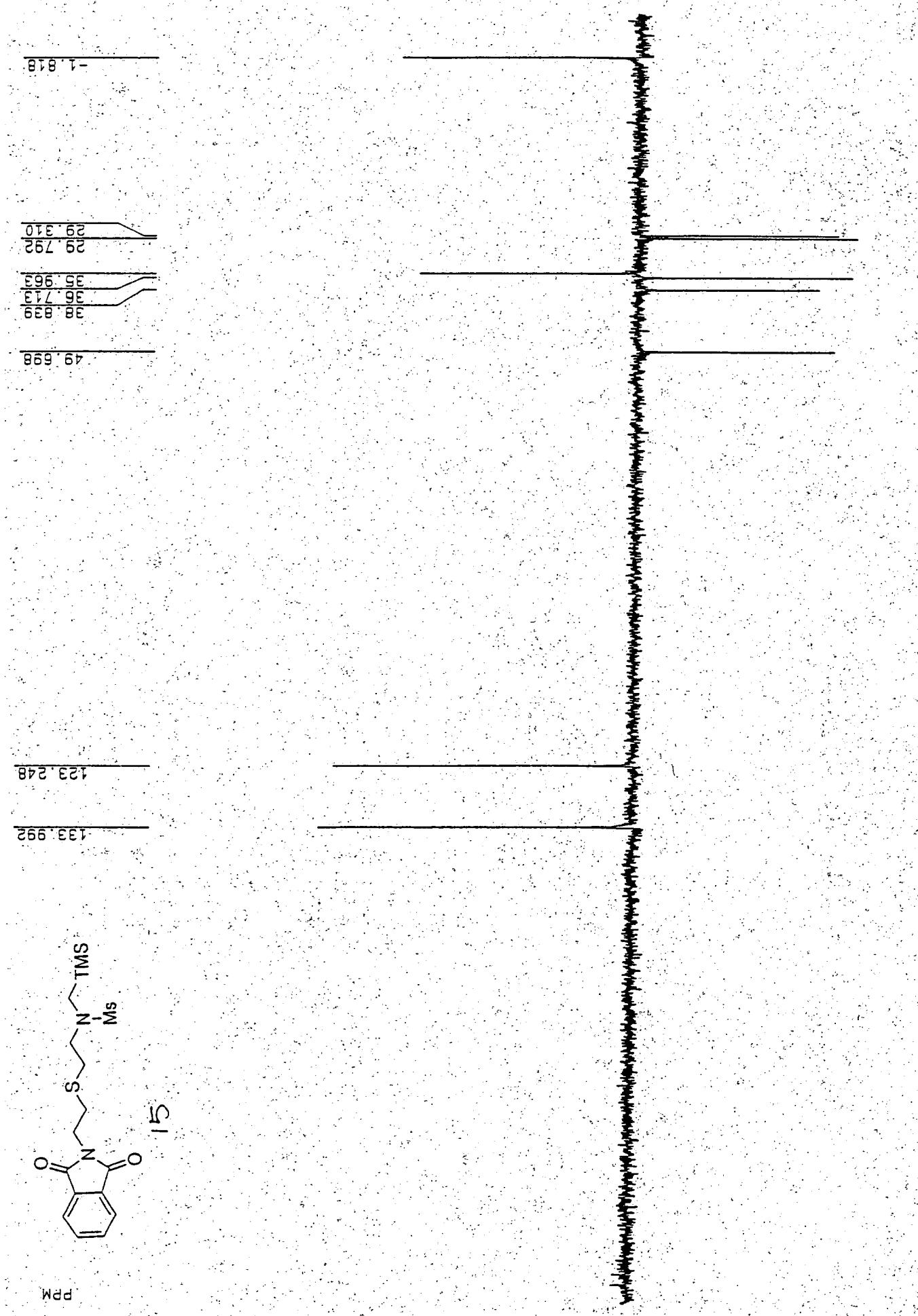


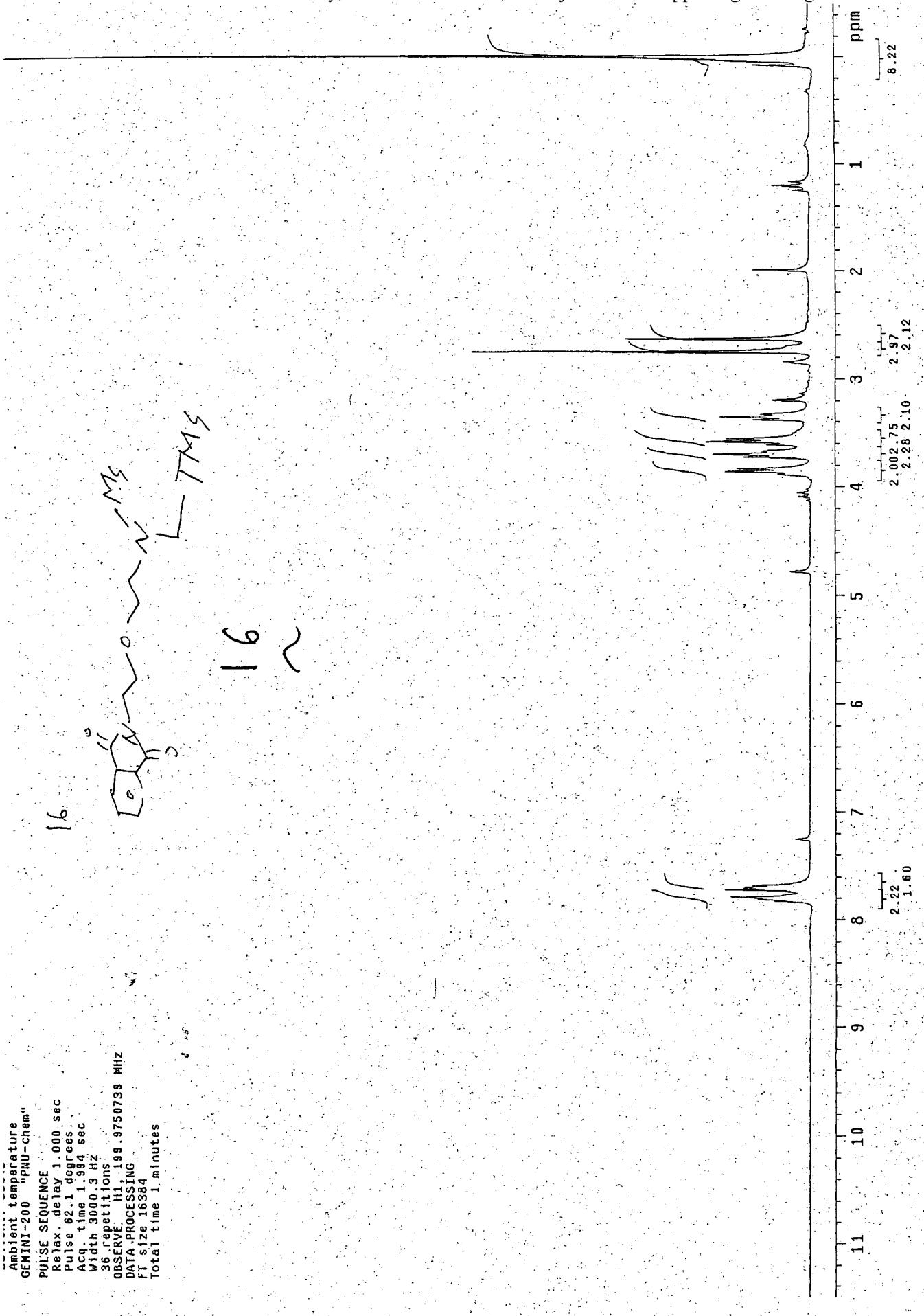












LTHS

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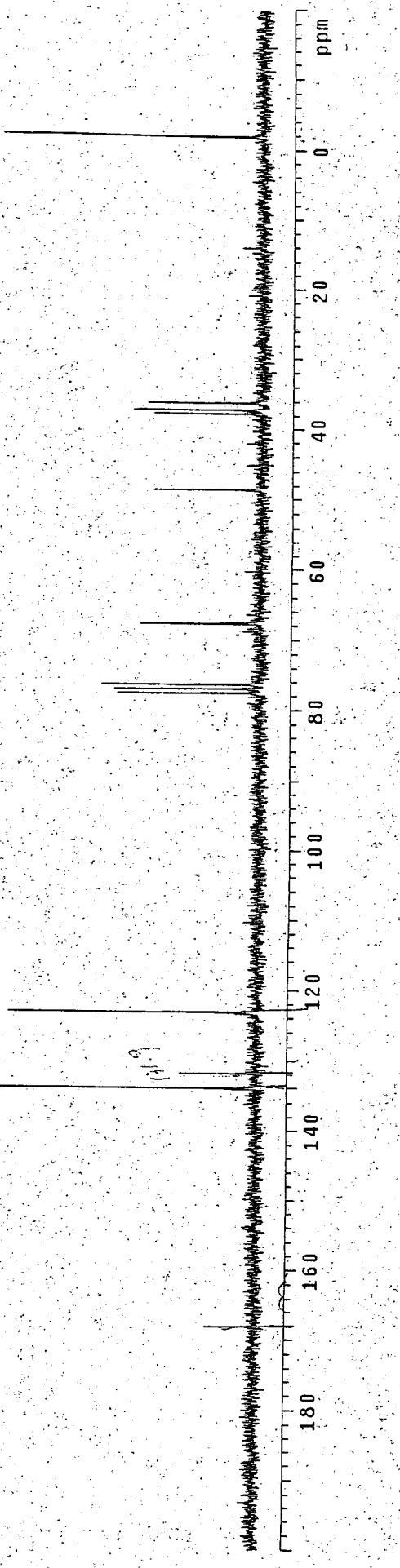
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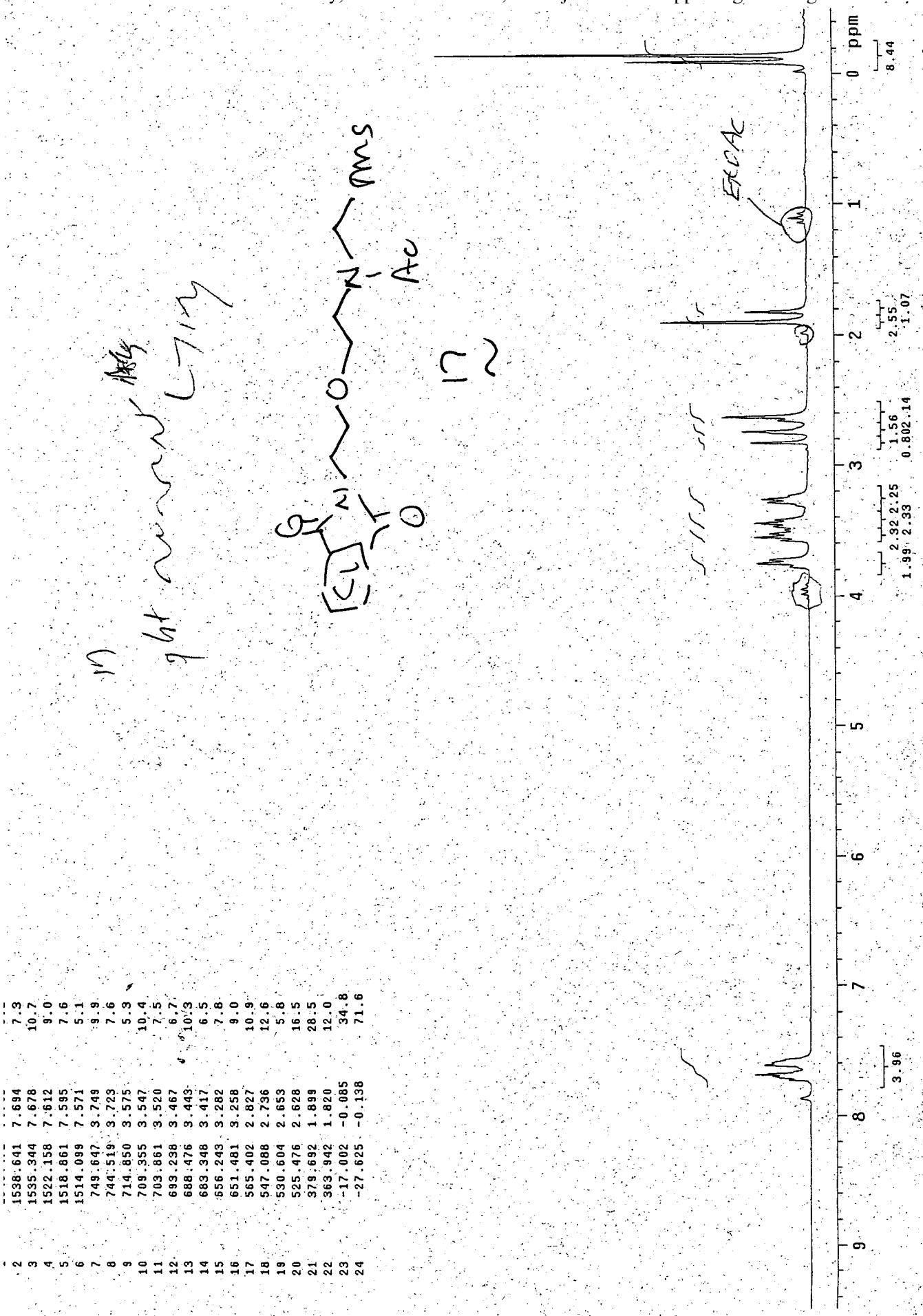
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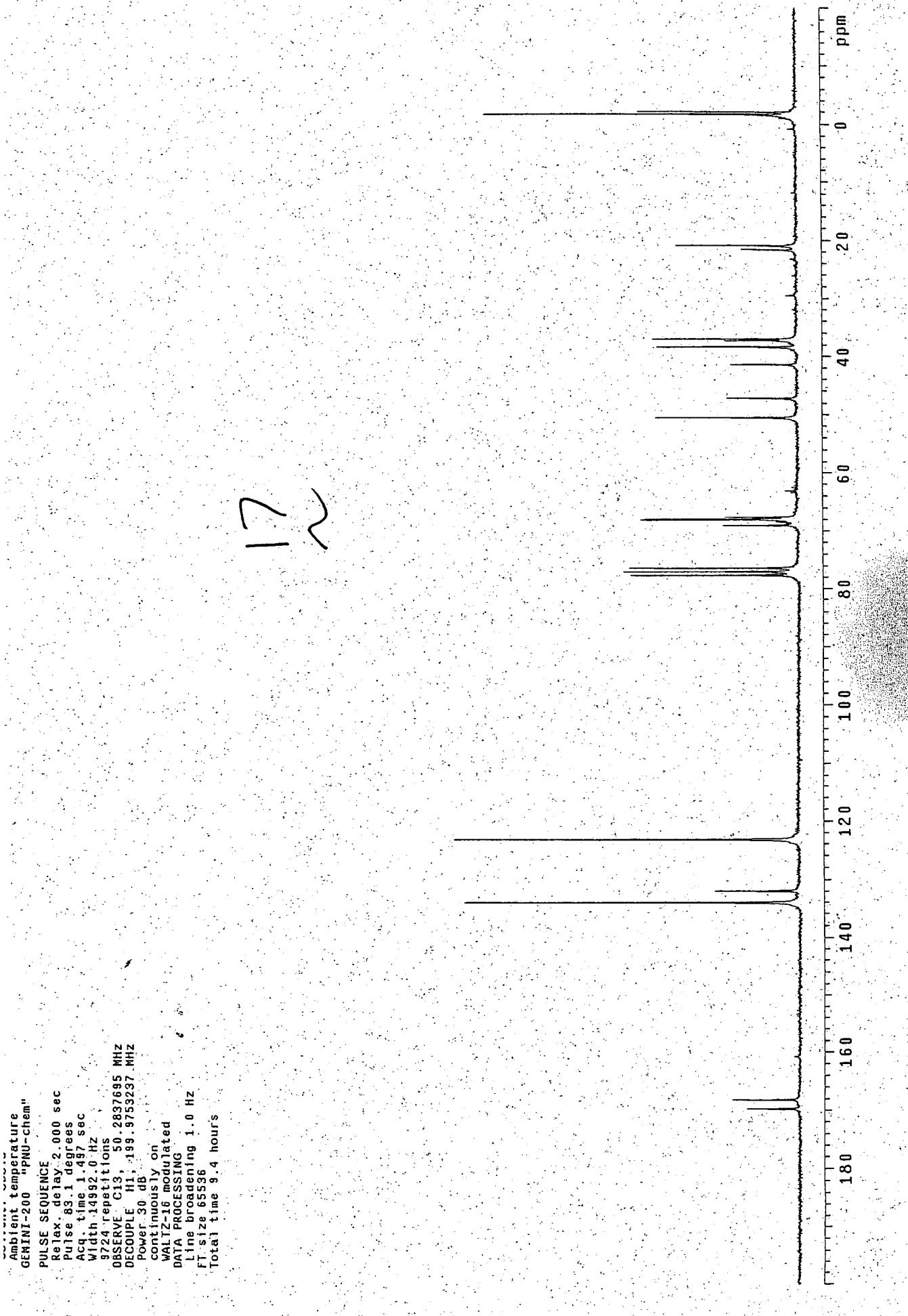
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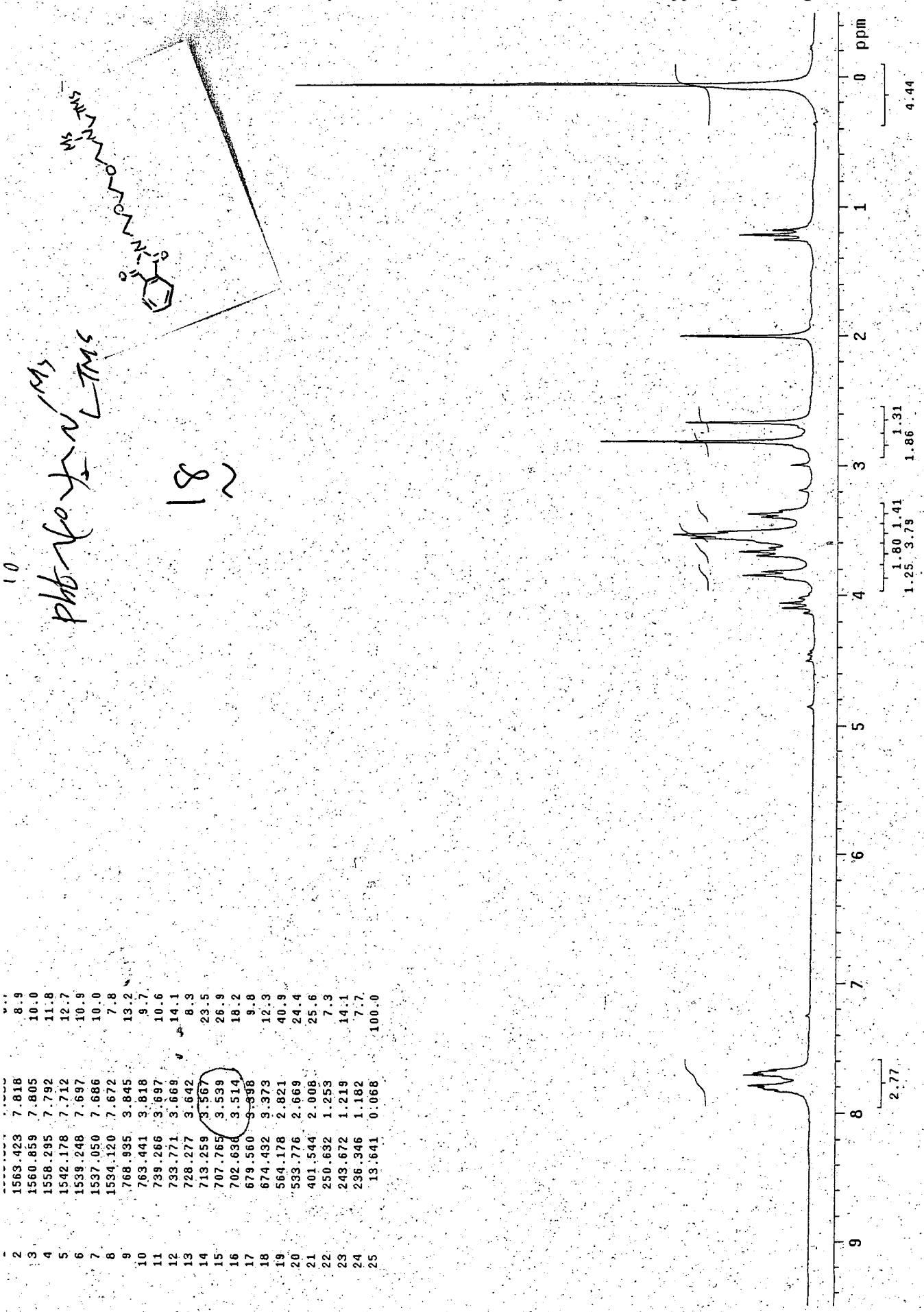
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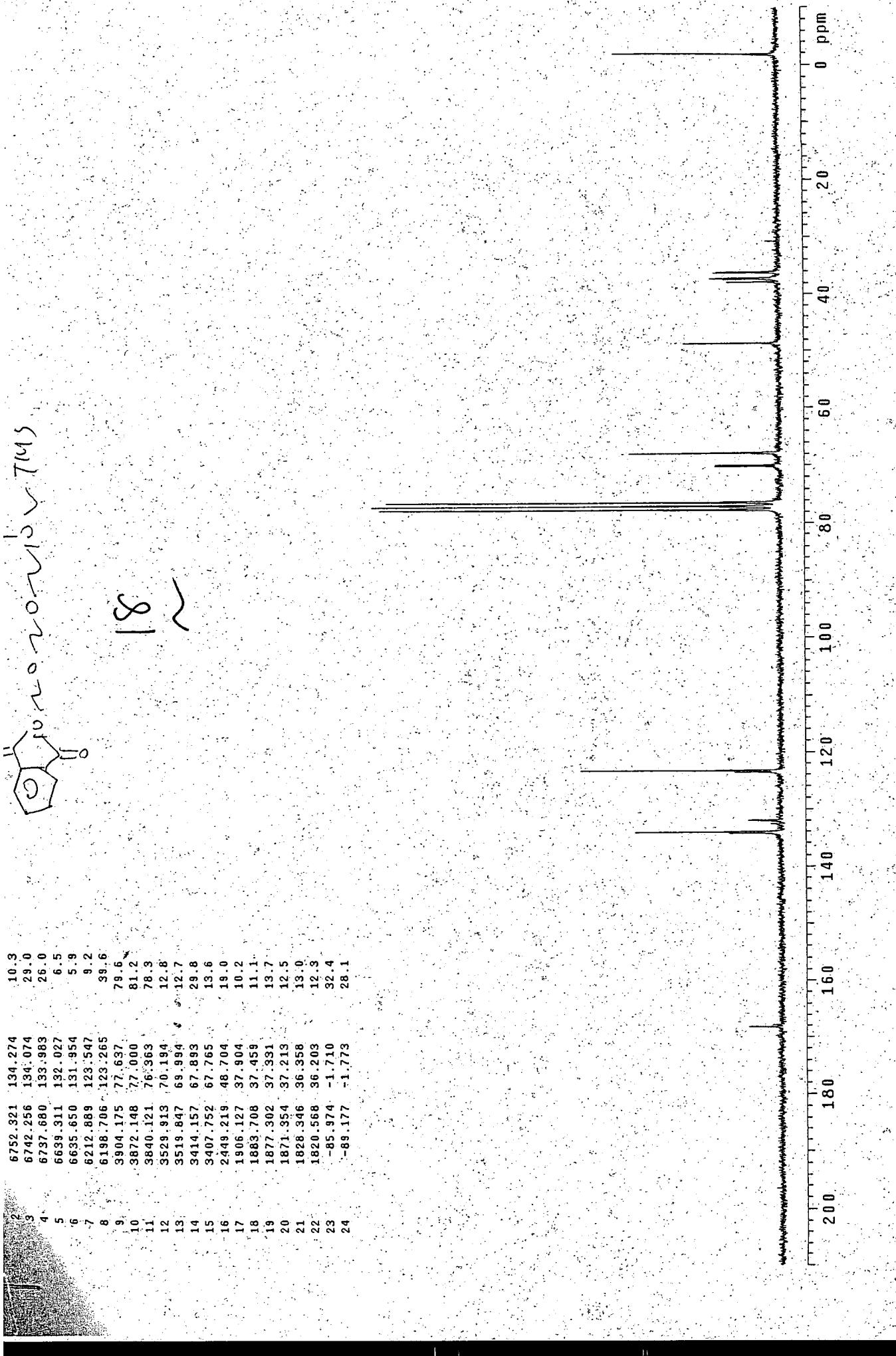
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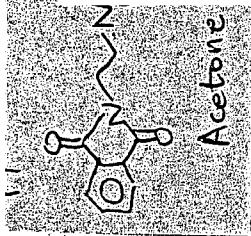




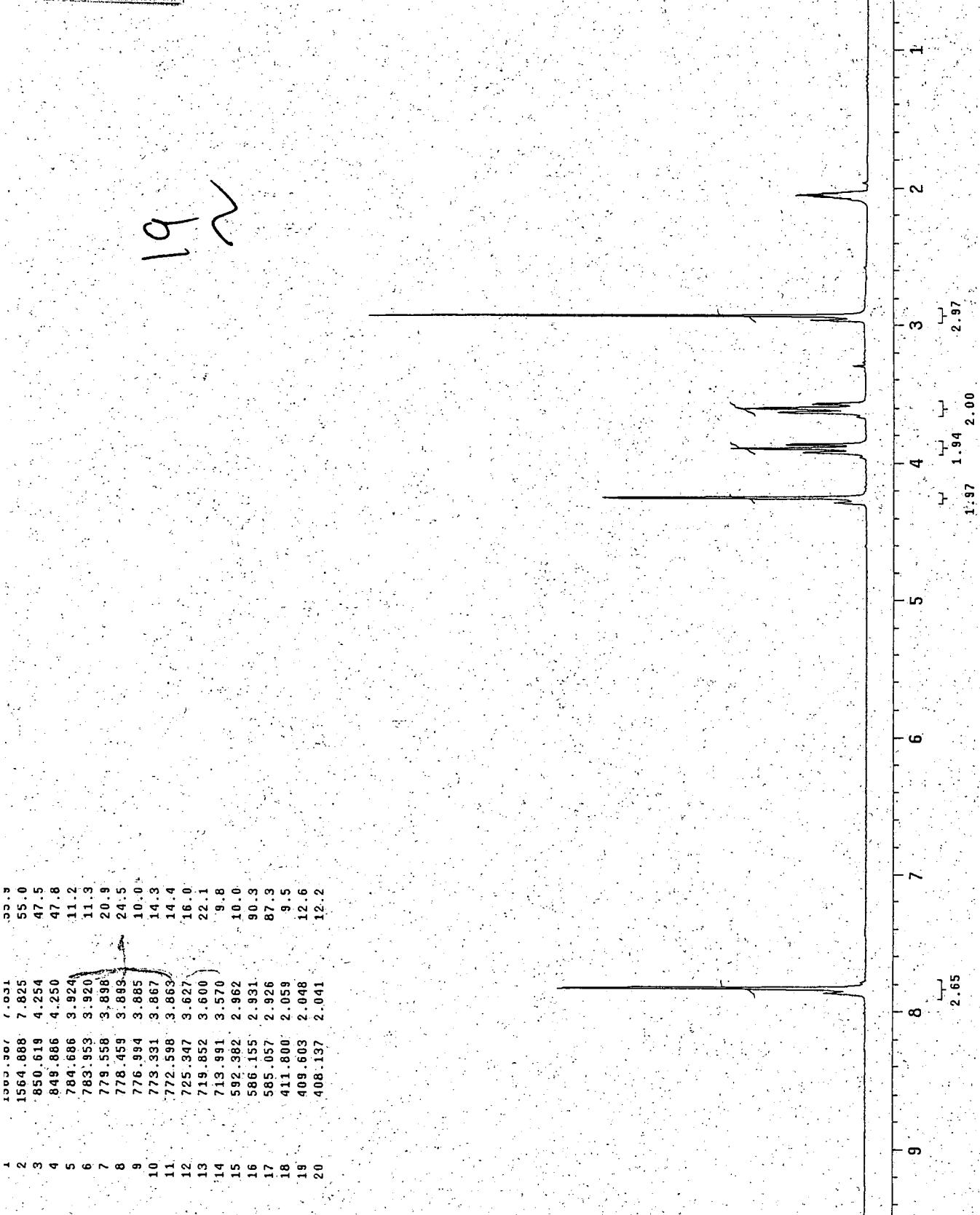


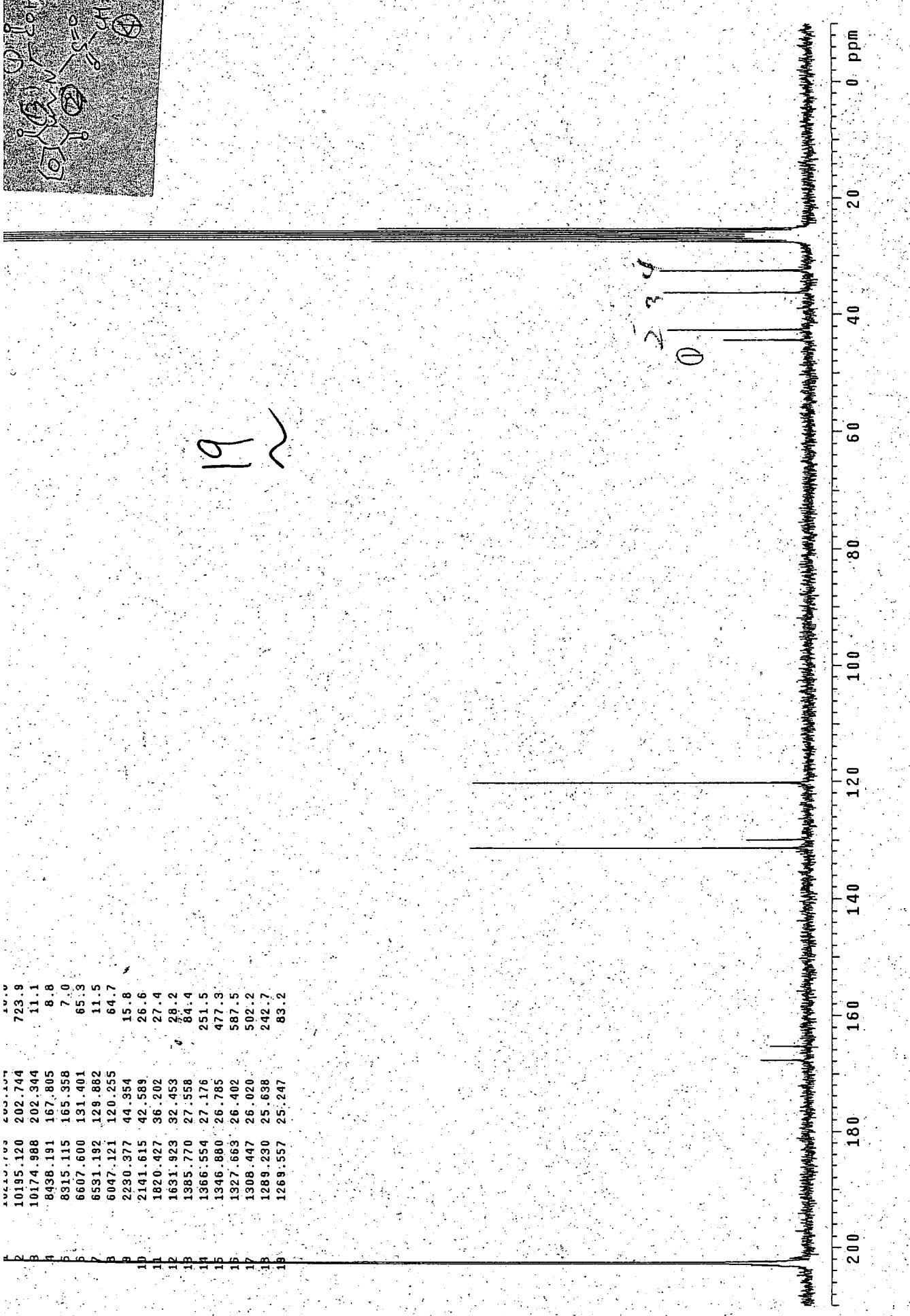


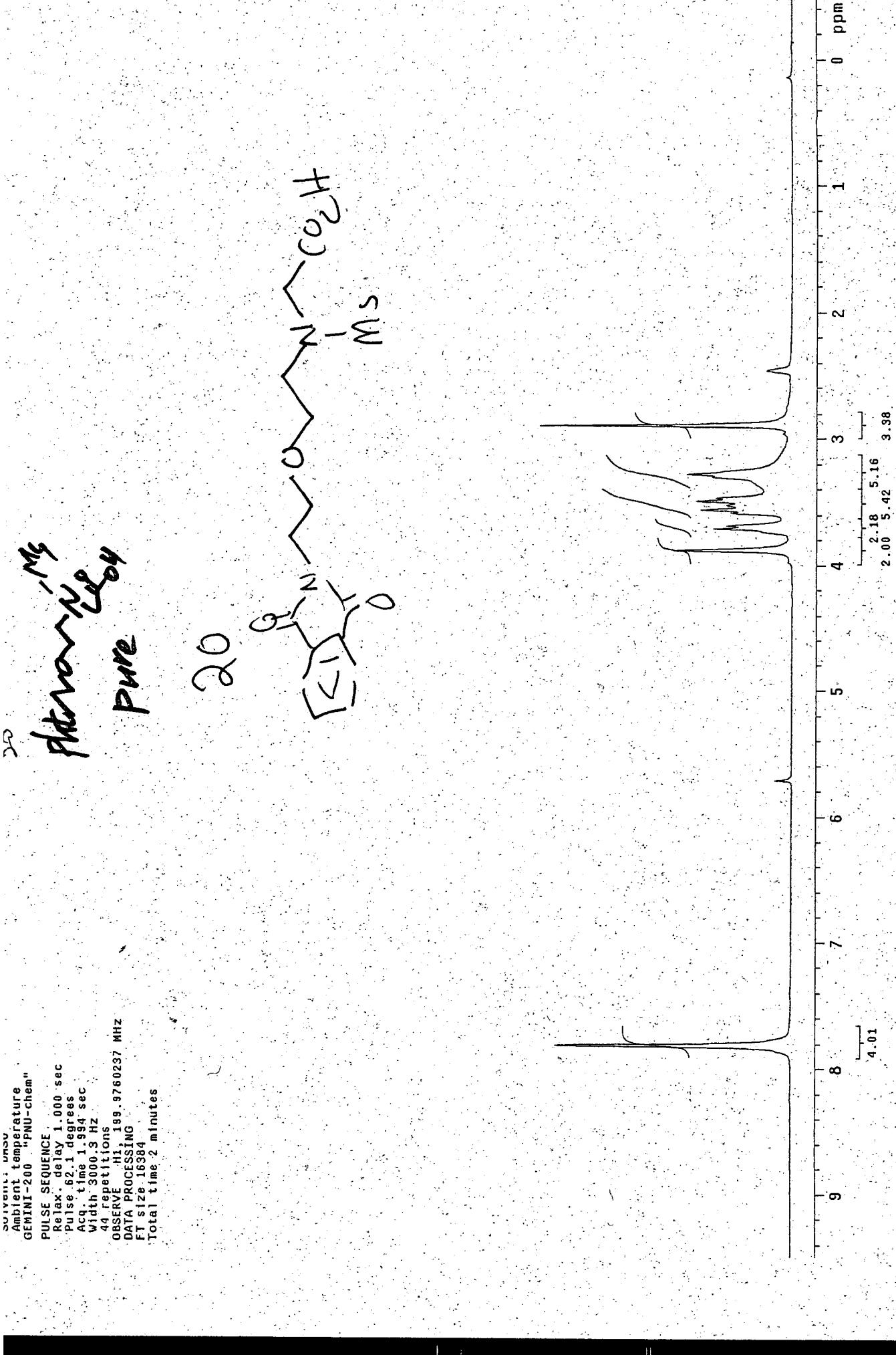


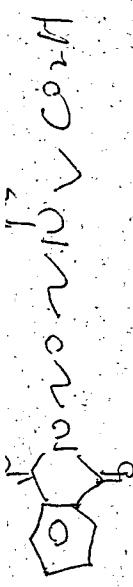


Acetone



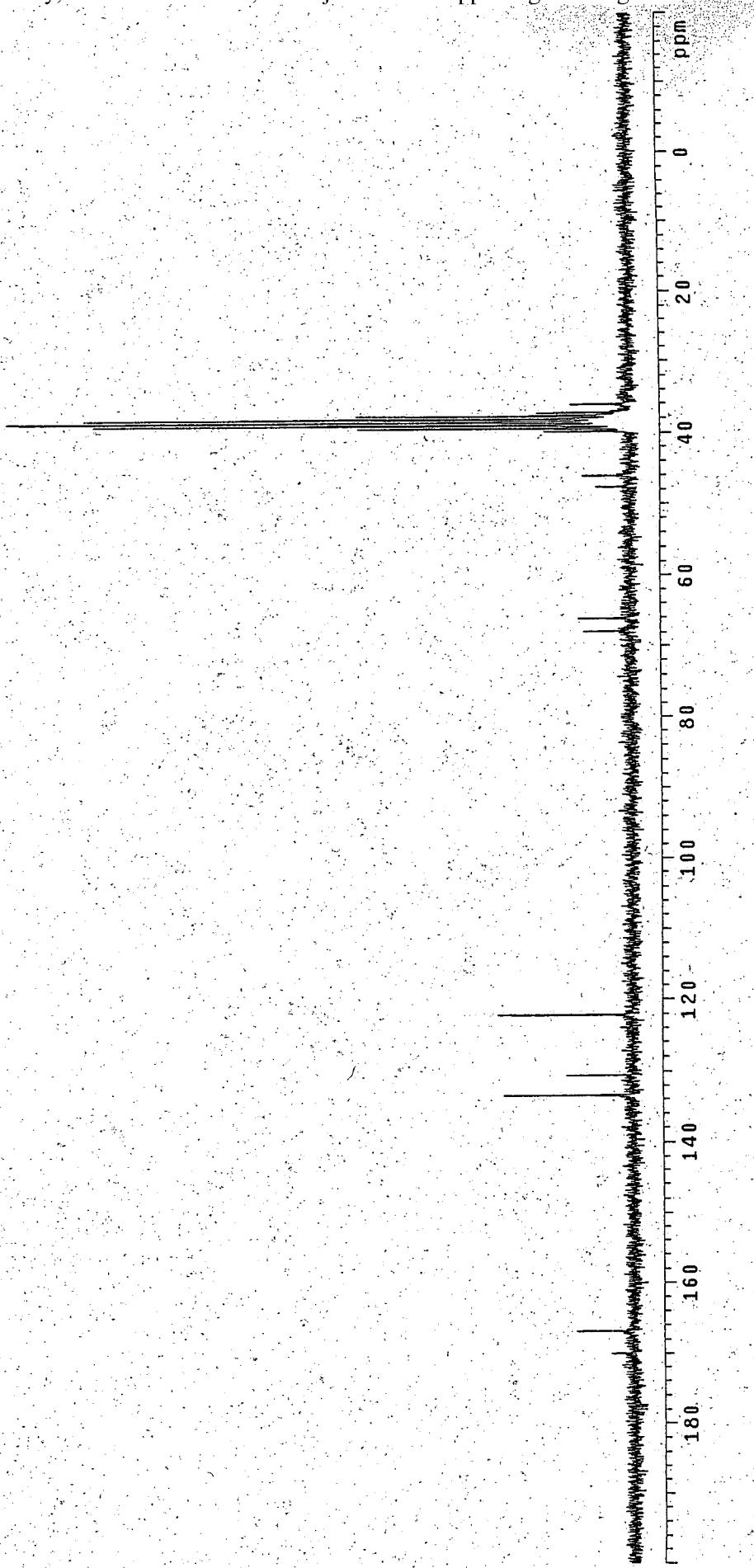




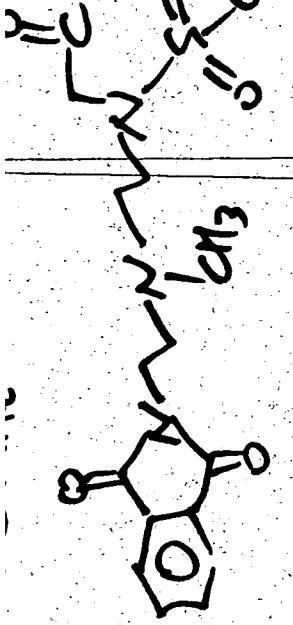


	<sup>13</sup> C NMR	<sup>1</sup> H NMR
1	8545.697	169.942
2	8386.018	166.766
3	6708.700	133.411
4	6562.289	130.499
5	6136.925	122.028
6	3410.341	67.819
7	3325.240	66.126
8	2395.532	47.638
9	2317.751	46.091
10	1997.935	39.731
11	1976.888	39.313
12	1955.842	38.894
13	1934.795	38.476
14	1914.206	38.066
15	1892.702	37.639
16	1871.656	37.220
17	1815.379	36.101

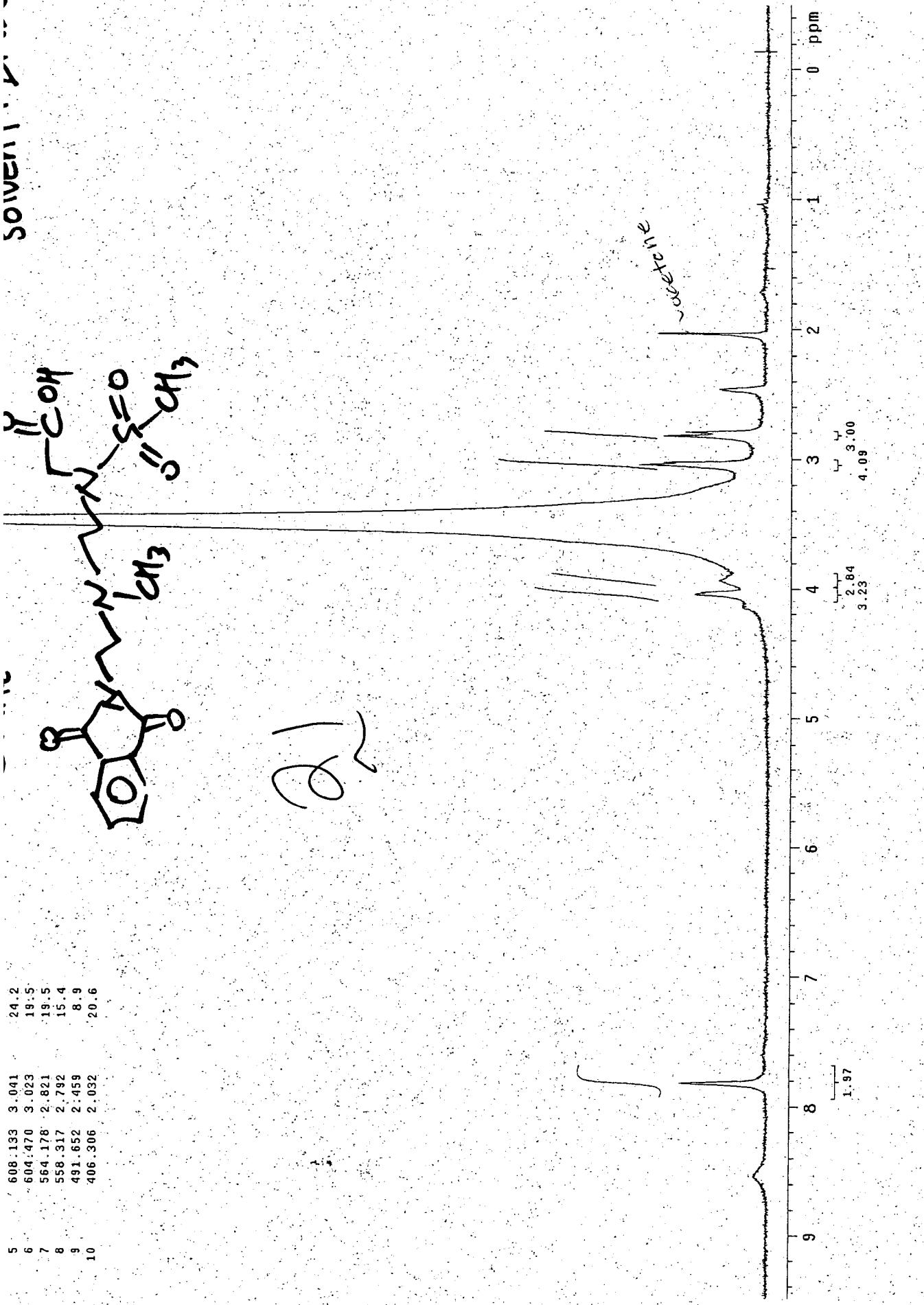
20

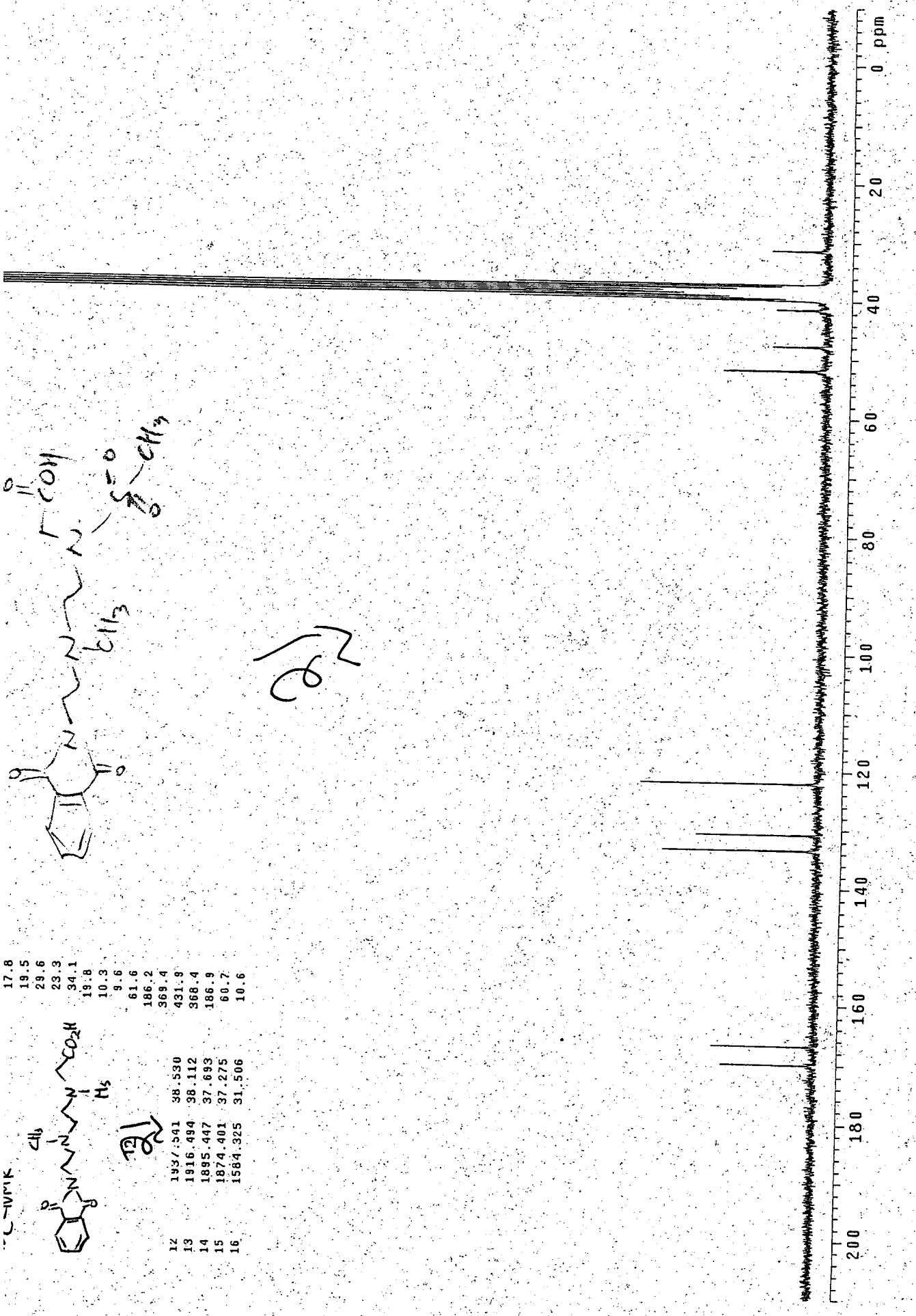


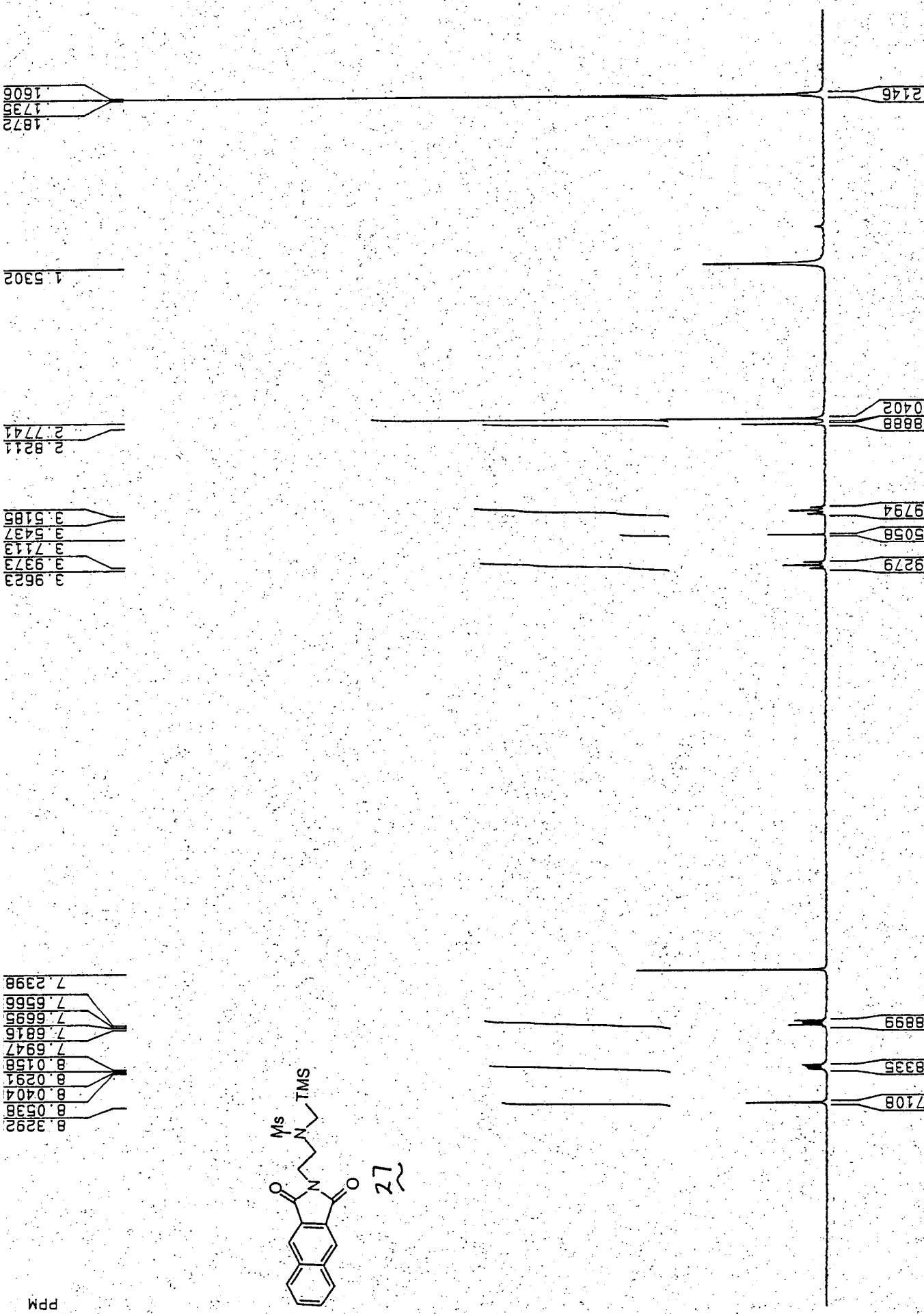
SOLVENT

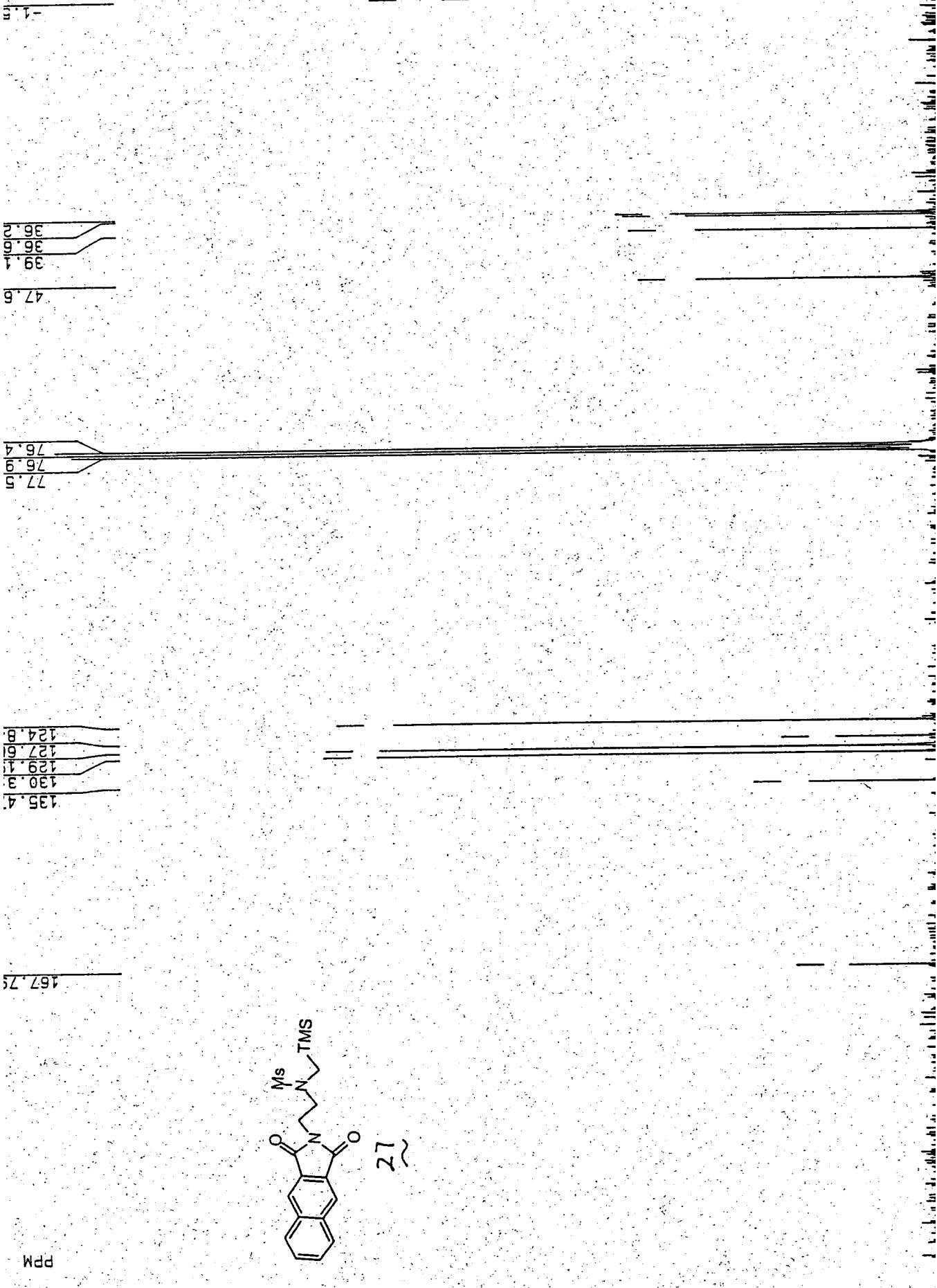


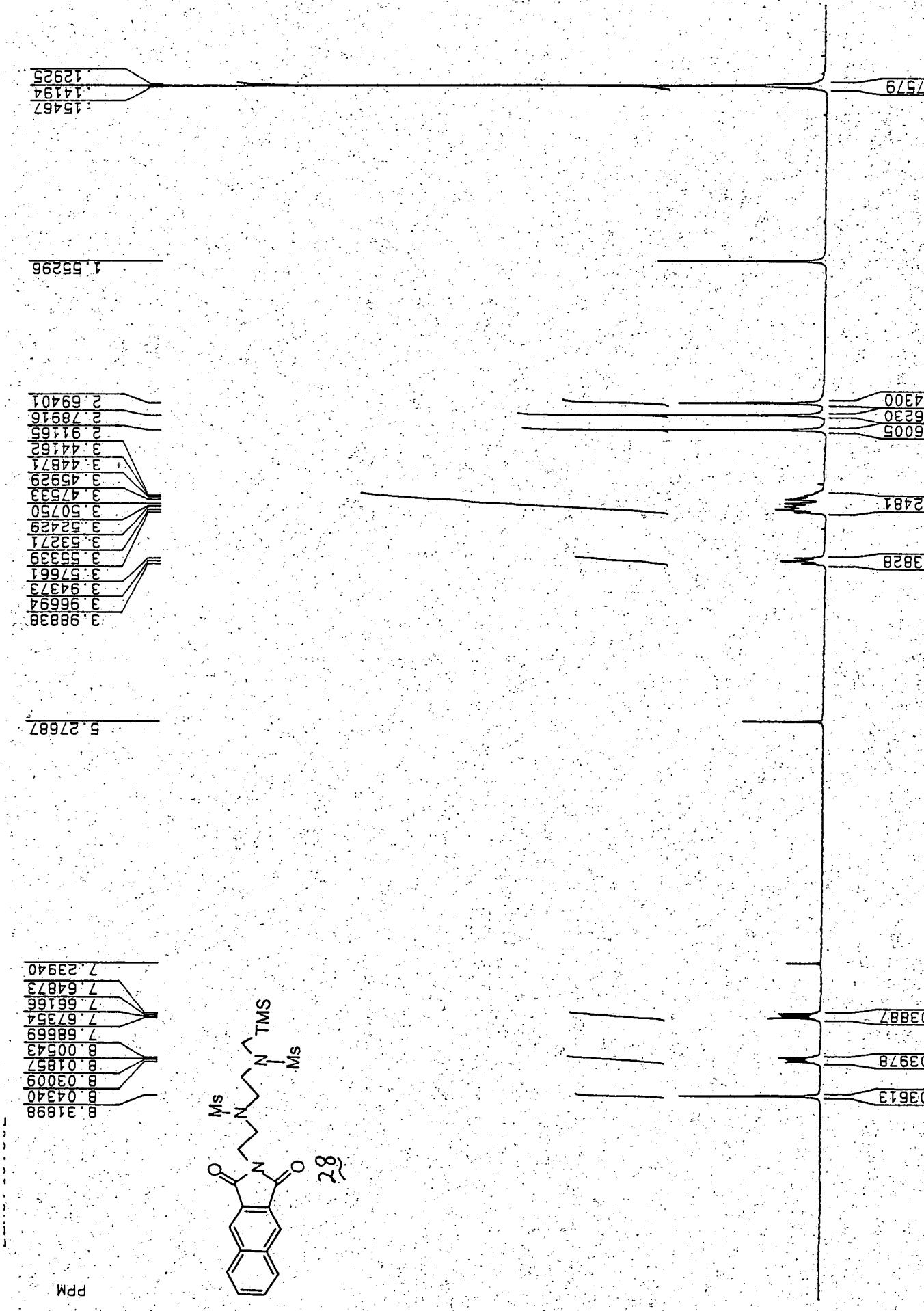
5	608.1133	3.041	24.2
6	604.470	3.023	19.5
7	564.178	2.821	19.5
8	558.317	2.792	15.4
9	491.652	2.459	8.9
10	406.306	2.032	20.6











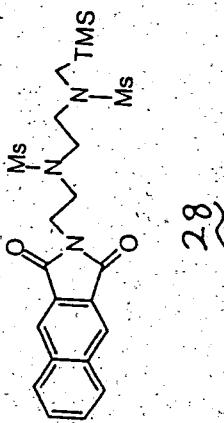
-1.81

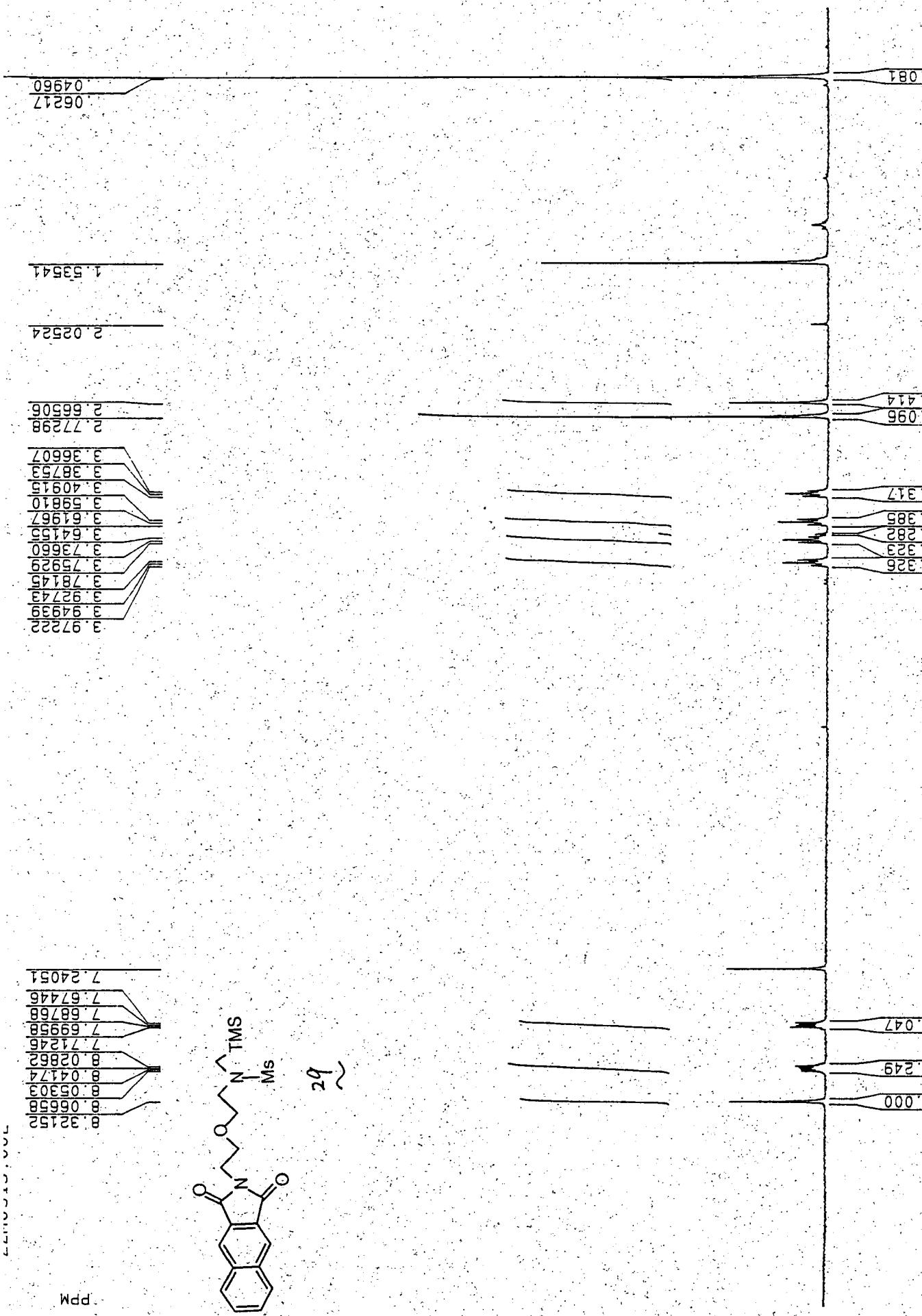
34.17  
36.98  
37.66  
40.79  
47.13  
48.23  
50.06

76.48  
76.95  
77.5C

124.88  
127.6  
129.18  
130.23  
135.47

168.0





-1.533

36.661

37.819

38.187

49.015

68.000

68.181

76.720

77.228

77.736

124.972

127.899

129.504

130.527

135.692

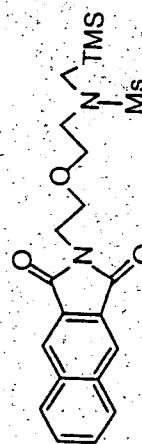
168.100

197.490

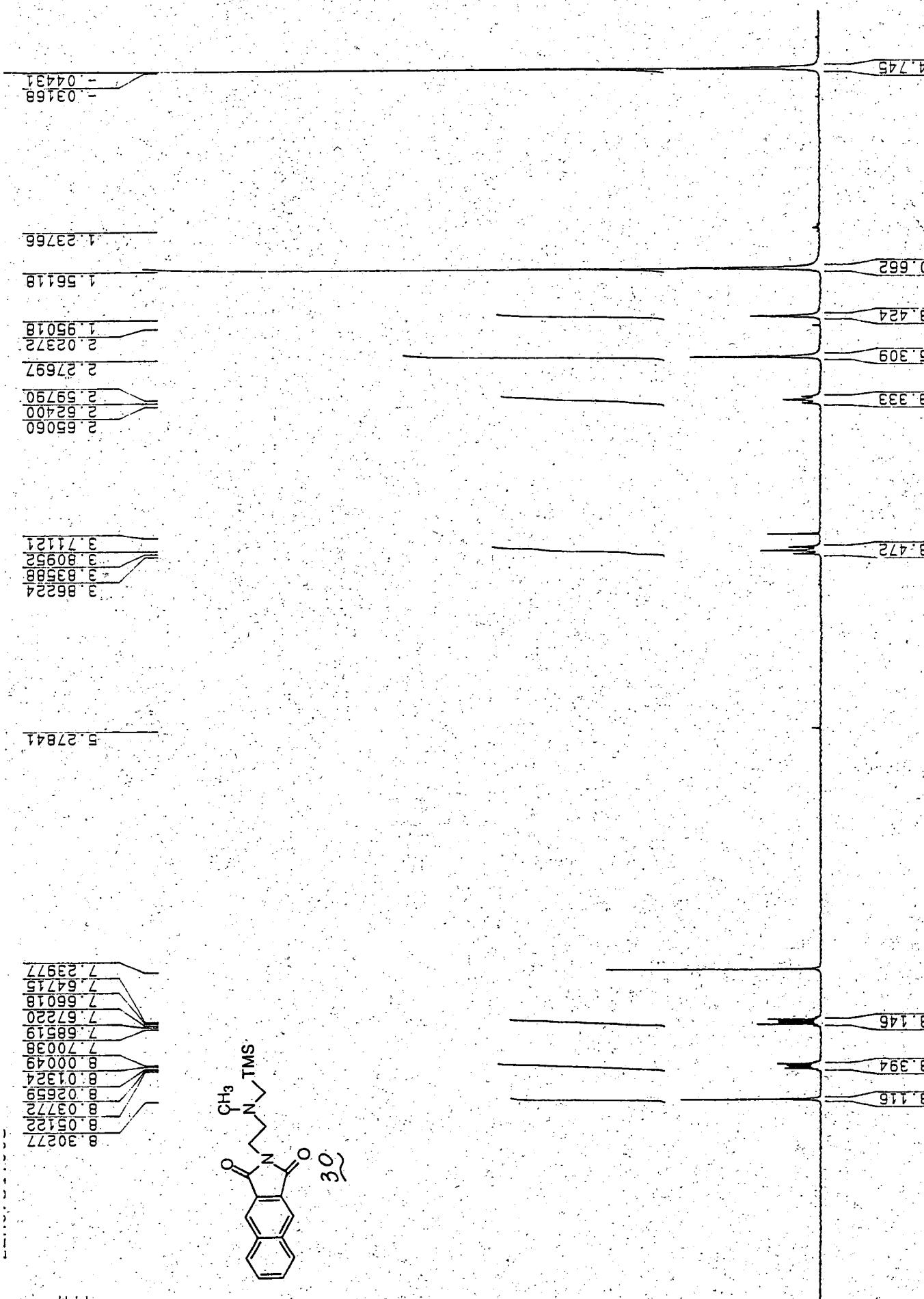
210.742

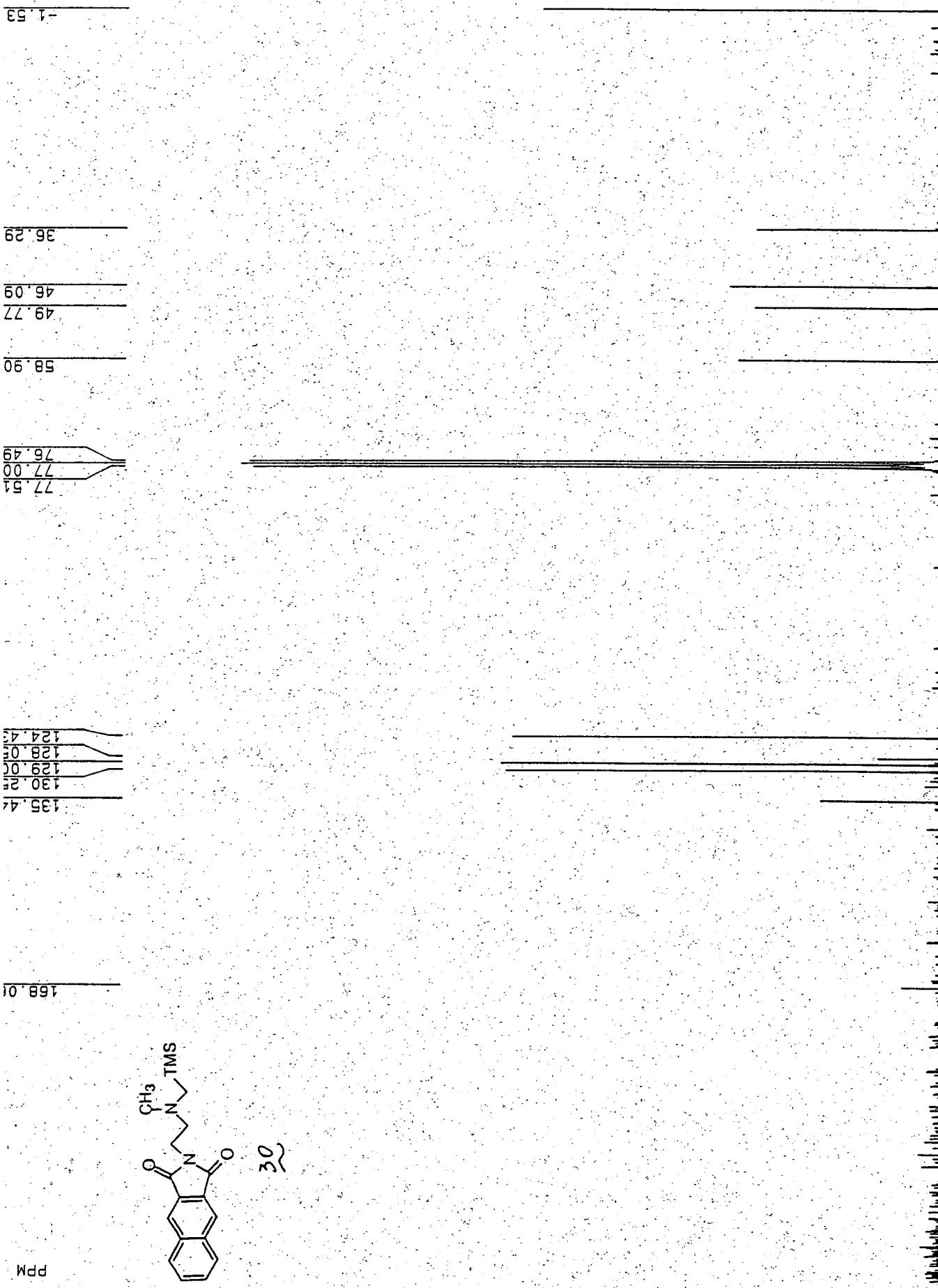
217.316

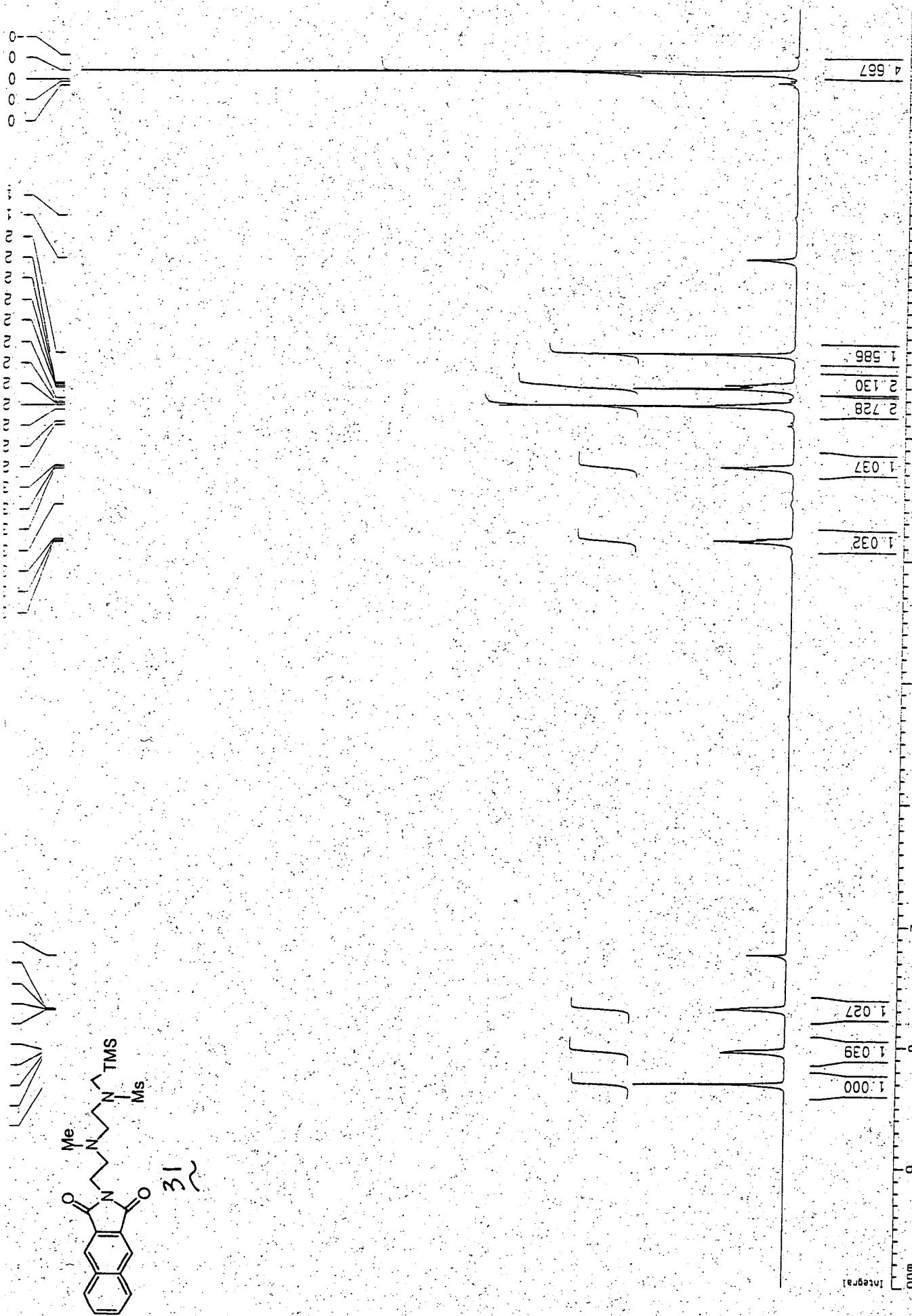
PPM



29







-1.744

35.967

36.133

38.021

41.923

47.621

55.174

55.624

76.498

77.005

77.514

124.596

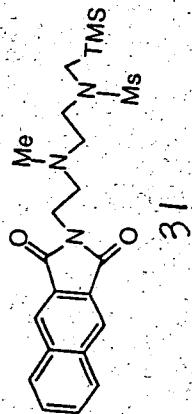
127.826

129.217

130.289

135.443

168.024



PPM

