from Λ^0 values determined under the same conditions. From the limiting conductance one can in turn calculate Stokes radii for the ions. The $\lambda^0(I^-)$ value was adjusted to 303°K by assuming the transport number to remain constant, and the limiting ionic conductances for mmpI in acetone at 303°K found by this method are $\lambda^0(mmp^+) = 95{\cdot}7$ and $\lambda^0(I^-) = 113{\cdot}9$ cm^2 Ω^{-1} mol^{-1}. The Stokes radii calculated

TABLE 5

COMPARISON OF CONDUCTANCE AND ACTIVATION PARAMETERS OF Pr_4NI AND mmpI IN ACETONE

K in l. mol^{-1}; ΔV in cm^3 mol^{-1}; ΔH in kJ mol^{-1}

Parameter	Pr_4NI		mmpI	
	298·7°K	318·1°K	293·1°K	313·1°K
Λ^0 (1 bar)	190·6	224·4	199	262
Λ^0 (1 kbar)	119·6	142·5	124	168
K (1 bar)	156[a]	200[a]	596[b]	1010[b]
K (1 kbar)	94[a]	134[a]	242[b]	469[b]
ΔV (1–500 bar)	+15		+16	
$\Delta V\ddagger$ (1–500 bar)	+9·3		+9·1	
$\Delta H\ddagger$ (1 bar)	6·3		11·3	
$\Delta H\ddagger$ (1 kbar)	6·3		12·6	

[a] From equation (1). [b] From equation (2).

from these are $2{\cdot}32 \times 10^{-10}$ m for I^- and $2{\cdot}84 \times 10^{-10}$ m for mmp^+. The Stokes radius of I^- is in good agreement with the value of Hughes and Hartley[18] and of Savedoff[19] and agrees with that of Adams and Laidler[5] when the latter is corrected for the difference in η_0 values.

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[18] Hughes, O. L., and Hartley, G. S., *Phil. Mag.*, 1933, **15**, 610.
[19] Savedoff, L. G., *J. Am. chem. Soc.*, 1966, **88**, 664.