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MICROWAVE DIELECTRIC AND THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF PYRIDINE AND ANILINE IN DIFFERENT NON POLAR LIQUIDS

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STUDY OF BIOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS WITH REFERENCE TO THE NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FISH CIRRHINUS MRIGALA AFTER EXPOSURE TO THE PHYTOTOXIN FROM LASIOSIPHON ERIOCEPHALUS

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Authors : C. B. Meshram, Pramod Meshram and Pradnya Meshram

KINETICS AND MECHANISM OF SINGLE ELECTRON TRANSFER REDOX REACION OF NICOTINIC ACID HYDRAZIDES BY HEXACYANOFERRAE (III) IN ALKALINE MADIUM

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Abstract: The kinetics and mechanism of oxidation of reactions between hexacyanoferrate (III) and Nicotinic acid hydrazide (NAH) were studied spectrophotometrically in sodium hydroxide medium under pseudo first order condition. The mechanism involves the formation of complex between the reactants, which decomposes in the subsequent step to give products. The reaction proceeds by direct one electron transfer with intervention of free radical and the order of reaction was found to be one with respect to hydrazide and hexacyanoferrate (III).The specific rate increases with an increase in the concentration of hydrazide and hexacyanoferrate (III). The salt that is ionic strength effect is positive ie addition of potassium chloride increases the rate of reaction, hence the reaction must be between species of the same charges. Increase in sodium hydroxide concentration increases the reaction rate and decreases with decrease in dielectric constant. The effect of temperature was studied between 25 to 45 °C. The activation parameters were determined and the values support the proposed mechanism as evidenced by considerable decrease in entropy of activation.($-\Delta S^{\neq} = 26.45$ J K^{-1} mol^{-1})The progress of the reaction was followed by measuring the absorbance(A) of the hexacyanoferrate (III) at 420 nm.
Keywords: HCF(III) , NAH, hydrazides, kinetics, oxidation, redox reaction.

Introduction:

Hydrazides are physiologically active tested for their anti bacterial[16, 23] biological activity[2], anti inflammatory properties[13], anti leprosy[8], anticonvulsive action[18], anti-thelminities[1], to regulate and inhibit the growth of the plants[24], anti oxidants for poly olefins and polyurethanes. They have been extensively studied as a strong antituberculostatic agent.[11] Some hydrazides are used in synthesis of certain amines, aldehydes and heterocyclic compounds. The applications of hydrazides and their derivatives in heat and corrosive stabilization of cellulose, applicability in plastics and cable insulation[4], in sensitizing electrographic layers of polyvinyl carbazole[7],dihydrazides also used in cigarette filters for the removal of aldehydes from tobacco smoke. According to Haber and weiss[9] oxidation is a simply a transfer of an electrons from reductant to oxidant and by considering number of electrons transferred to the oxidant during oxidative process, classification of the oxidation process as well as oxidants could be done[15].The kinetics of oxidation of nicotinoyl and iso-nicotinoyl hydrazides by Iron(III) in the presence of 1:10 phenanthroline[5] and the kinetics of Ag^{+} catalysed oxidation of nicotinic and iso-nicotinic acid hydrazides[12] has been investigated.The study of the effect of position of Nicotinic acid hydrazide group on rate and mechanism of oxidation reaction, by HCF(III) is done in alkaline medium.

Material and Method:

The Nicotinic acid hydrazide (NAH) was prepared by reported procedure[20] and stored in amber colored bottles kept in dark place. $K_3Fe(CN)_6$, sodium hydroxide ,Potassium chloride and methanol used were of AR grade.

The double distilled water was used throughout the experiment. All possible precautions were taken to avoid the impurities. Their purity was checked after recrystallisation and from physical Constant 161°c.

Kinetic Procedure:

λ Max for HCF(III) is Determined by measuring Absorbance of 5.0 x 10^{-4} M Solution of HCF(III) as a function of wavelength in range of 400-700 nm, by using distilled water as reference. From the graph HCF(III) has a strong absorption at 420 nm[3]. Reaction were performed under pseudo-first order conditions: [hydrazide] $\geq \geq$[hexacyanoferrate (III)] in a conical Pyrex glass (coated black), thermo stated at 35⁰c. The oxidation was initiated by adding a thermostated solution of hydrazide to a thermo stated solution of HCF(III) containing the required quantities of NaOH. .The progress of the reaction was followed by measuring the absorbance (A) of hexacyanoferrate (III) at 420 nm (ε=1015 dm^3 mol^{-1}cm^{-1}) employing Spectronic 20 (Milton Roy Company) and 1cm path length cells.Pseudo- first order rate constants (k) were evaluated using equation 1(3), which was valid to well over 70% disappearance of HCF(III). K= (2.303 / t) log Ao/At --- (1) Where Ao and at are the absorbance at time Zero (initial) and t, respectively. The k values were in good agreement with those obtained from linear plots of log A verses time. The second ordre k₂ was

calculated from the relationship $k2=k1/$[hydrazide]$_0$

Stoichiometry and products:

The Stoichiometry of the reaction was determined using known excess of HCF(III) over hydrazide concenteration and results consistent with following equation

$$C_5H_4N\text{-}CO\text{-}NHNH_2 + 4Fe(CN)_6^{3-} + H_2O \xrightarrow[KCl]{NaOH} C_5H_4N\text{-}COOH + N_2 + 4Fe(CN)_6^{4-} + H^+$$
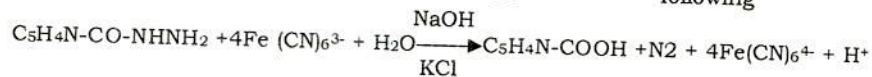
The Nicotinic acid was detected by paper chromatography[3]. The nitrogen was detected by lime tests[21]. The resultant mixture at the end of the reaction was rendered neutral after removal of Fe (CN)$_6^{4+}$. A test portion of neutral solution was added to an ignited mixture of lime and manganese dioxide (10:1) in a hard glass tube. The tube was heated and the liberated gas tested with manganese nitrate-silver nitrate paper, which showed grey flecks which turned blue immediately on treatment with a drop of benzidine solution, confirming the presence of nitrogen. The formation of carboxylic acids and N_2 in the oxidation of aliphatic as well as aromatic acid hydrazides[10] is well documented in chemical literature. The formation of ammonia also takes place in addition to the formation of respective aryloxy acetic acid and nitrogen[17].

Reaction Intermediates:

The formation of free radical during the reaction was confirmed via neither induced polymerization of acrylonitrile nor reduction of HgCl$_2$ occured in the absence of one of the two reactants.

Result and Discussion:

The reaction proceed with measurable velocity and shows the first order rate constant goes on slightly decreasing with the time. The plot of time in minute against optical density.(Fig. 1)

The Effect of concentration of reactants [hexacyanoferrate (III)]show that the order of reaction with respect to HCF(III) is one. The Effect of concentration of reactants [hydrazide] confirmed the first order behavior of the reaction w.r.t. Nicotinic acid hydrazide. The Effect of concentration of Alkali [NaOH] was found to be directly proportional to the concentration of sodium hydroxide.The Effect of Temperature used to calculate Activation parameters for the overall reaction evaluated from the Arrhenius and Eyring linear plots, are listed in Table 1.There was no effect of concentration of Salt [KCl]on the reaction rate.Effect of Dielectric Constant of the Medium [CH$_3$OH] was negligible.

According to Haber and Weiss[9] is the stepwise transfer of an electron from reductant to oxidant. Thus traube and king[19] while studying the reaction of $CO(NH_3)_5Cl^{2+}$ and Cr^{2+} in HClO$_4$ solution, suggested the formation of Cr^{3+} which was found in the form of $CrCl^{2+}$. They also obtained similar results for the very fast exchange of Cr^{2+} with $Cr(H_2O)_5 Cl^{2+}$ in HClO$_4$.Potassium ferricyanide falls into the class of oxidizing agents comprising ceric sulphate, ammonical silver nitrate and felhing's solution in all of which the oxidizing species is an electron abstracting ion. $[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-} + e^- \rightarrow [Fe(CN)_6]^{4+}$

The RDS seems to be the transfer of an electron from anion to $Fe(CN)^{3-}_6$ ion,

Frank and Krishna Rao[5] have shown the formation of free radical in the oxidation of hydrazides by other reagents. The formation of free radical by electron transfer has shown by Haskar, Mehrotra and Ramachandra[10]

$$C_5H_4N-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{C}-NH-NH_2 \;+\; \overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{\underset{\underset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{Mn}} \longrightarrow C_5H_4N-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{C}-NH-\overset{\displaystyle \cdot}{NH} \;+\; Mn\overset{\diagup OH}{\diagdown_O}$$
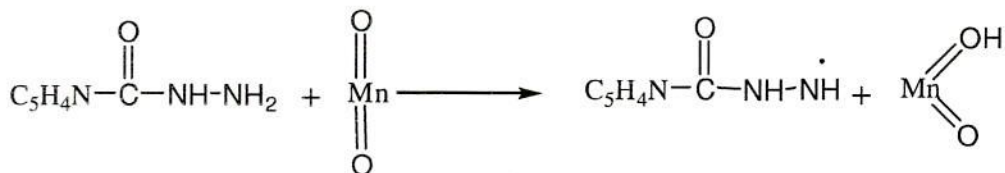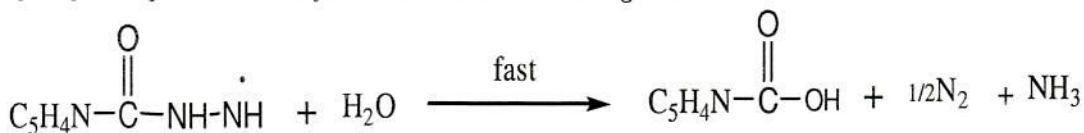
The mole ratio for this reaction is 1:1, The free radicals formed from the substrate undergo hydrolysis to produce carboxylic acid. ammonia and nitrogen.[14]

$$C_5H_4N-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{C}-NH-\overset{\displaystyle \cdot}{NH} \;+\; H_2O \quad\xrightarrow{\text{fast}}\quad C_5H_4N-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{C}-OH \;+\; 1/2N_2 \;+\; NH_3$$

Scheme

$$C_5H_4N-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{C}-NH-NH_2 \;+\; \overset{\ominus}{OH} \quad\overset{K}{\rightleftharpoons}\quad C_5H_4N-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{C}-\overset{\ominus}{N}-NH_2 \;+\; H_2O \qquad [i]$$

$$C_5H_4N-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{C}-\overset{\ominus}{N}-NH_2 \;+\; [Fe(CN)_6]^{3-} \quad\xrightarrow[\text{slow}]{K_1}\quad C_5H_4N-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{C}-NH-\overset{\displaystyle \cdot}{NH} \;+\; Fe(CN)_6^{4-} \qquad [ii]$$

$$C_5H_4N-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{C}-NH-\overset{\displaystyle \cdot}{NH} \;+\; H_2O \quad\xrightarrow{\text{fast}}\quad C_5H_4N-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{C}-OH \;+\; 1/2N_2 \;+\; NH_3 \qquad [iii]$$
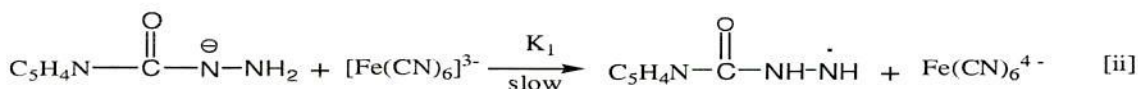
From step (ii) the rate of conversion of $[Fe(CN)_6]^{-3}$ should be given by

$$\frac{-d\left[Fe(CN)_6\right]^{3-}}{dt} \;=\; K_1\left[C_5H_4N-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{C}-\overset{\ominus}{N}-NH_2\right]\left[Fe(CN)_6\right]^{3-}$$

[iv]

However, the equilibrium constant k for the first reaction can be written as:

$$K \;=\; \frac{\left[C_5H_4N-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{C}-\overset{\ominus}{N}-NH_2\right][H_2O]}{\left[C_5H_4N-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{C}-NH-NH_2\right][\overset{\ominus}{OH}]} \qquad [v]$$

On rearrangement,

$$\left[C_5H_4N-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{C}-\overset{\ominus}{N}-NH_2\right] \;=\; K\;\frac{\left[C_5H_4N-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{C}-NH-NH_2\right][\overset{\ominus}{OH}]}{[H_2O]} \qquad [vi]$$

Substituting these Values for $\left[C_5H_4N-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{C}-\overset{\ominus}{N}-NH_2\right]$ into equation we get

$$\frac{-d\left[Fe(CN)_6\right]^{3-}}{dt} \;=\; \frac{K_1K\left[C_5H_4N-\overset{\overset{\displaystyle O}{\|}}{C}-NH-NH_2\right]\left[Fe(CN)_6\right]^{3-}[\overset{\ominus}{OH}]}{[H_2O]} \qquad [vii]$$

$$\frac{d\left[Fe(CN)_6\right]^{3-}}{dt} = K \left[C_5H_4N\overset{\overset{O}{\|}}{-}C-NH-NH_2\right]\left[Fe(CN)_6\right]^{3-}[\overset{\ominus}{O}H] \qquad [viii]$$
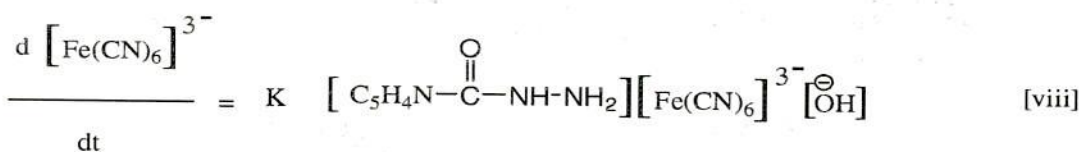
Where $\quad K = \dfrac{K_1\,K}{H_2O}$

Table No.1: Effect of Temperature :

Temp in °C	25	30	35	40	45	
$K \times 10^2 min^{-1}$	0.638	0.860	1.26	1.71	2.49	
Temp in T(k°)	298	303	308	313	318	
$1/T \times 10^3$	3.35	3.30	3.25	3.20	3.15	
$K_r \times 10^2 min^{-1}$	0.638	0.860	1.26	1.71	2.49	
log K_r	-2.1952	-2.0655	-1.8996	-1.7670	-1.6038	
log $K_r/kT/h$	-14.9875	-14.8650	-14.7062	-14.5806	-14.4243	Mean
Temp Coefficient per 10 °C	-	1.98	1.99	1.98	-	1.98
Ea kcal/mol^{-1} by Graph	-	-	12.81	-	-	12.81
Ea kcal/mol^{-1} by calculation	-	12.46	12.97	12.30	-	12.91
$\Delta H^{\#}$ kcal/mol^{-1}	-	-	12.58	-	-	12.58
$A \times 10^5 sec^{-1}$	3.109	2.93	3.034	2.94	3.10	3.021
$\Delta S^{\#}$ e.u.	-26.37	-26.50	-26.45	-26.53	-26.41	-26.45
$\Delta G^{\#}$ kcal/mol^{-1}	20.43	20.61	20.72	20.88	20.98	20.72

Figure.1. Effect of HCF Concen

Figure.2. Effect of [NAH] Concen.

Figure.3 Effect of [NaOH]0 Concen.

Figure. 4- Effect of Temperature

Figure.5.Effect of [KCl] Concen.

Figure. 6- Effect of [Methanol] Concen.
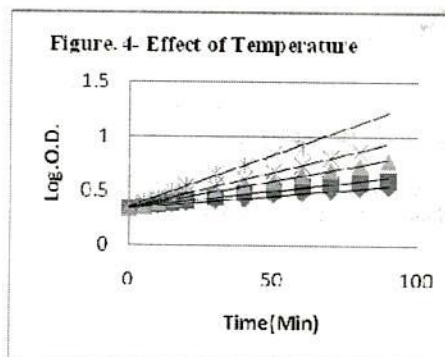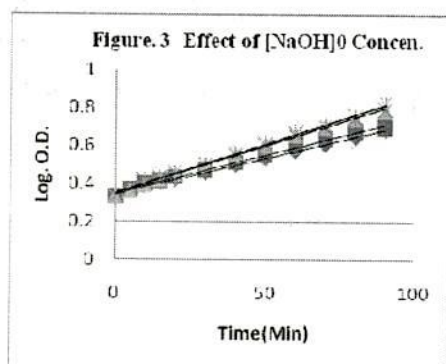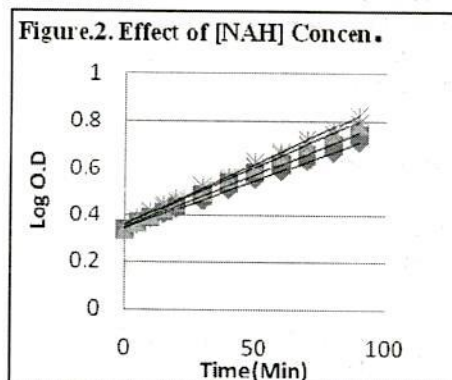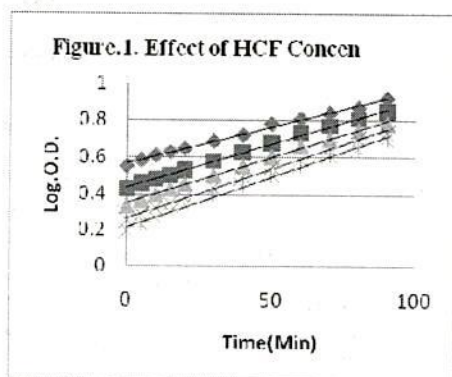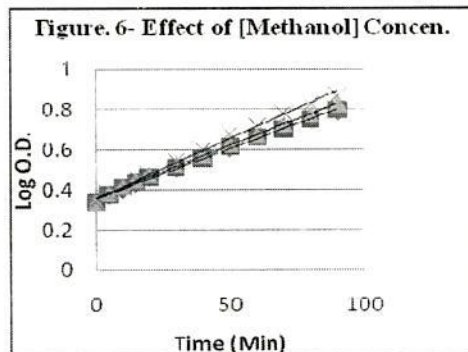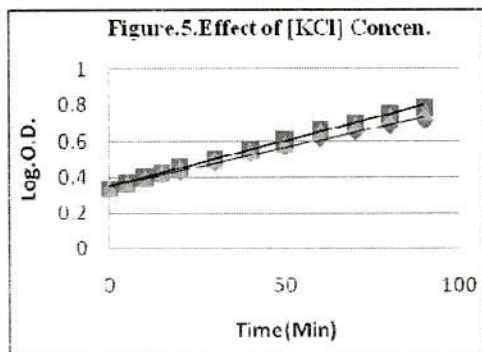
Conclusion:

The reaction is first order in substrate and oxidant. The specific rate is directly proportional to [NaOH]. The large negative entropy $\Delta s^{\neq}$, suggests the formation of a rigid transition state. While fairly high positive values of free energy of activation state is highly solvated. The effect of chloride ion concentration was found to be concentration dependent, indicates the reaction must be between species of the same charge. Allyl acetate[22] exerted an appreciable inhibitory effect on reaction rate indicates the free radical intermediate formation during the reaction and free radical is detected by acrylonltrlle test. The mole ratio is oxidant to substrate was found to be 1: 1,

Acknowledgement:

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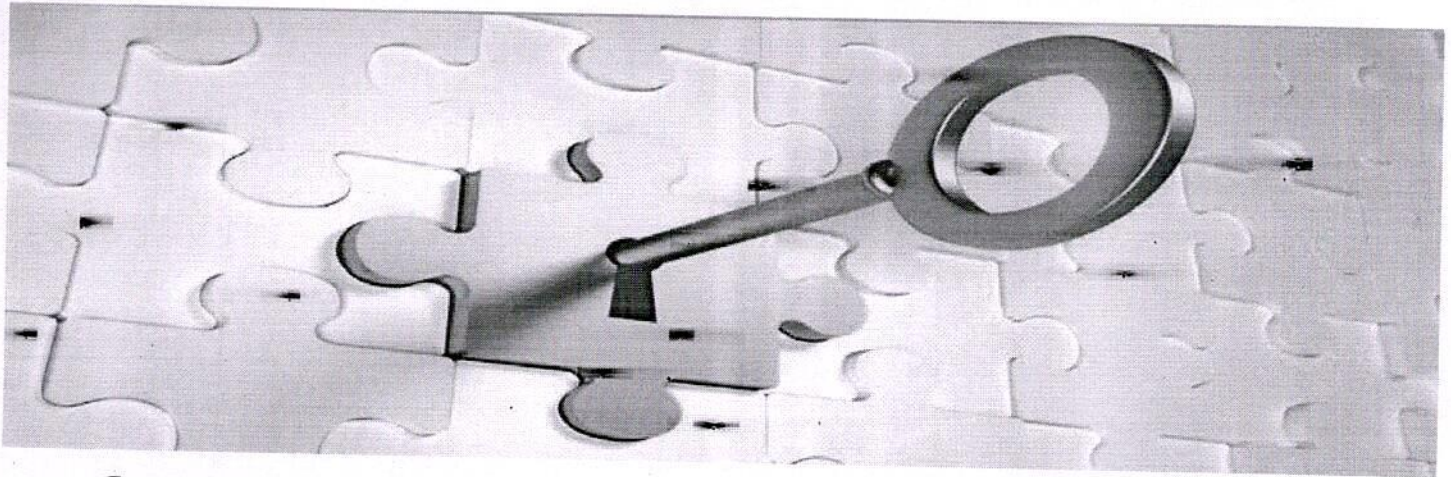
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