



Kinetics and thermodynamic study of mechanistic oxidation of some nitrogenous compounds by selenium dioxide

Brijendra Singh¹, H.P. Dwivedi^{1*}, Vivek Verma² and S.S. Saket³

¹Department of Chemistry S.G.S. Govt. Auto. P.G. College, Sidhi (M.P.) India

²Department of Chemistry Govt. Model Science College, Rewa (M.P.) India

³Department of Chemistry Govt. P.G. College Amarpatan, Distt. Satna (M.P.) India
Email : : singh.brijendra96@gmail.com

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Abstract: Kinetic study of mechanistic oxidation of *p*-ethylaniline and benzylamine by selenium dioxide reaction in aqueous acetic acid medium is first-order each in [substrate] and [oxidant]. Presence of mineral acid catalyses the reaction rate. Primary salt effect is negligible. Increase in percentage of acetic acid in the reaction medium increases the reaction rate. A suitable mechanism has been suggested with the kinetic result have been proposed.

(Key words : Resolutions involvement. consistent. composition, deterioration)

Introduction

Selenium dioxide is a mild oxidant¹ Kinetic of oxidation of ethyl acetoacetate by hexacyanoferrate (III)² and Ce (IV)³ have already been reported. In this note we report the kinetics of oxidation of some nitrogenous compound by selenium dioxide in aqueous acetic acid. Selenium dioxide (SeO₂) oxidation shows that it has been used as an oxidising agent to oxidise ketones,^{4,5} aldehydes,⁶ esters,^{7,8} acids,⁹ alifines,¹⁰⁻¹² alcohols,^{13,14} kinetically as well as in chemical synthesis of 3 α -hydroxy-5 α -cholesterol-8(14), 16-diene-15-one. The oxidative nature of aromatic hydroxy acid has also been examined by selenium dioxide.¹⁵

Experimental

Material and Methods

Kinetic investigation of some nitrogenous compounds by selenium dioxide, acetic acid water medium in resonance of sulphuric

acid, different chemicals were used in the form as solutions. Some nitrogenous compound (Koch Light) and selenium dioxide (Loba) were used as such. Acetic acid (GRS Merck) was purified before use. The reaction was followed by estimating the unreacted selenium dioxide iodometrically at regular time intervals.

Results and Discussion

The pseudo first-order rate constants were calculated from integrated first-order equation. The rate constants were reproducible within 1-2%. The order of title reaction in both selenium dioxide and some nitrogenous compounds is one each. The rate of oxidation of some nitrogenous compounds is largely enhanced in the presence of added H₂SO₄ and HClO₄. It has been experimentally observed that some nitrogenous compounds is not hydrolysed either by H₂SO₄ or HClO₄ under the conditions employed. The added sodium acetate slightly retards the rate of oxidation. The primary salt effect studied by added K₂SO₄ is negligible. The increase in the percentage of acetic acid increases the reaction rate. The various activation parameters were computed from the rate study measurements carried out at four different temperatures (the results are given in Table 2). A plot of log k vs. 1/T is linear showing thereby that Arrhenius equation is followed. The reaction is characterized by a low energy of activation giving a large negative value of entropy of activation.

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E-mail: hegtcdcano@mp.gov.in

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PP 30:

Biosynthesis in Air Temperature

Brijendra Singh¹ and Shivshankar Saket²

Department of Chemistry, Govt. M.M. College, Kotma, (M.P.)

Department of Chemistry, Govt. P.G. College, Amarpatan, Satna, (M.P.)

singh.brijendra96@gmail.com

The chemists gets nearly all his precipitates from solutions and commonly too as a result of some combination into a new substance. The precipitation of the meteorologist on the country is not a new substance it all but the same old substance in a different state. That is liquid water such as join as solid water as snow for instance, condensed from gaseous water. Some of the chemists precipitate softly quickly. While other fall slowly and few take forever-and-a-day to come down. So it is also with the meteorologists precipitations. Large hailstones full with a speed and that is dagesous doizzle drops just doubled along and dew doesn't fall at all it is just said to fill.

There is a tendency on the part of many meteorologists to confine the term precipitation to only that water, liquid or solid which after dropping out of the clouds actually reaches the earth in its broader uses however it includes as explained all natural condensates from gaseous water to liquid or solid waste it is have used in more comprehensive sense. One of the most interesting and in some respects an exceedingly important form of precipitation in fog a great swarm-like assemblage in the instance air of hundreds of thousands of droplets per cubic inch so minute that it would take more of them to make a teaspoonful of water it is a surface clouds whose many said droplets have formed on condensation nuclei such as tater microscopic particles of sea salt, incident to the cooling of the air below its down point.

PP 31:

Chemical and analytical procedure of power plant

Md Irfan Khan

Department of Chemistry, Govt. Lead College, Waidhan, Singrauli, (M.P.).

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