



(GC-MS,  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ , IR)

-2

( $t_{1/2}$ )

(K)

(n)

## DETERMINATION OF KINETIC PARAMETERS FOR OPEN SCHIFF BASES DEPENDING ON EXTRACTION TECHNIQUE

**Farouk Kandil, Ahmad Falah, Hameed Essa**

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Damascuse. Damascuse – Syria.

### Abstract

This work was focused on the prepared of tetradentate Schiff bases which were prepared by condensation of terephthalaldehyde and diPhenyl dialdehyde with 2-amino phenol. The Schiff base ligands were identified by different spectral technique (GC-MS,  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ , IR). The influences of shaking time on the extraction of Cu (II) using solvent extraction technique was studied. Kinetic parameters [(n) reaction order, (K) reaction rate constant, ( $t_{1/2}$ ) reaction half time] were calculated.

**Keywords:** Schiff bases, Kinetic parameters, reaction rate.

[2-4]

: -1

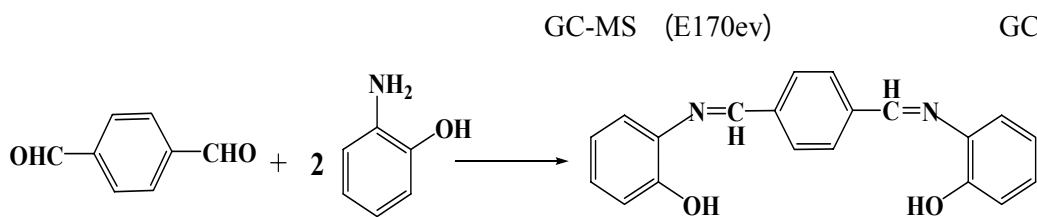
(multidentate)

[5, 6]

[7, 8]

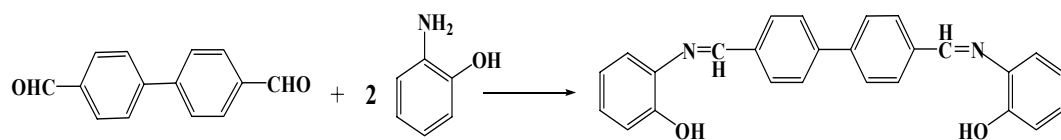
[1]

(EI 70ev) QP50A:Shimadzo  
 : 300 °C 280°C  
 45m/z -500m/z : 0.9ml/min  
 2801 (30m×0.25nm) Optima-Saccent  
 300°C 40°C : .Kpa  
 .(10°C/min)  
 impact 415 (FT- IR spectrometer) -  
 Nicolet : .2  
 .42 OA Orion pH - : .1.2  
 50 -  
 : .(Sigma ) CuCl<sub>2</sub>.xH<sub>2</sub>O  
 : .1.3.2 : -2.2  
 : (I) .1.1.3.2 .GPC9 32 AA -  
 2, 9-diimino-4, 7-benzo, (2', 2'- Avance -  
 dihydroxyphenyl) 2, 8-decadiene. Bruker 400MHZ -  
 : ( I )



( ) TLC 2.18 g – 0.2 250 ml  
 .(7-3) 60 ml -2 (mol)  
 40ml (1.34 g – 0.1 mol)

: (II) (Refluxe)  
 2, 13-diimino-4, 11-benzidine, (2',2'-dihydroxy  
 phenyl)2,12-tetra-decadiene. (IUPAC)  
 ( II )



) TLC 2.18 g – 0.2 250 ml  
 (7-3) ( 60 ml -2 (mol)  
 (2.10 g – 0.1 mol)  
 40ml  
 (Refluxe)

: (n-1) : S :  $\bar{X}$

-N,N

: t

. 2.3.2

.t

(I,II)

(Cu<sup>+2</sup>)

.3

.1.3

:(I) .1.1.3

Yield:(80%), m.p:(196 °C), Empirical formula:(C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), M.Wt:(316g).

pH)

(

IR (KBr disk):1621.84 cm<sup>-1</sup>  $\nu$  (C=N), 1288.22 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-O),3043 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-H) arom ,1484 cm<sup>-1</sup>  $\nu$ (C=C). 3365.17cm<sup>-1</sup>  $\nu$ (O-H).

. 3.3.2

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,400MHz) :  $\delta$  H 7.86 (s, 1H, CH=N) ,7.90, (s, 1H, CH=N) ,8.48 (s, 2H, OH), 6.99–7.28 (m, 12H, Ar).

:(II) .2.1.3

Yield:(80%), m.p:(244 °C),Empirical formula:(C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>20</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), M.Wt:(392g).

MS:m/e392(391,P,87.4%),285 (6.8%),271(24.3%),120(100%) ,109(7.8%), 93(15.5 %),77(6.9 %).

. [9, 10]

$$[M]_{\text{org}}^{m+} = [M]_{\text{aq Total}}^{m+} - [M]_{\text{aq}}^{m+}$$

$$: [M]_{\text{org}}^{m+}$$

IR (KBr disk):1623.77cm<sup>-1</sup>  $\nu$ (C=N),1292.07 cm<sup>-1</sup>  $\nu$ (C-O) ,3043 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-H)arom ,1498.42 cm<sup>-1</sup>  $\nu$ (C=C),3365.17cm<sup>-1</sup>  $\nu$ (O-H).

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,400MHz):  $\delta$ H 8.048-8.069(d,2H,CH=N),8.79(s,2H, OH) ,6.96–7.82 (m, 16H, Ar).

$$:[M]_{\text{aq}}^{m+}$$

$$:[M]_{\text{aq Total}}^{m+}$$

2.3. نتائج دراسة تأثير زمن الرج على عملية استخلاص النحاس ثنائي التكافؤ:

(1×10<sup>-3</sup> mol/l)

(I,II)

(pH=8) (1×10<sup>-3</sup> mol/l)

(25±2 °C)

وتم إعادة كل تجربة ثلاث مرات n = 3 وبمستوى ثقة  $\alpha =$

90% وحُسب المتوسط ( $\bar{X}$ ) من أجل المعالجة الإحصائية

: (S)

$$(\text{Confidence Limites}) = \bar{X} \pm \frac{t_{\alpha/2}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

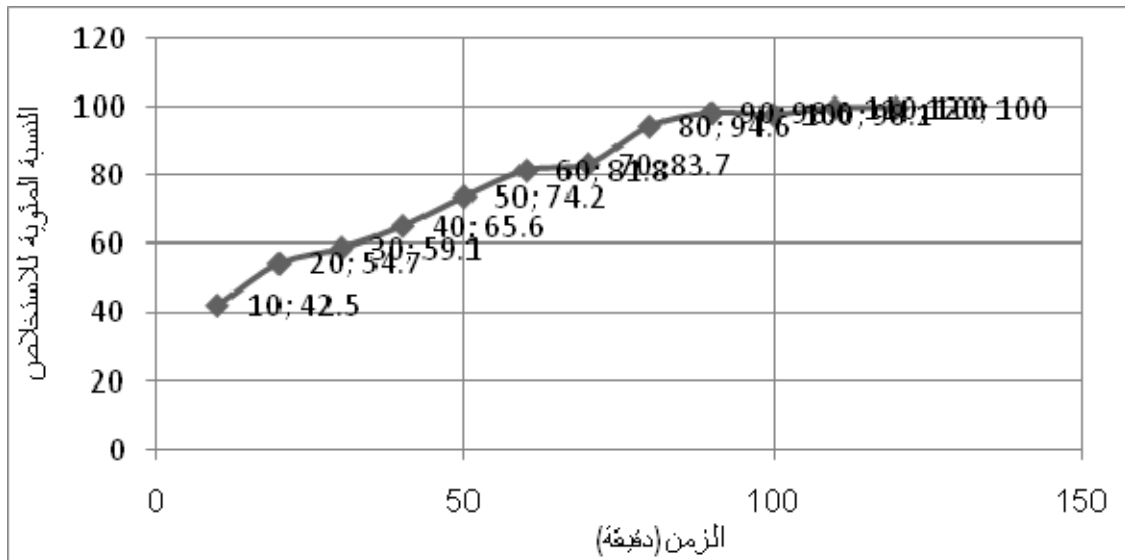
$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}}$$

( $1 \times 10^{-3}$  mol/l)

(I)

:(1.2.3)

النسبة المئوية للاستخلاص P% $\bar{X} \pm \frac{t.s}{\sqrt{n}}$	$\alpha = 90\%$	$n = 3$	الزمن (دقيقة)
	تركيز $[Cu^{+2}]_{org}$ بعد عملية الاستخلاص mol/l $10^{-3}$	متوسط تركيز $[Cu^{+2}]_{aq}$ المتبقي في الطور المائي بعد عملية الاستخلاص $10^{-3}$ mol/l	
42.5±0.7	0.425±0.006	0.575±0.007	10
54.7±0.9	0.547±0.008	0.453±0.010	20
59.1±0.7	0.591±0.005	0.409±0.008	30
65.6±0.8	0.656±0.010	0.344±0.014	40
74.2±0.4	0.742±0.011	0.258±0.009	50
81.8±0.6	0.818±0.007	0.182±0.004	60
83.7±0.7	0.857±0.002	0.143±0.003	70
94.6±0.3	0.946±0.012	0.054±0.009	80
98.6±0.6	0.986±0.005	0.014±0.007	90
98.1±1.2	0.981±0.012	0.019±0.009	100
100±0.0	1.000±0.000	0.000±0.000	110
100±0.0	1.000±0.000	0.000±0.000	120



(I)

:(1.2.3)

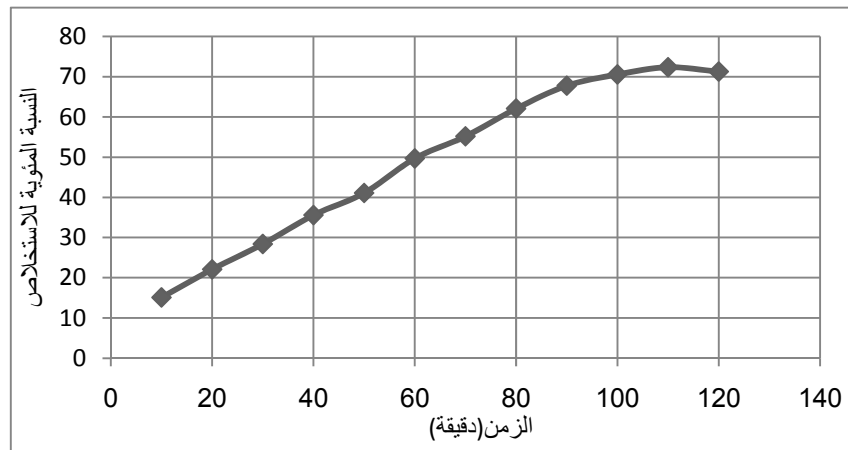
10<sup>-3</sup>)

(II)

(2.2.3)

(1×mol/l)

النسبة المئوية للاستخلاص P% $\bar{x} \pm \frac{t \cdot s}{\sqrt{n}}$	$\alpha = 90 \%$ تركيز [Cu] <sup>2+</sup> <sub>org</sub> بعد عملية الاستخلاص 10 <sup>-3</sup> mol/l	$n = 3$ متوسط تركيز [Cu] <sup>2+</sup> <sub>aq</sub> المتبقي في الطور المائي بعد عملية الاستخلاص 10 <sup>-3</sup> mol/l	الزمن (دقيقة)
15.1±0.8	0.151±0.003	0.849±0.008	10
22.1±0.6	0.221±0.012	0.779±0.010	20
28.4±0.4	0.284±0.003	0.716±0.009	30
35.6±0.7	0.356±0.006	0.644±0.006	40
41.1±0.5	0.411±0.008	0.589±0.003	50
49.7±0.8	0.497±0.010	0.503±0.004	60
55.2±1.3	0.552±0.004	0.448±0.005	70
62.1±0.5	0.621±0.005	0.379±0.007	80
67.8±0.4	0.678±0.009	0.322±0.013	90
70.6±0.9	0.706±0.012	0.294±0.004	100
72.4±0.4	0.724±0.003	0.276±0.021	110
71.3±0.2	0.713±0.007	0.287±0.006	120



(II)

:(2.2.3)

:

.3.3

:1.1.3.3

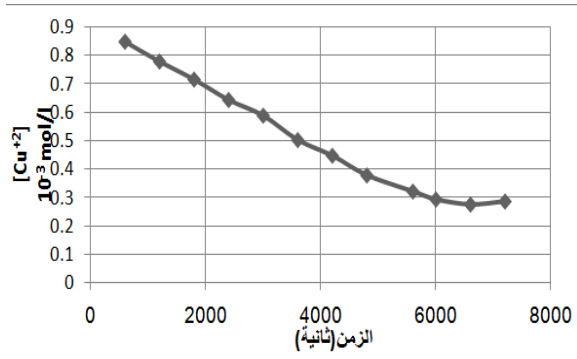
:

:(I)

1.3.3

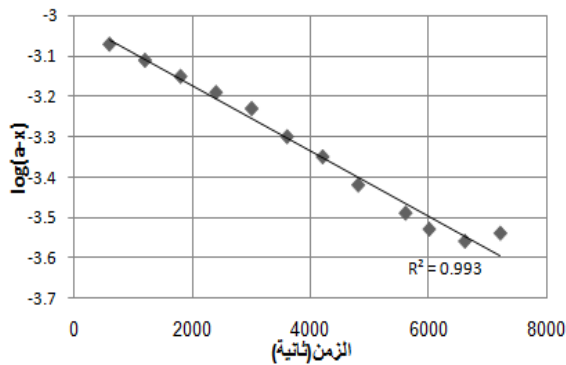
:

:2.1.3.3



(1.1.3.3)

(I)



(2.1.3.3)

(II)

$$\text{slope} = \frac{-3.56 - (-3.11)}{6600 - 1200} = \frac{-0.45}{5400} = -8 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\text{Log}(a-x) = k.t/2.303$$

$$\text{Slope} = -k/2.303$$

$$k = 8.3 \times 10^{-5} \times 2.303 = 1.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$t_{1/2} = (2.303 \log 2)/k = 3852 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$[A]_t = [A]_0 \exp(-kt)$$

$$[A]_0 \quad t \quad [A]_t$$

$$\text{Ln}(a) - \text{Ln}(a-x) = kt$$

$$=x \quad =a$$

$$\text{Ln}(a-x)$$

$$-k$$

$$(x = a/2)$$

$$a/2$$

$$x$$

$$kt_{1/2} = \ln 2$$

$$:3.1.3.3$$

$$(1/x)$$

$$\frac{1}{a-x} - \frac{1}{a} = kt$$

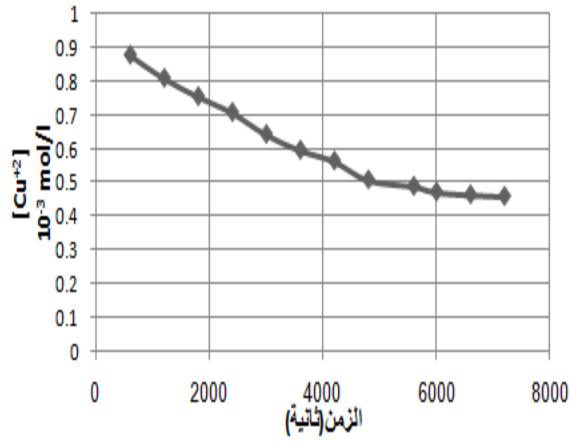
$$.k(t^{-1} a^{-1})$$

$$(t_{1/2} = 1/ka)$$

الجدول (1.1.3.3): تناقص تركيز النحاس مع الزمن بالنسبة

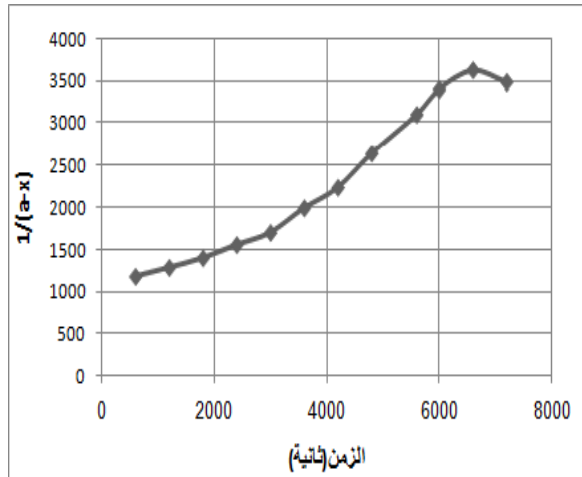
للمرتبطة (I)

1/(a-x)	Log(a-x)	[Cu <sup>2+</sup> ] 10 <sup>-3</sup> mol/l	الزمن (بالثانية)
1178	-3.07	0.849	600
1284	-3.11	0.779	1200
1397	-3.15	0.716	1800
1553	-3.19	0.644	2400
1698	-3.23	0.589	3000
1988	-3.30	0.503	3600
2232	-3.35	0.448	4200
2639	-3.42	0.379	4800
3106	-3.49	0.322	5600
3401	-3.53	0.294	6000
3623	-3.56	0.276	6600
3484	-3.54	0.287	7200



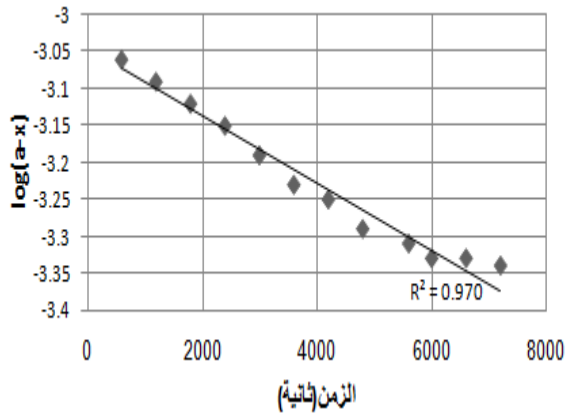
(1.2.3.3)

(II)



1/(a-x) : (3.1.3.3)

(I)



log(a-x) (2.2.3.3)

(II)

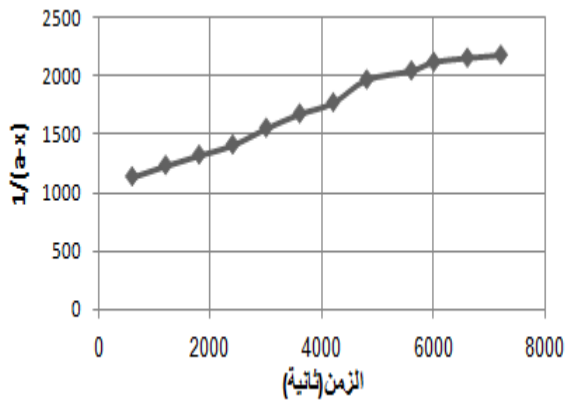
$$\text{slope} = \frac{-3.33 - (-3.03)}{6600 - 1200} = \frac{-0.24}{5400} = -4.4 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\text{Log}(a-x) = k.t/2.303$$

$$\text{Slope} = -k/2.303$$

$$k = 4.4 \times 10^{-5} \times 2.303 = 1.02 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$t_{1/2} = (2.303 \log 2)/k = 6797 \text{ s}^{-1}$$



1/(a-x) : (3.2.3.3)

(II)

(II)

.2.3.3

(I)

:(1.2.3.3)

(II)

1/(a-x)	Log (a-x)	[Cu <sup>2+</sup> ] 10 <sup>-3</sup> mol/l	الزمن (بالثانية)
1139	-3.06	0.878	600
1236	-3.09	0.809	1200
1325	-3.12	0.755	1800
1412	-3.15	0.708	2400
1555	-3.19	0.643	3000
1678	-3.23	0.596	3600
1773	-3.25	0.564	4200
1969	-3.29	0.508	4800
2045	-3.31	0.489	5600
2119	-3.33	0.472	6000
2155	-3.33	0.464	6600
2179	-3.34	0.459	7200

(3.3.3):

$$\log(a-x) \quad 1/(a-x)$$

$$(a-x) \quad (n)$$

$$(t_{1/2}) \quad (K)$$

(5.3.4)

R <sup>2</sup>	عمر النصف للتفاعل بالتائية t <sub>1/2</sub>	ثابت سرعة التفاعل Ks <sup>-1</sup> or liter mol <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>	الميل slope	رتبة التفاعل n	المرتبطة Ligand
0.993	3852 s	10 <sup>-4</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> × 1.8	-8 10 <sup>-5</sup> ×	1	I
0.970	6797 s	1.02 × 10 <sup>-4</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>	-4.4 10 <sup>-5</sup> ×	1	II

= R<sup>2</sup>

: -6

I, )

(2-2-4) (1-2-4)

-1

(II

10<sup>-3</sup> ) (Cu<sup>+2</sup>)

10<sup>-3</sup> )

(I, II)

(1 × mol/l

(1 × mol/l

(Cu<sup>+2</sup>)

-7

(I)

(II)

.2

:

(I) > (II)

(II)

## References

1. Ibrahim U.H.; Basaran I.; Kilic T.; Cakir U.; -2006-Synthesis, Complexation and Anti-fungal, Antibacterial Activity Studies of a New Macrocyclic Schiff Base, *J. Heterocyclic Chem.*, **43**, 1679.
2. Ambroziak K.; Szypa M., 2007-Synthesis of Unsymmetrical Chiral Salen Ligands. Ved From 2-Hydroxy naphthaled and Substitued Sal. Cylodes. *Tetrahedron Lett*, **48**, 4477-4480.
3. Singh A.; GUPTA V.K.; GUPTA B., 2007- Chromium(III) selective membrane sensors based on Schiff bases as chelating ionophores. *Anal. Chim. Acta*, **585**, 171-178.
4. Cozzi P., 2004- Metal-Salen Schiff base complexes in catalysis: practical aspects. *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, **33**, 410-421.
5. Nelson S.M., 1980-Developments in the synthesis and coordination Chemistry of macrocyclic Schiff base

(N-)

Cu<sup>+2</sup> -N

[11]

(I, II)

10<sup>-3</sup>

(I, II)

1 × mol/l



**ligands**, Pure&Apple. *Chem.*, vol.52, pp.2461-2476.

6. Kuz'min V.E.; Lozitsky V.P.; Kamalov G.L.;Lozitskaya I.;**2000-Analysis of the structure–anticancer activity relationship in a set of Schiff bases of macro-cyclic 2,6-bis(2-and 4-formyl aryl oxymethyl) pyridines.** *Acta biochemica Polonica.* Vol.47 No.3/875-867.
7. Shemirani F.; Mirroshandel A.; Salavati-Niasari M.; Kozani R., **2004 - Silica gel coated with Schiff's base: Synthesis and application as an adsorbent for cadmium, copper, zinc, and nickel determination after preconcentration by flame atomic absorption spectrometry.** *J. Anal. Chem.*, **59**, 228-233
8. Shamsipur M.; Yousefi M.; Hoseini M.; Ganjali M.; Sharghi H.; Naeimi H., **2001 -Schiff base complex of Zn (II) as a neutral carrier for highly selective PVC membrane sensors for the sulfate ion.** *Anal. Chem*, **73**, 2869-2874.
9. Shemirani F.; Mirroshandel A.A.; Salavati-Niasari M.; Kozani R.R.; **2004- Silica gel coated with Schiff's base: Synthesis and application as an adsorbent for cadmium, copper, zinc, and nickel determination after preconcentration by flame atomic absorption spectrometry.** *J. Anal. Chem*, **59**, 228-233.
١٠. الزامل إبراهيم-١٩٨٨م الكيمياء التحليلية. **التحليل الآلي**. دار الخريجي للتوزيع والنشر ، جامعة الملك سعود، الرياض، المملكة العربية السعودية ،ص:٣٣٠-٣٣٩.
11. Bulent D, Fatma K, Mustafa C.;**2009 - Novel homo- and hetero-nuclear copper(II) complexes of tetradentate Schiff bases: Synthesis, characterization, solvent-extraction and catalase-like activity studies.,** *J. of Hazardous Materials* **163** , 1148–1156.