دراسة سلوك التوصيل الكهربي لبعض الإلكتروليتات (1:1) ذات الكاتيونات كبيرة الحجم تحت ظروف مختلفة

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A Study of Electrical Conductance behaviour for Some (1:1) Electrolytes with Large Cations Under Different Conditions

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المراجع

الملاحق

المستخلص:

في هذا البحث تم دراسة سلوك التوصيل الكهربي لمجموعة من الأملاح ذات الكاتيونات كبيرة الحجم, حيث حُضرت سلسلة من أملاح البريدينيوم (1–الكيل 4-[4– ميثوكسي ستيريل] البيريدنيوم) بحيث تكون بعضها مشتركة في الكاتيون و الأخرى مشتركة في الأنيون. و لقد تم دراسة سلوك التوصيل الكهربي لمحاليل هذه الأملاح في بعض المذيبات النقية:-2 ethoxyethanol (ME), 2-ethoxyethanol (EE), acetonitrile (AN) و ذلك لدراسة تأثير تغير ثابت العزل الكهربي للوسط على قيم الثوابت التوصيلية للأملاح المختلفة. كما أجريت الدراسة في أوساط ذات قيمة ثابتة للعزل الكهربي و قيم مختلفة للزوجة الوسط باستخدام مخاليط ذات نسب مختلفة من المذيبات قيد الدراسة مع الماء. حُللت نتائج الدراسة باستخدام برامج حاسوبية لتطبيق معادلات التوصيل لكل من: (Fuoss-Kraus-Shedlovsky (FKS) (1938) ومعادلة (Fuoss (1975-1980, حيث أستخدمت ثوابت المذيب و □ ٨ المستنتجة من معادلة Kohlrausch كمدخلات للبرنامج (SA) المستخدم لتطبيق معادلة (FKS). و تم الحصول على قيم كل من: التوصيل عند التخفيف اللانهائي ($\square \Lambda$) و ثابت التجمع K_A في هذه الحالة. كما تم استخدام برنامج New Scan لتطبيق معادلة (Fuoss (1975-1980), و في هذه الحالة تم استخدام $\Lambda_{
m o}$ المستنتجة من معادلة (FKS) كمدخل مع خواص المــذيب, و منها تم تعيين قيم Walden کل من Λ_{0} و K_{A} و R و K_{a} من رسم العـــلاقة بين ناتج Walden کل من Λ_{0} من رسم العــلاقة الع ناتج ($\Lambda_{\circ}\eta_{\circ}$) و 1/M و منها تم حساب λ_{+}° للالكتر وليتات المختلفة قيد الدر اسة. حُسبت قيم أنصاف أقطار كل من Stokes (rs) و أورنت قيمها بقيم نصف قطر R) Gurney في الأوساط المختلفة. و وجد أنه يمكن تطبيق نموذج الأيون المزدوج المفصول بجزيئات المذيب لتجمع الالكتروليتات المختلفة قيد الدراسة.

النتائج و المناقشة

تم قياس التوصيل الكهربي لجميع الأملاح التي تم تحضيرها في الدراسة الحالية في مذيبات نقية ذات قيم مختلفة لثابت العزل الكهربي وهي: Interprotection و الكيربي وهي: Interprotection و التي لها قيم (ME), (ME), 2-ethoxyethanol (EE) و في مخاليطها مع الماء و التي لها قيم متماثلة لثابت العزل الكهربي (D=40.300) و قيم معامل لزوجة مختلفة و ذلك عند 25⁰م.

و قبل عرض النتائج التي تم التوصل إليها في الدراسة الحالية و مناقشتها من المهم ذكر أهم أنواع كل من: المذيبات و الأيونات و التفاعلات المتبادلة لما لها من أهمية في تفسير سلوك الأيونات المختلفة في المذيبات قيد الدراسة كما يلي:

أنواع المذيبات:

ظهرت العديد من التقسيمات المختلفة لأنواع المذيبات و التي اعتمدت على قيمة ثابت العزل الكهربي و خواصها المحبة أو الكارهة للبروتون [Coetzee, Ritchie, 1969]. و من أهمها تصنيف Parker, 1962] Parker, حيث قسمها إلى:

1 حذيبات ثنائية القطب بروتونية Dipolar protic solvents.

- 2 حذيبات ثنائية القطب لابروتونية Dipolar aprotic solvents.
 - 3 حذيبات خاملة Inert solvents.

بالرغم من وجود هذا التقسيم إلا أنه لا يوجد حد فاصل بين أنواع المذيبات المختلفة و بالتالي فإن التقسيم العام للمذيبات على أنها متجمعة و مذيبات غير متجمعة يصبح أكثر تقبلا [Coetzee, Ritchie, 1969], [Covingtion, Jones, 1968].

Abstract:

In this research, the electrical conductance behavior of some salts with large cations have been studied. A series of pyridinium salts; (1-alkyl 4-[4-methoxy styrial] pyridinium) were prepared. The effect of the dielectric constant of the medium on the conductance parameters for the studied salts was studied in the pure solvents; 2methoxyethanol, 2-ethoxyethanol and acetonitrile. Also, the effect of the viscosity have been investigated by using different mixtures of solvents with the same value of dielectric constant. The data have been analyzed by using computer programs that employ Fuoss-Kraus-Shedlovsky (1938) and Fuoss (1975-1980) conductance equations. The limiting molar conductance at infinite dilution (Λ_0) and association constant (K_A) were obtained by using FKS equation, while $\Lambda_{o_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 0}}$, K_A and R were obtained from Fuoss (1975-1980) equation. From plotting Walden product $(\Lambda \circ \eta \circ)$ versus the reciprocal of the molecular weight of the different salts, the anionic conductance at infinite dilution for $\lambda_{Br-}^{^{o}}$ and $\lambda_{I-}^{^{o}}$ were evaluated. These values were used to calculate λ_{+}° for the cations of different salts . Moreover, the ionic radii for Stokes and Gill (r_s, r_G) were calculated and their values were discussed and compared with the Gureny's diameter (R) values. The dependence of ion association and ionpair formation on the ionic size, dielectric constant and viscosity have been discussed. It was found that the solvent-separated ion pair (SSIP) model can be applied for the association of the different salts in the studied media.

Summary

Studies on the transport properties of electrolytes in different solvent media are of great importance to obtain information about the solvation and association behavior of ions in solution. In this study, the conductance behavior of a series of salts of pyridinium salt derivatives were investigated in pure and water mixed solvents' media. Solvent properties such as the viscosity and relative permittivity also been taken into account in determining the extent of ionic association and solute–solvent interactions.

The present thesis comprises three chapters: **the introduction**, which deals with the following fields of interest: importance of electrical conductivity, the nature of the electrolytes, ion association, electrical conductivity of solutions, ionic radii and literatures survey on the conductivity measurements in different media and at different conditions. Also the importance of the study and aim of the work were included. **The experimental** includes the following: preparation of 1-alkyl-4-[4-methoxy styryl] pyridinium salts, purifications of solvents, determination of physical properties of solvents, which deals with the following: density measurements, viscosity measurements, dielectric constant calculation, electrical conductance measurements of solutions, which have four subjects to deal with: preparation of solutions in conductivity cell, resistance measurements, determination of cell

constant, determination of the equivalent conductance for the salts solutions with different concentrations, the equations used for the analysis of the conductivity results obtained in this study.

The results and discussion: In the current research, measurements of the electrical conductivity for the salts; 1-alkyl 4-[4-methoxy styryl] pyridinum bromides and iodides in pure solvents (ME, EE, AN) and in the isodielectric mixtures of these solvents with water that have the dielectric constant (40.30) were studied. The mole percent of the studied mixtures were: (62.00% ME, 77.80% EE, 90.00% AN).

To obtain the set of the conductivity constants for the studied salts the Kohlrausch equation was applied in order to get the primary electrical conductance at infinite dilution Λ_0 for the, solutions of the salts under investigation. More accurate values of Λ_0 , and other experimental parameters were obtained by employing some computer programs, which were developed by the supervisor of this work with the help of computer programmer. The first program, which is based on Fuoss-Kraus-Shedlovsky (FKS) equation, called SA program, was used to obtain more accurate results for Λ_0 and for the association constant values K_A, the input to this program were the values of Λ_0 which were obtained from the Kohlrausch equation, the physical parameters of the solvent, and the temperature. The second program is based on Fuoss (1975-1980) equation, called New Scan program, and considered as part of Fuoss PARACOND programs. The Λ_o values obtained from the first program were used as input to the second program, the output were values of $\,\Lambda_o$, K_A and Gurney association distance (Gurney co-sphere R). The Λ_o values obtained are considered most accurate because the program was scanning around R values with minimum standard deviation (σ_A) of conductivity measurements. The second program was used in the case of ME and AN

pure solvents, and 90.00% AN mixture. The New scan results of the other solvent systems (pure EE and mixtures of EE and ME) were not good enough to be introduced to the second program.

The derived conductivity constants have been discussed as follows:

The discussion of the electrical conductance results of the salts of bromides and iodides of 1-alkyl 4-[4-methoxy styryl] pyridinum in pure solvents.

Variation of Λ_o with cationic and anionic size; According to FKS and Fuoss (1975-1980) equations, the Λ_o values were found to decrease as the cationic size increases for the salts with a common anion. Thus, the ionic conductance for the different cations decreased in the order:

$$\lambda^{o}_{\text{Me-MSP}^{+}} > \ \lambda^{o}_{\text{Et-MSP}^{+}} > \ \lambda^{o}_{\text{Pr-MSP}^{+}} > \ \lambda^{o}_{\text{Bu-MSP}^{+}} > \ \lambda^{o}_{\text{Pen-MSP}^{+}} > \lambda^{o}_{\text{Hex-MSP}^{+}} > \lambda^{o}_{\text{Oct-MSP}^{+}}$$

This behavior agree well with the changes in ions' movements according to ionic size of the solvated ions. The small cations solvated in terms of ion – dipole interaction, while large ones solvated with the solvent breakers and structure maker solvation behavior.

By a comparison between the values of the conductance at infinite dilution Λ_0 of the studied salts with common cation, it was found that the anionic conductance for the different anions is in the order:

$$\lambda^{o}_{I} > \lambda^{o}_{Br}$$

This behavior may be attributed to the high charge density of the bromide ion which effected the solvation of this ion, thus bromide ion show more solvation and less mobility than the iodide ion.

Variation of K_A and/or R with cationic and anionic size; The K_A values in the different solvents were found to increase with increasing the cationic size but with some

exceptions, this behavior indicates strong association and stable ion pairing formation for these ions in the studied media which tends the following order:

$K_{A(EE)} > K_{A(ME)} > K_{A(AN)}$

A comparison between the values of Λ_0 and the association constants K_A for the studied salts shows that Λ_0 decreases by increasing K_A values. The solvent – separated ion pair model (SSIP) can be applied, also the electrolyte-solvent interaction for a definite electrolyte was found differ from one solvent to another.

On the other hand, it can be easily seen that for salts with a common anion the predominant factor which governs the variation of K_A will be cationic and anionic solvation depending on the charge density of the ions and the type of the solvent. In AN solvent, hydrophobic interactions may be absent. Moreover, due to the large size of salt ions, low anionic surface charge is expected and cations are likely to be less solvated.

According to Fuoss assumption for the R values, it was clear that R values for the different salts in the ME solvent represent Gurney co-sphere which includes numbers of conducting ion pairs, while in case of AN solvent, R values represent the contact distance in ion pair formation. In general, the stable values of R indicate that the number of ion pairs does not change while cationic size increases.

In general, the conductance behavior of the salts in the three simple solvents takes the order:

$$\Lambda_{o AN} > \Lambda_{o ME} > \Lambda_{o EE}$$

This tendency clearly reflects the effect of each of the following factors: the dielectric constants of the solvents, $D_{AN} > D_{EE} > D_{ME}$, the viscosity, $\eta_{AN} < \eta_{ME} < \eta_{EE}$, and the nature of the solvent, and the type solute solvent interaction in the media. This clearly appears from the nonlinearity of the ln K_A & 100/D plot.

The results of the electrical conductance measurements of salts of bromides and iodides of 1-alkyl 4-[4-methoxy styryl] pyridinum in isodielectric mixtures:

Variation of Λ_o *with cationic and anionic size*; the values of Λ_o for the studied salts with a common cation or with common anion have the same behavior as that observed in pure solvents. However, in case of ME and AN mixed solvents, the Λ_o values were found to be less than those in pure solvents. This behavior may be attributed to the effect of the water molecules in the media which rise the viscosity of the mixture. This can be explained on the basis of increased ion – solvent and solvent – solvent interactions. When the water molecules are added to salt solution in mixed solvents, they abstract some of the pure solvent molecules from the neighborhood of the cation. The bulk water molecules or solvent mixture molecules occupy such vacancies. Due to this, the size of the solvated ion increases leading to a decrease in conductivity. ME and AN solvents have also tendency to associate through hydrogen bonding not only with its own molecules but also with water molecules, this makes ion mobility become more slow and that gives more chance for the ions to form more ion pairs.

An interesting result appears when the values of the limiting molar conductance in pure EE are compared with those in mixed EE solvent, where higher values appear in mixed solvent. Due to the occurrence of more free (or less associated) ions in the solution. This trend may be attributed to the either viscosity or dielectric constant or to the both factors. So, it can be said that the dielectric constant have a pronounce effect on the short range electrostatic interaction between the soluble ions in solution, producing specific effects on ion solvation and association in water- EE system. *Variation of* K_A *and/or* R *with cationic and anionic size*; it was observed that the behavior of K_A values for the different salts follows the same order as in the pure solvents, since the K_A values increase in the order:

$$K_{A (90.00\% EE)} > K_{A (62.00\% ME)} > K_{A (90.00\% AN)}$$

In this case the effect of viscosity and ion pair – solvent interaction were taken into account in discussion of the obtained results. Also, the solvent – separated ion pair model (SSIP) can be applied in the isodielectric mixtures as in case of the simple solvents.

According to Fuoss assumption about the R values, the values obtained for the different salts in 90.00% AN mixed solvent expressed the contact distance. It can be said that in this mixed media the formed ion pairs will be isolated by the water molecules due to the hydrogen bonds.

Variation of the change in free energy (ΔG); From ΔG values, it was obvious that the salts prefer to associate as ion pairs rather than dissociate in all the studied media in both pure solvents and isodielectric mixtures. The negative values of ΔG increase as in the following order:

 $-\Delta G_{(EE)} > -\Delta G_{(ME)} > -\Delta G_{(AN)}$ $-\Delta G_{(77.80\% EE)} > -\Delta G_{(62.00\% ME)} > -\Delta G_{(90.00\% AN)}$

According, the more negative ΔG values indicate an increase in the electrostatic part of enthalpy and decrease in the entropy of ion pair formation in the studied media. Thus, the ΔG values supported the application of the solvent – separated ion pair model (SSIP). Variation in ionic conductance values and ionic radii; By using Sadek and Hafez equation, the ionic conductance λ_{\pm}^{o} (anion and cation) were determined in all of the studied media. The obtained ionic conductance values were used to calculate the Stokes's and Gill's radii.

A comparison between the values of $(r_+ + r_-)_s$, $(r_+ + r_-)_G$ and R which were obtained from Fuoss (1975-1980) equations for some of the systems, indicate that Gill's radius was more suitable to represent the solvated radius than Stokes's radius in all studied media. In case of AN, the R values which represent the contact distance, was smaller than those of Stokes's and Gill's. This observation may be due to the overlapping of the solvated shells of ions when they are attracted to each other.

This shows that Gill's equation can be successfully used to explain ion – dipole interactions and also the SSIP model can be applied for the association of the studied salts in the different media.