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DIELECTRIC BEHAVIOUR OF ALLYL AMINE (AA) AND 2-METHOXY ETHANOL (2-ME), AT 9.85 GHZ MICROWAVE FREQUENCY

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Abstract

The liquid dielectrics mainly serve as impregnates for high voltage cables, capacitors and act as heat transfer agents that is for cooling in transformers. Using Surber's technique of measuring reflection coefficient from air dielectric boundary of the liquid dielectric constant (ϵ) and dielectric loss ($\bar{\epsilon}$) of Allyl Amine (AA) with 2-Methoxy Ethanol for different mole fractions of AA, have been measured at single microwave frequency 9.85 GHz at 30°C. Density (ρ), viscosity (η) and squared refractive index (n_D^2), including pure liquids are reported. Dielectric constant (ϵ) and Dielectric Loss ($\bar{\epsilon}$) used to evaluate loss tangent ($\tan\delta$), molar polarization (P_{12}) and excess dielectric parameters. Dielectric and excess parameters are being used to explain the formation of complexes in the system. The intermolecular hydrogen bonding interaction between Allyl Amine (AA) AND 2-Methoxy Ethanol (2-ME), has been investigated by FT-IR spectroscopy. The information about dielectric behaviour of material gives superior understanding in the selection of solid and liquid insulating materials. These results confirm that the mixtures form hydrogen-bonded structures, which are strongly influenced by the numbers of hydroxyl groups and carbon atoms of the alcohol molecules and vary with the concentrations of the mixtures.

Keywords: Complex formation, X-band microwave bench, Allyl Amine (AA), 2-Methoxy Ethanol (2-ME)

Introduction

Dielectric analysis of binary mixtures exhibited composition and formation of complexes by interacting between the molecules. Molecules change its



characteristics when it forms the complexes. Dielectric evaluations assisted for detection of the interaction between molecules along with its orientation and thermodynamic properties¹. According to literature, researcher paid attention towards the amines as one of the constituent components in the binary mixtures and suggest the strong interaction between the alcohols and amine molecules.²⁻⁸ Bhupesh G. Nemmaniwar⁵ observed solute-solvent molecular associations in 2-chloroaniline (2CA) + 2-methoxyethanol (2ME) and 2-chloroaniline (2CA) + 2-ethoxyethanol. U.Tumberphale⁹ investigated the significant role of dielectric of binary mixtures for the multiple complex formations formation and they also proposed the strong interaction between 2-Alkoxyethanols with Aniline molecules. The formation of 1:1 complexes in ethyl methyl ketone and ethylenediamine and methyl isobutyl ketone and ethylenediamine at 9.44 GHz frequencies at 30°C⁴. The heterogeneous interaction between the unlike molecules when studied the complex permittivity spectra of 2-butoxyethanol in anilines¹⁰. When thermodynamic evaluation of the binary mixture of diisopropylamine (DIIPA) + 2-methyl-1-propanol+2-propanol and + 1-butanol evaluated, the presence of strong molecular interactions was observed between the molecules¹¹. In both systems N, N-dimethylacetamide + methanol N,N-dimethylacetamide + ethanol⁷. Multiple frequency capacitance-voltage (C-V) measurements of Allyl amine (AA) with water was carried out by Yifan Xu et al 2004¹¹. They observed that during film deposition, the insulator dielectric constant was increased by radio frequency (RF) pulsed plasma polymerization¹¹. Dielectric Constant measurements are not possible with deposited film layers, which are very thin insulating sheets sometimes used to prevent material from adhering to a mold or platen¹².

With this background, present paper is focused on the molecular interaction between binary mixtures of polar liquids. The possible formation of AA and 2-ME complex may be due to molecular association between these liquids. The aliphatic 2-ME is amphoteric in nature having (-O-) and hydroxyl (-OH-) group in the same molecule¹³ while Allyl amine is a stable organic compound and the simplest unsaturated amine having extensive pharmaceutical applications. The presence of (-O-) and (-OH-) groups in 2-ME form intra and intermolecular hydrogen bonds disturb the binary mixture condition Because ,in solid states, the amino group of aniline's derivatives has more than two absorption bands.¹⁴ In physiologically important systems, hydrogen bonding is responsible for biological activity. Hydrogen bonding is formed between functional group and an atom or group of atoms in the same or different molecules¹⁵⁻¹⁷. Hence, FTIR spectroscopic studies have been carried out on the binary mixture of AA and 2-ME. Therefore, the dielectric behaviour of 2-ME and AA mixture is given deep sense of interest to analyse the molecular interactions and the formation of complexes in the mixture.

Materials and Methods:

AR grade Allyl Amine (AA) and 2-Methoxy Ethanol (ME) from S.D fine chemicals where used without further purification.

Binary mixtures with different mole fraction of Allyl Amine in the mixture were prepared and kept for six hours in well stoppered bottles to ensure good thermal equilibrium. The density (ρ) and viscosity (η) of pure components and their mixtures were measured at room temperature by pykometer and oswals's viscometer, respectively.

The refractive indices for Sodium-D-lines were measured by Abbe's Refractometer. The Dielectric constant measurements were carried out from the X-band microwave bench of oscillating frequency 9.85 GHz using Surber's technique at 30°C¹⁸. FTIR spectra of polar mixtures in different concentration were carried out by ThermoFischer Scientific Nicolet iS5.

Calculations:

The values of (ϵ) and ($\tilde{\epsilon}$) for low loss liquids are calculated according to Hestone, W. H. et al ;1950¹⁹

$$\dot{\epsilon} = \left[\frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_c} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_d} \right]^2 \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (1)$$

$$\tilde{\epsilon} = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{\lambda_g}{\lambda_d} \right] \left[\frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_d} \right]^2 \left[\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial n} \right] \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (2)$$

The free energy of activation E_a is obtained using relation²⁰

$$\eta = \frac{hN}{V} e^{\frac{E_a}{RT}} \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (3)$$

Where,

η is viscosity and V is molar volume of the liquids.

And Molar polarization were obtained using²¹

$$P_{12} = \left(\frac{\dot{\epsilon} - 1}{\dot{\epsilon} + 2} \right) \left[\frac{M_1 x_1 + M_2 x_2}{\rho} \right] \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (4)$$

The excess parameters are calculated by the formula defined by

$$\Delta Y = Y_m - (X_1 Y_1 + X_2 Y_2) \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (5)$$

Where,

ΔY -Excess parameter and Y_m Dielectric parameters for mixture.

The subscripts m, 1 and 2 represents mixture, component 1 and component 2 respectively.

X_1 and X_2 is mole fraction of the 2 components.

The values of Mole fraction (x) of Allyl Amine AA and (X_B) 2-ME, density (ρ), refractive index (n), dielectric constant (ϵ), dielectric loss ($\tilde{\epsilon}$), loss tangent ($\tan \delta$), activation Energy (E_a) and molar polarization (P_{12}) for binary mixture measured at 30°C which is represented in Table-1.



The excess dielectric parameters provide significant information regarding interaction between the polar-polar liquid mixtures. The values of Mole fraction (x) of Allyl Amine AA and 2-ME and its binary mixtures, excess parameter like dielectric constant ($\Delta\epsilon$), dielectric loss ($\Delta\ddot{\epsilon}$), loss tangent ($\Delta\tan\delta$), activation Energy (ΔE_a) and molar polarization (ΔP_{12}) for binary mixture at 30°C were reported in Table 2. The feasible associations between AA-solvent and 2-ME-2-ME molecules exhibited different prospective which is completely absent in pure state of liquids. With the aid of excess values, the deviations from ideal behaviour are articulated by different parameters such as dielectric constant and refractive index.

Table-1 Mole fraction (X_A) of Allyl Amine AA and (X_B) 2-ME and its binary mixture, density (ρ), refractive index (n), dielectric constant (ϵ), dielectric loss ($\ddot{\epsilon}$), loss tangent ($\tan\delta$), activation Energy (E_a) and molar polarization (P_{12})

X_A	X_B	Density ρ	Viscosity η cp	ϵ	$\ddot{\epsilon}$	Tan δ	P_{12} cm ³ /mole	E_a Kcal/mole	N^2_D
0	1	0.9591	1.52246	9.06152	0.79940	0.08822	57.82596	3.40644	1.97240
0.1317	0.8698	0.9403	1.47475	9.49182	0.90874	0.09574	57.63767	3.38729	2.00070
0.2578	0.7422	0.9157	1.33396	8.47029	0.77287	0.09124	54.93758	3.32687	1.98370
0.3847	0.6153	0.8854	1.18454	8.28683	0.42953	0.05183	54.54411	3.25550	1.99787
0.5103	0.4897	0.8464	1.01818	7.77268	0.76413	0.09831	54.05569	3.16436	1.99795
0.6346	0.3654	0.8302	0.77051	7.93830	0.96538	0.12161	53.75659	2.99650	2.00075
0.7576	0.2424	0.8038	0.6068	7.61249	1.06539	0.13995	52.28085	2.85251	1.31442
0.8794	0.1206	0.7897	0.53120	6.88519	1.01215	0.14700	49.67696	2.77238	2.02069
1	0	0.7610	0.41301	6.38018	1.02394	0.16049	48.45093	2.62083	2.01785

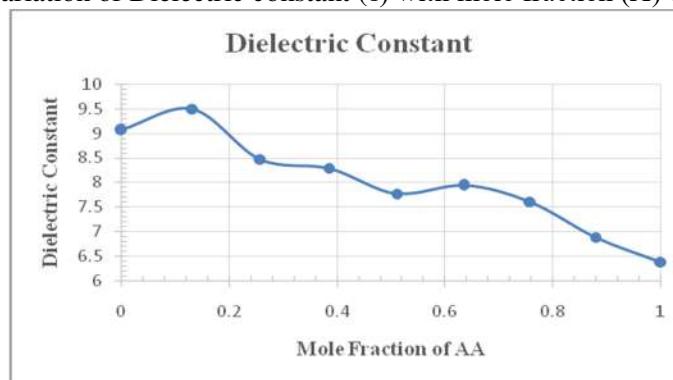
Table-2 Mole fraction (x) of Allyl Amine AA and 2-ME, excess parameter like dielectric constant ($\Delta\epsilon$), dielectric loss ($\Delta\ddot{\epsilon}$), loss tangent ($\Delta \tan \delta$), activation Energy (ΔE_a) and molar polarization (ΔP_{12}) for binary mixture at 30⁰C.

X _A	X _B	$\Delta \eta$	$\Delta \epsilon$	$\Delta \ddot{\epsilon}$	$\Delta \tan \delta$	ΔP_{12}	ΔE_a
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.1317	0.8698	0.0975	0.7780	0.0793	-0.0021	1.0512	0.0823
0.2578	0.7422	0.1032	0.1000	-0.0844	-0.0156	-0.3942	0.1230
0.3847	0.6153	0.0889	0.2568	-0.4563	-0.0642	0.4401	0.1508
0.5103	0.4897	0.0619	0.0794	-0.1499	-0.0268	1.1669	0.1588
0.6346	0.3654	-0.0480	0.5785	0.0235	-0.0125	2.0704	0.0886
0.7576	0.2424	-0.0824	0.5825	0.0958	-0.0032	1.7847	0.0412
0.8794	0.1206	-0.0192	0.1817	0.0153	-0.0048	0.3591	0.0568
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Result and Discussion

The density, viscosity, molar polarization and activation energy are decreasing with increase in mole fraction of Allyl Amine in the binary mixture. Density of pure AA is less than that of pure 2-ME. The variation of Dielectric constant (ϵ) with mole fraction (X) of AA in the mixture is depicted in figure1. Dielectric constant non-linearly increases with decrease minima by increased mole fraction of AA, which suggest formation of the hydrogen bonded complex.²²

Figure 1 Variation of Dielectric constant (ϵ) with mole fraction (X) of AA



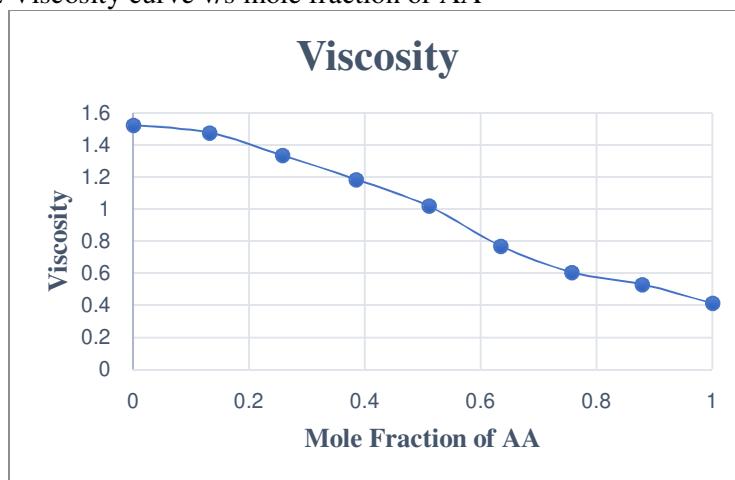
The ϵ value exhibited in decreasing wave format by increase in AA concentration. The ϵ values proliferated initially when added AA and reaches to a maximum at approximately $X= 0.1317$, AA mole fraction with minimum at $X= 0.5103$, followed by maximum at $X= 0.6346$ and then declining. The

mixture, ϵ values are significantly lower compared to the ϵ values of 2-ME at low AA concentration range, showing stronger hetero-association than the self-association in alcohol molecules. The dielectric constant varies non-linearly as a function of amine concentration in binary systems, due to H-bond interaction between the mixture constituents.

Though Allyl Amine and 2-ME has equal number of carbon atom in their molecular structure, the dielectric constant decreases non-linearly with the increase in the mole fraction of AA. Pure 2-ME has higher dielectric constant. However, R.J. Sengwa (2006)²³ reported that equal number of the carbon atoms in molecular structure of different molecules with hydroxyl groups having high dielectric constant.

According to Figure 2, Viscosity curve indicates that due to solute-solvent interaction, viscosity decreases with increase in the mole fraction of AA²⁴. The formation of associates compared with the composition range of the binary mixture is held together by comparatively lesser intermolecular dipole-dipole interactions in the complex.

Figure 2 Viscosity curve v/s mole fraction of AA



The variation of dielectric loss and loss tangent figure (3) and figure (4) with mole fraction of AA shows the 2 maxima (λ_{\max}) and single minima is at $X=0.3847$. In case of 2, 3 DCA + 2EE and aniline + 2-Aloxyethanol, the formation of addact complex is also at the minima. The wobbling nature of the mixture may be due to $-O-$ and $-OH$ group in 2-ME results in multiple complexions²⁵⁻²⁷.

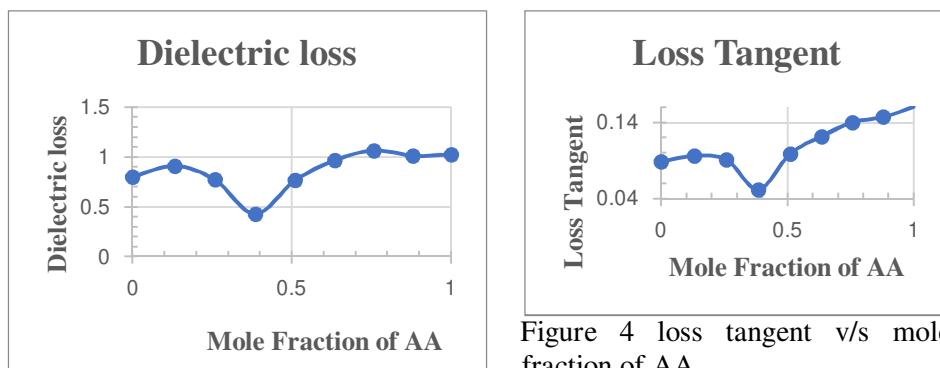
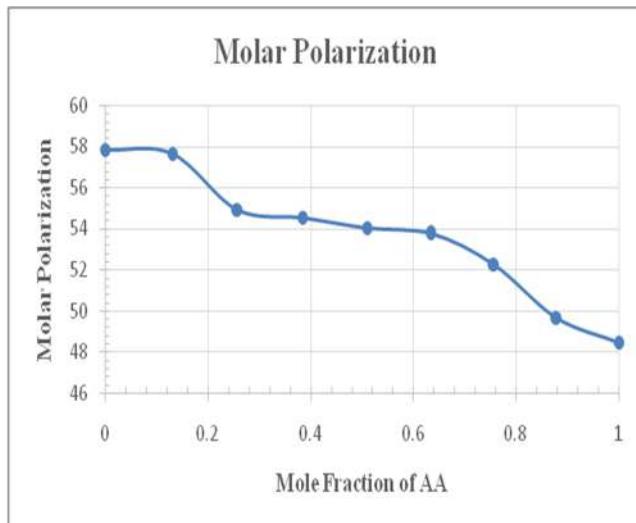


Figure 3 variation of dielectric loss v/s mole fraction of AA

Non-linear decrease in molar polarization (figure 5) indicates that the degree of polarity of the solution decreases with increase in mole fraction of AA. Molar polarization is representing 2 regions at high and low concentration. The intersection of the straight line represents separate regions that indicates the point of concentration in which maximum formation of complex at $X=0.3847$ mole fraction of AA¹⁸. The variation of excess dielectric constant $\Delta\epsilon$ non-linearly decreases with minima at $X=0.5103$.

Figure 5 Molar polarization v/s Mole fraction of AA



Excess Parameters

The excess dielectric constant $\Delta\epsilon$, excess dielectric dielectric loss ($\Delta\ddot{\epsilon}$), loss tangent ($\Delta \tan \delta$), excess activation Energy (ΔE_a) and excess molar polarization (ΔP_{12}) values of pure and binary mixtures of AA and 2-ME are calculated for various mole fractions at room temperatures. The excess dielectric constant $\Delta\epsilon$ indicates the strength and nature of intermolecular interactions in binary liquid mixtures. Observation of variation of the excess dielectric constant ($\Delta\dot{\epsilon}$) of AA with 2ME binary mixtures are positive and less in magnitude. According to Ch. V. V. Ramana ²⁸, dielectric constant ($\Delta\dot{\epsilon}$) > 0 indicates that there is an increase in number of effective dipoles contributed in the mixture dielectric polarization, results in formation multimers and dimmers. The positive excess dielectric constant ($\Delta\dot{\epsilon}$), figure (6) also suggest that the effective number of dipoles in the mixture might be greater than the corresponding average number in the pure liquids, probably due to the creation of new structure leading to a higher macroscopic permittivity ^{29,30}

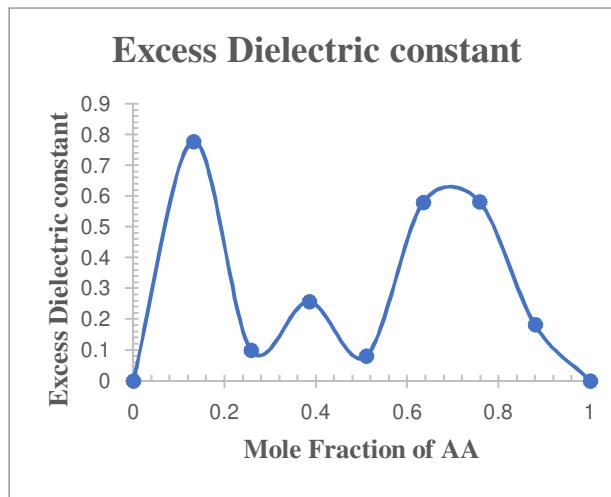


Figure 6 The variation of excess dielectric constant $\Delta\dot{\epsilon}$ with mole fraction of AA+2-ME

The variation of excess dielectric loss ($\Delta\ddot{\epsilon}$) is observed in figure 7 showing negative for the low molar concentration region and positive for the high molar concentration region of AA showing minima at $X= 0.3847$. The dielectric loss is regarded due to molecular motion which is governed by the complex forces of molecular interactions. Variation in excess loss tangent figure 8 supports this showing minima at $X=0.3847$ and is negative for entire molar concentration region of AA.

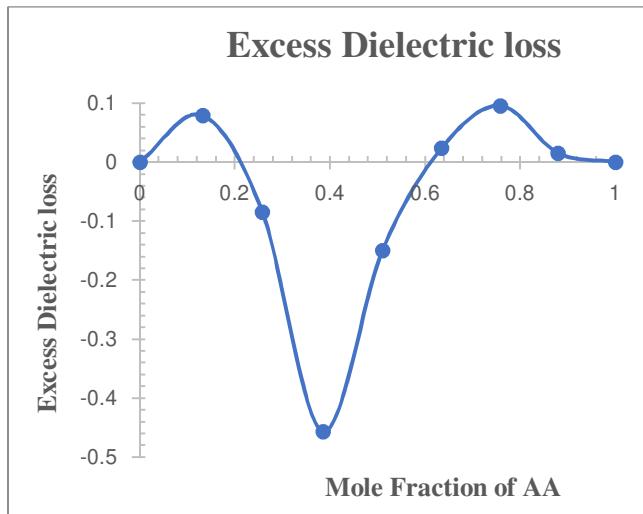


Figure 7 Excess dielectric loss ($\Delta\hat{\epsilon}$) with mole fraction of AA+2-ME

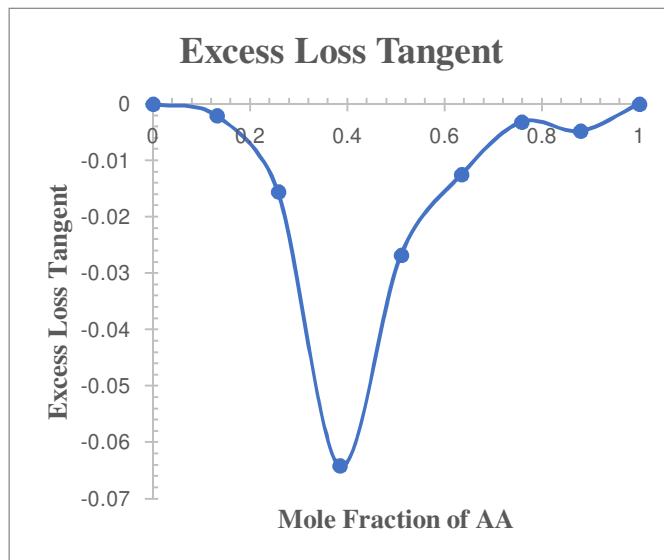


Figure 8 Excess loss tangents with mole fraction of AA+2-ME

According to Solimo and Riggio³¹ positive values of excess viscosity due to strong specific interaction causes complex formation and negative value of

excess viscosity are observed for system of different molecular size in which the dispersion forces are dominant.

Excess viscosity figure 9, is initially positive upto $X=0.5103$ and later on becomes negative as the mole fraction AA increases .This may be due to strong specific interaction and system of different molecular size in which the dispersion forces are dominant giving an estimation of the intermolecular interaction³².

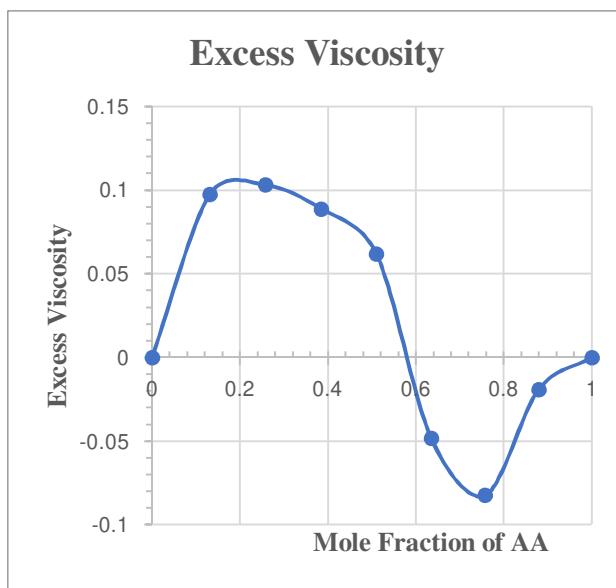


Figure 9 Excess viscosity v/s mole fraction AA+2-ME

Excess Activation energy ΔE_a , noted in figure 10 is positive indicating strong interaction between AA and 2-ME molecules. Maxima occur at about $X=0.3847$ and $X= 0.5103$ $\Delta \varepsilon$ designates that there is a strong interaction between solute and solvent^{9, 33}. The similar was observation were noted in case of propane diol (PD) and Etyhylene diamine (EDA) molecules³².

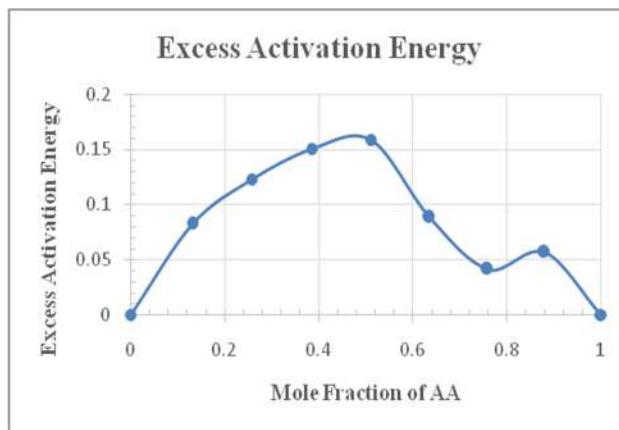
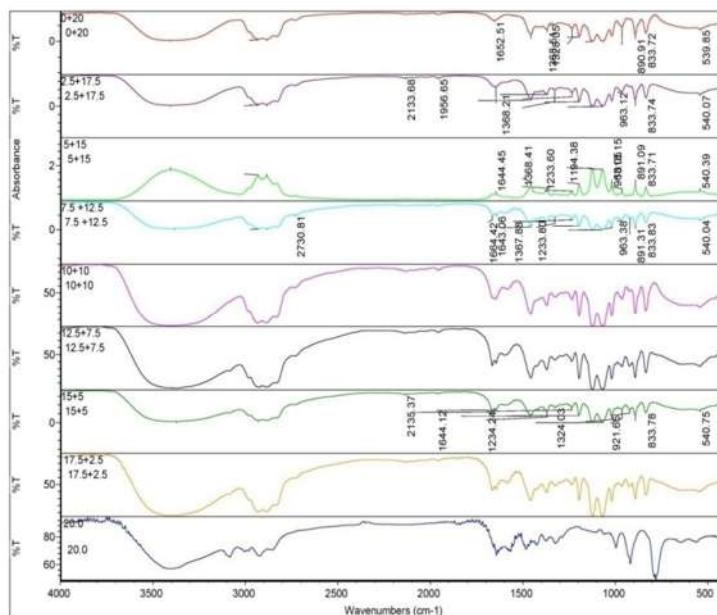


Figure 10 The Plot of excess activation energy (ΔE_a) with mole fraction of AA+2-ME

FT-IR Spectral Analysis

The figure 11 shows the FT-IR spectra of AA in 2-ME at room temperature between 3000 cm^{-1} and 3800 cm^{-1} , in the range of the hydroxyl stretching vibration, these spectra strongly influenced by H-bonding. Small variation in frequency shift is observed indicating solute – solvent interaction. No significant change in the hydroxyl group bands with various concentrations, the spectrum is a strong indication of intra molecular (internal) hydrogen bonding³⁴. Lump at 2730.81 cm^{-1} gradually disappeared at $X=0.3847$ indicating complex formation. In the absence of 2-ME, characteristic carbonyl band has been observed at 1652 cm^{-1} by increasing concentration of 2-ME decreases the intensity of the original band. The bands due to linear bonded methoxy CO is observed in the $2000\text{--}2170\text{ cm}^{-1}$. The bands observed at 1956 cm^{-1} is due to the formation of intermolecular bond between AA and 2ME. New band appear at the frequency of 1643.08 cm^{-1} when the concentration of AA is higher. This behavior indicates the existence of 1:1 and 1:2 complexes³⁵, observed the same behavior of p-chlorophenol in carbon tetrachloride at 25°C . Characteristic carbonyl band has been observed at $1664\text{--}1641\text{ cm}^{-1}$ that is in the range of 1500 and 1750 cm^{-1} of the carbonyl stretching vibration. The Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) analysis of AA+2-ME proved the presence of amines, alcohols, Nitro compounds, carboxylic acids, esters, ethers and hydroxyl group. The spectrum clearly indicates multiple functionality, occurring mutual interaction.³⁶

Figure 11 FTIR Spectra of AA and 2-ME at various concentration (0+20, 2.5+17.5, 5+15, 7.5+12.5, 10+10, 12.5+7.5, 15+5, 17.5+2.5 and 20+0)



Conclusions

Values of dielectric parameter, viscosity, activation energy have been reported for different mole fractions of AA. Dielectric loss, loss tangent, excess parameters like excess dielectric loss ($\Delta\ddot{\epsilon}$), excess loss tangent suggests possibility of complex formation at $X=0.3847$ and $X=0.5103$ which is confirmed by the molar polarization curve. Excess activation energy indicates strong interaction between unlike molecules. The molar polarization curve and FTIR suggests approximately 1:2 type complex formations in the mixture. This positive excess permittivity of the mixtures also suggests any significant intermolecular interaction is effectively present at room temperature.

The FTIR spectra of binary mixture have been recorded and analyzed which clearly indicates multiple functionality, occurring mutual interaction between AA and 2-ME. The above evaluation is advances in biomedical, pharmaceutical and industrial application.

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Declaration of interest statement:

We wish to confirm that there are no known conflicts of interest associated with



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