Oxidation of α,β-unsaturated alcohols by Quinaldinium Fluorochromate

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ABSTRACT

The kinetics of oxidation of α,β-unsaturated alcohols (allyl alcohol, Crotyl alcohol, Cinnamyl alcohol) by quinaldinium fluorochromate has been studied in aqueous acid medium at 313 K. α,β-unsaturated alcohols were converted to the corresponding acrolein, crotonaldehyde and cinnamaldehyde. The reaction is first order each in oxidant, substrate and H\(^+\). The decrease in dielectric constant of the medium increases the rate of the reaction. Increase in ionic strength by the addition of sodium perchlorate has no effect on the rate constant. There is no polymerization with acrylonitrile. The reaction has been conducted at four different temperatures and activation parameters were calculated. From the observed kinetic results a suitable mechanism consistent with rate law has been proposed. The relative reactivity order was found to be Cinnamyl alcohol > Crotyl alcohol > Allyl alcohol.

Keywords: Oxidation; Kinetics; α,β-unsaturated alcohols; Quinaldinium fluorochromate

1. INTRODUCTION

Chromium compounds have been used in aqueous and non aqueous medium for the oxidation of a variety of organic compounds\(^1\). Chromium especially Cr (VI) reagents have been proved to be versatile reagents and capable of oxidizing almost all the oxidizable organic functional groups\(^2,3\). Numerous reagents and experimental procedures have been developed to carry out this transformation\(^4\) in particular reagents containing chromium(VI) reactive species are widely used for the oxidation of alcohols to carbonyl compounds\(^5,6\). Quinaldinium fluorochromate (QnFC) has been used in oxidation of many organic substrates. Quinaldinium fluorochromate is a mild, efficient and stable oxidizing agent. It is a bright yellow crystalline solid. The probable structure of quinaldinium fluorochromate (QnFC) is the following Scheme 1. Quinaldinium fluorochromate oxidises anthracene into anthraquinone in the presence of dichloromethane. α,β-unsaturated alcohols are used in many ways. Allyl alcohol finds a number of industrial applications in the preparation of resins, plasticisers, pharmaceuticals and many organic compounds. Crotyl alcohol was used in organic compound products, as pharmaceutical raw materials and dope. Cinnamyl alcohol was used in perfumery and as a deodorant. Kinetic studies on the oxidation of allyl alcohol with different oxidants such as Chloramine–T,\(^7,8\), potassium hexacyanoferrate(II)\(^9\), pyridinium fluorochromate\(^10\), potassium bromate\(^11\), acid bromate\(^12\), quinolinium dichromate\(^13\), and imidazolium dichromate\(^14\) have been reported.
The present study on the oxidation of α,β-unsaturated alcohols by quinaldinium fluorochromate is to ascertain the nature and the order of reactivity of these compounds under the given kinetic conditions.

\[
\text{Quinaldinium Fluorochromate}
\]

2. EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

2.1. Reagents

All the α,β-unsaturated alcohols such as allyl alcohol, crotyl alcohol and cinnamyl alcohol (Aldrich) were purified by distillation. This purity was checked from physical constants.

2.2. Preparation of Quinaldinium fluorochromate [QuFC]\(^{15}\)

Chromium trioxide (7 g) was dissolved in 8ml of water in a polythene beaker and 11 ml of 40% hydrofluoric acid were added with stirring at room temperature. A clear orange red solution was formed, 9 ml of quinaldine were added dropwise with stirring. The mixture was heated on a water bath for about 15 min, then cooled to room temperature, and allowed to stand for 1h. The bright yellow crystalline quinaldinium fluorochromate was isolated by filtration. It was recrystallized from water and dried vacuo for about 2 h. m.pt.146 – 148 ºC.

2.3. Acetic Acid

Glacial acetic acid (AR) (2 litre) was partially frozen and about 1 litre of the liquid was removed. The residue was melted and refluxed with chromium trioxide (30 g) for 4 h and fractionally distilled. The distilled portion was collected between 116 – 118 ºC, partially frozen and about half of the acid was discarded as liquid. The remaining residue was melted and fractioned again after treating with chromium trioxide (30 g). The boiled fraction was collected 116 – 118 ºC and kept in brown bottles.

All other chemicals were used as AR grade. Triply distilled water was used for the preparation of solutions.

2.4. Kinetic measurements

The reactions were performed in aqueous acetic acid medium under pseudo-first order conditions by maintaining a large excess of substrate over quinaldinium fluorochromate. The kinetic measurements were carried out spectrophotometrically in a thermostated cell compartment of a spectrophotometer (Perkin Elmer-Lambda 35) at 470 nm. This wavelength of the maximum absorption due to quinaldinium fluorochromate has been observed and absorption due to other reaction species was negligible\(^{16}\). Oxidation reaction was studied only in the concentration range of quinaldinium fluorochromate where the Beer’s law is obeyed. The reactions were followed upto 70% completion. The rate constants were evaluated from the linear plot of log (absorbance) versus time by the least square method and were reproducible within ±3%.
2.5. Stoichiometry and product analysis

Reaction mixtures containing an excess of the oxidant over α,β-unsaturated alcohols were kept at room temperature in presence of perchloric acid for two hours. Estimation of the unreacted oxidant proved that one mole of oxidant consumes one mole of substrate. The same experimental conditions were used for kinetic determinations; a solution of the reaction mixture was kept under nitrogen for 24 h. The solution was extracted with ether, the organic layer washed with water was dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and then concentrated.

The products were acrolein (from allyl alcohol), Crotonaldehyde (from Crotyl alcohol), and Cinnamaldehyde (from Cinnamyl alcohol) identified by spot tests, the products were confirmed by its 2:4 DNP derivative (80% yield) and silver mirror test. The products were further characterised by IR spectra and GC-MS. The following stoichiometric reactions obtained from experimental results are given below.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Cr}^{6+} + \text{O}^{\cdot} - \text{QnH}^+ + \text{FO} \rightarrow \text{RCH} = \text{CH} \rightarrow \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{RCH} = \text{CH} \rightarrow \text{CHO} + \text{Cr}^+ \rightarrow \text{OH} \rightarrow \text{O}^{\cdot} - \text{QnH}^+ + \text{H}^+ \rightarrow (1)
\end{align*}
\]

Here \( R = \text{H, CH}_3 \& \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Oxidation of α,β-unsaturated alcohols by quinaldinium fluorochromate has been conducted in 40% acetic acid and 60% water medium at 313 K under pseudo - first order conditions and the observed results were discussed below. Effect of varying Oxidant concentration

The kinetic data reveals that the oxidation of α,β-unsaturated alcohols by quinaldinium fluorochromate is first order with respect to the oxidant. The plot of log absorbance versus time is linear indicating that the order with respect to quinaldinium fluorochromate is unity. The pseudo-first order rate constants were found to be independent of initial concentration of quinaldinium fluorochromate.

The concentration of quinaldinium fluorochromate was varied in the range 3.58 × 10^{-3} to 17.88 × 10^{-3} mol·dm^{-3} and keeping all other reactant concentrations as constant and the rates were measured (Table 1). The linear constancy in the value of \( k_1 \) irrespective of the concentration of the quinaldinium fluorochromate confirms the first order dependence on quinaldinium fluorochromate (QnFC).

3.1. Effect of varying substrate concentration

The substrate α,β-unsaturated alcohols were varied in the range 2.0 × 10^{-2} to 10.0 × 10^{-2} mol·dm^{-3} at 313 K and keeping all other reactant concentration as constant and the rates were measured (Table 1).

The rate of oxidation increased progressively on increasing the concentration of α,β-unsaturated alcohols, indicating first order dependence with substrate. The plot of log \( k_1 \) versus log [s] gave the slope of 1.02 (\( r = 0.994 \)) (Figure 1) shows that the oxidation reaction was first order with respect to α,β-unsaturated alcohols.
Table 1. Rate constant for the oxidation of α,β-unsaturated alcohols and Quinaldinium Fluorochromate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[QnFC] 10³ mol·dm⁻³</th>
<th>[Allyl alcohol] 10² mol·dm⁻³</th>
<th>[Crotyl alcohol] 10² mol·dm⁻³</th>
<th>[Cinnamyl alcohol] 10² mol·dm⁻³</th>
<th>k_{obs} 10⁴ s⁻¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.58</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>7.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.15</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>7.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.72</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>7.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.30</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>7.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.88</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>7.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.15</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>3.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.15</td>
<td>4.00</td>
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<td>4.00</td>
<td>7.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.15</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>11.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.15</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>15.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.15</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>19.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. Plot of log k₁ versus log [S]
3.2. Effect of varying Perchloric acid concentration

The perchloric acid concentration was varied in the range of $0.5 \times 10^{-1}$ to $2.5 \times 10^{-1}$ mol·dm$^{-3}$ and keeping the concentrations as constant and rate were measured (Table 2). The increase in perchloric acid in the oxidation reaction increases the rate of the reaction and shows a direct first order dependence on perchloric acid. A plot of log $k_1$, against log $[H^+]$ is linear. (Figure 2).

Table 2. Effect of varying Hydrogen ion concentration $[QnFC] = 7.15 \times 10^{-3}$ mol·dm$^{-3}$

Temperature = 313 K $[\alpha,\beta$-unsaturated alcohols] = $4.00 \times 10^{-2}$ mol·dm$^{-3}$

| $[H^+]$ $10^2$ mol·dm$^{-3}$ | $k_{obs} \times 10^4$ s$^{-1}$ |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                             | Allyl alcohol    | Crotyl alcohol  | Cinnamyl alcohol|
| 0.5                         | 3.80             | 6.95            | 9.59            |
| 1.00                        | 7.89             | 14.43           | 19.92           |
| 1.50                        | 12.21            | 22.33           | 30.83           |
| 2.00                        | 15.81            | 28.92           | 39.92           |
| 2.50                        | 21.98            | 40.20           | 55.50           |

Figure 2. Plot of log $k_1$ versus log $[H^+]$
3.3. Effect of varying ionic strength

There was no appreciable change in the rate with change of ionic strength indicating the involvement of neutral molecules in the rate-determining step.

3.4. Effect of varying solvent composition

The reaction was carried out at five different percentage of acetic acid-water mixtures while all other factors were constant (Table 3). The reaction is facilitated by the medium of low dielectric constant (ε). The dielectric constant was decreased by the addition of water. The plot of log \(k_1\) versus the dielectric constant gave a straight line with a positive slope (Figure 3). This might be probably due to ion-dipole interaction\(^{17, 18}\) in the rate determining step.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AcOH - H(_2)O ((%v/v))</th>
<th>(\varepsilon)</th>
<th>(k_1) (10^4) (s^{-1})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Allyl alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 - 70</td>
<td>57.85</td>
<td>6.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 65</td>
<td>54.15</td>
<td>7.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 - 60</td>
<td>50.46</td>
<td>7.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 55</td>
<td>46.93</td>
<td>8.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 50</td>
<td>43.08</td>
<td>8.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3. Plot of log \(k_1\) versus \(D^{-1}\)
3. 5. Effect of acrylonitrile

The clear mixture containing alcohol and quinaldinium fluorochromate when allowed to stand with a drop of acrylonitrile no turbidity is formed suggesting the non-involvement of free radical in this reaction.

3. 6. Effect of manganous sulphate

The reaction rate decreases with increasing the concentration of Mn$^{2+}$ ion, (Table 4) confirming the involvement of two electron process in this reaction$^{19}$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4.</th>
<th>Effect of varying Manganese sulphate [QnFC] = 7.15× 10$^{-3}$ mol·dm$^{-3}$ [H$^+$] = 1.02×10$^{-2}$ mol·dm$^{-3}$ [α,β-unsaturated alcohols] = 4.00×10$^{-2}$ mol·dm$^{-3}$ Temperature = 313 K</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[MnSO$_4$]</td>
<td>k$_1$ 10$^4$ s$^{-1}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mol·dm$^{-3}$</td>
<td>Allyl alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>7.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>7.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>6.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>6.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>6.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. 7. Effect of temperature

The oxidation reaction was conducted at four different temperatures viz., 303, 313, 323 and 333 K and the measured rate constant values were given in (Table 5).

| Table 5. | Activation parameters for the oxidation of α,β-Unsaturated alcohols by Quinaldinium Fluorochromate [QnFC] = 7.15× 10$^{-3}$ mol·dm$^{-3}$ [H$^+$] = 1.02×10$^{-2}$ mol·dm$^{-3}$ [α, β- Unsaturated alcohols] = 4.00×10$^{-2}$ mol·dm$^{-3}$ |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S. No | α,β-Unsaturated alcohols | $k_{obs}$ 10$^4$ (s$^{-1}$) | $\Delta$H$^\ne$ (kJmol$^{-1}$) | $\Delta$S$^\ne$ (JK$^{-1}$mol$^{-1}$) | $\Delta$G$^\ne$ (kJmol$^{-1}$) at 313 K | Ea (kJmol$^{-1}$) at 313 K |
|  | | | 303 K | 313 K | 323 K | 333 K | | | |
| 1 | Allyl alcohol | 5.39 | 7.89 | 10.90 | 18.53 | 31.62 ± 0.20 | 176.88 ± 0.20 | 86.98 ± 0.20 | 34.22 |
| 2 | Crotyl alcohol | 9.63 | 14.43 | 20.68 | 29.36 | 28.46 ± 0.1 | 182.24 ± 1 | 86.50 ± 0.1 | 31.06 |
| 3 | Cinnamyl alcohol | 14.08 | 19.92 | 28.48 | 40.44 | 26.89 ± 0.1 | 184.38 ± 1 | 85.60 ± 0.1 | 29.49 |
Figure 4. Isokinetic plot of ΔH° against ΔS°

Figure 5. Exner plot of log(k)_{303K} versus log(k)_{313K}
An increase in temperature had resulted in an increase in the rate of reaction. The thermodynamic parameters were calculated by using the Eyring’s \(^{20}\) plot of \(\ln k_2/T\) versus \(1/T\). The negative values of the entropy of activation (\(\Delta S^\#\)) suggested an extensive solvation of the transition state over the reactants. The values (Table 5) of the free energies of activation (\(\Delta G^\#\)) were fairly constant indicating that a similar mechanism operated for the oxidation of all the \(\alpha,\beta\)-unsaturated alcohols studied. A plot of \(\Delta H^\#\) against \(\Delta S^\#\) (iso-kinetic plot) gives a straight line with excellent correlation coefficient (\(r = 0.999\)) \(^{21,22}\) (Figure 4). The Exner plot also gives a straight line with a very fine correlation coefficient of (\(r = 0.999\)) (Figure 5), indicating that all the three \(\alpha,\beta\)-unsaturated alcohols are subjected by oxidation and their mechanism is common.\(^{23}\)

4. MECHANISM AND RATE LAW

As the reaction is showing first order dependence on the oxidant, \(H^+\) ion and substrate. These two species should be involved in the slow step: The large increase in rate with acidity suggests the involvement of protonated \(Cr^{6+}\) species in the rate determining step. Thus a mechanism involving hydride ion transfer in the rate determining step can be postulated for the quinaldinium fluorochromate oxidation (Scheme 1).

The reactions were also carried out with some of the other structurally related alcohols as crotyl alcohol and cinnamyl alcohol. The rate of the reaction with respect to oxidant and substrate shows first order.

4.1. Mechanism

\[
\begin{align*}
R & \xrightarrow{H} \text{CH} \equiv \text{CH} \xrightarrow{OH} \text{OH} + \text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{Cr}^{6+}} \text{OQnH}^+ \\
\text{K} & \\
R & \xrightarrow{OH} \text{CH} \equiv \text{CH} \xrightarrow{\text{OH}} \text{OH} + \text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{Cr}^{6+}} \text{OQnH}^+ \\
k_2 & \text{Slow and rate determining step}
\end{align*}
\]
4.2. Rate law

The above mechanism leads to the following rate law:

\[
- \frac{d[QnFC]}{dt} = Kk_2[\alpha,\beta-\text{Unsaturated alcohol}] [QnFC][H^+] 
\]

\[
- \frac{d[QnFC]}{dt} = k_{\text{obs}}[\alpha,\beta-\text{Unsaturated alcohol}][QnFC][H^+] 
\]

The proposed mechanism and the derived rate law fit well to the experimental observation.

4.3. Effect of structure and reactivity

The order of reactivity has been found to be **Cinnamyl alcohol (I)** > **Crotyl alcohol (II)** > **Allyl alcohol (III)**. When electron releasing groups were attached to, or were in close proximity to the site of the reaction, the rate was increased because of the increased electron density on the carbon atom. The phenyl group (cinnamyl alcohol) acted as an electron-releasing group to much larger extent than the methyl group (Crotyl alcohol), resulting in the rate of the oxidation being highest for cinnamyl alcohol.
5. CONCLUSION

The main products are found to be acrolein, crotonaldehyde and cinnamaldehyde. The reaction was first order each in [substrate] [oxidant] and [H⁺]. The stoichiometry was found to be one mole of α,β- unsaturated alcohol consuming one mol of quinaldinium fluorochromate. The plots of log k, versus 1/D were found to be linear, with positive slopes. The negative values of ΔS° provided support for the formation of a rigid activated complex. A mechanism in terms of active species of oxidant and catalyst is proposed and the rate law is derived and verified.

Acknowledgement

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REFERENCES


