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# Study of Intermolecular Interaction in Binary Mixtures of Paraanisaldehyde with Chlorobenzene, Toluene and Acetone at 313.15K

**Golamari Siva Reddy*** **and Mallu Maheswara Reddy**
Centre of Bioprocess Technology, Department of Biotechnology, K L University, Vaddeswaram, Guntur-522502, INDIA

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## Abstract

*The ultrasonic velocity, density and viscosity at 313.15K have been measured in the double frameworks of Paraanisaldehyde with Chlorobenzene, Toluene and Acetone. From the test information different acoustical parameters, for example, as adiabatic compressibility (β), free volume ($V_f$), Shear relaxation time (τ), free length ($L_f$) and acoustical impedance (Z) ere ascertain. The results are deciphered regarding sub-atomic association between the segments of the mixture.*

**Keywords**: Ultrasonic velocity, acoustical properties, molecular interaction.

## Introduction

Ultrasonic is a flexible non-ruinous method and exceedingly helpful for examination of different physico-compound properties, for example, adiabatic compressibility, intermolecular free length, free volume and Shear relaxation time at 313.15k. Late advancements have discovered utilization of ultrasonic vitality in medication, building and farming[1-4].

The investigation of atomic connection assumes an indispensable part in the improvement of sub-atomic science. Sub-atomic associations and structural conduct of sub-atomic and their mixtures might be distinguished utilizing ultrasonic studies. Ultrasonic waves have been utilized by numerous researchers to explore the way of sub-atomic cooperation and physico-concoction conduct of immaculate, paired and ternary fluid mixtures[5-8].

Ultrasonic speed together with thickness and consistency information outfit abundance of data about the association between particles, dipoles, hydrogen holding, multi-polar and dispersive powers[9-12]. Anisaldehyde atom is very polar and self related through hydrogen holding of their amine bunch. In the present work an endeavour has been made to explore the conduct of twofold results of Anisaldehyde with Chlorobenzene, Toluene and Acetone as to adiabatic compressibility, intermolecular free length and particular acoustic impedance from ultrasonic estimations at 313.15 K.

## Material and Methods

Results of diverse molarity (m) were ready for every paired framework. The ultrasonic speed in the mixtures was measured utilizing a variable way settled recurrence ultrasonic interferometer working at 2 Mhz recurrence (Mittal Enterprises, New Delhi). The exactness of sound speed was ±0.1 $ms^{-1}$. The thickness and consistency of the mixture were measured utilizing a particular gravity jug (5 ml) and Ostwald's viscometer (10 ml) separately. The precision in thickness estimation was ±0.0001 kg $m^{-3}$ and that in consistency estimation was ±0.001 $mnsm^{-2}$.

## Results and Discussion

Different acoustical parameters, for example, adiabatic compressibility (β), Intermolecular free length ($L_f$), free volume ($V_f$), and specific acoustical impedance (Z), were computed utilizing the trial information of ultrasonic sound velocity, density and viscosity by the following equations (1-4).

$$\beta_s = \frac{1}{\rho u^2} \quad (1)$$

$$V_f = \left(\frac{M_{eff} U}{\eta k}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad (2)$$

$$L_f = KT\beta_s^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (3)$$

$$Z = \rho u \quad (4)$$

Where KT is the temperature subordinate steady having an esteem 199.53 x $10^{-8}$ in MKS framework, K is the consistent equivalent to 4.28 x $10^{9}$ in MKS framework, autonomous of temperature of all fluids, and all the documentations having the ordinary implications.

The measured parameters viz., ultrasonic velocity (U), density (p), adiabatic compressibility (β) and viscosity (η) are given in table -1. Table-1 demonstrates that, in every one of the three frameworks, the velocity increases with concentration of benzene, toluene and acetone. This demonstrates that solid connection saw at higher amassing of X. The consistency values additionally same pattern with speed in these three frameworks. Thickness diminishes in every one of the three frameworks proposing in this manner more relationship in the middle of solute and dissolvable atoms in recent frameworks.

From the same table- 1, it is watched that adiabatic compressibility (β) expands with expansion in amassing of benzene, toluene and acetone. This expand structural request of paraanisaldehyde may bring about more union, and prompts a build in (β). The expand in (β) brings about a build in the estimation of (U). The free length ($L_f$) is an alternate parameter which is ascertained utilizing ultrasonic speed and adiabatic compressibility. It is watched that Lf, expands with the convergence of benzene, toluene and acetone. It has been watched that intermolecular free length builds with mole part. Build in intermolecular free length prompts positive deviation in sound speed and negative deviation in compressibility. This shows that the atoms are closer in the framework.

The figured different parameters like free volume ($V_f$) and shear's relaxation time (r) are given in table-2. The variety in free volume ($V_f$) diminishes with increments in profound quality of benzene, toluene and acetone in each of the three frameworks. The free volume is the space accessible for the particle to move in a fanciful unit cell. These builds shear's relaxation time (r). The varieties in shear's relaxation time are given in the same table-2. As expressed over the shear's relaxation time builds with increment in profound quality of benzene, toluene and acetone. The acoustic impedance (Z) is the result of ultrasonic speed and thickness of the result. The estimation of acoustic impedance additionally diminishes with expansion in amassing of benzene, toluene and acetone. Build in Lf and abatement of Z with the amassing of benzene, toluene and acetone; propose vicinity of dissolvable solute connections in three frameworks. The estimation of acoustic impedance (Z) is record.

**Table -1**
**Values of ultrasonic velocity (U) and density (ρ), viscosity (η) and adiabatic compressibility (β) at 313.15K**

| Mole fraction of Para anisaldehyde | Ultrasonic Velocity(U) (m/sec) | | | Density(ρ), gm/mol | | | Viscosity(η) $\eta X10^3/Nsm^{-2}$ | | | Adiabatic compressibility(β) $\beta X1010/m^2 N^{-1}$ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| X | Chloro benzene | Toluene | Acetone | Chloro benzene | Toluene | Acetone | Chloro benzene | Toluene | Acetone | Chloro benzene | Toluene | Acetone |
| 0 | 1240 | 1262 | 1116 | 0.8594 | 0.8384 | 0.7564 | 0.6891 | 0.5286 | 0.255 | 7.7895 | 7.5602 | 10.6253 |
| 0.1087 | 1258 | 1269 | 1125 | 0.8401 | 0.8251 | 0.7458 | 0.7056 | 0.7968 | 0.2895 | 7.8965 | 7.6035 | 10.5325 |
| 0.2125 | 1259 | 1278 | 1138 | 0.8365 | 0.8014 | 0.7381 | 0.7996 | 0.8051 | 0.3054 | 7.9652 | 7.7852 | 10.4698 |
| 0.3278 | 1262 | 1285 | 1198 | 0.8247 | 0.7658 | 0.7218 | 0.8917 | 0.8842 | 0.4583 | 8.0521 | 7.8963 | 10.3925 |
| 0.4392 | 1268 | 1295 | 1258 | 0.815 | 0.7524 | 0.7154 | 0.9068 | 0.8996 | 0.5589 | 8.1963 | 7.9585 | 10.2069 |
| 0.5465 | 1275 | 1302 | 1269 | 0.7851 | 0.7214 | 0.7096 | 1.0869 | 1.0759 | 0.6741 | 8.2956 | 8.0635 | 10.1563 |
| 0.6563 | 1282 | 1325 | 1296 | 0.7712 | 0.7108 | 0.7058 | 1.1532 | 1.1098 | 0.9987 | 8.3017 | 8.1256 | 10.0589 |
| 0.7635 | 1299 | 1338 | 1305 | 0.7601 | 0.7097 | 0.6998 | 1.2389 | 1.2504 | 1.0568 | 8.4562 | 8.2596 | 9.8563 |
| 0.8729 | 1325 | 1345 | 1328 | 0.7051 | 0.6997 | 0.6802 | 1.3672 | 1.3862 | 1.3692 | 8.5963 | 8.3956 | 9.5698 |
| 0.9854 | 1349 | 1358 | 1345 | 0.6985 | 0.6882 | 0.689 | 1.4509 | 1.4986 | 1.4597 | 8.9756 | 8.8963 | 9.2631 |
| 1 | 1370 | 1370 | 1370 | 0.6865 | 0.6865 | 0.6865 | 1.5398 | 1.5398 | 1.5398 | 9.0963 | 9.0963 | 9.0963 |

**Table-2**
**Values of free volume ($V_f$) and shear's relaxation time (r), free length ($L_f$) and acoustical impedance (Z) at 313.15K**

| Mole fraction of para anisaldehyde | Free Volume($V_f$) $V_f X10^7 /m^3 mol^{-1}$ | | | Shears relaxation time(τ) ($\tau$ x $10^{-11}$) | | | Free length ($L_f$) (Lf x $10^{11}$/m) | | | Acoustic impedance(Z) ($Kg/ m^2.sec^{-1}$) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| X | Chloro benzene | Toluene | Acetone | Chloro benzene | Toluene | Acetone | Chloro benzene | Toluene | Acetone | Chloro benzene | Toluene | Acetone |
| 0 | 3.9925 | 6.8125 | 6.6124 | 0.7089 | 0.5389 | 0.4686 | 6.609 | 6.8907 | 6.4849 | 1.1687 | 0.7398 | 0.7284 |
| 0.1087 | 3.2414 | 5.9921 | 4.0052 | 0.8564 | 0.6987 | 0.4589 | 6.6158 | 6.9074 | 6.4905 | 1.1425 | 0.6608 | 0.7365 |
| 0.2125 | 2.8524 | 4.9785 | 3.0078 | 0.9874 | 0.7345 | 0.5015 | 6.6201 | 6.9157 | 6.4909 | 1.0825 | 0.6497 | 0.7504 |
| 0.3278 | 2.6587 | 4.0051 | 2.3893 | 1.2125 | 0.8974 | 0.5589 | 6.6315 | 6.9287 | 6.4929 | 1.0297 | 0.6282 | 0.7664 |
| 0.4392 | 2.2564 | 3.0351 | 2.0362 | 1.5879 | 1.2002 | 0.6574 | 6.6409 | 6.9301 | 6.5021 | 0.9954 | 0.6012 | 0.7857 |
| 0.5465 | 2.0458 | 2.2365 | 1.7854 | 2.0541 | 1.4542 | 0.7974 | 6.6513 | 6.9485 | 6.5187 | 0.9752 | 0.5954 | 0.7909 |
| 0.6563 | 1.9802 | 1.9028 | 1.5631 | 2.5497 | 1.9263 | 1.1245 | 6.6602 | 6.9592 | 6.5252 | 0.9564 | 0.5818 | 0.8101 |
| 0.7635 | 1.8963 | 1.4085 | 1.4025 | 3.0278 | 2.5546 | 1.5102 | 6.6789 | 6.9693 | 6.5314 | 0.9214 | 0.5747 | 0.8154 |
| 0.8729 | 1.7058 | 1.2036 | 1.2131 | 3.5796 | 3.2548 | 1.9989 | 6.6842 | 6.9694 | 6.5422 | 0.9005 | 0.5714 | 0.8498 |
| 0.9854 | 1.6985 | 1.0871 | 1.0654 | 4.0478 | 3.9647 | 3.2487 | 6.6906 | 6.9695 | 6.5897 | 0.8854 | 0.5602 | 0.8787 |
| 1 | 1.5098 | 1.0098 | 1.0097 | 4.5202 | 4.5202 | 4.5202 | 6.7054 | 6.9696 | 6.5974 | 0.8802 | 0.5597 | 0.8802 |

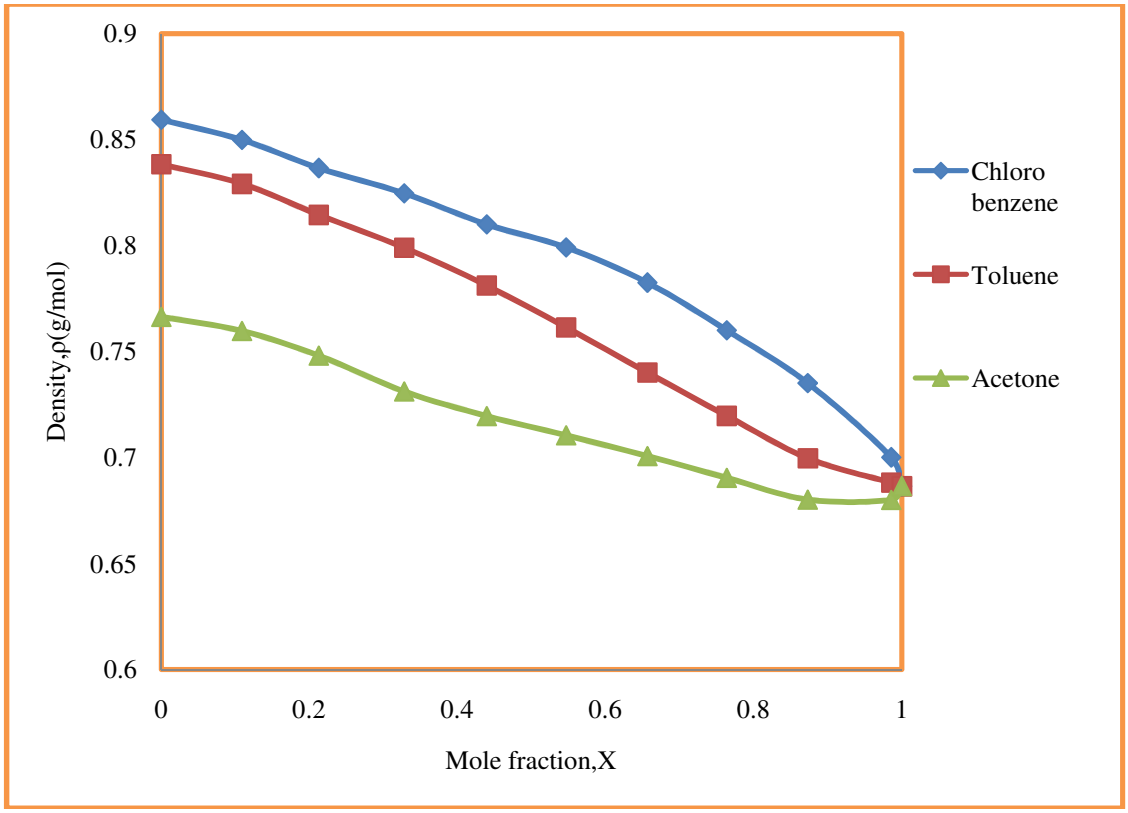


**Figure-1**
**Mole fraction versus Density at 313.15K**

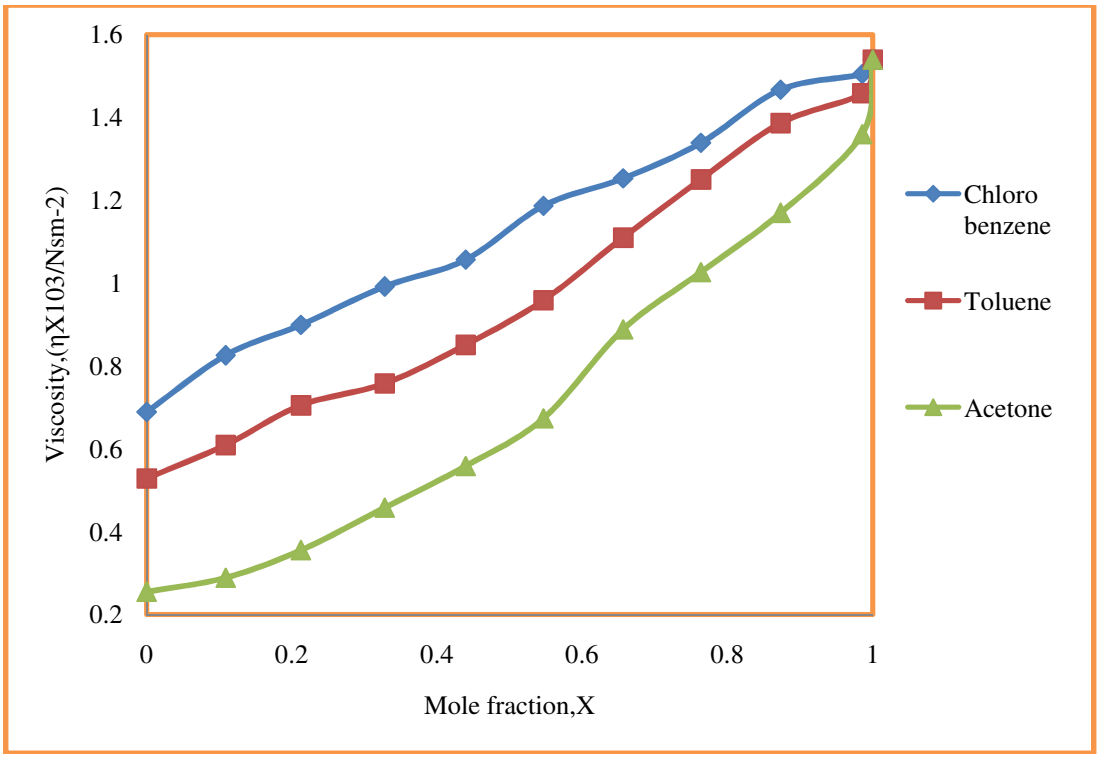


**Figure-2**
**Mole fraction versus Viscosity at 313.15K**

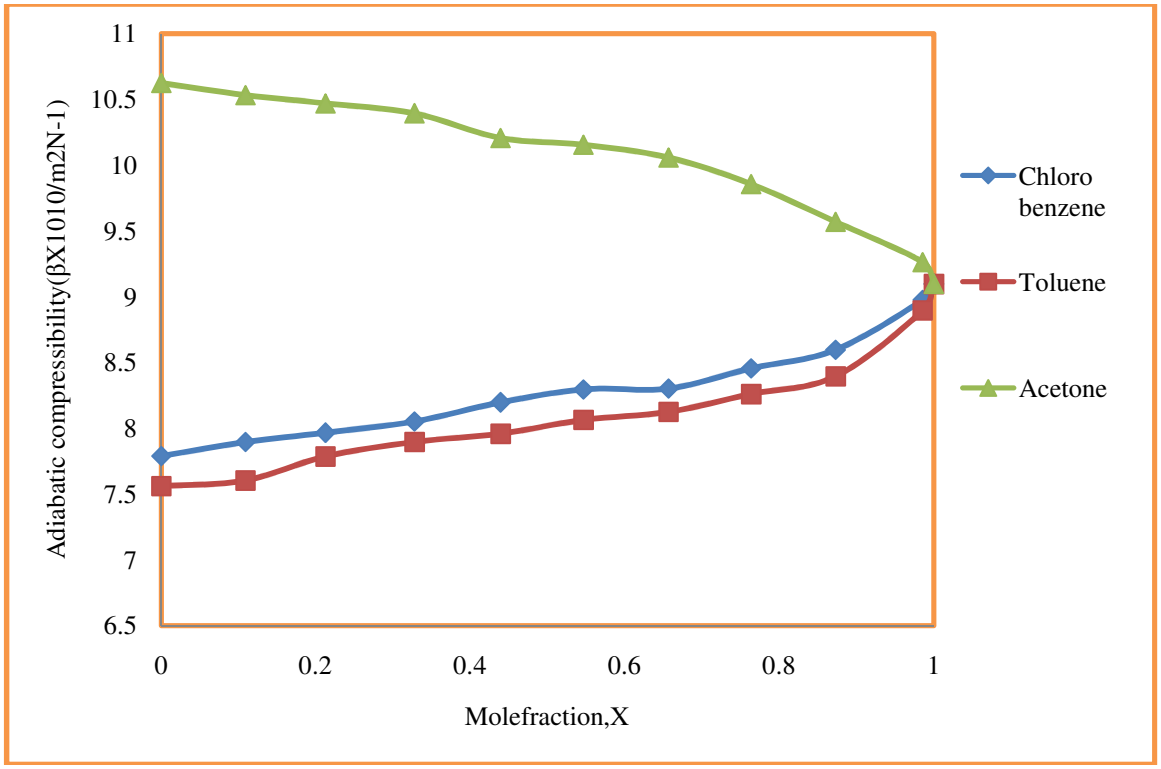


**Figure-3**
**Mole fraction versus adiabatic compressibility at 313.15K**

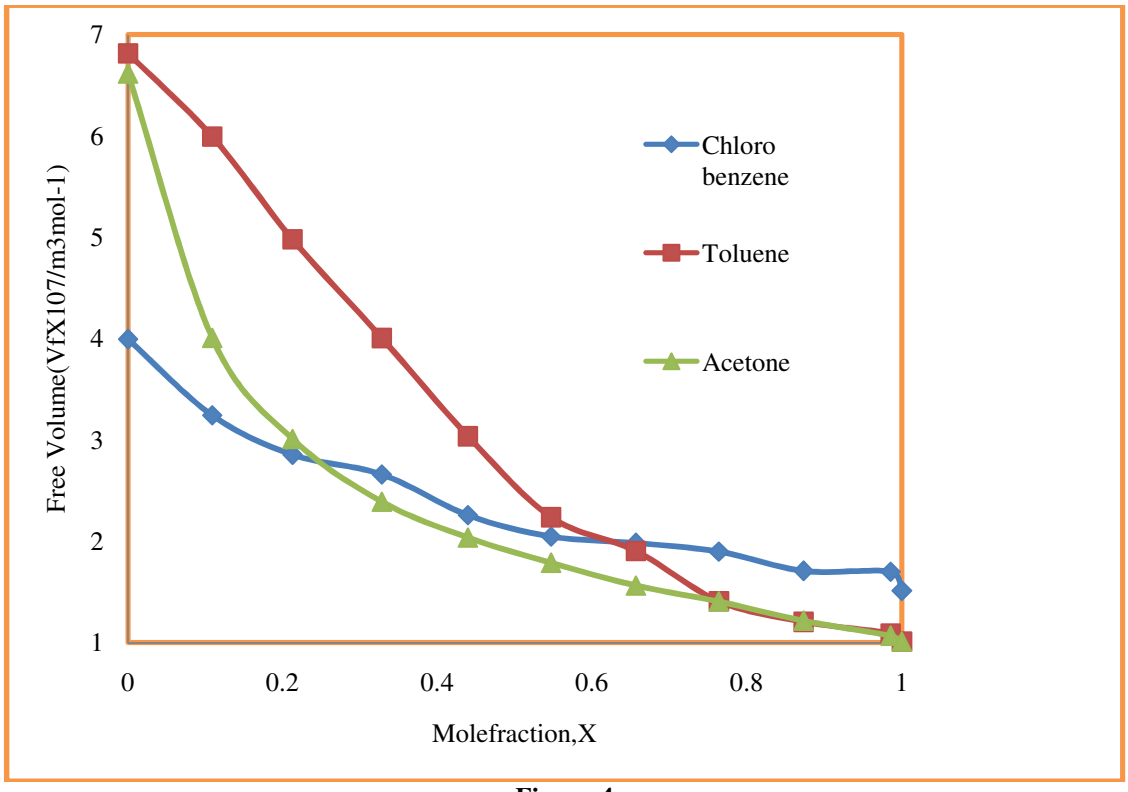


**Figure-4**
**Mole fraction versus Free Volume at 313.15K**

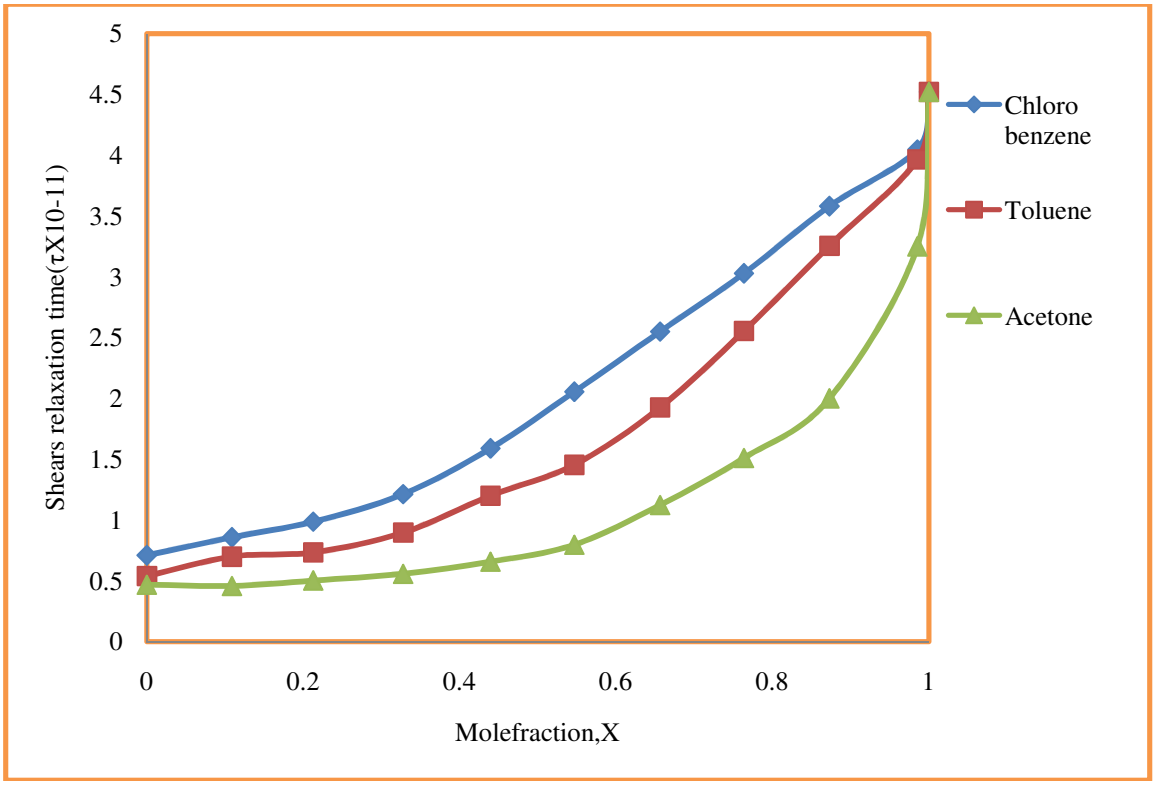


**Figure-5**
**Mole fraction versus Shear relaxation time at 313.15K**

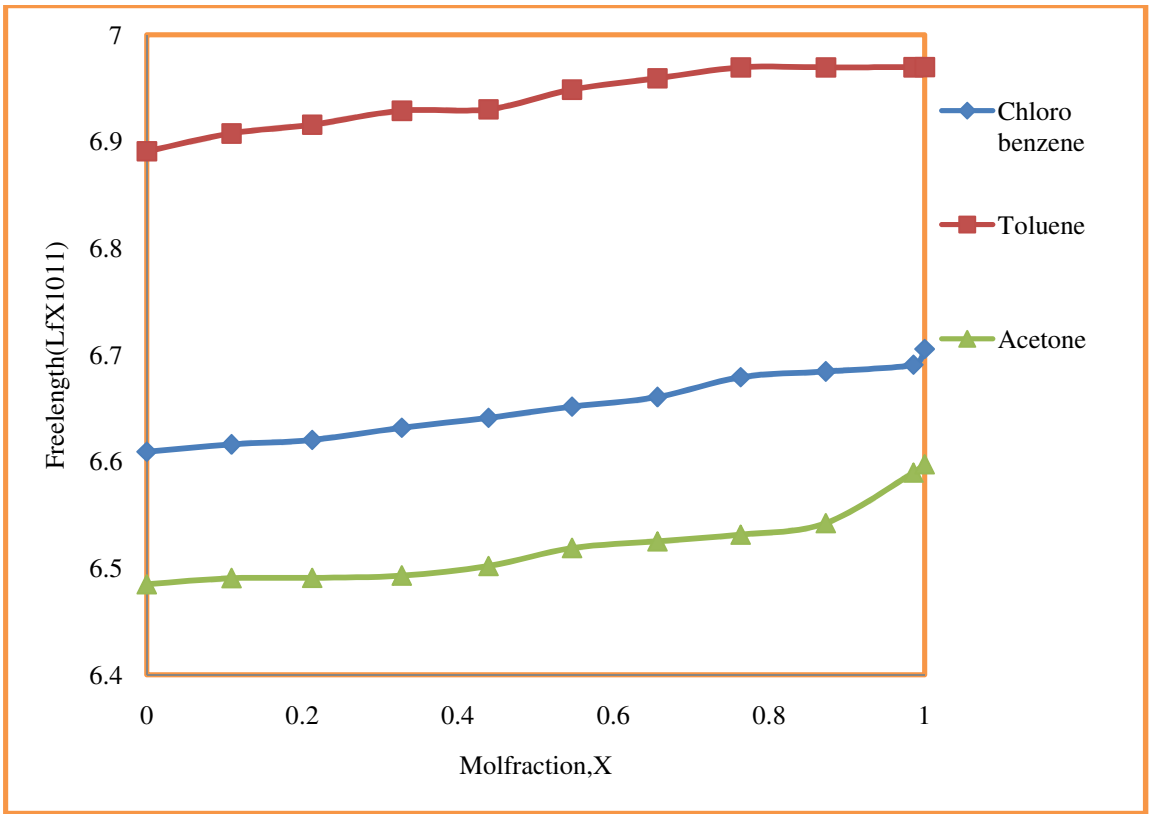


**Figure-6**
**Mole fraction versus free length at 313.15K**

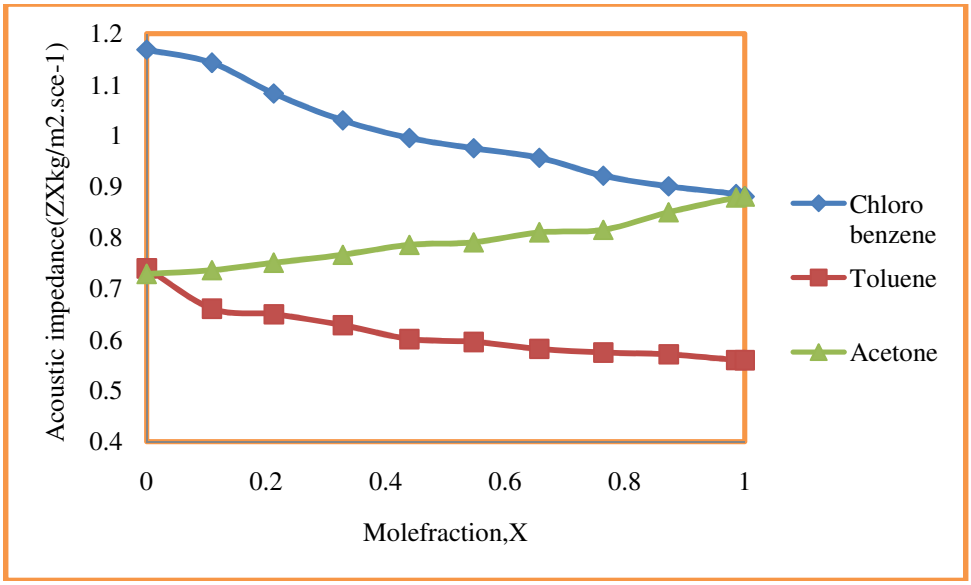


**Figure-7**
**Mole fraction versus Acoustic impedance (Z) at 313.15K**

## Conclusion

The ultrasonic velocity, density, viscosity and other related parameters were calculated. The observed increase of ultrasonic velocity indicates the solute-solvent interaction. The existence of type of molecular interaction is solute-solvent is favoured in all these three systems, confirmed from the Z, U and η e*tc*., the existence of solute-solvent interaction is in the order: Acetone>Toluene>Benzene.

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