

## Kinetics of the thermal decomposition of 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane)dihydrochloride in an aqueous solution of 1,4-dioxane

© Lyutsia R. Jakupova,<sup>1\*</sup> Dilara I. Safarova,<sup>2</sup> Angie I. Murzagulova,<sup>2</sup> and Rustam L. Safiullin<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Laboratory of Chemical Kinetics. Ufa Institute of Chemistry, Russian Academy of Sciences.

October Ave., 71. Ufa, 450054 Bashkortostan, Russia.

Phone/fax: +7 (347) 235-60-66. E-mail: jkupova@anrb.ru, stargar@inbox.ru

<sup>2</sup> Department of Technical Chemistry and Materials Science. Faculty of Engineering. Bashkir State

University. Mingazhev St., 100. Ufa, 450078. Bashkortostan, Russia.

Phone: +7 (347) 228-62-55. E-mail: murzagulova-endzhe@mail.ru

\*Supervising author; <sup>†</sup>Corresponding author

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### Abstract

With the aim of developing a method of quantitative research of water-soluble oxidation inhibitors studied thermal decomposition of water-soluble initiator 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane) dihydrochloride in water solution of 1,4-dioxane. 2,2'-Azobis(2-amidinopropane) dihydrochloride is highly soluble in water, where monomolecular decomposes with formation of free carbon-centered radicals, which rapidly react with oxygen to produce peroxy radicals, initiating a radical chain process. The role of substrate oxidation applied 1,4-dioxane, solvent was water. In this system, the thermal stability of 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane) dihydrochloride have not been studied previously. Were obtained optical absorption spectrums of 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane) dihydrochloride in water and in water-dioxane solution. It is shown that the maximum absorption is observed at a wavelength of 366 nm, the value of the extinction coefficient both in aqueous and in water-dioxane solution is  $24.4 \pm 3.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ .

The data about thermal decomposition of 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane) dihydrochloride was obtained by measuring the initiated oxidation rate of 1,4-dioxane in aqueous solution. The oxidizing agent was the oxygen from the air. With the reaction rate was monitored by manometric method at the appliance, equipped with a differential pressure transducer that records changes in pressure in the gas phase. Using the value of the coefficient of Henry for oxygen solubility in 1,4-dioxane, calculated the change of oxygen concentration in the liquid phase. Studied kinetic characteristics of the radical-chain oxidation of 1,4-dioxane in the water medium. It is established that at a temperature of 333 K, the rate of oxygen consumption during the oxidation of 1,4-dioxane initiated with 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane) dihydrochloride, increases with increasing concentration of 1,4-dioxane (RH) and concentration of initiator (ABAP). The observed correlation between the oxidation rate  $w$  and parameters  $[\text{ABAP}]^{0.5}$  and  $[\text{RH}]$  is linear. At the same time, the oxidation rate of 1,4-dioxane is not dependent on oxygen concentration. Therefore, oxidation of 1,4-dioxane in aqueous solution proceeds via radical-chain mechanism with quadratic-law chain termination and the oxygen absorption rate is expressed by the equation:  $w = k_2 \cdot k_6^{-0.5} \cdot [\text{RH}] \cdot (k_i [\text{ABAP}])^{0.5}$ .

Using the values of the 1,4-dioxane oxidizability ( $k_2 \cdot k_6^{-0.5} = 3 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ l}^{0.5} \text{ mol}^{-0.5} \text{ s}^{-0.5}$ , 333 K) and considering the fact that 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane) dihydrochloride, the yield of radicals in volume in aqueous solutions is  $\sim 0.5$ , the rate constant for decay of 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane) dihydrochloride in the system 1,4-dioxane-water=1:1 (v/v) is  $(3.6 \pm 0.6) \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$ .

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