

DIFENILAMINING ((C₆H₅)₂NH) KISLOTALI SHAROITDA ISHQORIY NITRATLAR
BILAN TA'SIRI

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15063567>

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada difenilaminning ((C₆H₅)₂NH) kislotali sharoitda ishqoriy nitratlar bilan o'zaro ta'siri o'rganilgan. Reaksiya natijasida hosil bo'ladigan mahsulotlarning spektrofotometrik va xromatografik xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqot natijalari difenilaminning oksidlanish jarayonlarida ishtirok etishi va hosil bo'ladigan mahsulotlarning spektral xususiyatlarini tushunish uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Maqola davomida Organik mahsulotlarning hosil bo'lish mexanizimi va jarayonlari haqida batafsil to'xtalindi.

Kalit so'zlar: Difenilamin, oksidlanish, nitrat-ionlar, spektrofotometriya, xromatografiya, kislotali muhit.

THE INTERACTION OF DIFENILAMINE ((C₆H₅)₂NH) WITH ALKALI NITRATES IN
AN ACIDIC MEDIUM.

Abstract. This article investigates the interaction of difenilamine ((C₆H₅)₂NH) with alkali nitrates under acidic conditions. The spectrophotometric and chromatographic properties of the resulting reaction products were analyzed. The research findings demonstrate the significant role of difenilamine in oxidation processes and provide insights into the spectral characteristics of the formed products. The article delves into the mechanisms and processes involved in the formation of organic products.

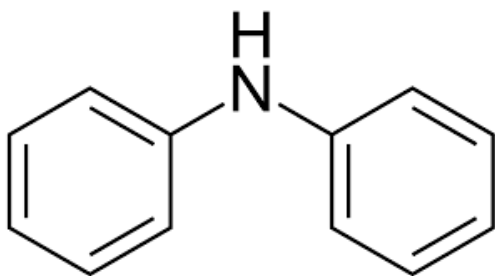
Keywords: Difenilamine, oxidation, nitrate ions, spectrophotometry, chromatography, acidic medium.

ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЕ ДИФЕНИЛАМИНА ((C₆H₅)₂NH) С ЩЕЛОЧНЫМИ НИТРАТАМИ В КИСЛОЙ СРЕДЕ.

Аннотация. В данной статье исследовано взаимодействие дифениламина ((C₆H₅)₂NH) с щелочными нитратами в кислой среде. Проанализированы спектрофотометрические и хроматографические свойства образующихся продуктов реакции. Результаты исследования показали важную роль дифениламина в процессах окисления и позволили понять спектральные характеристики образующихся продуктов. В статье подробно рассмотрены механизмы и процессы образования органических продуктов.

Ключевые слова: Дифениламин, окисление, нитрат-ионы, спектрофотометрия, хроматография, кислая среда.

Kirish



Difenilamin ((C₆H₅)₂NH) – bu aromatik amin bo‘lib, turli kimyoviy reaksiyalarda ishtirok etadi va elektrofil ta’sirchanlikka ega. Kislotali sharoitda ishqoriy nitratlarni bilan o‘zaro ta’siri natijasida nitrolanish reaksiyasi sodir bo‘ladi. Ushbu jarayon nitro hosilalarni sintez qilishda muhim bosqichlardan biri hisoblanadi. Tadqiqotimizda difenilaminning nitrat-ionlar ishtirokida kislotali muhitdagi nitrolanish jarayoni o‘rganildi va hosil bo‘luvchi mahsulotlar tahlil qilindi.

Materiallar va usullar

Reaktivlar: Difenilamin ((C₆H₅)₂NH), konsentrlangan sulfat kislotasi (H₂SO₄), Natriy nitrat (NaNO₃) yoki kaliy nitrat (KNO₃), Efir yoki organik erituvchi

Tajriba usuli:

1. 0.1 M li difenilamin 50 ml sulfat kislotada eritiladi.
2. Aralashmaga 1.5 mol natriy yoki kaliy nitrat asta-sekin qo‘shiladi.
3. Reaksiya aralashmasi 0–5°C haroratda aralashtiriladi va keyin xona haroratida 1 soat davomida ushlab turiladi.
4. Eritma muz bilan suyultirilib, natriy gidroksid eritmasi yordamida neytrallanadi.

5. Hosil bo'lgan nitro hosilalar organik erituvchi bilan ajratib olinadi va suvsizlantiriladi.

6. Mahsulot xromatografik usulda ajratilib, infraqizil (IQ) spektroskopiya va Yadro-magnit rezonans (NMR) usullari orqali tahlil qilinadi.

Shu bilan birga Definilamin xona haroratida va qizdirilib, suyultirilgan va konsentrlangan sulfat kislota ta'sirlashtirildi va natijalar taxlil qilindi.

Natijalar

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, nitrolanish jarayoni asosan orto- va para-holatlarda sodir bo'ladi. Asosiy mahsulotlar sifatida 4-nitrodifenilamin va 2-nitrodifenilamin aniqlangan.

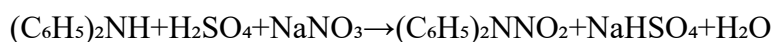
Infraqizil spektroskopiya natijalari nitro ($-\text{NO}_2$) guruhining mavjudligini tasdiqladi.

Spektroskopik tahlillar quyidagilarni ko'rsatdi:

IR spektrida $1350\text{--}1550\text{ cm}^{-1}$ atrofida nitro guruhining xarakterli cho'qqilari kuzatildi.

NMR spektrida nitrolangan aromatik protonlarning kimyoviy siljishlari mos keluvchi qiymatlarda ekanligi aniqlandi.

Difenilamin ($(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{NH}$), sulfat kislota (H_2SO_4) va natriy nitrat (NaNO_3) ishtirok etgan reaksiya nitrolash reaksiyasi hisoblanadi. Bunda difenilamin nitratlanib, N-nitrozodifenilamin ($(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{N-NO}_2$) hosil bo'ladi. Reaksiyaning tenglamasi quyidagicha:



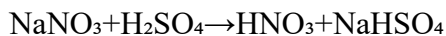
Reaksiya mexanizmi:

1. Nitroniy ion (NO_2^+) hosil bo'lishi:

Natriy nitrat (NaNO_3) sulfat kislota (H_2SO_4) bilan reaksiyaga kirishib, nitrat kislota (HNO_3) hosil qiladi.

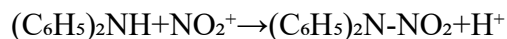
Nitrat kislota yana sulfat kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishib, nitroniy ion (NO_2^+) hosil qiladi.

Bu ion nitrolash uchun faol reagent hisoblanadi.



2. Difenilaminning nitrolanishi:

Nitroniy ion (NO_2^+) difenilaminning azot atomiga hujum qilib, N-nitrozodifenilamin ($(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{N-NO}_2$) hosil qiladi.



Mahsulotlar:

1. N-Nitrozodifenilamin ($(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{N-NO}_2$): Asosiy mahsulot.

2. Natriy Gidrosulfat (NaHSO_4): Nitroniy ion hosil bo'lish jarayonida yon mahsulot sifatida hosil bo'ladi.

3. Suv (H_2O): Yana bir yon mahsulot.

Difenilamin, sulfat kislota va natriy nitrat o'rtasidagi reaksiya natijasida difenilamin nitratlanib, N-nitrozodifenilamin hosil bo'ladi. Bu reaksiya nitroniy ion (NO_2^+) ishtirokida amalga oshadigan klassik nitrolash reaksiyasidir.

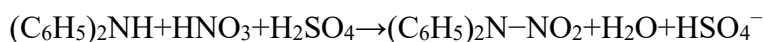
Muhokama

Olingan natijalar difenilaminning kislotali sharoitda nitrolanishi asosan elektrofilik nitrolanish mexanizmi bo'yicha sodir bo'lishini tasdiqlaydi. Hujum qiluvchi elektrofil nitroniy ioni (NO_2^+) kuchli kislota ishtirokida hosil bo'lib, aromatik halqaga elektrofil sifatida ta'sir qiladi.

Difenilaminning ($(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{NH}$) kislotali sharoitda nitrolanishi reaksiyasi nitrat-ionlari (NO_3^-) va sulfat kislota (H_2SO_4) ishtirokida sodir bo'ladi. Bu jarayonda difenilamin nitrolanib, nitrodifenilamin hosil qiladi. Quyida reaksiya tenglamalari bilan tushuntirilgan:

1. Nitrolanish reaksiyasining umumiy ko'rinishi:

Difenilamin nitrat-ionlari va sulfat kislota ta'sirida nitrolanadi. Reaksiya quyidagicha ifodalanadi:



$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{N}-\text{NO}_2$ — nitrodifenilamin (asosiy mahsulot). Nitrodifenilamin ($(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{N}-\text{NO}_2$) — bu difenilaminning nitrolanish mahsuloti bo'lib, uning fizik va kimyoviy xususiyatlari quyida batafsil ko'rsatilgan:

Fizik xossalari:

1. Holati-Nitrodifenilamin odatda qattiq kristall modda sifatida mavjud.
2. Rangi- Sariq yoki och sariq rangga ega.
3. Erish nuqtasi-Taxminan $65-67^\circ\text{C}$ atrofida eriydi.
4. Qaynash nuqtasi- Yuqori haroratlarda parchalanadi, shuning uchun aniq qaynash nuqtasi mavjud emas.

5. Suyuqlanish xususiyati- Organik erituvchilarda (masalan, etanol, atseton, benzol) yaxshi eriydi, lekin suvda erimaydi.

6. Molyar massa: 214.22 g/mol .

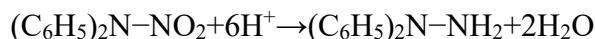
Kimyoviy xossalari:

1. Kimyoviy barqarorlik: Nitrodifenilamin kimyoviy jihatdan nisbatan barqaror modda hisoblanadi. Kuchli kislotalar va ishqorlar ta'sirida parchalanmaydi.

2. Reaktivlik: Nitrodifenilamin aromatik nitro birikmalarga xos reaksiyalarga kirishadi. Nitro guruhi ($-\text{NO}_2$) kuchli elektronдор bo'lib, aromatik halqani elektrofil almashtirish reaksiyalariga kamroq sezgir qiladi.

3. Qaytarilish reaksiyasi: Nitrodifenilamin qaytarilganda aminoguruh ($-\text{NH}_2$) hosil qiladi.

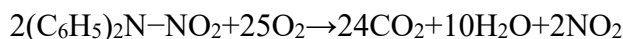
Masalan, metall va kislota ishtirokida:



Bu yerda hosil bo'lgan mahsulot aminodifenilamin ($(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{N}-\text{NH}_2$) hisoblanadi.

4. Elektrofil almashtirish reaksiyalari: Nitro guruhi aromatik halqani deaktivatsiya qilgani uchun, nitrodifenilamin elektrofil almashtirish reaksiyalariga (masalan, halogenlanish, sulfolanish) kamroq sezgir bo'ladi.

5. Yonish reaksiyasi: Nitrodifenilamin yonishi natijasanda uglerod dioksid (CO_2), suv (H_2O) va azot oksidlari (NO_x) hosil bo'ladi:



6. Kompleks hosil qilish: Nitrodifenilamin ba'zi metallar (masalan, temir, mis) bilan kompleks birikmalar hosil qilishi mumkin.

Toksiklik va xavfsizlik: Nitrodifenilamin zaharli modda hisoblanadi. Teri yoki nafas yo'llari orqali organizmga kirganda salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Yonuvchan emas, lekin yuqori haroratlarda parchalanib, zaharli gazlar chiqarishi mumkin. Salqin, quruq joyda, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri quyosh nuridan himoyalangan holda saqlanishi kerak.

Qo'llanilishi. Nitrodifenilamin boshqa organik birikmalar sintezi uchun boshlang'ich modda sifatida ishlatiladi. Ba'zi bo'yoq va pigmentlar tayyorlashda qo'llaniladi. Organik kimyo tadqiqotlarida nitrolanish reaksiyalarini o'rganishda qo'llaniladi.

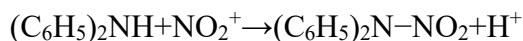
2. Nitrat-ionlarning (NO_3^-) sulfat kislota ta'sirida nitroniy ioniga (NO_2^+) aylanishi:

Nitrolanish jarayonida asosiy reaktiv sifatida nitroniy ion (NO_2^+) ishtirok etadi. Nitroniy ion sulfat kislota ta'sirida nitrat-ionlardan hosil bo'ladi:



3. Difenilaminning nitroniy ion (NO_2^+) bilan reaksiyasi:

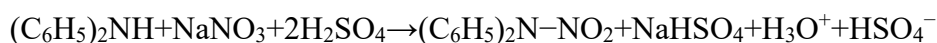
Nitroniy ion difenilamin bilan reaksiyaga kirishib, nitrodifenilamin hosil qiladi:



$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{N}-\text{NO}_2$ — nitrodifenilamin.

4. Umumiy reaksiya tenglamasi:

Yuqoridagi bosqichlarni birlashtirib, umumiy reaksiya tenglamasini quyidagicha yozish mumkin:



Izohlar:

Nitrolanish jarayoni elektrofil aromatik almashtirish mexanizmi orqali sodir bo'ladi. Nitroniy ion (NO_2^+) difenilaminning aromatik halqasiga hujum qilib, nitroguruhni ($-NO_2$) kiritadi. Reaksiya kislotali muhitda (H_2SO_4) yuradi, chunki sulfat kislota nitroniy ionni hosil qilish uchun zarur.

Tajribaviy sharoitlar (reaksiya harorati va kislotali muhit) nitrolanish mahsulotlarining nisbatiga ta'sir qiladi. Olingan mahsulotlar turli kimyoviy sohalarda, jumladan, bo'yoqlar va antioksidantlar sintezida qo'llanilishi mumkin.

Xulosa

Ushbu tadqiqot difenilaminning kislotali muhitda ishqoriy nitratlar bilan ta'sirini o'rganishga qaratildi. Tadqiqot natijalari difenilaminning nitrolanish jarayoni elektrofil nitroniy ionlari yordamida sodir bo'lishini ko'rsatdi. Tajribaviy sharoitlarning mahsulot tarkibiga ta'siri aniqlanib, asosiy hosilalar sifatida 4-nitrodifenilamin va 2-nitrodifenilamin ajratib olindi. Ushbu tadqiqot kimyo sanoati uchun muhim bo'lib, organik sintez jarayonlarida qo'llanilishi mumkin.

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