

Nematic Mesogen with 1,3,4-Oxadiazole Unit as Stationary Phase in Gas-Liquid Chromatography

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Abstract

This paper is the first that deals with the new synthesis of nematic liquid crystal titled bis-[5-yl-phenylbenzidine-4'-butyloxyphenyl-2-yl-1,3,4-oxadiazole] and secondly discusses research on materials that can be used in stationary phase by using (GLC) as a type of chromatography. The usage of bis-[5-yl-phenylbenzidine-4'-butyloxyphenyl-2-yl-1,3,4-oxadiazole] nematic phase has resulted in a lot of superb separations of a lot of poly aromatic hydrocarbons. The retention time change in an unusual way with temperature, appearance a significant increase at the normal liquid transmission point; as expected, that impact is reduced with further planar compounds. FT-IR and ¹HNMR were used to characterize the synthesized chemical structure, and POM and DSC were used to investigate the liquid crystalline characteristics.

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1. Introduction

The situation of materials known as liquid crystals that exist amid crystalline solids and isotropic liquids that are "normal", but is surprisingly underappreciated. Certain elongated compounds, moderately molecules that are polar create them, and their reverse attraction causes its lengthy axes to align [1]. An anisotropic liquid is formed when these materials dissolve, which only allows molecules to motion freely as long they are staying in parallel to each other, when the temperature is high, its melt transitions to the conventional liquid. Appointed compounds not only one phase but contain two distinguished liquid crystal phases. These are melting produce the smectic phase where the molecule is not only confined for being parallel. However, they are organized as layers, when the temperature is high, this extra constraint is lost, and nematic phases transitions to the regular liquid, at high temperature, nematic phase convert to the true liquid [2].

As a result, LCs acting mechanical like liquids while retaining several of its ordering of crystalline linear solids. Solute molecules should be expected to just be orientated in parallel to it the solvent molecule if a substance with rod-shaped molecules dissolvable under the liquid crystal. Physical and chemical consequence of the associated geometrical limitation should be apparent and interesting, and crystalline liquid must exhibit quite unusual characteristics of the solvent [3].

Using gas-liquid chromatography, LCs are utilizing for stationary phases. On a particular column, relative retention durations in a variety of samples are mostly influenced by

theirs. Coefficients of partition in between liquid and gaseous phases: are determined firstly by sample's boiling point, secondly by, plus then by particular interaction in between molecules and ones of the liquid crystalline phase second [4]. As a result, existing column packings distinguish themselves primarily by point of boiling and for in a situation involving packagings, by unique interactions of solute and solvents. As a result, separating positional isomers with minor polarity differences might be challenging. p- and m-xylene constitutes a style technically substantial example. LCs could be the best way to overcome this stalemate, as have respective affinities to a string of the isomers are thought into influenced by other configurations. Furthermore, one could anticipate optical active liquid crystalline to give the way of analysis dl-mixtures using GLC, that challenge that has so far remained unaddressed.

Environmental research in a variety of disciplines relies on the composition of complicated hydrocarbon mixtures. However, standard gas chromatography (GC) technologies cannot reliably identify many common chemicals. The growing demand for isomeric compound studies, as well as the difficulties faced in their separation, necessitates the development of more efficient methods with excellent selectivity. In GC, nematic of liquid crystals were originally employed a stereospecific stationary phase by Kelker and Fresenius [5]. Using stationary phases for their separate of those isomers with identical volatilities, the nematic liquid crystal had demonstrated this sensitivity and special selectivity, Due to their distinct preference for stiff solute isomers. At one-point, liquid crystal stationary phases were

rate to represent a particularly promising family of materials, that can produce considerably distinct gas chromatographic separations than every stationary phase. Ever since its separation characteristics of this diverse collection of compounds have received a lot of attention. LC may be utilized to separate a wide range of these substances, involve isomer combinations that are impossible to separate with traditional stationary phases. This work intends to offer is comparable analysis research of monomeric of nematics liquid crystal as stationary phases utilized in gas chromatography, as well as revise all particular empirical data.

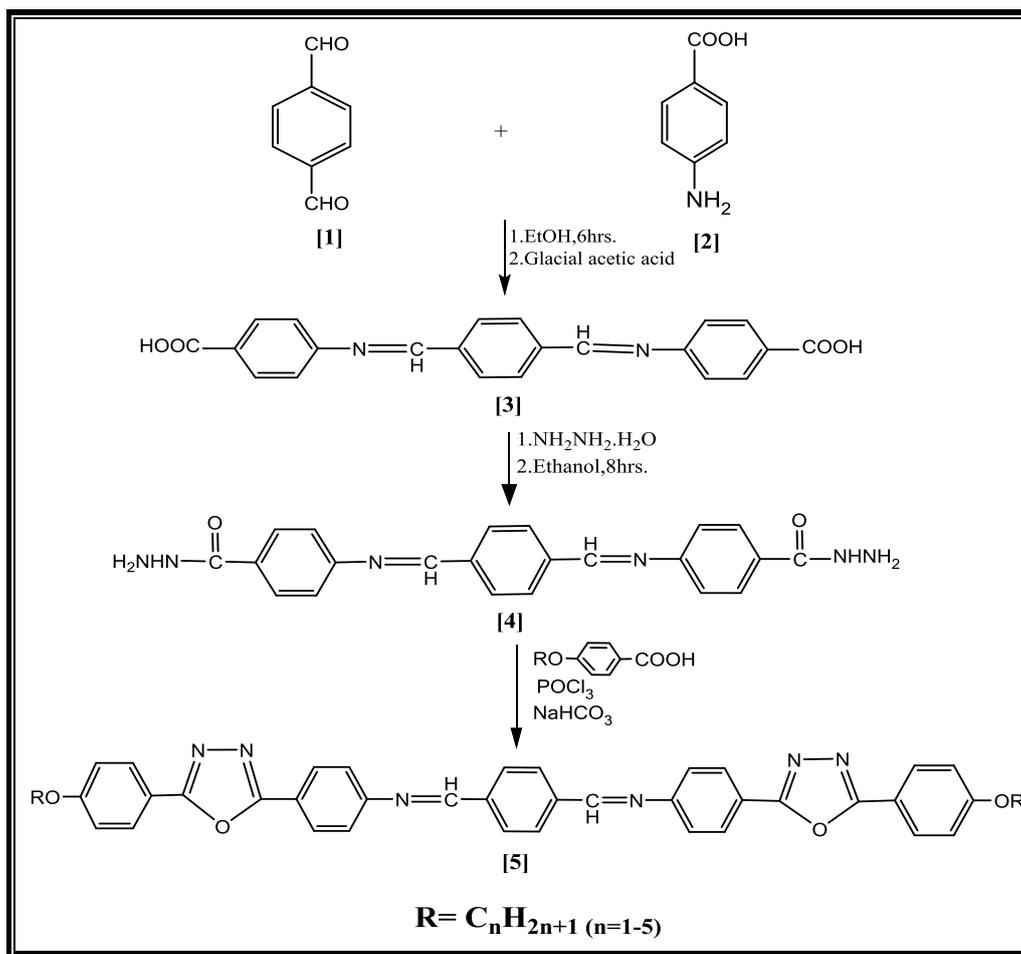
2. Instrumental

Both chemicals and solvents were of annular grade. They were used without any further purification. With samples embedded in KBr pellets, FT-IR data were collected with a Shimadzu 8300 Fourier Transform Infrared spectrophotometer in the frequency range of 4000 to 400 cm^{-1} . A Bruker 500 MHz NMR Spectrometer was used to capture ^1H NMR spectra in DMSO, with trimethylsilane (TMS) serving as the internal standard. POM studied the liquid crystalline properties with a (Meiji MT9000) Polarizing

Optical Microscope connected to an INSTEC Hot point. Polarized light with crossed polarizers was used to examine the texture of the compounds, preparing the sample as a thin film sandwiched in between a glass slide and a cover. Upon on polarizing microscope, a camera (Lumenera) was installed. A LINSEIS DSC PT-1000 differential scanning calorimeter was used to test the transition temperatures and enthalpies, which were calibrated with indium (156.6 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, 28.45 J/g) and a heating rate of 10.0 $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$. in air. A flame ionization detector is included in the Shimadzu GC-9A gas chromatography (FID) The system was connected to the data controller (Shimadzu C-R6A) that could plot a chromatogram and print information by the same registration thermal chart sheet. for carrier gas, high-quality nitrogen gas (99.99 percent) had employed. The soap bubble flow-meter was used to scale its flow-rate. The temperature of an FID & injector was kept as 240 degrees Celsius. samples ranging from 0.5 to 1.0 μL are as an injection in a column.

3. Synthesis

The intermediary compounds were synthesized as to the following Schema 1:



Scheme 1. The path of synthesis compounds.

Packing and Conditioning Process [12]

The liquid crystal stationary phases were filled into the Pyrex glassy column at a rate of 20% (loading percent). The packaging process methodology is listed below.

At one end of the column, a piece of glass wool was inserted, It was connected to a vacuum pump in this area. On the other end, a plastic funnel was attached. After the prepared stationary phases have dried, added out of the funnel to the column to ensure a full also in addition to the vacuum pump, there is a consistent packing system, the vibration was used. Porosity in stationary phase particles would be reduced, as well as the column's dead spaces would be eliminated Following the finishing of the packing procedure, after that, it was also glam wool added. on the other side of the column columns that were prepared were initialization as follows: The temperature of the column was held between 10 -15 degrees celsius above the highest temperature at which the column was applied, with a nitrogen gas stream flowing through the column.

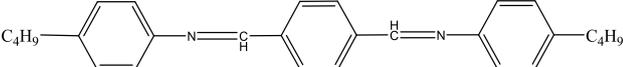
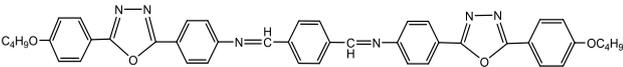
The column was held in these conditions for 48 hours. It was important to condition the column extract the residual solvent, Any other volatiles, also humidity. The column was

also weighed before and after packing to ensure that the stationary phase is not lost and that the packing is complete and consistent. By increase the temperature of the column by 10 or 20 degrees Celsius to cover the entire transition temperature ranges of the particular liquid crystal between each run, all of the fixed phases were checked separately. Direct injection of 1 pl of each sample into the device was used, with a 20 mL/min flow rate. The flow rate of the carrier gas was calculated using a soap-bubble flow meter, by attaching it to the detector's outlet.

4. Results and Discussion

A gas-liquid chromatography (GLC) test was performed using a Pye Unicam GLC system. Nitrogen has been used as a mobile phase, as well as flame ionization detector were used. column packaging included 20 wt.% of the solid supporting fluid crystal stationary phase Chromosorb W. (60-80 mesh). The column was stagnant liquid for 24 hours before usage started at 15°C the crystal phase of the nematic isotropic (N-I) transition through temperature. Table 1 shows the stationary phase of the liquid crystal utilized in this study.

Table 1. The crystalline liquid stationary phases.

Stationary phases	M.Wt	Name of the compound and its chemical formula	Max. analysis Temp. °C
[A]	397		232
[5] _d	717		208
PEG	6000	(HO-CH ₂ CH ₂ O) _n -H Polyethylene glycol	255

The analysis of polyaromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) at 20% of the aforementioned liquid crystal column, phenanthrene, naphthalene, anthracene and fluorene were tested. The mesophase transitioning range was used to measure its retention time for every component in the mixes. 100-230 °C.

Figure 6 represents the analysis of (PAH) mixture using N,N-Terephthalylidene-bis-4-butyl aniline[A], whereas figure (7) shows the separation using N-(4-[5-(4-alkoxy phenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl] phenyl)-1-[4-(4-(5-(4-alkoxy phenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-phenyl-imino-methyl phenyl methanimine [4d] as stationary phase. The statistics for the duration of retention are given in Tables 2 and 3. The mixture was separated in column 20% PEG in order to compare the separation in the standard column, and there was no separation under similar conditions.

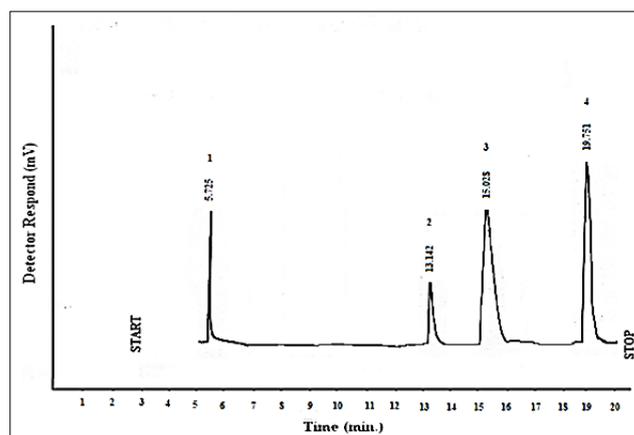


Figure 6. Chromatogram of fused ring PAH hydrocarbons of N,N-Terephthalylidene-bis-4-butyl aniline[A] Condition oven temperature 160 °C; Fc 25 ml/min and detector temperature 200 °C, peak: naphtalene 1, fluorene 2, phenanthrene 3 and anthracene 4.

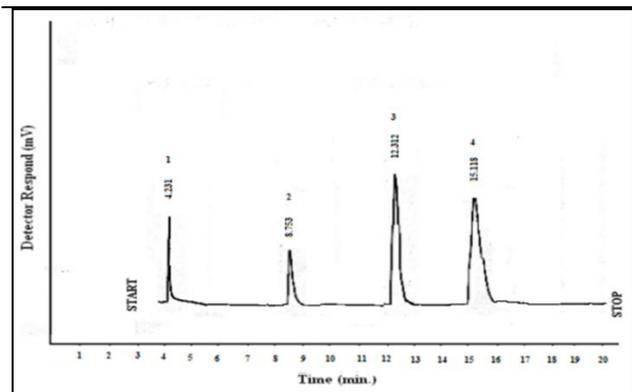


Figure 7. Chromatogram of PAH mixture of N-(4-[5-(4-alkoxy phenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]phenyl)-1-[4-(4-(5-(4-alkoxy phenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl-phenyl-imino-methyl phenyl methanimine [4d] Condition oven temperature 160 °C; Fc 25 ml/min and detector temperature 200 °C, peak: naphthalene 1, fluorene 2, phenanthrene 3 and anthracene 4.

Whenever the order of fluid crystal steady phase greater made it simpler to hold material molecules remain inside the column and get stronger longer, so was preferable separation at 200 °C. As the temperature rises, the period of retention decreases as the liquid crystal order diminishes.

Table 2. Adjusted retention times (t_R / minute) for PAH mixture on 20% N,N-Terephthalylidene-bis-4- butyl aniline [A].

Retention Time (t_R /min.)				
Comp. Temp. °C	Naphthalene	Fluorene	Phenanthrene	Anthracene
100 °C	5.828	14.401	16.409	20.658
110 °C	5.682	14.042	16.057	20.196
120 °C	5.385	13.974	15.892	19.872
130 °C	5.174	13.847	15.700	19.594
140 °C	4.943	13.788	15.271	19.139
150 °C	4.702	13.632	14.938	18.778
160 °C	4.655	13.576	14.103	18.503
170 °C	4.501	13.183	13.668	18.228
180 °C	4.221	12.948	13.056	17.814
190 °C	4.024	12.801	12.812	17.347
200 °C	3.980	12.628	12.635	16.852
210 °C	3.914	12.328	12.128	16.748

Table 3. Adjusted retention times (t_R / minute) for PAH mixture on 20% N-(4-[5-(4-alkoxy phenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]phenyl)-1-[4-(4-(5-(4-alkoxy phenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl-phenyl-imino-methyl phenyl methanimine [5]_d.

Retention Time (t_R /min.)				
Comp. Temp. °C	Naphthalene	Fluorene	Phenanthrene	Anthracene
100 °C	5.528	9.471	13.428	16.898
110 °C	5.186	9.042	13.156	16.146
120 °C	4.915	8.613	12.992	15.872
130 °C	4.648	8.247	12.724	15.694
140 °C	4.449	8.088	12.440	15.039
150 °C	4.301	7.954	12.138	14.978
160 °C	4.089	7.705	11.853	14.793
170 °C	3.846	7.453	11.660	14.568
180 °C	3.429	7.048	11.249	14.314
190 °C	3.125	6.985	11.054	14.024
200 °C	2.887	6.541	10.985	13.514
210 °C	2.597	6.248	11.583	13.224

At 200 °C, the highest selectivity factors were achieved. This has been ascribed to the optimal structural configuration system of the nematic lattice layer. For each neighboring peak, the selectivity factor has been computed. The selectivity factor values for PAH mixture are shown in Tables 4 and 5.

Table 4. Selectivity factor (α) for PAH mixture on [A].

Selectivity factor α			
Comp. Temp. °C	Flu. /Naph.	Phen./Flu.	Anth./Phen
100 °C	1.23	1.34	1.09
110 °C	1.19	1.33	1.10
120 °C	1.24	1.35	1.11
130 °C	1.24	1.34	1.10
140 °C	1.23	1.37	1.13
150 °C	1.22	1.35	1.04
160 °C	1.27	1.30	1.15
170 °C	1.26	1.34	1.17
180 °C	1.28	1.29	1.23
190 °C	1.21	1.28	1.21
200 °C	1.25	1.38	1.32
210 °C	1.23	1.30	1.17

Table 5. Selectivity factor (α) for PAH mixture on [5]_d.

Selectivity factor α			
Comp. Temp. °C	Flu. /Naph.	Phen./Flu.	Anth./Phen
100 °C	1.23	1.24	1.09
110 °C	1.19	1.23	1.10
120 °C	1.24	1.25	1.11
130 °C	1.24	1.24	1.10
140 °C	1.23	1.27	1.13
150 °C	1.22	1.35	1.04
160 °C	1.27	1.30	1.15
170 °C	1.26	1.34	1.17
180 °C	1.28	1.29	1.18
190 °C	1.28	1.28	1.17
200 °C	1.35	1.38	1.20
210 °C	1.28	1.30	1.11

To assess the effectiveness and performance of the column separation, the effective plate number N_{eff} is needed in the column defined by the following equation [$N_{eff} = 16 (t'R/w)^2$] [13] Therefore, the plate number is regarded optimum at a maximum temperature of 120 °C. Tables 6 and 7 show the N_{eff} 4d column value for PAH mixture.

Table 6. The effective plate number (N_{eff}) for PAH mixture on [A].

Neff				
Comp. Temp. °C	Naphthalene	Fluorene	Phenanthrene	Anthracene
100 °C	4531	1244	3808	18274
110 °C	5399	975	2838	16682
120 °C	3638	1197	2254	17827
130 °C	3638	1197	3020	17827
140 °C	1907	1099	2254	11142
150 °C	1747	750	1838	10233
160 °C	1258	724	1635	7143
170 °C	3638	1197	1307	17827
180 °C	3638	1197	1126	17827
190 °C	911	635	2254	5086
200 °C	7814	1597	4922	30527
210 °C	653	510	2254	3499

Table 7. The effective plate number (Neff) for PAH mixture on [5]_{a-e}.

Temp. °C	Neff			
	Naphthalene	Fluorene	Phenanthrene	Anthracene
100 °C	4531	1244	3808	18274
110 °C	5399	975	2838	16682
120 °C	1907	1099	2254	11142
130 °C	3638	1197	3020	17827
140 °C	1907	1099	2254	11142
150 °C	1747	750	1838	10233
160 °C	1258	724	1635	7143
170 °C	911	635	1307	5086
180 °C	653	510	1126	3499
190 °C	1907	1099	2254	11142
200 °C	7814	1597	4922	30527
210 °C	1907	1099	2254	11142

Conclusion

Compounds N,N-Terephthalylidene-bis-4-butyl aniline [A] and N-(4-[5-(4-alkoxy phenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]phenyl)-1-[4-(4-(5-(4-alkoxy phenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-phenyl-imino-methyl phenyl methanimine [5]_d were prepared and characterized using techniques FTIR, ¹HNMR, DSC and POM, as well as used as a stationary phase to separate polyaromatic hydrocarbons. The best separation among them was the compound [A] at 210 °C.

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