# A NOVEL ION EXTRACTION MATERIALS DERIVED FROM MOLECULAR RECOGNITION PROPERTIES OF SILICA SURFACE MODIFIED BENZOXAZINE LOCAL STRUCTURE

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#### ABSTRACT

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# KEY WORDS: Silylbenzoxazine / Ion extraction/ Silica surface modified benzoxazine

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A series of silylbenzoxazines with different bulky group on benzene ring, i.e., 3-triethoxysilyl-n-propyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,3-benzoxazine (1), 3-triethoxysilyl-n-propyl-3,4-dihydo-6-methyl-2H-1,3-benzoxazine(2), and 3-triethoxysilyl-n-propyl-3,4-dihydo-6,8-dimethyl-2H-1,3-benzoxazine(3), were prepared. Silica surface modified benzoxazine was successfully achieved via silvlbenzoxazine derivatives coupling onto silica gel in solventless system. The subtracted FTIR spectra between the silica surface modified silylbenzoxazine derivatives show two bands near 1050 and 770 cm<sup>-1</sup> which are assigned to the formation of Si-O-Si linkages. Elemental analysis shows that almost all alkoxysilanes are coupled onto silica surface. The ion extraction studies of various alkali and alkaline earth metal ions by the column chromatography packed with silica-benzoxazine resin show that 3triethoxysilyl-n-propyl-3,4-dihydo-6,8-dimethyl-2H-1,3-benzoxazine coupled with silica( $\mathbf{6}$ ) exhibits ion extraction efficiency at 82-95% while 3triethoxysilyl-n-propyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,3-benzoxazine coupled with silica(4) performs only 65-83%.

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# บทคัดย่อ

หนึ่งฤทัย ขศวัฒนานนท์ : การศึกษาวัสคุจำแนกไอออนประเภทใหม่โดยอาศัยสมบัติการ รับรู้ระหว่างโมเถกุถโดยโครงสร้างที่ได้จากการปรับพื้นผิวซิถิกาด้วยเบนซอกซาซีน (A Novel Ion Extraction Materials Derived from Molecular Recognition Properties of Silica Surface Modified Benzoxazine Local Structure) อ. ที่ปรึกษา : ศ. ฮัทสุโอะ อิชิดะ (Prof. Hatsuo Ishida) และ คร. สุวบุญ จิรชาญชัย 36 หน้า ISBN 974-331-930-1

อนุพันธ์ของไซลิลเบนซอกซาซีนที่มีความแคกค่างของหมู่เกะกะบนวงเบนซีน ได้แก่ 3-ไครเอททอกซีไซลิล-เอ็น-โพรพิล-3,4-ไคไฮโคร-2เอช-1,3-เบนซอกซาซีน (1), 3-ไตรเอททอกซีไซ ลิล-เอ็น-โพรพิล-3,4-ไคไฮโคร-6.เมทธิล-2เอช-1,3-เบนซอกซาซีน(2), และ 3-ไตรเอททอกซีไซ ลิล-เอ็น-โพรพิล-3,4-ไคไฮโคร-6,8-ไคเมทธิล-2เอช-1,3-เบนซอกซาซีน(3) ได้ถูกสังเคราะห์ขึ้น การพัฒนาโครงสร้างเบนซอกซาซีนบนพื้นผิวซิลิกาได้เครียมขึ้นโคยผ่านอนุพันธ์ของไซลิลเบน ชอกซาซีนในระบบที่ไม่ใช้ตัวทำละลาย ผลจากฟูเรียร์ทรานฟอร์มอินฟราเรคสเปกโครสโคปี (FTIR) โดยวิธีการขจัคพึก พบพึก 2 ช่วงที่ 1050 และ 770 เลขคลื่น ซึ่งแสดงถึงการเกิดพันธะ ระหว่าง Si-O-Si ผลจากเครื่องมือวิเคราะห์ธาตุ พบว่า เกือบทุกหมู่ของแอลคอกซีไซเลนถูกตรึง บนพื้นผิวซิลิกา การศึกษาการจับไอออนทั้งหมู่ 1 และ หมู่ 2 โดยวิธีคอลัมโครมาโตกราฟฟี ซึ่งมี สารที่เครียมได้ บรรจุเป็นเรชิน พบว่า เรซิน 3-ไดรเอททอกซีไซลิล-เอ็น-โพรพิล-3,4-ไดไฮโคร-6,8-ไคเมทธิล-2เอช-1,3-เบนซอกซาซีนที่เชื่อมบนพื้นผิวซิลิกา(6) แสดงประสิทธิภาพในการจับ ไอออนเท่ากับ 82-95 เปอร์เซ็นต์ ในขณะที่เรชิน 3-ไตรเอททอกซีไซลิล-เอ็น-โพรพิล-3,4-ได ไฮโคร-2เอช-1,3-เบนซอกซาซีนที่เชื่อมบนพื้นผิวซิลิกา(4) เพียง 65-83 เปอร์เซนต์

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## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Title Page	i
Abstract (in English)	iii
Abstract (in Thai)	iv
Acknowledgements	v
List of Figures	ix
List of Schemes	xi

## CHAPTER

Ι	INTRODUCTION	1
II	LITERATURE SURVEY	
	2.1 Inclusion Compound or Host Guest Compound	3
	2.2 Applications of Inclusion Compound	4
	2.3 Benzoxazine as an Azacalixarene	5
	2.4 The Molecular Design of the Benzoxazine to Ion	6
	Extraction Resin	
	2.4.1 The Chemistry of Silane Coupling Agent	7
	2.4.2 Aminoalkoxysilane as an Amine in Benzoxazine	7
	Preparation	
	2.5 The Scope of the Present Work	8
III	EXPERIMENTAL SECTION	
	3.1 Materials	9
	3.2 Instruments and Equipment	9

IV

	3.2.1	Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrophotometer	9
		(FTIR)	
	3.2.2	Proton Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectrometer	r 10
		( <sup>1</sup> H-NMR)	
	3.2.3	Vortex Mixer	10
	3.2.4	Ultraviolet-Visible Spectrophotometer	10
	3.2.5	Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer	10
	3.2.6	Elemental Analysis	10
3.3	Meth	odology	11
	3.3.1	Preparation of Silylbenzoxazine Derivatives	11
	3.3.2	Preparation of Benzoxazine Monomer Coupled	12
		with Silica	
3.4	Ion E	Extraction Studies	13
DF			
KE	SULI	S AND DISCUSSION	
4.1	Char	acterization of Silylbenzoxazine Derivatives	15
	4.1.1	Structural Characterization of 3-triethoxysilyl-n-	15
		propyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,3-benzoxazine(1)	
	4.1.2	Structural Characterization of 3-triethoxysilyl-n-	17
		propyl-3,4-dihydro-6-methyl-2H-1,3-benzoxazine	
		( <u>2</u> )	
	4.1.3	Structural Characterization of 3-triethoxysilyl-n-	18
		propyl-3,4-dihydro-6,8-dimethyl-2H-1,3-	

benzoxazine(3)

V

4.2 Characterization of Benzoxazine Monomer Coupling	20
with Silica	
4.2.1 Structural Characterization of Silica Coupled	20
with 3-triethoxysilyl-n-propyl-3,4-dihydro-	
2H-1,3-benzoxazine(4)	
4.2.2 Structural Characterization of Silica Coupled	21
with 3-triethoxysilyl-n-propyl-3,4-dihydro-	
6-methyl-2H-1,3-benzoxazine(5)	
4.2.3 Structural Characterization of Silica Coupled	21
with 3-triethoxysilyl-n-propyl-3,4-dihydro-	
6,8-dimethyl-2H-1,3-benzoxazine(6)	
4.3 Ion Extraction Study	23
4.3.1 Ion Extraction Behavior of Silylbenzoxazine	23
Derivatives	
4.3.2 Ion Extraction Behavior of the Silylbenzoxazine-	27
modified Silica Surface	
CONCLUSIONS	31
REFERENCES	32
CURRICULUM VITAE	36

## LIST OF FIGURES

#### FIGURE

2.1	Structures of crown ether, cyclodextrin, and calixarene	4
2.2	Cyclic calixarene and polybenzoxazine	6
4.1	FTIR spectrum of $(\underline{1})$	16
4.2	<sup>1</sup> H-NMR spectrum of ( <u>1</u> )	16
4.3	FTIR spectrum of (2)	17
4.4	<sup>1</sup> H-NMR spectrum of ( <u>2</u> )	18
4.5	FTIR spectrum of $(\underline{3})$	19
4.6	<sup>1</sup> H-NMR spectrum of ( <u>3</u> )	19
4.7	FTIR spectra of, A) 3-triethoxysilyl-n-propyl-3,4-	22
	dihydro-2H-1,3-benzoxazine(1), B) 3-triethoxysilyl-n-	
	propyl-3,4-dihydro-6-methyl-2H-1,3-benzoxazine(2), and	
	C) 3-triethoxysilyl-n-propyl-3,4-dihydro-6,8-dimethyl	
	2H-1,3-benzoxazine(3) on the silica surface with the	
	contribution of the silica exclusion	
4.8	Extraction percentage of metal picrate at [M <sup>+</sup> ][Pic <sup>-</sup> ] =	24
	$7 \times 10^{-5}$ M by silvlbenzoxazine( <u>1</u> ), when the concentration	
	is varied at $\blacklozenge$ ) 0.007M, $\blacksquare$ ) 0.07M, and $\blacklozenge$ ) 0.7M	
4.9	Extraction percentage of metal picrate at [M <sup>+</sup> ][Pic <sup>-</sup> ] =	24
	$7 \times 10^{-5}$ M by silvlbenzoxazine(2), when the concentration	
	is varied at $\blacklozenge$ ) 0.007M, $\blacksquare$ ) 0.07M, and $\blacktriangle$ ) 0.7M	
4.10	Extraction percentage of metal picrate at [M <sup>+</sup> ][Pic <sup>-</sup> ] =	25
	$7 \times 10^{-5}$ M by silylbenzoxazine(3), when the concentration	
	is varied at ♦) 0.007M, ■) 0.07M, and ▲) 0.7M	
4.11	Schematic draw for silylbenzoxazine derivatives,	26
	a) compound (1), and b) compound (3)	

4.12 Extraction percentage of metal picrate at $[M^+][Pic^-] =$	27
$7 \times 10^{-5}$ M by pure silica	
4.13 Extraction percentage of metal picrate at [M <sup>+</sup> ][Pic <sup>+</sup> ] =	27
$7x10^{-5}M$ by (4) for Na <sup>+</sup> ( $\blacklozenge$ ), K <sup>+</sup> ( $\blacksquare$ ), Mg <sup>2+</sup> ( $\blacktriangle$ ), Ca <sup>2+</sup>	
(•) and $Ba^{2+}(x)$	
4.14 Extraction percentage of metal picrate at [M <sup>+</sup> ][Pic <sup>-</sup> ] =	28
$7x10^{-5}$ M by (5) for Na <sup>+</sup> ( $\blacklozenge$ ), K <sup>+</sup> ( $\blacksquare$ ), Mg <sup>2+</sup> ( $\blacktriangle$ ), Ca <sup>2+</sup>	
( $\bullet$ ) and Ba <sup>2+</sup> (x)	
4.15 Extraction percentage of metal picrate at [M <sup>+</sup> ][Pic <sup>-</sup> ] =	28
$7x10^{-5}$ M by ( <b>6</b> ) for Na <sup>+</sup> ( $\blacklozenge$ ), K <sup>+</sup> ( $\blacksquare$ ), Mg <sup>2+</sup> ( $\blacktriangle$ ), Ca <sup>2+</sup>	
( $\bullet$ ) and Ba <sup>2+</sup> ( x )	
4.16 Schematic draw for silica surface modified benzoxazine	30
derivatives, a) compound $(\underline{4})$ , and b) compound $(\underline{6})$	

PAGE

### **LIST OF SCHEMES**

SCHEME

3.1	Preparation of silylbenzoxazine derivatives	11
3.2	Preparation of benzoxazine monomer coupled with silica	12

PAGE