

# Physico-Chemical Analysis of the Complex of Furfurolidendiurea with Copper Acetate

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**Abstract** The article presents the results of physical and chemical tests to confirm the composition and individuality of the complex compound of biogenic metallic copper acetate salt of furfurolidendiurea with high fungicidal and stimulating properties, obtained on the basis of local raw materials. IR-spectroscopic, Mass-spectroscopic, scanning electron microscopic and thermal analyzes were used.

**Keywords** Furfurolidendiurea, Fungicide, Biologically active, Furfurol

## 1. Introduction

Today, biologically active substances are considered important in the cultivation of high and quality crops from the fields on a global scale. Biologically active substances have a complex effect on the plant, at the same time fight against disease-causing bacteria and viruses, and have a positive effect on their growth and development. Therefore, it is an important task to provide agriculture with economically effective and less toxic biologically active substances much attention is being paid to its release. [1, 86-87p] Accordingly, in Uzbekistan, in recent years, great attention has been paid to the production of substances that protect plants and have a complex effect on their growth and development. Because today most of the preparations used against wilt and root rot, which are common in cotton plantations, and black fungus in grain crops, are used despite the fact that most of them are very toxic.

It is very important to replace them with biologically active substances obtained on the basis of low-toxicity, ecologically harmless, inexpensive and, most importantly, local raw materials. [2, 4-5p] This research work is also being conducted on this topic.

In order to obtain low-toxic and biologically active substances with a complex effect, furfurol obtained from agricultural waste with high fungicidal properties, urea, a typical representative of nitrogen fertilizers, and copper acetate salt, a biogenic metal, are used. As a result of the cross-linking of furfural and urea, the furfurolidendiurea

compound is formed. [3, 32-34 p] To further increase the biological activity and effect of furfurolidendiurea on plants, it is possible to obtain a complex of copper with acetate salt. Copper and its salts have fungicidal, bactericidal and stimulating properties. [4, 44-47 p]

## 2. Experimental Part

**Obtaining the complex of furfurolidendiurea with copper acetate.** We used copper acetate salt, one of the biogenic metals, to further increase the biological activity of furfurolidendiurea, obtained from the combination of furfurol and urea in the ratio of 1:2, obtained on the basis of agricultural waste, and to have a complex effect on plants. In this case, the same 0.5 molar solutions of furfurolidendiurea and copper acetate are prepared in 2 flasks of the same size. Both solutions were stirred at room temperature (20-25°C) for 2 hours using a reciprocating magnetic stirrer. After thorough mixing, the solution is poured into crystallizers. After the sample stands at room temperature for 1-2 days, the compound precipitates under the crystallizers. The precipitate is filtered, recrystallized and subjected to column chromatography to obtain the complex compound. [5, 77-78 p]

**Analysis of the obtained complex based on physico-chemical experiments.** IR-spectroscopic analysis of the complex of furfurolidendiurea with copper acetate. In the implementation of this experiment, "IRTracer-100" (SHIMADZU CORP., Japan, 2017) total internal reflection (ATR) coupling MIRacle-10 diamond/ZnSe prism (spectral fluctuations on the wave number scale - 4000÷400 cm<sup>-1</sup>; dimensions - An Infrared Fourier spectrometer with a sensitivity of 4 cm<sup>-1</sup>, a signal-to-noise ratio of 60,000:1, and a scanning speed of 20 spectra per second) was used. As a

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Received: Sep. 28, 2022; Accepted: Oct. 19, 2022; Published: Oct. 31, 2022

Published online at <http://journal.sapub.org/ijmc>

result of the analysis of IR spectra, it is possible to obtain additional information on the structural state by determining the characteristic absorption points of the functional groups that make up the substance. [6, 45-48 p]

Examination of the complex in a scanning electron microscope. SEM - EVO MA 10 (Zeiss, Germany) scanning electron microscope was used to study the morphological appearance of the sample crystal and determine the mass percentages of the elements that make up the composition. First, a sample was prepared when performing experiments on a scanning electron microscope. In the preparation of the sample, it is placed in round containers made of a metal alloy with a diameter of 1 cm and a thickness of 1-3 mm, it is made into granules under pressure, and it is covered with a double-sided adhesive carbon film. During the measurement, 20.00 kV accelerating voltage (EHT - Extra High Tension) was used, the working distance (WD-working distance) was 8.5 mm. The measurement was performed in the secondary electron detection mode (SE 1-secondary electron detector). The appearance of the sample was imaged by SmartSEM at a scale of 100 microns.

Also, the composition of the elements was determined by the X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) method using a SEM - EVO MA 10 (Zeiss, Germany) scanning electron microscope, in which they were used with an energy dispersive elemental analyzer - Aztec Energy Advanced X-act SDD. [7, 205- 208 p]

Mass spectrometric analysis. Mass spectrometry is one of the most accurate methods for identifying substances. Mass spectrometric analysis of the compound of furfurylidendiurea with copper acetate was carried out by ionization with molecular nitrogen ions on a Perkin Elmer AxION 2 TF brand spectrometer. Some of the mass spectra recorded by the method of ionization of solid substances with ions in the plasma state may not correspond to the

fragments contained in the substance. [8, 704 p] First, the sample was introduced into the ionization source, where the molecules were ionized. Then the newly formed positive ions accelerated under the influence of the electric field. Neutral molecules were removed with a vacuum pump. The stream of accelerated ions entered the mass analyzer, where the ions were separated by mass. The separated ion beam enters the detector, where the ion current is converted into an electrical signal, which is amplified and recorded.

Thermal analysis. Thermoanalytical analysis of the complex was also performed. A Netzsch Simultaneous Analyzer STA 409 PG (Germany) was used for this analysis. A K-type thermocouple (Low RG Silver) was conducted with aluminum and a crucible. The measurements were carried out in an inert nitrogen atmosphere with a nitrogen flow rate of 50 ml/min and using air. [9, 48-52 p]

### 3. Results and Their Discussion

In the IR-spectroscopic analysis of the compound of furfurylidendiurea with copper acetate, the desired results were obtained from the point of view of the structure of the molecule based on the determination of the relevant absorption frequencies of the functional groups that made up the sample. Figure 1 below shows the IR spectroscopic image of the obtained compound.

As a result of the analysis,  $\nu(\text{OH})_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$  +  $\nu_{\text{as}}\text{NH}_2$  at the absorption point of 3498.35  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $\nu_{\text{s}}\text{NH}_2$  functional group at 3351.62  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $2\delta(\text{NH}_2)$  at 3326.64  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; 1671.43  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and 1585.15  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  absorbances  $\nu\text{C}=\text{O}$ ,  $\delta\text{C}-\text{N}$ ,  $\nu_{\text{as}}(\text{COO})$ ;  $\nu_{\text{s}}(\text{COO})$  at 1459.58  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $\nu\text{C}-\text{N}$  at 1150.25  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; Furan ring at 1071.65  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ,  $\nu\text{C}-\text{C}$  at 1006.81  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  $\nu\text{C}-\text{C}$  in acetate at 787.37  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and  $\text{N}-\text{C}-\text{N}$  functional groups in deformation vibration at 554.14  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  were identified.

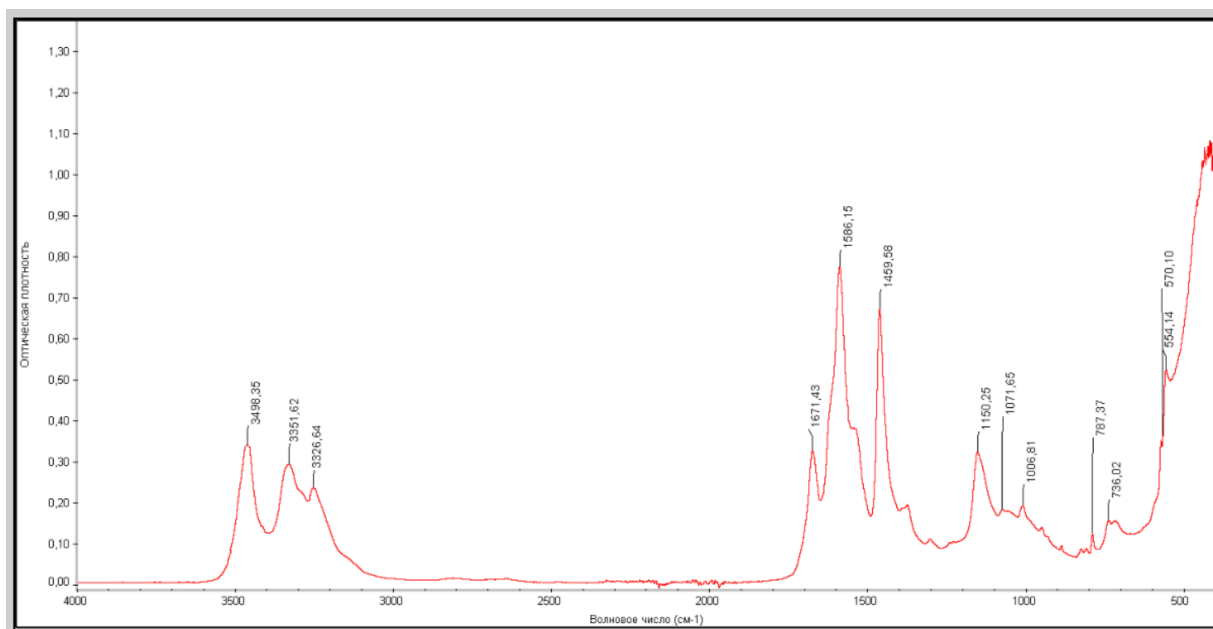


Figure 1. IR-spectrum of furfurylidendiurea complex compound

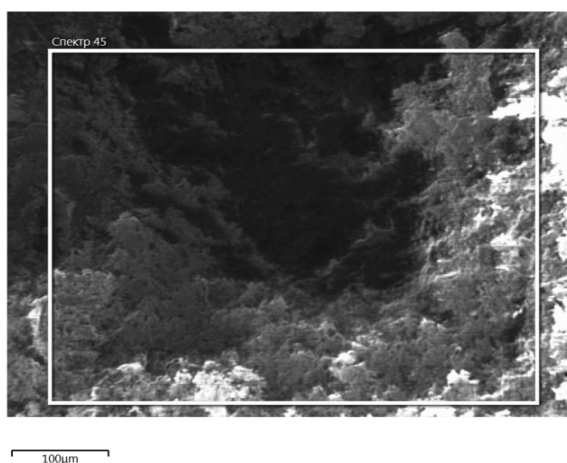
As a result of the analysis of the examined complex compound in a scanning electron microscope, its surface appearance was captured. The obtained image clearly showed the morphological structure of the substance. At the same time, the mass fractions of the elements that make it up were determined using the graphical spectrum of the examined substance. In this case, the mass fractions of the elements in the substance were calculated. Figures 2a and 2b show images captured using the device.

As a result of this analysis, we can see that the composition of the examined complex contains elements of oxygen - 34.7%, carbon - 32.2%, copper - 15.8% and nitrogen - 13.6%. These mass fractions were found to be very

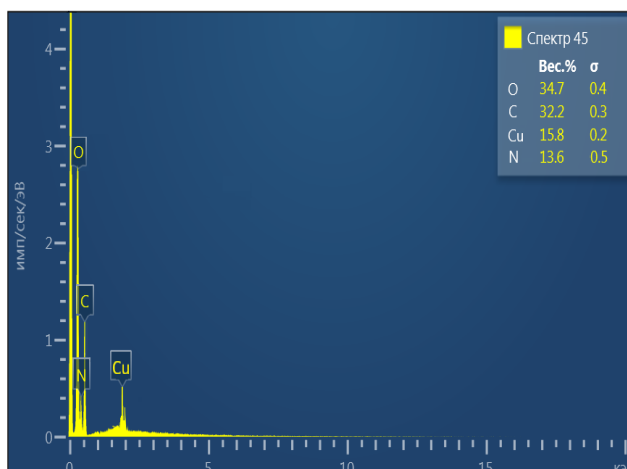
close to the theoretical calculation. The detection of the copper element in the composition of the compound means that the complex of furfurolidendiurea with copper acetate was formed.

As a result of mass spectrometric analysis, the values were determined according to the previously theoretically calculated molecular mass and its fragments.

The peak intensity results of 407.0712 m/z and 404.0309 m/z shown in Figure 3 below corresponded to the molecular mass of the furfurolidendiurea complex. In addition, it was observed that 109.0480 m/z, 199.0769 m/z, 199.0452 m/z, 272.0556 m/z belong to fragments of the complex, and 803.0529 m/z corresponds to its dimer state.

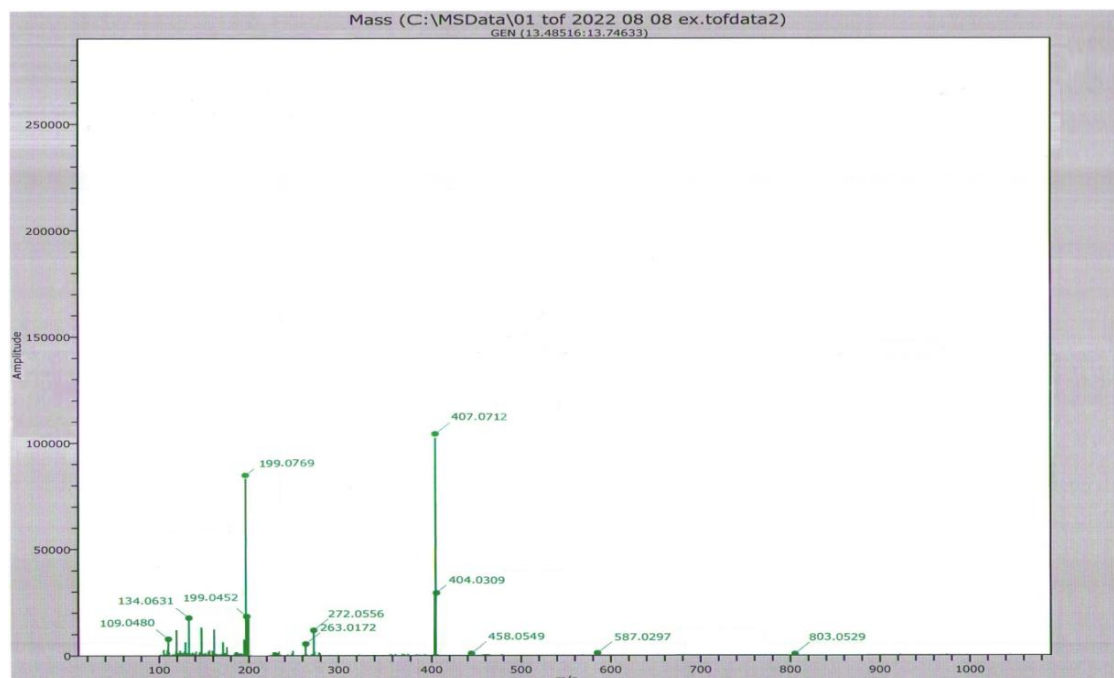


**Figure 2a.** Appearance of the complex of furfurolidendiurea with copper acetate



**Figure 2b.** Element graphic image

**Figure 2**



**Figure 3.** Mass spectrum of furfurolidendiurea complex

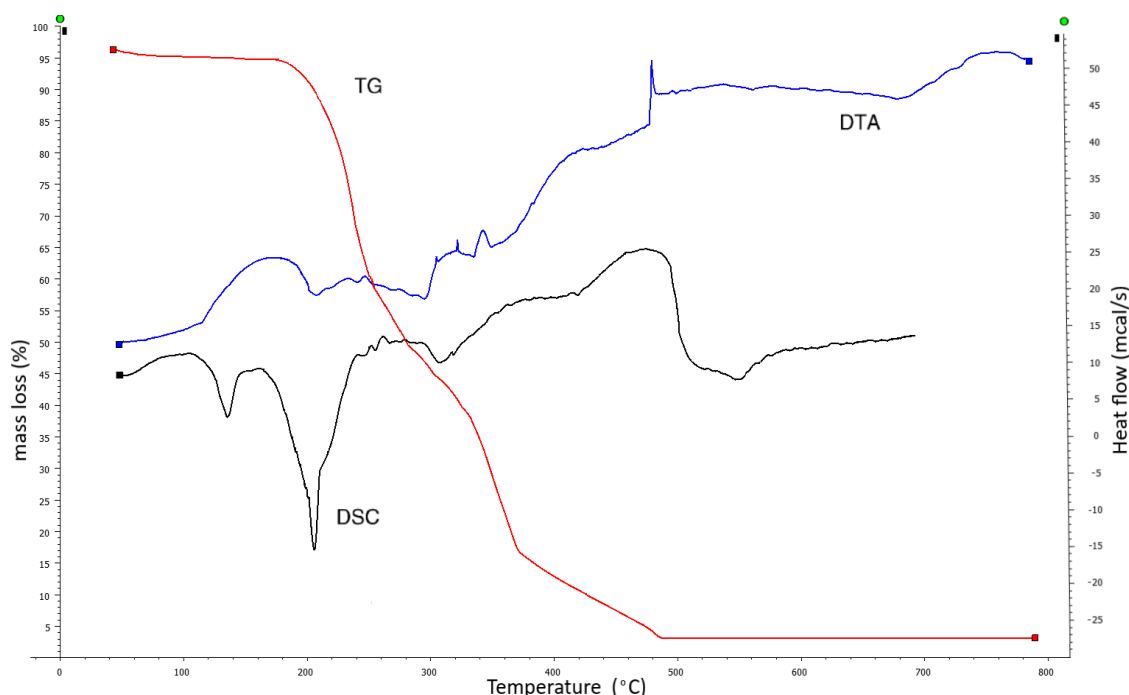
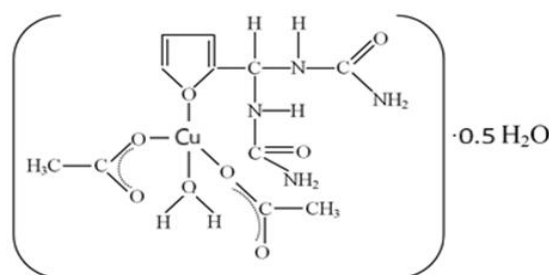


Figure 4. Derivatogram of the complex formed by furfuralidendiurea with copper acetate

As a result of the endothermic and exothermic peaks recorded during the thermal analysis, some physical properties of the complex formed by furfuralidendiurea with copper acetate were determined. These results are presented in Figure 4.

This picture allowed us to compare the values of TG, DSC and DTA with air of the analyzed complex in  $N_2$  atmosphere. We can see in the TG curve that the complex formed by furfuralidendiurea with copper acetate is stable up to 200°C. Because below this temperature, i.e. in the temperature range from 50 to 180°C, we can see that the mass is lost by only 4-5% due to the moisture content of the sample. The first endothermic peak recorded in DSC coincided with the melting point of the complex with 35% mass loss at 110°C. The second endothermic peak was observed at 210°C with 15% mass loss. Endothermic effects were also determined by DTA in the presence of air. This condition indicates that they are compatible with the process of degradation without oxidation. According to DTA, a high exothermic effect was observed at a temperature of 510°C with the combustion of sample residues, i.e., oxidation.



4. As a result of the thermal analysis of the obtained complex, properties such as heat stability, mass loss, melting were determined.

## 4. Conclusions

1. As a result of IR-spectroscopic and Mass-spectroscopic analysis, it was proved that the compound obtained is a complex formed by furfuralidendiurea with copper acetate.

2. The external appearance of the complex crystal was studied with the help of scanning electron microscopic analysis, as a result of the quantitative determination of the elements in it, its compatibility was determined.

3. As a result of the analysis, the following complex structure is accepted:

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