

Enthalpies of Fusion, Sublimation and Vaporization of Some Hydrazones

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Received: November 26, 2016; Accepted: January 05, 2017; Published: January 16, 2017

Abstract

Enthalpies of melting, sublimation and vaporization were determined for some hydrazones. The validity of thermogravimetric procedure for measuring enthalpy of vaporization of the compounds under investigation was demonstrated. Exploring packing modes and intermolecular interactions in molecular crystals of the hydrazones using Hirshfeld surfaces was carried out.

Keywords: *Hydrazone; Hirshfeld surface analysis; Sublimation enthalpy; Fusion enthalpy; Vaporization enthalpy*

Introduction

Measurements of enthalpies of vaporization and sublimation are closely related to the evaluation of saturated vapor pressures for indirect methods of measurement. Recently, publications have appeared describing the measurement of saturated vapor pressure of organic compounds with the use of thermo-gravimetry [1-3]. The experiment is based on the concept that vaporization and sublimation are zero order kinetic processes. Consequently, the rate of mass loss under the isothermal conditions originating from the vaporization should be constant providing that the free surface of vaporization remains constant. Among the procedures of thermal analysis, thermo-gravimetry has demonstrated its advantages as a fast and reliable method for investigation of sublimation and vaporization processes of substances. Although the traditional methods of vapor pressure evaluation are sufficiently accurate they require a long time. Thermo-gravimetry has the following advantages: first, the applied equipment is of standard industrial production; second, the required quantity of sample is small, and, third, the experimental time is short.

Sublimation enthalpies can be estimated using Eq. 1 and 3 [4].

$$\Delta_{\text{sub}}H_m(T_{\text{fus}}) = \Delta_{\text{vap}}H_m(T_{\text{fus}}) + \Delta_{\text{fus}}H_m(T_{\text{fus}}) \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta_{\text{vap}}H_m(T_{\text{fus}}) = \Delta_{\text{vap}}H_m(\bar{T}) + [10.58 + 0.26c_{\text{pl estd}}(298.15 \text{ K})] (\bar{T} - T_{\text{fus}}) \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta_{\text{sub}}H_m(298.15 \text{ K}) = \Delta_{\text{sub}}H_m(T_{\text{fus}}) + [0.75 + 0.15c_{\text{pc estd}}(298.15 \text{ K})] (T_{\text{fus}} - 298.15) \quad (3)$$

Citation: Surov O.V. Enthalpies of Fusion, Sublimation and Vaporization of Some Hydrazones. Phys Chem Ind J. 2017;12 (1):105.

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Here T_{fus} is the melting point; \bar{T} is a mean temperature of an experiment; $c_{\text{pl estd}}$ (298.15 K) and $c_{\text{pc estd}}$ (298.15 K) are the heat capacities of the liquid and the solid phase, respectively, at the reference temperature 298.15 K estimated by a group additive method [5].

Sublimation enthalpies adjusted to 298.15 K are calculated by means of substituting into Eq. (3) the values of $\Delta_{\text{sub}}H_{\text{m}}(T_{\text{fus}})$ obtained from Eq. (1). Thus, Eq. (1 and 3) make it possible to recalculate sublimation enthalpies from the melting temperature to the reference temperature 298.15 K. Equ (3) can be similarly employed for adjusting experimental values of sublimation enthalpies obtained at a mean temperature \bar{T} to the reference temperature 298.15 K.

The main objective of the present work was to study thermodynamic aspects of sublimation and vaporization processes of a series of closely related crystalline hydra zones, and to explore correlations between the thermochemical properties and the intermolecular interactions in the molecular crystals.

Experimental Section

Materials

The studied compounds (Chart 1) belong to the class of heterocyclic hydrazones, which have an anti-tuberculosis activity [6]. These compounds show some inhibitory activity towards ribonucleotide reductase and anticovulsant activity as well [7].

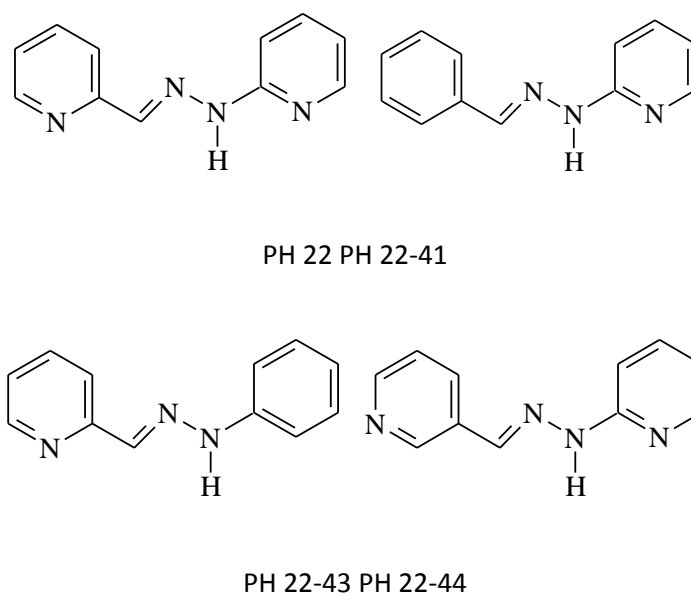


FIG. 1. Structures of the hydrazones under study.

The chemical synthesis of the hydrazones under investigation, PH 22 (CA Index Name: 2-Pyridinecarboxaldehyde, 2-pyridinylhydrazone), PH 22-41 (Benzaldehyde, 2-pyridinylhydrazone), PH 22-43 (2-Pyridinecarboxaldehyde, phenylhydrazone) and PH 22-44 (3-Pyridinecarboxaldehyde, 2-pyridinylhydrazone), was performed by analogy to procedures described previously [7]. All of the hydrazones examined were prepared by condensation of the respective aldehydes and hydrazines in stoichiometric amounts, and were purified by repeated recrystallization from methanol [8]. After

recrystallization the final products were dried at room temperature under vacuum until the mass was constant. The outlined procedure was repeated several times. Additionally the hydrazones were purified by sublimation in a high vacuum using a temperature gradient furnace. The purity of samples was checked by TLC, DSC and NMR (TABLE. S1 and SI) [9,10].

Experimental and computational methods

The temperature and the enthalpy of fusion were measured with a differential scanning heat flow calorimeter DSC 204 F1 Foenix (Netzsch, Germany). The calorimetry experiment was performed in an atmosphere of ultrapure grade dry argon (argon content, 99.998%) at a flow rate of 15 ml min⁻¹ and a heating rate of 10 K min⁻¹ using standard aluminum crucibles. The samples investigated were placed into pressed aluminum crucibles with holes in the lids. An empty aluminum crucible served as a comparison sample. All DSC measurements were performed with respect to the signal base line obtained for the two empty crucibles. Calibration of the calorimeter's sensitivity was made by measuring the temperatures and enthalpies of phase transitions for standard systems (Hg, C₆H₁₂, C₆H₅C₆H₅, KNO₃, RbNO₃, In, Bi, Sn, Zn, KClO₄, CsCl). The accuracy of temperature measurement was 0.1 K; the accuracy of enthalpy measurement for phase transitions was 0.4 Jg⁻¹. Weighing accuracy was ± 0.001 mg (Sartorius M2P balance).

The thermogravimetric estimation of saturated vapor pressure during vaporization was carried out with a TG 209 F1 Iris thermo-microbalance (Netzsch Geratebau GmbH, Germany) using platinum crucibles of cross-section area 4.064 × 10⁻⁵ m² in an atmosphere of dry argon. The starting sample weight in each experiment was about 20 mg. The accuracy of sample mass measurement was 1×10⁻⁷ g.

Langmuir equation for the free vaporization in a vacuum relates the rate of mass loss to the saturated vapor pressure.

$$-dm/dt = P\alpha (M/2\pi RT)^{1/2} \quad (4)$$

Here $-dm/dt$ is the rate of mass loss per unit area; P is vapor pressure in Pa; M is the molecular weight of vapor; R is the gas constant; T is the temperature of experiment in K, and α is the vaporization coefficient (taken usually as unity in a vacuum).

The sample is placed in a crucible with parallel walls and well determined surface area. Measurements can be performed under isothermal and linear-rising temperature conditions using an inert atmosphere instrument purge under ambient pressure.

In the case of a material volatilizing into a flowing gas stream at ambient pressure rather than in vacuum, α can no longer be assumed to be unity. The transformation of Eq. (4) gives the following:

$$P = kv \quad (5)$$

Here $k = (2\pi R/\alpha)^{1/2}$, $v = (dm/dt) (T/M)^{1/2}$. A plot of P vs v is a straight line for a series of compounds with known vapor pressures (regardless of chemical structure) provided that the sample does not associate in the solid, liquid or gas phase. For instance, benzoic acid can be used as a reference. In other words, k does not depend on the sample but only on the device, and therefore it is possible to find the calibration constant k and then determine the vapor pressures of unknown materials.

Benzoic acid has been used as a calibration material in TG to aid in the thermal characterization of substances that either sublime, evaporate, or both because of its so-called “ideal behavior” [11]. Such behavior refers to the well-characterized points of melting and evaporation or sublimation behavior.

Further analysis of the temperature dependence of the vapor of the compound under study can be performed applying Clapeyron–Clausius equation for the calculation of the enthalpy of sublimation or vaporization or Antoine’s equation for the vapor pressure within a given temperature range.

The calibration of the thermo-microbalance for measuring the k constant in Eq. (5) with the use of benzoic acid was performed at a carrier gas flow rate of 25, 50 and 100 ml min⁻¹ and heating rates 2.5, 5 and 10 K min⁻¹. The heating range was from room temperature to 523 K. The vapor pressure of benzoic acid as a function of temperature is expressed by Antoine’s equation as follows:

$$\log P \text{ (Pa)} = A - B / (C + T) + 2.12483 \quad (6)$$

In Eq. (6) A, B, C are Antoine’s constants valid within a definite temperature range for the vaporization process. For benzoic acids the values A, B, C for temperatures from 405 to 523 K are 7.80991; 2776.12; -43.978, respectively [2].

Applying Eq. (5) the linear dependence of P on v was plotted whose slope was equal to k (FIG. S1 and SI). It was established that the optimum mode of the thermogravimetric experiment was at the argon flow of 50 ml min⁻¹ and the heating rate 5 Kmin⁻¹. In this case the coefficient k was $(1.11 \pm 0.013) \times 10^5 \text{ J}^{1/2}\text{K}^{-1/2}\text{mol}^{-1/2}$. The vaporization enthalpy of benzoic acid was calculated from the slope of the dependence of $\ln v$ on $1/T$ using the Clapeyron-Clausius equation:

$$\ln v = \text{constant} - \Delta_{\text{vap}}H_m(\bar{T}) / RT \quad (7)$$

Here constant refers to the intercept; R is the gas constant; T is temperature of experiment in K; $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H_m(\bar{T})$ is the enthalpy of vaporization. The vaporization enthalpy of benzoic acid observed was $65.5 \pm 0.2 \text{ kJmol}^{-1}$ at the mean temperature 424 K (FIG. S2 and SI) in good agreement with the published value (the average value $66.08 \pm 2.0 \text{ kJmol}^{-1}$ at the same temperature) [11]. Using Eq. (5) the calibration constant k was further used to calculate the saturated vapor pressure of the hydrazones.

The sublimation experiment was carried out by means of the Knudsen effusion method. A detailed description of the set-up and the experimental procedure has been given previously [12,13]. In brief, the experimental effusion installation was designed using a vacuum unit providing the residual pressure in the pumped volume no higher than 1×10^{-4} Pa. The experimental cell was made of stainless steel with internal volume of about 4 cm³. The ratio of sample surface area to effusion orifice area was 100 to 300. The temperature of the effusion cell was maintained by means of thermocouples battery and double-circuit thermoregulator with accuracy $\pm 0.1\text{K}$. The vapor pressure was calculated from the sample mass loss using Knudsen’s equation.

ACD/Labs software was used for estimation of vapor pressures of the studied compounds [14]. An analysis of molecular crystal structures of the studied hydrazones was carried out by means of Crystal Explorer 2.1 software [15].

Results and Discussion

In this study, the temperature dependences of the saturated vapor pressures of the hydrazones in a wide temperature range below and above the melting point were determined experimentally. FIG. 1, shows the plots of $\ln P$ of the compounds studied vs. reciprocal temperature.

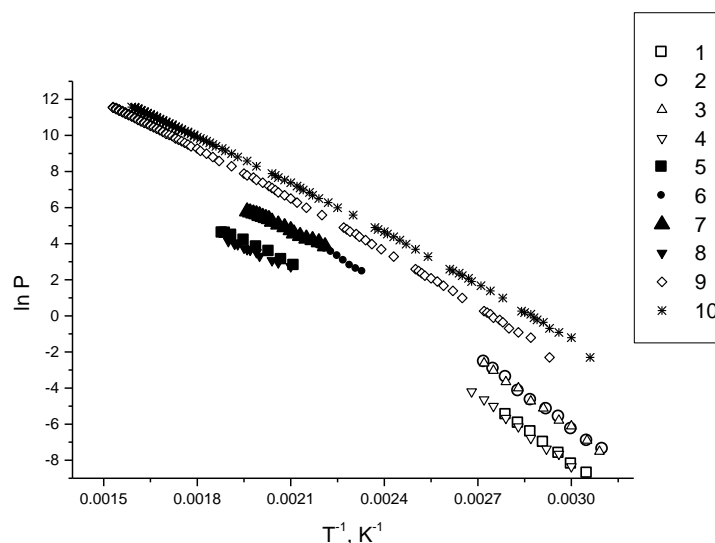


FIG. 1. The temperature dependence of the saturated vapor pressures of the hydrazones under study: 1, 2, 3, 4 – sublimation of PH 22, PH 22-41, PH 22-43, PH 22-44, respectively; 5, 6, 7, 8 –vaporization of PH 22, PH 22-41, PH 22-43, PH 22-44, respectively; 9, 10 – estimation of vapor pressures of PH 22 and PH 22-41, respectively, with ACD/Labs software ¹⁴ (The program gives the same results for PH 22 and PH 22-44, PH 22-41 and PH 22-43, respectively). P (Pa) is the saturated vapor pressure; T^{-1} (K^{-1}) is the reciprocal temperature.

Using the Clapeyron–Clausius equation, enthalpies of sublimation and vaporization enthalpies referenced to the mean temperature of the experimental range were calculated (TABLE 1).

TABLE 1. The experimental values of the enthalpies of fusion, sublimation and vaporization as well as melting points of the compounds under study.¹

Compound	Reference	T_{fus}, K	$\Delta_{\text{fus}}H_m(T_{\text{fus}}),$ kJ mol^{-1}	${}^a\Delta_{\text{sub}}H_m(\bar{T}),$ kJ mol^{-1}	${}^a\Delta_{\text{vap}}H_m(\bar{T}),$ kJ mol^{-1}
PH 22	This work (8)	455.7 ± 0.2	28.3 ± 0.5	106 ± 2	67 ± 2
		455.3 ± 0.5	28 ± 1	-	-
PH 22-41	This work	424.9 ± 0.2	29.2 ± 0.5	107 ± 2	74 ± 1

	(8)	424.6 ± 0.5	29 ± 1	-	-
PH 22-43	This work	448.4 ± 0.2	34.1 ± 0.5	107 ± 2	67 ± 1
	(8)	448.0 ± 0.5	34 ± 1	-	-
PH 22-44	This work	449.4 ± 0.2	34.4 ± 0.5	108 ± 2	62 ± 2
	(8)	449.0 ± 0.5	34 ± 1	-	-

¹Specified experimental pressure P_1 is 0.1 MPa. Standard uncertainties u are $u(P_1) = 10$ kPa, $u(T) = 0.1$ K, $u(T_{fus}) = 0.2$ K, $u(\Delta_{fus}H_m) = 0.5$ kJ mol⁻¹, $u(\Delta_{sub}H_m)$, $u(\Delta_{vap}H_m)$. Standard uncertainties $u(\Delta_{sub}H_m)$, $u(\Delta_{vap}H_m)$ are reported inside the data table.

^aThe average temperatures to which the vaporization and sublimation enthalpies are attributed, are presented in TABLE S2 (SI).

The parameters of the linear equation, $\ln P$ (Pa) = a + b/T (K) for the experimental data as well as the mean enthalpies of sublimation and vaporization estimated with ACD/Labs software are given in TABLE. S2 (SI), ACD/Labs software is extensively used (for instance, in such data bases as REGISTRY) to describe compounds and for estimation their physicochemical properties which are unknown or not well studied. Predictions are generated from structures, input in a variety of forms. One can draw a structure in the ASD/Labs interface, paste a structure from ACD/ChemSketch, upload a SMILES string, or look up a compound in the built-in dictionary.

It is apparent that the estimated values of sublimation and the vaporization enthalpies are underestimated and overestimated, respectively, in comparison with the experimental values. However, the melting points and fusion enthalpies of the studied compounds are in good agreement with the literature data [8] (TABLE. 1).

Enthalpies of sublimation and vaporization adjusted to the reference temperature 298.15 K as well as estimated values of heat capacity of the compounds under study are presented in TABLE. 2.

TABLE. 2. **Enthalpies of sublimation recalculated to the standard temperature 298.15 K as well as the estimated heat capacities of the compounds under study¹**

Compound	a cpl estd (298.15 K), J K ⁻¹ mol ⁻¹	acpc estd (298.15 K), J K ⁻¹ mol ⁻¹	b $\Delta_{sub}H_m$ (298.15 K), kJ mol ⁻¹	c $\Delta_{sub}H_m$ (298.15 K), kJ mol ⁻¹
PH 22	376.0	245.6	108 ± 2	106 ± 2.1
PH 22-41	377.1	249.2	109 ± 2	113 ± 1.1

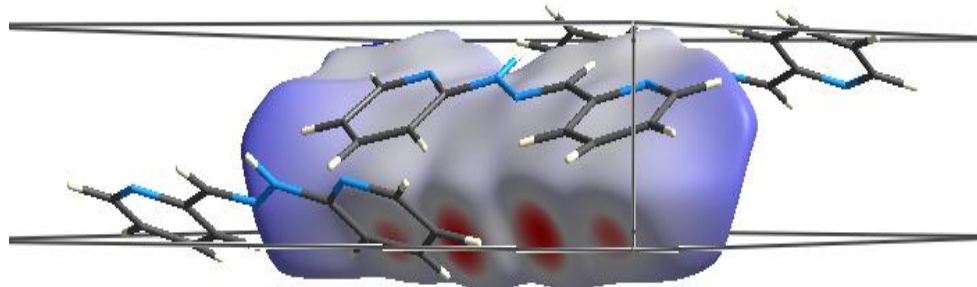
PH 22-43	377.1	249.2	109 ± 2	110 ± 1.1
PH 22-44	376.0	245.6	110 ± 2	108 ± 2.1
<p>1 Specified experimental pressure P1 is 0.1 MPa. Standard uncertainties u are u (P1) = 10 kPa, u ($\Delta_{\text{sub}}H_m$). Standard uncertainties u ($\Delta_{\text{sub}}H_m$) is reported inside the data table.</p> <p>a Heat capacities were calculated from additive contributions [5,16].</p> <p>b Values $\Delta_{\text{sub}}H_m$ (298.15 K) were calculated from experimental data of $\Delta_{\text{sub}}H_m(\bar{T})$ by Eq. (3).</p> <p>c Values $\Delta_{\text{sub}}H_m$ (298.15 K) were calculated from experimental data of $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H_m(\bar{T})$ and $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H_m(T_{\text{fus}})$ by Eqs. (1)– (3); $u(\Delta_{\text{sub}}H_m(298.15\text{ K})) = (u(\Delta_{\text{vap}}H_m(T_{\text{fus}}))^2 + u(\Delta_{\text{fus}}H_m(T_{\text{fus}}))^2)^{1/2}$.</p>				

As seen from TABLE. 2, the values $\Delta_{\text{sub}}H_m$ (298.15 K) calculated from the experimental data of $\Delta_{\text{sub}}H_m(\bar{T})$ by Eq. (3) and those obtained from the experimental findings of $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H_m(\bar{T})$ and $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H_m(T_{\text{fus}})$ by Eq. (1 - 3) are consistent well enough.

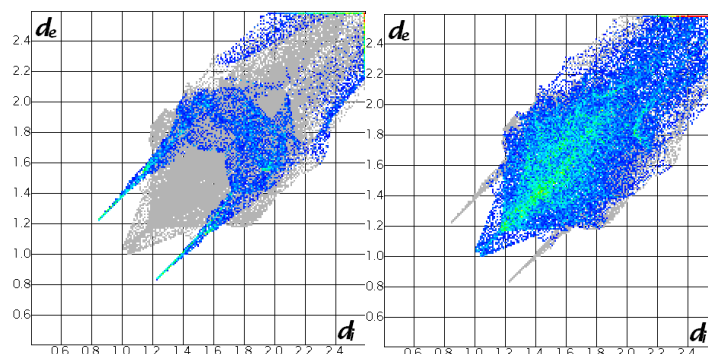
Sublimation thermodynamic characteristics depend on the crystal structure of compounds. There is a lot of effort aimed at determining the relationships between the crystal structure of molecular crystals and sublimation enthalpies. Moreover, the thermochemical characteristics (such as fusion enthalpy and temperature) are often used in pharmaceuticals as parameters modeling crystal lattice (as they are easily obtained) [17-19]. In the past few years an analysis of molecular crystal structures using tools based on Hirshfeld surfaces has rapidly gained in popularity [20]. It was shown that the analysis of intermolecular interactions by means of Hirshfeld surfaces enable quantitative comparisons between contributions to crystal packing from various types of intermolecular contacts [21]. Hirshfeld surfaces offer a way of visualizing intermolecular interactions by color-coding short or long contacts, the color intensity indicating the relative strength of the interactions. Two-dimensional fingerprint plots complement these surfaces, quantitatively summarizing the nature and type of intermolecular contacts experienced by the molecules in the crystal. These plots, generated by triangulation of the Hirshfeld surface, depict the fraction of points on the surface as a function of the closest distances from the point to nuclei inside and outside the the surface [22].

The three surfaces used in this study are d_e , which is the distance from the surface to the nearest atom exterior to the surface, d_i , which is the distance from the surface to the nearest atom interior to the surface, and d_{norm} , which is a normalized contact distance taking into account the van der Waals (vdW) radius of the appropriate atom [23]. The d_{norm} surface is depicted in a red-white-blue color scheme whereby red highlights shorter than vdW contacts, white for contacts around the vdW separation, and blue is for longer than vdW contacts. Also as d_{norm} is symmetrical about d_e and d_i , both donor and acceptor close contacts are depicted on the surface.

FIG. 2-4 shows the d_{norm} surfaces of the hydrazones under study, in addition to their corresponding fingerprint plots. (Unfortunately, the crystal structure of PH 22-41 is unavailable from the literature and the Cambridge crystallographic data base [24]).

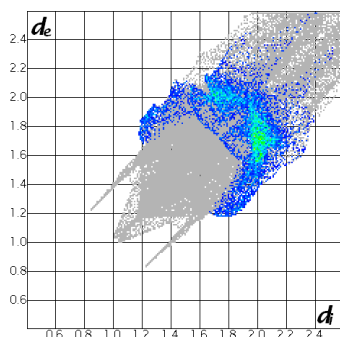


a) d_{norm} surface



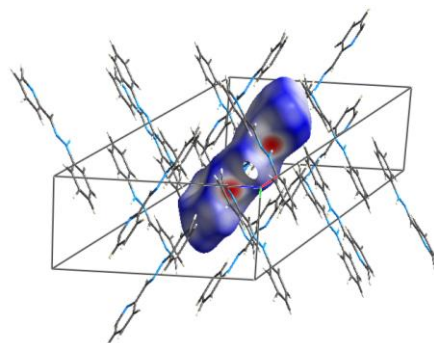
b) N-H

c) H-H

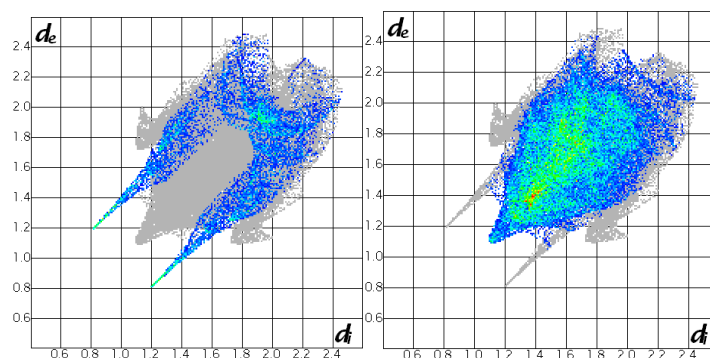


d) C-H

FIG. 2. Hirshfeld surface analysis of PH 22 (refcode DEBFIZ)[25] (a) d_{norm} surface; (b, c, d) two-dimensional fingerprint plots with the N-H, H-H, and C-H interactions highlighted in color.

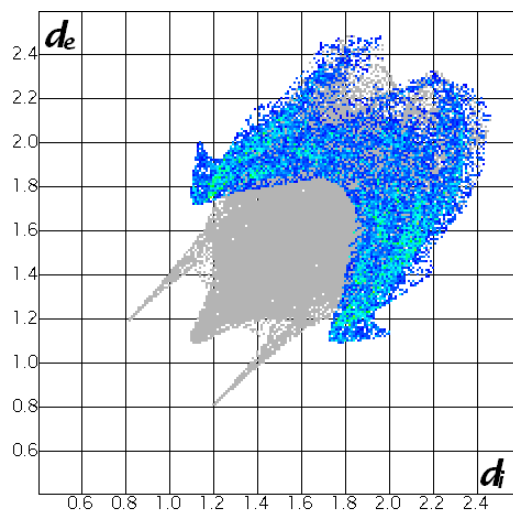


a) d_{norm} surface



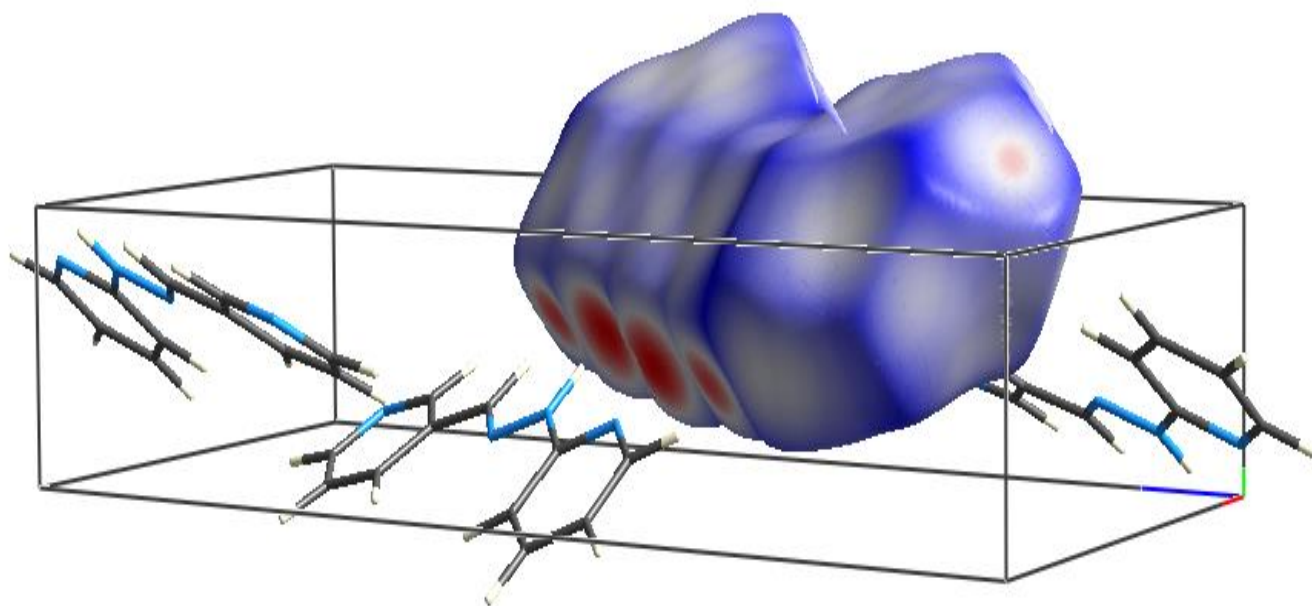
b) N-H

c) H-H

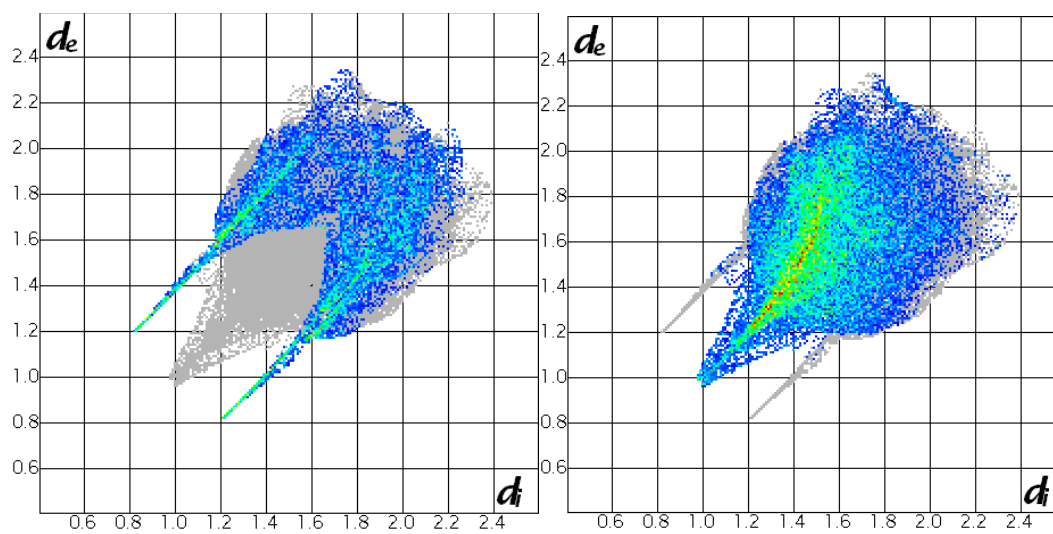


d) C-H

FIG. 3. Hirshfeld surface analysis of PH 22-43 (refcode HUKFIC)[26] (a) d_{norm} surface; (b, c, d) two-dimensional fingerprint plots with the N-H, H-H, and C-H interactions highlighted in color.

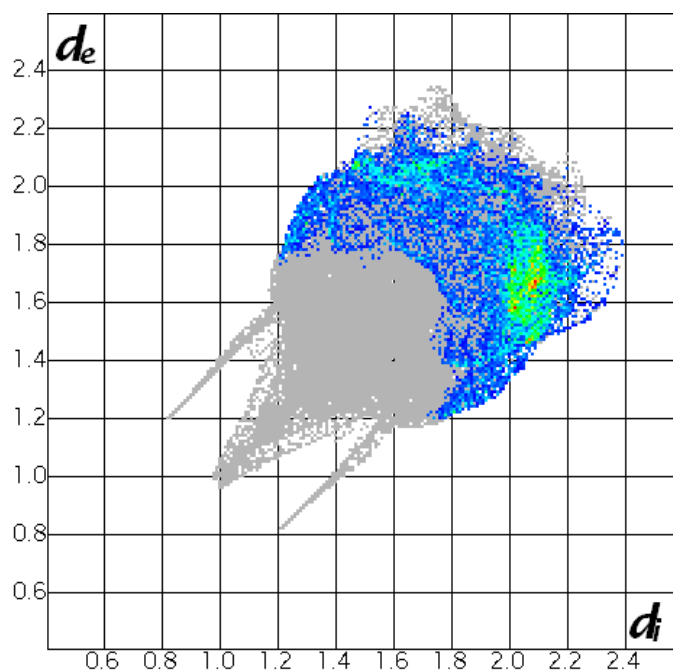


a) d_{norm} surface



b) N-H

c) H-H



d) C-H

FIG. 4. Hirshfeld surface analysis of PH 22-44 (refcode RIGBAL) [27] (a) d_{norm} surface; (b, c, d) two-dimensional fingerprint plots with the N-H, H-H, and C-H interactions highlighted in color.

The most obvious characteristics of these plots (FIG. 2 – 4) are their pseudo-symmetry about the diagonal where $d_i = d_e$, the relatively limited range of the points (none are found at very short or very long distances, except for PH 22), the rather uniform colouring (indicating that most combinations of d_i and d_e occur with much the same frequency in this crystal), and the two sharp features pointing to the bottom left of the plot. The pseudo-symmetry of the plots is a direct consequence of the close packing of the Hirshfeld surfaces, which guarantees that where surfaces touch one-another both of the points (d_i, d_e) and (d_e, d_i) will appear on the 2D-graph. As a consequence, the lower of the two sharp features in FIG. 2-4 (b) corresponds to the hydrogen bond acceptor (where $d_i > d_e$) and the other to the hydrogen bond donor (where $d_e > d_i$). The fingerprint plots display the expected hydrogen bond spikes, in this case N–H...N interactions between molecules, forming dimeric zigzag patterns in the crystal. In all cases the shortest contact is nearly identical with hydrogen bond extending down to $(d_i, d_e) = (0.8, 1.2)$ (corresponding to a H-bond distance of 2.0 Å).

The plots in FIG. 2-4S (c) depict only H...H contacts (in terms of simple close-packing ideas), and are characterized by a relatively wide range in both d_i and d_e (in both cases the majority of points lie between 1.0 and 2.2 Å). The shortest contact in all cases is quite clearly very close to 1.2 Å, the generally acknowledged van der Waals radius for hydrogen [28]. Even a cursory glance at FIG. 2-4 suggests that the hydrazones do not produce the same 2D graphs, and there are identifiable similarities and differences. One can explore these plots in further detail as it is possible to correlate several of their most obvious features with short and long intermolecular contacts within the crystal. The red (or green) stripes roughly along the diagonal reflect large fractions of points on the Hirshfeld surfaces that involve nearly head-to-head H...H contacts (i.e. a nearly linear C–H...H–C orientation) between neighboring molecules. This feature is evident in all plots in FIG. 2 - 4 (c), although it is not as pronounced for PH 22. The plot for PH 22 (refcode DEBFIZ) is in fact quite different from those of the

other hydrazones, not just in the area mentioned, but also in regions where d_i or d_e are greater than 2.2 Å. DEBFIZ (FIG. 2.) displays a long blue tail, with $d_i > 2.2$ Å, $d_e > 2.2$ Å for some points, a distance considerably greater than any observed for the other hydrazones. This feature can be identified with the presence of water molecules in the lattice of DEBFIZ ($C_{11}H_{10}N_4 \cdot 2.5 H_2O$). The dotted nature of the plot in these regions reflects a relatively small number of points, but these are at quite large distances and arise from long contacts between DEBFIZ and water molecules in the crystal.

Fingerprint plots for C-H interactions in FIG. 2-4 (d) are remarkably different from that for N-H and H-H interactions, and show a number of new features, the most striking being the presence of ‘wings’ at top left and bottom right of each plot. This feature can be readily identified as a result of C–H... π interactions in the crystals, and it reflects the aromaticity of the hydrazones under study. The wing at the top left ($d_i < d_e$) corresponds to points on the surface around the C–H donor, whereas that at the bottom right ($d_e < d_i$) corresponds to the surface around the π acceptor, in this case the double carbon–carbon bond. For PH 22-43 (refcode HUKFIC) these features are sharp and exceptionally well defined. The hydrazones under study are examples of ‘sandwich herringbone’ structures, where dimeric pairs pack in herringbone fashion. Therefore, fingerprint plots for C-H interactions display a significant additional feature, namely the blue-green areas centered at $d_e = d_i \approx 2.0$ Å, close to the van der Waals radius of carbon [28] and it arises from the appearance of a significant overlap between parallel hydrazones molecules, the onset of $\pi \dots \pi$ stacking for PH 22-43.

The two-dimensional fingerprint plots can also be broken down to give the relative contribution to the Hirshfeld surface area from each type of interactions present, quoted as the “contact contribution”. FIG. 5, depicts the plots of the melting point, enthalpies of fusion and vaporization as well as the percentage contributions from N-H, C-H and H-H interactions in the hydrazones under study.

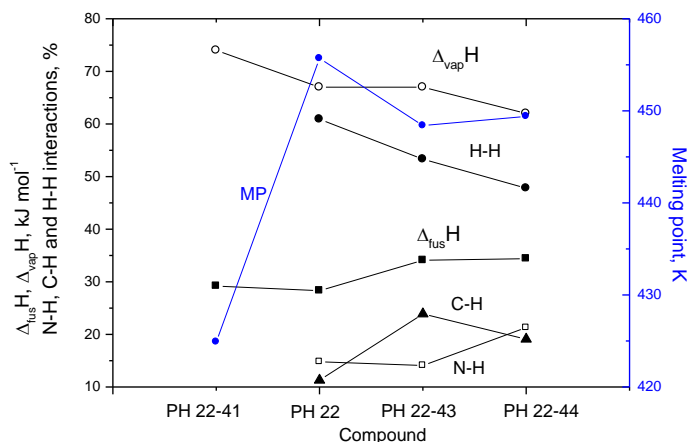


FIG. 5. Plots of the melting point, enthalpies of fusion and vaporization as well as the percentage contributions from N-H, C-H and H-H interactions in the hydrazones under study.

In terms of drug delivery, both melting point and solubility are influenced by intermolecular interactions and are related via the enthalpy of fusion. Generally, compounds with strong intermolecular interactions have high melting points and high heat of fusion and conversely low solubilities. Indeed, in the hydrazones series studied, generally, the N-H interactions correlate

with the heat of fusion and the highest N-H contribution being observed in the compound with the highest heat of fusion. On the other hand, a decrease in melting point and enthalpy of vaporization corresponds to a general decrease in H-H interactions.

Conclusion

It is well known that sublimation enthalpies are not additive because they are sum of vaporization and fusion enthalpies. But here we can see that the closely related compounds are characterized by almost the same enthalpy of sublimation. However, in the series of compounds, increase in the enthalpy of fusion is almost fully compensated by diminution of the enthalpy of vaporization. The Hirshfeld surface analysis (unfortunately, only three structures are available) shows that increasing the melting enthalpy is associated with a tendency to enhance the N-H ... N interactions whereas decrease in the enthalpy of evaporation corresponds to weakening the H-H interactions. In turn, π ... π interactions seem to have little effect on the thermochemical characteristics of the hydrazones. It is quite clear since in the crystal lattice the hydrazones are packed in herringbone fashion when the molecular planes are perpendicular to each other. In other words, increasing the enthalpy of fusion is determined by increased hydrogen bonding due to N-H ... N interactions, while enthalpy of evaporation depends simply on the melt density (short-range intermolecular contacts that are saved in the melt).

The preliminary selection of new pharmaceuticals requires the development of new efficient methods of physicochemical analysis. The estimation of thermodynamic characteristics (e.g., of solubility) needs an accurate determination of the enthalpy of vaporization of compounds under investigation. In this study enthalpies of fusion, sublimation, and vaporization were measured for some hydrazones. The ability of the thermogravimetric method to measure saturated vapor pressure of the hydrazones was demonstrated and the enthalpies of vaporization of the hydrazones were determined. Combined thermochemical analysis using several experimental procedures afforded consistent reliable information on the thermal characteristics of the compounds under study. The Hirshfeld surface analysis of the hydrazones reveals that the fingerprint plots rapidly convey the significant differences and similarities between this series of related structures, and it seems they would be a useful complement to more conventional tools (such as crystal packing diagrams). Moreover, simultaneous thermochemical and Hirshfeld surface analysis of a wide series of related compounds with available crystal structures would reveal the relationships between the intermolecular interactions in the molecular crystals and the thermochemical properties more precisely.

Associated Content

Supporting information: Analytical results regarding samples purity; Evaluation of constant of Langmuir equation based on benzoic acid; Calculation of vaporization enthalpy of benzoic acid; Average values of sublimation and vaporization enthalpies for experimental and estimated data; Experimental data for pressure derived by the Knudsen effusion method; Experimental data for pressure derived by thermogravimetric method. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares no competing financial interest.

Acknowledgement

The author would like to thank Dr Perlovich GL and Dr Schaper KJ for the samples of the hydrazones for the investigations.

Abbreviations

PH 22: 2-Pyridinecarboxaldehyde, 2-pyridinylhydrazone.

PH 22-41: Benzaldehyde, 2-pyridinylhydrazone.

PH 22-43: 2-Pyridinecarboxaldehyde, phenylhydrazone.

PH 22-44: 3-Pyridinecarboxaldehyde, 2-pyridinylhydrazone.

TLC: Thin Layer Chromatography.

DSC: Differential Scanning Calorimetry.

NMR: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance.

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