

Characterization of Physical, Spectroscopic and Thermal Properties of Biofield Treated Biphenyl

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Abstract: Biphenyl is used as an intermediate for synthesis of various pharmaceutical compounds. The objective of present research was to investigate the influence of biofield treatment on physical, spectroscopic and thermal properties of biphenyl. The study was performed in two groups (control and treated). The control group remained as untreated, and biofield treatment was given to treated group. The control and treated biphenyl were characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), thermogravimetric analysis (TGA), Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectroscopy, Ultraviolet-visible (UV-Vis) spectroscopy and surface area analysis. The treated biphenyl showed decrease in intensity of XRD peaks as compared to control. Additionally, crystallite size was decreased in treated biphenyl by 16.82% with respect to control. The treated biphenyl (72.66°C) showed increase in melting temperature as compared to control biphenyl (70.52°C). However, the latent heat of fusion (ΔH) of treated biphenyl was substantially changed by 18.75% as compared to control. Additionally, the treated biphenyl (155.14°C) showed alteration in maximum thermal decomposition temperature (T_{max}) as compared to control sample (160.97°C). This showed the alteration in thermal stability of treated biphenyl as compared to control. Spectroscopic analysis (FT-IR and UV-visible) showed no alteration in chemical nature of treated biphenyl with respect to control. Surface area analysis through Brunauer-Emmett-Teller analysis (BET) analyzer showed significant alteration in surface area as compared to control. Overall, the result demonstrated that biofield has substantially affected the physical and thermal nature of biphenyl.

Keywords: Biphenyl, X-ray Diffraction, Thermal Analysis, Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy, Ultraviolet-Visible Spectroscopy

1. Introduction

Biphenyl is an organic compound occurs naturally in coal tar, crude oil and natural gas and it is mainly isolated from these sources by distillation process. It's a white crystalline compound with peculiar pleasant smell [1]. Biphenyl is mainly a neutral molecule however, it participates in a number of reactions similar like benzene such as substitution reaction upon treatment with halogens in the presence of Lewis acid. Biphenyl is an important compounds used as an intermediate for organic synthesis and they have insightful pharmacological activity. Biphenyl has been used for synthesis of wide range of compounds with diverse pharmaceutical applications [2] *etc.* For instance, biphenyl

carboxylic benzimidazole derivative has excellent antihypertensive activity [3]. Additionally, biphenyl-4-carboxylic acid 2-(aryl)-4-oxo-thiazolidin-3-yl-amide was designed and studied for its antimicrobial activity [4].

However, the biphenyl has low reactivity due to lack of functional groups [2] hence, it should be modified in order to improve its reaction kinetics. Recently Chaudhary *et. al.*, showed that crystallite size reduction due to ball milling may have significant influence on improving reaction kinetics [5]. The other strategies were grain size reduction and catalyst addition [6-10]. Recently biofield treatment was used as a potential strategy to modify the physical and thermal properties of various metals. Hence, authors are keen to investigate the influence of biofield treatment on biphenyl in

order to modulate its physical and thermal properties that can improve its reactivity.

Researchers have experimentally demonstrated the presence of electromagnetic field around the human body using medical technologies such as electromyography, electrocardiography and electroencephalogram [11]. Additionally, it was shown that bioelectricity generated from heart, brain functions or due to the motion of charged particles such as protons, electrons, and ions in the human body [12]. Thus, the human body emits the electromagnetic waves in form of bio-photons, which surrounds the body, which is commonly known as biofield. Therefore, a human has the ability to harness the energy from environment/Universe and can transmit into any object (living or non-living) around the Globe. The object(s) always receive the energy and respond into useful way that is called biofield energy and this process is known as biofield treatment.

Mr. Trivedi's biofield treatment is known to alter the characteristics of many things in various research fields such as, material science [13-15], agriculture [16-18] and biotechnology [19]. Biofield treatment has shown excellent results in improving the antimicrobial susceptibility pattern, and alteration of biochemical reactions, as well as induced alterations in characteristics of pathogenic microbes [20-22]. Exposure to biofield treatment caused paramount increase in medicinal property, growth, and anatomical characteristics of ashwagandha [23].

By considering the above-mentioned excellent results outcome from biofield treatment and pharmaceutical significance of biphenyl, this study was undertaken to investigate the impact of biofield on physicochemical properties of these compounds.

2. Materials and Methods

Biphenyl was procured from Loba Chemie Ltd., India. The sample was divided into two parts; one was kept as a control sample, and another was coded as treated sample. The treatment group was in sealed pack and handed over to Mr. Trivedi for biofield treatment under laboratory condition. Mr. Trivedi provided the treatment through his energy transmission process to the treated group without touching the sample. The control and treated samples were characterized by XRD, DSC, TGA, FT-IR, UV-visible spectroscopy and surface area analysis.

2.1. X-ray Diffraction (XRD) Study

XRD analysis of biphenyl was carried out on Phillips, Holland PW 1710 X-ray diffractometer system, which had a copper anode with nickel filter. The radiation of wavelength used by the XRD system was 1.54056 Å. The data obtained from this XRD were in the form of a chart of 2θ vs. intensity and a detailed table containing peak intensity counts, d value (Å), peak width (θ^0), relative intensity (%) etc. The crystallite size (G) was calculated by using formula:

$$G = k\lambda / (b \cos \theta) \quad (1)$$

Percent change (%) in crystallite size = $[(G_t - G_c) / G_c] \times 100$

Where, G_c and G_t are crystallite size of control and treated powder samples respectively.

2.2. Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) Study

The control and treated biphenyl were analyzed by using a Pyris-6 Perkin Elmer DSC on a heating rate of 10°C/min under air atmosphere and air was flushed at a flow rate of 5 mL/min.

Percent change in melting point was calculated using following equations:

$$\% \text{ change in Melting point} = \frac{[T_{\text{Treated}} - T_{\text{Control}}]}{T_{\text{Control}}} \times 100$$

Where, T_{Control} and T_{Treated} are the melting point of control and treated samples, respectively.

Percent change in latent heat of fusion was calculated using following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ change in Latent heat of fusion} \\ = \frac{[\Delta H_{\text{Treated}} - \Delta H_{\text{Control}}]}{\Delta H_{\text{Control}}} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

Where, $\Delta H_{\text{Control}}$ and $\Delta H_{\text{Treated}}$ are the latent heat of fusion of control and treated samples, respectively.

2.3. Thermogravimetric Analysis-Differential Thermal Analysis (TGA-DTA)

Thermal stability of control and treated biphenyl were analyzed by using Mettler Toledo simultaneous TGA and differential thermal analyzer (DTA). The samples were heated from room temperature to 400°C with a heating rate of 5°C/min under air atmosphere.

Percent change in temperature at which maximum weight loss occur in sample was calculated using following equation:

$$\% \text{ change in } T_{\text{max}} = [(T_{\text{max, treated}} - T_{\text{max, control}}) / T_{\text{max, control}}] \times 100$$

Where, $T_{\text{max, control}}$ and $T_{\text{max, treated}}$ are the maximum thermal decomposition temperature in control and treated sample, respectively.

2.4. FT-IR Spectroscopy

FT-IR spectra were recorded on Shimadzu's Fourier transform infrared spectrometer (Japan) with frequency range of 4000-500 cm^{-1} . The treated sample was divided in two parts T1 and T2 for FT-IR analysis.

2.5. UV-Vis Spectroscopic Analysis

UV spectra of control and treated biphenyl were recorded on Shimadzu UV-2400 PC series spectrophotometer with 1 cm quartz cell and a slit width of 2.0 nm. The analysis was carried out using wavelength in the range of 200-400 nm. The treated

sample was divided in two parts T1 and T2 for the analysis.

2.6. Surface Area Analysis

Surface area of control and treated biphenyl were characterized by surface area analyzer, SMART SORB 90 Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) using ASTM D 5604 method which had a detection range of 0.2-1000 m²/g. Percent changes in surface area were calculated using following equation:

$$\% \text{ change in surface area} = \frac{[S_{\text{Treated}} - S_{\text{Control}}]}{S_{\text{Control}}} \times 100$$

Where, S_{Control} and S_{Treated} are the surface area of control and treated samples respectively.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. XRD Study

XRD diffractogram of control and treated biphenyl are shown in Figure 1. The XRD graph of control showed peaks at 2θ equals to 18.62°, 18.89°, 20.44°, 20.70°, 21.58°, 22.73°, 22.97°, 27.79°, 28.12°, 37.52°, 37.81°, and 47.81°. However,

the treated biphenyl showed decrease in intensity of the XRD peaks. The XRD peaks were observed at 2θ equals to 18.20°, 18.35°, 18.55°, 20.45°, 22.62°, 22.76°, and 37.44°. The decrease in intensity of XRD peaks in treated biphenyl was due to decrease in crystallinity of the sample. The crystallite size of control biphenyl was 88.06 nm; however, it was decreased to 79.22 nm in the corresponding treated sample (Figure 2). Thus the crystallite size was decreased by 10.04% in treated biphenyl as compared to control. It was previously suggested that increase in internal micro strain may decrease the corresponding crystallite size of the material [24]. Zhang *et. al.*, showed that presence of strain and increase atomic displacement from their ideal lattice positions cause reduction in crystallite size [25]. Hence, it is assumed that biofield treatment may induce increase in internal strain and decrease in crystallite size of the biphenyl as compared to control. It was previously suggested that nano scale particle size and small crystallite size can overcome slow diffusion rate by reducing overall diffusion distance and this enhances the net reaction rate [26, 27]. Hence, it is assumed that lower crystallite size of treated biphenyl may improve its reaction rate [5] and it could be utilized for synthesis of pharmaceutical compounds.

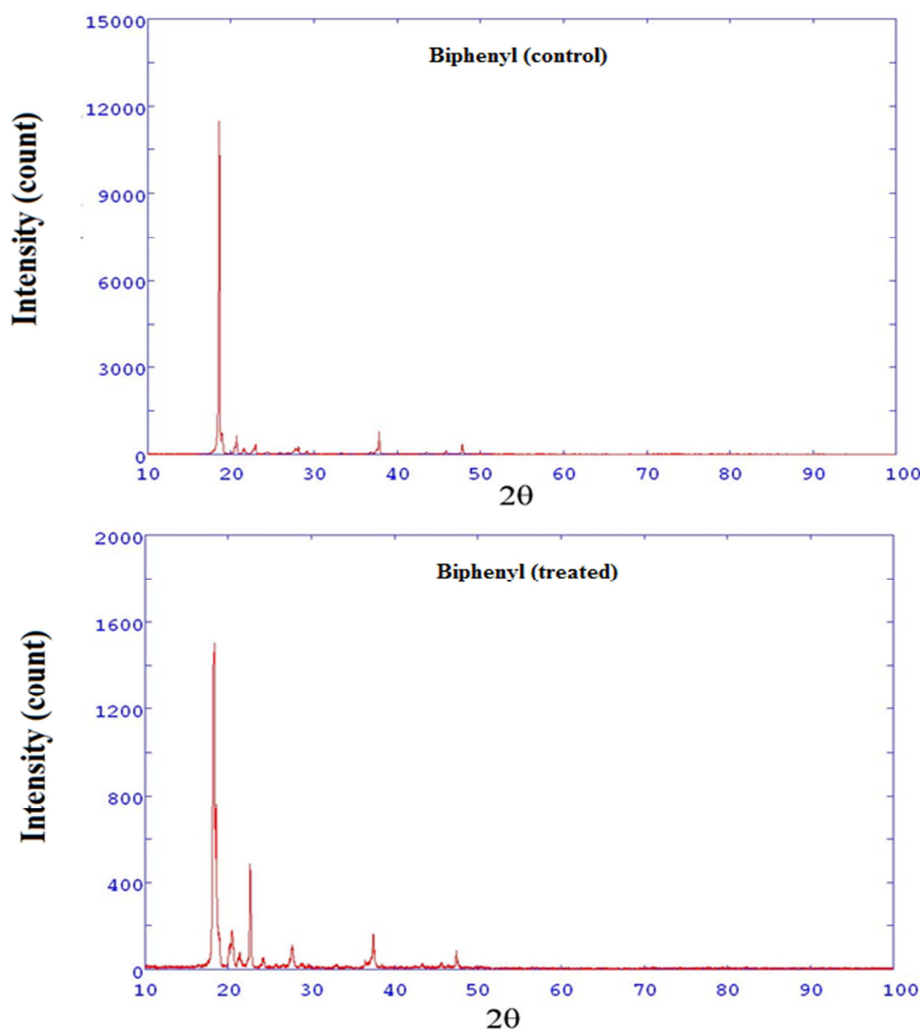


Figure 1. XRD diffractograms of control and treated biphenyl.

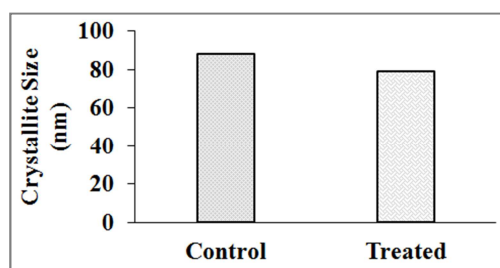


Figure 2. Crystallite size of control and treated biphenyl.

3.2. DSC Study

DSC was used to investigate the melting temperature and latent heat of fusion of control and treated biphenyl and results are presented in Table 1. The DSC of control biphenyl has a melting temperature at 70.52°C. Contrarily, treated

biphenyl showed a melting temperature at 72.66°C. The result showed the increase in melting temperature which may be due to change in kinetic energy of the treated biphenyl as compared to control. The treated biphenyl showed increased in melting temperature by 3.03% as compared to control. However, the treated biphenyl (94.06 J/g) showed (Table 1) a decrease in latent heat of fusion (ΔH) with respect to control (115.77 J/g). Thus result showed decrease in latent heat of fusion of treated biphenyl by 18.75% in comparison with control (Table 1). It is assumed that treated biphenyl may already present in high-energy state prior to melting. Previously our group has reported that biofield treatment has changed the latent heat of fusion of lead and tin powders [13]. Hence, it is assumed that biofield treatment might alter the potential energy of treated biphenyl atoms that led to change in latent heat of fusion.

Table 1. DSC data of control and treated biphenyl.

Sample	Tm (°C; control)	Tm (°C; treated)	% Change in Tm (°C)	Control (ΔH ; J/g)	Treated (ΔH ; J/g)	% Change in ΔH
Biphenyl	70.52	72.66	3.03	115.77	-94.06	-18.75

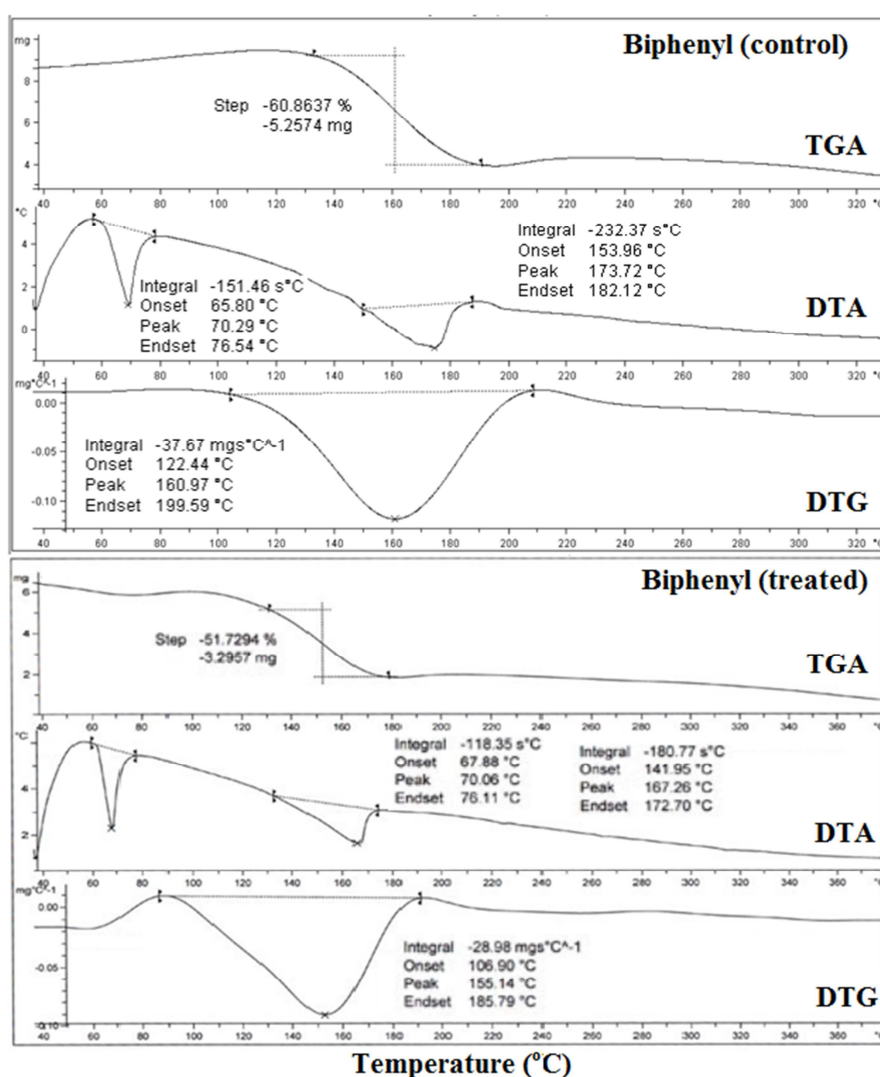


Figure 3. TGA thermogram of control and treated biphenyl.

3.3. TGA Analysis

TGA thermogram of control and treated biphenyl are presented in Figure 3. The thermal degradation of control biphenyl started at around 134°C and the degradation terminated at around 192°C. The sample rapidly lost 60.86% of its weight. However, the thermal degradation of treated biphenyl started at around 131°C and stopped at around 179°C. During this thermal event the sample lost 51.73% of its total weight. DTA thermogram of biphenyl is shown in Figure 3. The DTA of control sample exhibited two endothermic peaks at 70.29°C and 173.72°C respectively. The former peak represented to melting of the sample and latter peak is due to thermal decomposition of the sample. DTA of treated biphenyl also showed two endothermic at 70.06°C and 167.26°C. The first peak was due to melting and second

was attributed to decomposition of the sample. DTG thermogram of control biphenyl showed (Table 1) T_{max} value at 160.97°C; however, the treated biphenyl showed decrease in T_{max} value (155.14°C). The decrease in T_{max} of treated biphenyl by 3.62% may be correlated to reduced thermal stability after biofield treatment.

3.4. FT-IR Spectroscopy

FT-IR spectra of control and treated biphenyl are presented in Figure 4. The typical FT-IR spectrum of control biphenyl showed aromatic methyl group stretching peaks at 2926, 3034 and 3063 cm^{-1} . C-C stretch in phenyl ring was observed at 1570 cm^{-1} . The peaks at 1041 and 1076 cm^{-1} were due to in plane C-H bending vibrations. The peaks at 698, 729, and 781 cm^{-1} were mainly due aromatic out of plane C-H bending vibrations [28].

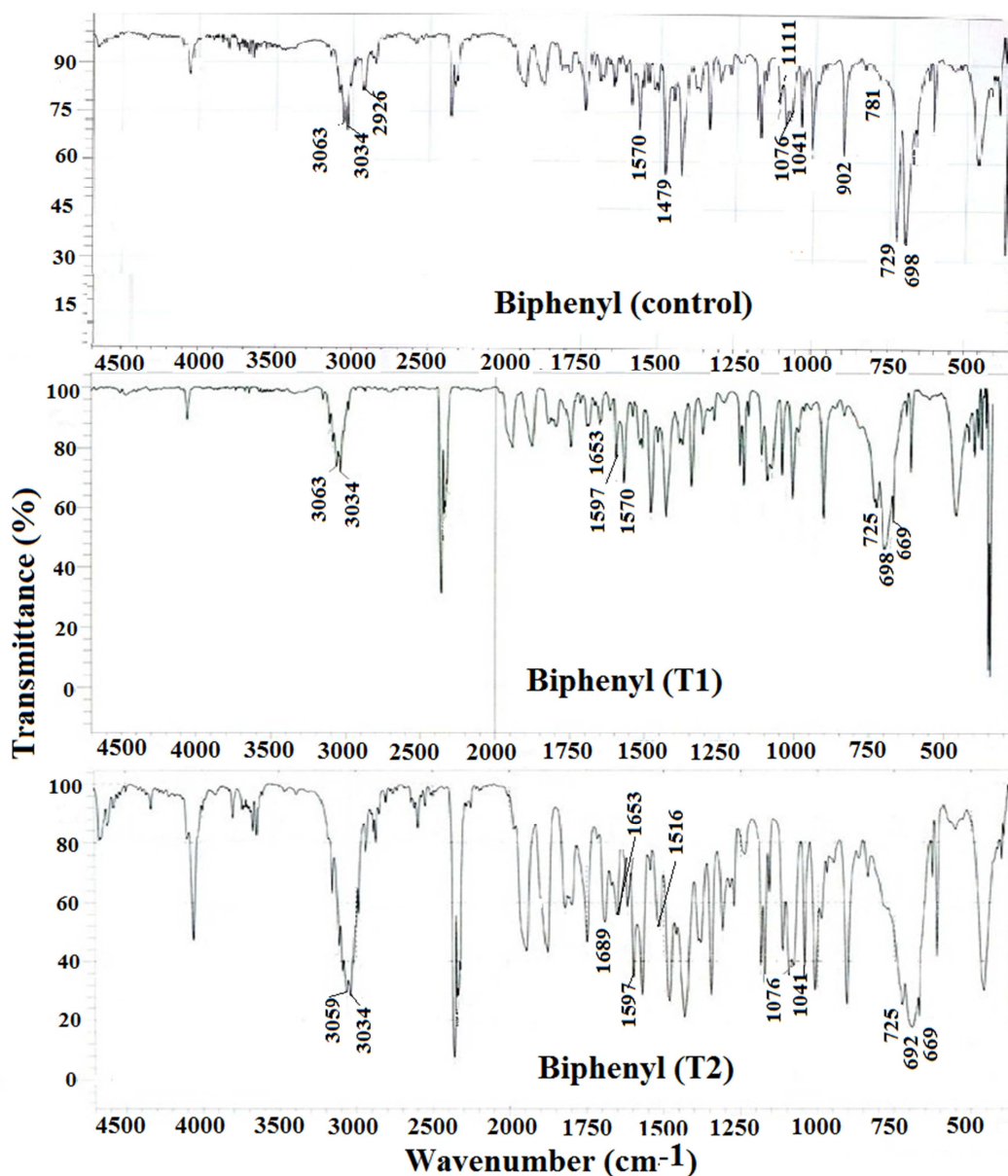


Figure 4. FTIR spectra of control and treated biphenyl (T1 and T2).

Whereas, the FT-IR of treated biphenyl (T1) compound showed peaks at 3034 and 3063 cm^{-1} were mainly due to aromatic C-H stretching vibrations. C-C stretching vibrations in the phenyl ring were observed at 1570 and 1597 cm^{-1} . The spectrum showed strong peak at 1653 cm^{-1} that was mainly due to aromatic C=C bending vibrations. The aromatic C-H bending vibration peaks were appeared at 669, 698, and 725 cm^{-1} .

FT-IR spectrum of treated biphenyl (T2) is shown in Figure 4. The FT-IR spectrum showed intense peaks at 3034 and 3059 cm^{-1} which were due to aromatic C-H stretching vibrations. The stretching peaks at 1516-1597 cm^{-1} were mainly due C-C bond in the phenyl ring. Aromatic C=C bending peaks were observed at 1653-1689 cm^{-1} . Other peaks were observed at 1041, and 1076 were due to aromatic C-H bending in the T2 sample. The FT-IR results of treated biphenyl (T1 and T2) showed no change in frequency of the absorption peaks as compared to control. This indicated that

biofield treatment has no significant effect on altering the structure of biphenyl.

3.5. UV-visible Spectroscopy

UV-visible spectra of control and treated biphenyl (T1 and T2) are presented in Figure 5. The UV of control biphenyl showed two absorption peaks at 247 and 206 nm (λ_{max}). However, the treated biphenyl (T1) showed absorption peaks at 247 and 207 nm. Similarly, the biphenyl (T2) showed presence of absorption peaks at 247 and 204 nm. The result showed no change in chromophoric group of the treated biphenyl (T1 and T2) as compared to control sample. Therefore, it is suggested that the biofield treatment did not disturb the energy gap between HOMO-LUMO [29] in treated sample, and it was found similar to the control sample.

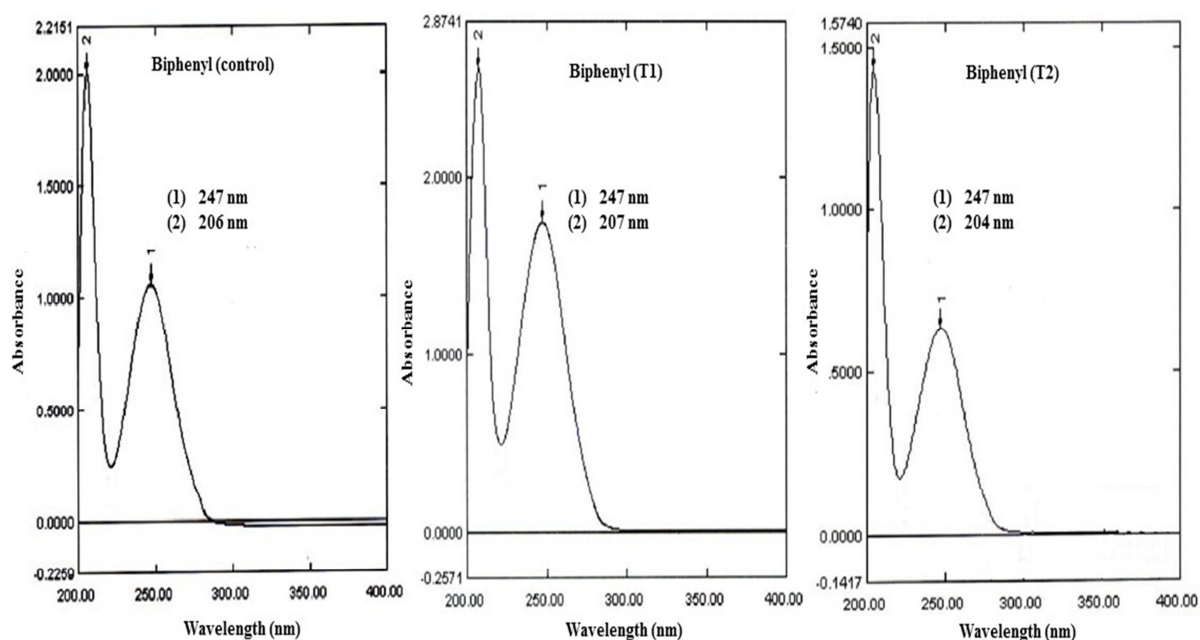


Figure 5. UV visible spectra of control and treated (T1 and T2) biphenyl.

3.6. Surface Area Analysis

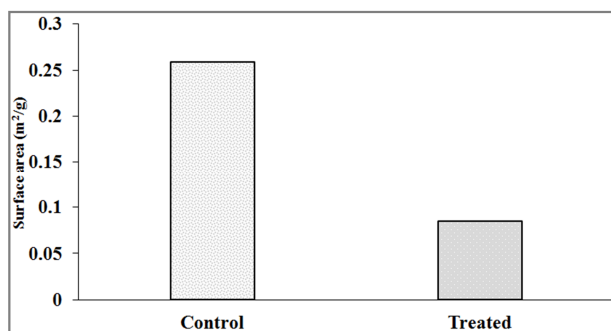


Figure 6. Surface area of control and treated biphenyl.

Surface area of control and treated biphenyl are presented in Figure 6. The surface area of control biphenyl was 0.2592

m^2/g and it was decreased significantly to 0.0858 m^2/g in treated biphenyl. The result showed 66.89% decrease surface area in treated biphenyl as compared to control sample. It was previously shown that decrease in particle size increases the surface area and *vice versa* [30-31]. Hence, it is assumed here that biofield treatment may increase the particle size of biphenyl that led to decrease in surface area.

4. Conclusion

The biofield treatment has shown substantial impact on physical and thermal properties of biphenyl. XRD result showed substantial reduction in crystallite size of treated biphenyl by 10.04% as compared to control. This may be due to presence of internal strain and atomic displacement from their ideal lattice positions that caused change in crystallite

size. DSC of treated biphenyl showed an increase in melting temperature by 3.03% with respect to control. Nevertheless, the treated biphenyl showed substantial change (18.75%) in latent heat of fusion with respect to control. However, TGA showed alteration in thermal stability of the treated biphenyl with respect to control. The spectroscopic analysis using FT-IR and UV analysis showed no changes in the chemical nature of treated biphenyl as compared to control. BET analysis showed alteration in surface area in treated biphenyl with respect to control. The lower crystallite size of biofield treated biphenyl could improve the rate of reaction and this may improve the reaction yield. Hence, it is assumed that biofield treated biphenyl could be used as effective intermediate for synthesis of pharmaceutical compounds.

Abbreviations

XRD: X-ray diffraction;
DSC: Differential scanning calorimetry;
TGA: Thermogravimetric analysis;
DTA: Differential thermal analyzer;
DTG: Derivative thermogravimetry;
UV-Vis: Ultraviolet-visible;
BET: Brunauer-Emmett Teller analysis

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