

E2-48 Kinetics and mechanism of oxidation of ethylacetate by KMnO_4 in acidic medium

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Metal ions/complexes play a dominant role in synthetic organic chemistry as they have the potential to oxidise a wide variety of organic compounds. Although considerable work has been done on the oxidation of organic compounds by KMnO_4 , very little attention has been paid to the kinetics of oxidation of esters. In our continuing effort to examine products and rates of oxidation of organic compounds by metal ions/complexes, the reaction between ethylacetate and KMnO_4 in acidic medium is reported.

Kinetic studies were carried out under pseudo-order conditions by reacting KMnO_4 with excess ethylacetate (EtAc) under acidic conditions in aqueous acetonitrile. The progress of the reaction was monitored colorimetrically by measuring the decrease in absorbance of KMnO_4 at 520 nm with time at different EtAc concentrations at constant pH and vice versa.

Analysis of kinetic data revealed that the reaction exhibits a rate law:

$$\text{rate} = k[\text{KMnO}_4][\text{EtAc}][\text{H}^+]^2,$$

where overall rate constant, $k = 2.58 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}^{-3} \text{ l}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$ at 303K.

The final product of the reaction has been identified as acetic acid. The stoichiometry of the reaction was established as $\text{KMnO}_4 : \text{EtAc} = 2:1$.

A mechanism involving a rapid equilibrium to form a powerful oxidant H_2MnO_4^+ followed by slow attack of H_2MnO_4^+ on the alcohol moiety of the ester with the transfer of a hydride ion to the oxidant to form acetic acid and acetaldehyde has been proposed. The latter is subsequently oxidised to acid by a similar mechanism.

Proposed mechanism:

