



ISSN: 0067-2904

Analysing structure-boiling point relationships of oxo organic compounds using molecular descriptors

Narendra V H ^{1,*}, Mahalakshmi P ², Deepika T ³, Ramakrishna Metri ⁴
, Umesh S. Mujumdar ⁵

¹Department of Mathematics, Govt. Science College, Chitradurga, Karnataka-577501, INDIA

^{2,3}Department of Mathematics, School of Engineering, Dayananda Sagar University, Bangalore, Karnataka-560 078, INDIA.

⁴Department of Studies in Mathematics, Govt. Engineering College, Talakal, Koppala, Karnataka-583 238, INDIA.

⁵Department of Studies in Mathematics, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi, Karnataka-591156, INDIA.

Received: 12/2/2024 Accepted: 18/8/2024 Published: 30/9/2025

Abstract

In organic chemistry the prefix oxo indicates a double bond between an oxygen atom and carbon atom. The oxo group is present in ketons, esters, carboxylic acids, aldehydes and amides. Topological indices are numerical quantities associated with the molecular graphs. Some of the molecular descriptors have proven their ability in predicting physico-chemical properties of certain chemical compounds. In this paper structure boiling point relationships are studied for series of oxo organic compounds by ten molecular descriptors. The QSPR modelling for the oxo organic compounds are presented by the means of linear, quadratic, logarithmic and multilinear analysis. The multilinear analysis model produces a correlation coefficient(r) = 0.954 and standard error of estimates (s) = 17.1902°C for the set of 192 oxo organic compounds. Also, the intercorrelation between pair of molecular descriptors is studied. This is validated by Hierarchical cluster analysis. This study helps to classify useful molecular descriptors based on their predicting in structure boiling point of oxo organic compounds.

Keywords: Molecular Descriptors, Oxo organic compounds, QSPR-analysis.

1. Introduction

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph with $|V| = n$ and $|E| = m$. The open neighbourhood of vertex $v \in V$ is $N(v) = \{u | v \in E\}$. The degree of a vertex v denoted by $d(v)$ is $|N(v)|$. The minimum (maximum) degree of graph G is denoted by $\delta(G)$ ($\Delta(G)$), respectively [1].

A Molecular graph is a graph which has vertices corresponds to the atoms and the edge corresponds to the bonds. The chemical graph theory is a branch of mathematical chemistry, concerned with all aspects of the application in mathematical chemistry. The boiling point of compound is an important physical property for the design and optimization of the processing engineering in chemical and petrochemical industries. Therefore, it is important to develop quantitative structure boiling point models for the estimation of boiling points of untested compounds or selection of reliable experimental boiling points of the compounds. Oxo indicates a double bond between an oxygen and carbon atoms. Oxo chemicals are

*Email: hsmnarendra@gmail.com

intermediate and derivative chemical compounds which are characteristically used in chemical and manufacturing processes of paints, plasticizers, coatings, adhesives and lubricant additives.

Molecular descriptors can be categorised into three types mainly, the degree-based, the distance-based, and the eigenvalue based molecular descriptors. In 1972, Gutman and Trinajstić [2], introduced the first degree-based molecular descriptors $M_1(G)$ and $M_2(G)$, called Zagreb indices which are defined as

$$M_1 = \sum_{v \in V(G)} (d(v))^2. \quad (1.1)$$

$$M_2 = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} d(u)d(v). \quad (1.2)$$

In 2004, Milivonic et al. [3] reformulated the Zagreb indices in relating to edge-degrees instead of vertex-degrees. Later in 2012, Ilic and Zhou [4] established a set of bounds for the same, along with an exact formula for the first reformulated Zagreb index in terms of well known degree-based topological indices. Recently, Liu et al. [5] studied the reformulated Zagreb indices and obtained an expression for the first reformulated Zagreb index of the line graph of a graph, which includes both the vertex-degree and edge-degree based indices. In 2014, Furtula et al. [6] studied differences of Zagreb indices and showed that this difference is in close connection with the reduced Zagreb index which is defined over the edge set. In 2013, Shirdel et al. [7] defined the hyper-Zagreb index over the edge set. Mondal et al. [8, 9], introduced some neighbors degree based indices and discussed their mathematical properties.

Till date various molecular descriptors have been studied but the chemical applicability of most of the descriptors is still to be explored. In [10] A. Iqbal et al. developed a mathematical model to study the flow pattern of Lumpy skin disease. The molecular descriptors are the numerical values associated with the corresponding molecular graph. Introducing any molecular descriptors without studying its chemical applicability or predictive power is questionable in chemical graph theory.

Kulli et al. have put forward many degree based molecular descriptors such as Gourava Nirmala Index(GNI) [11], Sombor Leap Index(SLI) [12], Modified Sombor Leap Index(MSLI)[12], Sum Connectivity Gourava Index(SCGI) [13], Product Connectivity Gourava Index(PCGI) [14], Mulltiplicative Atom Bond Sum Conectivity Index(MASCI) [15], Sum Augmented Index(SAI) [16], Revan Sombor Index(RSI) [17] but none of these molecular descriptors are tested for there chemical applicability. In [18] Gutman put forward the Sombor index and studied its molecular geometry, Kulli et.al [19] have studied the Gourava indices of some class of windmill graphs. The modified version of Sombor index was put forward by Kulli [20]. But so far, the chemical applicability of these parameters have not been reported. In this paper the QSPR analysis for these molecular descriptors is conducted to test chemical applicability in predicting boiling points of oxo organic compounds.

The molecular descriptors are defined as below:

Table 1: Molecular Descriptors

	Molecular descriptor	Abbreviation	Mathematical Definition
1.	Gourava Nirmala Index	GNI	$\sum_{uv \in E(G)} \sqrt{(d(u) + d(v)) + (d(u) * d(v))}$
2.	Sombor Leap Index	SLI	$\sum_{uv \in E(G)} \sqrt{(d(u)^2 + d(v)^2)}$
3.	Modified Sombor Leap Index	MSLI	$\sum_{uv \in E(G)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(d(u)^2 + d(v)^2)}}$
4.	F-Sombor Index	FSLI	$\sum_{uv \in E(G)} \sqrt{(d(u)^4 + d(v)^4)}$
5.	Modified F-Sombor Index	MFSLI	$\sum_{uv \in E(G)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(d(u)^4 + d(v)^4)}}$
6.	Sum Connectivity Gourava Index	SCGI	$\sum_{uv \in E(G)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(d(u) + d(v)) + (d(u) * d(v))}}$
7.	Product Connectivity Gourava Index	PCGI	$\sum_{uv \in E(G)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(d(u) + d(v)) * (d(u) * d(v))}}$
8.	Multiplicative Atom Bond Sum Conectivity Index	MASCI	$\prod_{uv \in E(G)} \sqrt{\frac{d(u) + d(v) - 2}{d(u) + d(v)}}$
9.	Sum Augmented Index	SAI	$\sum_{uv \in E(G)} \left(\frac{d(u) + d(v)}{d(u) + d(v) - 2} \right)^3$
10.	Revan Sombor Index	RSI	$\sum_{uv \in E(G)} \sqrt{(\Delta(G) + \delta(G) - d(u))^2 + (\Delta(G) + \delta(G) - d(v))^2}$

2. Data Set

There are 192 oxo chemicals in the data collection, comprising 32 aldehydes, 78 ethers, and 82 ketons (Table 2). The calculated and experimental boiling points are found in [21]. Table 2 also contains values of molecular descriptors of 192 oxo compounds.

Table 2: Experimental and Calculated BP values and molecular descriptors, [21].

Compound Name	Exp	Calcd	GNI	SLI	MSLI	FSLI	MFSLI	SCGI	PCGI	MASCI	SAI	SI
Dimethyl ether	24.9	24	.47	.47	.89	.24	0.48	.89	.81	.33	4.0	.00
Ethyl methyl ether	.4	.3	.3	.3	.24	3.9	0.66	.24	.06	.23	2	.07
Methyl propyl ether	8.6	9.3	0.12	0.12	.6	9.55	0.83	.6	.31	.16	0	0
Diethyl ether	4.6	7.1	0.12	0.12	.6	9.55	0.83	.6	.31	.16	0	0
Isopropyl methyl ether	0.8	0.1	0.84	2.16	.35	2.08	0.56	.5	.16	.22	7.62	0.62
Butyl methyl ether	0.3	8.9	2.95	2.95	.95	5.21	1.01	.95	.56	.11	8	4.14

Ethyl propyl ether	3.9	5.3	2.95	2.95	.95	5.21	1.01	.95	.56	.11	8	4.14
Ethyl isopropyl ether	4.1	6.5	3.67	4.99	.71	7.73	0.74	.85	.41	.15	5.62	28.03
Isobutyl methyl ether	8.6	0.2	3.67	4.99	.71	7.73	0.74	.85	.41	.15	5.62	28.03
Sec-butyl methyl ether	9	7.5	3.75	4.84	.76	6.99	0.79	.87	.47	.14	1.25	05.54
Tert-butyl methyl ether	2	0.9	4.97	9.07	.39	8.7	0.49	.71	.22	.21	4.26	108.26
Methyl pentyl ether	9	7.3	5.78	5.78	.3	0.87	1.19	.3	.81	.08	6	0
Ethyl butyl ether	2.2	2.6	5.78	5.78	.3	0.87	1.19	.3	.81	.08	6	0
Dipropyl ether	9.6	1.2	5.78	5.78	.3	0.87	1.19	.3	.81	.08	6	0
Isopropyl propyl ether	3	2.5	6.5	7.82	.06	9.33	1.25	.21	.66	.11	3.62	44.98
Ethyl isobutyl ether	2	3.9	6.5	7.82	.06	9.33	1.25	.21	.66	.11	3.62	44.98
Isopentyl methyl ether	1	8.7	6.5	7.82	.06	9.33	1.25	.21	.66	.11	3.62	44.98
Methyl 1-methylbutyl ether	1.5	4.8	6.57	7.67	.11	2.65	0.97	.22	.72	.1	9.25	81.37
Methyl 2-methylbutyl ether	3	6.6	6.57	7.67	.11	2.65	0.97	.22	.72	.1	9.25	81.37
Diisopropyl ether	9	3.6	7.21	9.86	.81	5.91	0.64	.11	.51	.15	1.25	00
Methyl tert-pentyl ether	6.3	6.1	7.95	2.66	.82	3.29	0.73	.09	.55	.13	0	250
1,2-dimethylpropyl methyl ether	1.3	6.3	7.36	9.57	.9	3.86	0.75	.14	.59	.12	9	60.55
2,2-dimethylpropyl methyl ether	0.5	0.9	7.8	1.9	.75	4.36	0.66	.06	.47	.15	2.26	701.96
1-ethylpropyl methyl ether	8.5	1.9	6.65	7.52	.17	1.91	1.03	.24	.77	.08	4.88	24.04
Ethyl tert-butyl ether	3.1	6	7.8	1.9	.75	4.36	0.66	.06	.47	.15	2.26	701.96
Hexyl methyl ether	25	24.5	8.61	8.61	.66	6.53	1.36	.66	.06	.05	4	8.28

Ethyl propyl ether	18	18.8	2.95	2.95	.95	5.21	1.01	.95	.56	.11	8	4.14
Butyl propyl ether	17.1	16.4	8.61	8.61	.66	6.53	1.36	.66	.06	.05	4	8.28
Butyl isopropyl ether	07	07.6	9.32	0.65	.41	9.05	1.09	.56	.91	.07	1.62	824.28
Isobutyl propyl ether	06	07.6	9.32	0.65	.41	9.05	1.09	.56	.91	.07	1.62	824.28
Ethyl isopentyl ether	11	10	9.32	0.65	.41	9.05	1.09	.56	.91	.07	1.62	824.28
Tert-butyl propyl ether	00	00.9	0.63	4.73	.1	0.02	0.84	.42	.72	.1	0.26	9948.75
Tert-isobutyl propyl ether	7.6	1.8	1.34	6.77	.86	2.54	0.57	.32	.57	.14	7.89	5983.61
Ethyl 1-ethylbutyl ether	05.5	03.8	9.4	0.5	.47	8.31	1.15	.58	.97	.07	7.25	644.38
2,2-dimethylpropyl ethyl ether	1.5	03.4	0.63	4.73	.1	0.02	0.84	.42	.72	.109	0.26	9948.75
Ethyl 2-ethyl butyl ether	09.5	04.4	6.5	7.82	.06	9.33	1.25	.21	.66	.11	3.62	44.98
Ethyl tert-pentyl ether	01	9.4	7.95	1.66	.82	3.29	0.73	.09	.55	.13	0	250
1,2-dimethylpropyl ethyl ether	9.3	02.3	0.19	2.39	.26	9.52	0.93	.49	.84	.09	7	019.8
Dibutyl ether	40.3	39.8	1.44	1.44	.01	2.18	1.54	.01	.31	.04	02	0
Isopentyl propyl ether	25	31.6	2.15	3.47	.77	4.71	1.27	.91	.16	.05	9.62	159.84
Butyl isobutyl ether	32	30.6	9.32	0.65	.41	9.05	1.09	.56	.91	.07	1.62	824.28
Butyl sec-butyl ether	30.5	29.8	2.23	3.33	.82	3.96	1.32	.93	.22	.05	5.25	651.02
Butyl tert-butyl ether	25	24.9	3.46	7.56	.45	5.67	1.02	.77	.97	.07	8.26	4635.41
Sec-butyl isobutyl ether	22	20.6	2.95	5.36	.58	6.49	1.05	.83	.07	.06	2.88	605.55
di-sec-butyl ether	21	19.7	3.03	5.21	.63	5.75	1.11	.85	.12	.06	8.51	250
Diisobutyl ether	22.2	21.3	2.87	5.51	.52	7.23	0.99	.82	.01	.07	7.25	000

Isobutyl tert-butyl ether	11.5	15.5	4.17	9.59	.21	8.2	0.74	.67	.81	.1	5.89	7812.75
di-tert-butyl ether	07.3	09	5.48	3.68	.9	29.17	0.49	.53	.63	.14	4052	9130
Isopropyl tert-pentyl ether	14.5	13.7	4.32	9.35	.28	7.13	0.81	.7	.9	.08	3.63	1294.37
Hexyl ethyl ether	43	14	1.44	1.44	.01	2.18	1.54	.01	.31	.041	02	0
Heptyl methyl ether	51	50.5	1.44	1.44	.01	2.18	1.54	.01	.31	.041	02	0
1-ethylpropyl propyl ether	28.5	26.5	9.4	0.5	.47	8.31	1.15	.58	.97	.07	7.25	655.38
Ethyl 1-methylpentyl ether	25	31.9	2.23	3.33	.82	3.96	1.32	.93	.22	.05	5.25	651.02
Ethyl heptyl ether	66.6	68.3	4.27	4.27	.36	7.84	1.72	.36	.56	.02	10	6.56
Butyl isopentyl ether	57	52.8	4.98	6.3	.12	0.36	1.44	.27	.41	.03	7.62	4594.24
Tert-butyl isopentyl ether	39	37.9	7	2.42	.56	03.85	0.92	.03	.07	.07	3.89	87705.09
Butyl pentyl ether	63	62.5	4.27	4.27	.36	7.84	1.72	.36	.56	.02	10	6.56
Isopropyl isopentyl ether	39	43.7	2.87	5.51	.52	7.23	0.99	.82	.01	.07	7.25	000
Methyl 1-methylheptyl ether	62	60.7	5.06	6.15	.17	9.62	1.5	.28	.47	.03	03.25	3155.07
Methyl octyl ether	73	75.4	4.27	4.27	.36	7.84	1.72	.36	.56	.02	10	6.56
3,5-dimethylhexyl methyl ether	55.5	55.2	5.78	8.19	.93	2.14	1.23	.19	.32	.04	0.88	0198.03
Ethyl octyl ether	89.2	91.6	.72	.81	.02	3.5	1.89	.72	.81	.02	18	0
Ethyl 1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl ether	56.5	55.4	8.46	6.26	.33	33.75	0.73	.91	.95	.08	0.27	88404.94
bis(1-ethylpropyl) ether	61.5	59.1	5.93	7.89	.04	0.66	1.34	.22	.42	.03	12.14	285.9
bis(1-methylbutyl) ether	62	63.3	8.68	0.87	.34	7.06	1.46	.56	.62	.03	04.51	6000
Butyl 1-methylpentyl ether	70	73.7	7.89	8.98	.53	5.28	1.68	.64	.72	.02	11.25	7208.17

diisopentyl ether	72	63	8.52	1.17	.23	8.54	1.35	.52	.51	.03	3.25	2000
dipentyl ether	86.8	83.6	.72	.81	.02	3.5	1.89	.72	.81	.02	18	0
Isopropyl heptyl ether	73	76.7	7.81	9.13	.47	6.02	1.62	.62	.66	.02	5.62	1278.75
heptyl propyl ether	87	86.9	.72	.81	.02	3.5	1.89	.72	.81	.02	18	0
Isopentyl pentyl ether	74	73.3	7.81	9.13	.47	6.02	1.62	.62	.66	.02	5.62	1278.75
methyl 1-methyloctyl ether	88.5	83.8	7.89	8.98	.53	5.28	1.68	.64	.72	.02	11.25	7208.17
octyl propyl ether	04	08.8	9.92	9.92	.07	9.15	2.07	.07	.06	.01	26	13.13
Isopropyl octyl ether	98.5	97.8	0.64	1.96	.83	1.68	1.8	.97	.91	.01	03.62	16753.96
dihexyl ether	25.7	23.3	3.34	3.34	.33	4.81	2.25	.33	.15	.01	15	01.19
diheptyl ether	258.5	259.2	8.41	8.41	5.13	6.12	.6	.13	.81	.005	50	20
dioctyl ether	291.7	91.6	4.07	4.07	.84	7.44	.95	.84	.31	.002	66	40
bis(2-ethylhexyl) ether	69.8	68.2	5.81	7.54	.57	09.52	.64	.71	.22	.003	83.77	08160.00
acetaldehyde	0.8	9.	.47	.47	.89	.24	.48	.89	.81	.33	4	
propionaldehyde	8.8	0.6	.3	.3	.24	3.9	.66	.24	.06	.23	2	.07
butyl aldehyde	5.7	8.5	0.12	0.12	.6	9.55	.83	.6	.31	.16	0	0
pentaldehyde	03	04.5	2.95	2.95	.95	5.21	.01	.95	.56	.11	8	4.14
2-methyl butanal	2.5	5.8	3.75	4.84	.76	6.99	.79	.87	.47	.14	1.25	05.54
3-methyl butanal	2.5	7.1	3.67	4.99	.71	7.73	.74	.85	.41	.15	5.62	28.03
2,2-dimethyl propanal	7.5	9	4.97	9.07	.39	8.7	.49	.71	.22	.21	4.26	108.26
Hexanal	28	28.9	5.78	5.78	.3	0.87	.19	.3	.81	.08	6	0

2-methylpentanal	17	19.6	6.57	7.67	.11	2.65	.97	.22	.72	.1	9.25	81.37
3-methylpentanal	18	20.6	6.57	7.67	.11	2.65	.97	.22	.72	.1	9.25	81.37
4-methylpentanal	21	21.6	6.5	7.82	.06	3.39	.91	.21	.66	.11	3.62	44.98
2-ethylbutanal	17	17.7	6.65	7.52	.17	1.91	.03	.24	.77	.08	4.88	24.04
heptanal	52.8	51.8	8.61	8.61	.66	6.53	.36	.66	.06	.05	4	8.28
2-methyl hexanal	41	42.3	9.4	0.5	.47	8.31	.15	.58	.97	.07	7.25	644.38
3-methyl hexanal	43	43	6.57	7.67	.11	2.65	.97	.22	.72	.1	9.25	81.37
4-methyl hexanal	44	43.7	9.4	0.5	.47	8.31	.15	.58	.97	.07	7.25	644.38
5-methyl hexanal	43.5	44.2	9.32	0.65	.41	9.05	.09	.56	.91	.07	1.62	824.28
2,2-dimethylpentanal	26.5	31.8	0.78	4.49	.18	8.95	.9	.44	.8	.09	8.009	8031.22
2,3-dimethylpentanal	41	34.1	0.26	2.25	.31	8.78	.98	.51	.89	.08	2.63	19.23
octanal	71	76.6	1.44	1.44	.01	2.18	.54	.01	.31	.04	02	0
2-ethylhexanal	60	61.1	2.31	3.18	.88	3.22	.38	.95	.27	.04	10.88	192.37
2-propylpentanal	60	60.2	2.31	3.18	.88	3.22	.38	.95	.27	.04	10.88	192.37
nonanal	91	94.2	4.27	4.27	.36	7.84	.72	.36	.56	.02	10	6.56
3,5,5-trimethyl hexanal	70.5	66.7	7.08	2.27	.62	03.11	.98	.04	.12	.06	9.52	73361.9
decanal	08.5	13.9	7.09	7.09	.72	3.5	.89	.72	.81	.02	18	2
undecanal	33	32.7	9.92	9.92	.07	9.15	.07	.07	.06	.01	26	13.13
2-methyl decanal	29	21.7	0.72	1.81	.88	0.94	.85	.99	.97	.01	19.25	05240.6
dodecanal	54	50.6	2.75	2.75	.42	4.81	.25	.42	.31	.01	34	25984

2-methylundecanal	46	39	3.55	4.64	.24	6.59	.03	.35	.22	.01	27.25	97665 .36
tridecanal	67	67.8	5.58	5.58	.78	0.47	.42	.78	.56	.007	42	26.27
tetradecanal	87	84.2	8.41	8.41	.13	6.12	.6	.13	.81	.005	50	20
pentadecanal	04.9	99.9	1.24	1.24	.49	1.78	.78	.49	.06	.003	58	52.54
acetone	6.2	7.4	.93	.48	.94	7.16	.33	.13	.86	.35	4	1.62
2-butanone	9.6	5.4	0.84	2.16	.35	2.08	.56	.5	.16	.22	7.62	0.62
2-pentanone	02	00.4	3.67	4.99	.71	7.73	.74	.85	.41	.15	5.62	28.03
3-pentanone	01.7	8.3	3.75	4.84	.76	6.99	.79	.87	.47	.14	1.25	05.54
3-methyl-2-butanone	3.5	2.7	4.45	6.89	.5	8.94	.52	.77	.29	.2	5.375	41.42
2-hexanone	27	25.2	6.5	7.82	.06	3.39	.91	.21	.66	.11	3.62	44.98
3-hexanone	23.5	22.2	6.57	7.67	.11	2.65	.97	.22	.72	.1	9.25	81.37
3-methyl-2-pentanone	18	16	3.67	4.99	.71	7.73	.74	.85	.41	.15	5.62	28.03
4-metyl-2-pentanone	17	17.4	7.21	9.86	.81	5.91	.64	.11	.51	.15	1.25	00
2-methyl-3-pentanone	15.5	14.5	7.36	9.57	.9	3.86	.75	.14	.59	.12	9.004	60.55
3,3-dimethyl-2-butanone	06	07.3	8.65	3.69	.56	4.56	.46	.98	.35	.19	2.63	134.6 4
2-heptanone	51.4	48.5	9.32	0.65	.41	9.05	.09	.56	.91	.07	1.62	824.2 8
3-heptanone	47	45.4	7.4	0.5	.47	8.31	.15	.58	.97	.07	7.25	644.3 8
4-heptanone	44	44.4	9.4	0.5	.47	8.31	.15	.58	.97	.07	7.25	644.3 8
3-methyl-2-hexanone	43.5	39.5	0.19	2.39	.26	9.52	.93	.49	.84	.09	7.004	019.8
4-methyl-2-hexanone	39	39.7	0.12	2.53	.22	0.83	.87	.48	.82	.09	4.88	274.7 5

5-methyl-2-hexanone	44	40.5	0.04	2.68	.17	1.57	.82	.46	.76	.1	9.25	414.2 ₁
2-methyl-3-hexanone	35	34.2	0.19	2.39	.26	9.52	.93	.49	.84	.09	7.004	019.8
4-methyl-3-hexanone	34.5	36.4	0.26	2.25	.31	8.78	.98	.51	.89	.08	2.63	19.23
5-methyl-3-hexanone	35	37.3	0.12	2.53	.22	0.83	.87	.48	.82	.09	4.88	274.7 ₅
2,2-dimethyl-3-pentanone	25.6	27.4	1.55	6.37	.96	9.47	.69	.35	.65	.12	6.26	2636.1 ₅
2,4-dimethyl-3-pentanone	25.4	28.8	0.97	4.29	.05	0.73	.7	.4	.71	.11	6.75	32.45
4,4-dimethyl-2-pentanone	26.4	30.6	1.34	6.77	.86	2.54	.57	.32	.57	.14	7.89	5983.6 ₁
2-octanone	72.5	70.7	2.15	3.47	.77	4.71	.27	.91	.16	.05	9.62	159.8 ₄
3-octanone	67.5	67.6	2.23	3.33	.82	3.96	.32	.93	.22	.05	5.25	651.0 ₂
4-octanone	65.5	66.1	2.23	3.33	.82	3.96	.32	.93	.22	.05	5.25	651.0 ₂
2-methyl-4-heptanone	54	57.8	2.95	5.36	.58	6.49	.05	.83	.07	.06	2.88	605.5 ₅
3-methyl-4-heptanone	53	57.2	3.09	5.07	.67	4.43	.16	.86	.14	.05	0.63	600
3-methyl-2-heptanone	64	61.1	3.01	5.22	.61	5.17	.1	.84	.09	.06	5	884.4 ₄
4-methyl-2-heptanone	60.5	61.6	2.95	5.36	.58	6.49	.05	.83	.07	.06	2.88	605.5 ₅
5-methyl-2-heptanone	66.5	61.9	2.95	5.36	.58	6.49	.05	.83	.07	.06	2.88	605.5 ₅
6-methyl-2-heptanone	67	62.2	2.87	5.51	.52	7.23	.99	.82	.01	.07	7.25	000
2-methyl-3-heptanone	58	58.3	3.01	5.22	.61	5.17	.1	.84	.09	.06	5	8844.4 ₄
5-methyl-3-heptanone	61	58.6	3.03	5.21	.63	5.75	.11	.85	.12	.06	8.51	250
6-methyl-3-heptanone	63.2	59	2.95	5.36	.58	6.49	.05	.83	.07	.06	2.88	605
3,3-dimethyl-2-hexanone	51.5	50.3	4.45	9.1	.36	4.8	.88	.72	.93	.08	6.37	1000

4,4-dimethyl-2-hexanone	54.4	51.3	0.78	4.49	.18	8.95	.9	.44	.8	.094	8.009	8031.22
5,5-dimethyl-2-hexanone	46	52	4.17	9.59	.21	8.2	.74	.67	.82	.1	5.89	7812.74
2,2-dimethyl-3-hexanone	46	47.8	4.38	9.2	.32	5.13	.87	.7	.9	.08	4.26	3610.67
2,4-dimethyl-3-hexanone	45	49.3	0.26	2.25	.31	8.78	.98	.51	.89	.08	2.63	19.23
2,5-dimethyl-3-hexanone	47.5	49.8	3.73	7.26	.37	7.7	.83	.75	.94	.08	2.63	236.06
4,4-dimethyl-3-hexanone	48	47.7	4.53	8.95	.39	4.06	.93	.73	.98	.07	2	8457.45
4,5-dimethyl-3-hexanone	52	50.4	3.88	6.97	.46	5.64	.94	.77	.01	.07	0.37	612.45
5,5-dimethyl-3-hexanone	46.5	48.7	4.25	9.45	.26	7.46	.8	.69	.87	.09	1.52	4432.01
3-ethyl-3-methyl-2-pentanone	53.8	49.6	4.6	8.86	.41	3.73	.94	.74	.01	.07	4.12	6097.92
3-ethyl-4-methyl-2-pentanone	54	50.8	3.88	6.97	.46	5.64	.94	.77	.01	.07	0.37	612.45
2,2,4-trimethyl-3-pentanone	35.1	39.9	5.16	1.09	.11	06.34	.65	.62	.78	.11	4	9650.47
2-nonanone	95	91.8	4.98	6.3	.12	0.36	.44	.27	.41	.03	7.62	4594.24
3-nonanone	90	88.8	5.06	6.15	.17	9.62	.5	.28	.47	.03	03.25	3155.07
4- nonanone	87.5	87.1	5.06	6.15	.28	9.62	.5	.28	.47	.03	03.25	3155.07
5- nonanone	88.4	86.5	5.06	6.15	.17	9.62	.5	.28	.47	.03	03.25	3155.07
4-methyl-2-octanone	84	82.6	5.78	8.19	.93	2.14	.23	.19	.32	.04	0.88	0198.03
5-methyl-3-octanone	79	79.6	5.85	8.04	.98	1.4	.28	.2	.37	.04	6.51	192.38
7-methyl-3-octanone	82.5	79.6	5.78	8.17	.93	2.14	.23	.19	.32	.04	0.88	0198.03
3-methyl-4-octanone	74	77.7	5.92	7.9	.02	0.09	.34	.21	.39	.04	8.63	353.91

2,5-dimethyl-3-heptanone	66	69.8	6.64	9.94	.77	2.61	.06	.12	.24	.05	6.26	700.87
2,6-dimethyl-3-heptanone	71.5	69.8	6.56	0.09	.72	3.35	.01	.1	.19	.06	0.63	324.55
3,3-dimethyl-2-heptanone	73.5	71	7.28	1.93	.69	00.46	.05	.07	.18	.05	4.37	16374.67
4,6-dimethyl-2-heptanone	73	75.8	6.49	0.23	.69	4.67	.95	.09	.17	.06	8.51	905.69
4,6-dimethyl-3-heptanone	71.5	70.6	6.64	9.94	.77	2.61	.06	.12	.24	.05	6.26	700.87
7-methyl-4-octanone	78	78	5.78	8.19	.93	2.14	.23	.19	.32	.04	0.88	0198.03
2,3-dimethyl-4-heptanone	67.5	69.9	6.71	9.8	.81	1.3	.11	.13	.26	.05	8.37	560.7
2,6-dimethyl-4-heptanone	69.4	69.9	6.49	0.23	.69	4.67	.95	.09	.17	.06	8.51	905.69
3,5-dimethyl-4-heptanone	62	68.8	6.78	9.65	.86	0.56	.17	.14	.31	.04	4	110.96
2,2,4,4-tetramethyl-3-pentanone	52	49.2	9.36	7.9	.17	41.95	.59	.83	.84	.1	1.26	09858.01
2-decanone	10	11.8	7.81	9.13	.47	6.02	.62	.62	.66	.02	5.62	1278.75
3-decanone	11	09.1	7.89	8.98	.53	5.28	.68	.64	.72	.02	11.25	7208.17
4-decanone	06.5	07.3	7.89	8.98	.53	5.28	.68	.64	.72	.02	11.25	7208.17
5-decanone	04	06.4	7.89	8.98	.53	5.28	.68	.64	.72	.02	11.25	7208.17
2-undecanone	31.5	30.8	0.64	1.96	.83	1.68	.8	.97	.91	.01	03.62	16753.96
3-undecanone	27	28.4	0.72	1.81	.88	0.94	.85	.99	.97	.01	19.25	05240.63
5-undecanone	27	25.5	0.72	1.81	.88	0.94	.85	.99	.97	.01	19.25	05240.6
6-undecanone	26	25.2	0.72	1.81	.88	0.94	.85	.99	.97	.01	19.25	05240.6
2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-heptanone	85	81	4.76	4.05	.77	57.92	.8	.51	.28	.06	1.78	85630.51

2-dodecanone	46.5	49	3.47	4.79	.18	7.33	.97	.33	.16	.01	11.62	30250 .07
2-methyl-3-undecanone	33.5	35.1	4.33	6.54	.03	7.8	.81	.26	.09	.01	07	84604 .22
2-tridecanon	63	66.1	6.3	7.62	.53	2.99	.15	.68	.41	.009	19.62	34031 .7
7-tridecanon	61	60.7	6.37	7.47	.59	2.25	.21	.7	.47	.088	35.25	41924 .8
2-methyl-3-tridecanone	67	68	9.99	2.19	.73	9.12	.16	.96	.59	.008	23.004	47683 3.8
7-ethyl-2-methyl-4-undecanone	52.5	55.7	5.06	0.8	.64	47.43	.89	.12	.63	.008	30.64	04359 8026
2-pentadecanone	94	98.7	8.82	9.33	.006	4.3	.5	.06	.69	.006	31	98890 1.46
8-pentadecanone	91	93.4	2.03	3.12	.3	3.56	.56	.41	.97	.004	51.25	79593 8.43

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Interrelation between molecular descriptors

For 192 oxo chemicals, the logarithmic, linear, quadratic, and multilinear regression models are examined. The intercorrelation between molecular descriptors and boiling points(Exp, Calcd) are recorded below. It is considered that a pair of molecular descriptors with $r \geq 0.97$ are highly intercorrelated, those with $r > 0.9$ appreciably intercorrelated, those with $r < 0.9$ weakly intercorrelated, and molecular descriptors with $r < 0.5$ not intercorrelated, [22]. In the case of Linear, quadratic, and logarithmic regression the model quality was measured by correlation coefficient (r), and in the case of multilinear regression, the model quality was measured by correlation coefficient (r) and standard error of estimate (s).

Table 3: Interrelation between Molecular Descriptors

	GNI	SLI	MSLI	FSLI	MFSLI	SCGI	PCGI	MASCI	SAI	RSI
GNI	1	0.847	0.923	0.710	0.676	0.878	0.840	-0.707	0.037	0.219
SLI		1	0.700	0.754	0.426	0.672	0.618	-0.520	0.076	0.209
MSLI			1	0.398	0.834	0.883	0.888	-0.728	-0.046	0.153
FSLI				1	0.152	0.580	0.558	-0.477	0.045	0.130
MFSLI					1	-0.036	-0.035	0.022	-0.012	0.004
SCGI						1	0.993	-0.828	-0.019	0.185
PCGI							1	-0.832	-0.046	0.171
MASCI								1	0.067	-0.085
SAI									1	-0.004
RSI										1

From Table 3 it is observed that

- GNI is appreciably intercorrelated with MSLI and it is weakly intercorrelated with SLI, FSLI, MFSLI, SCGI and PCGI. Further there is no intercorrelation between GNI with MASCI, SAI and RSI.
- SLI is weakly intercorrelated with GNI, MSLI, FSLI, SCGI and PCGI. Further there is no intercorrelation between SLI with MFSLI, MASCI, SAI and RSI.
- MSLI is appreciably intercorrelated with GNI and it is weakly intercorrelated with MFSLI, SCGI and PCGI. Further there is no intercorrelation between MSLI with FSLI, MASCI, SAI and RSI.
- FSLI is weakly intercorrelated with GNI, SLI, SCGI and PCGI. Further there is no intercorrelation between FSLI with MSLI, MFSLI, MASCI, SAI and RSI.
- MFSLI is weakly intercorrelated with GNI, MSLI. Further there is no intercorrelation between MFSLI with SLI, FSLI, SCGI, PCGI, MASCI, SAI and RSI.
- SCGI is Highly intercorrelated with PCGI and it is weakly intercorrelated with GNI, SLI, MSLI, FSLI. Further there is no intercorrelation between SCGI with MASCI, SAI and RSI.
- IPCGI is Highly intercorrelated with SCGI and it is weakly intercorrelated with GNI, SLI, MSLI, FSLI. Further there is no intercorrelation between PCGI with MFSLI, MASCI, SAI and RSI.
- There is no intercorrelation between MASCI and other 9 molecular descriptors.
- There is no intercorrelation between SAI and other 9 molecular descriptors.
- There is no intercorrelation between RSI and other 9 molecular descriptors.

3.2. Hierarchial Analysis of Molecular Descriptors

To make our claim much stronger the Hierarchial cluster analysis between these molecular descriptors conducted and it is shown in Figure 1. The dendogram shows that these molecular descriptors are less intercorrelated

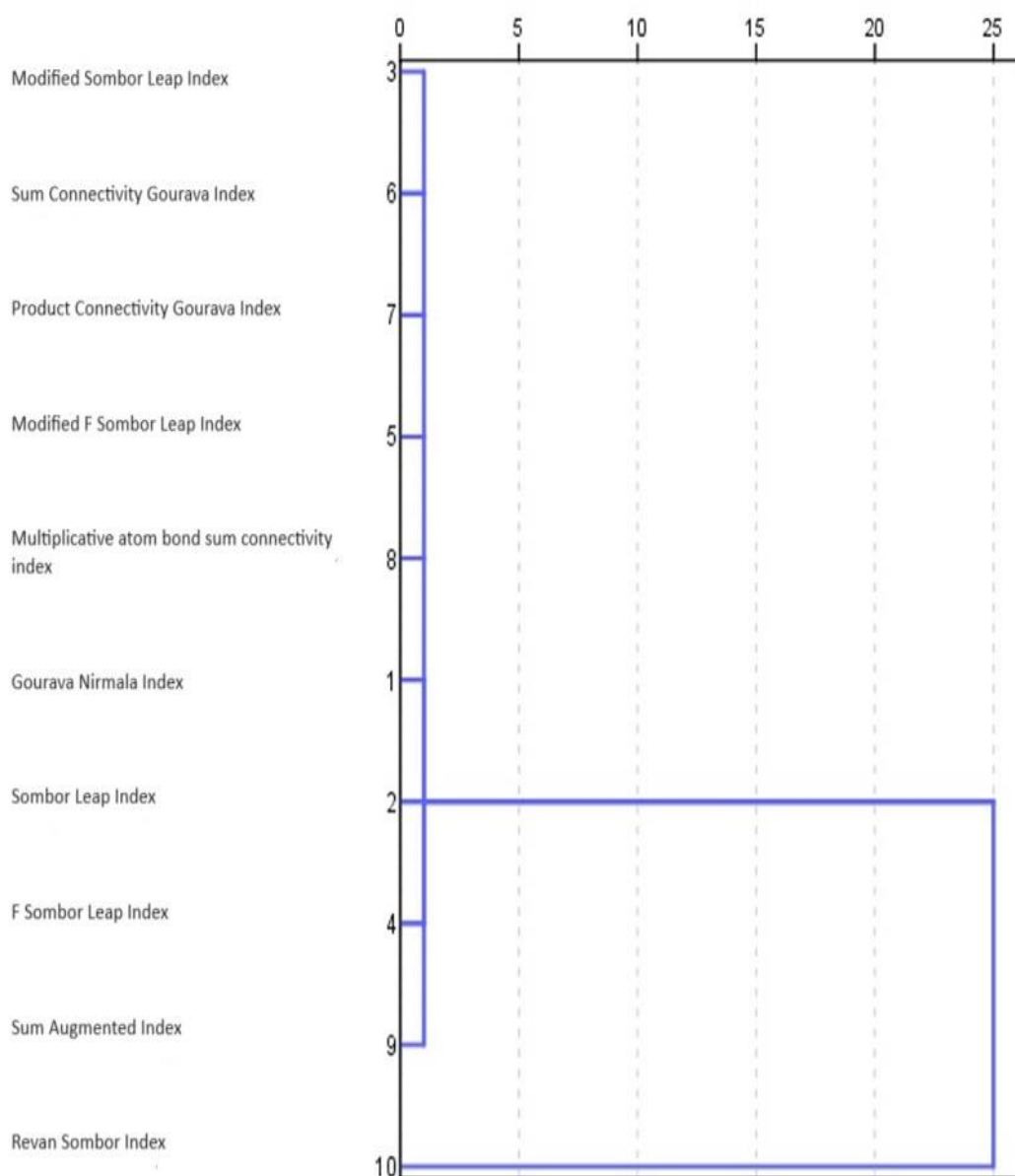


Figure 1: Dendrogram of Molecular Descriptors

3.3. Intercorrelation between Molecular Descriptors and Boiling Points

Table 4: Intercorrelation between Molecular Descriptors and Boiling Points of Oxo-organic compounds

	GNI	SLI	MSLI	FSLI	MFSLI	SCGI	PCGI	MASCI	SAI	RSI
Exp	0.852	0.053	0.847	0.524	0.845	0.952	0.942	-0.826	-0.041	0.136
Calcd	0.853	0.048	0.846	0.529	0.852	0.952	0.942	-0.826	-0.039	0.140

The correlation coefficient for BP(Exp) ranges from -0.826 to 0.952.

The correlation coefficient for BP(Calcd) ranges from -0.826 to 0.952.

3.4. Regression models for experimental data

The Linear regression model is formulated as

$$PP = a(MD) + b.$$

The Quadratic regression model is formulated as

$$PP = a(MD)^2 + b(MD) + c.$$

The Logarithmic regression model is formulated as

$$PP = a \ln(MD) + b.$$

The Multilinear regression model is formulated as

$$PP = a_0 + a_1(MD_1) + a_2(MD_2) + \dots + a_n(MD_n)$$

The best Linear Correlation for exp is obtained by Sum Connectivity Gourava Index (SCGI).

$$exp = +61.001(SCGI) + (-28.645) \quad (2.1)$$

$$n = 192 \quad r = 0.951 \quad F = 1814.004.$$

The Quadratic correlation with Sum Connectivity Gourava Index gives most improved model

$$exp = -4.465(SCGI)^2 + 90.153(SCGI) + (-71.930) \quad (2.2)$$

$$n = 192 \quad r = 0.956 \quad F = 1010.513.$$

The Logarithmic correlation with Sum Connectivity Gourava Index gives most improved model

$$exp = 172.372(SCGI) + (-26.894) \quad (2.3)$$

$$n = 192 \quad r = 0.943 \quad F = 1542.852.$$

The Multilinear regression is

$$exp = 0.203(GNI) + (-43.075)(MFSLI) + 11.415(SCGI) + 97.552(PCGI) + (-46.310) \quad (2.4)$$

$$n = 192 \quad r = 0.954 \quad s = 17.5867 \quad F = 463.646.$$

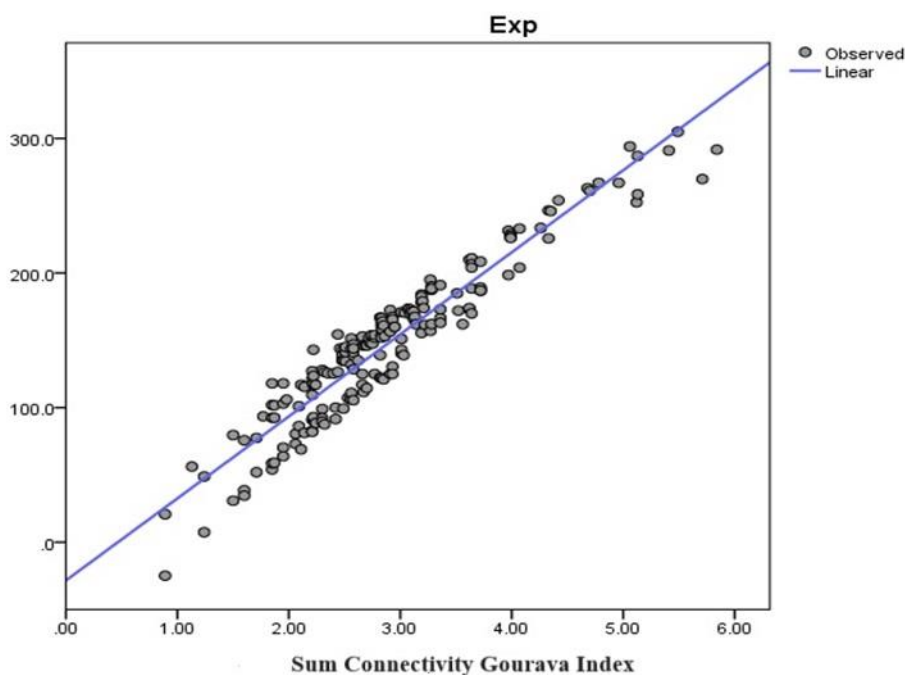


Figure 2: Linear regression for experimental boiling point

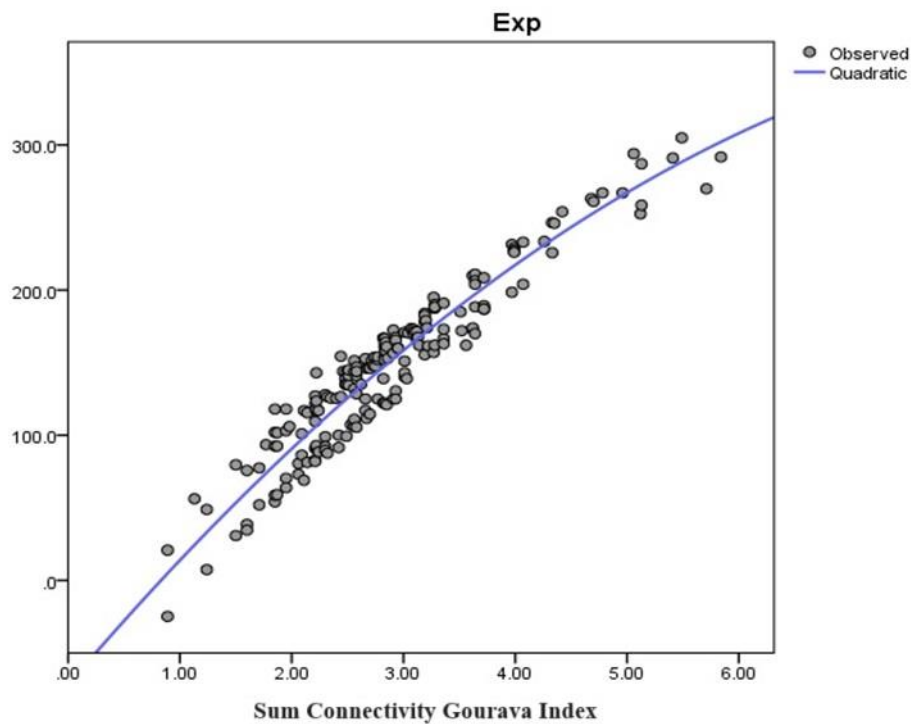


Figure 3: Quadratic regression for experimental boiling point

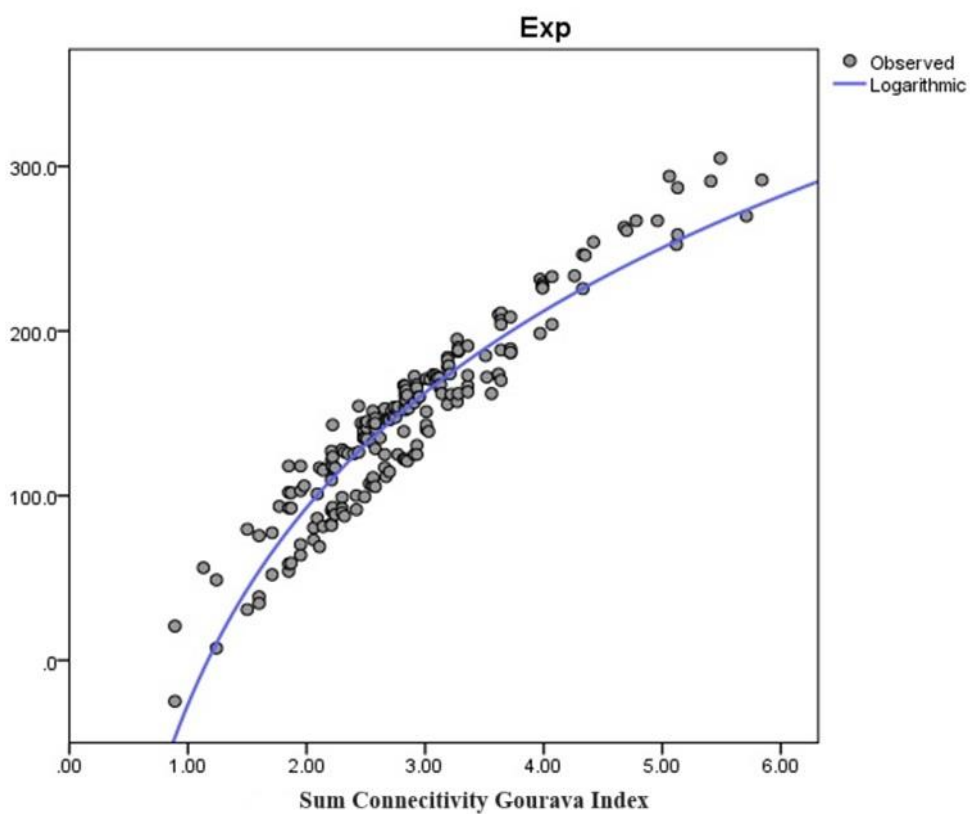


Figure 4: Logarithmic regression for experimental boiling point

3.5. Regression models for calculated data

The best Linear Correlation for calcd is obtained by Sum Connectivity Gourava Index

$$\begin{aligned} \text{calcd} &= 61.021(\pm 1.431)(SCGI) + (-28.916) \\ n &= 192 \quad r = 0.951 \quad F = 1817.978. \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

The Quadratic correlation with Sum Connectivity Gourava Index gives most improved model

$$\begin{aligned} \text{calcd} &= (-4.486)(SCGI)^2 + 90.312(SCGI) + (-72.408) \\ n &= 192 \quad r = 0.956 \quad F = 1014.004. \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

The Logarithmic correlation with Sum Connectivity Gourava Index gives

$$\begin{aligned} \text{calcd} &= 172.490(SCGI) + (-27.227) \\ n &= 192 \quad r = 0.944 \quad F = 1556.094. \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

The multilinear Regression

$$\begin{aligned} \text{calcd} &= 0.220(GNI) + (-34.399)(MFSLI) + 24.942(SCGI) + (-110.193)(MASCI) \\ &\quad + 63.826(PCGI) + (-15.952). \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

$$n = 192 \quad r = 0.956 \quad s = 17.1902 \quad F = 389.972.$$

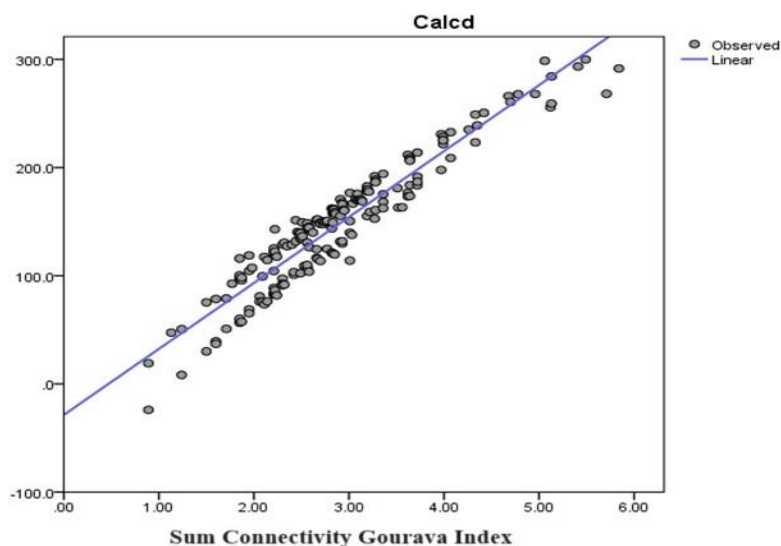


Figure 5: Linear regression for calculated boiling point

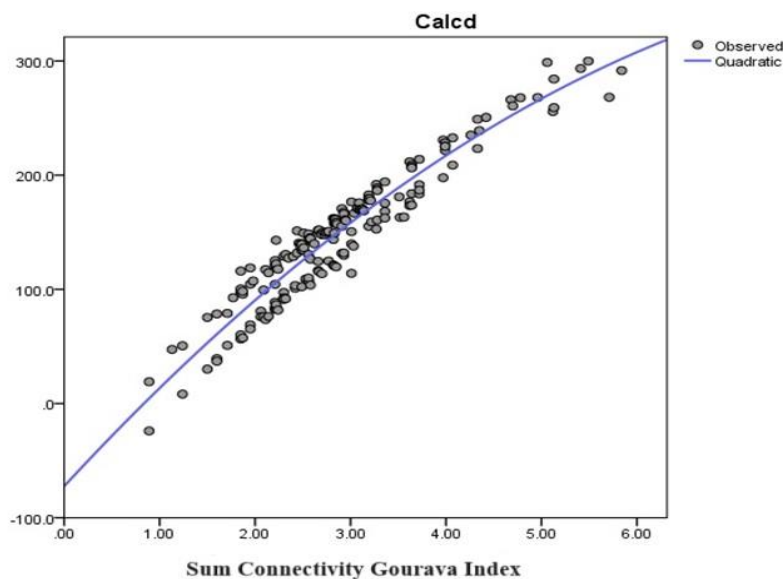


Figure 6: Quadratic regression for calculated boiling point

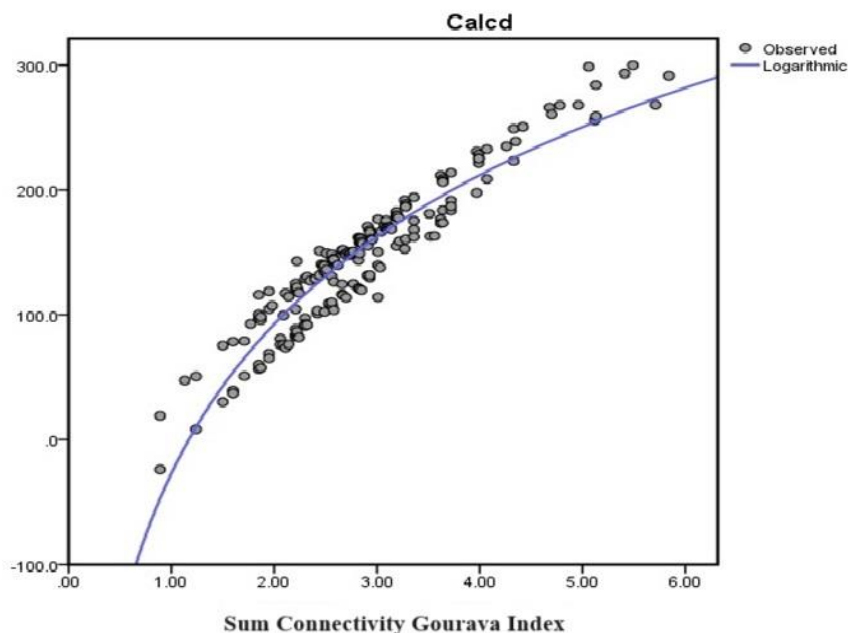


Figure 7: Logarithmic regression for calculated boiling point

4 Conclusions

It is found in this study that the molecular descriptor Sum Connectivity Gourava Index (SCGI) has finest linear, multilinear, quadratic, logarithmic models with the calcd boiling point of oxo organic compound with correlation coefficient 0.951, 0.956, 0.956, 0.944, respectively. This molecular descriptor (SCGI) has best linear, multilinear, quadratic and logarithmic model for exp boiling point with correlation coefficient 0.951, 0.954, 0.956, 0.943, respectively.

The study of intercorrelation between molecular descriptors shows that Sum Connectivity Gourava Index and Product Connectivity Gourava Index are highly intercorrelated with correlation coefficient $r=0.993$.

Thus the final conclusion of the study is that molecular descriptor Sum Connectivity Gourava Index quality exceeds in comparison with other 9 molecular descriptors, Sum

Augmented Index and Revan Sombor Index are not suggested for this analysis as their correlation coefficient is very low with calcd and exp boiling point

5 Data and Software Availability statement

For this study we have user IBM-SPSS software which is available at <https://www.ibm.com/spss>. The data set used in this work is presented in the form of Table 1 and 2, also the regression model figures are obtained from the same software.

References

- [1] F. Harary, "Graph Theory", *Addison-Wesley*, Reading, 1969.
- [2] I. Gutman, N. Trinajstić, "Graph theory and molecular orbitals. Total π –electron energy of alternant hydrocarbons", *Chem. Phys. Lett.* vol. 17, pp. 535-538, 1972.
- [3] A. Milicevic, S. Nikolic, N. Trinajstić, "On reformulated Zagreb indices", *Mol. Diversity*, vol. 8 pp. 393-399, 2004.
- [4] A. Ilic, B. Zhou, "On reformulated Zagreb indices", *Discr. Appl. Math.* vol. 160, pp. 204-209, 2012.
- [5] J. Liu, B. Ali, M. Malik, H. Siddiqui, M. Imran, Reformulated Zagreb indices of some derived graphs, *Mathematics* 7 (2019).
- [6] B. Furtula, I. Gutman, S. Ediz, "On difference of Zagreb indices", *Discr. Appl. Math.* vol. 178, pp. 83-88, 2018.
- [7] G. H. Shirdel, H. Rezapour, A. M. Sayadi, "The hyper-Zagreb index of graph operations", *Iran. J. Math. Chem.* vol. 4, pp. 213-220, 2013.
- [8] S. Mondal, N. De, A. Pal, "On neighbourhood Zagreb index of product graphs", *Journal of Molecular Structure*, vol. 1223, no. 5, pp. 129-210, 2021.
- [9] S. Mondal, N. De, A. Pal, "On some new neighbourhood degree based indices", *Acta Chem. Lasi*, vol. 27, pp. 31-46, 2019.
- [10] A. Iqbal Kashif Butt, H. Aftab, M. Imran, T. Ismaeel, M. Arab, M. Gohar, M. Afzal, "Dynamical study of lumpy skin disease model with optimal control analysis through pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical controls", *Eur. Phys.J.Plus*, vol. 138, pp.1048, 2023.
- [11] V. R. Kulli, "gourava nirmala indices of certain nanostructures", *International Journal of Mathematical Archive*, vol. 4, no.2, pp.1-9, 2023.
- [12] V.R. Kulli, N. Harish and B. Chaluvvaraju, "sombor leap indices of some chemical drugs", *International Journal of Multidisciplinary*, vol 07, no. 10, pp. 158-166, 2022.
- [13] V.R.Kulli, "On the sum connectivity gourava index", *International Journal of Mathematical Archive*, vol. 8, no. 6, pp. 211-217, 2017.
- [14] V.R.Kulli, "The product connectivity gourava index", *Journal of Computer and Mathematical Sciences*, vol. 8, no. 6, pp. 235-242, 2017.
- [15] V. R. Kulli, "Multiplicative atom bond sum connectivity index of certain nanotubes", *Annals of Pure and Applied Mathematics*, vol 27, no. 1, pp. 31-35, 2023.
- [16] V. R. Kulli, "Sum augmented and multiplicative sum augmented indices of some nanostructures", vol. 24, pp. 27-31, 2023.
- [17] V. R. Kulli and Ivan Gutman, "Revan sombor index", *Journal of Mathematics and Informatics*, vol. 22, pp. 23-27, 2022.
- [18] I. Gutman, Geometric approach to degree-based topological indices: Sombor indices. *MATCH Commun. Math. Comput. Chem.*, vol. 86, no. 1, pp. 11-16, 2021.
- [19] V. R. Kulli, G. N. Adithya, N. D. Soner, "Gourava indices of certain windmill graphs", *International Journal of Mathematics Trends and Technology*, vol. 68, no. 9, pp. 51-59, 2022.
- [20] V. R. Kulli, "F-sombor and modified f-sombor indices of certain nanotubes", vol. 27, no. 1, pp. 13-17, 2023.
- [21] B. Ren, "Atom-type-based ai topological descriptors: application in structure-boiling point correlation of oxo organic compound", *J. Chem. Inf. Comput. Sci.*, vol. 43, pp. 1121-1131, 2003.
- [22] N. Trinajstić, S. Nikolić, S. C. Basak, I. Lukovits, Distance Indices and Their Hyper- Counterparts: Interrelation and Use in the Structure-Property Modeling, SAR and QSAR in Environmental Research, pp. 31-54, 2001.