



Research Article

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Synthesis and identification of some derivatives of 1,3,4-thiadiazole

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ABSTRACT

This research involved synthesis heterocyclic compounds such as (1,3,4- thiadiazole derivatives , imidazolidine derivatives, tetrazole derivatives, oxazepine derivatives and β -Lactam derivatives) were prepared by reaction 4-aminobenzoic acid with phenol in Acidic medium ,(0-5) $^{\circ}\text{C}$ and sodium nitrate to get azo derivative (1) which react with thiosemicarbazide to get 1,3,4- thiadiazole derivative (2). Derivative (2) react with benzaldehyde derivatives (4-nitrobenzaldehyde , 2-hydroxy benzaldehyde , 2-bromobenzaldehyde , 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde ,benzaldehyde ,4-dimethyl amino benzaldehyde, 4-Chlorobenzaldehyde and vanillin) to get shiff base (3-10). The cyclization of Shiff base Derivatives (3,4) with α -aminoacid (tryptophan and leucine) Consecutive give the corresponding imidazolidine derivatives (11,12),and when cyclization of Shiff base Derivative (5) with sodium azide give tetrazole derivative (13). Shiff base Derivatives (6,7,8) react with (Itaconic, succinic anhydride and malic anhydride) Consecutive to give oxazepine derivatives (14,15,16) Consecutive. cyclization of Shiff base Derivatives (9,10) with chloroacetylchloride give the corresponding β -lactam (17,18). All this compounds characterized by means of FT-IR, and some of the compounds by means $^1\text{H-NMR}$, and $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ and follow reaction by R_f - TLC and Measure ment melting point.

Key words: Thiadiazole, Thiazolidin, Imidazolidin, tetrazole, oxazepine β -Lactam

INTRODUCTION

Azo compounds composed of two neighborhood nitrogen atoms connected with double-bond($-\text{N}=\text{N}-$) The starting materials of azo compound preparation is the diazonium salts, which are more important in the synthesis of different pure organic compounds.^(1,2)

Azo compounds of Schiff bases and their derivatives have been used in preparation other compounds such as (1,3,4- thiadiazole derivatives, imidazolidine derivatives, tetrazole derivatives, oxazepine derivatives and β -Lactam derivatives), Heterocyclic play an important role in biochemical processes because the side groups of the most typical and essential constituents of living cells are based on aromatic heterocycles⁽³⁾.

The triazole derivatives related to an important group of heterocyclic compounds that have been subjected to extensive study of the recent past.

Diverse biological activities such as antibacterial, antifungal, anti-inflammatory, also Oxazine derivatives showed various biological activities, such as antibacterial, Antimicrobial and anticonvulsant activity, as telomerase inhibitors, as Potent agonists of the human TRPV1 receptor/inhibitors for some enzymes action, Some of oxazine derivatives are used in another applied fields^(5,4).

β -lactam drugs are most widely prescribed antibiotics used in medicine. 2-azetidinone derivative possess wide therapeutic activity like antifungal, anticonvulsant, antitumour, antiviral, cholesterol absorption inhibitor and

enzyme inhibition activities. Also β -Lactam antibiotics (e.g. ampicillin, amoxicillin) are traditionally used for the treatment of common bacterial infections in both humans and food-producing animals. β -Lactam residues in foods can result in the development of new strains of bacteria resistant to these antibiotics and in allergic reactions⁽⁶⁾

A number of 2-imino imidazolidine compounds exhibiting the aromatic (heteroaromatic) motif at the exocyclic nitrogen atom, collectively termed 'centrally acting antihypertensive drugs' have been used in medical practice. The classic centrally acting antihypertensives such as clonidine induced peripheral sympathoinhibition concomitant with an increase of the vagal tone and a fall in blood pressure in effect of the α_2 -adrenoceptor stimulation in the pontomedullary region of the brainstem⁽⁷⁾.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

(FTIR) Spectra (4000-400 cm⁻¹) in KBr disk were recorded on a SHIMADZU FTIR-8400S Fourier transform. Melting point were measured using Stuart, UK.

¹H NMR and ¹³C-NMR were recorded on Fourier transformation Bruker spectrometer, operating at (400 MHz) with (DMSO-d₆) measurements were made at Department of Chemistry, Kashan University, Iran.

General method of synthesis of 4-((4-hydroxyphenyl)diazenyl)benzoic acid compound (1)⁽⁸⁾

4-Amino-benzoic acid (0.005 mole, 0.685 gm) of the aromatic amine was dissolved in 5 ml of concentrated HCl and 8 ml of distilled water. The mixture is cooled to 0°C and (0.005 mole, 0.345 gm) of sodium nitrite is added drop wise with continuous stirring. The solution was left for 15 minutes to be stable after completing the addition (0.005 mole, 0.27 gm) of phenol dissolved in (1 gm NaOH in 50 ml H₂O) was added, a brown precipitate was formed, filtered and recrystallized from ethanol.

General method of synthesis of 4-((4-(5-amino-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)phenyl)diazenyl)phenol compound (2)⁽⁹⁾

In a 100 ml round bottom flask was placed a mixture of (0.0185 mole, 4.5 gm) of Schiff base (1) and (0.0185 mole, 1.6926 gm) thiosemicarbazide in 8 ml of phosphorous oxychloride. The reaction mixture was (3 h), after that the solution cooled and added (40 ml) distilled water, after that refluxed (4 h). The reaction mixture was cooled and kept at (24 h). The solvent was then removed and the resulting solid was recrystallized from ethanol to give compound (2).

General method of synthesis of Schiff bases compounds (3-10)⁽¹⁰⁾

A mixture of equimolar quantities (0.01 mol) of aromatic benzaldehyde derivatives and (2) was refluxed for (2-3) h in 30 ml of ethanol. The reaction mixture was cooled and kept for (24 h). The crystals found were filtered, dried and recrystallized from ethanol to give compounds (3-10).

General method of synthesis of imidazolidin-4-one derivative (11,12)⁽¹¹⁾

A mixture of Schiff bases (3,4) (0.001 mol) dissolved in THF (15 mL) and (tryptophan, leucine) consecutive (0.001 mol) was dissolved in THF (15 mL) and refluxed for 24 h. The reaction was then cooled and the resulting final (11,12) consecutive, recrystallized from ethanol.

Method of synthesis (E)-4-((4-(5-(2-bromophenyl)-2,5-dihydro-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)phenyl)diazenyl)phenol (13)⁽¹²⁾

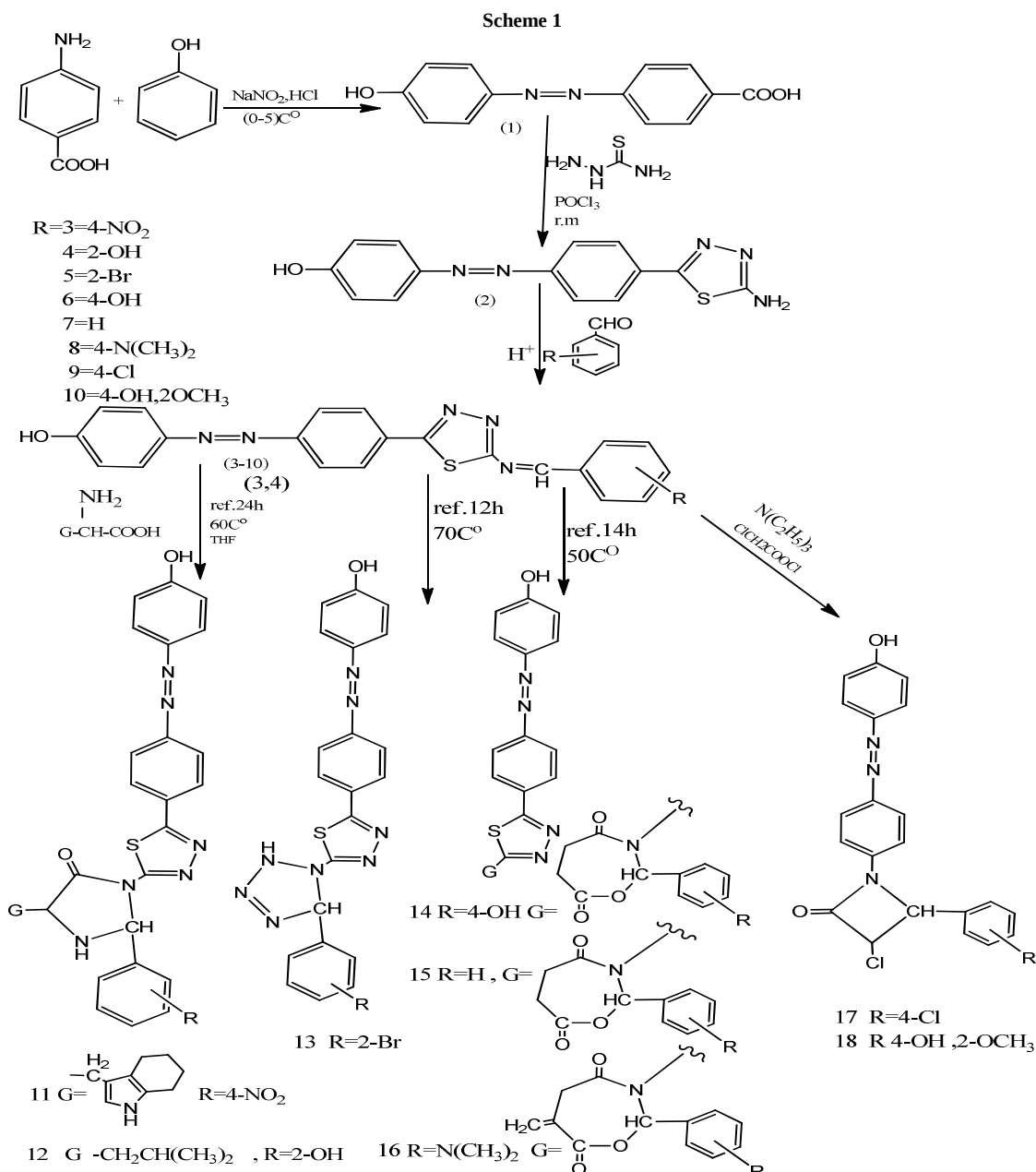
A mixture of Schiff bases (5) (0.001 mol, 0.464 gm) dissolved in THF (15 mL) and (sodium azide) (0.001 mol) was dissolved in THF (15 mL) and refluxed for 12 h. The reaction was then cooled and the resulting final (13), recrystallized from ethanol.

General method of synthesis of oxazepine (14-16)⁽¹³⁾

In a 100 ml round bottom flask equipped with double surface condenser fitted with calcium chloride guard tube was placed a mixture of 0.01 mole of Schiff base (6,7,8) and 0.01 mole (itaconic, succinic anhydride, malic anhydride) consecutive in 20 ml of Ethanol absolute. The reaction mixture was refluxed in water bath at 78°C 3 h, the solvent was then removed and the resulting solid was recrystallized from anhydrous THF to give compounds (14,15,16) consecutive.

General method of synthesis of azetidinones (17,18)⁽¹⁴⁾

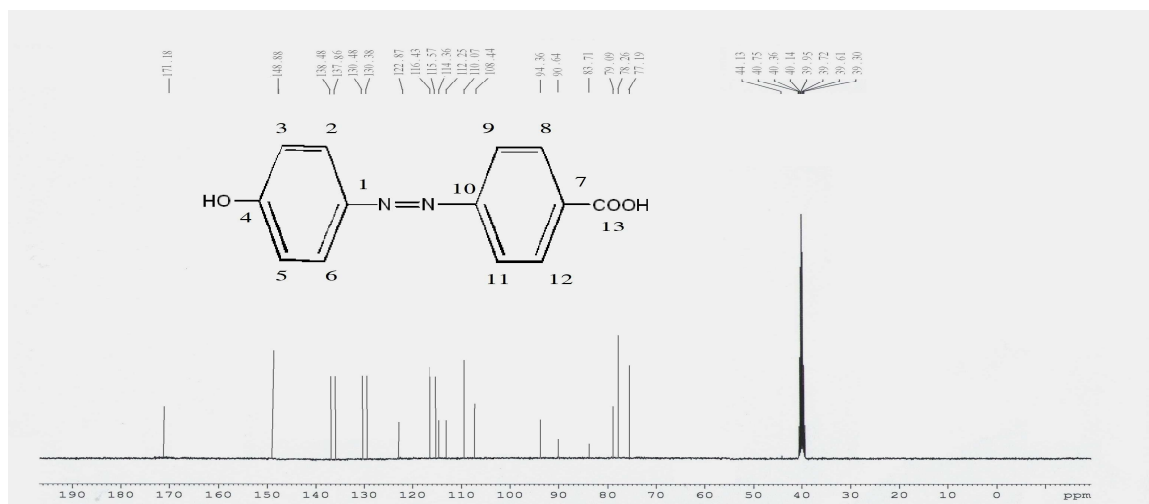
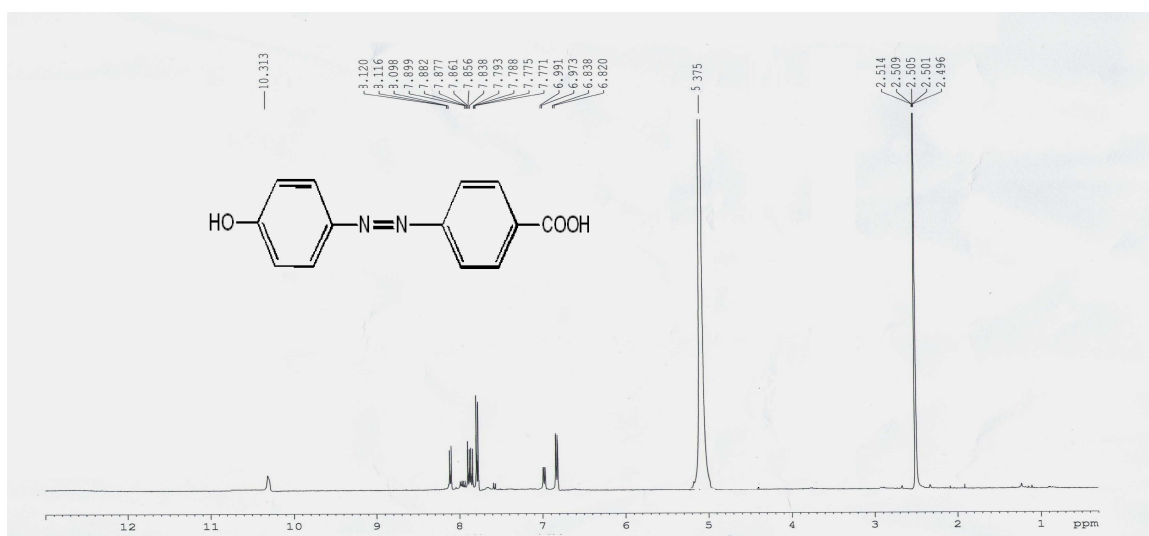
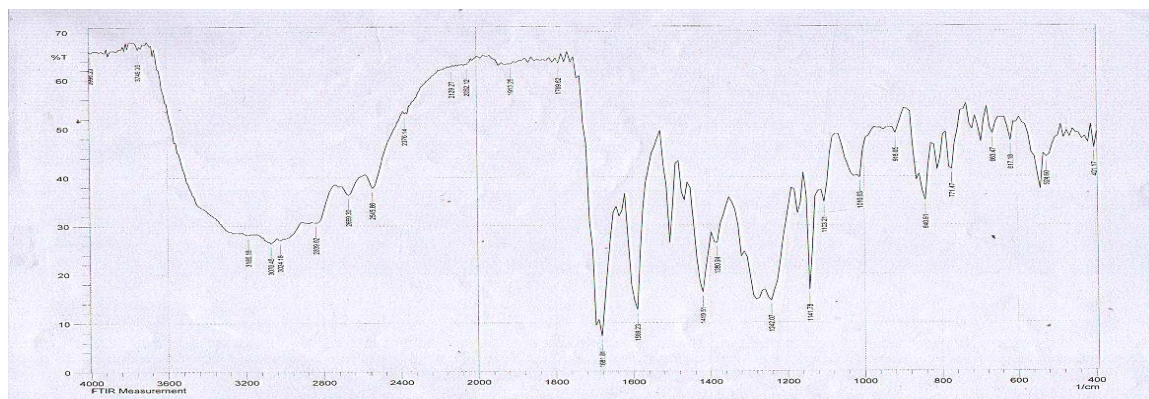
A mixture of Schiff bases (9,10) (0.001 mol) and triethylamine (0.006 mol) was dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (25 mL), to this well stirred cooled solution of chloroacetyl chloride (0.0024 mol) was added drop wise at 10°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 6 h. Half of the solvent separated and yielded compounds (17,18) consecutive recrystallized from chloroform.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

compound (1) 4-((4-hydroxyphenyl)diazenyl)benzoic acid

This compound was obtained as Brown solid yield 78%, $R_f = 0.4$, M.P (205-207) $^\circ\text{C}$. The infrared spectrum data of compound (1) show absorption at (3024) cm^{-1} for (Ar-H), (3350) cm^{-1} (O-H), (1700) cm^{-1} (C=O), and show new band at (1541) for (N=N). The $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (DMSO) spectrum data of compound (1) show δ : 6.8-8.1 (m, 8H, Ar-H), 5.37 (m, 1H, OH, OH-Ar), 10.3 (m, 1H, OH, COOH). The $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (DMSO) spectrum data of compound (1) show δ : 171.18 (C13), 148.8 (C4), 138.4 (C10), 130.4 (C7), 122.8 (C12, C8), 115.4 (C2, C6), 110.07 (C9, C11), 108.4 (C3, C5), 112.6 (C2, C5), 22.9 (C17, C18).



compound (2) 4-((4-(5-amino-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)phenyl)diazenyl)phenol

brown solid yield 83%, $R_f = 0.36$, M.P (213-215) $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The infrared spectrum data of compound (2) show absorption at (3070) cm^{-1} for (Ar-H), (3286,3163) cm^{-1} (NH_2), (1604) cm^{-1} ($\text{C}=\text{N}$), and show band at (3350) for (OH), (1257) cm^{-1} ($\text{C}-\text{S}$), and show new band at (1504) for ($\text{N}=\text{N}$). The ^1H -NMR(DMSO) spectrum data of compound (1) show δ : 6.8-7.4 (m, 8H, Ar-H), 5.2 (m, 1H, OH, OH-Ar), 6.79 (m, 2H, NH_2). The ^{13}C -NMR(DMSO) spectrum data of compound (1) show δ : 159.7 (C13), 146.6 (C14), 138.4 (C4), 130.7 (C1), 116.42 (C7), 112.25 (C8, C12), 110.09 (C9, C11), 108.4 (C2, C6), 104.49 (C3, C5).

Table (1) infrared spectrum data for(1,2) compounds

Comp.	ν Ar-H arom.	ν N-H	ν C=N	ν C-H aleph.	ν OH	ν ArOCH ₃ CO
1	3055	3309	1650	2923	-	-
2	3055	3379	1681	-	-	-

compound (3) 4-((1E)-4-(5-((4-nitrobenzylidene)amino)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)phenyl) diazenyl)phenol

Brown solid yield 79%, $R_f = 0.32$, M.P (101)^oC. The infrared spectrum data of compound (3) show absorption at (3078) cm^{-1} for (Ar-H), (3394) cm^{-1} for (O-H), (1587) cm^{-1} (C=N), and show band at (1604) for (C=C) cm^{-1} , (1350) cm^{-1} for (NO₂).

compound (4) 2-(((5-(4-(E)-(4-hydroxyphenyl)diazenyl)phenyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)imino)methyl)phenol (4)

Brown solid, yield 73%, $R_f = 0.42$, M.P (190)^oC. The infrared spectrum data of compound (4) show absorption at (3070) cm^{-1} for (Ar-H), (3370) cm^{-1} (O-H), (1604) cm^{-1} (C=N), and show band at (1504) cm^{-1} for (N=N).

compound(5)4-((1E)-4-(5-((2-bromobenzylidene)amino)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)phenyl) diazenyl) phenol

Purple solid, yield 80%, $R_f = 0.31$, M.P (113)^oC. The infrared spectrum data of compound (5) show absorption at (3070) cm^{-1} for (Ar-H), (3286) cm^{-1} (O-H), (1589) cm^{-1} (C=N), (1504) cm^{-1} for (N=N), and show band at (686) for (C-Br).

compound(6) 4-((1E)-4-(5-((4-hydroxybenzylidene)amino)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)phenyl) diazenyl) phenol

Brown solid, yield 82%, $R_f = 0.45$, M.P (128)^oC. The infrared spectrum data of compound (6) show absorption at (3066) cm^{-1} for (Ar-H), (3400) cm^{-1} (O-H), (1604) cm^{-1} (C=N), and show band at (1504) for (N=N).

compound(7)4-((1E)-4-(5-(benzylideneamino)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)phenyl)diazanyl) phenol

Brown serum, yield 75%, $R_f = 0.31$. The infrared spectrum data of compound (4) show absorption at (3070) cm^{-1} for (Ar-H), (3280) cm^{-1} (O-H), (1596) cm^{-1} (C=N), and show band at (1504) cm^{-1} for (N=N).

compound (8) 4-((1E)-4-(5-((4-(dimethylamino)benzylidene)amino)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)phenyl) diazenyl) phenol

Brown serum, yield 78%, $R_f = 0$. The infrared spectrum data of compound (8) show absorption at (3050) cm^{-1} for (Ar-H), (3330) cm^{-1} (O-H), (1589) cm^{-1} (N=N), (2985, 2885) cm^{-1} for (C-H)CH₃.

compound (9) 4-((1E)-4-(5-((4-chlorobenzylidene)amino)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)phenyl) diazenyl)phenol

Brown serum, yield 82%, $R_f = 0.42$. The infrared spectrum data of compound (9) show absorption at (3016) cm^{-1} for (Ar-H), (3255) cm^{-1} (O-H), (1596) cm^{-1} (C=N), and show band at (1504) for (N=N), (779) cm^{-1} for (C-Cl).

compound(10)4-(((5-(4-(E)-(4-hydroxyphenyl)diazenyl)phenyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)imino)methyl)-2-methoxy phenol

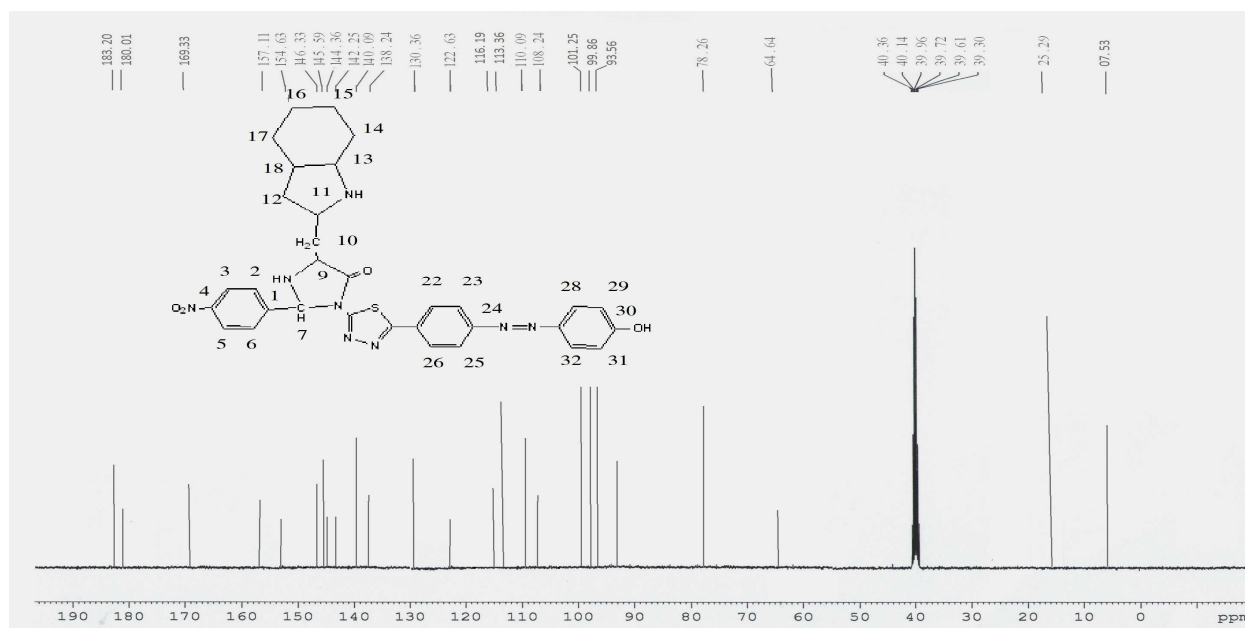
as Brown serum, yield 80%, $R_f = 0.52$. The infrared spectrum data of compound (10) show absorption at (3070) cm^{-1} for (Ar-H), (1622) cm^{-1} (C=N), and show new band at (2823-2932) for (C-H)CH₃, (3300) cm^{-1} for (OH).

Table (2) infrared spectrum data for imidazolidin-4-one derivatives compounds (3-10) cm^{-1}

Comp.	ν (C-H) _{arom}	ν C=N	ν C=O	ν OH
3	3078	1587	1726	3394
4	3070	1604	1720	3370
5	3070	1589	-	3286
6	3066	1604	-	3400
7	3070	1545	-	3280
8	3050	1589	-	3330
9	3016	1596	-	3255
10	3070	1622	-	3300

compound (11) (E)-3-(5-(4-((4-hydroxyphenyl)diazenyl)phenyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)-2-(4-nitrophenyl)-5-((4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-indol-3-yl)methyl)imidazolidin-4-one

Purple solid, yield =84%, $R_f = 0.32$, M.P (123)^oC. The infrared spectrum data of compound (11) show absorption at (3055) cm^{-1} for (Ar-H), (3371) cm^{-1} (N-H) and show band at (1335) for (NO₂). The ¹H-NMR(DMSO) spectrum data of compound (11) show δ : 7.1-8.5 (m, 12H, Ar-H), 5.2 (m, 1H, OH), 0.9 (m, 8H, CH₂), 1.2 (m, 2H, CH₂), 3.4 (m, 2H, CH₂-N), 3.8 (m, 3H, CH). The ¹³C-NMR(DMSO) spectrum data of compound (11) show δ : 183 (C20, C8), 180 (C19), 169 (C30), 153 (C24), 154 (C1), 146 (C4), 145 (C27), 142 (C21), 7.5 (C16), 25 (C15, C14), 64 (C17), 78 (C10), 93 (C9), 99 (C7), 101 (C29, C31), 108-140 (carbon for aromating ring).



compound (12) (E)-2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-3-(5-(4-((4-hydroxyphenyl) diazenyl) phenyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)-5-isobutylimidazolidin-4-one

Brown solid, yield =85%, $R_f=0.33$, M.P(177) $^{\circ}$ C. The infrared spectrum data of compound (12) show absorption at (3078) cm^{-1} for (Ar-H),(3140) cm^{-1} (N-H), (2931,2834) cm^{-1} for (C-H) CH_3 . The ^1H -NMR(DMSO) spectrum data of compound (12) show δ :7.01-7.4(m, 11H, Ar-H), 5.1 (m, 2H, OH), 1.17 (m, 6H, CH_3), 1.2 (m, 2H, CH), 3.38(m,1H,CH) , 6.8(m, 1H,CH). The ^{13}C -NMR(DMSO) spectrum data of compound (12) show δ :17.6 (C1) , 62.2 (C2) ,70.27(C3) , 78.87(C4) , 92.13(C5), 190(C6) , 189(C13), 181(C12,C24),108 (carbon for aromatic ring).

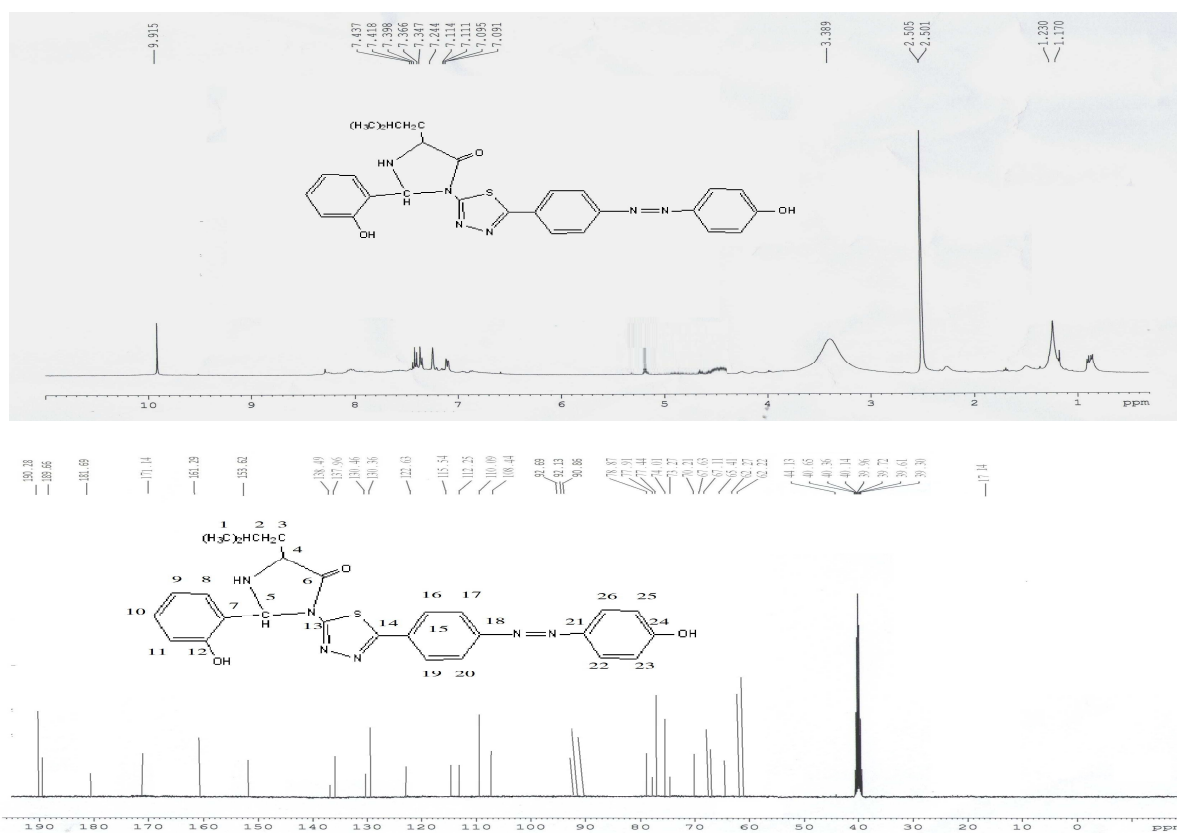
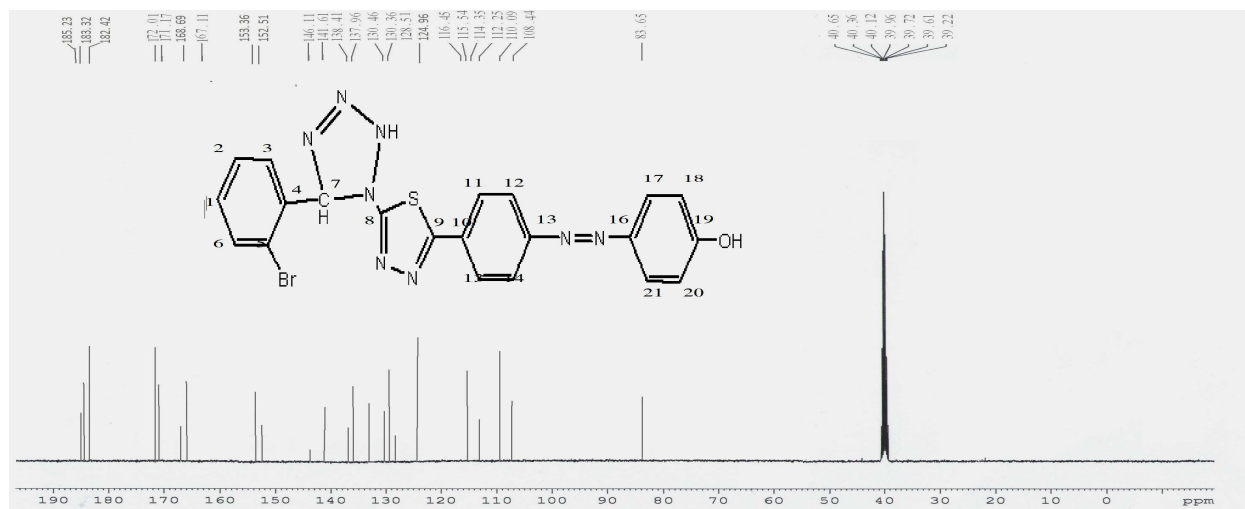
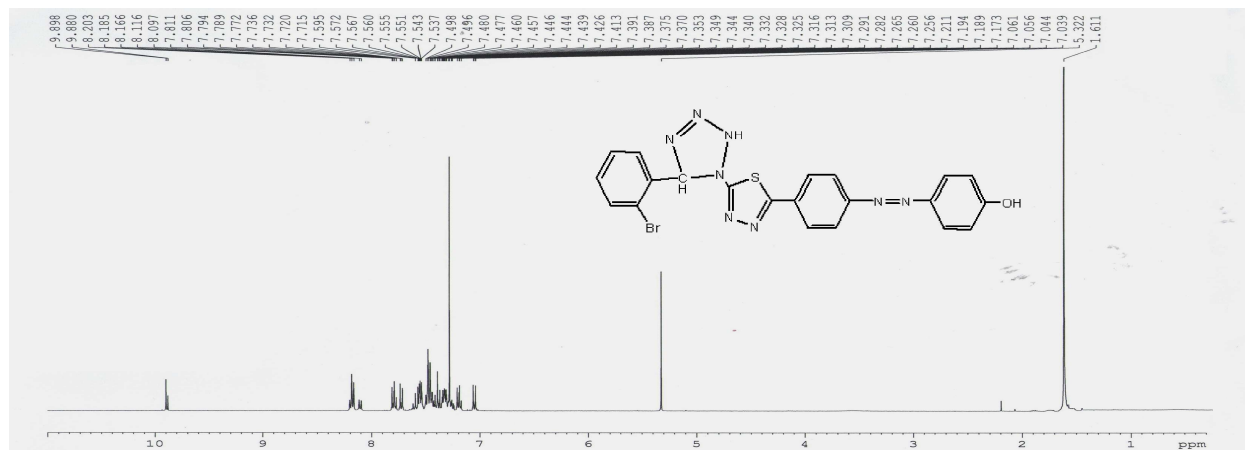


Table (3) infrared spectrum data for imidazolidn-4-one derivatives compounds (4-6) cm^{-1}

Comp.	$\nu_{\text{Ar-H}}$	$\nu_{\text{N-H}}$	$\nu_{\text{C=N}}$	$\nu_{\text{C-H}}$ aleph.	$\nu_{\text{C=O}}$
11	3050	3150	1681	2970	1690
12	3070	3363	1635	-	1712

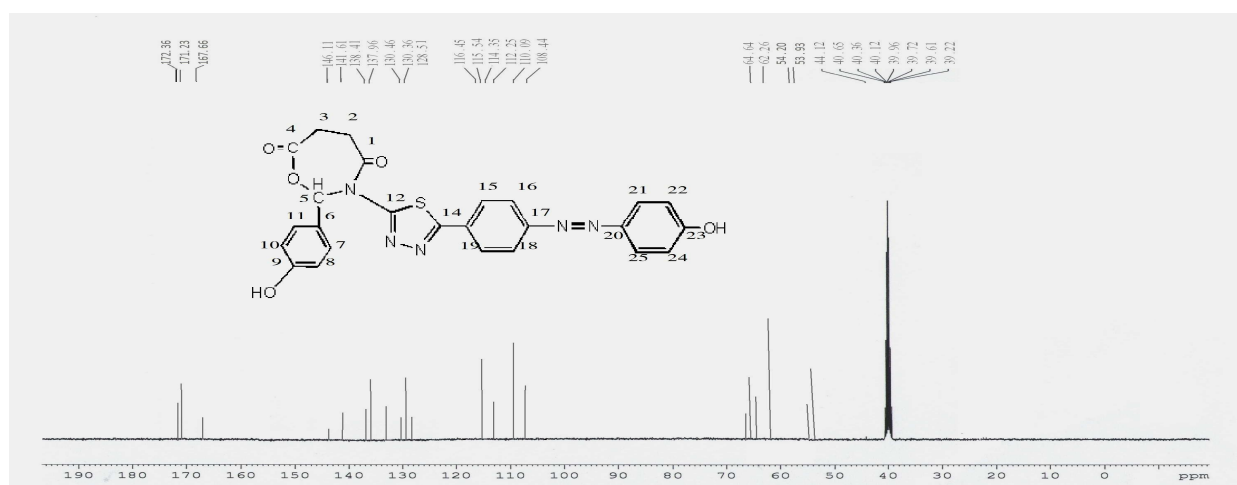
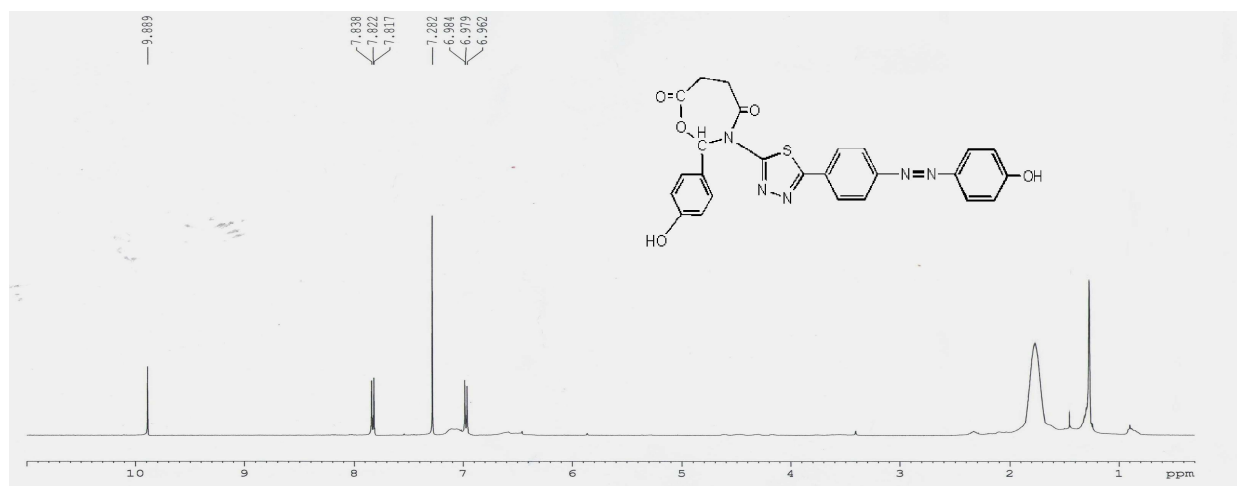
compound(13) (E)-4-((4-(5-(5-(2-bromophenyl)-2,5-dihydro-1H-tetrazol-1-yl)-1,3,4-thia diazol -2-yl) phenyl) diazenyl)phenol

Brown solid, yield =80% ,Rf =0. 4 , M.P(106) $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The infrared spectrum data of compound(13) show absorption at (3070) cm^{-1} for (Ar-H),(3132) cm^{-1} for (N-H) imidazol and show new band at (3386) for (OH),(640) for (C-Br) , (1504) for (N=N). The $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (DMSO) spectrum data of compound (13) show δ :7 -8.2(m , 12H , Ar-H) ,5.32 (m, 1H, OH),1.6 (m, 1H,CH), 9.8 (m,1H, NH). The $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (DMSO) spectrum data of compound (13) show δ :83.65 (C7) , 183.3 (C8) ,172.2(C19) , 108-171 (carbon for aromatic ring).



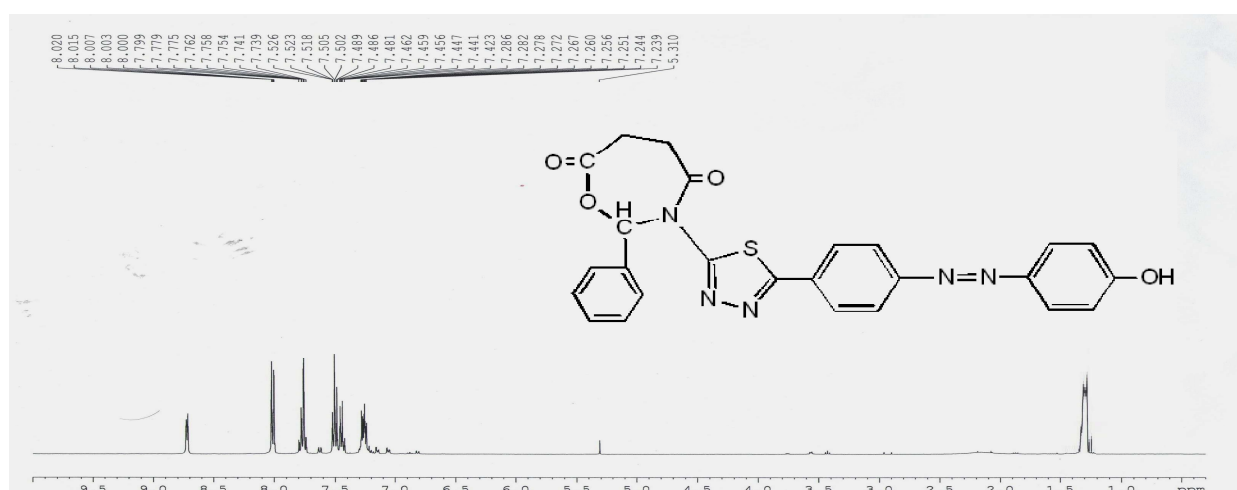
compound(14) (E)-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-3-(5-(4-((4-hydroxyphenyl) diazenyl) phenyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)-6-methylene-1,3-oxazepane-4,7-dione

Golden solid, yield =78% ,Rf =0.4 , M.P(99) $^{\circ}\text{C}$.The infrared spectrum data of compound (14) show absorption at (3023) cm^{-1} for (Ar-H),(3320) cm^{-1} (O-H),and show new band at (1715) cm^{-1} for C=O,(1286) cm^{-1} for C-O , (2854-2931) cm^{-1} for (C-H)CH₂. The $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (DMSO) spectrum data of compound (14) show δ :6.97 -7.8(m , 8H , Ar-H) ,6.96 (m , 1H , OH) ,1.3 (m , 4H,CH₂) , 9.88 (m,1H, OH). The $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (DMSO) spectrum data of compound (14) show δ :44 (C2) , 53, (C3) ,62(C5) , 172.3(C4) ,171.2(C1) ,167.6(C13) , 146.1(C12) ,141.6(C23), 138.4(C9) , 137(C17), 130.4(C20), 108-130 (carbon for aromatic ring).



compound(15)(E)-3-(5-(4-((4-hydroxyphenyl)diazenyl)phenyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)-2-phenyl -1,3-oxazepane-4,7-dione

Brown solid, yield =70% ,Rf =0.37 , M.P(112)^oC. The infrared spectrum data of compound (14) show absorption at (3078) cm⁻¹ for (Ar-H),(3378) cm⁻¹ (O-H)and show new band at (1720) cm⁻¹ for C=O,(1211) cm⁻¹ for C-O , (2923) cm⁻¹ for (C-H)CH₂. The ¹H-NMR(DMSO) spectrum data of compound (15) show δ:7.23 -8(m , 13H , Ar-H) ,5.31 (m , 1H , OH) ,1.3-1.7 (m , 4H,CH₂). The ¹³C-NMR(DMSO) spectrum data of compound (15) show δ:54(C3) , 62, (C5) ,44(C2) , 160.1(C1) ,152(C14) ,147(C13) , 145(C4) ,133(C23) , 132(C12) , 118-131 (carbon for aromatic ring).



compound(16)(E)-2-(4-(dimethylamino)phenyl)-3-(5-(4-((4-hydroxyphenyl)diazenyl) phenyl) -1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)-2,3-dihydro-1,3-oxazepine-4,7-dione

Brown solid, yield =70% ,Rf =0.37 , M.P(155)⁰C.The infrared spectrum data of compound (16) show absorption at (3070) cm⁻¹ for (Ar-H),(3172) cm⁻¹ (O-H)and show new band at (1687) cm⁻¹ for C=O,(1220) cm⁻¹ for C-O , (2933) cm⁻¹ for (C-H)CH₃. The ¹H-NMR(DMSO) spectrum data of compound (16) show δ:7-8.9(m , 12H , Ar-H) ,4.8(m , 1H , OH) ,1.1(m , 6H,CH₃) ,3.3(2H,CH₂) ,3.4(1H,CH), 4.2(2H,=CH₂). The ¹³C-NMR(DMSO) spectrum data of compound (16) show δ:25.2(C13,C14) , 62, (C2) ,172(C1) , 171(C5) ,167(C16) ,141(C15) , 83(C6) 108-141 (carbon for aromating ring)⁽¹⁵⁻²⁰⁾

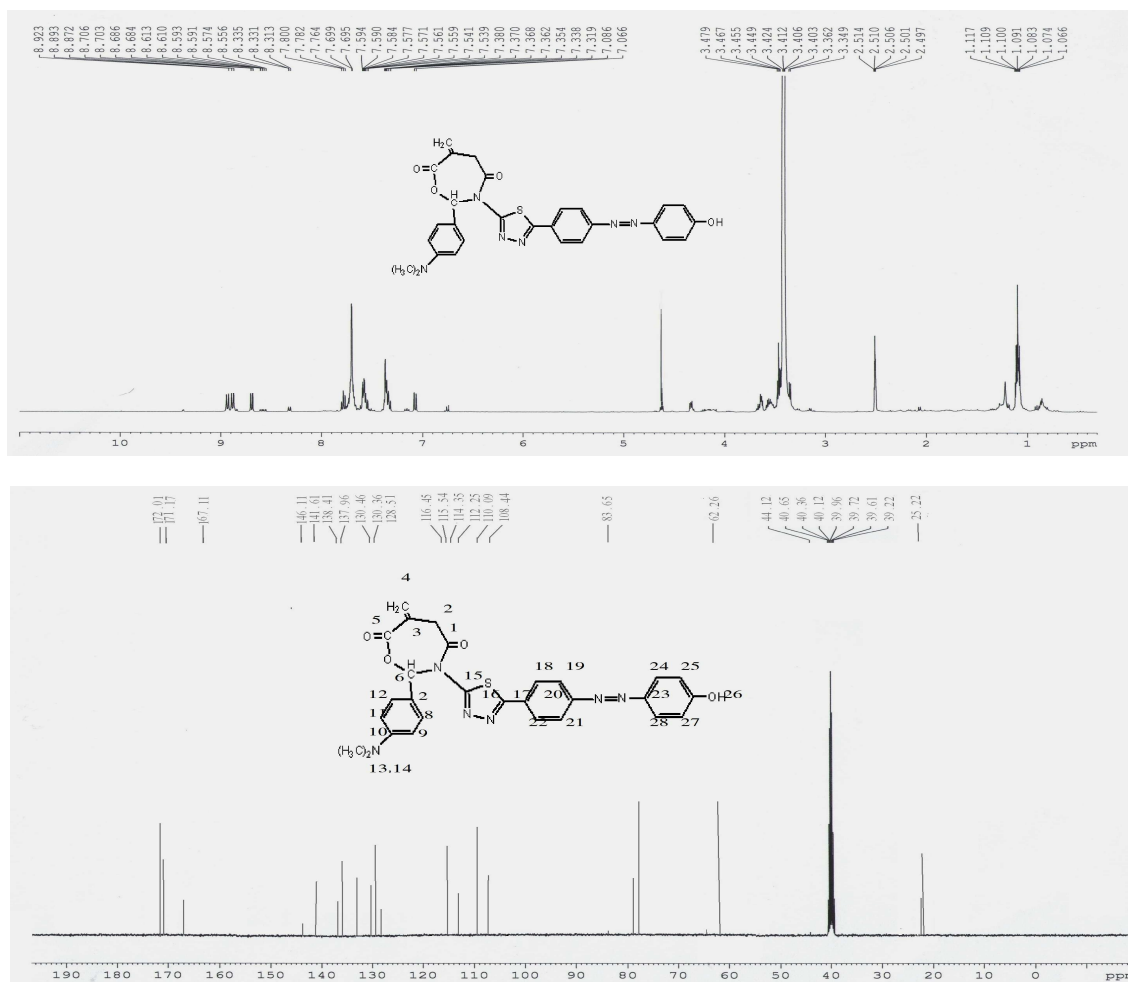
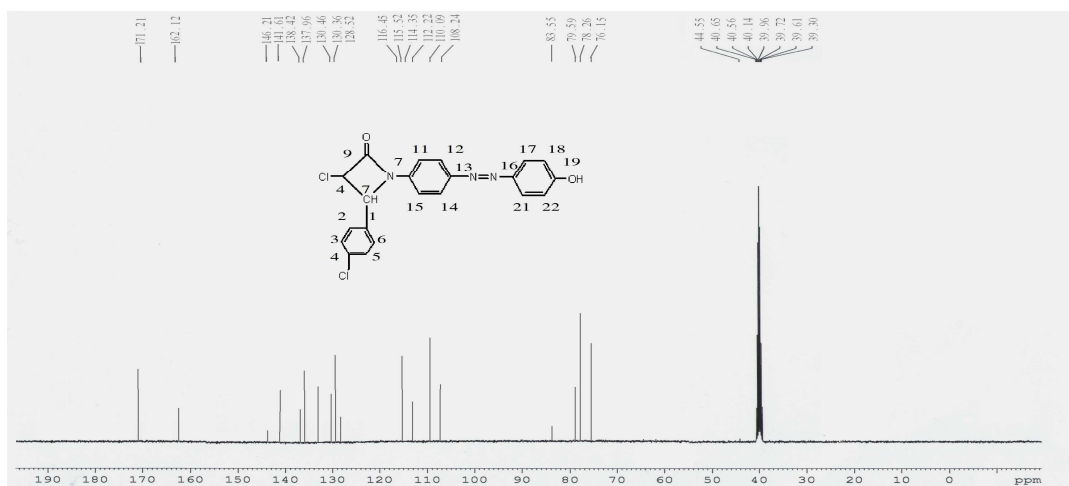


Table (4) infrared spectrum data for imidazolidn-4-one derivatives compounds (3-16) cm⁻¹

Comp.	$\nu_{\text{Ar-H}}$	$\nu_{\text{N-H}}$	$\nu_{\text{C=O}}$	ν_{OH}
13	3070	3132	-	3386
14	3023	-	1715	3320
15	3078	-	1720	3378
16	3070	-	1687	3172

compound(17) (E)-3-chloro-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(5-(4-((4-hydroxyphenyl) diazenyl) phenyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)azetidin-2-one

Golden solid, yield =73% ,Rf =0.53,M.P(185)⁰C. The infrared spectrum data of compound (17)show absorption at (3088) cm⁻¹ for (Ar-H),(1710) cm⁻¹ for C=O,(1272) cm⁻¹ for C-O , (2939) cm⁻¹ for (C-H)CH₃,(848) cm⁻¹ for (C-Cl) . The ¹H-NMR(DMSO) spectrum data of compound (17) show δ:7.1-8.1(m , 12H , Ar-H) ,3.4(m , 1H , CH -N) ,1.2(m , 1H,CH-Cl) ,6.3(1H,OH). The ¹³C-NMR(DMSO) spectrum data of compound (17) show δ:171.2(C9) , 162.1 (C19) ,78.2(C8) , 108-146 (carbon for aromating ring).



compound(18)(E)-3-chloro-4-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-(5-(4-((4-hydroxyphenyl)diazenyl)phenyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)azetidin-2-one

Brown solid, yield=77%, R_f =0.33, M.P (148)⁰C. The infrared spectrum data of compound (18) show absorption at (3077) cm⁻¹ for (Ar-H), (3433) cm⁻¹ (O-H) and show new band at (1697) cm⁻¹ for C=O, (1226) cm⁻¹ for C-O, (2993, 2885) cm⁻¹ for (C-H)CH₃. The ¹H-NMR(DMSO) spectrum data of compound (18) show δ: 6.9-8.2 (m, 11H, Ar-H), 3.4 (m, 1H, CH-N), 3.3 (m, 1H, CH-Cl), 5.2 (1H, OH), 8.56 (1H, OH), 1.05 (3H, CH₃). The ¹³C-NMR(DMSO) spectrum data of compound (18) show δ: 181.2 (C10), 62.1 (C7), 79.2 (C8), 141 (C20), 108-138 (carbon for aromatic ring).

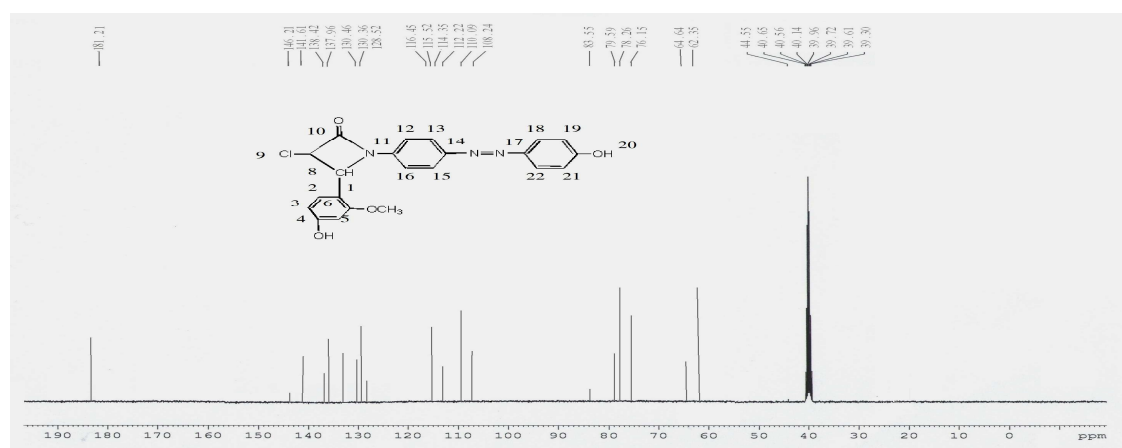
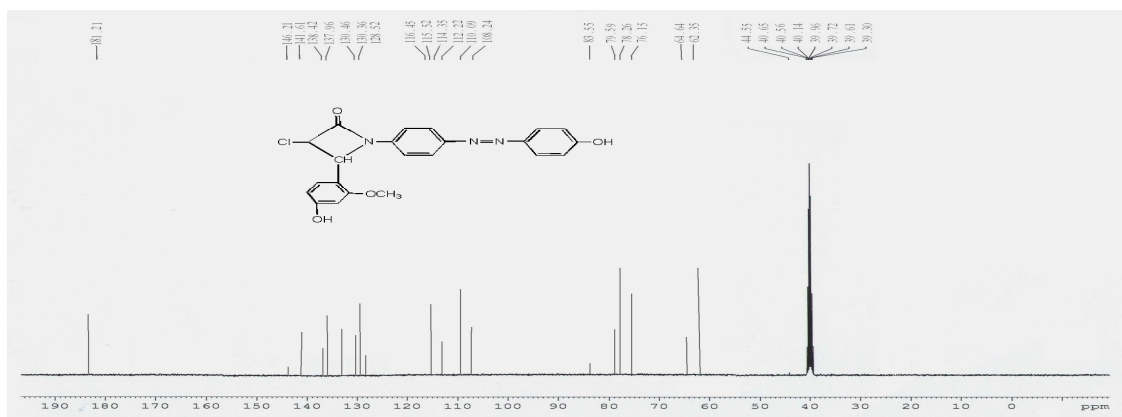


Table (4) infrared spectrum data for(10-15) compounds cm⁻¹

Comp.	νAr-H	νC-H aleph.	νC=O	νC-Cl
17	3088	2939	1710	848
18	3077	2993	1697	840

Table (5): Analytical and physical data of compounds

No.	Molecular formula	Color	M.P°C	Yield%	R _f	CHN		
						C	H	N
1	C ₁₃ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₃ (242.2230)	Brown	202-204	78	0.4	64.46 64.24	4.16 4.14	11.56 11.19
2	C ₁₄ H ₁₁ N ₅ O ₅ (297.335)	Brown	215-216	83	0.36	56.55 56.19	3.73 3.32	23.55 23.37
3	C ₂₁ H ₁₄ N ₆ O ₃ S (430.439)	Brown	101-102	79	0.32	58.60 58.11	3.28 3.21	19.52 19.22
4	C ₂₁ H ₁₅ N ₅ O ₂ S (401.441)	Brown	90-91	73	0.42	62.83 62.89	3.77 3.43	17.45 17.88
5	C ₂₁ H ₁₄ BrN ₅ O ₅ (464.338)	purple	133-114	80	0.31	54.32 54.37	3.04 3.16	15.08 15.31
6	C ₂₁ H ₁₅ N ₅ O ₂ S (401.441)	Brown	128	82	0.45	62.83 62.74	3.77 3.81	17.45 17.32
7	C ₂₁ H ₁₅ N ₅ OS (385.442)	Brown	seram	75	0.31	65.44 65.78	3.92 3.52	18.17 18.11
8	C ₂₃ H ₂₀ N ₆ OS (428.510)	Brown	seram	87	0.43	64.47 64.83	4.70 4.63	19.61 19.66
9	C ₂₁ H ₁₄ ClN ₅ OS (419.887)	Brown	seram	82	0.42	60.07 60.11	3.36 3.32	16.68 16.85
10	C ₂₂ H ₁₇ N ₅ O ₃ S (431.467)	Brown	seram	80	0.52	61.24 61.22	3.97 3.93	16.23 16.62
11	C ₃₂ H ₂₈ N ₈ O ₄ S (620.681)	purple	123	83	0.32	61.92 61.88	4.55 4.31	18.05 18.26
12	C ₂₇ H ₂₆ N ₆ O ₃ S (514.599)	Brown	177	85	0.33	63.02 63.31	5.09 5.12	16.33 16.14
13	C ₂₁ H ₁₂ N ₆ OS (264.079)	Brown	106	80	0.4	49.71 49.55	2.98 2.91	22.09 22.17
14	C ₂₆ H ₁₉ N ₅ O ₅ S (513.525)	Golden	99	78	0.44	60.81 60.84	3.73 3.65	13.64 13.48
15	C ₂₅ H ₁₉ N ₅ O ₄ S (485.514)	Brown	112	70	0.37	61.85 61.92	3.94 3.69	14.42 14.33
16	C ₂₇ H ₂₂ N ₆ O ₄ S (526.566)	Brown	155	69	0.41	61.59 61.53	4.21 4.11	15.95 15.88
17	C ₂₃ H ₁₅ Cl ₂ N ₅ O ₂ S (485.514)	Golden	185	73	0.53	55.65 55.34	3.05 3.02	14.11 14.34
18	C ₂₃ H ₁₆ ClN ₅ O ₃ S (485.514)	Brown	148	77	0.33	57.80 57.67	3.37 3.16	14.65 14.49

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