

## Synthesis ,characterization and study thermal properties of some new .benzidine derivatives

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### Abstract:

New 1,3-oxazepine derivatives containing azo group have been prepared. The first step, ( benzidine) was converted to 4,4'-bis(3-amino phenol)Azobenzidine [A]. by coupling reaction with 3-amino phenol, Then amino group of the azo derivative [A] was condensed with different aromatic aldehydes [4-chlorobenzaldehyde,3-hydroxybenzaldehyde,p-dimethyleaminobenzaldehyde,4 bromobenzaldehyde,4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde,4-chloro-3-hydroxybenzaldehyde, 3,4-dimethylbenzaldehyde, and 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde ] in absolute ethanol to give new azo Schiff's bases derivatives [B<sub>1</sub>-B<sub>8</sub>] respectively. The resulting imines derivatives [B<sub>1</sub>-B<sub>8</sub>] were reacted with maleic anhydride and phthalic anhydride in dry benzene to give new 1,3-oxazepine-4,7-dione ring derivatives[C<sub>1a</sub>-C<sub>8a</sub>]and[C<sub>1b</sub>-C<sub>8b</sub>] respectively. For the last derivatives thermal properties were determined by using Thermo gravimetric analysis (TGA),All these compounds were characterized by melting points and FT.IR spectroscopy, some of them were characterized by<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectroscopy ,C.H.N analysis and TGA analysis.

**Keywords:** Benzidine ,Azo compound , Schiff's bases ,1,3-Oxazepine, thermal properties.

### الخلاصة:

حضرت مشتقات 1،3-اوksazepine جديدة تحتوي في تركيبها على مجموعة الأزو. الخطوة الأولى تتضمن تحول (البنزيدين) إلى 4،4'-بس (3-امينوفينول) أزوبنزيدين [A]. عن طريق تفاعل الازدواج مع (3-امينوفينول) الخطوة الثانية تتضمن إدخال مجموعة امين مشتق الأزو المحضري تفاعل تكاثف مع الديهايدات اروماتية مختلفة (4-كلورو بنزلهيد , 3-هايدروكسي بنزلهيد , بارا-داي مثل امينو بنزلهيد , 4-برومو بنزلهيد , 4-هايدروكسي - 3-ميثوكسي بنزلهيد , 4-كلورو - 3-هايدوكسي بنزلهيد , 3،4-داي مثل بنزلهيد , 4-هايدوكسي بنزلهيد ) بوجود الأيثانول المطلق فتم الحصول على مشتقات أزو قواعد شيف الجديدة [B<sub>1</sub>-B<sub>8</sub>] على التوالي. بعد ذلك تم مفاعلة مشتقات إلامين الناتجة [B<sub>1</sub>-B<sub>8</sub>] مع كل من إنهدريد المالك وإنهدريد الفثاليك في البنزين الجاف فتم الحصول على مشتقات حلقة جديدة 1،3-اوksazepine-4،7-دايون [C<sub>1a</sub>-C<sub>8a</sub>] و [C<sub>1b</sub>-C<sub>8b</sub>] على التوالي وان المخطط [I] يوضح خطوات تحضير كافة المركبات, كما تم دراسة الخواص

الحرارية لبعض هذه المشتقات باستخدام التحليل الحراري الوزني (TGA). إن جميع المركبات المحضرة شخّصت بواسطة درجات الانصهار ومطيافية الأشعة تحت الحمراء والبعض منها شخّصت بواسطة مطيافية الرنين النووي المغناطيسي البروتوني وتحليل العناصر الدقيق (كربون, هيدروجين, نيتروجين).

## Introdection

Azo dyes are a class of compounds containing N=N bond. It is easily of synthesis so that it used in the textile, fiber, leather, paint and printing industries for more than a century<sup>(1)</sup>. Azodyes, like five-membered heterocyclic azo dyes such as azothiazole, azothiophene, azopyrrole, and azofuran, are important since they have pronounced bathochromic absorptions compared to azobenzene dyes and are environmentally friendly<sup>(2)</sup>. Benzidine is a biphenyl amine that exists at room temperature as a white to slightly reddish crystalline powder<sup>(3)</sup>. So that we can utilized as a source of Schiff base, then entered in cycloaddition reaction to prepare hetrocyclic compound<sup>(4)</sup>. Azomethine group (-C=N-) are known as Schiff bases, They are usually formed by condensation of a primary amine with a carbonyl compounds<sup>(5)</sup>. Schiff bases are the important compound owing to their wide range of biological activities and industrial application<sup>(6)</sup>. Oxazepine-diones is a seven-membered ring containing nitrogen, oxygen and two carbonyl group<sup>(7)</sup>. Oxazepine and their derivatives have some important biological pharmacological activities<sup>(8)</sup>, psychoactive drugs<sup>(9)</sup>, such as enzyme inhibitors<sup>(10)</sup>. Analgesic<sup>(11)</sup>, and antidepressant<sup>(12)</sup>. Thermal analysis is the analysis of a change in a property of a sample, which is related to an imposed change in the temperature, To determine the thermo-physical properties several methods are commonly used differential scanning calorimetric (DSC), thermo gravimetric analysis (TGA)<sup>(13)</sup>. These measurements provide quantitative and qualitative information about physical and chemical changes and determining the temperatures of the phase transitions like melting point, solidification onset, re-crystallization onset, evaporation temperature, Heats of Fusion and Reactions, Reaction Kinetics, and Purity<sup>(14)</sup>.

## Experimental

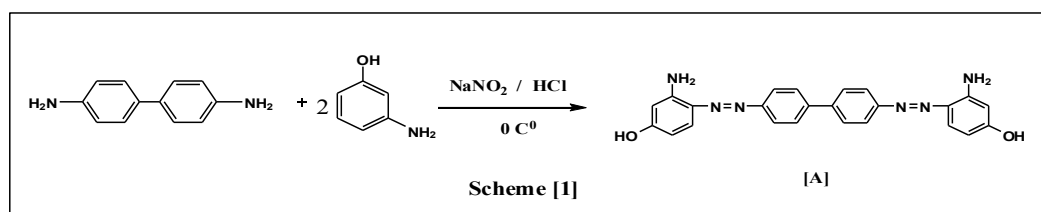
All chemicals were used supplied from Merck, BDH and Fluka chemicals company. The melting points were recorded using Electrothermal melting point apparatus, UK. The elemental analyses were measured on E.A.G.E.R.-100, Carlo Erba, Italy. FT-IR spectra were taken on Fourier transform infrared SHIMADZU FT-IR-8400S infrared spectrophotometer by

KBr disc.  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR were recorded on Fourier transform Varian spectrometer, operating at 400 MHz. TGA were recorded by thermal gravimetric analyzer, Company TA, Model TQ50, USA.

### Synthesis Methods

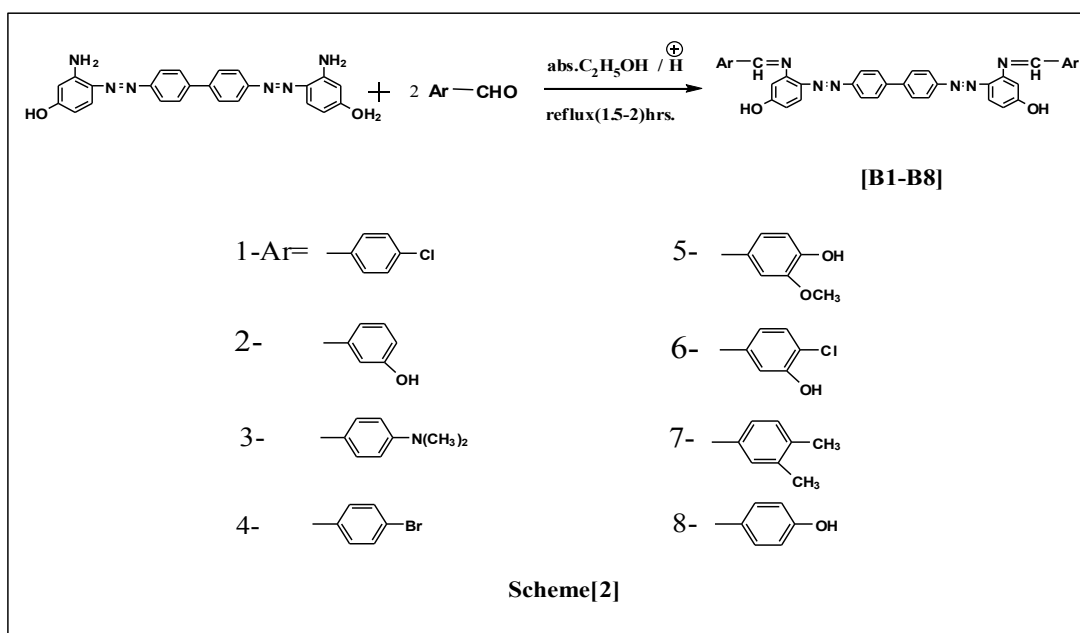
#### Synthesis of 4,4'-bis(3-amino phenol)Azobenzidine [A]<sup>(15)</sup>.

Benzidine (1.84 gm, 0.01 mole) was dissolved in (3.5 ml) of concentrated hydrochloric acid and (40 ml) of distilled water. The mixture was cooled at ( $0^\circ\text{C}$ ) in ice-water bath. a solution of sodium nitrite (1.72 gm, 0.02 mole) dissolved in (6 ml) of distilled water. Then was added a dropwise to the mixture with stirring. In the other beaker 3-amino phenol (2.18 gm, 0.02 mole) was dissolved in (3 gm) of sodium hydroxide and (200 ml) of distilled water and place this beaker in ice-water bath at ( $0^\circ\text{C}$ ). The cold diazonium chloride was added to the coupling agent in small portions and stirred after each addition, after the addition was completed, the reaction mixture was stirred at ( $0^\circ\text{C}$ ) for 15 minutes. The black product was precipitated and filtered recrystallized from ethanol, yield (4.32 gm, 86%), (m.p. above 200)  $^\circ\text{C}$  and  $R_f=(0.74)$  (toluene : ethanol, 7 : 3). **Scheme(1).**



#### Synthesis of Schiff bases derivatives [B<sub>1</sub>-B<sub>8</sub>]<sup>(16)</sup>.

The Azo compound [A] (0.01 mole) was added to a solution of the different benzaldehyde derivatives (0.02 mole) in 40 ml of absolute ethanol and two drops of glacial acetic acid were also added to the above mixture. The mixture was refluxed for (1.5-2) hrs. TLC showed that the reaction was completed by using (ethyl acetate : toluene, 1 : 1). The precipitates were formed collected by filtration, dried and recrystallized from the appropriate solvent. **Scheme(2).**

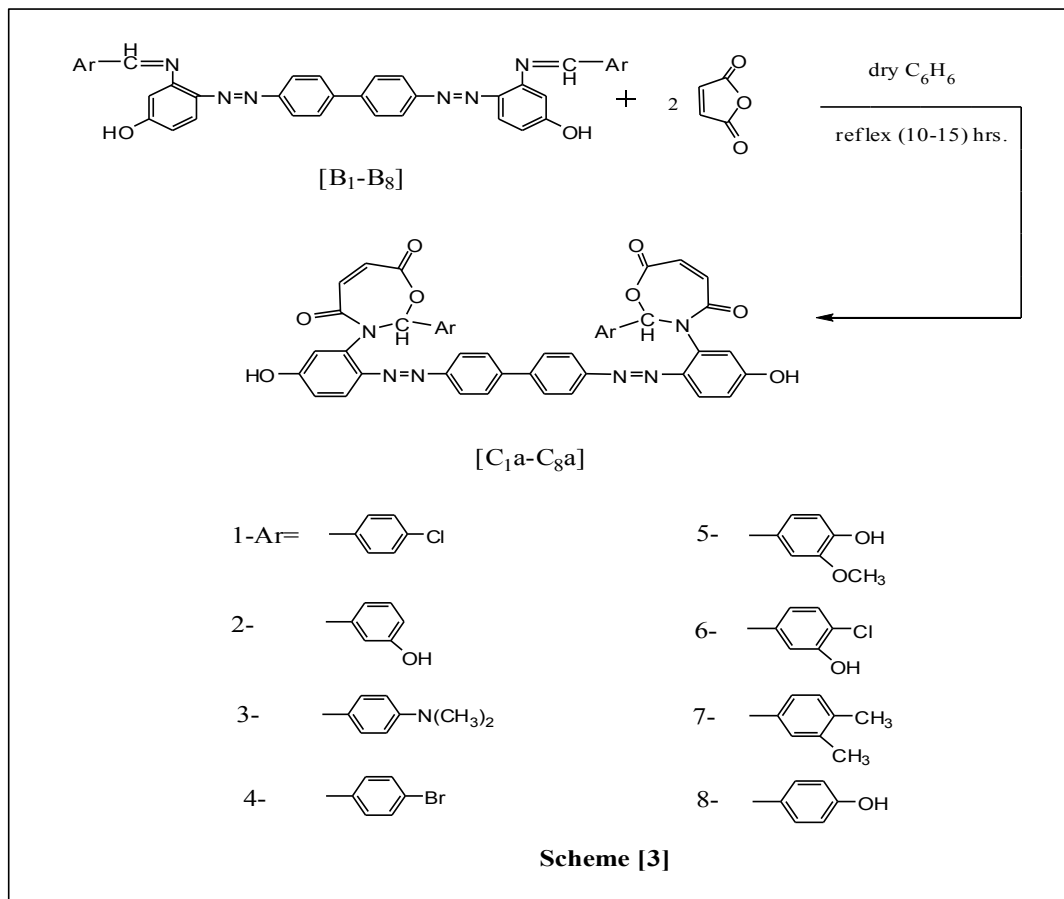


**Table(1):**some physical properties of compounds [B<sub>1</sub>-B<sub>8</sub>]

Comp. No.	Molecular Formula	M.P. °C	Yield %	R <sub>f</sub>
B <sub>1</sub>	(C <sub>38</sub> H <sub>26</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> )	above 200	82.85	0.43
B <sub>2</sub>	(C <sub>38</sub> H <sub>28</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>4</sub> )	185	86	0.7
B <sub>3</sub>	(C <sub>42</sub> H <sub>38</sub> N <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub> )	196	86.85	0.76
B <sub>4</sub>	(C <sub>38</sub> H <sub>26</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> N <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub> )	above 200	80.75	0.51
B <sub>5</sub>	(C <sub>40</sub> H <sub>32</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>6</sub> )	193	89.06	0.72
B <sub>6</sub>	(C <sub>38</sub> H <sub>26</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>4</sub> )	180	81.91	0.76
B <sub>7</sub>	(C <sub>42</sub> H <sub>36</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>2</sub> )	169	85.5	0.75
B <sub>8</sub>	(C <sub>38</sub> H <sub>28</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>4</sub> )	above 200	83.6	0.64

**General procedure for Synthesis of 4,4'-[bis(3-hydroxy-6,1-phenylene)-2,2'-(aryl)-2,3-dihydro-1,3-oxazepine-4,7-dione]Azo benzidine [C<sub>1a</sub>-C<sub>8a</sub>] <sup>(17)</sup>.**

To the mixture of Schiff bases [B<sub>1</sub>-B<sub>8</sub>](0.01 mol) in dry benzene (250ml), maleic anhydride (0.02mol,1.96 gm), The reaction mixture was stirred for (10-15 hrs.) at(55C<sup>0</sup>),the TLC showed that the reaction was complete by using (ethyl acetate : toluene , 1 : 1) The precipitates were collected by filtration. ), **Scheme(3)**.



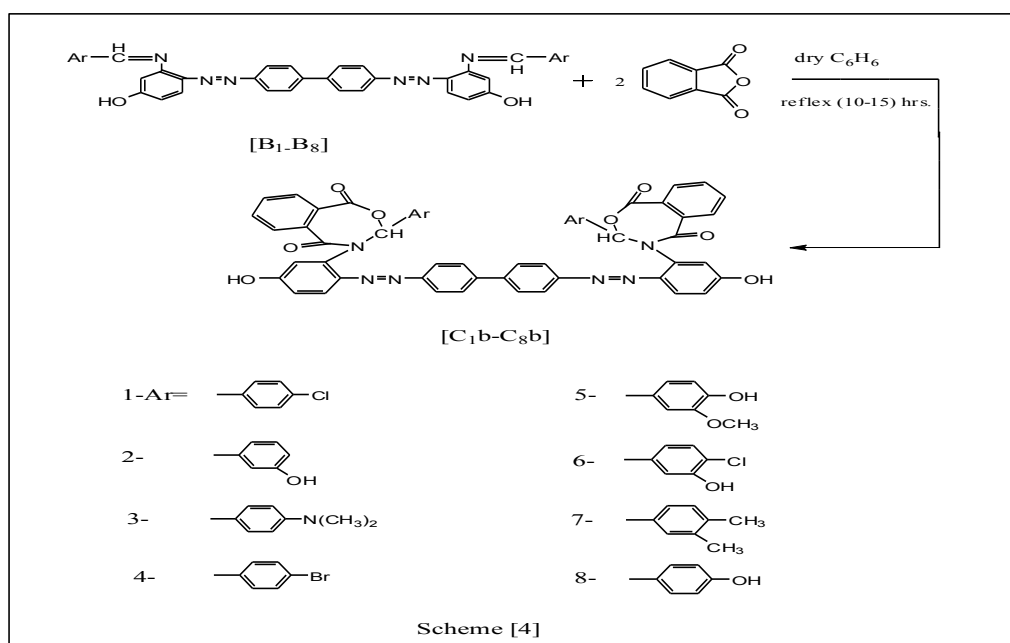
**Table(2):**Some physical properties of compounds [C<sub>1a</sub>-C<sub>8a</sub>]

Comp. No.	Molecular Formula	M.P. °C	Yield %	R <sub>f</sub>	C.H.N.			
						C%	H%	N%
C <sub>1a</sub>	(C <sub>46</sub> H <sub>30</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>8</sub> )	Above200	73.29	0.61	—			
C <sub>2a</sub>	(C <sub>46</sub> H <sub>32</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>10</sub> )	198	76.9	0.69	Calc.	66.66	3.89	10.14
					Found.	(66.44)	(3.37)	(10.07)
C <sub>3a</sub>	(C <sub>52</sub> H <sub>46</sub> N <sub>8</sub> O <sub>8</sub> )	Above200	72.5	0.75	—			
C <sub>4a</sub>	(C <sub>46</sub> H <sub>30</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>8</sub> )	Above200	77.4	0.94	Calc.	57.88	3.17	8.80
					Found.	(57.69)	(3.12)	(8.26)
C <sub>5a</sub>	(C <sub>48</sub> H <sub>36</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>18</sub> )	172	79.54	0.68	—			
C <sub>6a</sub>	(C <sub>46</sub> H <sub>30</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>10</sub> )	183	74	0.73	—			
C <sub>7a</sub>	(C <sub>50</sub> H <sub>40</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>8</sub> )	Above200	78	0.7	—			

C <sub>8a</sub>	(C <sub>46</sub> H <sub>32</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>10</sub> )	175	75.2	0.64	—
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**General procedure for Syntesis of 4,4'-[(bis(3-hydroxy-6,1-phenylene)-3-(aryl)-2,3-dihydro- benzo[e]-1,3-oxazepine-4,7-dione)Azobenzidine [C<sub>1</sub>b-C<sub>8</sub>b][18]**

To the mixture of Schiff bases [B<sub>1</sub>-B<sub>8</sub>](0.01 mol) in dry benzene(250 ml), phthalic anhydride (0.02mol, 2.96 gm), The reaction mixture was stirred for (10-15 hrs.) at(55C<sup>0</sup>) . the TLC showed that the reaction was complete by using (ethyl acetate : toluene , 1 : 1).The precipitates were collected by filtration. **Scheme(4).**



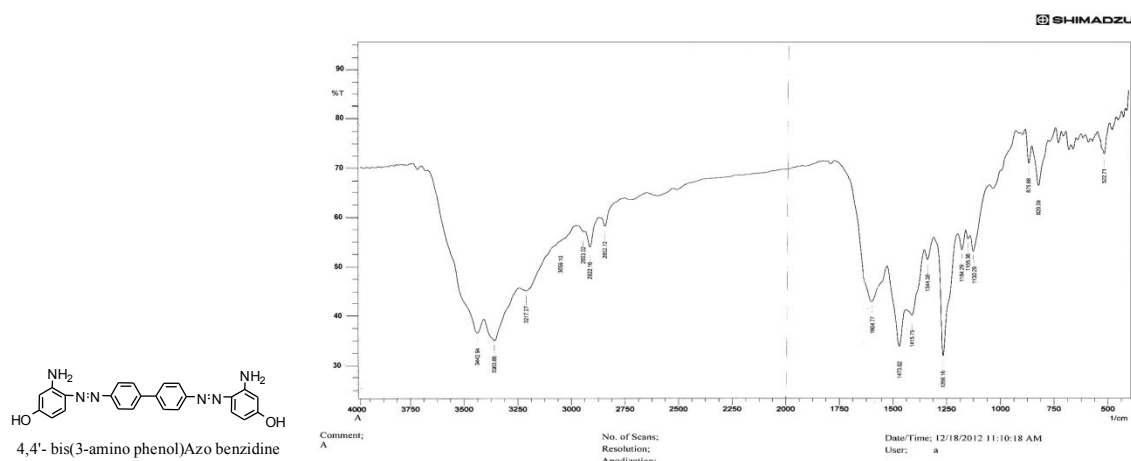
**Table(3):**Some physical properties of compounds [C<sub>1</sub>b-C<sub>8</sub>b].

Comp. No.	Molecular Formula	M.P. °C	Yield %	R <sub>f</sub>	C.H.N.			
						C%	H%	N%
C <sub>1</sub> b	(C <sub>54</sub> H <sub>34</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>8</sub> )	Above 200	78.7	0.38	Calc.	67.16	3.55	8.70
					Found.	( 67.06)	(3.45)	( 8.56 )
C <sub>2</sub> b	(C <sub>54</sub> H <sub>36</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>10</sub> )	191	74.4	0.73	—			
C <sub>3</sub> b	(C <sub>58</sub> H <sub>46</sub> N <sub>8</sub> O <sub>8</sub> )	135	82	0.72	Calc.	70.86	4.72	11.40
					Found.	(70.32)	(4.49)	(11.23)
C <sub>4</sub> b	(C <sub>54</sub> H <sub>34</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>8</sub> )	Above 200	73.43	0.89	—			
C <sub>5</sub> b	(C <sub>56</sub> H <sub>46</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>12</sub> )	Above 200	72.75	0.66	—			
C <sub>6</sub> b	(C <sub>54</sub> H <sub>34</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>10</sub> )	Above 200	70.27	0.41	—			

C <sub>7</sub> b	(C <sub>50</sub> H <sub>40</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>8</sub> )	161	80.42	0.74	—
C <sub>8</sub> b	(C <sub>54</sub> H <sub>36</sub> N <sub>6</sub> O <sub>10</sub> )	Above200	78.8	0.51	—

## Results and discussion

The Key intermediate compound [A] by converted benzidine to the benzidinediazonium chloride by reaction with concentrated hydrochloric acid and sodium nitrite. Diazonium salt was directly introduced in a coupling reaction with 3-amino phenol to produce 4,4'-bis(3-amino phenol)Azobenzidine [A] The synthesis azo compound [A] was identified with FT.IR showed disappearance of the two absorption bands at (3383 cm<sup>-1</sup>) and (3307 cm<sup>-1</sup>) were due to the stretching vibrations of (-NH<sub>2</sub>) group of benzidine and appearance of two absorption bands at (3442) cm<sup>-1</sup> and (3363) cm<sup>-1</sup> of the asymmetric and symmetric stretching vibration of the two(-NH<sub>2</sub>)groups of azo compound . Which overlaps with the stretching vibration of the two (- OH) groups. FT.IR spectrum also showed the appearance of absorption band at (1473cm<sup>-1</sup>) for (N=N) group,stretching vibration of the (C-H) aromatic appear at (2922) cm<sup>-1</sup> and (829 cm<sup>-1</sup>) were due to the bending vibration of (C-H) aromatic out of plane.

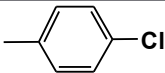
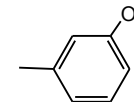
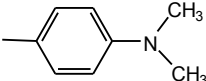
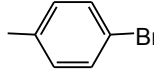
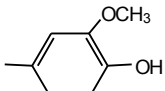
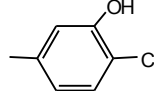
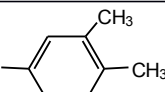
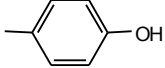


**Figure(1)**FT.IR spectrum of compound [A].

Azobenzidine derivative reaction with different carbonyl derivatives so as to form new Schiff bases compounds [B<sub>1</sub>-B<sub>8</sub>] these compounds were characterized by FT.IR which showed disappearance of two absorption bands at (3442) cm<sup>-1</sup> and (3363) cm<sup>-1</sup> of the asymmetric and symmetric stretching vibration of the two(-NH<sub>2</sub>)groups . Which overlaps with the stretching vibration of the (-OH) groups of azobenzidinederavaitive.and appearance band at(1624-1670)cm<sup>-1</sup> of streachingvibraition of two (C=N) imine group.

**Table (4):** FT .IR data of Schiff bases compounds [B<sub>1</sub>-B<sub>8</sub>].

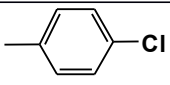
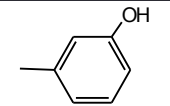
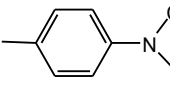
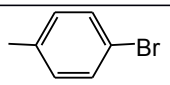
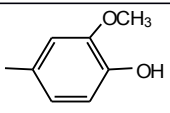
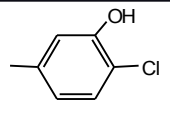
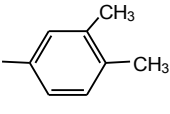
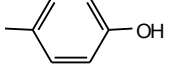
Comp. No.	Ar	$\nu$ (C-H)Str. Aromatic Aliphatic	$\nu$ (C=N) Str. Imine	$\nu$ (O-H) Str. cm <sup>-1</sup>	$\nu$ (N=N) cm <sup>-1</sup>	$\delta$ (C-H) Bendin g	Others cm <sup>-1</sup>
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		cm <sup>-1</sup>	cm <sup>-1</sup>			cm <sup>-1</sup>	
B <sub>1</sub>		2922 2852	1624	3406 3394	1541	825	ν (C-Cl) Str. : 1097
B <sub>2</sub>		2922 2848	1670 1630	3433 3402	1452	785	—
B <sub>3</sub>		2916	1666	3429 3205	1542	817	ν(N-CH <sub>3</sub> )Str.: 2866asym. 2812sym
B <sub>4</sub>		2923 2852	1635	3390 3217	1558	827	ν (Ar-Br)Str. : 1068
B <sub>5</sub>		2927	1670 1623	3190	1512	821	ν (Ar-OCH <sub>3</sub> )Str. : 2848
B <sub>6</sub>		2880	1670	3305	1550	831	ν (Ar-Cl) Str. : 1091
B <sub>7</sub>		2918	1660	3421	1550 1533	817	—
B <sub>8</sub>		2916	1668	3325	1514 1454	833	—

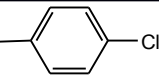
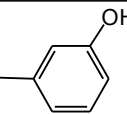
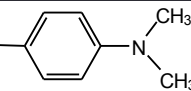
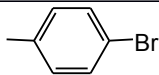
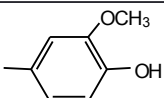
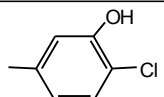
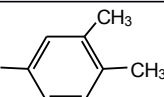
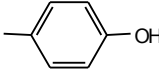
Then, the imines results derivatives [B<sub>1</sub>-B<sub>8</sub>] were reacted with maleic anhydride andphathalic anhydride in dry benzene to give new 1,3-oxazepine-4,7-dione ring derivatives [C<sub>1a</sub>-C<sub>8a</sub>] and [C<sub>1b</sub>-C<sub>8b</sub>] respectively. these compounds were characterized by FT.IR intable 5,6 as flow:-

**Table( 5):** FT .IR data of 4,4'-[bis(3-hydroxy-6,1-phenylene)-2-(aryl)-2,3-dihydro-1,oxazepine -4,7-dione]Azo benzidine [C<sub>1a</sub>-C<sub>8a</sub>]



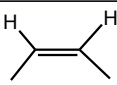
Comp. No.	Ar	$\nu$ (C-H)Str. Aromatic $\text{cm}^{-1}$	$\nu$ (C-H) Str. Benzylic $\text{cm}^{-1}$	$\nu$ (C=O)str. Lactone Lactam $\text{cm}^{-1}$	$\nu$ (C-N) Str. $\text{cm}^{-1}$	$\nu$ (N=N) $\text{cm}^{-1}$	$\nu$ (O-H) Str. $\text{cm}^{-1}$	$\nu$ (C-O) Str. Lactone $\text{cm}^{-1}$	Others $\text{cm}^{-1}$
C <sub>1</sub> a		2925 2854	3224	1701 1693	1159 1135	1558 1523	3366 3250	1263 1230	$\nu$ (C-Cl) Str. : 827
C <sub>2</sub> a		2923	3109	1680	1172 1151	1492	3217	1284 1251	-
C <sub>3</sub> a		2921	3190	1733 1683 1662	1166 1124	1548 1533	3402	1232 1245	$\nu$ (N-CH <sub>3</sub> )Str.: 2796asym. 2713sym.
C <sub>4</sub> a		2923 2854	3241	1701 1680	1164 1134	1558 1541	3390 3369	1236	$\nu$ (Ar-Br)Str. : 1070
C <sub>5</sub> a		2920	3026	1678	1172 1155	1537 1512	3186	1201	$\nu$ (ArOCH <sub>3</sub> ) Str: 2850
C <sub>6</sub> a		2925 2854	3193	1670 1645	1172 1155	1550 1525	3276 3263	1238	$\nu$ (Ar-Cl) Str. : 1089
C <sub>7</sub> a		2920 2854	3259 3244	1714 1662	1166 1124	1550 1535	3413 3402	1236	-
C <sub>8</sub> a		2962 2920	3185	1708 1666	1161	1516 1462	3446	1278 1219	-

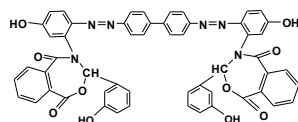
**Table (6):**FT .IR data of of 4,4'-[(bis(3-hydroxy-6,1-phenylene)-3-(aryl)-2,3-dihydrobe- azo[e]-1,3-oxazepine-4,7-dione]Azobenzidine [C<sub>1</sub>b-C<sub>8</sub>b]

Comp. No.	Ar	$\nu$ (C-H)Str. Aromatic Aliphatic $\text{cm}^{-1}$	$\nu$ (C-H) Str. Benzylic $\text{cm}^{-1}$	$\nu$ (C=O)str. Lactone Lactam $\text{cm}^{-1}$	$\nu$ (C-N) Str. $\text{cm}^{-1}$	$\nu$ (N=N) $\text{cm}^{-1}$	$\nu$ (O-H) Str. $\text{cm}^{-1}$	$\nu$ (C-O) Str. Lactone $\text{cm}^{-1}$	Others $\text{cm}^{-1}$
C <sub>1</sub> b		2921	3230	1766 1701	1145	1542	3402	1250	$\nu$ (C-Cl) Str. : 1074
C <sub>2</sub> b		3028 2964	3095	1759 1674	1165	1494 1465	3213	1255	-
C <sub>3</sub> b		2920	3111	1766 1710 1680	1166	1537	3344	1259	$\nu$ (N-CH <sub>3</sub> )Str.: 2856asym 2819sym
C <sub>4</sub> b		2923 2854	3215	1760 1701	1168	1490 1471	3361	1259	$\nu$ (Ar-Br)Str. : 1072
C <sub>5</sub> b		2925	3176	1770 1743	1172 1155	1512	3380	1256	$\nu$ (Ar-OCH <sub>3</sub> )Str. : 2863
C <sub>6</sub> b		3070 2926	3194	1766 1670	1166	1541	3304 3265	1259	$\nu$ (Ar-Cl) Str. : 1097
C <sub>7</sub> b		2921	3210	1758 1662	1185	1550 1535	3442 3363	1243	-
C <sub>8</sub> b		2964 2927	3170	1762 1668	1163	1516 1467	3201	1259	-

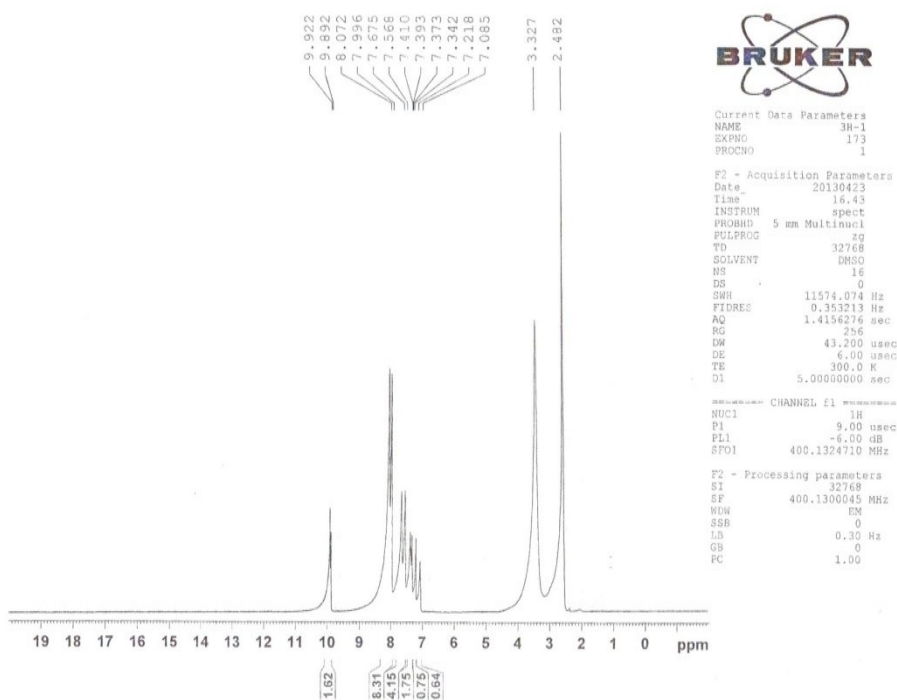
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR data for (C<sub>1</sub>a, C<sub>2</sub>b, C<sub>3</sub>a, C<sub>4</sub>b, C<sub>5</sub>a, C<sub>6</sub>b, C<sub>7</sub>b and C<sub>8</sub>a) showing in table (7).

**Table (7):**  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR data of some oxazepine compounds in ( $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ ) solvent.

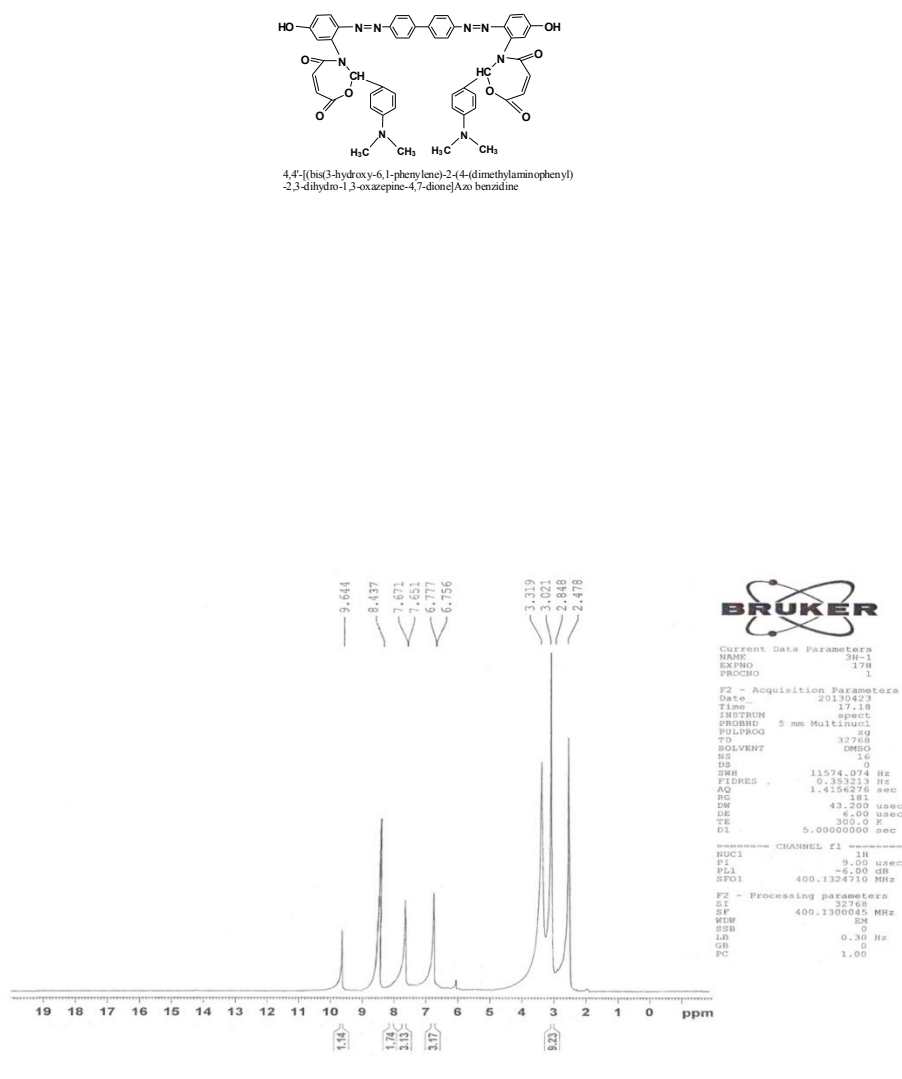
Comp. No.	$\delta(\text{C-H})$ Aromatic ppm		CH of oxazepine ring	OH	Others ppm
C <sub>1a</sub>	7.08-7.62	6.45-6.95	9.67	8.61	–
C <sub>2b</sub>	7.08-7.99	–	9.89-9.92	8.07	–
C <sub>3a</sub>	7.65-7.67	6.75-6.77	9.64	8.43	(s, 6H, N-CH <sub>3</sub> ): $\delta$ 2.47
C <sub>4b</sub>	7.31-7.99	–	9.64	8.43-8.56	–
C <sub>5a</sub>	7.36-7.73	6.93	9.87	8.71	(s, 3H, O-CH <sub>3</sub> ): $\delta$ 3.31
C <sub>6b</sub>	7.30-7.99	–	9.53	8.27	–
C <sub>7b</sub>	6.75-7.98	–	9.64	8.05	(s-CH <sub>3</sub> ): $\delta$ 2.48
C <sub>8a</sub>	7.06-7.74	6.17-6.91	9.76	8.44-8.56	–



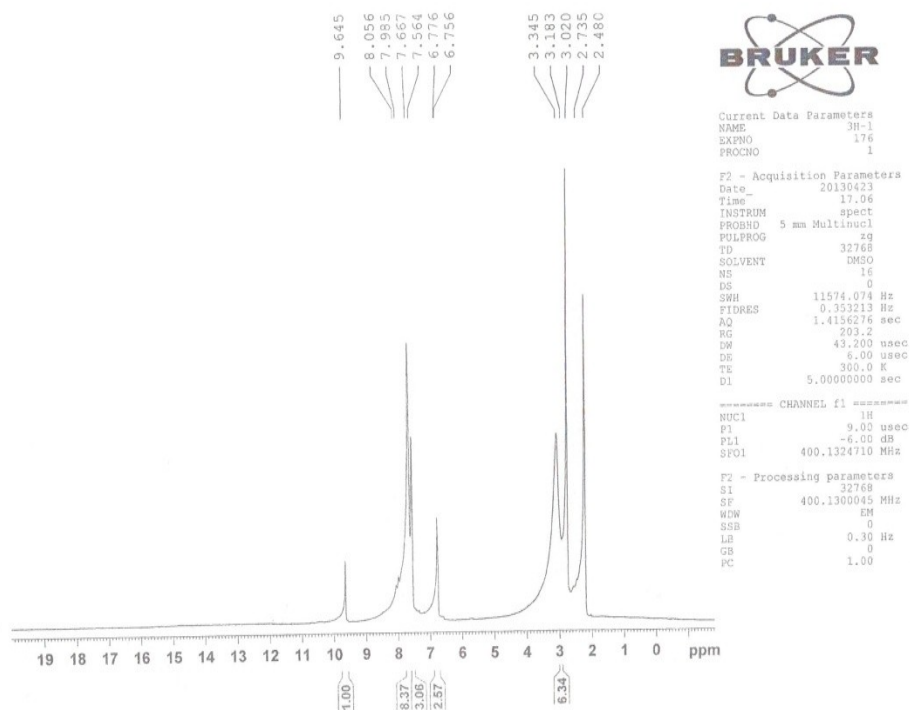
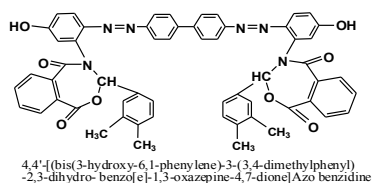
4,4'-[(bis(3-hydroxy-6,1-phenylene)-3-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[c]-1,3-oxazepine-4,7-dione)Azo benzidine]



Figure(2)<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of compound [C<sub>2</sub>b].



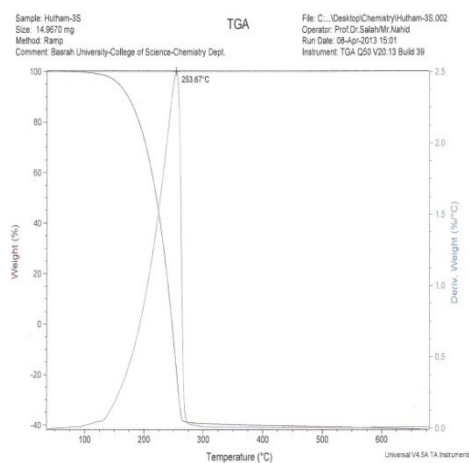
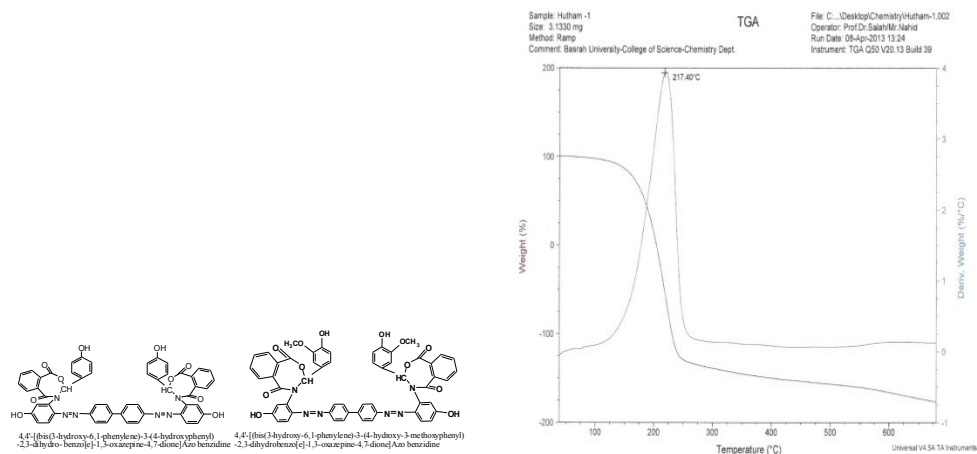
Figure(3)<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of compound [C<sub>3a</sub>].



**Figure(4)<sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of compound [C<sub>7</sub>b].**

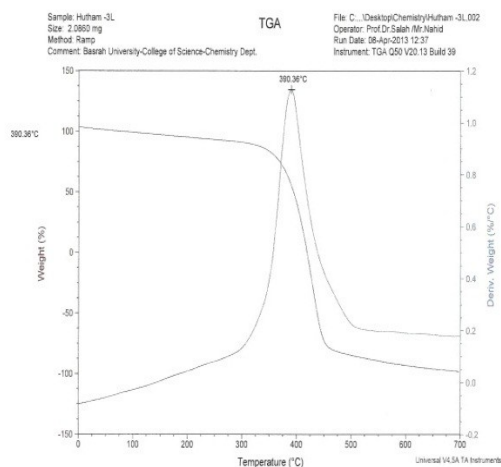
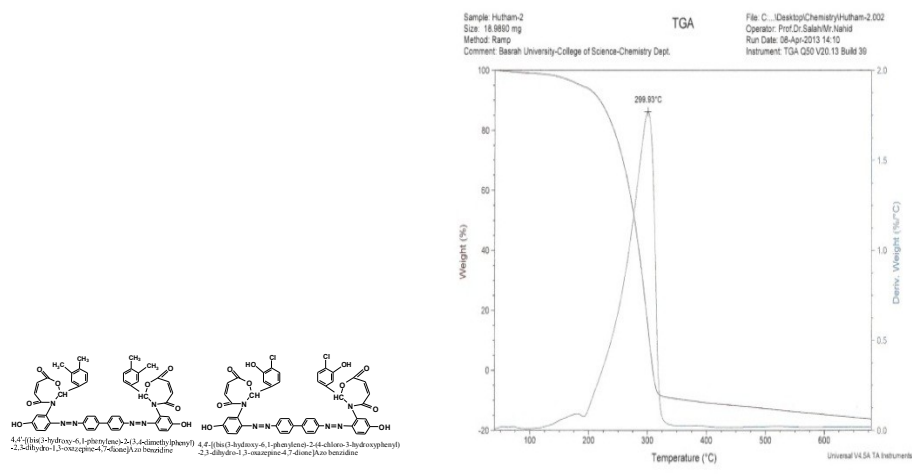
As well as ,TGA analysis was done for some compounds and the results indicated that stability to compound (C<sub>5</sub>b) was at (217 C<sup>0</sup>), (C<sub>6</sub>a) at (299 C<sup>0</sup>), (C<sub>7</sub>a) at (390C<sup>0</sup>) and (C<sub>8</sub>b) at (253C<sup>0</sup>).

According of TGA spectrum:-



**Figure(5)**TGA spectrum of compound

**Figure(6)**TGA spectrum of compound [C<sub>5</sub>b]



**Figure(7)**TGA spectrum of compound [C<sub>6a</sub>]**Figure(8)**TGA spectrum of compound [C<sub>7a</sub>]

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