

Green Chemistry Synthesis of Five-Membered Heterocyclic Derivatives (1, 3, 4-oxadizoles) by Using Grinding Technique

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Abstract

In this research we prepared about 28 derivatives of five-membered heterocyclic compounds (1,3,4-oxadizoles) in two lines , in the first line we used phenylhydrazide and in the second line we used 4-hydroxy phenylhydrazide as starting material for cyclization, By using eco–friendly efficient synthesis of oxadiazole derivatives through the reaction of aromatic hydrazide with different substituted aromatic aldehydes by grinding them in the presence of catalytical amounts of iodine.

Keywords: oxadiazole; green chemistry; aromatic hydrazide; grinding.

تحضير مشتقات من الحلقات الخماسية غير المتجانسة (1,3,4- او كسادايازول) بطريقة كيمياء الخضراء من خلال استخدام تقنية الطحن

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الملخص

في هذا البحث قمنا بتحضير حوالي 28 مشتق لمركبات خماسية الحلقة غير المتجانسة (1,3,4- او كسادايازول) بمسارين، في المسار الاول استخدمنا فنيل هيدرازيد وفي المسار الثاني استخدمنا 4- هيدروكسي فنيل هيدرازيد كمواد اولية لعملية الغلق الحلقي، وباستخدام طريقة صديقة للبيئة لتحضير مشتقات الاوكسادايازول من خلال تفاعل الهيدرازيد الاروماتي مع معوضات مختلفة من الالديهيدات الاروماتية من خلال طحنها معا بوجود جزيئة اليود كعامل مساعد.

الكلمات الدالة: او كسادايازول، الكيمياء الخضراء، هيدرازيد اروماتي، طحن.

1. Introduction

The importance of the 1, 3, 4-oxadiazoles ring is well established in different fields of sciences (industrial, agriculture and pharmaceutical chemistry) as show by the use of its derivatives in the treatment and solving problems in different cases. As an important class of five membered heterocycle 2, 5 – disubstituted-1, 3, 4 – oxadiazole proven abroad spectrum of biological activity due to the presence of toxophoric-N=C-O- linkage [1]. Considerable evidence has been accumulated to demonstrate the efficacy of 1, 3, 4 –oxadiazoles including its use in herbicide, fungicide, hypnotic sedatives [2] as well as its antibacterial [3], analgesic , antimalarial [4], anti-inflammatory [5], hypoglycemic [6], anticonvulsant [7], diuretic and antimitotic [8].

Synthesis of 2, 5 -disubstituted 1, 3, 4 -oxadiazoles by cyclodehydrogenation using different oxidizing reagents: for example using POCl₃ [9 –10] for condensation of various alkyl hydrazides with substituted aromatic acids. Chloroamine T used as oxidizing agent in the cyclization of acyl hydrazide with different aldehydes [11], mercuric acetate also used as oxidizing agent for cyclization of substituted thiosemacarbazide [12]. Schiff bases of substituted thiosemacarbazide undergo oxidative cyclodehydrogenation by using ferric chloride or using iodine in the presence of sodium hydroxide [13]. Using microwave irradiation for 2, 5-disubstituted 1, 3, 4-oxadiazoles synthesis from hydrazide and substituted aromatic acids in the presence of thionyl chloride [14] or phosphorus oxychloride [15,16].

In this research we used simple, highly efficient and eco-friendly method without using solvent for preparation of 2, 5- disubstituted 1, 3, 4-oxadiazoles through the reaction between phenyl, (4-hydroxy phenyl), hydrazides with different substituted benzaldehydes in the presence iodine molecule as oxidizing agent by using grinding technique, also the starting material hydrazides were prepared by microwave irradiation as green chemistry [17] .

2. Methods and Instruments

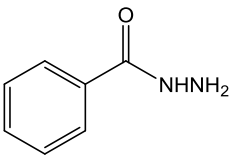
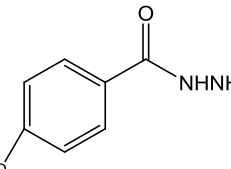
Melting points were determined in open capillary tubes and are uncorrected by using Stuart Melting Point Apparatus. The IR spectra (cm⁻¹) were recorded on Shimadzu FT-IR-8400S by using KBr disc.¹HNMR spectra (DMSO-d₆) were recorded on ultra shield 300MHz Bruker (2003) NMR spectrometer using TMS as internal standard in the university of Baghdad college of Ibn al-Haytham. Following up of the reactions and the purity of the

compounds have been done by using TLC-technique on aluminium plates percoated with silica gel in various solvent system using iodine vapours as detecting agent.

2.1 Synthesis Of Aromatic Hydrazone by Using Microwave Irradiation[3]:

(0.01mole) of ethyl benzoate / ethyl-4-hydroxy benzoate and (0.02 mole) of hydrazine hydrate where mixing in 50 ml beaker then (2 ml) of ethanol was added to the mixture. The becker placed into microwave oven for irradiation at different power for (2 min.) , and by cooling the reaction mixture in the ice bath until white crystal were precipitated, washed with water and recrystallized from ethanol. Yield (90-93)%, m.p. of phenyl hydrazone is (113-115)°C and m.p. of 4 – hydroxy hydrazone is (265)°C .

Table 1: Physical Data of Hydrazides.

Compounds	Colour	m.p. °C	Yield%	MWI/watt
	White crystal	113-115	93	136
	white	265	90	152

2.2 Synthesis of 2, 5-disubstituted –1, 3, 4 - Oxadizoles by Grinding Method(17):

To $(0.25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol})$ of aromatic hydrazone mixed with $(0.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol})$ of different substituted benzaldehyde, $(0.05 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol})$ of iodine was added to the mixture in the porcelain mortar and was grinded with pestle for (8 minutes). The reaction was followed by thin layer chromatography (TLC- plates of silica gel using organic solvent as mobile phase), after completion of reaction a sodium thiosulphate (10% , 10 ml) solution was added to remove iodine present. The solid product was filtered and washed with water, recrystallised from ethanol to give pure product

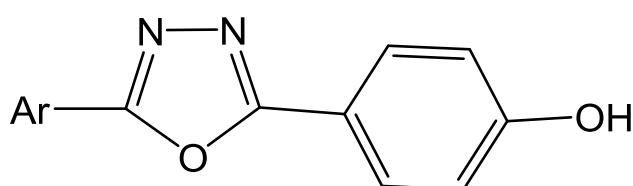
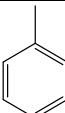
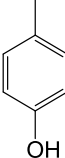
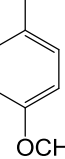
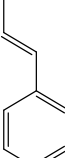
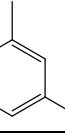
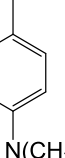
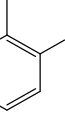
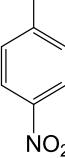
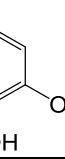
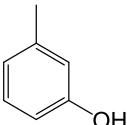
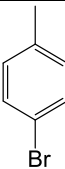
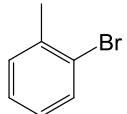
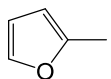


Table 2: Physical data of 2-(4-hydroxy phenyl)-5- substituted phenyl 1,3,4- oxadiazole.

Comp. NO.	Ar	Colour	m.p. °C	Yield %	M.Wt .
E ₁		white	210-212 Lit (212) ^[18]	84	238
E ₂		Yellow	348-349 Lit(350) ^[19]	88	254
E ₃		white	275-277 Lit(279) ^[18]	86	268
E ₄		green	240-242 Lit(242) ^[18]	85	264
E ₅		yellow	202-204	82	273
E ₆		yellow	198-200	79	273
E ₇		red	165	82	281
E ₈		white	198-200	62	254
E ₉		red	226 Lit(258) ^[18]	89	283
E ₁₀		اصفر فاتح	178-180	87	284

Comp. NO.	Ar	Colour	m.p. °C	Yield %	M.Wt .
E ₁₁		white	138-140	66	254
E ₁₂		White-yellow	159-161	74	317
E ₁₃		White-yellow	102-104 Lit(104) ^[20]	77	317
E ₁₄		Yellow-green	172-174	67	228

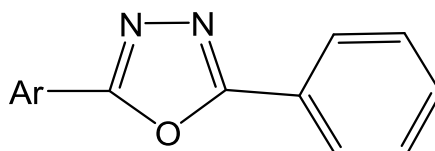
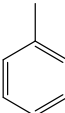
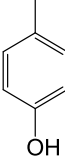
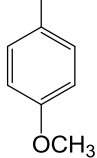
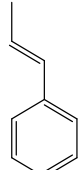
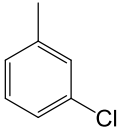
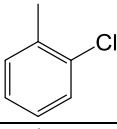
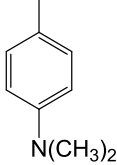
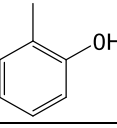
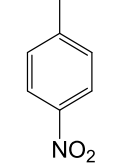
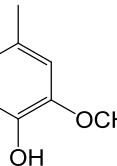
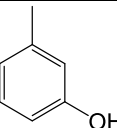
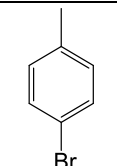
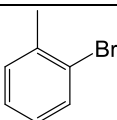
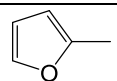
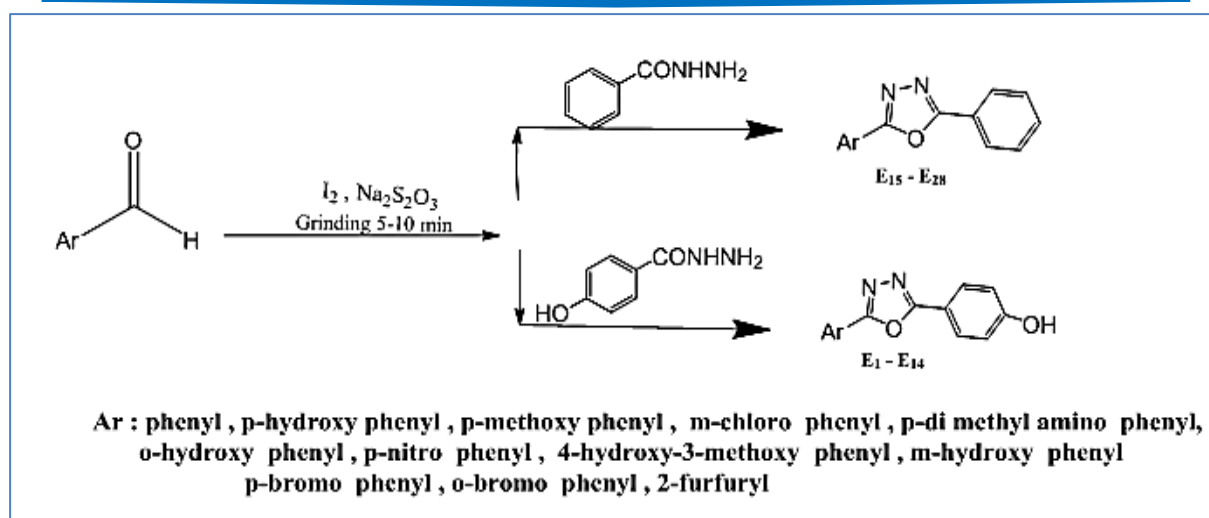


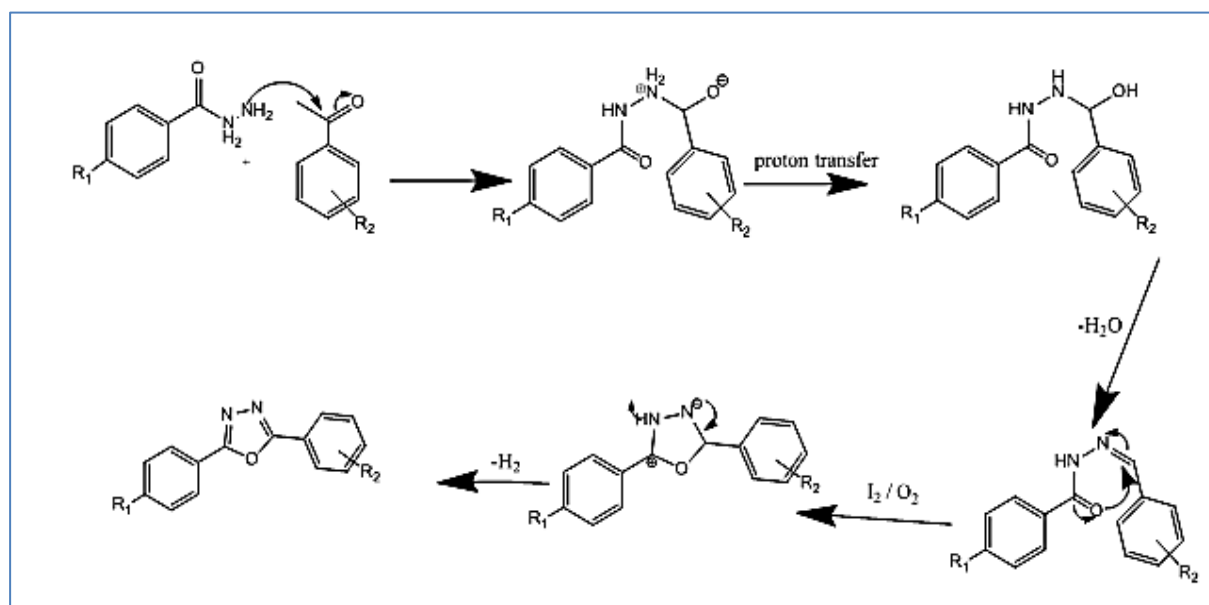
Table 3: Physical data of 2- phenyl -5- substituted phenyl 1,3,4- oxadiazole.

Comp. NO.	Ar	Colour	m.p. °C	Yield%	M.Wt.
E ₁₅		white	134-136 Lit(138) ^[19]	83	222
E ₁₆		white	202-204	79	238
E ₁₇		green	220-222 Lit(221) ^[18]	85	252
E ₁₈		yellow	178-180	78	248

Comp. NO.	Ar	Colour	m.p. °C	Yield%	M.Wt.
E ₁₉		White -yellow	224-226	81	257
E ₂₀		White -yellow	220-222	80	257
E ₂₁		red	149-151	89	265
E ₂₂		white	185-187	59	238
E ₂₃		Orange-red	107-108 Lit(104-106) ^[20]	74	267
E ₂₄		Yellow-green	211-214	81	268
E ₂₅		white	202-204	62	238
E ₂₆		white	169-171	78	301
E ₂₇		white	181-183	84	301
E ₂₈		yellow	101-102 Lit(99-100) ^[21]	74	212



Scheme 1:Preparation of Oxadiazoles



Scheme 2: The Suggested Mechanism of Cyclization

3. Results and Discussion

In this paper, grinding technique which was used for synthesis of (E₁-E₂₈) is reported by the reaction of phenyl hydrazide, 4- hydroxyl phenyl hydrazide with different substituted benzaldehydes in the presence of molecular iodine. Then the mixture was treated with 10% sodium thiosulphate solution to yield 2, 5- disubstituted 1, 3, 4-oxadiazoles. The synthetic procedure and reaction mechanism for preparation of title compounds is given in reaction **scheme 1** and **2**. The assigned structure of the synthesized compounds were confirmed and

supported by $^1\text{HNMR}$ and IR data as well as physical data. The IR spectra of compounds induced the disappearance of carbonyl bands at $(1690 - 1720)\text{cm}^{-1}$ and primary amino band at $(3200- 3300)\text{cm}^{-1}$ and the appearance of band at $(1650 -1670)\text{cm}^{-1}$ due to $(\text{C}=\text{N})$ group in the oxadiazoles ring and at $(1220 - 1260)\text{cm}^{-1}$ due to $(\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{C})$ cyclic group in the oxadiazole ring, Table 4 shows IR data, Fig. 1 for E_{23} , Fig. 2 for E_{15} .

$^1\text{HNMR}$ (d_6 -DMSO) spectrum for compound E_{15} , δ (ppm): 7-8 (three proton adjacent to each other in the phenyl group, give complex signal). 8.3-8.7 (two proton at the *ortho* position in the phenyl group, give singlet signal. Fig. 3 NMR spectrum for E_{15} .

$^1\text{HNMR}$ (d_6 -DMSO) spectrum for compound E_{21} , δ (ppm) showed a signal at δ (ppm): 2.9 (two methyl group substituted on the nitrogen atom, 6 H, give singlet). 6.6-6.7 (two protons), in the 4- substituted benzene ring, at the *ortho* position, 2H, give doublet). 7.4-7.5 (two proton in the 4- substituted phenyl, at the meta position, 2H, give doublet). 7.8- 8.2 (five protons in the unsubstituted phenyl, 5H, give complex signal). Fig. 4 NMR spectrum for E_{21} .

$^1\text{HNMR}$ (d_6 -DMSO) spectrum for compound E_{27} , showed complex signal at (7.4- 7.6)ppm for four proton in the 4-bromo phenyl, two proton closer to bromine atom appear at 7.4 ppm and two other protons closer to five membered ring appear at 7.6 ppm. The five protons at the unsubstituted phenyl appear at (7.7–8.3)ppm, in which two proton closer to the five membered ring appear at 8.3 ppm and three protons appear at (7.7-7.8) ppm. Fig. 5 NMR spectrum for E_{27}

$^1\text{HNMR}$ (d_6 -DMSO) spectrum for compound E_{23} , showed complex signal at (7.5 - 8)ppm for five protons, two protons closer to five membered ring appear at 8 ppm and three protons appear at (7.5–7.6) ppm. The four protons in the other 4-nitro phenyl appear at (8.2-8.5)ppm, in which two protons closer to the nitro group appear at 8.5 ppm and the other two protons appear at 8.2ppm. Fig. 6 NMR spectrum for E_{23} .

Table 4: IR spectra data for the synthesized compounds (E_1 - E_{28}).

Comp NO.	Ar_1	Ar_2	IR(KBr) Cm^{-1}				Others
			C=N	C=C	C-O-C Asym	C-O-C sym	
E_1	$-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$	4-Ho- C_6H_4	1618	1549	1280	1173	(OH) 3224
E_2	4-HO- C_6H_4 -	4-Ho- C_6H_4	1650	1552	1263	1170	(OH) 3414

Comp NO.	Ar ₁	Ar ₂	IR(KBr)Cm ⁻¹				Others
			C=N	C=C	C-O-C Asym	C-O-C sym	
E ₃	4-CH ₃ O-C ₆ H ₄ -	4-Ho-C ₆ H ₄	1602	1538	1251	1167	(C-H) al 3000 (OH) 3274
E ₄	-CH=CH-C ₆ H ₅	4-Ho-C ₆ H ₄	1656	1604	1280	1174	(C-H) al 2990
E ₅	3-Cl-C ₆ H ₄ -	4-Ho-C ₆ H ₄	1647	1577	1263	1171	(C-Cl) 774
E ₆	2-Cl-C ₆ H ₄ -	4-Ho-C ₆ H ₄	1647	1545	1249	1146	(C-Cl) 764
E ₇	4-(CH ₃) ₂ N-C ₆ H ₄ -	4-Ho-C ₆ H ₄	1603	1528	1232	1173	C-N 1367 (C-H) al 2920
E ₈	2-HO-C ₆ H ₄ -	4-Ho-C ₆ H ₄	1656	1578	1238	1163	(OH) 3335
E ₉	4-NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄ -	4-Ho-C ₆ H ₄	1649	1552	1250	1149	(NO ₂) 1518- 1334
E ₁₀	3-HO-4-CH ₃ O-C ₆ H ₃	4-Ho-C ₆ H ₄	1653	1577	1244	1152	(OH) 3408
E ₁₁	3-HO-C ₆ H ₄ -	4-Ho-C ₆ H ₄	1654	1549	1249	1146	(OH) 3321
E ₁₂	4-Br-C ₆ H ₄ -	4-Ho-C ₆ H ₄	1653	1562	1232	1163	(C-Br) 622
E ₁₃	2-Br-C ₆ H ₄ -	4-Ho-C ₆ H ₄	1649	1538	1258	1167	(C-Br) 581
E ₁₄	Furan-2-yl	4-Ho-C ₆ H ₄	1656	1606	1280	1173	—
E ₁₅	-C ₆ H ₅	C ₆ H ₅ -	1642	1550	1286	1139	—
E ₁₆	4-HO-C ₆ H ₄ -	C ₆ H ₅ -	1654	1567	1282	1173	(OH) 3200- 3333
E ₁₇	4-CH ₃ O-C ₆ H ₄ -	C ₆ H ₅ -	1605	1513	1260	1170	(C-H) al 2850
E ₁₈	-CH=CH-C ₆ H ₅	C ₆ H ₅ -	1654	1578	1263	1167	(C-H) al 3200
E ₁₉	3-Cl-C ₆ H ₄ -	C ₆ H ₅ -	1647	1547	1285	1134	(C-Cl) 692

Comp NO.	Ar ₁	Ar ₂	IR(KBr)Cm ⁻¹				Others
			C=N	C=C	C-O-C Asym	C-O-C sym	
E ₂₀	2-Cl-C ₆ H ₄ -	C ₆ H ₅ -	1652	1549	1266	1170	(C-Cl) 704
E ₂₁	4-(CH ₃) ₂ N-C ₆ H ₄ -	C ₆ H ₅ -	1654	1600	1281	1183	(C-H) al 2900 (C-N) 1360
E ₂₂	2-HO-C ₆ H ₄ -	C ₆ H ₅ -	1657	1577	1263	1164	(OH) 3310- 3400
E ₂₃	4-NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄ -	C ₆ H ₅ -	1649	1566	1298	1146	(NO ₂) 1520- 1342
E ₂₄	3-HO-4-CH ₃ O-C ₆ H ₃	C ₆ H ₅ -	1656	1567	1280	1167	(C-H) al 2983
E ₂₅	3-HO-C ₆ H ₄ -	C ₆ H ₅ -	1654	1559	1273	1173	(OH) 3200- 3300
E ₂₆	4-Br-C ₆ H ₄ -	C ₆ H ₅ -	1653	1539	1282	1140	(C-Br) 714
E ₂₇	2-Br-C ₆ H ₄ -	C ₆ H ₅ -	1652	1546	1280	1166	(C-Br) 587
E ₂₈	Furan-2-yl	C ₆ H ₅ -	1649	1578	1255	1134	—

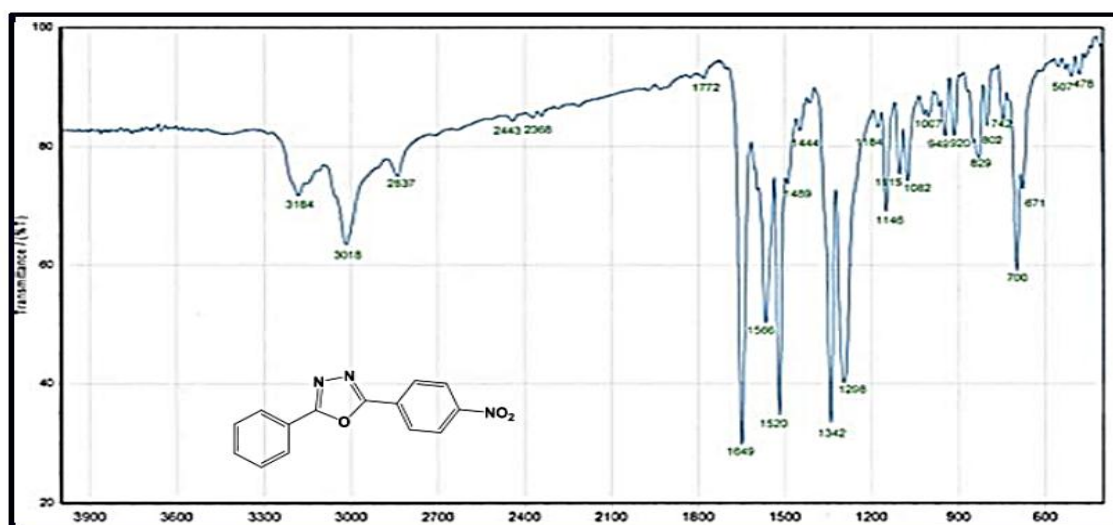


Fig. 1: IR spectrum of E₂₃.



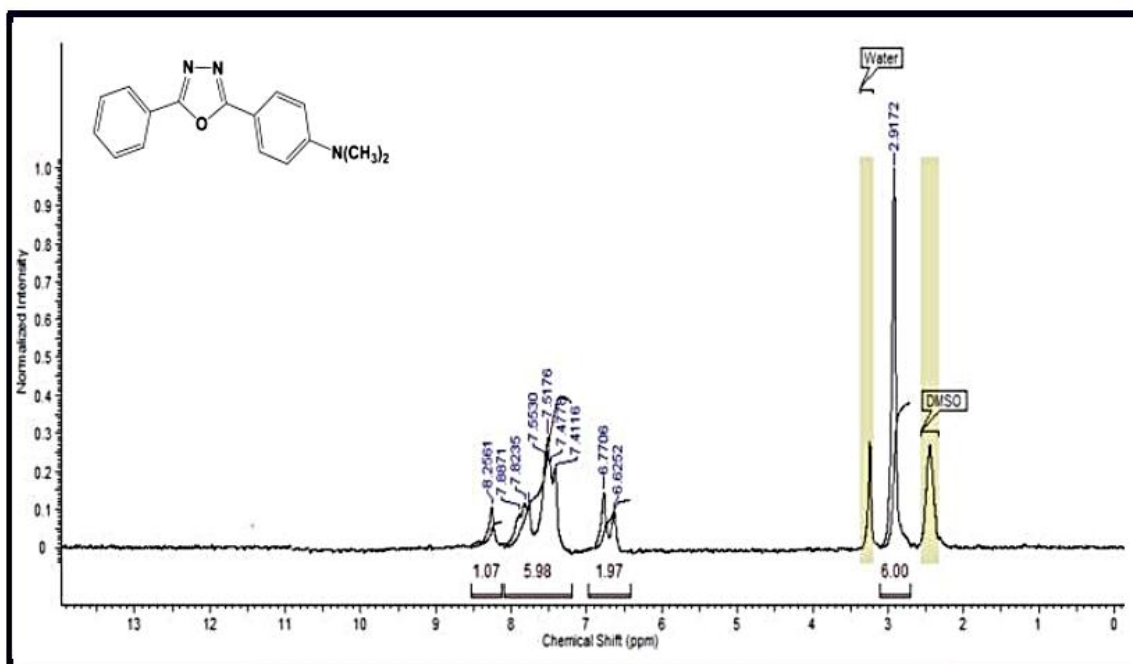


Fig. 4: NMR spectrum of E_{21} .

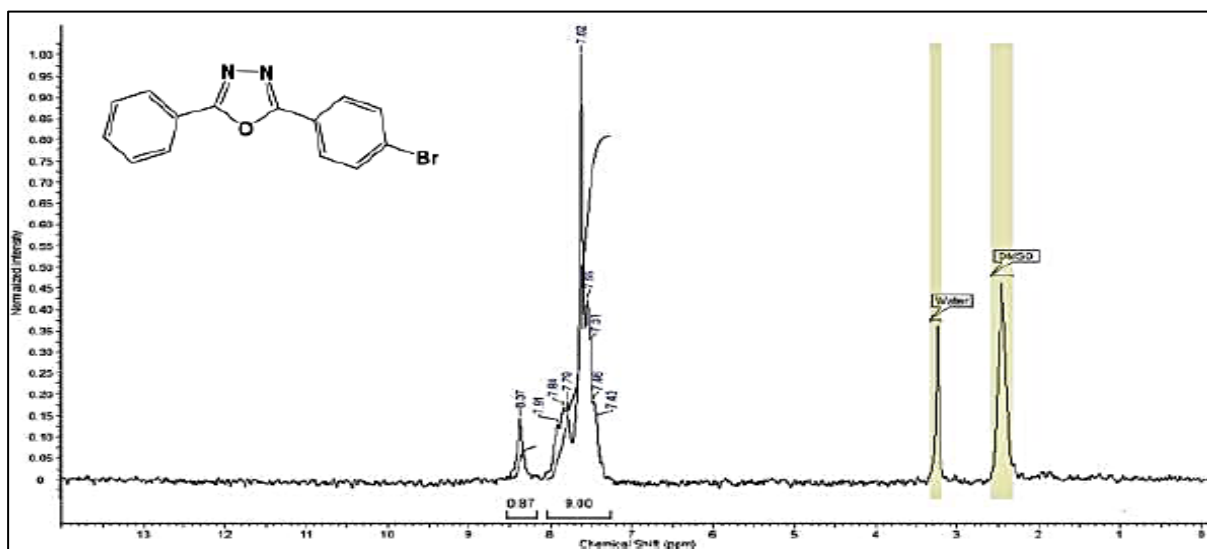


Fig. 5: NMR spectrum of E_{27} .

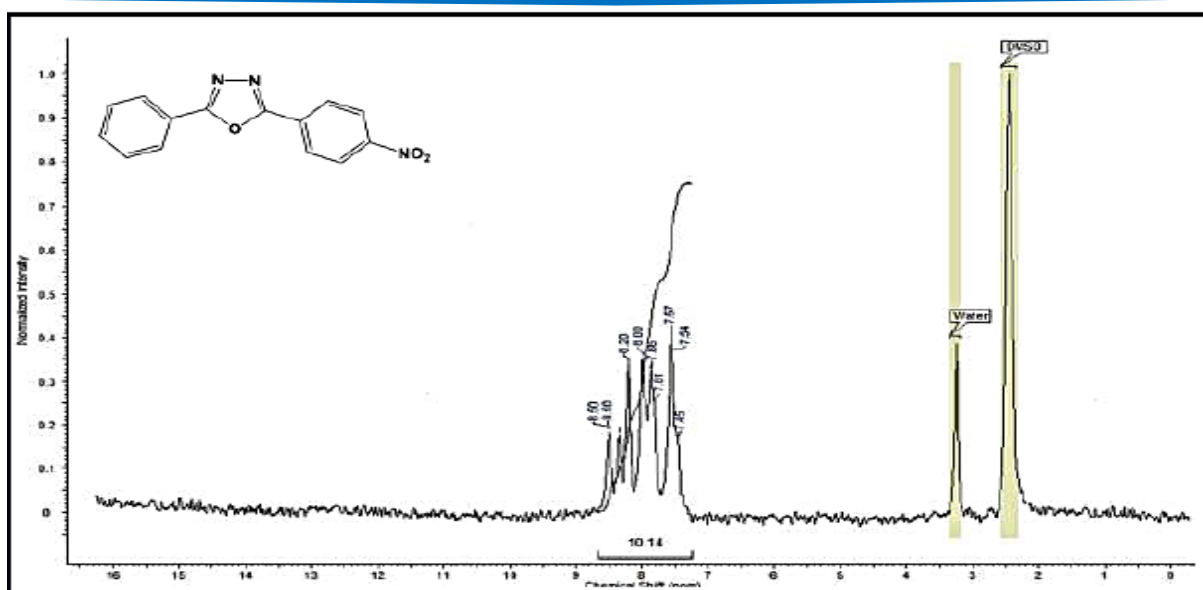


Fig. 6: NMR spectrum of E₂₃.

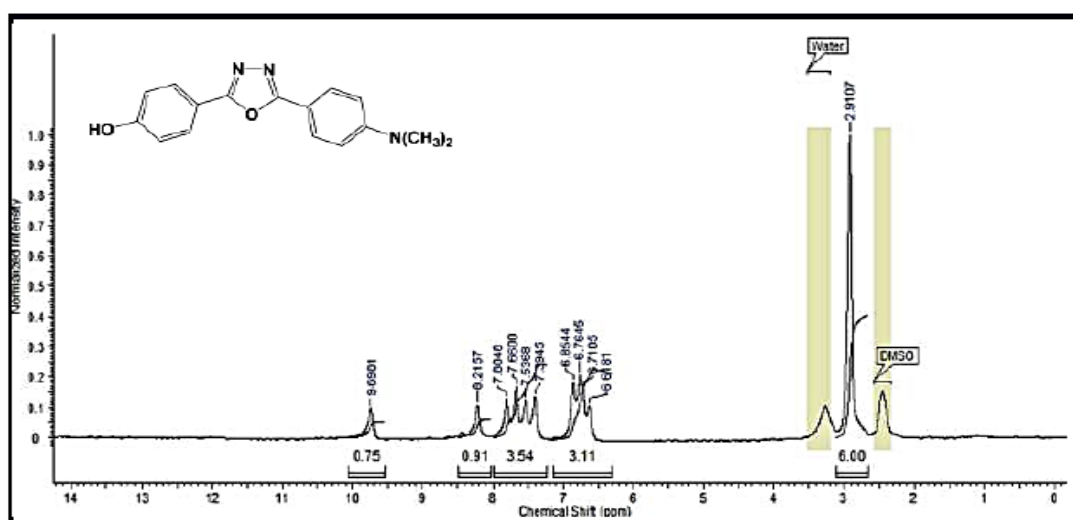


Fig. 7: NMR spectrum of E₇.

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