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AN EFFICIENT SOLID-STATE METHOD FOR THE PREPARATION OF ACYL THIOSEMICARBAZIDES

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AN EFFICIENT SOLID-STATE METHOD FOR THE PREPARATION OF ACYL THIOSEMICARBAZIDES

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ABSTRACT

Solid-state syntheses of acyl thiosemicarbazides are reported for the first time. Eleven acyl thiosemicarbazides have been synthesized at room temperature in excellent yields ($84.5 \sim 91.0\%$). Among them, eight compounds **3a**, **3d**, **3e**, **3g-k** are new. The reaction proves to be extremely simple and highly efficient (in $6 \sim 18$ min).

Acyl thiosemicarbazide compounds exhibit various kinds of biological activities such as antiviral and antifungal.¹ They can be used as insecticides, herbicides and plant-growth regulators.² Many of them have potential medical usage³ and some have been tried for the antituberculosis⁴ and restraining central nerve.⁵ Several methods have been developed for the synthesis of these compounds. The synthesis is usually carried out in solution, requiring large amounts of volatile and poisonous solvent,⁶ needing complicated heat-

1793

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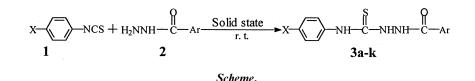
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1794

ing and stirring apparatus and long reaction times. Herein we describe a new and efficient method for synthesis of acyl thiosemicarbazides – solid-state synthesis.

Solid-state organic synthesis has extensive applications. It has many advantages over conventional solution phase synthesis such as high efficiency and selectivity, easy separation and purification of products, mild reaction conditions, and environmental acceptability.⁷ All of these benefits are in accordance with the requests of green production, saving-energy and high efficiency. There are a variety of organic syntheses which involve solid-state reactions.^{8–11} But the addition of acylhydrazine to aryl isothiocyanates has not yet been reported.

We have successfully synthesized eleven acyl thiosemicarbazides **3a–k** in excellent yields by the solid-state reaction of **1** and **2** (Scheme). No solvent or catalyst of complicated glassware is involved, the reaction is performed in an agate mortar by grinding the solids together at room temperature in $6 \sim 18 \text{ min}$. The structures of the products were characterized by IR, ¹H NMR, MS and Elemental analysis.



EXPERIMENTAL

Melting points were determined with a Kofler micro melting point apparatus and were uncorrected. IR spectra were recorded on a SP3-300 spectrophotometer in KBr. ¹H NMR spectra were measured on a FT-80A spectrometer using TMS as internal standard and $(CD_3)_2CO$ as solvent. Elemental analyses were performed on a Carlo-Erba 1102 elemental analyzer. Mass spectra were obtained on a KRATOS-AEI-MS50.

General procedure: A mixture of aryl isothiocyanate 1 (1 mmol) and acylhydrazine 2 (1 mmol) was ground thoroughly in an agate mortar. The mixture began to soften and melt in $1 \sim 2$ minutes. Grinding was continued until the mixture became into solid again. The reaction was monitored by TLC. When the reaction was completed ($6 \sim 18$ min), the crude products was recrystallized from ethanol. Dryness *in vacuo* gave the pure products.





ACYL THIOSEMICARBAZIDES

Table. Solid-State Preparation of Acyl Thiosemicarbazides

Product	Х	Ar	Reaction Time (min)	m.p. (°C)	Yield (%)
3 a	Cl	C ₆ H ₅	7	$188 \sim 190$	89.1
3b	Br	C_6H_5	10	$183.5 \sim 184.5$	86.5
3c	EtO	C_6H_5	6	$181 \sim 183$	91.0
3d	Cl	$3-Cl C_6H_4$	9	$186.5 \sim 187.5$	87.2
3e	Br	$3-Cl C_6H_4$	8	$190 \sim 191$	88.7
3f	EtO	$3-Cl C_6H_4$	11	$174 \sim 176$	84.7
3g	Cl	$1 - C_{10}H_7CH_2$	8	$174.5 \sim 176$	85.0
3h	Br	$1-C_{10}H_7CH_2$	7	$180 \sim 181$	90.7
3i	EtO	$1-C_{10}H_7CH_2$	18	$177 \sim 179$	90.3
3j	Cl	C ₆ H ₅ OCH ₂	16	$181 \sim 183$	86.9
3k	Br	C ₆ H ₅ OCH ₂	17	$188.5 \sim 190$	84.5

All the compounds gave satisfactory analytical and spectral data:

1-Benzoyl-4-p-chlorophenyl thiosemicarbazide 3a: IR (KBr)/cm⁻¹: 3357, 3187, 3031, 1673, 1600, 1509, 1400, 1255, 833, 779, 690; ¹H NMR δ : 7.29 ~ 8.00 (m, 9H, ArH), 8.94 (s, 1H, NH), 9.60 (s, 1H, NH), 9.84 (s, 1H, NH); Anal. Calcd. for C₁₄H₁₂ClN₃OS: C, 54.99; H, 3.93; N, 13.75. Found: C, 54.78; H, 3.61; N, 13.57.

1-Benzoyl-4-p-bromophenyl thiosemicarbazide 3b: IR (KBr)/cm⁻¹: 3312, 3271, 3210, 3030, 1668, 1634, 1578, 1221, 825, 711, 687; ¹H NMR δ : 7.45 ~ 8.00 (m, 9H, ArH), 8.97 (s, 1H, NH), 9.60 (s, 1H, NH), 9.85 (s, 1H, NH); Anal. Calcd. for C₁₄H₁₂BrN₃OS: C, 48.00; H, 3.43; N, 12.00. Found: C, 48.31; H, 3.61; N, 11.89. MS (m/z): 351(M⁺), 215, 213, 173, 171, 145, 134(B), 105, 77.

1-Benzoyl-4-p-ethoxyphenyl thiosemicarbazide 3c: IR (KBr)/cm⁻¹: 3320, 3276, 3200, 3035, 1670, 1635, 1590, 1545, 1230, 830, 770, 685; ¹H NMR δ : 1.34 (t, 3H, CH₃), 4.01 (q, 2H, CH₂), 6.83 ~ 8.01 (m, 9H, ArH), 8.74 (s, 1H, NH), 9.37 (s, 1H, NH), 9.79 (s, 1H, NH); Anal. Calcd. for C₁₆H₁₇N₃O₂S: C, 60.95; H, 5.40; N, 13.33. Found: C, 60.69; H, 5.61; N, 13.37.

1-m-Chlorobenzoyl-4-p-chlorophenyl thiosemicarbazide 3d: IR (KBr)/ cm^{-1} : 3318, 3215, 3153, 3033, 1671, 1638, 1620, 1546, 1209, 822, 735, 673; ¹H NMR δ : 7.32 ~ 7.99 (m, 8H, ArH), 8.98 (s, 1H, NH), 9.61 (s, 1H, NH), 9.96 (s, 1H, NH); Anal. Calcd. for C₁₄H₁₁Cl₂N₃OS: C, 49.41; H, 3.24; N, 12.35. Found: C, 49.78; H, 3.61; N, 12.67. MS (m/z): 341(M⁺), 171, 169(B), 139, 137, 111, 75.

1-m-Chlorobenzoyl-4-p-bromophenyl thiosemicarbazide 3e: IR (KBr)/cm⁻¹: 3317, 3213, 3151, 3075, 1671, 1638, 1622, 1546, 1211, 819, 770, 673; ¹H NMR δ : 7.46 ~ 7.98 (m, 8H, ArH), 8.99 (s, 1H, NH), 9.61 (s, 1H, NH),

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9.97 (s, 1H, NH); Anal. Calcd. for C₁₄H₁₁BrClN₃OS: C, 43.69; H, 2.86; N, 10.92. Found: C, 43.78; H, 2.61; N, 10.77.

1-m-Chlorobenzoyl-4-p-ethoxyphenyl thiosemicarbazide 3f: IR (KBr)/ cm^{-1} : 3318, 3220, 3150, 3030, 2980, 2920, 1670, 1640, 1620, 1550, 1215, 825, 770, 680; ¹H NMR δ : 1.32 (t, 3H, CH₃), 4.01 (q, 2H, CH₂), 6.83 ~ 7.99 (m, 8H, ArH), 8.77 (s, 1H, NH), 9.39 (s, 1H, NH), 9.92 (s, 1H, NH); Anal. Calcd. for C₁₆H₁₆ClN₃O₂S: C, 54.94; H, 4.58; N, 12.02. Found: C, 54.69; H, 4.61; N, 12.37.

1-(1-Naphthoacetyl)-4-p-chlorophenyl thiosemicarbazide 3g: IR (KBr)/ cm^{-1} : 3316, 3290, 3213, 3035, 1681, 1652, 1619, 1542, 1210, 832, 785; ¹H NMR δ : 4.13 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.30 ~ 8.15 (m, 11H, ArH), 8.91 (s, 1H, NH), 9.20 (s, 1H, NH), 9.40 (s, 1H, NH); Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₁₆ClN₃OS: C, 61.71; H, 4.33; N, 11.37. Found: C, 61.31; H, 4.31; N, 11.59.

1-(1-Naphthoacetyl)-4-p-bromophenyl thiosemicarbazide 3h: IR (KBr)/ cm^{-1} : 3315, 3287, 3210, 3034, 1680, 1650, 1620, 1545, 1213, 820, 769, 675; ¹H NMR δ : 4.13 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.45 ~ 8.15 (m, 11H, ArH), 8.94 (s, 1H, NH), 9.21 (s, 1H, NH), 9.46 (s, 1H, NH); Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₁₆BrN₃OS: C, 55.07; H, 3.89; N, 10.14. Found: C, 55.31; H, 4.01; N, 10.29.

1-(1-Naphthoacetyl)-4-p-ethoxyphenyl thiosemicarbazide 3i: IR (KBr)/ cm⁻¹: 3272, 3190, 3046, 3013, 2981, 2929, 1670, 1654, 1600, 1538, 1243, 820, 782; ¹H NMR δ : 1.34 (t, 3H, CH₃), 4.01 (q, 2H, CH₂), 4.13 (s, 2H, CH₂), 6.82 ~ 8.17 (m, 11H, ArH), 8.70 (s, 1H, NH), 8.99 (s, 1H, NH), 9.41 (s, 1H, NH); Anal. Calcd. for C₂₁H₂₁N₃O₂S: C, 66.49; H, 5.54; N, 11.08. Found: C, 66.31; H, 5.50; N, 11.29; MS (m/z): 380(M⁺), 179, 150(B), 141, 115, 65.

1-p-Phenoxyacetyl-4-p-chlorophenyl thiosemicarbazide 3j: IR (KBr)/ cm^{-1} : 3265, 3200, 3099, 2944, 1701, 1597, 1543, 1223, 825, 756, 689; ¹H NMR δ : 4.66 (s, 2H, CH₂), 6.97 ~ 7.57 (m, 9H, ArH), 8.92 (s, 1H, NH), 9.39 (s, 1H, NH), 9.74 (s, 1H, NH); Anal. Calcd. for C₁₅H₁₄ClN₃O₂S: C, 53.65; H, 4.17; N, 12.52. Found: C, 53.31; H, 4.50; N, 12.09; MS (m/z): 335(M⁺), 171, 169(B), 127, 111, 94, 77, 75.

1-p-Phenoxyacetyl-4-p-bromophenyl thiosemicarbazide 3k: IR (KBr)/ cm^{-1} : 3264, 3210, 3094, 2998, 2941, 1701, 1596, 1543, 1222, 836, 756, 689; ¹H NMR δ : 4.65 (s, 2H, CH₂), 6.97 ~ 7.50 (m, 9H, ArH), 8.92 (s, 1H, NH), 9.39 (s, 1H, NH), 9.75 (s, 1H, NH); Anal. Calcd. for C₁₅H₁₄BrN₃O₂S: C, 47.37; H, 3.68; N, 11.05. Found: C, 47.31; H, 3.50; N, 11.39.

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1797

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