DETERMINATION OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE OXIDATIVE CYCLIZATION PRODU-CTS OF 4-METHOXY-N,N'-DITHIOAROYL-*m*-PHENYLENDIAMINES BY SPECTROS-COPIC METHODS

D.PETROVA,^{*} V.KOSTOV^{*} and I.PETROV^{**} Tehnološko-metalurški fakultet^{*} and Hemiski Institut,^{**}PMF, Univerzitet "Kiril i Metodij" 9100 Skopje, Yugoslavia

ABSTRACT J

4-Methoxy-N,N'-dithiobenzoyl-m-phenylendiamine (dithioamide) hasbeen subjected to oxidation with potassium ferricyanide. By usingthe equimolar amounts of dithioamide and ferricyanide only a partially cylized compound has been obtained, whereas when the greatamount of ferricyanide is used the cyclization is completed. Thestructures of the oxidative products as well as of the parentcompounds are studied by spectroscopic methods.

INTRODUTION

Many thioamides derived from phenylendiamines or benzen dicarbxylic acides have been synthetized in our laboratories and their reactions and vibrational spectra studied (1-4). The structural determination of the oxidative cyclization products of 4-methoxy-N,N'-dithioaroyl-m-phenylendiamines by spectroscopic methods is the main concern of this paper.

EXPERIMENTAL

4-Methoxy-N,N'-diaroyl-m-phenylendiamines (diamides) were obtained by action of aroyl chlorides on 4-methoxy-m-phenylendiamine and then by treating with P_2S_5 converted into 4-methoxy-N,N'-dithioaroyl-m-phenylendiamines (dithioamides). The oxidation of dithioamides with potassium ferricyanide in the molar ratio 1:1 gave only partially cyclized compounds, but when great amount of ferricyanide was used the complete cyclization was performed.

The ir spectra were recorded as KBr pressed discs on a Perkin Elmer 580 spectrophotometer. The NMR spectra were taken on Thomson Pickard (TPV 60) Wilmad (WCV 60) spectrometer.

Corespondence should be adressed to I.Petrov.

^{***} Deteiled description for the preparation of the investigated compoundes will be published elsewere.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Each step in the reaction process has been followed spectroscopically. The structures of prepared diamides and dithioamides have been confirmred by elemental analises and ir spectra. The most characteristic bands of diamides are found at around 1650 (Amide I). 1510 (Amide II) and 1330 cm⁻¹ (Amide III) for amide group and at about 1250 (Vas C-O) and 1050 cm^{-1} (Vs C-O) for methoxy group; and of dithioamides at about 1550 (0NH/VCN), 1350 (VCN/



Fig.1. IR spectra of (a) 4-methoxy-N.N'-bisbenzovl-m-phenylendiamine; (b) 4-methoxy-N.N'-bisthiobenzoyl*m*-phenylendiamine

1570, 1420, 1220, 1105 and 920 cm^{-1} for benzothiazole ring, then at 1510, 1360 and 1020 cm^{-1} for thioamide group and at 1250 and 1020 cm⁻¹ for methoxy group have been found (Fig.2). A question appears, nno cm 1600 3000



(NH) and 980 cm⁻¹ (mainly) $\sqrt{C=S}$ for thioamide group and at 1230 (Vas C-O) and 1030 cm^{-1} (Vs C-O) for methoxy group (Fig.1). When dithioamides are subjected to oxidation with potassium ferricvanide, using equimolar amount, only partially cyclized compounds are obtained. The structure of partially cyclized compound has been confirmed by its ir spectrum. In that spectrum, besides the bands of benzene rings, the characteristic bands at about

however, whether the thioamide group in ortho- or para-postion takes part in the cyclization. For both dithioamide and diamide two VNH bands, sharp and broad ones, are found (Fig.1). For diamide sharp band appears at 3415 and broad at 3250 cm-1 while for dithioamide corresponding bands

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occur at 3360 and 3160 cm⁻¹. In the spectra of corresponding diamide and dithioamide, however, where there is no methoxy group, only one broad band appears in that region (at 3260 for N,N'-dibenzoyl-m-phenylendiamine and at 3190 cm⁻¹ for N,N'-dithiobenzoyl-m-phenyulendiamine). This indicates that the sharp band of both compounds might be due to the stretching vibration of the NH group in the *ortho*-position to the methoxy group, which probably owing to steric repulsion is very weak or not at all hydrogen bonded. In the spectrum of the partially cyclized compound (Fig.2) only single shrap band at 3360 cm⁻¹, occurs which certainly belongs to NH vibration of the thioamide group in the *ortho*-position to the methoxy group.

Two structures, however, could be atributed to the partially cyclized product. A question appears whether structure A or B is obrained.



If it were strugrure B then in its ir spectrum should appear strong or very strong band at about 810 cm⁻¹ (out of plane deformation) which can be present only if two vicinal CH groups in the aromatic nucleus are present, as it is found in the spectrum of the parent dithioamide (Fig.1). Such band, however, is absent in the spectrum partially cyclized compound. This indicates that structure A is obtained.

A further proof that structure A is obtained is found in the NMR spectrum. The singlet of the proton between the methoxy group and

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heterocyclic ring is found at δ 7.16 ppm, while the resonance of the proton between the two N atoms is observed at δ 9.69 ppm which unequivocally shows that partially cyclized compound has structure A



Fig.3. IR spectrum of 4-methoxy-2,7diphenylbenzobis /1,2-d:3,4-d'/thiazole

(2-phenyl-5-thiobenzamido-6-methoxybenzothiazole). The oxidative cyclization is completed when the great amount of potassium ferricyanide is used. In the ir spectrum there are no more bands of thioamide group. In the NMR spectrum there is only a singlet for the proton betwen S and N

atoms, which indicates that the structure C is obtained (4-methoxy-2,7-diphenylbenzobis /1,2-d:3,4-d'/thiazole).(Fig.3)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The financial support of the Community for Scientific Activities of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia is gratefully acknowledged.

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