



SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND KINETIC STUDIES OF SOME OXAZEPINE AND OXAZEPANE FROM REACTION OF ETHYLIMINO AND DIETHYLIMINO WITH MALEIC, SUCCINIC AND PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE

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ABSTRACT

Ethylimino and Di Ethylimino were prepared by condensation of Ethylene diamine with one equivalent and tow equivalent of substituted benzaldehyde. These ethylimino were reacted with one equivalent of maleic, succinic and phthalic anhydride in absolute ethanol to give 7-membered heterocyclic ring system of 3-(2-amino-ethyl)-2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-[1,3] oxazepine and 3-(2-amino-ethyl)-2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-[1,3] oxazepane. Diethylimino were reacted with tow equivalent of maleic and succinic anhydride in same condition to give 2(7-membered) heterocyclic ring system of 2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-3-{2-[2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-4,7-dioxo -[1,3] oxazepine-3-yl]-ethyl}-2,3-dihydro-[1,3]oxazepine-4,7-dione and 2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-3-{2-[2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl) -4,7 -dioxo -[1,3] oxazepane-3-yl]-ethyl}-2,3-dihydro-[1,3]oxazepane-4,7-dione. Kinetic Studies of reaction of Ethylimino and DiEthylimino with maleic, Succinic and phthalic anhydride proved to A first-class equation was applied to the reaction.

Introduction

The synthesis of 2-phenyl -1,3-oxazepine by irradiation of 4-phenyl-2-oxa-3-aza bicyclo[3.2.0]-hepta-3,6-diene(1) was studied by Toshio Makai with other workers. The discovery of the central nervous system(CNS) activity of 1,4- benzodiazepine (2) encourage the chemists to look for more effective ways to build up the 7- membered heterocyclic ring systems from already available materials. One of these ways which has been discovered recently(3), involves direct addition of maleic anhydride to the (C=N) double bond of schiffs bases and a number of 2,3-diaryl-2,3-dihydro-1,3-oxazepine-4,7-diones were prepared and characterized.(3-8)

Pyrylium tetrafluoroborate underwent ring expansion on treatment with excess sodiumazide in anhydrous 1,4-dioxane to give 58-96% substituted 1,3-oxazepine.

Furthermore, thermal rearrangement of ketovinylazirines gave substituted 1,3-oxazepines. (9-14)

Materials and methods

Starting material and solvent were used without further purification. Melting points were recorded on Gallenkamp melting points Apparatus and were uncorrected . Elemental analysis was carried out in Al-Qaqah state company on perkin-Elmer 2400 CHN Elemental analyzer . FT-IR spectra were recorded on FT-IR spectrophotometer -8400s Shimadza (KBr) and UV-Visible spectra were recorded (in ethanol) On Shimadza Reco- 160 Spectrophotometer. Preparation of 2-[(2-Amino-ethylimino)-Methyl]-phenol.(Schiff-base):-

To a solution of 0.05 mole of Ethylene diamine in 30 ml of Ethanol (absolute) was added 0.05 mole or 0.1 mole of substituted benzaldehyde and refluxed 2hr.

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Whereby a yellow crystalline solid separated out. The solid was filtered and recrystallized from ethanol.

Preparation of 3-(2-Amino-ethyl)-2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-[1,3]oxazepine 4,7-dione:-

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 2-[(2-Amino-ethylimino)-Methyl]-phenol and 0.01 mole maleic anhydride in 20 ml of Ethanol absolute. The reaction mixture was refluxed in water bath at 78°C. Then, the solvent was then removed and the resulting solid was recrystallized from anhydrous THF.

Preparation of 2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-3-{2-[2-hydroxy-phenyl]-4,7-dioxo-[1,3] oxazepine-3-yl]-ethyl}2,3-dihydro-[1,3] oxazepine-4,7-dione:-

A mixture of (0.01 mole) of 3-(2-Amino-ethyl)-2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-[1,3]oxazepine 4,7-dione and (0.002 mole) of maleic anhydride in Ethanol absolute was refluxed on a water bath for 3hr. The solvent was then removed and the crystalline solid was recrystallized from anhydrous 1,4-dioxane.

This experiment was repeated using the same amounts of the reactance to obtain other derivatives.

Result and discussion

It is known that Schiff bases react smoothly with acid chlorides and anhydrides to give the corresponding addition products.(5-7)

In this paper, the reaction of the Maleic and Succinic anhydride with 2-[(2-Amino-ethylimino)-Methyl]-phenol to give the dipolar intermediate [11A] which collapses to the 7-membered heterocyclic ring system.[11B] is presented.

This is indicated by the appearance of the characteristic C=O (lacton-lactam) absorption band at 1700cm⁻¹ in the IR spectra of addition products[11B] as shown in tables(2,3,4).

It is impressive to note that the two absorption bands at (1800-1950)cm⁻¹ in the IR spectra (Tables 2,3,4) of pure Maleic anhydride have disappeared when the anhydride became part of the 7-membered ring system of the 3-(2-Amino-ethyl)-2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-[1,3]oxazepine 4,7-dione and 2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-3-{2-[2-hydroxy-phenyl]-4,7-dioxo-[1,3] oxazepine-3-yl]-ethyl}2,3-dihydro-[1,3] oxazepine-4,7-dione. The new absorption bands of the (C=O) group in the IR spectra of the addition products [11B] appear at (1670-1700)cm⁻¹, this attributed to the fact

that the structures of the addition products are combination of the lacton-lactam structure.(8,9).

The UV spectra (Tables 5,6) of 3-(2-Amino-ethyl)-2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-[1,3]oxazepine 4,7-dione and 2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-3-{2-[2-hydroxy-phenyl]-4,7-dioxo-[1,3] oxazepine-3-yl]-ethyl}2,3-dihydro-[1,3] oxazepine-4,7-dione show absorption maxima at (240-310)nm, and at (310-445)nm due to charge transfer of the aryl group and the cyclic 6-membered structure [11B].

3-(2-Amino-ethyl)-2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-[1,3]oxazepine 4,7-dione and 2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-3-{2-[2-hydroxy-phenyl]-4,7-dioxo-[1,3] oxazepine-3-yl]-ethyl}2,3-dihydro-[1,3] oxazepine-4,7-dione are identified by their m.p., elemental analysis (table 1), IR spectra (table 2) and UV spectra (table 5). It is noticeable that the values of C-H str. (benzylic) absorption bands are rather high. This is in fact explained by the shift toward longer wavelength, that takes place when the benzylic carbon is linked to three electron-withdrawing groups, phenyl, O and N in the title compounds.

The reaction of maleic and succinic anhydride with various Schiff bases is a sort of cycloaddition reaction. Cycloaddition is a ring formation that results from the addition of C=N bonds to either δ or π with formation of new δ bonds. This class of reactions and its reverse encompasses a large number of individual types. Huisgen (10) has formulated a useful classification of diverse cycloaddition in terms of the number of the new δ bond, the ring size of the product, and the number of atoms in the components taking part in the cycloaddition. This cycloaddition reaction is classified as a 2 + 5-7, and it is the first cycloaddition of this type, although in principle, one would predict that the butadienyl cation might add to an olefin through a (4n+2) transition state to yield the cyclohexenyl cation (11).

A first-order equation was applied to the reaction of Schiff-bases with maleic, succinic and phthalic anhydrides. It proved to be useful to calculate the reactions velocity under varying temperatures (313-253)K with (10) K interval.

$$T = 2.303/k \log A/A-X$$

$$\ln A_t/A_w = kt$$

K = Rate constant

The value of K was calculated for all reactions by drawing the relation between $\ln A_t/A_w$ with Time.

In order to obtain the ideal temp. For the reaction and to study the effect of temp. on reaction velocity relation between $\ln k$ and $1/T$ was then drawn. It was noticed that velocity increases with temperature and that velocity is stable at (353) K.

From the tables (7 -18) we notice that the value of ΔH , ΔS , and ΔG is positive. This proves that the reactions are endothermic and auto. We also notice that the activation ΔH starts to increase with different used compounds.

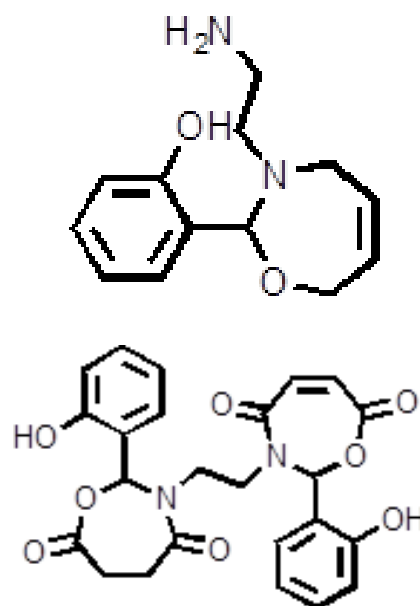
Figures (1, 2, 3) show the reaction velocity for different compounds

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Table (1) Melting point, percentage yield, molecular formula and elemental analysis of 3-(2-Amino-ethyl)-2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-[1,3]oxazepine 4,7-dione and 2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-3-{2-[2-hydroxy-phenyl]-4,7-dioxo-[1,3]oxazepine-3-yl-ethyl}2,3-dihydro-[1,3]oxazepine-4,7-dione:-

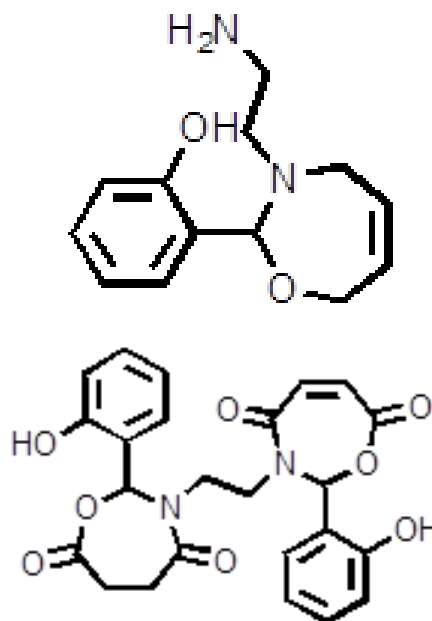


Compound	m.p/°C	Yield %	Mwt.	M.F	Calc.			Found			
					C	H	N	C	H	N	

125-127	119-121	120-122	115-117	108-110	104-106	96-98	116-118	114-116
516.50	466.44	468.46	416.43	368.38	366.37	312.32	262.26	264.38
$C_{28}H_{24}N_2O_8$	$C_{24}H_{22}N_2O_8$	$C_{24}H_{24}N_2O_8$	$C_{24}H_{20}N_2O_5$	$C_{20}H_{18}N_2O_5$	$C_{20}H_{20}N_2O_5$	$C_{17}H_{20}N_2O_2$	$C_{13}H_{10}N_2O_2$	$C_{13}H_{20}N_2O_2$
10,11	11,10	11,03	19,22	10,07	10,21	11,11	11,14	11,17
4,78	4,70	0,10	4,84	4,90	0,47	1,19	1,14	1,10
0,42	1,11	0,98	1,13	1,10	1,11	1,19	1,14	1,10
10,12	11,10	11,00	19,20	10,09	10,22	11,19	11,17	10,98
4,76	4,78	0,20	4,88	0,01	0,00	1,11	1,11	1,13
0,40	1,11	0,83	1,11	1,11	1,11	1,19	1,18	1,10

Table (2) The major IR absorption (cm-1)of 3-(2-Amino-ethyl)-2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-[1,3]oxazepine 4,7-dione and 2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-3-{2-[2-hydroxy-phenyl]-4,7-dioxo-[1,3] oxazepine-3-yl]-ethyl}2,3-dihydro-[1,3] oxazepine-4,7-dione:

ν	δ	ε	γ	λ	Compound
3400	3400	3430	3440	3440	O-H str. phenol
3200	3210	3180	3220	3220	C-H str. Benzyllic
3090	3100	3120	3080	3080	C-H str. Olefin
1680	1690	1680	1680	1680	C=O str. Lacton,lactam
1620	1610	1600	1610	1610	C=C str. Olefin
1580,1560	1570,1560	1580,1500	1580,1560	1580,1560	C=C str. Aromatic
1430	1420	1440	1430	1430	C-N str.
1320	1320	1320	1320	1320	C-O str. Lacton,
1070,970	1060,970	1000,970	1070,970	1070,970	C-H bend. Aromatic



Compound	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
N-H str. amine	340.3, 311.2, 278.2, 233.2, 226	380.3, 16, 272.2, 293.2, 222	370.3, 20, 266.2, 252.2, 225	382.3, 19, 265.2, 259.2, 230	365.3, 30, 260.2, 241.2, 220	372.3, 01, 265.2, 244.2, 225	360.3, 00, 261.2, 298.2, 226	375.3, 01, 275.2, 236.2, 221	269.3, 11, 278.2, 233.2, 226	380.3, 16, 272.2, 293.2, 222
C-H str. Olefin	340.3, 311.2, 278.2, 233.2, 226	380.3, 16, 272.2, 293.2, 222	370.3, 20, 266.2, 252.2, 225	382.3, 19, 265.2, 259.2, 230	365.3, 30, 260.2, 241.2, 220	372.3, 01, 265.2, 244.2, 225	360.3, 00, 261.2, 298.2, 226	375.3, 01, 275.2, 236.2, 221	269.3, 11, 278.2, 233.2, 226	380.3, 16, 272.2, 293.2, 222
C=O str. Lacton	340.3, 311.2, 278.2, 233.2, 226	380.3, 16, 272.2, 293.2, 222	370.3, 20, 266.2, 252.2, 225	382.3, 19, 265.2, 259.2, 230	365.3, 30, 260.2, 241.2, 220	372.3, 01, 265.2, 244.2, 225	360.3, 00, 261.2, 298.2, 226	375.3, 01, 275.2, 236.2, 221	269.3, 11, 278.2, 233.2, 226	380.3, 16, 272.2, 293.2, 222
C=C str. Olefin	340.3, 311.2, 278.2, 233.2, 226	380.3, 16, 272.2, 293.2, 222	370.3, 20, 266.2, 252.2, 225	382.3, 19, 265.2, 259.2, 230	365.3, 30, 260.2, 241.2, 220	372.3, 01, 265.2, 244.2, 225	360.3, 00, 261.2, 298.2, 226	375.3, 01, 275.2, 236.2, 221	269.3, 11, 278.2, 233.2, 226	380.3, 16, 272.2, 293.2, 222
C=C str. Aromatic	340.3, 311.2, 278.2, 233.2, 226	380.3, 16, 272.2, 293.2, 222	370.3, 20, 266.2, 252.2, 225	382.3, 19, 265.2, 259.2, 230	365.3, 30, 260.2, 241.2, 220	372.3, 01, 265.2, 244.2, 225	360.3, 00, 261.2, 298.2, 226	375.3, 01, 275.2, 236.2, 221	269.3, 11, 278.2, 233.2, 226	380.3, 16, 272.2, 293.2, 222
C-N str.	340.3, 311.2, 278.2, 233.2, 226	380.3, 16, 272.2, 293.2, 222	370.3, 20, 266.2, 252.2, 225	382.3, 19, 265.2, 259.2, 230	365.3, 30, 260.2, 241.2, 220	372.3, 01, 265.2, 244.2, 225	360.3, 00, 261.2, 298.2, 226	375.3, 01, 275.2, 236.2, 221	269.3, 11, 278.2, 233.2, 226	380.3, 16, 272.2, 293.2, 222
C-O str. Lacton	340.3, 311.2, 278.2, 233.2, 226	380.3, 16, 272.2, 293.2, 222	370.3, 20, 266.2, 252.2, 225	382.3, 19, 265.2, 259.2, 230	365.3, 30, 260.2, 241.2, 220	372.3, 01, 265.2, 244.2, 225	360.3, 00, 261.2, 298.2, 226	375.3, 01, 275.2, 236.2, 221	269.3, 11, 278.2, 233.2, 226	380.3, 16, 272.2, 293.2, 222

* as KBr disc.

Table (5) The UV-Visible absorption maxima λ nm of 3-(2-Amino-ethyl)-2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-[1,3]oxazepine 4,7-dione and 2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-3-{2-[2-hydroxy-phenyl]-4,7-dioxo-[1,3]oxazepine-3-yl]-ethyl}2,3-dihydro-[1,3]oxazepine-4,7-dione

Compound	UV-Visible absorption maxima λ /nm In ethanol solvent
1	377,300,269,235,220

2	269,311,278,233,226
3	380,316,272,293,222
4	370,320,266,252,225
5	382,319,265,259,230
6	365,300,260,241,220
7	372,301,265,244,225
8	360,300,261,298,226
9	375,301,275,236,221

Table (6) The UV-Visible absorption maxima λ nm of {4-[3-(2-amino-ethyl)-2,3,4,7-tetrahydro-[1,3]oxazepine-2-yl]-phenyl-dimethyl-amine and (Diethylamino-phenyl)-3-{2-[2-(4-dimethylamino-phenyl)-4,7-dioxo-[1,3]oxazepane-3yl]-ethyl}-2,3-dihydro-[1,3]oxazepine-4,7-dione:

Compound	UV-Visible absorption maxima λ /nm In ethanol solvent
10	340,300,255,230,220
11	346,300,250,229,221
12	345,302,266,239,223
13	339,306,252,229,223
14	349,299,256,241,228
15	358,295,246,236,222
16	341,288,251,244,220
17	350,306,260,241,230
18	361,305,249,236,221

Table (7) 1-Ethylene diamine -1-mol salicylaldehyde + Maleic anhydride Thermodynamic value of reaction of (A) with Maleic anhydride through of temperature effect on K, Ea, ΔH , ΔS and ΔG value (1)

T .k	K.h ⁻¹	EaJ mol ⁻¹	ΔH Jmol ⁻¹	ΔS J.K ⁻¹ .mol ⁻¹	ΔG J.K.mol ⁻¹
313	0.0241	19944.9	17343	-306.64	113321.32
323	0.0361	19944.9	17264	-307.17	116479.91
333	0.0542	19944.9	17181	-307.59	119608.47
343	0.066	19944.9	17098	-308.167	122799.28
353	0.0761	19944.9	17015	-308.645	125966.68

Table (8) 1-Ethelyne diamine -2-mol salicylaldehyde + Maleic anhydride Thermodynamic value of reaction of (B) with Maleic anhydride through of temperature effect on K, Ea, ΔH , ΔS and ΔG value (2)

T .k	K,h ⁻¹	Eaj mol ⁻¹	ΔH Jmol ⁻¹	ΔS J.K ⁻¹ mol ⁻¹	ΔG KJ,mol ⁻¹
313	0.0221	25373.1	22775.2	-306.72	118778.56
323	0.0331	25373.1	22692.2	-307.24	121930.72
333	0.0521	25373.1	22609.2	-307.75	125089.95
343	0.0642	25373.1	22526.2	-308.24	128252.52
353	0.0731	25373.1	22443.2	-308.71	131417.83

Table (9) 1-Ethelyne diamine -1-mol -4-N,Ndimethyle + Maleic anhydride Thermodynamic value of reaction of (C) with Maleic anhydride through of temperature effect on K, Ea, ΔH , ΔS and ΔG value (3)

T .k	K,h ⁻¹	Eaj mol ⁻¹	ΔH Jmol ⁻¹	ΔS J.K ⁻¹ mol ⁻¹	ΔG J.K.mol ⁻¹
313	0.0282	22426.6	19828.7	-305.48	115600.44
323	0.0441	22426.6	19745.7	-306	118583.7
333	0.065	22426.6	19662.7	-306.51	121730.53

343	0.0721	22426.6	19579.7	-307.0	124880.7
353	0.0851	22426.6	19496.7	-307.48	128037.14

Table (10) 1-Ethelyne diamine- 2mol-4-N,Ndimethyle + Maleic anhydride Thermodynamic value of reaction of (D) with Maleic anhydride through of temperature effect on K, Ea, ΔH , ΔS and ΔG value (4)

T .k	K,h ⁻¹	Eaj mol ⁻¹	ΔH Jmol ⁻¹	ΔS J.K ⁻¹ mol ⁻¹	ΔG K,mol ⁻¹
313	0.0252	26186.5	23588.6	-304.99	119050.47
323	0.0421	26186.5	23505.6	-305.51	122185.33
333	0.0633	26186.5	23422.6	-306.01	125323.93
343	0.0741	26186.5	23339.6	-306.50	128469.1
353	0.092	26186.5	23256.6	-306.98	131620.54

Table (11) 1-Ethelyne diamine -1-mol salicylaldehyde +Succinic anhydride Thermodynamic value of reaction of (A) with Succinic anhydride through of temperature effect on K, Ea, ΔH , ΔS and ΔG value (1)

T .k	K,h ⁻¹	Eaj mol ⁻¹	ΔH Jmol ⁻¹	ΔS J.K ⁻¹ mol ⁻¹	ΔG JK, mol ⁻¹
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353	0.0742	25190.5	22295.6	-308.84	131316.12
343	0.063	25190.5	22343.6	-308.39	128120.77
333	0.051	25190.5	22426.6	-307.89	124953.37
323	0.0342	25190.5	22509.5	-307.1	121702.3
313	0.0221	25190.5	22592.6	-298.8	116117

Table (12) 1-Ethelyne diamine -2-mol salicylaldehyde + Succinic anhydride Thermodynamic value of reaction of (B) with Succinic anhydride through of temperature effect on K, Ea, Δ H , Δ S and Δ G value (2)

T .k	K,h ⁻¹	Eaj mol ⁻¹	ΔH Jmol ⁻¹	ΔS J.K ⁻¹ mol ⁻¹	ΔGj K,mol ⁻¹
353	0.081	23430.9	20501	-308.57	124426.21
343	0.066	23430.9	20584	-308.09	126258.8
333	0.057	23430.9	20667	-307.60	123097.8
323	0.0372	23430.9	20750	-306.71	119817.3
313	0.0263	23430.9	20833	-306	116611

Table (13) 1-Ethelyne diamine -1-mol -4-N,Ndimethyle+Succinic anhydride Thermodynamic value of reaction of (C) with Succinic anhydride through of temperature effect on K, Ea, Δ H , Δ S and Δ G value (3)

T .k	K,h ⁻¹	Eaj mol ⁻¹	ΔH Jmol ⁻¹	ΔS J.K ⁻¹ mol ⁻¹	ΔGj K,mol ⁻¹
353	0.089	23115.5	20185.6	-307.74	128817.82
343	0.071	23115.5	20268.6	-306.77	125658.78
333	0.062	23115.5	20351.6	-306.26	122506.01
323	0.041	23115.5	20434.6	-306.26	119356
313	0.0293	23115.5	20517.6	-305.74	116214

Table (14) 1-Ethelyne diamine -2-mol -4-N,Ndimethyle+ Succinic anhydride Thermodynamic value of reaction of (D) with Succinic anhydride through of temperature effect on K, Ea, Δ H , Δ S and Δ G value (4)

T .k	K,h ⁻¹	Eaj mol ⁻¹	ΔH Jmol ⁻¹	ΔS J.K ⁻¹ mol ⁻¹	ΔGj K,mol ⁻¹
323	0.043	23978.7	21297.8	-306	120135.8
313	0.0278	23978.7	21380.8	-305.48	116996.04

353	0.0911	23978.7	21048.8	-307.48	129589.24
343	0.072	23978.7	21131.8	-307.00	126432.8
333	0.061	23978.7	21214.8	-306.51	120217.53

Table (15) 1-Ethelyne diamine -1-mol salicylaldehyde + Phthalic anhydride Thermodynamic value of reaction of (A) with Phthalic anhydride through of temperature effect on K, Ea, Δ H , Δ S and Δ G value (1)

T .k	K,h ⁻¹	Eaj mol ⁻¹	ΔH Jmol ⁻¹	ΔS J.K ⁻¹ .mol ⁻¹	ΔG K.mol ⁻¹
353	0.078	25398	22468.1	-308.35	131315.65
343	0.067	25398	22551.1	-307.87	128150.51
333	0.054	25398	22634.1	-307.38	124991.64
323	0.0361	25398	22717.1	-306.88	121839.34
313	0.023	25398	22800.1	-306.36	118690.78

Table (16) 1-Ethelyne diamine -2-mol salicylaldehyde + Phthalic anhydride Thermodynamic value of reaction of (B) with Phthalic anhydride through of temperature effect on K, Ea, Δ H , Δ S and Δ G value (1)

T .k	K,h ⁻¹	Eaj mol ⁻¹	ΔH Jmol ⁻¹	ΔS J.K ⁻¹ .mol ⁻¹	ΔG K.mol ⁻¹
353	0.083	22891.4	19961.5	-308.7	128932.6
343	0.062	22891.4	20044.5	-308.24	125770.82
333	0.058	22891.4	20127.5	-307.75	122608.25
323	0.0341	22891.4	20210.5	-307.24	119449.02
313	0.0282	22891.4	20293.5	-306.72	116296.86

Table (17) 1-Ethelyne diamine -1-mol -4-N,Ndimethyle + Phthalic anhydride Thermodynamic value of reaction of (C) with Phthalic anhydride through of temperature effect on K, Ea, Δ H , Δ S and Δ G value (3)

T .k	K,h ⁻¹	Eaj mol ⁻¹	ΔH Jmol ⁻¹	ΔS J.K ⁻¹ .mol ⁻¹	ΔG K.mol ⁻¹
323	0.043	24211.1	21530.2	-305.88	120329.44
313	0.0271	24211.1	21613.2	-305.35	117187.75

333	0.063	24211.1	21447.2	-306.38	123471.74
343	0.077	24211.1	21364.2	-306.87	126620.61
353	0.087	24211.1	21281.2	-307.35	129775.75

Table (18) 1-Ethylene diamine -2-mol -4-N,Ndimethyle + Phthalic anhydride Thermodynamic value of reaction of (D) with Phthalic anhydride through of temperature effect on K, Ea, ΔH, ΔS and ΔG value (4)

T .k	K.h ⁻¹	EaJ mol ⁻¹	ΔH Jmol ⁻¹	ΔS J.K ⁻¹ .mol ⁻¹	ΔG K.mol ⁻¹
313	0.0261	23779.5	21181.6	-287.89	111291.17
323	0.04	23779.5	21098.6	-288.41	114255.03
333	0.059	23779.5	21015.6	-288.92	117225.96
343	0.073	23779.5	20932.6	-289.41	120200.23
353	0.081	23779.5	20849.6	-289.89	123180.77

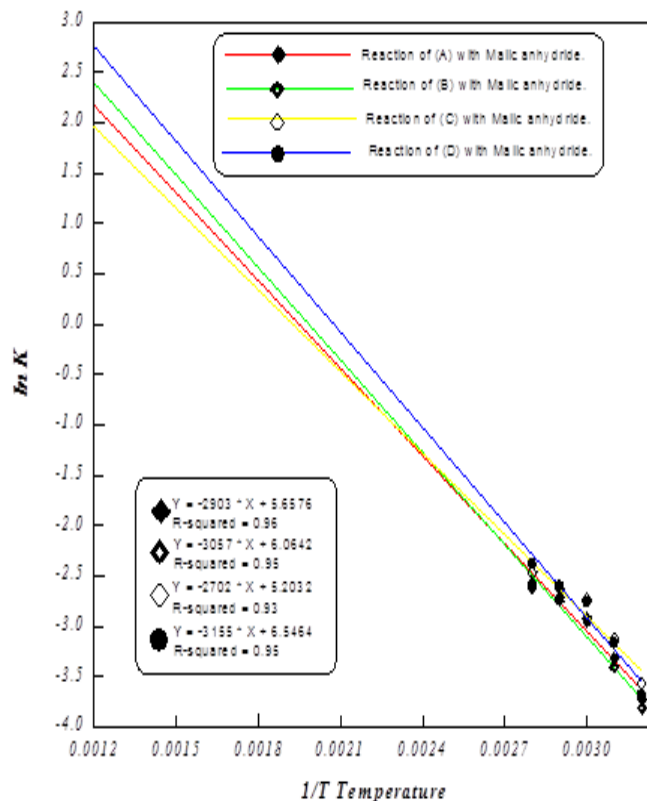


Fig (1) The relationship between lnK and 1/T of reaction A, B, C and D With Maleic anhydride.

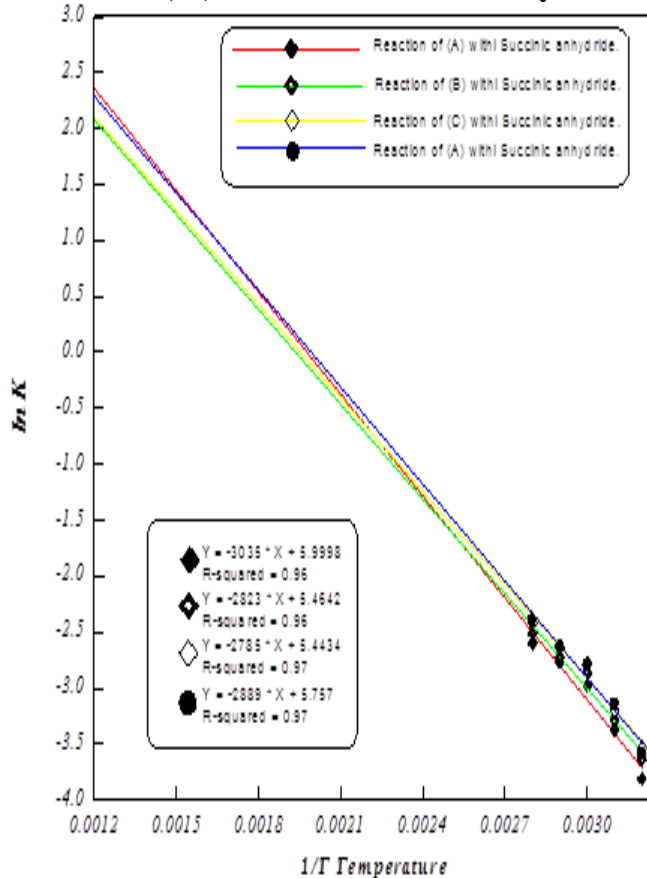


Fig (2) The relationship between lnK and 1/T of reaction A, B, C and D With Succinic anhydride.

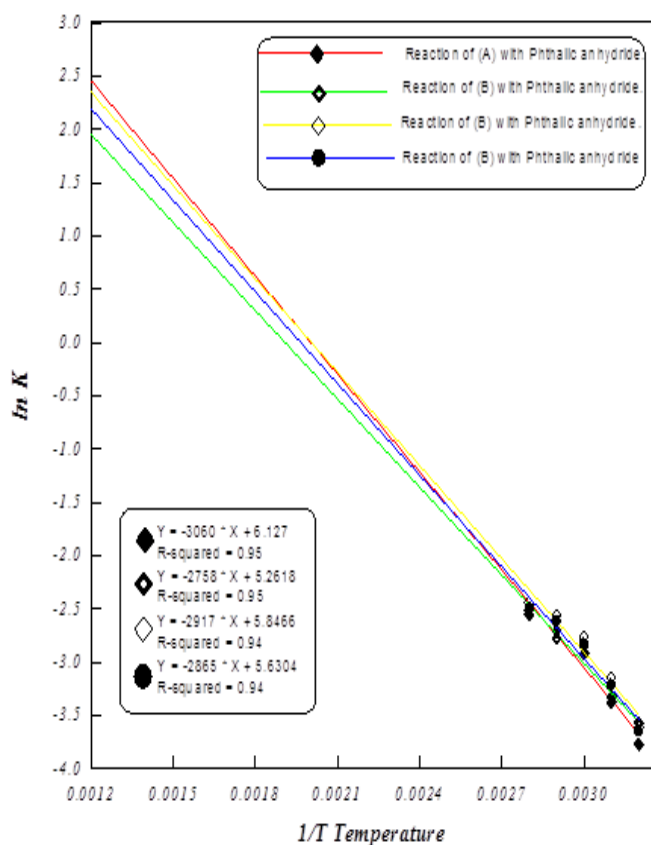
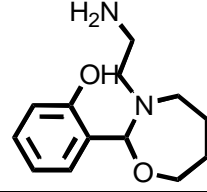
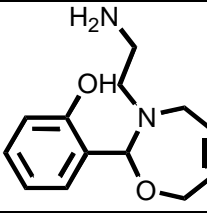
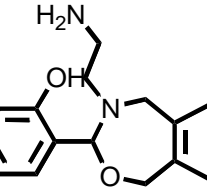
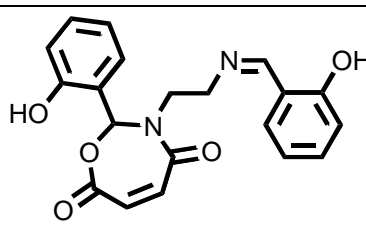
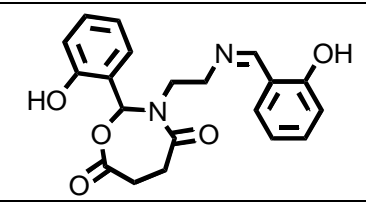
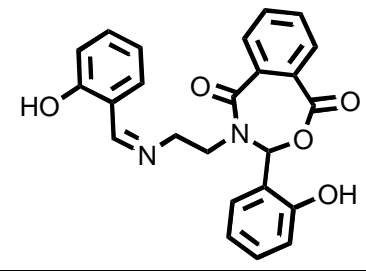
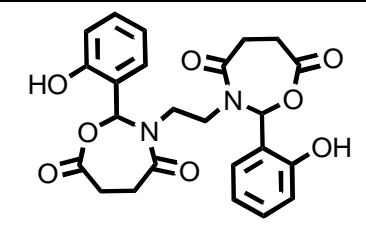
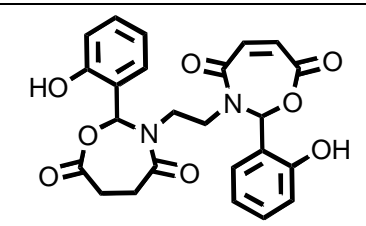
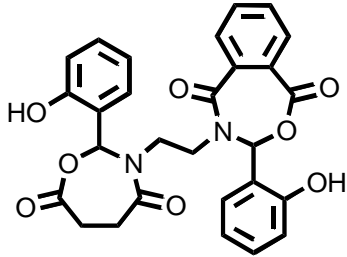
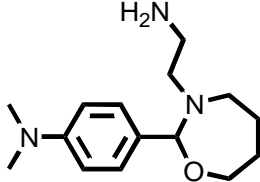
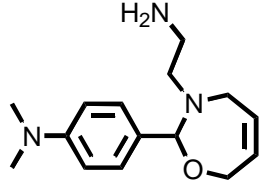
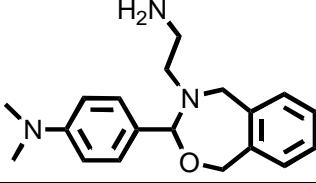
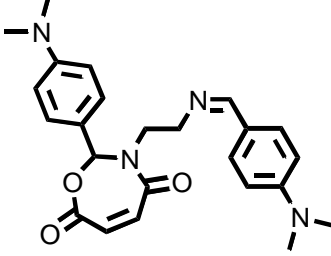
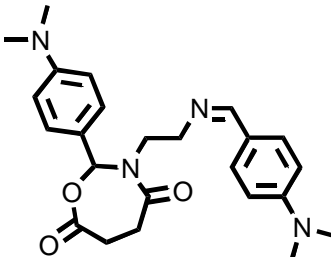
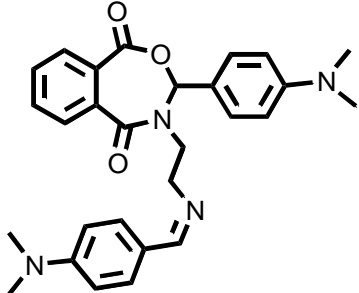


Fig (3)The relationship between lnK and 1/T of reaction A, B, C and D With Phthalic anhydride.

No.	Schiff-Bases Name	Structure
A	2-[(2-Amino-ethylimino)-methyl]-phenol	
B	2-([2-(2-hydroxy-benzylidene)-amino]-ethylimino)-methyl)-phenol	
C	N ¹ -(3-Dimethylamino-benzylidene)-ethane-1,2-diamine	
D	N-(4-Dimethylamino-benzylidene)-N'-(4-Dimethylamino-benzylidene)-ethane-1,2-diamine	

No.	Name of compounds	Structure
1	2-[3-(2-Amino-ethyl)-[1,3]oxazepan-2-yl]-phenol	
2	2-[8-(2-Amino-ethyl)-5,7,8,9-tetrahydro-6-oxa-8-aza-benzocyclohepten-7-yl]-phenol	
3	2-[8-(2-Amino-ethyl)-5,7,8,9-tetrahydro-6-oxa-8-aza-benzocyclohepten-7-yl]-phenol	
4	3-{2-[(2-Hydroxy-benzylidene)-amino]-ethyl}-2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-2,3-dihydro-[1,3]oxazepine-4,7-dione	
5	3-{2-[(2-Hydroxy-benzylidene)-amino]-ethyl}-2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-[1,3]oxazepane-4,7-dione	
6	8-{2-[(2-Hydroxy-benzylidene)-amino]-ethyl}-7-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-7,8-dihydro-6-oxa-8-aza-benzocycloheptene-5,9-dione	
7	2-(2-Hydroxy-phenyl)-3-{2-[2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-4,7-dioxo-[1,3]oxazepane-3-yl]-ethyl}-2,3-dihydro-[1,3]oxazepane-4,7-dione	
8	2-(2-Hydroxy-phenyl)-3-{2-[2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-4,7-dioxo-[1,3]oxazepan-3-yl]-ethyl}-2,3-dihydro-[1,3]oxazepine-4,7-dione	

9	7-(2-Hydroxy-phenyl)-8-{2-[2-(2-hydroxy-phenyl)-4,7-dioxo-[1,3]oxazepan-3-yl]-ethyl}-7,8-dihydro-6-oxa-8-aza-benzocycloheptene-5,9-dione	
10	{4-[3-(2-Amino-ethyl)-[1,3]oxazepan-2-yl]-phenyl}-dimethyl-amine	
11	{4-[3-(2-Amino-ethyl)-2,3,4,7-tetrahydro-[1,3]oxazepin-2-yl]-phenyl}-dimethyl-amine	
12	{4-[8-(2-Amino-ethyl)-5,7,8,9-tetrahydro-6-oxa-8-aza-benzocyclohepten-7-yl]-phenyl}-dimethyl-amine	
13	3-{2-[(4-Dimethylamino-benzylidene)-amino]-ethyl}-2-(4-dimethylamino-phenyl)-2,3-dihydro-[1,3]oxazepine-4,7-dione	
14	3-{2-[(4-Dimethylamino-benzylidene)-amino]-ethyl}-2-(4-dimethylamino-phenyl)-[1,3]oxazepane	
15	8-{2-[(4-Dimethylamino-benzylidene)-amino]-ethyl}-7-(4-dimethylamino-phenyl)-7,8-dihydro-6-oxa-8-aza-benzocycloheptene-5,9-dione	

16	2-(4-Dimethylamino-phenyl)-3-{2-[2-(4-dimethylamino-phenyl)-4,7-dioxo-[1,3]oxazepine-3-yl]-ethyl}-2,3-dihydro-[1,3]oxazepine-4,7-dione	
17	2-(4-Dimethylamino-phenyl)-3-{2-[2-(4-dimethylamino-phenyl)-4,7-dioxo-[1,3]oxazepan-3-yl]-ethyl}-2,3-dihydro-[1,3]oxazepine-4,7-dione	
18	7-(4-Dimethylamino-phenyl)-8-{2-[2-(4-dimethylamino-phenyl)-4,7-dioxo-[1,3]oxazepan-3-yl]-ethyl}-7,8-dihydro-6-oxa-8-aza-benzocycloheptene-5,9-dione	

تحضير وتشخيص ودراسة الصفات الفيزيائية والثرموديناميكية لمركبات الاوكسازيين والايوكسازيان من تفاعل اثيل ايمينو وثنائي اثيل ايمينو مع انهيدريدات المالك والسكسنيك والفتاليك .

وليد فرج حمادي محمد عبد الكريم تلك عيد صالح محمد

Email: mohamed_alhadithi@yahoo.com

الخلاصة :-

تم تحضير قواعد شيف (اثيل ايمينو وثنائي اثيل ايمينو) من تكثيف ثنائي امينو اثلين مع مول واحد ومولين من البنزالديهيد المعوض. فوعلت قواعد شيف هذه مع مول واحد من انهيدريدات كل من المالك والسكسنيك والفتاليك وتم الحصول على نظام حلقي غير متجانس (سباعي الحلقة) وعند مفاعلة قواعد شيف مع مولين من الانهيدريدات أنفة الذكر أعطى نظام حلقي غير متجانس (بحلقتين سباعيتين). وقد شخصت المركبات المحضرة بتعيين درجات انصهارها، تحليل العناصر، أطياف الأشعة فوق البنفسجية، أطياف الأشعة تحت الحمراء وقد أسهمت نتائج التشخيص بالطرق المختلفة في إثبات الصيغ التركيبية للمركبات المحضرة كما درست ثوابت سرعة التفاعلات للمركبات المحضرة (قواعد شيف) مع انهيدريدات المالك، والسكسنيك والفتاليك فأظهرت بان التفاعل من الدرجة الأولى، كما حسبت بعض الخواص الثرموديناميكية فأظهرت اختلافاً بين المركبات المحضرة.