# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CURRENT RESEARCH IN CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

(p-ISSN: 2348-5213: e-ISSN: 2348-5221) www.ijcrcps.com

**Research Article** 



SYNTHESIS AND CHEMICAL STUDY OF NEW SULFONE COMPOUNDS

DR. NAGHAM .MAHMOOD.ALJAMALI

Assist. Professor , Chem.Dept., Kufa Univ., Iraq. Corresponding Author: Dr.Nagham\_mj@yahoo.com

#### Abstract

A series of sulfide , sulfoxide and sulfone compounds [1-15] were synthesized via condensation of benzoyl derivatives bromide with sulfur compounds like (mercapto benzoic acid) to yield sulfide compounds, in the next step ,sulfone compounds have been synthesized by oxidation of sulfide compounds by hydrogen peroxide to produce series of new sulfone compound. All steps of reactions followed by TLC and the structures of all compounds [1-15] were confirmed by chemical techniques like (FT.IR, H.NMR, {(C.H.N)-analysis} & melting points.

Keywords: sulfoxide , sulfone , thio , sulfur compounds , alkylation.

## Introduction

The importance of sulfur compounds has long been recognized in the field of synthetic organic chemistry. organo sulfur chemistry has played a prominent role in our laboratory , which is bearing sulfur atom constitute the core structure of a number of biologically interesting compounds ,some of them are thiadiazole ,thiazepine , which are structural subunits of several biologically active compounds<sup>(1-4)</sup>. they have reported to demonstrate awide range of pharmacological activities<sup>(5)</sup> such asantifungal<sup>(6)</sup> ,antimicrobial<sup>(7,8)</sup> ,anticonvunsant<sup>(9)</sup> ,antitumor<sup>(10)</sup> ,antiviral<sup>(11)</sup>& their several derivatives are in clinical use . Sulfid&sulfone compounds have abroad range in synthesis of drugs via incorporation with other organic compounds to yield pharmaceutical drugs .

Sulfur compounds have been used extensively in the field of medicinal chemistry, where they occupy a central position in the development of new and novel therapeutic agents.

## **Experimental:**

All chemicals used were supplied from BDH & Merck - company.

All measurements were carried out by :

 $1-Melting \ points$  : electro thermal 9300 , melting point engineering LTD , U.K

2 - FT. IR spectra : fourrier transform infrared shimadzu 8300 - (FT . IR), KBr disc

3 – H.NMR-spectra: in DMSO- solvent , in Canada . 4- (C.H.N) – analysis : in Canada

## Synthesis of Compounds [1-5]

A mixture of acetophenone (0.1 mole, 12g)with bromine (10 ml) were dissolved in (100ml) methanol with magnetic stirrer for (5hrs), to produce 89% from compound [1], which (0.1mole, 19.8 g) reacts with Pmercaptotoluin (0.1mole, 12.4g) in presence of ethanol & magnetic stirrer to yield compound [2], which (0.1mole , 18g) reacts with (0.1 mole, 10g) of phenyl hydrazine under reflux for (3hrs) in presence ethanol to give compound [3]. To obtain compound[4], (0,1mole, 33.2g)of compound [3] reacts with hydrogen peroxide under magnetic stirrer to yield compound [4], which was oxidized by hydrogen peroxide & sodium tungstate toyield 80 % of compound [5].

#### Synthesis of Compounds [6-9]

Compound[1] (0.1 mole , 19.8 g) reacts with Pmercapto benzoic acid (0.1mole , 15.4g) in presence of ethanol under magnetic stirrer to yield compound [6] , which (0.1mole , 27.2g) reacts with (0.1 mole , 15g) of P-amino acetanilde in presence of ethanol under reflux to produce compound [7] , which oxidized by hydrogen peroxide to give compound [8] ,then oxidized by hydrogen peroxide with sodium tungstate to yield 76 % compound [9] .

### Synthesis of Compounds [10-12]

A mixture of 2-chloro aniline (0.1 mole, 12.7 g) with 2mercapto acetophenon (0.1 mole, 15.2 g) were reacted under reflux in presence of ethanol to yield compound [10], which refluxed in presence of ethanol with sodium acetate to produce compound [11], which oxidized by hydrogen peroxide to yield 79% of compound [12].

#### Synthesis of Compounds [13-15]

A refluxing mixture of 2-mercapto benzoic acid (0.1mole, 15.4 g)with 2-chloro aniline (0.1mole, 12.7 g) were reacted in presence of ethanol to give compound [13], which cyclized by reflux in presence of ethanol to yield compound [14], which oxidized by hydrogen peroxide to yield 81% of compound [15].

Scheme (1) :synthesis of compounds [1-9].



© 2014, IJCRCPS. All Rights Reserved

## Int. J. Curr.Res.Chem.Pharma.Sci. 1(9): (2014):78-87

Scheme (2) :synthesis of compounds [11-15].



© 2014, IJCRCPS. All Rights Reserved

## **Results and Discussion**

All the synthesized compounds [1-15] have been characterized their meting points and spectroscopic methods (FT.IR- spectra , H.NMR –spectra ,(C.H.N) - analysis .

Their FT.IR –spectrum showed an absorption band at (875) cm<sup>-1</sup> in compound [1]due to the (C-Br) ,which disappear and other bands are appear at (1410-1334)cm<sup>-1</sup> in compounds [2-9] due to  $^{(11,12)}$  (CH<sub>2</sub>-S) sulfid group , bands at (1614-1655)cm<sup>-1</sup> in compounds [3-5] and [7-9] due to (C=N) imine group , bands at

(1350-1360) cm  $^{1}$  in compounds [5-9] due to (-CH\_2-SO\_2) sulphone group  $^{(12)}$  .

While compound [10] appeared bands at (3360) cm<sup>-1</sup> due to (- NH<sub>2</sub>) amine group and (1720) cm<sup>-1</sup> due to (- CO -CH<sub>3</sub>) carbonyl of ketone , which disappear and other bands are appear at (1630-1640) cm<sup>-1</sup> due to (C=N) imine group (11-13) in compounds [11,12] and bands at (1690-1695)cm<sup>-1</sup> due to (CO–NH<sub>2</sub>) amide group in compounds [14,15] , bands at (1370-1385) cm<sup>-1</sup> due to (-SO<sub>2</sub>-) sulphone group<sup>(12)</sup> in compounds [12,15] .And other bands<sup>(11-13)</sup> are summarized in table (1) and figures (1-4) .

Table (1) : FT.IR -data (cm	<sup>1</sup> ) of compounds [1-15]
-----------------------------	------------------------------------

Comp.	IR <sub>(KBR)</sub> (Importance Groups )						
No.							
[1]	(C-Br) :875 .						
[2]	(CH <sub>2</sub> -S):1410 , (C-S): 670 , (CH) aliphatic : 2930 .						
[3]	(C=N) Imine group :1655 , (NH): 3480 , (CH <sub>2</sub> -S): 1433, (CH) aliphatic :2908 .						
[4]	(C=N) imine group : 1630 , (NH) : 3330 , (CH) aliphatic : 2925 .						
[5]	(C=N) imine group : 1620 , (NH) 3350 , (CH) aliphatic : 2920 (CH <sub>2</sub> - SO <sub>2</sub> ) sulfone group : 1350 .						
[6]	(CH <sub>2</sub> -S) :1390 , (C-S): 680 , (-COO-) carbonyl of carboxyl group : 1760 .						
[7]	(C=N) imine group : 1614 , (NH-CO-) carbonyl of amide group : 1686 , (CH <sub>2</sub> -S):1434 , (C-S) :634 , (-COO-)carbonyl of carboxyl group :1735 .						
[8]	(C=N) imine group :1625 ,(NH-CO-) carbonyl of amide : 1995 , (COO-)carbonyl of carboxyl group : 1740 .						
[9]	(C=N) imine group :1620 , (NH-CO-)carbonyl of amide :1998 , (COO-) carbonyl of carboxyl : 1745 ,(CH <sub>2</sub> -SO <sub>2</sub> -) sulfonyl group : 1360 .						
[10]	(C-S) :668 , (CH <sub>3</sub> -CO-) carbonyl of ketone : 1720 , (NH <sub>2</sub> ): 3360 .						
[11]	(C=N) endo : 1505 , (C-S) :651 , (CH) aliphatic : 2908 , (C-N) endo cyclic : 1299 .						
[12]	(C=N) endo :1510 , (-SO <sub>2</sub> -) sulphonyl group : 1370 , (CH) aliphatic : 2955 .						
[13]	(C-S) :675 ,(NH <sub>2</sub> ): 3340 , (COO-) carbonyl of carboxyl group : 1755 .						
[14]	(C-S) : 670 , (NH-CO-) carbonyl of amide : 1690 .						
[15]	(N-CO-) carbonyl of amide : 1695 , (SO <sub>2</sub> ) sulphonyl group : 1385 .						

Int. J. Curr.Res.Chem.Pharma.Sci. 1(9): (2014):78-87



Fig(1): FT.IR of Compound [3]



Fig(2): FT.IR of Compound [7]



Fig(3): FT.IR of Compound [10]



Fig( 4): FT.IR of Compound [11]

Their H.NMR –spectra showed signal due to ketone in compound [2], which converted to (C=N) imine group and (NH) imine of hydrazine in compounds [3-5], appearance signals such as :(NH-CO-) amide in compounds [7-9], signals due to proton of carboxyl group (COOH) in compounds [6-9].

While signals in compound[10] such as (3.54,2.2)which due to(NH<sub>2</sub>,CO-CH<sub>3</sub>) disappeared and other signals appeared such as (2.02,2.81) due to (CH<sub>3</sub>-C=N) in compound [11,12], (10.4,10.63) due to (CO-NH) amide group in compound [14,15].And other signals of functional groups<sup>(12,13)</sup> show in the following, table (2) and figures (5-7).

## Int. J. Curr.Res.Chem.Pharma.Sci. 1(9): (2014):78–87 Table (2) :H.NMR –data ( PPM) of compounds [1-15] .

Comp.	H.NMR (Important peaks )							
No.								
[1]	2.7 (2H, CH <sub>2</sub> -CO-) proton of ketone.							
[0]								
[2]	$0.02 (3 \Pi, U \Pi_3), 3.03 (2 \Pi, U \Pi_2 - 3).$							
[3]	4.54 (1H , NH), 3.37 (2H , CH <sub>2</sub> -S), 1.02 (3H , CH <sub>3</sub> ) .							
[4]	4 74 (1H NH) 3 43 (2H CH <sub>2</sub> -SO) 0 713 (3H CH <sub>2</sub> )							
[5]	4.81 (1H , NH) , 0.831 (3H , CH <sub>3</sub> ) , 3.9 (CH <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> ) .							
[6]	2.7 (CH <sub>2</sub> -CO-) proton of ketone , 13.41 (1H ,COOH) proton of carboxyl group .							
[7]	4.12 (2H, $CH_2 = S$ ), 13.42 (1H, COOH) proton of carboxyl group, 10.24 (NH-CO-) of amide.							
[8]	13.48 (1H ,COOH) , 10.43 (NH-CO-) amide .							
[9]	13 93 (1H_COOH) 10 5 (NH-CO-) amide							
[10]	3.54 (2H , NH <sub>2</sub> ) , 2.9 (3H , CH <sub>3</sub> -CO)ketone .							
[11]	2.02 (3H , CH <sub>3</sub> -C=) .							
[4.0]								
[12]	$2.81 (3H, CH_3-C=)$ .							
[13]	5.51 (2H , NH <sub>2</sub> ) , 13.46 (1H , COOH) .							
[1/]	10.4 (1H NH-CO-) amide							
[14]								
[15]	10.63 (1H, NH-CO-) amide .							



Fig (5): H.NMR of Compound [2]



Fig (6): H.NMR of Compound [5]



Fig (7): H.NMR of Compound [10]

Their (C.H.N)–analysis , it was found from compared the calculated data with experimentally data of these compounds , the results were compactable . the data

of analysis , M.F and melting points are listed in table (3).

#### © 2014, IJCRCPS. All Rights Reserved

#### Int. J. Curr.Res.Chem.Pharma.Sci. 1(9): (2014):78-87

## Table (3) : physical properties & (C.H.N)-analysis of compounds [1-15].

Comp	M.F	M.P	Name of compounds	Calc./found.		
<u>No.</u>		<u>(C)</u>		C%	H%	N%
[1]	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>7</sub> OBr	142	2-Phenyl –acetyl bromide	48.362 48.221	3.526 3.411	
[2]	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>14</sub> OS	165	2-phenyl -1-(4 -methyl benzene )- aceto sulfide	65.934 65.842	7.692 7.55	
[3]	$C_{21}H_{20}N_2S$	189	2-phenyl-2-(aniline imine )-1-(4 <sup>-</sup> -methyl benzene)ethyl sulfide	75.903 75.842	6.024 6.00	8.433 8.401
[4]	$C_{21}H_{20}N_2OS$	197	2-phenyl-2-(aniline imine )-1-(4 -methyl benzene) ethyl sulfoxide	72.413 72.361	5.747 5.656	8.045 8.012
[5]	$C_{21}H_{20}N_2O_2S$	210	2-phenyl -2-(anilinoimine ) -1-(4 <sup>-</sup> -methyl benzene ) ethyl sulfide	69.230 69.113	5.494 5.381	7.692 7.57
[6]	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S	181	2-phenyl -1-(4 -carboxyl phenyl )- aceto sulfide	66.176 66.092	4.411 4.351	
[7]	$C_{23}H_{20}N_2O_3S$	200	2-(phenyl)-2-(4 -acetanilide imine)-1-(4- carboxy phenyl) ethyl sulfide	68.316 68.25	4.95 4.88	6.930 6.900
[8]	$C_{23}H_{20}N_2O_4S$	215	2-(phenyl)-2-(4 -acetanilide imine)-1-(4- carboxyphenyl )ethyl sulfoxide	65.714 65.675	4.761 4.71	6.666 6.61
[9]	$C_{23}H_{20}N_2O_5S$	222	2-(phenyl)-2-(4 -acetanilide imine)-1-(4- carboxy phenyl) ethyl sulfone	63.302 63.21	4.587 4.501	6.422 6.371
[10]	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>13</sub> NOS	187	2-amino-2 <sup>-</sup> -acetodiphenylsulfide	69.135 69.101	5.349 5.541	5.761 5.80
[11]	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>11</sub> NS	205	5-methyl-2,3,6,7-dibenzo thiazepine	74.666 74.59	4.888 4.801	6.222 6.191
[12]	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>11</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> S	220	5-methyl -2,3,6,7-di benzothiazepinesulfone	65.369 65.241	4.280 4.201	5.447 5.39
[13]	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>11</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> S	210	2-amino-2 <sup>-</sup> -carboxyl diphenyl sulfide	63.673 63.611	4.489 4.381	5.714 5.62
[14]	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>9</sub> NOS	230	2,3,6,7-dibenzothiazepine-5-one	68.722 68.693	3.964 3.872	6.167 6.08
[15]	$C_{13}H_9NO_3S$	245	2,3,6,7-dibenzo thiazepine-5-one- sulfone	60.231 60.187	3.474 3.491	5.405 5.34

## Acknowledgement :

I would like to express my thanks to Mr . SamerAlubaidi in Canada for providing (C.H.N)

element analytical , H.NMR and my thanks to Mr . Audai for measurement for melting points and express thanks to (united Arabic company) and (zaidan company of chemical) for supplied some materials .

#### References

- 1. Vinay . V and lakshika .K .,(2011) ,I.J.PSR, 1 , 1 , 17 27 .
- Singaravel . M ,sarkkarai . A, and Kambikudi . R ., (2010) , IJPSR , 1 , 9 , 391 -398 .
- Thomas . G ., (2009) , Can . J . Chem , 87 , 1657 -1674 .
- Yogesh . D , Rahul . D , Naveen . G and Gautam . D .,(2008) , E .Jornal of chemistry , 5 , 51 , 1063 – 1068 .
- 5. Nagaraj .A &Sanjeeva .C., (2008)., j.Iran .Chem .Soc ,5,2,262-267.
- Palak.K ,Hiren. M &Dhrubo. J.,(2011) , International . J . Drug Develop ff Res, 3,248-255.

- George . M, Horia .P , Constautin .D., Alexandru .V ,Oana .A & Ion .F., (2010) ., J .Farmacia , 58,2,190-197.
- 8. Gaber .H & Mark .C ., (2011) , European . J. Chem., 2,2,214-222.
- 9. Karabasauagouda .T ,Airody .V &Girisha .M .,(2009) , India .J. Chem , 4813 , 430-437 .
- 10. Faidallah .H ,Rostom .S and Mohammed .S .,(2010) .,J.K .A.U .Sci .,22 ,1,177-191.
- 11. Guo . Q , sheng .L , Wen.L&Hai .W., (2006) , Chinese .Chem.Lett., 17,1,19-22.
- 12. Nagham .Aljamali ., (2010).,J.Babylon .Univ&Appl . Scie,4,18,1425-1436.
- 13. Mohammed .A, Mostafa .M , Wafaa .R & Aisha .S .,(2009), J. Mex .Chem , Soc .,53 ,2,48-54 .
- 14. Shiv.J , Pramod .K , Vipin.K ,Rupesh.D and Nitin.K ., (2011) .,J. Adv. Sci.Res., 2 ,3 ,18-24.