Synthesis and characterization of new p-substituted aromatic hydrazones

M.Jankulovska1*, K.Colanceska-Ragenovik2, V.Dimova2, I.Spirevska1, P.Makreski1
1Institute of Chemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, SS Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Arhimedova 5, P. O. Box 162, MK-1001 Skopje, (REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA)
2SS Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, P. O. Box 580, MK-1001 Skopje, (REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA)
E-mail : jankulovska_m@yahoo.com
Received: 12th January, 2012 ; Accepted: 7th February, 2012

ABSTRACT

A three series of p-substituted aromatic hydrazones have been synthesized by condensation of benzhydrazide/p-substituted benzhydrazides (−CH3, −OCH3, −Cl and −OH) with benzaldehyde/p-substituted benzaldehydes (−OCH3 and −NO2). Initially, p-substituted esters were prepared from benzoic acid, p-substituted benzoic acid and methanol. In the second step, p-substituted hydrazides were prepared from the previously synthesized esters and hydrazine hydrate. Finally, p-substituted aromatic hydrazones were obtained from hydrazides and benzaldehyde or p-substituted benzaldehyde. The identity of the synthesized hydrazones was confirmed by the following techniques: 1H NMR, 13C NMR, IR and UV spectroscopy and element analysis (CNH). The proposed method of synthesis resulted in excellent yield and purity of the prepared hydrazones. Using three conventional LFER models based on mono and the dual substituent parameters, quantitative assessment of the substituent effects on the substituent chemical shifts (SCS) was made. In order to obtain the correlation models for investigated series the IR (νC=O, νC-N and νSH=O), 1H NMR, 1H=CH, 13C-NH, and 13C=O peaks were used.

KEYWORDS

p-substituted aromatic hydrazones; Synthesis; NMR; IR; Substituent effects.

INTRODUCTION

Hydrazones and its derivatives represent one of the most active classes of compounds possessing a wide spectrum of biological activity[1]. The changes in this activity depend on its substituents. The use of the hydrazones in medicine is due to their anticonvulsant, antidepressant, analgesic, antiinflammatory, antplatelet, antimicrobial, antitumoral, anticistosomiasis and antiviral activity[2-11]. On the other hand, hydrazones possessing an azometine proton (-NHN=CH-) constitute an important class of compounds for new drug development.

The wide palette of the useful medical properties has attracted considerable scientific interest for their synthesis[2-14]. There are a large number of methods known from the literature that have been developed for the synthesis of hydrazones[15,16]. Aromatic hydrazones are also important for a number of synthetically useful transformations of carbonyl compounds and characterization of aldehydes and ketones[17].

Some of the hydrazones are used as chelating
agents, and their complexes with transition metals are used in various fields, including analytical, clinical and biological\textsuperscript{18}. Additionally, hydrazones are group of the most useful spectrophotometric reagents\textsuperscript{19}. Combining appropriate starting materials such as carbonyl compounds and hydrazine, the sensitivity as analytical reagents could be improved and they could be used as analytical reagents for transition metal analysis and as catalyst for epoxidation of olefins. Hydrazones and their metal complexes exhibit a wide spectrum of physiological and pharmacological activities\textsuperscript{20}. Due to their physiological activity, they are used as herbicides, insecticides, and plant growth stimulants\textsuperscript{21}. Some aromatic hydrazones are potent inhibitors of DNA synthesis and therefore their metal complexes are useful as therapeutic agents\textsuperscript{22}. Furthermore, the hydrazones are used in industry as plasticizers, polymer stabilizers, antioxidants, polymerization initiators\textsuperscript{23}.

Considering these applications we have synthesized and characterized some \( p \)-substituted aromatic hydrazones with the interest towards their biological activity. In this work an efficient method for the preparation of hydrazides starting from esters and followed hydrazine hydrate reaction was developed. Then, the hydrazones were prepared by condensation of the hydrazides either with benzaldehyde or \( p \)-substituted benzaldehyde. The proposed method resulted in excellent yield and purity of hydrazones. Presentation of the mechanism for synthesis of the obtained \( p \)-substituted aromatic hydrazones is as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} & \rightarrow \text{C}-\text{NH}\cdot\text{NH}_2 + \text{C}=\text{H} \\
\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} & \rightarrow \text{O} \quad \text{pyridine} \\
\text{R}-\text{C}=\text{O} + \text{CH}_3\text{OH} & \rightarrow \text{R}-\text{O} \quad \text{C} = \text{O} + \text{NH}_2\text{NH}_2\text{O} \\
\text{R}-\text{C}=\text{O} + \text{CH}_3\text{OH} & \rightarrow \text{R}-\text{N}\text{H} \quad \text{R}-\text{O} \\
\text{R}-\text{NH}\cdot\text{NH}_2 & \rightarrow \text{R}-\text{O} \quad \text{C} = \text{H} \\
\text{N} & \rightarrow \text{N} = \text{C} \quad \text{N} = \text{C} \\
\text{R} = \text{H, CH}_3, \text{OCH}_3, \text{Cl, OF} & \rightarrow \text{R}=\text{H, OCH}_3, \text{NO}_2
\end{align*}
\]

Additionally, using the spectral data, an attempt to investigate the substituent effect of the synthesized hydrazones was made. According to the literature data, structure parameter correlations have recently become popular to follow transition state study of reaction mechanisms, biological activities and normal coordinate analysis\textsuperscript{24, 25}. Dhami and Stothers\textsuperscript{26} have extensively studied the \( ^1 \text{H} \) NMR spectra of a large number of acetoephonones and styrenes with an aim to establish the validity of the additivity of substituent effects in aromatic shieldings, first observed by Lauterber\textsuperscript{27}. Nowadays scientists pay more interest to correlate the group frequencies of spectral data with Hammett substituent constants to explain the substituent effect of organic compounds.

The single and multi substituent effects by spectral data of biphenyl and \( 9 \text{H} \)-fluorenly chalcones were also investigated\textsuperscript{28}. Within the above view there was no information available in the literature referring to substituted styryl 4-methoxy-1-naphthyl ketones. Hence, the authors have synthesized thirteen chalcones of the above type using microwave irradiation technique. The substituent effects of these compounds were investigated from IR and NMR spectra. A substituent effect of the substituted styryl 4-methoxy-1-naphthyl ketones was investigated by Nadar et al\textsuperscript{29}.

In this work, the substituent effects of the synthesized series of hydrazones have been studied using IR and NMR substituent chemical shifts (SCS). The intention of the present investigation was to monitor the effects of substituents at the A-benzene ring on the characteristic IR signals (\( \nu_{\text{C}=\text{O}}, \nu_{\text{C}=\text{N}} \) and \( \nu_{\text{NHCO}=\text{O}} \)) and \( ^1 \text{H} \) and \( ^{13} \text{C} \) NMR chemical shifts. The SCS were correlated using a few different linear free energy relationship (LFER) models, based on the mono and the dual substituent parameter (MSP and DSP, respectively) treatments.

**EXPERIMENTAL**

All chemicals for the synthesis with reagent grade supplied from Merck and Alkaloid were used without further purification. Melting points of synthesized hydrazones were determined in Böchi B-540. UV-vis spectra were obtained on a Varian Cary 50 spectrophotometer. IR spectra were collected on PerkinElmer
Interferometer 2000 system (KBr pellet method). NMR (\textsuperscript{1}H and \textsuperscript{13}C) were collected on a BRUKER ADVANCE DRX500 NMR spectrometer in DMSO-d\textsubscript{6}. Element analyses were performed on an Analyzer elemental Carlo Erba model CHNS EA 1108.

**General procedure of synthesis of p-substituted aromatic hydrazones**

**Synthesis of methyl esters of substituted arylchlorides (2a-e)**

The esters were synthesized by reaction of esterification from benzylochloride, \(p\)-methyl, \(p\)-methoxy, \(p\)-chloro and \(p\)-hydroxybenzoyl chloride and excess methanol in the presence of pyridine\[30\].

**Synthesis of hydrazides and p-substituted hydrazides (3a-e)**

The hydrazides were synthesized by reactions of the corresponding methyl esters of benzoic acid (2a-e) with hydrazine hydrate following the literature methods\[30\]. The structure of the hydrazones was confirmed by element analysis, UV, IR, \textsuperscript{1}H NMR, \textsuperscript{13}C NMR spectra and element analysis. The element analysis data, molecular formulas/molecular weights, melting points and yields of the synthesized hydrazones are given in TABLE 1.

The results of element analysis are in good agreement with the proposed formulas (See TABLE 1). The synthesized hydrazones are white or yellow colored crystalline solids, insoluble in water, but soluble in or-

**TABLE 1: Physical and analytical data of hydrazones (4a-e)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comp.</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R'</th>
<th>Mol. formula mol. wt</th>
<th>Melting point/°C</th>
<th>Yield/%</th>
<th>C(%)</th>
<th>H(%)</th>
<th>N(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4a</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{14}C_{14}H_{12}ON_{2} \textsubscript{224}</td>
<td>212-214</td>
<td>74.10</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>5.36</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4b</td>
<td>CH\textsubscript{3}</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{14}C_{15}H_{13}N_{2}O \textsubscript{238}</td>
<td>246.5-249</td>
<td>89.91</td>
<td>75.63</td>
<td>5.88</td>
<td>11.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4c</td>
<td>OCH\textsubscript{3}</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{14}C_{15}H_{14}O_{2}N_{2} \textsubscript{254}</td>
<td>204.5-207</td>
<td>78.74</td>
<td>75.96</td>
<td>6.11</td>
<td>11.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4d</td>
<td>Cl</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{14}C_{14}H_{13}O_{2}N_{2}Cl \textsubscript{258}</td>
<td>240-242</td>
<td>94.57</td>
<td>70.86</td>
<td>5.51</td>
<td>11.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4e</td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{14}C_{14}H_{12}O_{2}N_{2} \textsubscript{240}</td>
<td>237-239</td>
<td>93.33</td>
<td>70.64</td>
<td>5.36</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4f</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>OCH\textsubscript{3}</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{14}C_{15}H_{15}O_{2}N_{2} \textsubscript{254}</td>
<td>163-166</td>
<td>93.70</td>
<td>70.64</td>
<td>5.51</td>
<td>11.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4g</td>
<td>CH\textsubscript{3}</td>
<td>OCH\textsubscript{3}</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{14}C_{16}H_{16}O_{2}N_{2} \textsubscript{268}</td>
<td>217-219</td>
<td>95.52</td>
<td>70.64</td>
<td>5.51</td>
<td>11.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4h</td>
<td>OCH\textsubscript{3}</td>
<td>OCH\textsubscript{3}</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{14}C_{16}H_{16}O_{3}N_{2} \textsubscript{284}</td>
<td>176-178.5</td>
<td>95.77</td>
<td>71.67</td>
<td>6.03</td>
<td>9.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4i</td>
<td>Cl</td>
<td>OCH\textsubscript{3}</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{14}C_{16}H_{16}O_{3}N_{2}Cl \textsubscript{288}</td>
<td>200-202</td>
<td>84.02</td>
<td>67.60</td>
<td>5.63</td>
<td>9.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4j</td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>OCH\textsubscript{3}</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{14}C_{16}H_{16}O_{3}N_{2} \textsubscript{260}</td>
<td>230-233</td>
<td>67.70</td>
<td>67.70</td>
<td>5.19</td>
<td>9.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4k</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>NO\textsubscript{2}</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{14}C_{14}H_{13}O_{2}N_{3} \textsubscript{269}</td>
<td>236-239</td>
<td>81.78</td>
<td>62.45</td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td>15.61</td>
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<tr>
<td>4l</td>
<td>CH\textsubscript{3}</td>
<td>NO\textsubscript{2}</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{14}C_{15}H_{15}O_{2}N_{3} \textsubscript{283}</td>
<td>246-248.5</td>
<td>96.81</td>
<td>61.57</td>
<td>4.83</td>
<td>13.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4m</td>
<td>OCH\textsubscript{3}</td>
<td>NO\textsubscript{2}</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{14}C_{15}H_{15}O_{2}N_{3} \textsubscript{299}</td>
<td>243-245.5</td>
<td>76.25</td>
<td>60.20</td>
<td>4.35</td>
<td>14.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4n</td>
<td>Cl</td>
<td>NO\textsubscript{2}</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{14}C_{15}H_{15}O_{2}N_{3}Cl \textsubscript{303}</td>
<td>253-255</td>
<td>87.78</td>
<td>58.88</td>
<td>4.54</td>
<td>13.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4o</td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>NO\textsubscript{2}</td>
<td>\textsuperscript{14}C_{14}H_{14}O_{2}N_{3} \textsubscript{285}</td>
<td>328.5-330</td>
<td>93.66</td>
<td>58.95</td>
<td>3.86</td>
<td>14.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Synthesis of p-substituted aromatic hydrazones (4a-e)**

By condensation of the \(p\)-substituted hydrazides and benzaldehyde, \(p\)-methyl benzaldehyde and \(p\)-methoxy benzaldehyde, the hydrazones were prepared.\[30\] The structure of the hydrazones was confirmed by element analysis, UV, IR, \textsuperscript{1}H NMR, \textsuperscript{13}C NMR spectra and element analysis. The element analysis data, molecular formulas/molecular weights, melting points and yields of the synthesized hydrazones are given in TABLE 1.

The results of element analysis are in good agreement with the proposed formulas (See TABLE 1). The synthesized hydrazones are white or yellow colored crystalline solids, insoluble in water, but soluble in or-
### TABLE 2: IR, $^1$H NMR and $^{13}$C NMR spectral data of hydrazones (4a-e)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comp.</th>
<th>IR spectra (in cm$^{-1}$)</th>
<th>$^1$H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d$_6$, $\delta$ ppm)</th>
<th>$^{13}$C NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d$_6$, $\delta$ ppm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H$_2$O: 3.33 ppm, DMSO: 2.50 ppm</td>
<td>DMSO: 39.52±0.06 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4a</td>
<td>3181-3207 [v(N–H)], 3025-3061 [v(aromatic CH)], 1643 [v(C=O)], 1604 [v(C=N)], 1552 [v(NH–C=O)]</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 7.95 (1H, –NH), 8.48 (1H, =CH–), 7.52-8.03 (10H, –CH) (Ar)</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 148.30 (=CH–), 163.64 (C and –CH (Ar))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4b</td>
<td>3172-3200 [v(N–H)], 3026-3066 [v(aromatic CH)], 1639 [v(C=O)], 1610 [v(C=N)], 1552 [v(NH–C=O)]</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 2.39 (3H, –CH$_3$), 7.85 (1H, –NH), 8.47 (1H, =CH–), 7.33-7.85 (9H, –CH (Ar))</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 21.5 (=CH–), 148.00 (=CH–), 163.43 (&gt;C=O) 127.51-142.27 (C and –CH (Ar))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4c</td>
<td>3194 [v(N–H)], 3029-3068 [v(aromatic CH)], 1630 [v(C=O)], 1600 [v(C=N)], 1542 [v(NH–C=O)]</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 3.83 (3H, –OCH$_3$), 7.95 (1H, –NH), 8.48 (1H, =CH–), 7.17-7.92 (9H, –CH (Ar))</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 55.90 (–OCH$_3$), 147.65 (C and –CH (Ar))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4d</td>
<td>3182-3204 [v(N–H)], 3022-3058 [v(aromatic CH)], 1636 [v(C=O)], 1607 [v(C=N)], 1552 [v(NH–C=O)]</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 7.97 (1H, –NH), 8.47 (1H, =CH–), 7.46-7.97 (9H, –CH (Ar))</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 148.62 (=CH–), 162.55 (C and –CH (Ar))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4e</td>
<td>3224-3254 [v(N–H)], 3025-3065 [v(aromatic CH)], 1617 [v(C=O)], 1591 [v(C=N)], 1552 [v(NH–C=O)], 1509 [v(C–O) Phenolic], 3444 [v(OH)]</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 6.88 (1H, –OH), 7.84 (1H, –NH), 8.44 (1H, =CH–), 7.42-7.84 (9H, –CH (Ar))</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 147.32 (=CH–), 163.26 (C and –CH (Ar))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4f</td>
<td>3201 [v(N–H)], 2935-3068 [v(aromatic CH)], 1639 [v(C=O)], 1604 [v(C=N)], 1548 [v(NH–C=O)], 3419 [v(OCH$_3$)]</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 3.83 (3H, –OCH$_3$), 7.92 (1H, –NH), 8.48 (1H, =CH–), 7.06-8.03 (9H, –CH (Ar))</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 55.77 (–OCH$_3$), 148.19 (C and –CH (Ar))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4g</td>
<td>3165-3201 [v(N–H)], 2997-3029 [v(aromatic CH)], 1636 [v(C=O)], 1601 [v(C=N)], 1548 [v(NH–C=O)]</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 2.38 (3H, –CH$_3$), 3.82 (3H, –OCH$_3$), 7.86 (1H, –NH), 8.41 (1H, =CH–), 7.02-7.84 (8H, –CH (Ar))</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 21.3 (=CH–), 55.8 (=OCH$_3$), 146.80 (=CH–), 163.20 (&gt;C=O) 114.40-130.20 (C and –CH (Ar))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4h</td>
<td>3178-3211 [v(N–H)], 3039 [v(aromatic CH)], 1643 [v(C=O)], 1608 [v(C=N)], 1548 [v(NH–C=O)]</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 3.83 (6H, 2–OCH$_3$), 7.90 (1H, –NH), 8.41 (1H, =CH–), 7.06-7.92 (8H, –CH (Ar))</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 55.75 (2–CH$_3$), 147.57 (C and –CH (Ar))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4i</td>
<td>3289 [v(N–H)], 3026-3074 [v(aromatic CH)], 1659 [v(C=O)], 1604 [v(C=N)], 1542 [v(NH–C=O)]</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 3.83 (3H, –OCH$_3$), 7.95 (1H, –NH), 8.40 (1H, =CH–), 6.99-7.95 (8H, –CH (Ar))</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 55.78 (–OCH$_3$), 148.53 (C and –CH (Ar))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4j</td>
<td>3162 [v(N–H)], 3025-3065 [v(aromatic CH)], 1637 [v(C=O)], 1591 [v(C=N)], 1552 [v(NH–C=O)], 1506 [v(C–O) Phenolic], 3444 [v(OH)]</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 3.83 (3H, –OCH$_3$), 5.35 (1H, –OH), 8.00 (1H, –NH), 8.48 (1H, =CH–), 6.88-7.86 (8H, –CH (Ar))</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 55.80 (–OCH$_3$), 148.60 (C and –CH (Ar))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4k</td>
<td>3175 [v(N–H)], 3003-3026 [v(aromatic CH)], 1649 [v(C=O)], 1604 [v(C=N)], 1552 [v(NH–C=O)], 1509 [v(NO$_2$)]</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 7.99 (1H, –NH), 8.56 (1H, =CH–), 7.53-8.31 (8H, –CH (Ar))</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 146.80 (=CH–), 163.20 (C and –CH (Ar))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4l</td>
<td>3191 [v(N–H)], 3029 [v(aromatic CH), 1602 [v(C=O)], 1542 [v(NH–C=O)], 1513 [v(NO$_2$)]</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 2.34 (3H, –CH$_3$), 8.00 (1H, –NH), 8.48 (1H, =CH–), 7.41-8.33 (8H, –CH (Ar))</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 124.54-129.00 (C and –CH (Ar))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4m</td>
<td>3185-3221 [v(N–H)], 3029 [v(aromatic CH)], 1649 [v(C=O)], 1607 [v(C=N)], 1552 [v(NH–C=O)], 1509 [v(NO$_2$)], 1012 [v(N–N)]</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 3.84 (3H, –OCH$_3$), 7.98 (1H, –NH), 8.54 (1H, =CH–), 7.17-8.33 (8H, –CH (Ar))</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 148.21 (C and –CH (Ar))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4n</td>
<td>3185-3221 [v(N–H)], 3029 [v(aromatic CH)], 1649 [v(C=O)], 1597 [v(C=N)], 1568 [v(NH–C=O)], 1513 [v(NO$_2$)]</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 8.00 (1H, –NH), 8.48 (1H, =CH–), 7.67-8.33 (8H, –CH (Ar))</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 146.80 (=CH–), 163.20 (C and –CH (Ar))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4o</td>
<td>3162 [v(N–H)], 3003-3026 [v(aromatic CH), 1656 [v(C=O)], 1604 [v(C=N)], 1552 [v(NH–C=O)], 1509 [v(NO$_2$)], 1509 [v(C–O) Phenolic], 3340 [v(OH)]</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 5.35 (1H, –OH), 8.00 (1H, –NH), 8.48 (1H, =CH–), 6.88-8.33 (8H, –CH (Ar))</td>
<td>$\delta$ = 146.80 (=CH–), 163.20 (C and –CH (Ar))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ganic solvents. The obtained solutions are stable for several months. The position of the characteristic bands in the electronic absorption spectra in water (or ethanol) is discussed (see chapter Results and discussion), whereas the most important IR and NMR (\(^1\)H and \(^{13}\)C) spectral bands are presented in TABLE 2.

The prepared hydrazones were recrystallized using either ethanol or diluted ethanol. The above described method of synthesis resulted in excellent yield of the corresponding hydrazones (See TABLE 1) and high purity which was confirmed by constancy of the melting points.

Investigation of substituents effects

Given the need to follow the quantitative assessment of the substituent effects on the substituent chemical shifts (SCS) in \(4a-o\), three conventional LFER models, based on mono and the dual substituent parameter (MSP and DSP, respectively) treatment were used. All the substituent constants were taken from the literature\[^{31, 32}\]. The first LFER model is MSP equation, named, simple Hammett equation” which was used in the following form:

\[
\text{SCS}(X) = \rho \sigma + h
\]

Where SCS(X) is the change in chemical shift (IR or NMR) induced by the substituent X, and \(\sigma\) is the substituent parameter reflecting the electronic effects. Parameters \(h\) (the intercept on the ordinate) and \(\rho\) (measure of the sensitivity of the chemical shift to the electronic effects of the substituents), were obtained by the regression analysis.

The second one is the DSP equation, so called, extended Hammett equation” which was used in the following form:

\[
\text{SCS}(X) = \rho_R \sigma_R + \rho_I \sigma_I + h
\]

Where, \(\sigma_I\) and \(\sigma_R\) are substituent parameters reflecting the polar and resonance electronic effects, respectively. Parameters \(\rho_I\) and \(\rho_R\) (measure of the sensitivity of the chemical shift to the polar and resonance electronic effects of the substituents, respectively), were obtained by the regression analysis.

The third one is the DSP equation, so called, Swain- Lupton equation” (3), which was used in the following form:

\[
\text{SCS}(X) = fF + rR + h
\]

Where \(F\) and \(R\) are substituent parameters reflecting the field and resonance electronic effects, respectively. Parameters \(f\) and \(r\) (measures of the sensitivity of the chemical shift to the field and resonance electronic effects of the substituents, respectively), were obtained by the regression analysis. Substituent parameters: \(\sigma_p\), \(\sigma_R\), \(\sigma_I\), \(F\) and \(R\) used in this investigation are presented in TABLE 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substituents</th>
<th>(\sigma_p)</th>
<th>(\sigma_R)</th>
<th>(\sigma_I)</th>
<th>(F)</th>
<th>(R)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-H</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-CH(_3)</td>
<td>-0.17</td>
<td>-0.11</td>
<td>-0.05</td>
<td>-0.052</td>
<td>-0.141</td>
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<tr>
<td>-OCH(_3)</td>
<td>-0.27</td>
<td>-0.51</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.413</td>
<td>-0.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Cl</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>-0.24</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.690</td>
<td>-0.161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-OH</td>
<td>-0.37</td>
<td>-0.60</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.487</td>
<td>-0.643</td>
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**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Synthesis and characterisation of \(p\)-substituted aromatic hydrazones

As mentioned before, here, an efficient method for synthesis of the hydrazones starting from esters was developed. First, the hydrazides were prepared and finally the hydrazones were prepared by condensation of the esters and hydrazides. Three series of \(p\)-substituted aromatic hydrazones were synthesized in three steps.

Step I: Initially esters were prepared from acylchlorides of benzoic acid, \(p\)-methylbenzoic acid, \(p\)-metoxybenzoic acid, \(p\)-chlorobenzoic acid, \(p\)-hydroxybenzoic acid and methanol. The refluxion of these acylchlorides with absolute methanol and pyridine formed corresponding methyl substituted benzoates. The pyridine was used in order to achieve higher yield. These compounds were characterized by their similarity of physical constants with those reported in the literature\[^{33}\]. The prepared esters were recrystallized using diluted ethanol.

Step II: \(p\)-substituted hydrazides were prepared from the previously synthesized esters and hydrazine hydrate in excess (1:5). The methyl esters on refluxing in water bath (about 2.5 hours) with hydrazine hydrate dissolved in ethanol, formed corresponding benzhydrazides. These hydrazides were recrystallized using diluted ethanol and characterized by their similar-
Step III: $p$-substituted aromatic hydrazones were prepared by condensation of hydrazides and benzaldehyde, $p$-metoxybenzaldehyde and $p$-nitrobenzaldehyde. This reaction was performed on water bath about 3 hours. Some of the hydrazones presented in this paper (4a, 4d, 4e, 4i, 4j and 4f) are already synthesized by Rajput et al. They used general process of synthesis, involving esters or amides by reaction with hydrazine for the preparation of hydrazides. Furthermore, they performed the synthesis at different conditions and there are no spectroscopic data that confirmed the structure of the synthesized hydrazones. The method used here, resulted in excellent yield and purity of the synthesized hydrazones with satisfactory duration of the synthesis.

The structure of hydrazones (4a-e) was established using UV, IR, $^1$H NMR and $^{13}$C NMR spectra. UV spectra were recorded in water (4a-j) and in diluted ethanol (4k-o). Two bands were noticed in the spectra, first one positioned at 195 nm as a result of $\pi^*-\pi^*$ electron transitions and second one placed in the wavelength region from 295 to 340 nm due to $n>\pi^*$ electron transitions. All absorption bands were characterized with high values of the molar absorption coefficients.

The IR absorptions due to stretching C=O, C=N and N-H groups appeared at 1660-1620, 1610-1590 and 3250-3160 cm$^{-1}$, respectively. The absorption bands associated with other functional groups (NH–C=O, N–N, C–H aromatic, O–H and C–O phenolic) appeared in the expected regions. The absorption band as a result of N–N bending vibration appeared at 1012 cm$^{-1}$ for all synthesized hydrazones. The positions of the IR absorption bands are in accordance with literature data.

The $^1$H NMR spectra of compounds (4a-o) (in DMSO-$d_6$) exhibited a multiplet in the aromatic region accounting for aromatic protons at 6.88-8.33 ppm due to strong deshielding effect of the aromatic ring system. The singlets were observed at the 7.85-8.00, 8.50 ppm region accounting for protons of N–H and $=$CH– group, respectively. The positions of the signals obtained from H$_2$O and DMSO were in accordance with literature data.

The $^1$H NMR spectra of hydrazones 4b, 4g and 4l also exhibited signals at 2.40 ppm as a result of $–$CH$_3$ group in their molecule, the hydrazones 4c, 4f-j and 4m have signals at 3.80 ppm for $–$OCH$_3$ protons, and finally the signals positioned between 5.35-6.88 ppm due to the presence of $–$OH group in the 4e, 4j and 4o hydrazone molecule.

The $^{13}$C NMR spectra of (4a-o) exhibited ($=$CH, C=O, C and $–$CH aromatic) signals at around 148.00, 163.00 and 114.15-150.20 ppm, respectively. The hydrazones 4b, 4g and 4l had signals in the $^{13}$C NMR spectra with position at 21.3 ppm as a result of presence of $–$CH$_3$ group in their molecule, while the signals at around 55.8 ppm appeared due to $–$OCH$_3$ group of the hydrazones 4c, 4h and 4m.

In addition, a prediction of the NMR ($^1$H and $^{13}$C) spectra using the computer program ChemBioDraw Ultra 12 was carried out and the obtained results were in excellent agreement with the experimental counterparts. Next step, as a continuation of this study will be investigation of biological activity of synthesized hydrazones such as their zone of inhibition against selected strains of microorganisms.

Investigation of substituent effects

MSP analysis

IR signals: For MSP analysis were used the C=O, C=N and NH=CO stretching frequencies (cm$^{-1}$) of compounds 4a-4o, given in TABLE 2. The frequencies were separately analyzed through classical Hammett sigma constants ($\sigma_p$). The statistically relevant results from that correlation are presented in the following Figure.
TABLE 4: Results of the correlations of SCS(IR) and SCS(NMR) with Eq. (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$R^a$</th>
<th>$F^b$</th>
<th>$h^c$</th>
<th>$R^c$</th>
<th>SD$^d$</th>
<th>$F^e$</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SCS(IR)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>$v$(C=O)</td>
<td>-0.0226</td>
<td>0.0198</td>
<td>1639.7</td>
<td>0.9071</td>
<td>0.814</td>
<td>9.7678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Series 1</td>
<td>(+0.01)</td>
<td>(+0.01)</td>
<td>(+2.53)</td>
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<tr>
<td>$v$(C=N)</td>
<td>0.0061</td>
<td>0.0264</td>
<td>1605.50</td>
<td>0.9507</td>
<td>0.9014</td>
<td>19.2787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Series 2</td>
<td>(+0.0048)</td>
<td>(+0.0046)</td>
<td>(+1.23)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>$v$(NHC=O)</td>
<td>-0.0361</td>
<td>0.04451</td>
<td>1556.47</td>
<td>0.9647</td>
<td>0.9294</td>
<td>27.3451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Series 1</td>
<td>(+0.0119)</td>
<td>(+0.0112)</td>
<td>(+3.0142)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SCS(NMR)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>$^1$H (NH)</td>
<td>0.132</td>
<td>0.172</td>
<td>7.921</td>
<td>0.7138</td>
<td>0.061</td>
<td>1.037</td>
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<tr>
<td>Series 1</td>
<td>(+0.111)</td>
<td>(+0.132)</td>
<td>(+0.045)</td>
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<tr>
<td>$^{13}$C (CH=)</td>
<td>0.924</td>
<td>2.215</td>
<td>148.333</td>
<td>0.9975</td>
<td>0.051</td>
<td>201.835</td>
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<tr>
<td>Series 1</td>
<td>(+0.092)</td>
<td>(+0.110)</td>
<td>(+0.037)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Series 2</td>
<td>1.968</td>
<td>0.983</td>
<td>147.778</td>
<td>0.8742</td>
<td>0.541</td>
<td>3.242</td>
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<tr>
<td>(C=O)</td>
<td>-1.372</td>
<td>-0.524</td>
<td>163.452</td>
<td>0.9273</td>
<td>0.221</td>
<td>6.138</td>
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<tr>
<td>Series 1</td>
<td>(+0.401)</td>
<td>(+0.478)</td>
<td>(+0.163)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Series 2</td>
<td>0.906</td>
<td>0.783</td>
<td>163.277</td>
<td>0.9758</td>
<td>0.0815</td>
<td>19.9127</td>
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<tr>
<td>Series 3</td>
<td>(+0.147)</td>
<td>(+0.176)</td>
<td>(+0.060)</td>
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As it can be seen from Figure, there was significant correlation obtained ($R^2 = 0.995$) between $\sigma_p$ constants and $v$(C=O) for series 2, $v$(C=N) for series 3 and $v$(NHC=O) for series 2.

TABLE 5: Results of the correlations of SCS(IR) and SCS(NMR) with Eq. (3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$R^a$</th>
<th>$F^b$</th>
<th>$h^c$</th>
<th>$R^c$</th>
<th>SD$^d$</th>
<th>$F^e$</th>
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<td>SCS(IR)</td>
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</table>

$0.471$). As it can be seen from Figure, there was significant correlation obtained ($R^2 = 0.995$) between $\sigma_p$ constants and $v$(C=O) for series 2, $v$(C=N) for series 3 and $v$(NHC=O) for series 2.

$^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR Spectra: The $^1$H NMR spectral signals of NH and $==CH$ protons in all investigated $p$-substituted aromatic hydrazones were assigned (See TABLE 2). The chemical shifts of $==CH$ protons are at higher field (8.40-8.56) than those of NH protons (7.84-8.00) for the investigated hydrazones. All attempted correlations involving substituent parameters ($\sigma_p$) and NMR signals gave statistically unreliable results ($R<0.5$).

The observed $^{13}$C chemical shifts of $C_{(==CH)}$ and the $C_{(C=O)}$ carbons from the $^{13}$C NMR spectra are presented in TABLE 2. These chemical shifts were correlated with the classical Hammett substituent constants ($\sigma_p$). The results of statistical analysis of the substituent effects on $C_{(==CH)}$ and $C_{(C=O)}$ carbons are presented in Eqs. (4) and (5). The attempted correlations involving classical Hammett substituent parameters gave positive $\rho$ values indicating that normal substituent effects operates for all the hydrazones.

**Series 1**

$SCS(^{13}$C$_{==CH}) = 2.121\sigma_p \pm (0.26) + 148.22\pm (0.06)$  \hspace{2cm} (4)

$R = 0.9774 \quad SD = 0.125$

**Series 3**

$SCS(^{13}$C$_{C=O}) = 0.891(\pm 0.38)\sigma_p + 163.43(\pm 0.09)$  \hspace{2cm} (5)

$R = 0.8005 \quad SD = 0.182$

The chemical shifts observed for $^{13}$C$_{==CH}$ and the $^{13}$C$_{C=O}$ in the present investigation were satisfactory.
correlated with Hammett sigma constants. In some cases correlation of $^{13}\text{C}$ with $\sigma$ values was slightly better Eq. (4).

**DSP analysis**

In view of the inability of some $\sigma$ constants to produce individually satisfactory correlations, it was thought worthwhile to seek multiple correlations involving $\sigma_R$, $\sigma_I$, and Swain-Lupton’s $F$ and $R$ parameters ($F$ and $R$ are substituent parameters reflecting the field and resonance electronic effects).

Much better correlation for SCS(IR) and SCS(NMR) was obtained with DSP Eqs. (2) and (3), presented in the Experimental section. The relationships that are shown in TABLEs 4 and 5 were statistically satisfactory. The pattern of the weighting factors ($\rho_F$, $\rho_R$ and $F$, $R$) indicated generally a dominant inductive effect for both SCS(IR) and SCS(NMR). It is known that Swain-Lupton’s substituent parameters ($F$ and $R$) have the qualitative characteristic of $\sigma_R$ and $\sigma_I$, respectively. They have the added virtues, however, of being independent of position in the aromatic ring, reaction, solvent, and temperature$^{[38]}$. Our results confirmed those findings in most of the cases and coefficient $F$ has the larger values.

**CONCLUSION**

The simple method for synthesis of some $\rho$-substituted aromatic hydrazones from aromatic aldehydes and hydrazides was developed. Their structure was confirmed by element analysis and three spectroscopic techniques: UV, IR and NMR ($^1\text{H}$ and $^{13}\text{C}$). The proposed method of synthesis resulted in excellent yield and purity of the prepared hydrazones. The procedure is also simple and clean.

Using the IR stretching frequencies for C=O, C=N and NH=CO bands, statistically significant MSP correlation were obtained only for series 2 (vC=O and vNHC=N) and for series 3 (vC=N). Statistically unreliable results were obtained from MSP correlation using characteristic $^1\text{H}$ proton signals. Correlations involving classical Hammett substituent parameters and $^{13}\text{C}$ (OCH$_3$) and $^{13}\text{C}$ (C=O) signals for series 1 and 3 gave positive $\rho$ values.

Much better correlation for SCS(IR) and SCS(NMR) was obtained with DSP analysis using $\sigma_F$, $\sigma_R$, $F$ and $R$ parameters confirming that in most of the cases coefficients $\rho_F$ and $f$ has the larger values.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The authors are thankful to Professor Roberto Gómez, Department of electrochemistry, University of Alicante, Spain, for recording the NMR ($^1\text{H}$ and $^{13}\text{C}$) spectra and performing the element analysis.

**REFERENCES**

Full Paper


