

**Fatty acid hydrazides in Organic Synthesis:**  
**Novel Synthesis of 6-alkyl-3-aryl-5-imino-7-oxo-2,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-1,2-**  
**diazepine-4-carbonitrile and 6-alkyl-3-aryl-5,7-dioxo-2,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-**  
**1,2-diazepine-4-carbonitrile**

Elham A. A. Yousef<sup>a</sup>, M. E. A. Zaki<sup>b</sup>  
M.G. Megahed<sup>a</sup>

*a) Fats and Oils Department, National Research Centre, Cairo, Egypt*

*b) Photochemistry Department, National Research Centre, Cairo, Egypt*

*meazaki@nrc.org.eg*

**Abstract**

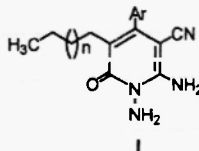
1,2-Diazepinone derivatives **5a-o** and **7a-c** were synthesized from the reaction of  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated nitriles **2a-d** and **6a-c** with caproic, caprylic, capric and lauric acid hydrazides respectively.

**Introduction**

During the last century, the production and utilization of oils, fats and their derivatives grow both in size and diversity in the industrial field<sup>1,2</sup>. There has been a competition between oleochemicals and petrochemicals. More recently, some fatty acid derivatives have shown insecticidal and antimicrobial properties. Moreover,  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated nitriles are versatile reagents which have been extensively utilized in heterocycles synthesis<sup>3-5</sup>. The reactivity of  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated nitriles towards fatty acid hydrazides have never been reported before.

In connection with the ongoing work aimed to the synthesis of fused heterocycles and study the reactivity of fatty acid hydrazide towards carbon carbon double bond derivatives as electron-deficient alkenes.

Trials to prepare of N-amino-2-pyridones **I** by using fatty acid hydrazides was failed 1,2-diazepinone derivatives **5,7** were isolated instead.

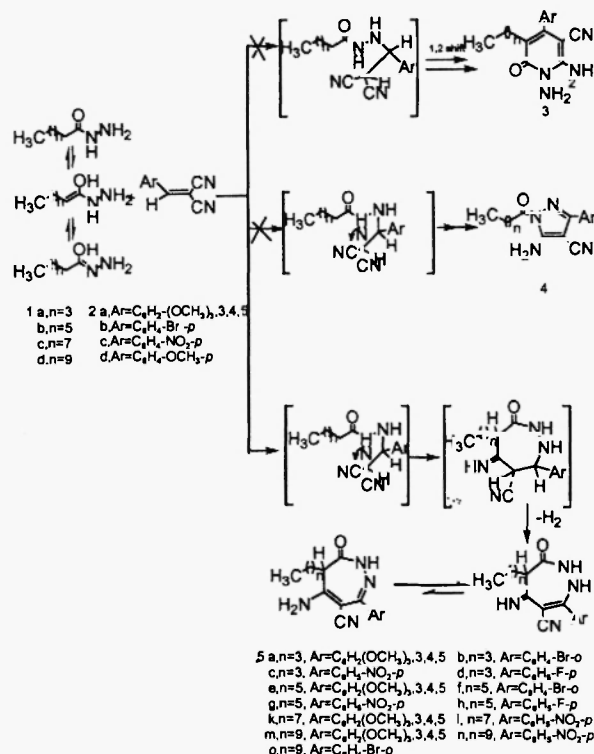


**RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

Compounds **1 a-d** namely caproic, caprylic, capric and lauric acid hydrazides reacted with benzylidene malononitriles derivatives **2a-d** which are easily prepared according to a Knoevenagel condensation<sup>6-9</sup>. The reaction is easily performed in ethanol. The nature of the substituent present in the benzene ring of benzylidene malononitrile has a little effect on the reaction. The reaction may be assumed to proceed as shown in Scheme 1, which is assumed to involve the Michael addition of **1** to **2**. The resulting adduct undergoes cyclization *in situ* by nucleophilic attack of  $\text{CH}_2\text{CO}$  that acts as carbon acid<sup>10</sup>, at the cyano group to give the six membered ring which on aromatization gives the N-

amino-2-pyridone **3**. However, as was previously reported<sup>13</sup>, the characterization of the isolated product disagreed with the characterization of N-amino-2-aminopyridone **3**. The IR spectrum of the isolated product displayed characteristic absorption band at about 1650-1670  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  which can be assigned to the carbonyl group, and absence of amino group signal in the  $^1\text{H}$ nmr ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) (in the region  $\delta$ 5-6 ppm which is normally expected) with appearing of one singlet at region  $\delta$ 9-10ppm corresponding to NH acidic ( $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  exchangeable). Moreover, the  $^{13}\text{C}$  nmr ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectrum of the isolated product showed signal assigned to carbon atom of the carbonyl group that resonated at the region  $\delta$ 175-180ppm region corresponding to the isolated products, and does not belong the carbonyl carbon of N-amino 2-pyridone, normally seen in  $\delta$ 155-160 ppm<sup>11</sup> region.

Also, the postulation of formation of N-pyrazolyl derivatives<sup>12</sup> can be eliminated since the  $^{13}\text{C}$  nmr spectrum that showed resonance at  $\delta$ 140-150 ppm corresponding to the N C O group is absent in the afforded product.

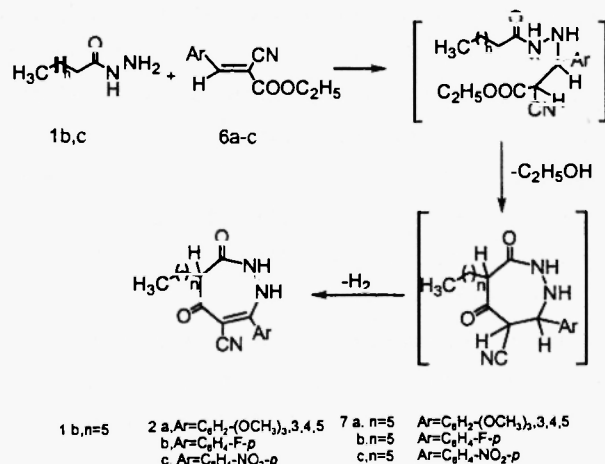


Scheme 1

Cyclization of Michael adduct to a seven membered diazepine ring is possible and must be favored by the high nucleophilic character of  $\text{CH}_2\text{CO}$  due to the presence of base, that act as nucleophile, with respect to the CO-NH group. We suggest that the isolated product is 1,2-diazepinone, and this was supported by analytical and spectral data. The  $^1\text{H}$ nmr spectrum of 6-decyl-5-imino-7-oxo-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-2,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-1,2-diazepine-4-carbonitrile **5n** as an example showed triplet at  $\delta$ 2.6 corresponding to  $\text{CH}-6$ ,  $\delta$  7.8 and 8.1ppm (2s, 2H, 2NH), and  $\delta$ 9.6ppm corresponding to NH proton.  $^{13}\text{C}$ -nmr ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  175.8 ppm corresponding to CO,  $\delta$ 157.4 ppm corresponding to C NH,  $\delta$

123.2 corresponding to cyano group,  $\delta$  38.95 CH-6,  $\delta$  143.54 ppm corresponding to C-Ar,  $\delta$  127.33 ppm corresponding to C-CN.

These results prompted us to continue investigation of the reactivity of substituted ethyl (2*Z*)-2-cyano-3-(substituted) phenylacrylate **6a-c** towards fatty acid hydrazide **1b**. The reaction may be proceed as in scheme1 affording 6-alkyl 3-aryl-5,7-dioxo-2,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1*H*-1,2-diazepine-4-carbonitrile **7a-c**.



Scheme 2

The  $^{13}\text{C}$  nmr ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectrum of **7b** showed two signals assigned to carbon atoms of two carbonyl group at 176.9, 179.142 as characteristic signals for the this structure.

In summary, we have achieved an unexpected synthesis of interesting 1,2- diazapinone derivatives via the reaction of unsaturated nitriles and fatty acid hydrazides .

## EXPERIMENTAL

Melting points were taken on a Boetius melting point microscope and are uncorrected.

Microanalyses were performed by Microanalytical Unit , National Research Center (Satisfactory microanalysis were obtained C  $\pm$  0.40; H  $\pm$  0.27; N  $\pm$  0.30) . IR spectra were recorded on a Mattson 5000 FT-IR Spectrophotometer .  $^1\text{H}$ NMR and  $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR spectra were determined on a JEOL Hz Spectrometer and Varian Unity Plus , using tetramethylsilane as the internal standard .Mass spectra (MS) were recorded on a Finigan SQ 700 Mass Spectrometer .

Silica gel with fluorescent indicator 254 nm on aluminum sheets layer thickness 0.2 mm were used for Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) . Chloroform was used as eluent system for Thin Layer Chromatography .

### Preparation of 1,2- Diazepinone Derivatives 5a-o and 7a-c

## General method

To a solution of the fatty acid hydrazide<sup>1</sup> **1a-d** (0.01mole) in 20 ml ethanol, 0.02 mole of the appropriate nitrile derivative was added , and a catalytic amount of DBU. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature and monitored by TLC. The solid that separated was collected ,filtered off, washed with cold diethyl ether and dried affording **5 a-o** and **7 a-d**

**6-butyl-5-imino-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-7-oxo-2,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1*H*-1,2-diazepine-4-carbonitrile 5a**, 78%, m.p.134-135<sup>0</sup>C, C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (372.42), from diethyl ether, IR (γ/cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3195 (NH), 2225 (CN), 1625 (CO) <sup>1</sup>H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 0.9 (t, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.43 (m, 4H, 2 x CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.72-1.78 (m,

2H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.78 (t, 1H, CH-6), 3.9 (s, 9H, 9xOCH<sub>3</sub>-3,4,5), 6.93 (s, 2H, Ar-2,6), 7.29 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 7.7 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 9.98 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), Ms:m/z(%) M<sup>+</sup>-CH(CN)<sub>2</sub>, (308,100%); (209, 35%); (193,80%).

**3-(2-bromophenyl)-6-butyl-5-imino-7-oxo-2,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-1,2-diazepine-4-carbonitrile 5b**, 72%, m.p.73-74°C, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>17</sub>BrN<sub>4</sub>O (361.24), from pet.ether(40-60 °C), IR (ν/cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3067(NH), 2220 (CN), 1665 (CO), <sup>1</sup>H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 0.9 (t,3H,CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.4 (m, 4H, 2x CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.74-1.79 (m,2H,CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.7(t,1H,CH-6), 7.2-7.6 (m,4H, Ar-H), 8.1 (s,1H,NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 8.4 (s,1H,NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 9.5 (s,1H,NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), <sup>13</sup>C-nmr (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 176.6 ppm corresponding to CO, δ 158.8 ppm corresponding to C NH, δ 124 corresponding to cyano group, δ 35.2 CH-6, δ 32.5, 31.4, 24.8, 13.9ppm corresponding to aliphatic chain, δ 142.4, 124.11, 133.05, 130.55, 127.46, 128.23 ppm corresponding for aryl, δ 146.04ppm corresponding to C-Ar, δ 128.23ppm corresponding to C-CN, Ms:m/z(%) M<sup>+</sup>-CH(CN)<sub>2</sub>, 297 [(M<sup>+</sup>, Br<sup>79</sup>, 100%); 299 [(M,Br<sup>81</sup>, 93%); 197 [(M, Br<sup>79</sup>, 13%); 199 [(M, Br<sup>81</sup>, 6%)].

**6-butyl-5-imino-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-7-oxo-2,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-1,2-diazepine-4-carbonitrile 5c**, 65%, m.p.143-144°C, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (327.34), from pet.ether(40-60), IR (ν/cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3100(NH), 2230 (CN), 1690 (CO), <sup>1</sup>H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 1.0 (t,3H,CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.3-1.4 (m, 4H, 2x CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.74-1.79 (m,2H,CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.6(t,1H,CH-6), 7.2-7.8 (m,4H, Ar-H), 8.4 (s,1H,NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 8.7(s,1H,NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 9.8 (s,1H,NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O).

**6-butyl-5-imino-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-7-oxo-2,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-1,2-diazepine-4-carbonitrile 5d** 70%, m.p.122-123°C, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>15</sub>FN<sub>4</sub>O (298.32), from pet.ether(40-60 °C), IR (ν/cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3080(NH), 2225 (CN), 1670 (CO), <sup>1</sup>H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 1.0 (t,3H,CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.3-1.4 (m, 4H, 2x CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.6-1.7(m,2H,CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.6(t,1H,CH-6), 7.2-7.6 (m,4H, Ar-H), 8.2 (s,1H,NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 8.6(s,1H,NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 9.4 (s,1H,NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O).

**6-hexyl-5-imino-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-7-oxo-2,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-1,2-diazepine-4-carbonitrile 5e** 78%, m.p.108-110°C, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>28</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (400.47), from pet.ether(40-60 °C), IR (ν/cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3187(NH), 2225 (CN), 1651 (CO), <sup>1</sup>H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 0.9 (t,3H,CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.29-1.39 (m,8H, 4xCH<sub>2</sub>), 1.8 (m,2H,CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.7 (t,1H,CH-6), 3.88 (s, 3H,OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.9 (s,6H,2xOCH<sub>3</sub>), 6.9 (s,2H,Ar), 7.6 (s,1H,NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 7.8 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 10.13 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), M<sup>+</sup>-CH(CN)<sub>2</sub>, 336 (35%);193 (100%).

**7-(2-bromophenyl)-6-hexyl-5-imino-7-oxo-2,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-1,2-diazepine-4-carbonitrile 5f** 78%, m.p.108-110°C, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>28</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (400.47), from pet.ether(40-60 °C), IR (ν/cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3200(NH), 2235 (CN), 1700 (CO), <sup>1</sup>H-NMR CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 0.9 (t,3H,CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.29-1.39 (m,8H, 4xCH<sub>2</sub>), 1.8 (m,2H,CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.7 (t,1H,CH-6), 3.88 (s, 3H,OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.9 (s,6H,2xOCH<sub>3</sub>), 6.9 (s,2H,Ar), 7.6 (s,1H,NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 7.8 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 10.13 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O).

**6-hexyl-5-imino-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-7-oxo-2,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-1,2-diazepine-4-carbonitrile 5g** 70%, m.p.148-150°C, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>21</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (355.35), from pet.ether(40-60 °C), IR (ν/cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3187(NH), 2225 (CN), 1651 (CO), <sup>1</sup>H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 0.9 (t,3H,CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.20-1.30 (m,8H, 4xCH<sub>2</sub>), 1.9 (m,2H,CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.6 (t,1H,CH-6), 7.6-8.2 (m,5H,Ar+NH, exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 7.5 (s,1H,NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 9.7 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O).

**3-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-hexyl-5-imino-7-oxo-2,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-1,2-diazepine-4-carbonitrile 5h** 65%, m.p.125-127°C, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>21</sub>FN<sub>4</sub>O (328.38), from pet.ether(40-60 °C), IR (ν/cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3150(NH), 2230(CN), 1690 (CO), <sup>1</sup>H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 0.9 (t,3H,CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.20-1.30 (m,8H, 4xCH<sub>2</sub>), 1.9 (m,2H,CH<sub>2</sub>),

2.4 (t, 1H, CH-6), 7.6-8.2 (m, 5H, Ar+NH, exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 7.4 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 9.3 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O).

**5-imino-6-octyl-7-oxo-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-2,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-1,2-diazepine-4-carbonitrile 5k** 80%, m.p. 136-137°C, C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>32</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (428.52), from pet. ether (40-60 °C), IR (γ/cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3066(NH), 2235(CN), 1662(CO), <sup>1</sup>H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 0.85 (t, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.27-1.4 (m, 12H, 6x CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.7 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.6 (t, 1H, CH-6), 3.88 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.9 (s, 6H, 2x OCH<sub>3</sub>), 6.93 (s, 2H, Ar), 7.8 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 8.4 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 10.4 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), M<sup>+</sup>-CH(CN)<sub>2</sub>, 364 (60%); 193 (100); 178 (25%).

**5-imino-6-octyl-7-oxo-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-2,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-1,2-diazepine-4-carbonitrile 5l**: 82%, m.p. 156-157°C, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>25</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (383.20), IR (γ/cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3180(NH), 2226(CN), 1664(CO), <sup>1</sup>H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 0.8 (t, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.3-1.4 (m, 12H, 6x CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.6-1.7 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.7 (t, 1H, CH-6), 7.29 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 7.6-7.7 (dd, 2H, Ar, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.8 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 8.3-8.4 (dd, 2H, Ar, J = 8.4 Hz), 9.98 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), M<sup>+</sup>-CH(CN)<sub>2</sub>, 320 (15%); 193 (100).

**6-decyl-5-imino-7-oxo-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-2,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-1,2-diazepine-4-carbonitrile 5m**: 84%, m.p. 112-113°C, C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>36</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (456.58), from petroleum ether (40-60 °C) IR (γ/cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3190(NH), 2230(CN), 1665(CO), <sup>1</sup>H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 0.9 (t, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.4-1.25 (m, 14H, 7x CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.7 (m, 3H, CH<sub>2</sub>+CH), 2.7 (t, 1H, CH-6), 3.88 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.9 (s, 6H, 2x OCH<sub>3</sub>), 6.9 (s, 2H, Ar), 7.8, 8.2 (2s, 2H, 2NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 10.5 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), M<sup>+</sup>-CH(CN)<sub>2</sub>, 392 (40%); 193 (100).

**6-decyl-5-imino-7-oxo-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-2,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-1,2-diazepine-4-carbonitrile 5n** 88%, m.p. 122-123°C, C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>29</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (411.50), from petroleum ether (40-60 °C), IR (γ/cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3090(NH), 2230(CN), 1665(CO), <sup>1</sup>H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 0.8 (t, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.4 (m, 16H, 8 x CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.7 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.6 (t, 1H, CH-6), 7.6-7.7 (dd, 2H, Ar, J = 8.5 Hz), 7.8 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 8.1 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 8.4-8.3 (dd, 2H, Ar, J = 8.5 Hz), 9.6 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), <sup>13</sup>C-nmr (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 175.8 ppm corresponding to CO, δ 157.4 ppm corresponding to C NH, δ 123.2 corresponding to cyano group, δ 38.95 CH-6, δ 34.47, 31.93, 31.22, 28.95, 28.84, 28.74, 24.997, 24.063, 21.997, 13.515 ppm corresponding to aliphatic chain, δ 147.24, 126.77, 123.83, 139.64, 130.93, 123.31 ppm corresponding for aryl, δ 143.54 ppm corresponding to C-Ar, δ 127.33 ppm corresponding to C-CN, M<sup>+</sup>-CH(CN)<sub>2</sub>, 348 (10%); 193 (100).

**3-(2-bromophenyl)-6-decyl-5-imino-7-oxo-2,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-1,2-diazepine-4-carbonitrile 5o**: 85%, m.p. 82-83°C, C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>29</sub>BrN<sub>4</sub>O (445.40), from petroleum ether (40-60 °C), IR (γ/cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3070(NH), 2195(CN), 1665(CO), <sup>1</sup>H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 0.84 (t, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.2-1.6 (m, 16H, 8x CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.7 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.7 (t, 1H, CH-6), 7.2-7.6 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.8 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 8.1 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 10.0 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), <sup>13</sup>C-nmr (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 176.5 ppm corresponding to CO, δ 158.7 ppm corresponding to C NH, δ 124.20 corresponding to cyano group, δ 35.02 CH-6, δ 32.616, 31.826, 29.562, 29.436, 29.31, 29.224, 25.536, 24.656, 22.54, 14.054 ppm corresponding to aliphatic chain, δ 146.037, 127.26, 133.989, 134.897, 130.961, 133.082 ppm corresponding for aryl, δ 142.23 ppm corresponding to C-Ar, δ 127.56 ppm corresponding to C-CN.

**6-butyl-5,7-dioxo-3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-2,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-1,2-diazepine-4-carbonitrile****7a:** 75%, m.p. 77-78°C, C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>23</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (373.40), from petroleum ether (40-60°C), IR (ν/cm<sup>-1</sup>)

3370(NH), 2190(CN), 1665 (CO)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 0.9 (t, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.2 (m, 4H, 2xCH<sub>2</sub>), 1.7 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.9 (t, 1H, CH -6), 4.1 (s, 9H, 3xOCH<sub>3</sub>), 7.1 (s, 2H, Ar-2,6), 7.8 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 8.1 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O).**6-butyl-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-5,7-dioxo-2,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-1,2-diazepine-4-carbonitrile 7b :**70%, m.p. 68-69°C, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>16</sub>FN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (301.32), from petroleum ether (40-60°C), IR (ν/cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3355(NH),2230(CN), 1645 (CO), <sup>1</sup>H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 0.9 (t, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.3 (m, 4H, 2xCH<sub>2</sub>), 1.8 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.0 (t, 1H, CH -6), 7.2-7.9 (m, 5H, Ar + NH, exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O), 8.4 (s, 1H, NH exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O). <sup>13</sup>C-nmr (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 176.9 and 179.1 ppm corresponding to two C=O, δ 123.20 corresponding to cyano group, δ 34.5 CH-6, δ 31.81, 29.36, 29.32, 29.24, 29.2, 29.82, 22.61, 14.06 ppm corresponding to aliphatic chain, δ 165.498 (244 Hz), 116.802 (24.9 Hz), 128.859 (9.6 Hz), 130.243 attributed for aromatic ring, 142.43 (C5), 136.243 (C6), δ 142.43 ppm corresponding to C-Ar, δ 136.6 ppm corresponding to C-CN.**6-butyl-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-5,7-dioxo-2,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-1,2-diazepine-4-carbonitrile 7c :**65%, m.p. 98-100°C, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (328.32), from petroleum ether (40-60°C), IR (ν/cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3370(NH),2280(CN), 1680 (CO), <sup>1</sup>H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 0.9 (t, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.2 (m, 4H, 2xCH<sub>2</sub>), 1.9 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.1 (t, 1H, CH -6), 7.6-8.5 (m, 6H, Ar + 2NH, exchangeable with D<sub>2</sub>O).**REFERENCES**

- 1- Daulatabad, C.D. and Mirajkar, A.M. The Journal of the Oil Technologists' Association of India. 1988, XX, 9-11.
- 2- Raval, D.A. and Toliwal, S.D. The Journal of the Oil Technologists' Association of India. 1994, XXVI, 27-29.
- 3- El-Nagdi, M.H.; Faham, H.A.; and Galal, E. El-Gemeie, Heterocycles 1983, 26(3).
- 4- Zaki, M.E.A. and Fathalla, O.A., Indian Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry 1997, 7, 113-118.
- 5- Zaki, M.E.A., M. Fernanda Proenca, Brian L. Booth, Journal of Organic Chemistry, 2003, 68(2), 276-282.
- 6- Hart, H., Freeman, F. Chem. Ind. (London) 1962, 332.
- 7- Von Brachel, H. and Bahr, U. in Hauben, Weyl "Methoden der Organischen Chemie" 4<sup>th</sup> ed Muller, E., Ed. George Thieme Verlag Stuttgart 1970, p 519.
- 8- Soto, J.L., Sedane, C., Zamorano, P., Javier F. Cuadrado Synthesis 1981, 529-531.
- 9- Psetch, E., Clesc, T., Seibl, J., and Simon, W. Springer-Verlag Berlin 1983.
- 10- Gordon, A.J.; Ford, R.A., In The Chemists Companion: A Hand Book of Practical Data, Techniques and References; John Wiley & Sons; USA; 1972; p 62.
- 11- El-Gemeie, G.E., Ahmed, H. El-Ghandour, Ah. M. Elzanate Wafaa A. Mosoud, J. Chem. Res (S), 1998, 5, 164-165.
- 12- Cocco, M.T.; Congiu, G.; Onnis, V.; Bernard, A.M.; Piraz, pp., J. Heterocyclic Chem., 1999, 36, 1183.

**Received on February 28, 2003**