

Calcium Oxide: An Inexpensive Solid Support for Solvent Free Synthesis of Phosphorohydrazides and Thiophosphorohydrazide at Room Temperature

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Abstract: *A simple, efficient, facile and surface mediated method for synthesis of hydrazides of organophosphorous acids has been developed from their corresponding chloridates using calcium oxides as a solid support at room temperature. The developed method gave the desired hydrazides in excellent yields (75-92%) and avoids the use of column chromatography.*

Keywords: *Calcium oxide; phosphorohydrazides; solvent free; Surface mediated; thiophosphorohydrazides.*

1. INTRODUCTION

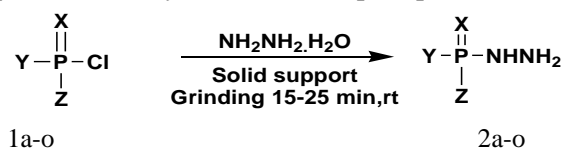
The hydrazides of organophosphorous acids (HOPAs) are important class of organophosphorous compounds (OPCs) and due to their synthetic applications as well as biological properties and their utility as building block of natural products has drawn the attention of organic, bioorganic and medicinal chemists.¹ Extensive investigation have shown that these compounds exhibit fungicidal, acaricidal, pesticidal, cytostatic, antibacterial, anti-microbial, anticonvulsant, anti-malarial, anti-tuberculosis, antitumor activities and found useful ligands for transition metals.²⁻⁵ In literature there are several classical methods are reported for the synthesis of HOPAs.⁶⁻⁹ Among them the Todd-Atherton reaction is the most prominent method in which dialkyl phosphites are treated with two moles of hydrazine and carbon tetrachloride under argon atmosphere.⁹ Although this method is a straightforward, but it suffers from several drawbacks, such as use of solvent, inert atmosphere, stringent reaction conditions, tedious work up, long reaction time and average yield. Other reported methods also involve similar kinds of drawbacks and cause difficulty in the isolation of the pure products or not environmentally friendly due to formation of side products and use of solvent.¹⁰

Modernly, there has been increasing accent on finding out low molecular weight recyclable environmentally safe materials or reagents.¹¹ In this context, surface mediated reactions under solvent-free conditions at room temperature are one of the most encouraging alternatives and have recently attracted attention due to legislative enforcement.¹²⁻¹⁴ There are several effects on a crystalline solid including heating, reduction of particle size, increase in surface area, generation of fresh surfaces, formation of defects, dislocations in crystal lattice, phase changes, mass transfer and save energy during grinding may have kinetic energy supplied by solid support. Due to wide utility of HOPAs and our interest to explore their synthetic potential, we have developed a new, efficient, and facile method for the synthesis of wide variety of HOPAs with divers structures bearing both P=S and P=O moiety.

2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Inspired with efficiency and simplicity of solid support, we focused on screening of inorganic solids to examine the effect for the synthesis of HOPAs. Therefore initially we prepared intermediates (monochloridate) by earlier reported methods.¹⁵ After having the intermediates in hand, we next performed various reactions of *N,N*-diethyl *O*-phenyl phosphoramidic chloride with hydrazine hydrate as model reaction in presence of different solid supports such as silica, sodium sulphate, anhydrous MgSO₄, alumina neutral, alumina basic, CaCO₃, Na₂CO₃, CaO, Na₂CO₃-celite, and CaO-celite at room temperature and other factor which governs the reaction were carefully investigated. All the reactions were monitored by TLC and ³¹P NMR to find out the consumption of *N,N*-diethyl *O*-phenyl phosphoramidic chloride and formation of *N,N*-diethyl *O*-phenyl phosphoramidic hydrazide (Table-1). The results of the NMR analysis showed that CaO is superior in terms of quantitative

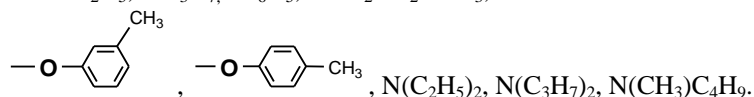
conversion with lesser reaction time and exclusive formation of corresponding primary hydrazide. The optimized reaction conditions used in preparation of *N,N*-diethyl *O*-phenyl phosphoramidic hydrazide by using CaO as solid support was also compared by performing the same reaction conditions (except CaO) with two widely used solvents (benzene & dichloromethane). The results of this analysis showed that in absence of CaO even extended reaction time (180 min) had no significance enhancement in the yield (48-70%). It is also notable that the use of CaCO₃ is also found effective solid support but it took slightly higher time for completion of reaction. Other solid support either gave poor yield or posed difficulty in isolation of pure product.



Scheme-1

X = O & S

Y = OC₂H₅, OⁱC₃H₇, OC₆H₅, OCH₂CH₂OCH₃,



Z = OC₂H₅, N(C₂H₅)₂, N(C₃H₇)₂, N(CH₃)C₄H₉.

Table 1. Conditions optimization for the synthesis of *N,N*-diethyl *O*-phenyl phosphoramidic hydrazide in presence of solid support at room temperature^e

Entry	Solid Support (0.02Mole)	Reaction time (min)	Conversion ^a (%)
1	Nil	120	48 ^b
2	Nil	180	70 ^b
3	SiO ₂	60	52 ^c
4	Al ₂ O ₃ (basic)	30	75
5	Al ₂ O ₃ (neutral)	30	35
6	Na ₂ CO ₃	30	70
7	Na ₂ SO ₄	30	50
8	MgSO ₄	30	52
9	CaCO ₃	45	90
10	Na ₂ CO ₃ -celite (1:1 molar ratio)	30	75
11	CaO-celite (1:1 molar ratio)	30	96
12	CaO	60	100
13	CaO	45	100
14	CaO	20	100
15	CaO	10	80 ^d
16	CaO	15	100

^aconversion based on ³¹P NMR at 162 MHz using CDCl₃ except entry 1 and 2 where C₆D₆ was used; ^breaction was performed in benzene solvent; reaction was found incomplete even in extended reaction time; other solvents were also attempted but no significant changes were observed; ^cbis hydrazide was also observed as a parallel reaction and confirmed by GC-MS analysis; ^dreaction completed but formation of bis-hydrazide was also observed in ³¹P NMR; ^eAll the reactions were performed in mole ratio of 1:1 except entry 2 where reaction was performed in 1:2.

The results of the Table 1 showed that best results were obtained when reaction was carried out with 1: 1: 2 molar ratios of *N,N*-diethyl *O*-phenyl phosphoramidic chloride, hydrazine hydrate (99%) using CaO as a solid support (entry 16). However, it was also observed that sequence of chemical addition plays crucial role in formation of the desired product and it is notable that CaO should be mixed with hydrazine hydrate, followed by addition of *N,N*-diethyl *O*-phenyl phosphoramidic chloride at room temperature and reaction mixture needs to be grinded as per time given in Table-1. The reverse addition of the chemical with solid support reduced the yield of the product, probably due to degradation of *N,N*-diethyl *O*-phenyl phosphoramidic chloride in corresponding acid. Further, it was also observed that by increasing the reaction time on CaO, there is no significant change in the yield of products. After conditions optimization, the general applicability of newly developed method was

Calcium Oxide: An Inexpensive Solid Support for Solvent Free Synthesis of Phosphorohydrazides and Thiophosphorohydrazide at Room Temperature

tested with a diversity of the structures of HOPAs and results of the reactions are summarized in Table 2. The compounds (2a-o) were characterized by spectroscopic techniques such as FT-IR, NMR, and GC/MS. The results are given in experimental section. However, FT-IR analysis showed the characteristic frequency for P=O, P=S, P-O-C, P-N-C, NH and NH₂ linkage and were compared with literature values and found within the range. It is worth noting that the ³¹P NMR signal of the monochloridate was disappeared with appearance of a new signal. After completion of reaction, the mixture was extracted with ether or dichloromethane to yield crude product with desirable purity without attempting crystallization and/or vacuum distillation (scheme-1). The recyclability of recovered CaO was checked four times in same reaction and found without loss of activity after washing the CaO with methanol and activating in an oven at 200^oC.

Table2: Synthesis of hydrazides of organophosphorous acids (2a-o) using calcium oxide as a solid support at room temperature

Sr. No.	Substrate (1a-o)	Product (2a-o)	Reaction Time (min)	Physical State	Isolated ^a Yield (%)	³¹ P NMR (CDCl ₃)
a			15	Viscous liquid	88	72.37
b			20	Viscous liquid	82	77.04
c			25	Viscous liquid	87	77.61
d			20	Viscous liquid	82	78.13
e			20	Viscous liquid	88	78.83
f			15	liquid Viscous	92	13.38
g			25	Viscous liquid	92	13.46
h			25	Viscous liquid	82	13.56
i			25	Viscous liquid	76	17.77
j			15	Viscous liquid	75	16.25
k			15	Viscous liquid	75	16.10

l			20	Viscous liquid	90	22.23
m			25	Viscous liquid	85	22.79
n			25	Viscous liquid	86	23.14
o			25	Viscous liquid	88	22.73

^aThe purity of the compounds was checked on silica TLC plate using chloroform/acetone mixture (8:2).

3. EXPERIMENTAL

An Agilent GC model 7820A instrument was used with flame ionization detector (FID). A capillary column (30m x 0.25mm I.D-BP5) packed with 5% phenyl and 95% dimethyl polysiloxane (SGE) coated on fused silica was employed. The temperature of injection port and detector block were maintained at 280°C and 260°C respectively and the column oven was at programmed temperature profile started at 50°C, ramped up to 280°C at 25°C/min. Nitrogen was used as a carrier gas (at a flow rate of 30ml/min). Air for FID was supplied at 300ml/min and hydrogen at 30ml/min. In all analysis, 0.2µl sample were injected and peaks recorded on computerized data acquisition station. The GC-MS analysis were performed in EI (70 eV) in full scan mode with an Agilent 6890 GC equipped with a model 5973 mass selective detector (Agilent Technologies, USA). An SGE BPX5 capillary column with 30 m length x 0.32 mm internal diameter x 0.25 µm film thickness was used at temperature program of 80°C (2 min) -20°C / min-280°C (3 min). Helium was used as the carrier gas at a constant flow rate of 1.2 ml/min. The samples were analyzed in splitless mode at injection temperature of 250°C, EI source temperature 230°C and quadrupole analyzer at 150°C. IR spectra were recorded on Bruker FT-IR spectrometer model alpha-T on KBr disk. ¹H and ³¹P NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker DPX Avance FT-NMR in CDCl₃ using tetramethylsilane as an internal standard for ¹H and 85 % H₃PO₄ as an external standard for ³¹P NMR at 400 and 162 MHz respectively.

All reagents and TLC plates were obtained from commercial sources (Sigma/Aldrich). However, PCl₃ and POCl₃, alcohols and amines were used after distillation. The purity of the products and progress of the reaction were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) using commercial aluminum-backed silica gel sheets coated with silica gel 60 F₂₅₄. TLC spots were visualized under ultraviolet light or with iodine. Calcium oxide powder obtained from Himedia laboratories Pvt Limited and activated by keeping in Isotemp vacuum oven model 281A for two hour at 200° c.

3.1. *N,N*-Diethyl *O*-Phenyl Phosphoramidic Hydrazide (2f)

In a typical experimental procedure, activated calcium oxide (1.12g, 0.01mol) was mixed with hydrazine hydrate 99% (0.16g, 0.005mol) in a mortar and pestle. It was grinded for 2 minutes at room temperature and then *N,N*-diethyl *O*-phenyl phosphoramidic chloride (1.18g, 0.005mol) was added slowly. The reaction mixture was grinded for 15 minutes. The reaction was monitored by ³¹P NMR after drawing few milligrams sample and extracted with diethyl ether. The results of ethereal solution analysis showed a signal appeared at δ 13.38 and signal of *N,N*-diethyl *O*-phenyl phosphoramidic chloride δ 11.32 disappeared. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was extracted in diethyl ether and solid support was removed by filtration and the solvent was evaporated to afford pure *N,N*-diethyl *O*-phenyl phosphoramidic hydrazide (92%, 1.06g) which was characterized by IR, GC-MS, ¹H and ³¹P NMR. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.3 (m, 5H, ArH), 4.45 (d, *J* = 25.39 Hz, 1H, NH exchangeable), 3.49 (br s, 2H, NH₂ exchangeable), 3.20 (m, *J* = 7.79 Hz, 4H, CH₂), 1.06 (t, *J* = 7.97 Hz, 6H, CH₃); IR KBr (neat): 3320, 3260 (N-H), 3140 (N-H), 2850 (C-H), 1427 (C-N), 1232 (P=O), 1176 (P-N-N), 1070, 1150 (P-N-C), 920(P-O-C) cm⁻¹; GC-MS (EI,%): 244 (M+H⁺,34.95),243(78), 212(100), 77 (51.96),72 (84.31).

Synthesis of *O,O*-Diethyl thiophosphoric hydrazide (2a). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 5.42 (d, J 27.34, 1H, NH exchangeable), 4.1 (m, J = 8.23 Hz, 4H, CH_2), 3.12 (br s, 2H, NH_2 exchangeable), 1.28 (t, J = 7.84 Hz, 6H, CH_3); IR KBr (neat) cm^{-1} : 3316, 3253 (N–H), 3142 (N–H), 2827 (C–H), 732 (P=S), 1038 (P–O–C); EIMS (70 eV) m/z (% relative intensity): 185($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$, 6.23), 184(100), 153(46.26).

***N,N*-Diethyl (3-methyl) *O*-Phenyl thiophosphoramidic hydrazide (2b).** ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.3 (m, 4H, ArH), 4.5 (d, J = 25.38 Hz, 1H, NH exchangeable), 3.52 (br s, 2H, NH_2 exchangeable), 3.34 (m, J = 7.74 Hz, 4H, CH_2), 2.35 (s, 3H, CH_3), 1.10 (t, J = 7.89 Hz, 6H, CH_3); IR KBr (neat): 3324, 3258 (N–H), 3140 (N–H), 2848 (C–H), 1422 (C–N), 736 (P=S), 1168 (P–N–N), 1065, 1153 (P–N–C), 920 (P–O–C) cm^{-1} ; GC-MS (EI, %): 274 ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$, 20.34), 273(49), 242(100), 172 (31.9), 137(24.23), 91 (44.66), 72 (84.31).

***N,N*-Dipropyl *O*-phenyl thiophosphoramidic hydrazide (2c).** ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.37 (m, 5H, ArH), 4.28 (d, J = 27.86 Hz, 1H, NH exchangeable), 3.47 (br s, 2H, NH_2 exchangeable), 3.07 (m, J = 8.57 Hz, 4H, CH_2), 1.59 (m, J = 8.77 Hz, 4H, CH_2), 0.875 (t, J = 7.87 Hz, 6H, CH_3); IR KBr (neat): 3327, 3267 (N–H), 3147 (N–H), 2856 (C–H), 1427 (C–N), 738 (P=S), 1174 (P–N–N), 1077, 1157 (P–N–C), 925 (P–O–C) cm^{-1} ; GC-MS (EI, %): 288 ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$, 6.37), 287(13.41), 256 (100), 165 (24.21), 108 (32.78), 100(28.32).

***N*-Methyl, *N*-Butyl (4-methyl) *O*-phenyl thiophosphoramidic hydrazide (2d).** ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.32 (m, 4H, ArH), 4.22 (d, J = 29.32 Hz, 1H, NH exchangeable), 3.17 (br s, 2H, NH_2 exchangeable), 2.87 (m, J = 8.37 Hz, 2H, CH_2), 2.39 (s, 3H, CH_3), 2.27 (d, J = 8.36 Hz, 3H, N- CH_3), 1.453 (m, J = 8.28 Hz, 2H, CH_2), 1.25 (m, J = 8.36 Hz, 2H, CH_2), 0.95 (t, J = 7.65 Hz, 3H, CH_3); IR KBr (neat): 3325, 3215 (N–H), 3139 (N–H), 2826 (C–H), 1434 (C–N), 734 (P=S), 1156 (P–N–N), 1112, 1134 (P–N–C), 934 (P–O–C) cm^{-1} ; GC-MS (EI, %): 288 ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$, 8.34), 256(100), 172(25.23), 151(36.90), 108(45.76), 86(56.43).

Bis-(*N,N*-Diethyl) thiophosphoramidic hydrazide (2e). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 3.87 (d, J = 25.34 Hz, 1H, NH exchangeable), 3.54 (br s, 2H, NH_2 exchangeable), 2.98 (m, J = 8.65 Hz, 8H, CH_2), 0.88 (t, J = 8.78 Hz, 12H, CH_3); IR KBr (neat): 3311, 3245 (N–H), 3122 (N–H), 2835 (C–H), 1410 (C–N), 730 (P=S), 1162 (P–N–N), 1057, 1125 (P–N–C), 913 (P–O–C) cm^{-1} ; GC-MS (EI, %): 239 ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$, 5.92), 238(78), 207(100), 137 (24.50), 72 (86).

***N,N*-Dipropyl (4-methyl) *O*-phenyl phosphoramidic hydrazide (2g).** ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.34 (m, 4H, ArH), 4.25 (d, J = 27.40 Hz, 1H, NH exchangeable), 3.46 (br s, 2H, NH_2 exchangeable), 2.96 (m, J = 8.58 Hz, 4H, CH_2), 2.36 (s, 3H, CH_3), 1.61 (m, J = 8.76 Hz, 4H, CH_2), 0.867 (t, J = 7.91 Hz, 6H, CH_3); IR KBr (neat): 3328, 3268 (N–H), 3148 (N–H), 2858 (C–H), 1429 (C–N), 1231 (P=O), 1181 (P–N–N), 1083, 1162 (P–N–C), 926 (P–O–C) cm^{-1} ; GC-MS (EI, %): 286 ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$, 4.38), 285(28.10), 268 (100), 256 (48.21), 108(12.45), 91(29.43).

***N*-Methyl, *N*-Butyl (3-methyl) *O*-phenyl phosphoramidic hydrazide (2h).** ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.3 (m, 4H, ArH), 4.32 (d, J = 29.32 Hz, 1H, NH exchangeable), 3.02 (br s, 2H, NH_2 exchangeable), 2.93 (m, J = 8.38 Hz, 2H, CH_2), 2.34 (s, 3H, CH_3), 2.26 (d, J = 8.37 Hz, 3H, N- CH_3), 1.34 (m, J = 8.45 Hz, 2H, CH_2), 1.16 (m, J = 8.15 Hz, 2H, CH_2), 0.912 (t, J = 7.58 Hz, 3H, CH_3); IR KBr (neat): 3319, 3213 (N–H), 3166 (N–H), 2846 (C–H), 1424 (C–N), 1204 (P=O), 1147 (P–N–N), 1115, 1123 (P–N–C), 945 (P–O–C) cm^{-1} ; GC-MS (EI, %): 272 ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$, 12.21), 241(100), 108(45.48), 86(34.24).

***N,N*-Dipropyl *O*-methoxyethane phosphoramidic hydrazide (2i).** ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 3.95 (d, J = 19.47 Hz, 1H, NH exchangeable), 3.33 (br s, 2H, NH_2 exchangeable), 2.9 (m, J = 8.38 Hz, 4H, CH_2), 1.63 (s, 3H, CH_3), 1.55 (m, J = 8.43 Hz, 4H, CH_2), 1.26 (t, J = 7.86 Hz, 2H, CH_2), 1.23 (t, J = 7.89 Hz, 2H, CH_2), 0.89 (t, J = 7.88 Hz, 6H, CH_3); IR KBr (neat): 3343, 3256 (N–H), 3135 (N–H), 2952 (C–H), 1447 (C–N), 1238 (P=O), 1064, 1160 (P–N–C) cm^{-1} ; GC-MS (EI, %): 254 ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$, 4.45), 25(65.34), 222(57.23), 153(100), 59(95).

***O*-Isopropyl *N*-Methyl, *N*-Butyl phosphoramidic hydrazide (2j).** ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 4.62 (m, J = 19.51 Hz, 1H, CH), 3.94 (d, J = 19.34 Hz, 1H, NH exchangeable), 3.31 (br s, 2H, NH_2

exchangeable), 3.0 (m, $J = 8.34$ Hz, 2H,CH₂), 2.68(d, $J = 8.46$ Hz, 3H,N-CH₃) 1.53 (m, $J = 8.44$ Hz, 2H,CH₂), 1.43 (m, $J = 8.34$ Hz,2H,CH₂), 1.49(d, $J = 6.47$ Hz, 6H,CH₃), 0.93 (t, $J = 7.88$ Hz,3H, CH₃); IR KBr (neat) : 3329, 3266 (N–H), 3144(N–H), 2927 (C–H), 1438 (C–N), 1235 (P=O), 1084, 1150 (P–N–C) cm⁻¹; GC-MS (EI,%): 224 (M+H⁺,5.45), 192(100), 135(10.34).

***O*-Isopropyl *N,N*-Diproylphosphoramidic hydrazide (2k).**¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.63 (m, $J = 19.54$ Hz, 1H,CH),3.97 (d, $J = 19.36$ Hz, 1H, NH *exchangeable*), 3.3 (br s, 2H, NH₂ *exchangeable*), 2.9 (m, $J = 8.33$ Hz, 4H,CH₂), 1.55 (m, $J = 8.45$ Hz, 4H,CH₂), 1.3(d, $J = 6.47$ Hz, 6H, CH₃), 0.88 (t, $J = 7.87$, 6H, CH₃);IR KBr (neat) : 3325, 3264 (N–H), 3143(N–H), 2925 (C–H), 1436 (C–N), 1236 (P=O), 1084, 1150 (P–N–C) cm⁻¹; GC-MS (EI,%): 238 (M+H⁺,4.45), 237(8.34), 166(100), 100(16.26).

Bis-(*N,N*-Diethyl) phosphoramidic hydrazide (2l).¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.74 (d, $J = 25.28$ Hz, 1H, NH *exchangeable*), 3.45 (br s, 2H, NH₂ *exchangeable*), 2.89 (m, $J = 8.56$ Hz, 8H, CH₂), 0.85 (t, $J = 8.73$ Hz, 12H, CH₃); IR KBr (neat) : 3315, 3255 (N–H), 3132 (N–H), 2845 (C–H), 1420 (C–N), 1230 (P=O), 1172 (P–N–N), 1067, 1135 (P–N–C), 923(P–O–C) cm⁻¹; GC-MS (EI,%): 223 (M+H⁺,4.95),222(78),s 191(46.07), 120 (24.50),72 (100).

***N,N*-Diethyl *N,N*-Diproyl phosphoramidic hydrazide (2m).**¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.84 (d, $J = 29.33$ Hz, 1H, NH *exchangeable*), 3.29 (br s, 2H, NH₂ *exchangeable*), 3.18 (m, $J = 8.33$ Hz, 8H, CH₂), 1.67 (m, $J = 8.31$ Hz, 4H, CH₂), 1.12 (t, $J = 7.66$ Hz, 6H, CH₃), 1.10 (t, $J = 7.53$ Hz,6H,CH₃); IR KBr (neat) : 3319, 3259 (N–H), 3138 (N–H), 2837 (C–H), 1437 (C–N), 1236 (P=O), 1162 (P–N–N), 1143, 1064 (P–N–C), 924(P–O–C) cm⁻¹; GC-MS (EI,%): 251 (M+H⁺,12.23),250(58), 219(100), 100(56.26), 72(46.28).

***N,N*-Dipropyl *N*-Methyl,*N*-Butyl Phosphoramidic hydrazide (2n).**¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.794 (d, $J = 29.54$ Hz, 1H, NH *exchangeable*), 3.45 (br s, 2H, NH₂ *exchangeable*), 2.94 (m, $J = 8.35$ Hz, 6H,CH₂), 2.64(d, $J = 8.48$ Hz, 3H,N-CH₃), 1.58 (m, $J = 8.34$ Hz, 6H,CH₂), 1.34 (m, $J = 8.18$ Hz, 2H, CH₂), 0.93 (t, $J = 7.59$ Hz, 6H,CH₃), 0.87(t, $J = 7.50$ Hz, 3H,CH₃); IR KBr (neat) : 3313, 3243 (N–H), 3133 (N–H), 2860 (C–H), 1413 (C–N), 1238 (P=O), 1171 (P–N–N), 1143, 1062 (P–N–C), 923(P–O–C) cm⁻¹; GC-MS (EI,%): 265 (M+H⁺,8.23),264(75), 233(100), 100(43.45), 86(26.24).

Bis-(*N*-Methyl,*N*-Butyl) Phosphoramidic hydrazide (2o).¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.32 (d, $J = 29.34$ Hz,1H, NH *exchangeable*), 3.25 (br s, 2H, NH₂ *exchangeable*), 2.96 (m, $J = 8.43$ Hz, 4H,CH₂), 2.36 (d, $J = 8.47$ Hz, 6H,N-CH₃), 1.45 (m, $J = 8.44$ Hz, 4H,CH₂), 1.25 (m, $J = 8.16$ Hz, 4H, CH₂), 0.96 (t, $J = 7.54$ Hz, 6H,CH₃); IR KBr (neat) : 3323, 3219 (N–H), 3146 (N–H), 2845 (C–H), 1425 (C–N), 1208 (P=O), 1149 (P–N–N), 1105, 1113 (P–N–C), 942 (P–O–C) cm⁻¹; GC-MS (EI,%): 251 (M+H⁺,34.21),250(82), 219(100), 86(56.26).

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we have developed a rapid, efficient and facile solvent free surface mediated method for the synthesis of HOPAs in special context of Bis-(*N,N*-dialkyl) phosphoramidic hydrazides,*O*-aryl *N,N*- dialkyl phosphoramidic hydrazide and *N,N*-dialkylamino alkyl phosphonohydrazide and their thio analogues in excellent yields. The main advantage of this method is that reactions were clean and had operational simplicity. The method becomes more attractive for organic chemists as column chromatography was not required to purify the products. The synthetic applications of these hydrazides are in progress and will be published shortly.

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