



冻干燥机;EYELA-1001 旋转蒸发仪。脱氢枞酸纯度大于90%,其他试剂均为AR级。

### 1.3 实验步骤

去氢枞酰氯(1)和芳基酰氯(3)的合成:化合物1和3的合成方法参考文献[15]。去氢枞酰氯收率90.1%,红外光谱,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 2 960, 2 930, 2 868, 1 788, 1 613, 1 495, 1 469, 1 381。

去氢枞酰肼(2)的合成:在三口烧瓶中加入12 mmol 85% (质量分数)水合肼、100 mL 四氢呋喃(THF),滴加10 mmol 去氢枞酰氯和10 mmol 碳酸钠,室温反应2 h,水洗,重结晶,得白色粉末。收率86.2%,熔点181.7 ~ 183.7 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,红外光谱,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 3 400 ~ 3 300, 1 618, 1 500, 1 088, 950。

*N, N'*-二酰肼(4a ~ 4f)的合成:在三口烧瓶中,加入10 mmol 去氢枞酰肼,150 mL THF,室温下缓慢滴加10 mmol 溶于溶剂中的芳酰氯和10 mmol 碳酸钠,回流反应4 ~ 7 h,薄层色谱(TLC)跟踪反应,反应结束后蒸干溶剂,水洗,重结晶得到化合物4。化合物4的物理性质和IR、 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ 分析结果分别如表1和表2所示。

表1 化合物4的物理性质

化合物	熔点/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$	产率/%
4a	224.3 ~ 225.5	78.8
4b	166.5 ~ 168.7	79.5
4c	161.0 ~ 163.6	75.4
4d	157.6 ~ 158.7	86.3
4e	171.7 ~ 173.8	82.1

表4 化合物5的表征

化合物	IR, $\nu/\text{cm}^{-1}$	$^1\text{H-NMR}$ , $\delta$	元素分析(计算值)/%		
			C	H	N
5a	$\text{CH}_3$ , 2955, 2930, 2868; $\text{C}=\text{N}$ , 1633; $\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{C}$ , 1104	6.88 ~ 7.48(m, 8H, ArH)	80.91(80.96)	8.12(8.05)	6.92(6.99)
5b	$\text{CH}_3$ , 2953, 2930, 2867; $\text{C}=\text{N}$ , 1633; $\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{C}$ , 1176	7.77 ~ 8.24(m, 4H, ArH), 6.95 ~ 7.31(m, 3H, ArH)	72.21(72.28)	7.12(7.01)	9.35(9.43)
5c	$\text{CH}_3$ , 2950, 2935, 869; $\text{C}=\text{N}$ , 1618; $\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{C}$ , 1176	6.89 ~ 7.29(m, 7H, ArH), 3.89(m, 3H, $\text{OCH}_3$ )	77.99(78.10)	7.92(7.96)	6.68(6.51)
5d	$\text{CH}_3$ , 2951, 2930, 2868; $\text{C}=\text{N}$ , 1639; $\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{C}$ , 1098	6.98 ~ 7.28(m, 7H, ArH)	74.61(74.55)	7.23(7.18)	6.42(6.44)
5e	$\text{CH}_3$ , 2950, 2930, 2867; $\text{C}=\text{N}$ , 1613; $\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{C}$ , 1098	6.85 ~ 7.31(m, 7H, ArH)	77.39(77.48)	7.53(7.47)	6.72(6.69)

## 2 结果与讨论

酰肼的合成一般采用将酯转化为相应酰肼的方法,但去氢枞酸分子骨架较大,其酯的活性很低,很难由酯转化为酰肼。笔者采用去氢枞酰氯与质量分

表2 化合物4的表征

化合物	红外, $\nu/\text{cm}^{-1}$	$^1\text{H-NMR}$ , $\delta$
4a	N-H, 3434; $\text{CH}_3$ , 2955, 2930, 2873; $\text{C}=\text{O}$ , 1618	8.83(s, 2H, NH), 7.52 ~ 7.98(m, 5H, ArH), 6.89 ~ 7.22(m, 3H, ArH)
4b	N-H, 3279; $\text{CH}_3$ , 2971, 2930, 2873; $\text{C}=\text{O}$ , 1618	8.82(s, 2H, NH), 8.24 ~ 8.37(m, 4H, ArH), 6.88 ~ 7.18(m, 3H, ArH)
4c	N-H, 3413; $\text{CH}_3$ , 2950, 2930, 2868; $\text{C}=\text{O}$ , 1613	8.80(s, 2H, NH), 6.89 ~ 7.87(m, 7H, ArH), 3.73(m, 3H, $\text{OCH}_3$ )
4d	N-H, 3413; $\text{CH}_3$ , 2952, 2930, 2867; $\text{C}=\text{O}$ , 1618	8.92(s, 2H, NH), 7.47 ~ 7.87(m, 4H, ArH), 6.92 ~ 7.18(m, 3H, ArH)
4e	N-H, 3439; $\text{CH}_3$ , 2951, 2930, 2868; $\text{C}=\text{O}$ , 1618	8.86(s, 2H, NH), 6.89 ~ 7.97(m, 7H, ArH)

1,3,4-二唑(5a ~ 5f)的合成:将5 mmol 化合物4加入到盛有12.5 mL  $\text{POCl}_3$ 的烧瓶中,回流反应5 ~ 8 h, TLC跟踪,冷却到室温,倒入冰水中,过滤,水洗,重结晶,得到目标化合物5。化合物5的物理性质和IR、 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ 、元素分析分别见表3和表4。

表3 化合物5的物理性质

化合物	外观	熔点/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$	产率/%
5a	淡紫色晶体	196.8 ~ 197.4	90.4
5b	无色晶体	202.6 ~ 203.8	84.7
5c	无色晶体	206.7 ~ 207.2	88.1
5d	淡黄色晶体	192.1 ~ 193.3	86.4
5e	淡红晶体	200.5 ~ 201.4	89.3

数85%水合肼反应的方法,低温下便得到去氢枞酰肼。因为所用肼为水合肼,为防止酰氯水解而产生副反应,滴加方式为去氢枞酸滴加到质量分数85%水合肼中,同时用加入缚酸剂,提高产率,该方法简便易行,收率高。

■ 二嗪衍生物的合成方法一般有:①胍与羧酸直接在脱水剂如三氯氧磷、多聚磷酸等作用下进行加热反应;②酰胍与酰氯反应生成二酰胍,再在三氯氧磷、多聚磷酸存在下关环。笔者对 2 种方法都进行了摸索,但方法①副反应很多,造成关环不彻底,产率很低。环合剂的选择上,本文中选用  $\text{POCl}_3$  即作为环合剂又是溶剂的方法,因为以多聚磷酸为环合剂的反应中,易出现焦化或降解等副反应。

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较大差别。具体到上述膜耦合光催化氧化过程中,可能是由于耦合分离膜对光催化处理过程中目标污染底物阿特拉津及其主要的光催化降解中间产物所具有的不同选择分离能力所致。黑暗条件下的空白实验也证实了以上观点。

可以认为,对光催化降解过程中的污染底物和反应中间产物不同的耦合分离截留效果是导致本实验不同的光催化耦合分离膜反应器耦合处理工艺特性发生显著变化的根本原因。

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