

Synthesis and Characterization of Some New Schiff Base Derivatives from 4-Nitro-*o*-Phenylene diamine

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Abstract

Many Schiff bases were prepared by condensation reaction of 4-nitro-*o*-phenylenediamine with benzaldehyde and some of its *o*-substituted derivatives in alcohol medium. All the compounds were characterised by C.H.N. elemental analysis, FT-IR and ¹H NMR spectroscopy.

الخلاصة :

تم تحضير خمس مركبات جديدة ثنائية الايمين من خلال تفاعل 4-نايترو-اورثو-فنيلين ثنائي الامين مع البنزالديهايد وبعض مشتقاته المعوضة في الموقع أورثو. وتم تشخيص تلك المركبات باستخدام تحليل العناصر الدقيق ومطيافية الأشعة تحت الحمراء ومطيافية الرنين النووي المغناطيسي للبروتون.

1. Introduction

Schiff bases derived from aromatic amines and aromatic aldehydes have a wide variety of applications in many fields, *e.g.*, biological, inorganic and analytical chemistry⁽¹⁻⁵⁾. Application of many new analytical devices requires the presence of organic reagents as essential compounds of the measuring system. They are used, *e.g.*, in optical and electrochemical sensors, as well as in various chromatographic methods, to enable detection of enhance selectivity and sensitivity⁽⁶⁻⁸⁾.

Among the organic reagents actually used, Schiff bases possess excellent characteristics, structural similarities with natural biological substances, relatively simple preparation procedures and the synthetic flexibility that enables design of suitable structural properties^(9,10).

Schiff bases are widely applicable in analytical determination, using reactions of condensation of primary amines and carbonyl compounds in which the azomethine bond is formed (determination of compounds with an amino or carbonyl group); using complex formation reactions (determination of amines, carbonyl compounds and metal ions); or utilizing the variation in their spectroscopic characteristics following changes in pH and solvent (pH of solvent polarity indicators)^(1,11-13).

Unfortunately, most Schiff bases are chemically unstable and show a tendency to be involved in various equilibria, like tautomeric interconversions, hydrolysis, or formation of ionized species^(14,15). Therefore, successful application of Schiff bases requires a careful study of their characteristics.

Schiff bases of *o*-phenylenediamine derivatives have a variety of applications including biological⁽¹⁶⁾, clinical⁽¹⁷⁾ and analytical⁽¹⁸⁾. For many years particular attention has been paid to the synthesis and study of diimino-Schiff bases. Schiff bases are used as substrates in the preparation of a number of industrial and biologically active compounds via ring closure, cycloaddition and replacement reactions⁽¹⁹⁾.

2. Experimental methods

2.1 General:

Melting points were uncorrected. NMR spectra were acquired with a Bruker Ultra Shield (¹H : 300 MHz) (University of AL-al-Bayt, Jordan). The chemical shifts were referenced to tetra methyl silane (TMS) as an internal standard. The elemental analysis were performed by using Euro Vector EA3000A (University of AL-al-Bayt, Jordan).

2.2 Synthesis of diimines:

General procedure:

(0.01 mole) of 4-nitro-o-phenylenediamine (1) was dissolved in absolute ethanol. Then, (0.02 mole) of benzaldehyde and its derivatives (2-6) were added and heated under reflux for (3) hrs. Then, the mixture was cooled in an ice bath for 2 hrs and yielded different coloured crystals. The residue was purified by recrystallization from benzene.

N¹,N²-dibenzylidine-4-nitrobenzene-1,2-diamine (2)

Was prepared from 4-nitro-o-phenylenediamine with benzaldehyde 80 % yield ; m.p. (195-198)^oc; CHN analysis for C₂₀H₁₅N₃O₂; C 72.94; H 4.59; N 12.76 Found; C 72.86; H 4.54; N 12.69,. FT-IR spectra $\nu(\text{cm}^{-1})$ 1623 cm^{-1} (C=N). $\delta_{\text{H}}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ 8.753 ppm(2H,s,j); (8.243-8.272) ppm (1H,d,b); 7.591 ppm (1H,s,c); (7.080-7.384) ppm (11H,m,a,d,e,f,g,h).

N¹,N²-bis(2-methylbenzylidine)-4-nitrobenzene-1,2-diamine (3)

Was prepared from 4-nitro-o-phenylenediamine with 2-methylbenzaldehyde 79 % yield ; m.p. (196-198)^oc; CHN analysis for C₂₂H₁₉N₃O₂; C 73.93; H 5.36; N 11.76 Found; C 73.85; H 5.28; N 11.66. FT-IR spectra $\nu(\text{cm}^{-1})$ 1641 cm^{-1} (C=N). $\delta_{\text{H}}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ 8.753 ppm(2H,s,j); (8.243-8.272) ppm (1H,d,b); 7.591 ppm (1H,s,c); (7.080-7.384) (9H,m,a,d,e,f,g); 2.000 ppm (6H,s,h).

N¹,N²-bis(2-hydroxybenzylidine)-4-nitrobenzene-1,2-diamine (4)

Was prepared from 4-nitro-o-phenylenediamine with 2-hydroxybenzaldehyde 75 % yield ; m.p. (183-185)^oc; CHN analysis for C₂₀H₁₅N₃O₄; C 66.48 ; H 4.18; N 11.63 Found; C 66.38; H 4.09; N. 11.55 FT-IR spectra $\nu(\text{cm}^{-1})$ 1616 cm^{-1} (C=N). $\delta_{\text{H}}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ 11.202 ppm (2H,s,h); 8.754 ppm (2H,s,j); (8.255-8.264) ppm (1H,d,b); 8.166 ppm (1H,s,c); (7.418-7.481) ppm (9H,m,a,d,e,f,g); 7.282 ppm (s,CDCl₃).

N¹,N²-bis(2-chlorobenzylidine)-4-nitrobenzene-1,2-diamine (5)

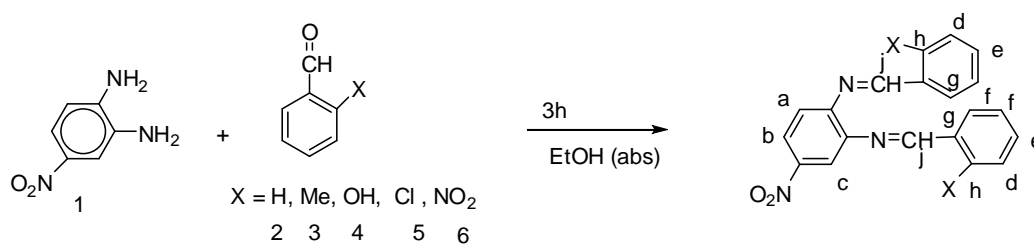
Was prepared from 4-nitro-o-phenylenediamine with 2-chlorobenzaldehyde 84 % yield ; m.p. (136-138)^oc; CHN analysis for C₂₀H₁₃N₃O₂Cl₂; C 60.32; H 3.29; N 10.55 Found; C 60.23; H 3.19; N. 10.48 FT-IR spectra $\nu(\text{cm}^{-1})$ 1606 cm^{-1} (C=N). $\delta_{\text{H}}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ 9.115 ppm (2H,s,j); (8.230-8.255) ppm (1H,d,b); 7.847 ppm (1H,s,c); (7.459-7.567) ppm (9H,m,a,d,e,f,g); 7.280 ppm (s,CDCl₃).

N¹,N²-bis(2-nitrobenzylidine)-4-nitrobenzene-1,2-diamine (6)

Was prepared from 4-nitro-o-phenylenediamine with 2-nitrobenzaldehyde 89 % yield ; m.p. (197-198)^oc; CHN analysis for C₂₀H₁₃N₅O₆; C 57.28; H 3.12; N 16.70 Found; C 57.20; H 3.11 ; N 16.62. FT-IR spectra $\nu(\text{cm}^{-1})$ 1618 cm^{-1} (C=N). $\delta_{\text{H}}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ 9.115 ppm(2H,s,j); (8.230-8.255) ppm (1H,d,b); (7.859- 7.967) ppm (10H,m,a,c,d,e,f,g); 7.280 ppm (s,CDCl₃).

3. Results and Discussion:

Treatment of 4-nitro-o-phenylenediamine (1) with benzaldehyde and its derivatives (2-6) in boiling ethanol gave, after purification by recrystallization from benzene, pure diimino derivatives in (75-89)% yield, as crystalline compounds, as shown in scheme 1. The structures of these products were established from their elemental analysis, FT-IR, C.H.N and ¹H NMR spectra. All the IR spectra of diimine showed a peak at (1606-1641) cm^{-1} which appeared due to (C=N) stretching. The ¹H NMR spectra are represented in figures (1-5). All the ¹H NMR spectra of dimeric imine were characterized ⁽²⁰⁻²²⁾ by the presence of protons of at δ = (8.753-9.115) ppm, since the CH₃ protons appeared at δ = 2.000 ppm. The OH protons appeared at δ = 11.202 ppm. The aromatic protons rings showed doublet signal in the region δ = (8.230-8.272) ppm due to protons at b position. The other protons at c position for this rings showed singlet signal within the range (7.591-8.166) ppm. While protons at a,d,e,f,g,h for this rings showed multiplet signals within the range (7.080-7.967) ppm.



Scheme 1

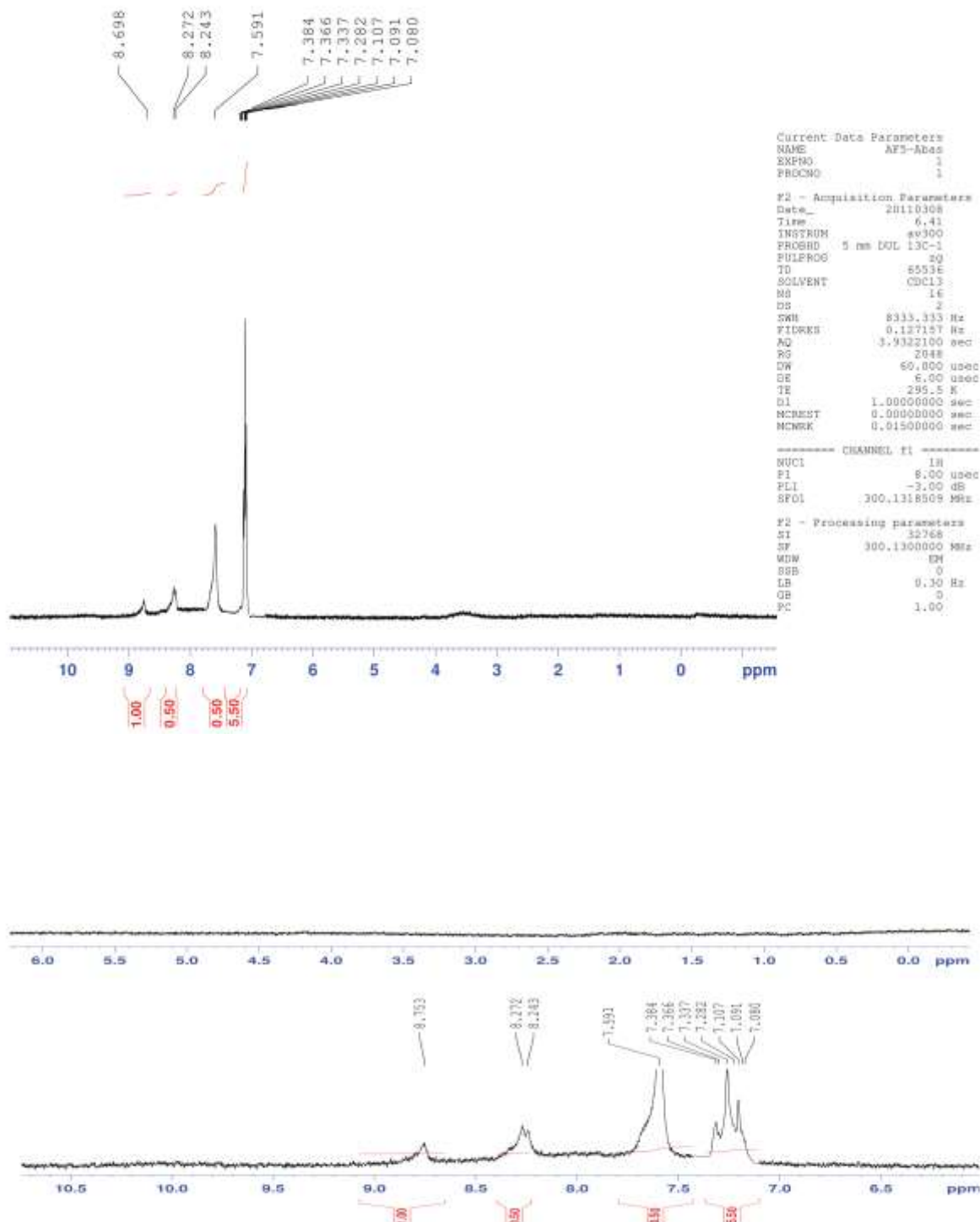
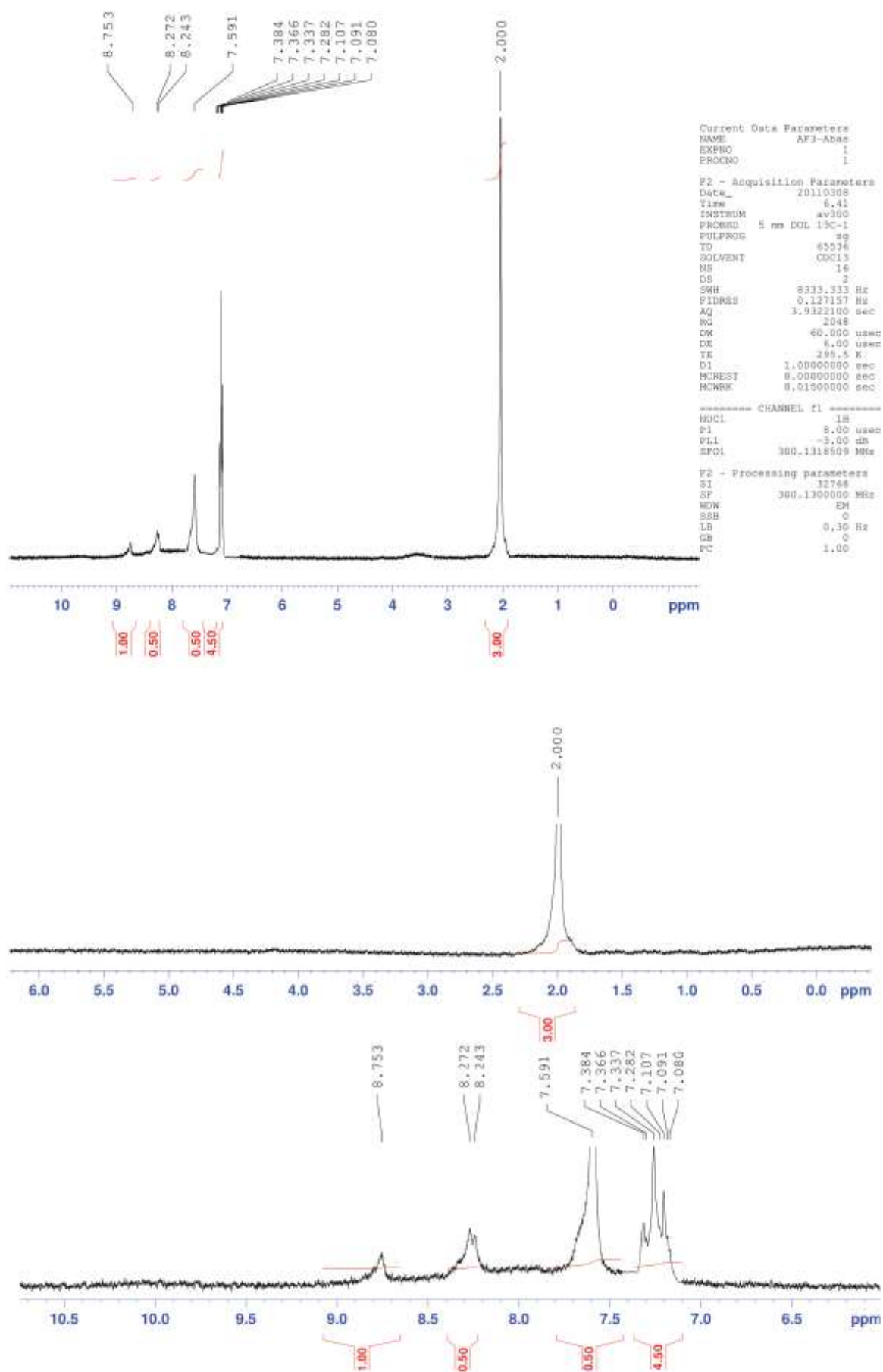


Figure (1) : ¹H NMR spectrum of diimine (2)



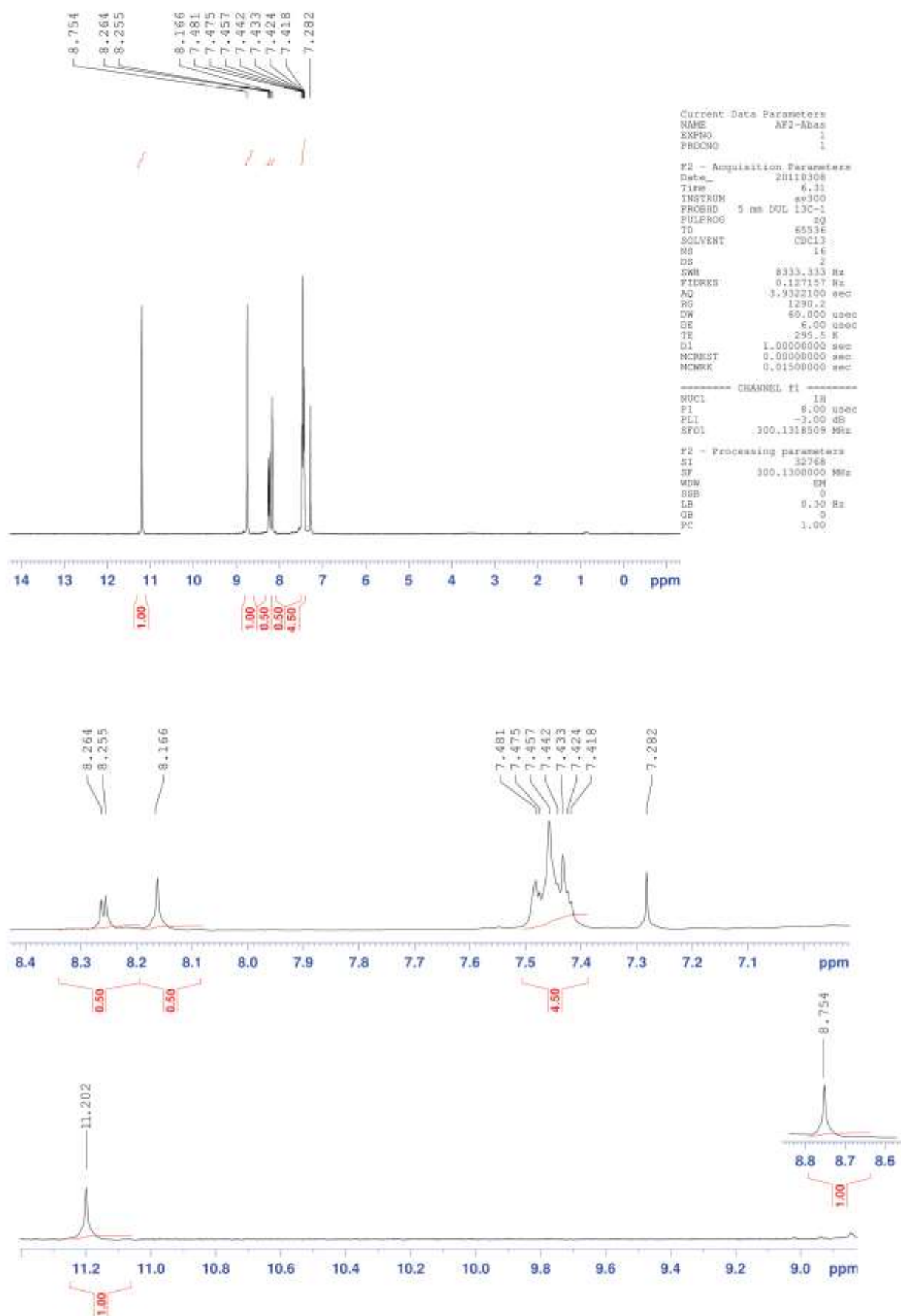


Figure (3) : ^1H NMR spectrum of diimine(4)

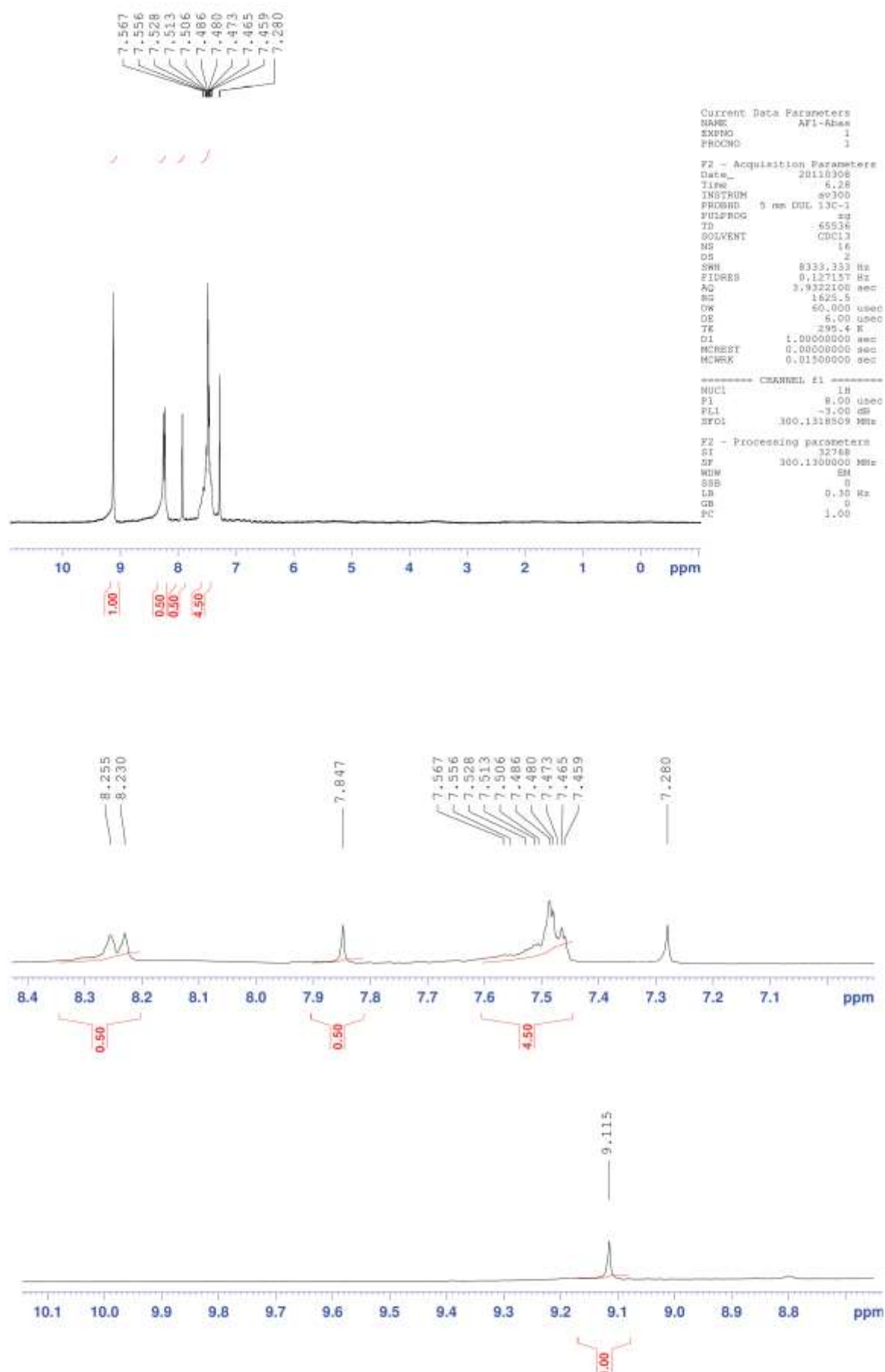


Figure (4) : ^1H NMR spectrum of diimine(5)

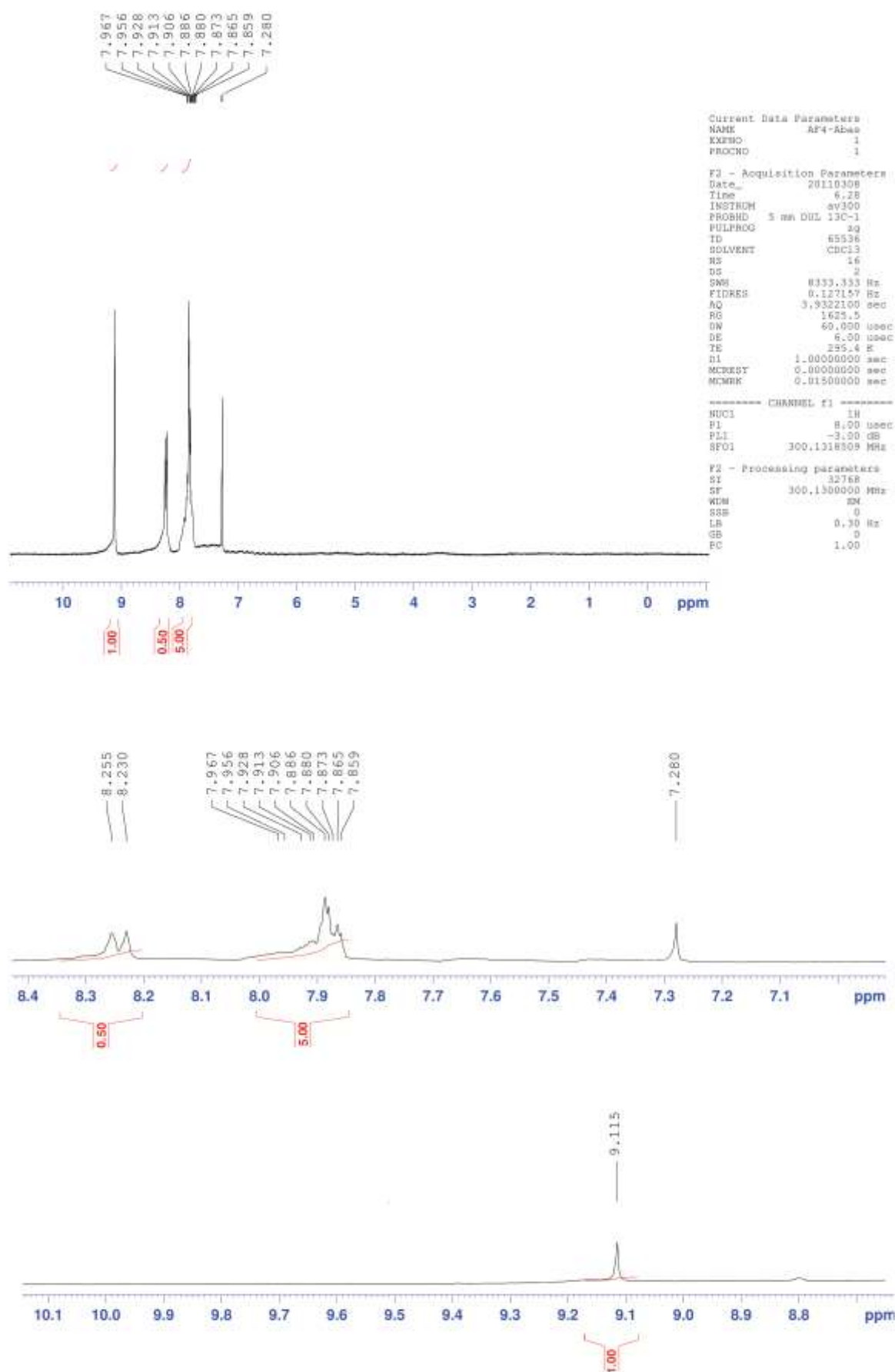


Figure (5) : ^1H NMR spectrum of diimine (6)

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