Synthesis and Studies of Innovative Analogous of 3-(2-amino, 4-methyl phenyl)-3-(Substituted Phenyl) Tetrachlorophthalide

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Abstract: A new series of dyes have been synthesized by condensation 2-(2’-amino 4’-methyl benzoyl) tetrachloro benzoic acid with various phenol such as mono, di and tri hydric phenol using concentrated sulphuric acid as the condensing agent. The resulting compounds are substituted tetrachlorophthalides having asymmetrical carbon atom attached to different phenyl rings such as 3-(2-amino, 4-methyl phenyl)-3-(phydroxy phenyl) tetra chlorophthalide, 3-(2-amino, 4-methyl phenyl)-3(2, 4-dihydroxy phenyl) tetra chlorophthalide, 3-(2-amino, 4-methyl phenyl)-3-(2, 3-dihydroxy phenyl) tetra chlorophthalide, 3-(2-amino, 4-methyl phenyl)-3-(2, 5-dihydroxy phenyl) tetra chlorophthalide, 3-(2-amino, 4-methyl phenyl)-3-(2, 3, 4-trihydroxy phenyl) tetra chlorophthalide and 3-(2-amino, 4-methylphenyl)-3-(2, 4, 6-trihydroxyphenyl) tetra chlorophthalide. The absorption spectra properties of as prepared tetrachlorophthalides were investigated in 95% Ethanol.

Keywords: Toluidin, Tetrachlorophthalic Anhydride, Phenyl, Phenol, Resorcinol, Pyrogallol, phloroglucinol.

1. Introduction

In ancient times, the materials used to produce colours were obtained from vegetable or animal sources. Three of the most prized colours: one of the blue of Indigo which Egyptians were using as early as 3000 B.C., others Turkey red or Alizarin and yellow of saffron obtained from the root of Madder (Rubia tinctorum) and Carthamus tinctorious respectively. Human races have the ability to perceive colours since the dawn of civilization and man has attempted to reproduce the colours of nature for both aesthetic and purely functional purposes. Commercial importance of colouring matters has considerable interest shown in the theoretical and empirical evaluation of relationship between colour and molecular structure. The modern lifestyle enjoy the existence of cyclic isomer (lactol form) has been explained on the basis of their cyclization to lactol. Raman and NMR spectra have been confirmed lactol form of the gamaketo acid. The formation of 2-(2’amino, 4’methylbenzoyl)tetra chloro benzoic acid (7) from the substitution R of the cyclic or lactol form of gamaketo acid by toluidin and its acetyl derivative (10) and Synthesis of its pseudo ester (5) [13]. Many other workers [14] suggest that the gamaketo acid have been explained on the basis of their cyclication to lactol. Raman and NMR spectra have been confirmed lactol form of the gamaketo acid. The formation of 2-(2’amino, 4’methylbenzoyl)tetra chloro benzoic acid (7) from the substitution R of the cyclic or lactol form of gamaketo acid by toluidin and its acetyl derivative (10) and Synthesis of its phenolic tetrachlorophthalide from the condenses with various phenols and found a new series of asymmetrical Innovative Analogous of tetrachlorophthalide. The condensing process undergo through the equilibrium process of lactol form of 2-(2’amino, 4’methylbenzoyl)tetra chloro benzoic acid (7).
On the basis of above spectral studies it has been confirm 
that the possesses in acyclic form and its formation takes 
place the lactol form (9) of the acid (7).The dye was prepared 
by condensing 2-(2’amino 4’methyl benzoyl) benzoic acid (9) of 
acid (8) with phenols (10) in presence of a few drops of 
concentrated sulphuric acid as the condensing agent as 
described above. The purity of the dye was tested by paper chromatography .Their structure have been confirmed on 
the basis of elemental analysis, acetylation bromination and 
caustic potash treatment. But here described the structure of 
3-(2-amino, 4-methyl phenyl)-3-(2, 4, di hydroxy phenyl) 
teta chlorophthalide(14) having molecular formula C_{23}H_{12}NO_4Cl, molecular weight 485. On acetylation yielded 
tri acetyl derivative (21) indicating the presence of only two 
phenolic groups. When brominated with calculated amount of 
bromine, the dye gave a tetra bromo derivative (19) confirming the presence of a molecule of resorcinol in the 
dye. On caustic potash treatment the dye yielded a molecule of 2-(2’amino, 4’methyl benzoyl) tetra chloro benzoic acid 
(8) and a molecule of resorcinol (23) with an excess of 
bromine, the dye yielded a molecule of the same acid and a 
molecule of tri bromo resorcinol (22).On the basis of above 
chemical evidences, Structure (14) has been assigned to the 
dye. The absorption maxima (λ_{max}) of tetra chlorophthalide 
are given in table (2).Table three shows the (λ_{max}) true 
phthalide prepared in same. 

3. Material and Methods

Required material for synthesis are tetra chlorophthalic 
anhydride, sodium carbonate, toluuidin, sulfuric acid as 
dehydrating agent, bromine, caustic potash, sodium acetate, 
anhydrous AlCl_{3} used as catalyst, acetic anhydride for 
acetylation, acetone, chloroform, ethyl alcohol, benzene as 
solvent, gamaketo acid prepared by Friedel-Crafts acylation 
reaction and various phenols like phenol, catechol, 
resorcinol, hydroquinol, pyrogallol, phloroglucinol are also 
used. The purity of dyes was tested by paper chromatography 
by descending technique. 

4. Experimental

The required intermediates and final compounds were 
synthesized using the standard synthetic protocols. 
The procedures for the synthesis of Intermediates and target dyes 
along with their structural characterization data are given 
below. 

4.1 Synthesis of 2-(2’amino, 4’methyl benzoyl)tetra chloro 
benzoic acid

2(2’amino, 4’methyl benzoyl) tetrachloro benzoic acid was 
prepared according to reported procedure \[13\]
Its acetyl derivative prepared by refluxing it with acetic anhydride in 
presence of fused sodium acetate. The phenols (phenol, 
resorcinol, catechol., hydroquinone, pyrogallol and 
phloroglucinol) have been taken in slight excess of molecular 
proportion than the acid (9) and concentrated sulfuric acid 
(4-5 drops) has been used as condensing agent throughout. 
Comparable to phthalides, the condensation is supposed to 
have taken place as given in scheme 1 

4.2-Synthesis of 3-(2’amino, 4’methyl benzoyl)-3-( 2, 4, 
dihydroxy phenyl) tetra chlorophthalide(15):--

It was prepared by condensing an intimate mixture of the 
2(2’amino, 4’methyl benzoyl)tetra chloro benzoic acid (5.0
g) and resorcinol (3.0g) in the oil bath in presence 5-6 drops of concentrated sulfuric acid at 120-130°C for about four and

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(All the dyes crystallized from rectified ethanol. (a) Excess of phenol after condensation was removed by steam distillation)

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<th>Table 2: Absorption maxima of 3-(2’-amino, 4’-methyl benzoyl)-3-(substituted phenyl)tetrachlorophthalalide:-. (G.F. = Green fluorescence)</th>
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(-)correct $\lambda_{max}$ could not be measured due to decomposition of these dyes in solution

half hours till the molten mass became hard and brittle on cooling. The condensed mass was crushed and washed with an excess of water to remove excess of resorcinol. It was extracted with 2% aqueous solution of caustic soda and filtered. The dye was precipitated from by adding slowly dilute hydrochloric acid with constant stirring. The dye was purified by crystallization from rectified spirit, dried in an oven at 100°C and then in vacuum desiccators, (3.0g, of the theoretical yield). The reddish brown microcrystalline dye having m.p.283-285°Cis, soluble in benzene, ethanol, methanol and acetic acid. Its ethanolic solution is light yellow which alters to yellowish Orange with green fluorescence on adding a drop of an alkali. In strong basic medium, yellowish Orange color is obtained. Found: C, 51.80; H, 2.42; Cl, 29.18.% molecular weight 486 (Rast). Calcd for C$_{21}$H$_{19}$Cl$_{3}$O$_{5}$ C, 51.85; H, 2.47; Cl, 29.22. The preparation of rest of the dyes , given in table 1 has been done in the identical manner as already described.

4.3 Paper chromatography of dyes (13) On the test paper Whatman No 1, 1 butanol-ammonia was allowed to run for 12 h (descending) to give two corresponding red pink spot of the dye (13) and reference dye phenolphthalein, Rc: (13), 0.93 phenolphthalein, 0.91.

4.4 Acetylation of dye (14) The dye 3-(2’-amino, 4’methyl benzoyl)-3-(substituted phenyl)tetrachlorophthalalide (1.0g) was refluxed with acetic anhydride (15 ml) at 130-140°C for 4 h to give buff colouredmicro crystalline tri acetyl derivative (0.65g ) , mp, 132-134°C (from rectified ethanol).It is soluble in ethanol, acetone, and acetic acid .Found: C, 53.02;H, 3.08;Acetyl, 21.09 calcd for C$_{21}$H$_{19}$NClBr$_{0.5}$O$_{5}$(OCCH$_3$)$_3$ : C, 53.02;H, 3.10; Acetyl, 21.11%.

4.5 Brominationof dye (14)-The dye (15) (1.0g) and 10% solution of bromine in glacial acetic acid (10ml) were refluxed at 125-135°C for 1 h. The contents were cooled and diluted with minimum quantity of distilled water. A brownish red powder di bromo compound (0.80g), mp, 130-135°C Its ethanol solution is yellowish orange which turns into reddish orange with green fluorescence on addition of alkali. Found Br, 39.91;calcd for: C$_{21}$H$_{19}$NClBr$_{0.5}$O$_{5}$ Br, 39.95.
4.6 Caustic potash fusion of Dye (14)

Potassium hydroxide pallets (10.0g) were taken in a crucible and heated with a few drops of water to make a paste. The resorcinol dye (1.0g) was then added to it. The contents were heated for about four hours till the darkened color of the dye faded completely. After cooling, the contents were diluted with 50ml of water and filtered. The dark residue (I) settled down on just neutralizing the alkali. It was filtered and washed well with water. The filtrate, when acidified further by adding excess of dilute hydrochloric acid gave white precipitate (II), which was filtered and washed with water. The filtrate was shaken with ether and on evaporation of the excess of the solvent, a brownish red residue (III) was obtained.

Residue-I : - It was identified and confirmed to be the unreacted dye from its colour reaction and determination of the mixed melting point with the original dye.

Residue-II : -It was acidic in nature and gave positive tests for the presence of carboxylic groups. It was identified as 2- (2’amino, 4’methyl benzoyl) tetra chloro benzoic acid and confirmed by mixed melting point determination (m.p.228-230°C) and by superimposition of the IR spectra of the authentic sample.

Residue-III:- The purified sample melted at 108-110°C. It gave positive tests with ferric chloride, Fehling’s solution and ammoniacal silver nitrate. It gave fluorescein test with phthalic anhydride. On the basis of these observations, it was confirmed to be resorcinol.

Scheme 2

5. Conclusion

We can therefore safely conclude that the color of resorcinol tetra chlorophthalide can be rationalized both in the solid state (reddish brown) and in neutral medium (λ-max 460-495nm). But in the alkaline medium the polar forms of the molecule become available in solution so that the number of resonating structures of the molecule increases. As a result, more crowded and depressed energy levels are produced i.e. a bathochromic shift occurs. As a matter of fact all these dyes yield absorption band at (460-510nm) in neutral medium. However, in slightly alkaline medium the λmax are shifted to the range of (510-530nm).

6. Acknowledgement

I wants to thank my supervisor, Dr. Prabha Chauhan, Department of Chemistry, S.M.S., Govt. Model Science College, Gwalior for providing guidance during the research work and writing up of the paper and special thanks Dr. I.M. Beg. for proper suggestion time to time.

References


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