

Short Note

1,3,5-Tris{[N-(1,3-diphenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)methylene]-4-aminophenyl}benzene

Sandhya P. Veettil and Karickal R. Haridas *

School of Chemical Science, Kannur University, Payyanur campus, (p.o) Edat, Kannur, Kerala, India;
E-Mail: sandpalmay4@gmail.com

* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed; E-Mail: hkharidas2001@yahoo.com.in.

Received: 4 August 2009 / Accepted: 10 September 2009 / Published: 7 October 2009

Abstract: 1,3,5-Tris{[N-(1,3-diphenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)methylene]-4-aminophenyl}-benzene was synthesised from *N*-(4-bromophenyl)-*N*-[(1,3-diphenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)-methylene]amine and 1,3,5-tribromobenzene by an Ullman coupling reaction. The synthesized compound was characterised by NMR, IR, MS and elemental analysis.

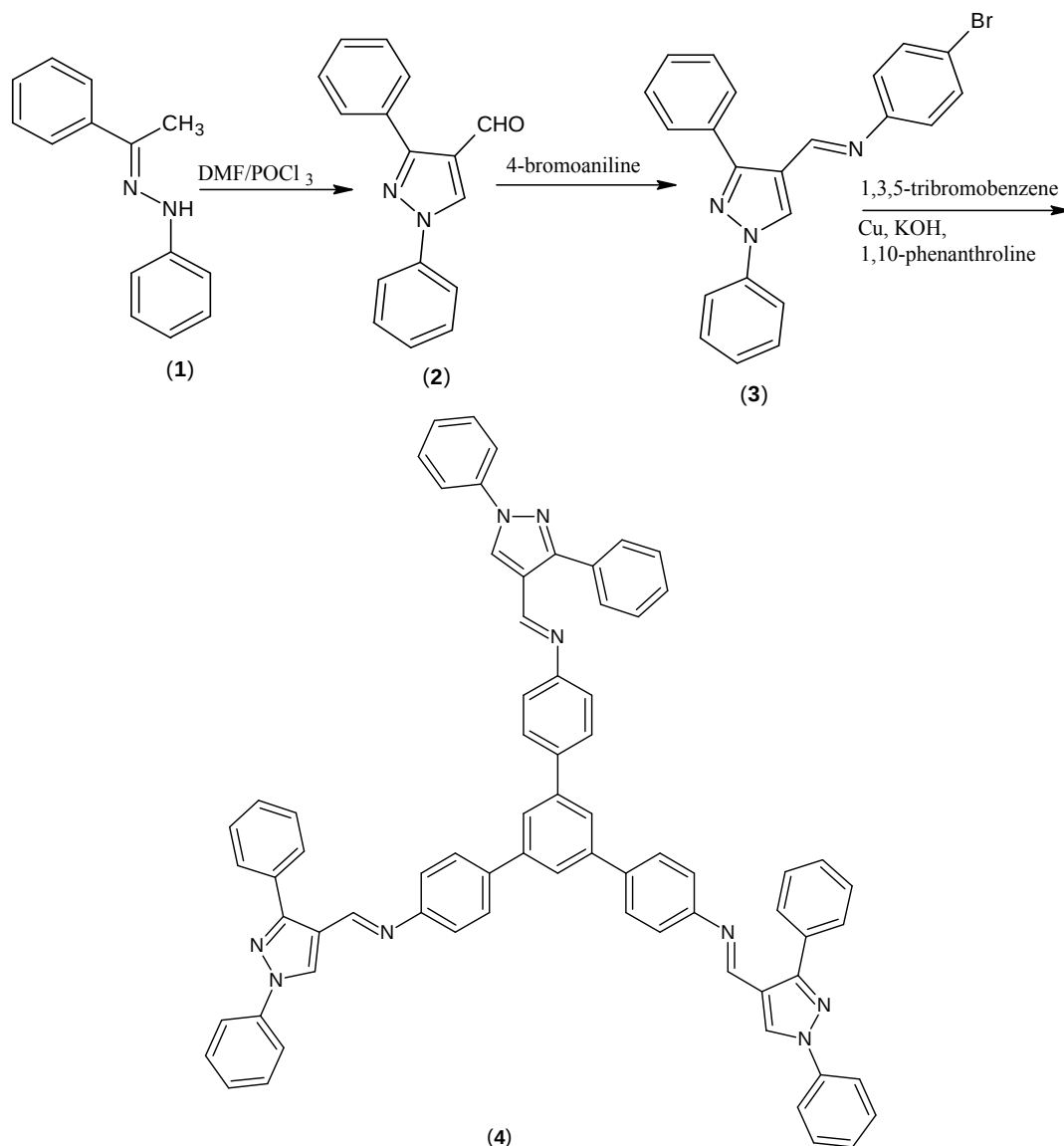
Keywords: 1,3-diphenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-carboxaldehyde; 1,3,5-tribromobenzene; Ullman coupling

The title compound, 1,3,5-tris{[N-(1,3-diphenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)methylene]-4-aminophenyl}-benzene, is a highly conjugated pyrazole derivative. Due to this extensive conjugation, the above compound can be potentially used as hole transporting material in photoelectric conversion devices such as solar cells. Usually used hole transporting materials are arylamines [1].

1,3-Diphenyl-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carboxaldehyde (**2**) was prepared according to the known procedure [2]. The yield of the product was 72% and its m.p. was found to be 135 °C. The aldimine derivative, *N*-(4-bromophenyl)-*N*-[(1,3-diphenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)methylene]amine (**3**) [2,3] was obtained from 1,3-diphenyl-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carboxaldehyde and 4-bromoaniline and it was recrystallised from ethyl acetate. The yield of the product was 60% with m.p. 127 °C. The aldimine derivative (**3**) (0.3 mmol) and 1,3,5-tribromobenzene (0.1 mmol) were dissolved in DMF. To this solution, 0.1 g of electrolytic copper, 0.01 g of KOH and 0.001 g of 1,10-phenanthroline were added and the reaction mixture was heated for 15 h at 140 °C to get the title compound (**4**). The hot solution was filtered to remove the copper compounds and the base [4,5]. The solvent DMF was evaporated under vacuum and the solid was triturated with ethyl acetate, filtered and further purified by

chromatography on silica gel using ethyl acetate-hexane (1:3) as eluent. According to a theoretical calculation, the formed compound may be the *E* isomer (least steric hindrance). Furthermore, the ^1H NMR spectral data indicate that there is only one product formed.

Scheme 1. Synthesis of 1,3,5-tris{[*N*-(1,3-diphenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)methylene]-4-aminophenyl}benzene.



Yield: 60%.

M.p. 149 °C.

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3019.2 (Ar C-H_{str}), 1026.9 (Ar C-H_{def}), 1422.3 (Ar C=C_{str}), 1599.7 (C=N_{str}), 1338.4 (Ph-N_{str}).

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm: 10.07 (s, 3H, pyrazole 5-H), 8.56 (s, 3H, HC=N), 7.85-7.80 (m, 12H, N-Ph-), 7.55-7.35 (m, 30 H, Ph), 7.27 (s, 3H, Ph).

^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): 163.7, 158.0, 147.9, 137.6, 136.5, 135.0, 129.1, 129.0, 128.7, 128.5, 128.1, 127.0, 126.0, 125.2, 122.5, 118.8, 108, 99.7.

MS: m/z (ES), 1042 [(M+1)⁺].

Elemental analysis calculated for $C_{72}H_{51}N_9$ (1042.24): C, 82.97%; H, 4.93%; N, 12.10%. Found: C, 83.00%; H, 4.90%; N, 12.10%.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to NMR research centre, IIT, Chennai for recording the NMR spectra.

References

1. Thelakkat, M.; Schmitz, C.; Hohle, C.; Strohrriegl, P.; Schmidt, H.-W.; Hofmann, U.; Schlöter, S.; Haarer, D. Novel functional materials based on triarylamine-synthesis and application in electroluminescent devices and photorefractive systems. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* **1999**, *1*, 1693–1698.
2. Mohite, S.K.; Magdum, C.S. Novel synthesis of functionally substituted *N*-{[3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl]methylene}anilines and their pharmacological screening. *Int. J. Chem. Sci.* **2006**, *4*, 980–988.
3. Rathelot, P.; Azas, N.; El-Kashef, H.; Delmas, F.; Di Giorgio, C.; Timon-David, P.; Maldonado, J.; Vanelle, P. 1,3-Diphenylpyrazoles: Synthesis and antiparasitic activities of azomethine derivatives. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **2002**, *37*, 671–679.
4. Goodbrand, H.B.; Hu, N.-X. Ligand-accelerated catalysis of the Ullmann condensation: Application to hole conducting triarylamine. *J. Org. Chem.* **1999**, *64*, 670–674.
5. Zhang, S.; Zhang, D.; Liebeskind, L.S. Ambient temperature, Ullmann-like reductive coupling of aryl, heteroaryl, and alkenyl halides. *J. Org. Chem.* **1997**, *62*, 2312–2313.

© 2009 by the authors; licensee Molecular Diversity Preservation International, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>).