Displacement Reactions of 5-Chloro-4-phenylazopyrazoles El-Mohamady E. Eid, the late Trevor G. Bonner and David Lewis*

Department of Chemistry, Royal Holloway College (University of London), Egham Hill, Egham, Surrey, TW20 0EX, England Received February 28, 1983

3-Methyl or 3-phenyl-5-chloro-1-phenyl-4-phenylazopyrazole with primary amines, sodium polysulfide and sodium azide yielded amines, disulfides and 2,4-dihydropyrazolo[3,4-d]-1,2,3-triazoles respectively. 4-Amino-5-anilino-1,3-diphenylpyrazole was also prepared and characterized.

J. Heterocyclic Chem., 20, 1501 (1983).

Previous work [1] has shown that 5-chloropyrazoles with an electron withdrawing group (e.g. phenylazo) at C-4 have the chlorine activated towards nucleophilic aromatic substitution. This present work using 1-phenylpyrazoles confirms and extends this finding. Thus primary amines with the 3-methyl 1 and 3-phenyl 2 derivatives of 5-chloro-1-phenyl-4-phenylazopyrazole yield the corresponding crystalline 5-aminopyrazoles (3a-e; 4a-e). These amines could exist in four possible tautomer forms [2]: A, the N-2 H form; B, the chelated hydrazone-used [3] but without evidence to represent the N-phenyl derivative 3a; C, the C-4 H form and D, the amine. The 5-chloro compound 1 had a

strong Raman band (for the solid and for a carbon tetrachloride solution) at 1440 cm⁻¹, which can be assigned the conjugated *trans* N = N symmetric stretching vibration [4]. The 5-anilino compound **3a** showed a strong Raman band (for the solid and for a carbon tetrachloride solution) at 1385 cm⁻¹ - compare [5] 5-amino-3-methyl-1-phenyl-4-phenylazopyrazole at 1370 cm⁻¹ in dimethylformamide solution. The 1385 cm⁻¹ band is consistent [5] with the chelated amine form **D** or [4] with the hydrazone form **B**.

Reaction of sodium sulfide with the 5-chloride 1 yields [6] the 5-thiol which can be oxidized to the disulfide 5. The same disulfide is obtained by reaction of the 5-chloride 1 with sodium polysulfide, but in our hands the product was deep red, not dark yellow and melted 20° lower. The 5-chloride 2 with sodium polysulfide similarly gave the disulfide 6. The formation of the disulfides 5 and 6 parallels [7] the reaction of o-chloronitrobenzene with sodium polysulfide.

Treatment of the chlorides 1 and 2 with sodium azide yielded the corresponding 2,4-dihydropyrazolo[3,4-d]-1,2,3-triazoles 7 and 8. Their formation can be explained by breakdown of the initially formed 5-azides. Indeed, thermal decomposition of aromatic azides which have an o-arylazo group is known [8] to yield 1,2,3-triazoles, but the method does not seem to have been applied before to the ring system of 7 and 8.

Reduction of the azo group of the amine 4a with sodium dithionite [9], gave the expected 4-amine 9, which was characterized by its anils with benzaldehyde, anisaldehyde and cinnamaldehyde. Fusion of the amine 9 with the chloride 2 gave the 4-N-(pyrazol-5-yl)-4-aminopyrazole 10. The structures of the amine 9 and its anils could each be represented by 4 tautomers similar to those for the 5-amines above.

Attempts to react the 5-chlorides 1 and 2 with thiourea did not proceed cleanly or produce a characterizable product.

EXPERIMENTAL

The electronic spectra were determined for ethanolic solutions with a 550S Perkin-Elmer spectrometer. The λ max are reported in nm and the molar absorptivity \times 10^{-3} in ℓ moles $^{-1} cm^{-1}$ are included in parentheses. Isobutane chemical ionization mass spectra were obtained with a VG Micromass 12F spectrometer. Raman spectra were recorded using a Coderg PHO spectrometer using an excitation wavelength of 647.1 nm. Melting points are uncorrected and measured with a Thomas Hoover capillary melting point apparatus. Light petroleum refers to the fraction with a bp of 60 - 80°.

5-Arylamino-1-phenyl-4-phenylazopyrazoles 3a-e, 4a-e.

An Equimolar mixture of amine and the 3-methyl [6] or 3-phenyl derivative [10] of 5-chloro-1-phenyl-4-phenylazopyrazole was fused in an oil bath at 140° for 2 hours. The resulting melt was cooled and light petroleum was added and the mixture was filtered.

The following 5-amino-3-methyl-1-phenyl-4-phenylazopyrazoles were obtained.

3-Methyl-5-N-phenylamino-1-phenyl-4-phenylazopyrazole (3a).

Compound **3a** was produced in 62% yield, mp 100-102° (lit l03° [3]); uv: 240 (10.332), 275 (6.888), 330 (8.179), 380 (7.749).

5-N-(p-Chlorophenylamino)-3-methyl-1-phenyl-4-phenylazopyrazole (3b).

Compound 3b was produced in 65% yield, mp 155-156° from light petroleum; uv: 245 (14.531), 275 (10.656), 330 (11.624), 378 (10.171).

Anal. Calcd. for C₂₂H₁₈ClN₅: C, 68.12; H, 4.64; Cl, 9.16; N, 18.06. Found: C, 68.36; H, 4.80; Cl, 9.38; N, 18.21.

3-Methyl-5-N(p-methylphenylamino)-1-phenyl-4-phenylazopyrazole (3c).

Compound 3c was produced in 65% yield, mp 137-139° from light petroleum; uv: 240 (10.304), 275 (6.916), 328 (7.763), 385 (8.539).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{23}H_{21}N_5$: C, 75.20; H, 5.72; N, 19.07. Found: C, 75.08; H, 5.75; N, 19.53.

5-N-Benzylamino-3-methyl-1-phenyl-4-phenylazopyrazole (3d).

Compound **3d** was synthesized in 50% yield, mp 232-234° from ethanol; uv: 260 (3.262), 280 (1.468), 378 (1.631).

Anal. Calcd. for C₂₃H₂₁N₅: C, 75.20; H, 5.72; N, 19.07. Found: C, 74.95; H, 5.81; N, 18.98.

5-N-[o-(Carboxymethyl)phenylamino]-3-methyl-1-phenyl-4-phenylazopyrazole (3e).

Compound 3e was produced in 50% yield, mp 117-119° from ethanolwater; uv: 215 (21.182), 280 (8.220), 329 (15.807), 372 (9.326).

Anal. C₂lcd. for $C_{24}H_{21}N_5O_2$: C, 70.07; H, 5.10; N, 17.03. Found: C, 69.89; H, 4.93; N, 17.31.

The following 5-amino-1,3-diphenyl-4-phenylazopyrazoles were obtained:

1,3-Diphenyl-5-N-(phenylamino)-4-phenylazopyrazole (4a).

Compound 4a was produced in 72% yield, mp 180-182° from light petroleum; uv: 248 (9.219), 335 (5.377).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{27}H_{21}N_s$: C, 78.07; H, 5.06; N, 16.86. Found: C, 78.06; H, 5.08; N, 16.94.

5-N-(p-Chlorophenylamino) 1,3-diphenyl-4-phenylazopyrazole (4b).

Compound 4b was produced in 60% yield, mp 199-201° from light petroleum; uv: 248 (20.094), 335 (11.898).

Anal. Calcd. for C₂₇H₂₀ClN₅: C, 72.08; H, 4.44; Cl, 7.89; N, 15.57. Found: C, 71.96; H, 4.36; Cl, 8.00; N, 15.53.

5-N-(p-Methylphenylamino)-1,3-diphenyl-4-phenylazopyrazole (4c).

Compound 4c was produced in 55% yield, mp 163-165° from light petroleum; uv: 245 (24.476), 385 (15.266).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{2a}H_{23}N_5$: C, 78.32; H, 5.36; N, 16.31. Found: C, 78.20; H, 5.60; N, 16.16.

5-N-Benzylamino-1,3-diphenyl-4-phenylazopyrazole (4d).

Compound 4d was produced in 55% yield, mp 245-247° from ethanol; uv: 265 (2.002), 280 (3.003),372 (26.871).

Anal. Calcd. for C₂₈H₂₃N₅: C, 78.32; H, 5.36; N, 16.31. Found: C, 78.51; H, 5.42; N, 15.95.

5-N-[o-(Carboxymethyl)phenylamino]-1,3-diphenyl-4-phenylazopyrazole (4e).

Compound 4e was produced in 60% yield, mp 77-79° from ethanolwater; uv: 215 (8.277), 245 (5.617), 275 (5.026), 330 (2.956).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{29}H_{23}N_5O_2$: C, 73.57; H, 4.86; N, 14.79. Found: C, 73.41; H, 4.75; N, 14.95.

1-Phenyl-4-phenylazo-5-pyrazolyl disulfides 5 and 6.

A solution of 5-chloride 1 or 2 (2 mmole) in ethanol was refluxed with sodium polysulfide solution (1 ml) for a few minutes. The solid obtained

after evaporating the solvent, was crystallized from aqueous ethanol to give the deep red disulfide.

Bis(3-methyl-1-phenyl-4-phenylazo-5-pyrazolyl) Disulfide (5).

Compound 5 was produced in 49% yield, mp 95° dec (lit [6] mp 115°); ms: m/z 587 [M+1]*, 293.

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{32}H_{26}N_8S_2$: C, 65.52; H, 4.43; N, 19.11; S, 10.92. Found: C, 65.41; H, 4.51; N, 19.31; S, 10.87.

Bis(1,3-diphenyl-4-phenylazo-5-pyrazolyl) Disulfide (6).

Compound 6 was produced in 50% yield, mp 150° dec; ms: m/z 711 $[M+1]^*$, 355.

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{42}H_{30}N_{8}S_{2}$: C, 70.98; H, 4.22; N, 15.77; S, 9.01. Found: C, 70.61; H, 4.27; N, 15.81; S, 8.99.

2,4-Dihydropyrazolo[3,4-d]-1,2,3-triazoles 7 and 8.

A solution of sodium azide (0.5 g) in water (0.5 ml) was added to a solution of 5-chloride 1 or 2 (1 g) in dimethylformamide (15 ml) and the mixture was refluxed for 3 hours. The solid formed after cooling and addition of water. The solid was then filtered off and recrystallized from benzene to give the colorless triazole.

2,4-Dihydro-2,4-diphenyl-6-methylpyrazolo[3,4-d]-1,2,3-triazole (7).

Compound 7 was produced in 42% yield, mp 133-135°.

Anal. Calcd. for C₁₆H₁₃N₅: C, 69.81; H, 4.72; N, 25.45. Found: C, 69.61; H, 4.53; N, 25.10.

2,4-Dihydro-2,4,6-triphenylpyrazolo[3,4-d]-1,2,3-triazole (8).

Compound 8 was produced in 55% yield, mp 236-238°.

Anal. Calcd. for C₂₁H_{1s}N₅: C, 74.78; H, 4.45; N, 20.77. Found: C, 74.87; H, 4.33; N, 20.87.

4-Amino-5-anilino-1,3-diphenylpyrazole (9).

The phenylazopyrazole (4a) (0.1 g) was slurried in boiling aqueous 80% ethanol (ca. 100 ml) and small portions of powdered sodium dithionite were added until the orange solid had dissolved and a light yellow solution resulted. The solution was then diluted to ca. 200 ml with hot water, and aniline and ethanol were distilled from the mixture. The solid obtained after cooling was crystallized from light petroleum to give the colorless amine, 95% yield, mp 121-123°; uv: 242 (1.418), 293 (0.945).

Anal. Calcd. for C₂₁H₁₈N₄: C, 77.30; H, 5.52; N, 17.17. Found: C, 77.01; H, 5.62; N, 17.17.

Anils of 4-Amino-5-anilino-1,3-diphenylpyrazole (9).

Equimolar amounts of 9 and aldehyde were heated on a boiling water bath and stirred gently with a glass rod. After a few minutes the mixture was cooled, whereupon the product solidified in quantitative yield. It was recrystallized from light petroleum.

Benzaldehyde Anil of 4-Amino-5-anilino-1,3-diphenylpyrazole (9).

This anil had the following physical and spectral properties, mp 152-154°; uv: 242 (3.726), 293 (3.933).

Anal. Calcd. for C₂₈H₂₂N₄: C, 81.16; H, 5.31; N, 13.52. Found: C, 81.09; H, 5.01; N, 13.53.

p-Methoxybenzaldehyde Anil of 4-Amino-5-anilino-1,3-diphenylpyrazole (9).

This anil had the following physical and spectral properties, mp 182-184°; uv: 240 (2.220), 282 (2.933).

Anal. Calcd. for C₂₉H₂₄N₄O: C, 78.38; H, 5.40; N, 12.61. Found: C, 78.34; H, 5.47; N, 12.62.

Cinnamaldehyde Anil of 4-Amino-5-anilino-1,3-diphenylpyrazole (9).

This anil had the following physical and spectral properties, mp 175-177°; uv: 238 (2.910), 287 (2.987).

Anal. Caled. for C₃₀H₂₄N₄: C, 81.81; H, 5.45; N, 12.72. Found: C, 81.52; H, 5.43; N, 12.52.

4-N-(1,3-Diphenyl-4-phenylazopyrazol-5-yl)-4-amino-5-anilino-1,3-diphenylpyrazole (10).

Equimolar portions of the amine 9 and the 5-chloride 2 were fused at 140° for 1 hour. The resulting melt was washed with light petroleum, and crystallized from benzene-light petroleum, yielding brown crystals, 65%, mp 215° dec; uv: 246 (1.295).

Anal. Calcd. for C₄₂H₃₂N₈: C, 77.78; H, 4.94; N, 17.28. Found: C, 77.99; H, 5.17; N, 17.07.

Acknowledgements.

The authors thank the British Council for assisting with the publication costs, and one of us (EEE) thanks the Council of Royal Holloway College for providing research facilities under the Ain Shams Exchange Program.

REFERENCES AND NOTES

- [1] A. K. Fateen, A. I. Hashem and E. E. Eid, J. Prakt. Chem., 321, 127 (1979).
- [2] J. Elguero, C. Marzin, A. R. Katritzky and P. Linda, "The Tautomerism of Heterocycles", Advances in Heterocyclic Chemistry Supplement 1, Academic Press, New York, 1976, pp 336 and 420.
- [3] F. A. Amer, A. H. Harhash and M. L. Awad, Z. Naturforsch. B, 33B, 660 (1978).
- [4] Y. Saito, B.K. Kim. K. Machida and T. Uno, Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan, 47, 2111 (1974).
- [5] H. Balli and H. Ritter, Dyes Pigments, 2, 93 (1981); Chem. Abstr., 95, 152136 (1981).
 - [6] A. Michaelis, Ann. Chem., 338, 183 (1904).
 - [7] M. T. Bogert and A. Stull, Org. Synth., Coll. Vol. 1, 220 (1941).
 - [8] L. K. Dyall and J. E. Kemp, J. Chem. Soc. (B), 976 (1968).
 - [9] D. G. Farnum and P. Yates, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 84, 1399 (1962).
 - [10] A. Michaelis and W. Willert, Ann. Chem., 358, 171 (1907).