SYNTHESIS OF NEW (ANTHRACENE-9-YL) METHYLAMINES

Krishna K. Ranawat1*, Sadhana Singh2 and Girdhar Pal Singh1

1 Department of Chemistry, B.N.P.G. College, Udaipur-(Raj.), INDIA
2 Department of Chemistry, S.B.P. Govt. College, Dungarpur-(Raj.), INDIA
*E-Mail: ranawat.krishna@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Synthesis of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons and its derivatives was carried under microwave irradiations. The title compound, (anthracene-9-yl) methylamine, was synthesized in higher yield by reaction of 9-chloromethylanthracene with pyrrolidine and hexamethyleneimine. The structure of this new compound was confirmed by elemental analysis, IR, Mass, 1H NMR spectral data.

Keywords: 9-Chloromethyl Anthracene, Pyrrolidine, Microwave Irradiation, Mass, NMR.

INTRODUCTION

A considerable amount of research has been devoted to the synthesis of (anthracene-9-y1) methylamines used in many synthetic routes1. In 1986, Gedye et al.2,3 and Giguere et.al.4,6 demonstrated that a wide variety of organic reaction can be conducted very rapidly using microwave irradiation. Since then, several other groups have described accelerated organic reaction5,9. Additionally some recently reported example include one pot reaction10 and particular organic reactions such as Suzuki couplings11, claisen rearrangement12. but no study of the microwave assisted synthesis of (anthracene-9-y1) methylamines has been reported. We wish to report herein a facile high yielding synthesis of this compound in a short time using a domestic microwave oven.

EXPERIMENTAL

In the reaction mixture 9-chloromethylanthracene (0.01 mole), THF (10 ml) and pyrrolidine (0.01 mole) taken in a 250 ml borosil flask under constant stirring. Then the reaction mixture was irradiated in a microwave oven at 180°C for 10 min. with short interval of 30 sec.-1 min. The completion of the reaction monitored by TLC examination, then reaction mixture was poured in to water and extracted with diethyl ether to remove pyrrolidine hydrochloride formed as a side product. The organic layer was separated, washed with water and dried over anhydrous Na2SO4. Removal of the solvent yielded the product (Scheme-1).
In the reaction mixture 9-chloromethylanthracene (0.01 mole), THF (10 ml), hexamethyleneimine (0.01 mole) taken in a 250 ml borosil flask under constant stirring. Then the reaction mixture was irradiated in a microwave oven at 180°C for 10 min. with short interval of 30 sec.-1 min. The completion of the reaction monitored by TLC examination, then reaction mixture was poured into water and extracted with diethyl ether to remove hexamethyleneimine hydrochlorides formed as a side product. The organic layer was separated, washed with water and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent yielded the product (Scheme-2).

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The reaction of substituted anthracenes with amine afforded N-((Anthracene-9-yl) methyl) pyrrolidine and N-((Anthracene-9-yl) methyl) hexamethyleneimine by MWI. Identify of newly prepared (anthracene-9-yl) methylamines was established on the basis of their elemental analysis and spectral data.

**N-((Anthracene-9-yl) methyl) pyrrolidine (1)**

\[ \text{HNMR} \ 400 \text{MHz (CDCl}_3) : \ \delta 1.61-1.89 \text{(m, 4H)}, \ \delta 2.82-3.07 \text{ (m, 4H)}, \ \delta 4.62 \text{(s, 2H)}, \ \delta 7.51-8.54 \text{ (m, 9H, aromatic)}; \ m/z 261 \text{ (M}^+\text{) Elemental analysis C (87.25%), H (7.33%), N (5.40%)} \]

**N-((Anthracene-9-yl) methyl) hexamethyleneimine (2)**

\[ \text{HNMR} \ 400 \text{MHz (CDCl}_3) : \ \delta 1.77-1.80 \text{(m, 6H)}, \ \delta 2.70 \text{ (m, 6H)}, \ \delta 4.62 \text{ (s, 2H)}, \ \delta 7.46-8.58 \text{ (m, 9H, aromatic)}; \ m/z 289 \text{ (M}^+\text{) Elemental analysis C (87.16%), H (8.01%), N (4.83%)} \]

**Table-1: Physical data of compound 1 & 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Molecular Formula</th>
<th>MP (°C)</th>
<th>Yield (%)</th>
<th>Reaction Time (min.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>C_{19}H_{19}N(261)</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>C_{21}H_{21}N(289)</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONCLUSION**

All the reactions were carried out microwave irradiation method under solvent condition which leads to considerable time saving better yields and environmentally benign procedure.

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REFERENCES


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