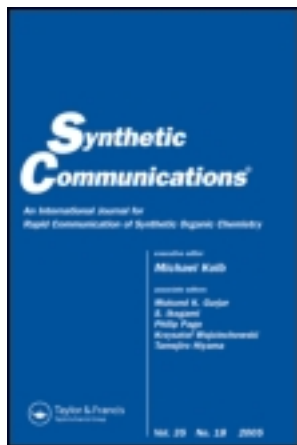


This article was downloaded by: [Duke University Libraries]

On: 03 June 2013, At: 13:44

Publisher: Taylor & Francis

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



Synthetic Communications: An International Journal for Rapid Communication of Synthetic Organic Chemistry

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/lcyc20>

Microwave Assisted Synthesis of 2,4,6-Triaryl-amino-1,3,5-triazines as Potential UV Absorbent

Yaowu Sha^a & Yuyi Dong^a

^a Department of Chemistry, Tsinghua University, Beijing, P.R. China

Published online: 17 Aug 2006.

To cite this article: Yaowu Sha & Yuyi Dong (2003): Microwave Assisted Synthesis of 2,4,6-Triaryl-amino-1,3,5-triazines as Potential UV Absorbent, Synthetic Communications: An International Journal for Rapid Communication of Synthetic Organic Chemistry, 33:15, 2599-2604

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1081/SCC-120021979>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Full terms and conditions of use: <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

The publisher does not give any warranty express or implied or make any representation that the contents will be complete or accurate or up to date. The accuracy of any instructions, formulae, and drug doses should be independently verified with primary sources. The publisher shall not be liable for any loss, actions, claims, proceedings, demand, or costs or damages whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with or arising out of the use of this material.



SYNTHETIC COMMUNICATIONS®

Vol. 33, No. 15, pp. 2599–2604, 2003

Microwave Assisted Synthesis of 2,4,6-Triarylaminio-1,3,5-triazines as Potential UV Absorbent

Yaowu Sha* and Yuyi Dong

Department of Chemistry, Tsinghua University,
Beijing, P.R. China

ABSTRACT

2,4,6-Triarylaminio-1,3,5-triazines was synthesized in a few minutes by reaction of cyanuric chloride with aromatic amines under microwave irradiation. This method is featured with rapid reaction, convenient operation, high yield, and clean. UV-absorption was tested for each compound.

Key Words: Microwave; 2,4,6-Triarylaminio-1,3,5-triazine; UV-absorbent.

*Correspondence: Yaowu Sha, Department of Chemistry, Tsinghua University, Beijing, 100084, P.R. China; E-mail: shayw@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn.



1. INTRODUCTION

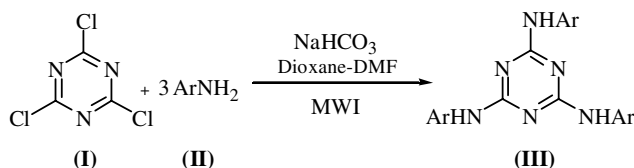
Since Gedyes et al.'s^[1] application of microwave irradiation in organic synthesis, microwave irradiation (MWI) has been introduced into each aspect of organic chemistry.^[2,3] In recent years there has been increasing interest on 1,3,5-triazine chemistry, because of its molecular symmetry^[4-8] and electronic properties.^[9,10] Microwave assisted synthesis of 2,4,6-triaryloxy-1,3,5-triazines has been reported.^[11] 2,4,6-Triarylamino-1,3,5-triazines have practical application in reactive dye,^[12] printing ink components,^[13,14] UV-filters in light screening compositions,^[15] and chiral solvating agent.^[16] This kind of compounds was all synthesized from cyanuric chloride and corresponding aliphatic or aromatic amines in a few days, although sodium or sodium hydride were used to promote the reaction and at as high as 300°C in some articles. So, it is important to find a simple and fast synthetic method.

2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The microwave assisted synthesis of 2,4,6-triarylamino-1,3,5-triazines(III) was through the reaction of cyanuric chloride(I) with aromatic amines(II) (Sch. 1) in a mixed solvent (1,4-dioxane:DMF). Sodium hydrogen carbonate was used as base.

Results are shown on Table 1. Through microwave irradiation, the reaction time was shortened to a few minutes from a few days reported. HPLC analysis of the reaction mixture showed little side product. Products have good absorption between 250 nm to 400 nm, they are potential UV-absorbent.

The microwave assisted synthesis of 2,4,6-triarylamino-1,3,5-triazines has the feature of rapid reaction, convenient operation, high yield, and clean.



Scheme 1. Reaction of cyanuric chloride with aromatic amines.

**2,4,6-Triarylmino-1,3,5-triazines****2601****Table 1.** Synthesis of 2,4,6-triarylmino-1,3,5-triazines.^b

Entry III	Ar	Reaction time (min)	Yield (%)	M.p. (°C)	UV- λ_{max} (nm)
III-1	Phenyl	2	96	239 (232) ^[18]	270, 280
III-2	2-Me-phenyl	2	95	233–234	265
III-3	3-Me-phenyl	2	95	232–233	265
III-4	4-Me-phenyl	2	98	238–239	270, 285
III-5	2,6-Di-Me-phenyl	2.5	86	259–261	240
III-6	2-F-phenyl	2	90	173–174	263
III-7	3-F-phenyl	2	94	244–245	268
III-8	4-F-phenyl	2	97	184–186	268, 290
III-9	2,4-F ₂ -phenyl	2	95	202–204	260
III-10	2,5-F ₂ -phenyl	3	82	182–183	263, 290
III-11	2-Cl-phenyl	2	95	172–173	270
III-12	3-Cl-phenyl	3	85	145–148	270
III-13	4-Cl-phenyl	2	98	262–264	270, 290
III-14	4-Br-phenyl	2	94	274–276	282
III-15	2,4,6-Br ₃ -phenyl	2	95	136–138	248, 315
III-16	4-NO ₂ -phenyl	3	80	154–160	360

^bIII-2–16 are new compounds.^[19]**3. EXPERIMENTAL****3.1. General Consideration**

The microwave oven is SAMSUNG-S7A73, 650 W, 2450 Hz. Middle fire was used. Through a hole on the top of oven, the reaction flask was linked to a outside refluxing column.^[17]

3.2. General Procedure

To a 50 mL round bottom flask was added 1.8 g (0.01 mol) cyanuric chloride, 15 mL 1,4-dioxane, 4.5 mL DMF, 2.5 g sodium hydrogen carbonate, and 0.03 mol aromatic amine. The flask was then put into microwave oven and connected with refluxing column. After microwave irradiation, solvent was distilled out under reduced pressure and a solid was obtained. This solid was washed thoroughly with water, dried, and then recrystallized from suitable solvent. All compounds have passed the elemental analysis, FAB-MS, IR, and UV-absorption.



REFERENCES

1. Gedye, R.; Smith, F.; Westaway, K.; Ali, H.; Baldisera, L.; Laberge, L.; Rousell, J. The use of microwave-ovens for rapid organic synthesis. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1986**, 27 (3), 279–282.
2. Loupy, A. Solvent-free reactions. *Topics in Current Chemistry* **1999**, 206, 153–207.
3. Sha, Y.W.; Wang, Y.; Ge, J.; Wang, X. Application of microwave irradiation in the synthesis of heterocyclic compounds. *Chin. J. Org. Chem.* **2001**, 21 (2), 102–115.
4. Thallapally, P.K.; Chakraborty, K.; Carrell, H.L.; Kotha, S.; Desiraju, G.R. Shape and size effects in the crystal structures of complexes of 1,3,5-trinitrobenzene with some trigonal donors: the benzene–thiophene exchange rule. *Tetrahedron* **2000**, 56 (36), 6721–6728.
5. Jetti, R.K.R.; Nangia, A.; Xue, F.; Mak, T.C.W. Polar host-guest assembly mediated by halogen center dot center dot center dot pi interaction: inclusion complexes of 2,4,6-*tris*(4-halophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine (halo = chloro, bromo) with trihalobenzene (halo = bromo, iodo). *Chem. Commun.* **2001**, 10, 919–920.
6. Jetti, R.K.R.; Thallapally, P.K.; Xue, F.; Mak, T.C.W.; Nangia, A. Hexagonal nanoporous host structures based on 2,4,6-*tris*-4-(halophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazines (halo = chloro, bromo). *Tetrahedron* **2000**, 56 (36), 6707–6719.
7. Broder, C.K.; Howard, J.A.K.; Keen, D.A.; Wilson, C.C.; Allen, F.H.; Jetti, R.K.R.; Nangia, A.; Desiraju, G.R. Halogen trimer synthons in crystal engineering: low-temperature X-ray and neutron diffraction study of the 1:1 complex of 2,4,6-*tris*(4-chlorophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine with tribromobenzene. *Acta Crystallogr.* **2000**, B 56, 1080–1084.
8. Fabian, L.; Bombicz, P.; Czugler, M.; Kalman, A.; Weber, E.; Hecker, M. Clathrate engineering of Piedfort hosts. Crystal structures and molecular modeling of the *para*-mono- and *meta*-di-methyl/*t*-butyl substituted derivatives of 2,4,6-*tris*(alkylphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine. *Supramol. Chem.* **1999**, 11 (2), 151–167.
9. Munakata, M.; Wen, M.; Suenaga, Y.; Kuroda-Sowa, T.; Maekawa, M.; Anahata, M. Silver(I) complexes of triazine derivatives having stepped π – π interactions and 2D sheets. *Polyhedron* **2001**, 20, 2037–2043.
10. Boraei, A.A.A.; El-Roudi, O.M. Charge transfer molecular complexes of some azines with iodine. *Can. J. Appl. Spec.* **1996**, 41 (2), 37–41.



2,4,6-Triaryl-amino-1,3,5-triazines

2603

11. Sagar, A.D.; Patil, D.S.; Bandgar, B.P. Microwave assisted synthesis of triaryl cyanurates. *Synthetic Commun.* **2000**, 30 (10), 1719–1723.
12. Kunimi, N.; Sasaki, S.; Toishi, K.; Inoue, A. Monoazo Compound and an Intermediate for a Fiber-Reactive Dye Compound. US Patent 5,962,655, October 5, 1999.
13. Georges, M.; Dieter, R.; Helmut, L. Triazinderivate als UV-Filter in Sonnenschutzmitteln. EP 0,818,450, August 7, 1996.
14. Ulrich, H. Silanyl-Triazines as Light Screening Compositions. EP 0,933,376, August 4, 1999.
15. Hasemann, L. Dioxazine Derivatives and Their Use as Dyestuffs. WO 99/54334, October 28, 1999.
16. Uccello-Barretta, G.; Samaritani, S.; Menicagli, R.; Salvadori, P. 2,4,6-tri[(S)-1'-methylbenzylamino]-1,3,5-triazine: a new NMR chiral solvating agent for 3,5-dinitrophenyl derivatives; an attempt at a chiral discrimination rationale. *Tetrahedron-Asymmetr.* **2000**, 11 (19), 3901–3912.
17. Jin, Q.H.; Dai, S.S.; Huang, K.M. *Microwave Chemistry*; Science Press: Beijing, 1999; 70, 122 pp.
18. Thurston, J.T.; Dudley, J.R.; Kaiser, D.W.; Hechenbleikner, I.; Schaefer, F.C.; Holm-Hansen, D. Cyanuric chloride derivatives. II. substituted melamines. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1951**, 73 (7), 2984–2989.
19. **III-1.** FAB-MS m/z : 355.28 ($M+H$)⁺ (100%), 377.15 ($M+Na$)⁺ (15%); **III-2.** FAB-MS m/z : 397.85 ($M+H$)⁺ (100%), 419.38 ($M+Na$)⁺ (50%); Anal. calcd. for C₂₄H₂₄N₆: C 72.70, H 6.10, N 21.20. Found: C 72.55, H 6.15, N 21.20; **III-3.** FAB-MS m/z : 397.35 ($M+H$)⁺ (100%), 419.19 ($M+Na$)⁺ (10%). Anal. calcd. for C₂₄H₂₄N₆: C 72.70, H 6.10, N 21.20. Found: C 72.46, H 5.95, N 21.19; **III-4.** FAB-MS m/z : 397.37 ($M+H$)⁺ (100%), 419.17 ($M+Na$)⁺ (20%). Anal. calcd. for C₂₄H₂₄N₆: C 72.35, H 6.10, N 21.20. Found: C 72.60, H 6.08, N 21.16; **III-5.** FAB-MS m/z : 439.90 ($M+H$)⁺ (100%), 461.63 ($M+Na$)⁺ (10%). Anal. calcd. for C₂₇H₃₀N₆: C 73.94, H 6.89, N 19.16. Found: C 73.87, H 6.85, N 19.15; **III-6.** FAB-MS m/z : 409.23 ($M+H$)⁺ (100%), 431.14 ($M+Na$)⁺ (75%). Anal. calcd. for C₂₁H₁₅F₃N₆: C 61.76, H 3.70, N 20.58. Found: C 61.73, H 3.72, N 20.55; **III-7.** FAB-MS m/z : 409.19 ($M+H$)⁺ (100%), 431.13 ($M+Na$)⁺ (15%). Anal. calcd. for C₂₁H₁₅F₃N₆: C 61.76, H 3.70, N 20.58. Found: C 61.74, H 3.71, N 20.59; **III-8.** FAB-MS m/z : 409.18 ($M+H$)⁺ (100%), 431.12 ($M+Na$)⁺ (45%). Anal. calcd. for C₂₁H₁₅F₃N₆: C 61.76, H 3.70, N 20.58. Found: C 61.76, H 3.69, N 20.62; **III-9.** FAB-MS m/z : 463.12



$(M+H)^+$ (100%), 485.05 $(M+Na)^+$ (25%). Anal. calcd. for $C_{21}H_{12}F_6N_6$: C 54.55, H 2.62, N 18.18. Found: C 54.52, H 2.61, N 18.22; **III-10**. FAB-MS m/z : 463.11 $(M+H)^+$ (100%), 485.05 $(M+Na)^+$ (30%). Anal. calcd. for $C_{21}H_{12}F_6N_6$: C 54.55, H 2.62, N 18.18. Found: C 54.51, H 2.63, N 18.21; **III-11**. FAB-MS m/z : 457.22 $(M+H)^+$ (100%), 459.12 $(M+H)^+$ (95%). Anal. calcd. for $C_{21}H_{15}Cl_3N_6$: C 55.10, H 3.30, N 18.36. Found: C 55.13, H 2.29, N 18.33; **III-12**. FAB-MS m/z : 457.22 $(M+H)^+$ (90%), 459.12 $(M+H)^+$ (100%). Anal. calcd. for $C_{21}H_{15}Cl_3N_6$: C 55.10, H 3.30, N 18.36. Found: C 55.11, H 2.31, N 18.37; **III-13**. FAB-MS m/z : 457.23 $(M+H)^+$ (80%), 459.07 $(M+H)^+$ (100%). Anal. calcd. for $C_{21}H_{15}Cl_3N_6$: C 55.10, H 3.30, N 18.36. Found: C 55.09, H 2.32, N 18.34; **III-14**. FAB-MS m/z : 437.2 $(M-BrC_6H_3)^+$ (25%), 274.35 $(M-2BrC_6H_5)^+$ (80%). Anal. calcd. for $C_{21}H_{15}Br_3N_6$: C 42.67, H 2.56, N 14.22. Found: C 42.70, H 2.55, N 14.25; **III-15**. FAB-MS m/z : 767.32 $(M+Na-Br_3C_6H_2)^+$ (5%), 454.11 $(M+Na-2Br_3C_6H_3)^+$ (5%). Anal. calcd. for $C_{21}H_9Br_9N_6$: C 23.69, H 0.85, N 7.90. Found: C 23.64, H 0.84, N 7.92; **III-16**. FAB-MS m/z : 383.03 $(M+2Na-NO_2C_6H_4NH-O)^+$ (30%), 357.01 $(M+Na-H_2O-NO_2C_6H_4NH-O)^+$ (30%). Anal. calcd. for $C_{21}H_{15}N_9O_6$: C 51.54, H 3.09, N 25.76. Found: C 51.56, H 3.10, N 25.78.

Received in Japan September 21, 2002