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## Research Article



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## Synthesis and Characterization of New Heterocyclic Azo dyes

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### Abstract

The synthesis of novel preparation of substituted ethyl (4-methoxyphenyl) methyl carbamothioyl) diazenyl)-3-oxobutanoate heterocyclic coupling agent. To create a novel heterocyclic azo pigment, the coupling agent was subjected to an azo coupling reaction with an aromatic amine. After that, the pigment was tested for solubility, hiding power, and light fastness. The pigment's properties and structural features were determined using Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR), Ultraviolet/Visible (UV/Vis) Spectroscopy, and Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (1 H-NMR, 13C-NMR).

**Keywords:** aromatic amines, Heterocyclic azo dyes, spectral analysis.

### Introduction

Azo dyes are a versatile group of coloured organic compounds that have found widespread use in industry and analytical science. The chromogenic markers o, dihydroxy azodyes, which have been utilised as metal chelates for colouring protein fibres, are especially helpful in analytical chemistry.<sup>1-5</sup> Perkin identified the previous synthetic dyestuff, Mauveine, in the 1850s<sup>6</sup>. Dyes have become essential tools in a wide range of applications<sup>7</sup>. They are used as colourants in plastics, paper, ceramics, coatings, structures, textiles, and other high-tech applications<sup>8-11</sup>. Sensors, inks, tinting, adhesives, drinks, cosmetics, cuisine, polymers, optical data

storage, leather, and wax biomedicine are just a few of the applications for dyes<sup>12-18</sup>. Colour fastness to sublimation, light, wash, perspiration and rubbing are common qualities of dyes used for textile dyeing. Dyes used in the textile industry are now considered mature. Nonetheless, it is a vibrant and challenging area that involves the ongoing manufacture of novel materials to meet the rapidly changing needs of global clients.<sup>19-27</sup>

### Materials and Methods

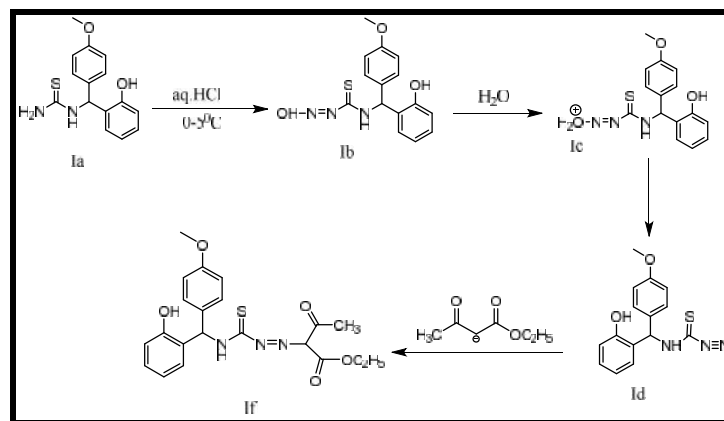
All of the reagents and solvents used were of the best standard. Which were used without being purified further. The melting point was measured

in uncorrected open capillary tubes. In KBr pellets, IR spectra were obtained on an FT-IR-Alpha Bruker IR spectrometer from 4000 cm<sup>-1</sup> to 400 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were obtained in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> at 500 MHz with tetramethylsilane as an internal standard using an AV500 High-Resolution Multinuclear F-NMR Spectrometer. A Jeol-8X 102 (FAB) Mass Spectrometer was used to record LC-MS spectra.

### Synthesis series of novel heterocyclic azo dyes:

To a magnetically stirred compound (half hours) and cooled solution of novel synthesized amines

### Synthesis Scheme



**Table 1 Physical data of novel synthesized azo dyes series**

Comp. Code	Molecular Weight	Melting Point °C	Molecular Formula	Yield (%)	Color
If	479.15	162	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>35</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S	66	Yellow
IIf	474.12	160	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>22</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>7</sub> S	62	Yellow
IIIIf	445.13	135	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>22</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>6</sub> S	58	Yellow
IVf	429.14	125	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>23</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>5</sub> S	54	Yellow

## Results and Discussion

**ethyl-2-(((1-hydroxy-naphthalen-2-yl)(4-methoxyphenyl)methyl)carbamothioyl)diazenyl-3-oxobutanoate (comp.code If) IR (KBr) cm<sup>-1</sup>:** 3441 (Ar-OH stretching), 3089 (NH stretching), 2946 (CH stretching), 1267(C=S), 1176(C-N stretching), 1445(N=N), 2972(CH<sub>3</sub>), 1648(C=O)<sup>1</sup>**HNMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)** : 8.18 (d,1H,NH), 9.68 (s,1H,OH), 6.11(s,1H,CH), 2.24(s,3H), 1.21(t,3H),4.21(qt,2H), 7.08, 6.56,6.83,(m, 3H,

Ar-H),7.21, 7.32, 6.89, 6.85 (m, 4H, Ar H), 3.81(s,3H CH<sub>3</sub>) **m/z**: 479.15

**ethyl-2-(((4-hydroxy-3-nitrophenyl)(4-methoxyphenyl)methyl)carbamothioyl)diazenyl-3-oxobutanoate (comp.code IIf) IR (KBr) cm<sup>-1</sup>:** 3545 (Ar-OH stretching), 3115 (NH stretching), 2866 (CH stretching), 3155(NH<sub>2</sub> stretching), 1290(C=S), 1166(C-N stretching), 1463(N=N), 2972(CH<sub>3</sub>), 1670(C=O) <sup>1</sup>**HNMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)** : 8.18 (d,1H,NH),9.65 (s,1H,OH),

5.11(s,1H,CH), 2.24(s,3H) 5.25(s, NH<sub>2</sub>),1.21(t,3H),4.21(qt.2H), 6.08, 6.56,6.83,(m, 3H, Ar-H),7.21, 7.32, 6.89, 6.85 (m, 4H, Ar H), 3.81(s,3H CH<sub>3</sub>) <sup>13</sup>CNMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) : 164.5(C=O),124(Ar), 129(Ar), 52.6(CH), 25.2(CH<sub>3</sub>), 55(CH<sub>2</sub>) m/z: 474.12

**ethyl-2-(((2,5-dihydroxy-phenyl)(4-methoxy phenyl)methyl)carbamothioyl)diazenyl)-3-oxobutanoate (comp.code IIIf) IR (KBr) cm<sup>-1</sup>:** 3555 (Ar-OH stretching), 3059 (NH stretching), 2850 (CH stretching), 1268 (C=S), 1156(C-N stretching), 1460(N=N), 2962(CH<sub>3</sub>), 1650(C=O) <sup>1</sup>HNMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) : 14.87 (d,1H,NH),9.29 (s,1H,OH), 5.15(s,1H,CH), 2.24(s,3H) ,1.21(t,3H),4.21(qt.2H), 6.65,6.56,6.83,(m, 3H, Ar-H),7.21, 7.32, 6.89, 6.85 (m, 4H, Ar H), 3.81(s,3H CH<sub>3</sub>) <sup>13</sup>CNMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) : 168.5(C=O),127(Ar), 129(Ar), 56.2(CH), 25.2(CH<sub>3</sub>), 55(CH<sub>2</sub>) m/z: 445.13

**ethyl-2-(((2-hydroxy-phenyl)(4-methoxy phenyl)methyl)carbamothioyl)diazenyl)-3-oxobutanoate (comp.code IVf) IR (KBr) cm<sup>-1</sup>:** 3445 (Ar-OH stretching), 3109 (NH stretching), 2856 (CH stretching), 1274 (C=S), 1166(C-N stretching), 1465(N=N), 2972(CH<sub>3</sub>), 1656(C=O) <sup>1</sup>HNMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) : 14.67 (d,1H,NH),9.65 (s,1H,OH), 5.11(s,1H,CH), 2.24(s,3H) ,1.21(t,3H),4.21(qt.2H), 7.27, 7.08, 6.56,6.83,(m, 4H, Ar-H),7.21, 7.32, 6.89, 6.85 (m, 4H, Ar H), 3.81(s,3H CH<sub>3</sub>) <sup>13</sup>CNMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) : 170.5(C=O),128(Ar), 129(Ar), 57(CH), 25.2(CH<sub>3</sub>), 55(CH<sub>2</sub>) m/z: 429.14

## Conclusion

In this study, we have successfully synthesized new series of heterocyclic azo dyes compounds. The proper analysis of the synthesis of new azo dyes derivatives has been systematically evaluated by FT-IR, NMR, UV-Visible, Mass spectrometry.

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