

Research Article

Synthesis, Characterization, and Electrical Properties of Poly(azophenyleneazo-2,4-diamino-1,5-phenylenes)

A. H. Durgaryan, R. H. Arakelyan, N. A. Durgaran, and E. E. Matinyan

Department of Chemistry, Yerevan State University, A. Manoogian 1, 0025 Yerevan, Armenia

Correspondence should be addressed to A. H. Durgaryan; durgaran@ysu.am

Received 15 November 2013; Revised 10 January 2014; Accepted 11 January 2014; Published 23 February 2014

Academic Editor: Yeong-Soon Gal

Copyright © 2014 A. H. Durgaryan et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Poly(azophenyleneazo-2,4-diamino-1,5-phenylenes) were synthesized via diazotization of *m*- and *p*-phenylenediamine and azocoupling with *m*-phenylenediamine. It is found that, simultaneously, dihydrobenzotriazolic units were formed as a result of cyclization reaction between amino and azo groups located in *ortho* position to each other. Oxidation of poly(azo-*p*-phenyleneazo-2,4-diamino-1,5-phenylene) was carried out and new polymer with benzotriazolic units in the main polymer chain was obtained. The conductivities of obtained polymers doped with iodine were increased with doping levels increase from 10^{-9} – 5×10^{-8} S/m to 0,1–0,6 S/m.

1. Introduction

In order to obtain conductive materials with enhanced processability and stability, different alternative methods have been attempted resulting in different degrees of success [1–3]. One of these approaches consists in the synthesis of new polymers with flexible groups incorporated in their backbone. Based on this idea, in the main chain of azo group containing polymers are of particular interest because of their unique photoelectrical characterization [4–6]. However, among electrically active polymers the compounds containing aromatic azo groups are relatively poorly investigated [7–9].

Vesuvium dye is known to be obtained by the reaction of *m*-phenylenediamine with excess amount of sodium nitrite [10]. As a result, the cross-linked insoluble polymer is formed. This available method has recently been chosen by our group to obtain polyazo-compounds. Electrical conductivity of synthesized polymers increases in the case of doping with iodine to 0.2 S m^{-1} and perchloric acid to $7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S m}^{-1}$. At the action of hydrochloric acid it has been virtually unaffected [11].

The aim of this research is to synthesize polymers containing aromatic azo groups located *ortho*- to amino groups in the main polymer chain by diazotization reaction of *p*-(PPDA) and *m*-(MPDA) phenylenediamine and by subsequent azo

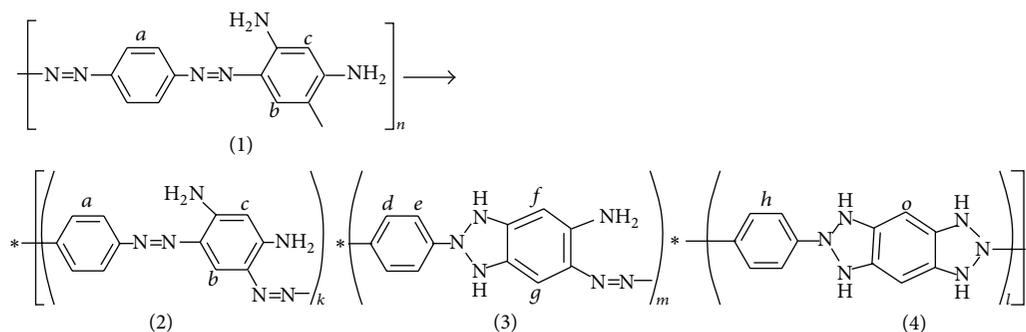
coupling of obtained diazonium salts with MPDA and investigate chemical and electrical properties of obtained polymers.

2. Experimental

MPDA (bp 358–360 K/0.7 kPa, mp 335.5–336 K) and PPDA (mp 416–418 K) were purified by a vacuum distillation and by sublimation, respectively. Water was used after distillation. All other chemicals were of analytical grade and were used without any further purification.

The IR spectra were recorded on a FT-IR Nicolet Nexus spectrometer (KBr pellets). The ^1H NMR spectra were taken on a Mercury 300 Varian NMR spectrometer and UV-vis spectra, on a Specord 50 instrument. Electroconductivity of the samples (as pressed pellets) was measured on a Teraohmmeter E6-137 instrument by means of two-contact method.

2.1. The Synthesis of Poly(azo-1,4-phenylene-2,4-diamino-1,5-phenylene) (Polymer I). The solution of 1,34 g (19,1 mmol) sodium nitrite in 7 mL of water at 268 K was added slowly to a homogeneous solution of 1 g (9.26 mmol) PPDA in 14 mL distilled water, 4,1 g ice, and 2,1 mL 30% hydrochloric acid. Afterwards, the obtained mixture of diazotized PPDA was



SCHEME 2

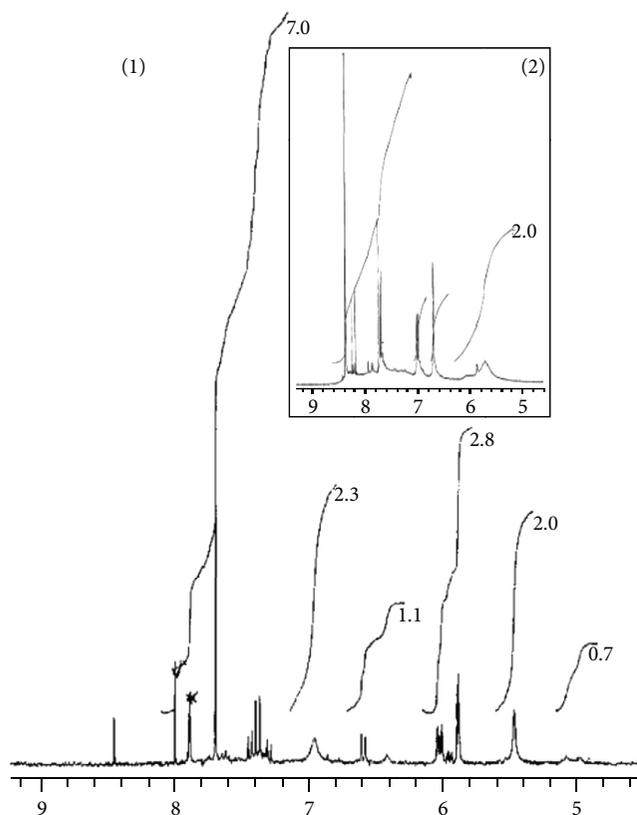


FIGURE 1: ^1H NMR spectra ($(\text{CD})_3\text{SO}$, δ , ppm) of (1) polymer I; (2) polymer III.

equal to obtained 1.7:1 instead of 5:1, this can only be due to the cyclization reaction with formation of dihydrobenzotriazolic units similar to those represented in Scheme 2.

Four alternative ways were employed to calculate the percentage of cyclic units in the polymers chain from the ^1H NMR spectra depicted on Scheme 2. Nearly the same results were obtained from different methods of the calculation of dihydrobenzotriazolic structural units in polymer.

Based on the comparison of the area of NH_2 proton peak (4.95; 5.05; 5.45; 6.43 ppm), with NH proton peak (6.96 ppm) on cyclic units, the percentage of cyclization was calculated to be equal to 38%. Assigning singlets at 7.70 and 8.02 ppm to

the protons *a* and *b*, the molar ratio of structural units 2 (*k* on Scheme 2) was calculated through the following equation and it is equal to 0.36; that is, the percentage of cyclization was calculated to be equal to 32%:

$$k = \left[\frac{(\text{proton area of } a \text{ and } b \text{ protons}/5)}{(\text{proton area of } 1 \text{ aromatic proton})} \right]. \quad (2)$$

Based on integral intensities of protons *d* (7.44 *d*, $J = 8.7$ and 7.39 *d*, $J = 8.8$) and *e* (5.95 *dd*, $J = 8.8$; $J = 2.4$, 6.02 *dd*, $J = 8.8$; $J = 2.4$, 6.60 *d*, $J = 8.7$) the molar ratio of structural units 3 was calculated— $m = 0.68$; that is, the percentage of cyclization was calculated to be equal to 34%:

$$m = \left[\frac{(\text{proton area of } d \text{ and } e \text{ protons}/4)}{(\text{proton area of } 1 \text{ aromatic proton})} \right], \quad (3)$$

and based on integral intensities of signals at 7.29 *s* ppm, 7.33 *s* ppm (protons *g* (0,68H)), and at 5.89 *d* ppm (protons *c* and *f* (1H)) cyclization percentage was calculated to be equal to 33%. So, the average value of cyclization was 34%.

According to ^1H NMR spectroscopic data $l = 0$, it should be noted here that pertinent ^1H NMR signals of some known compounds that are useful for the structural determination were compiled in Table 1.

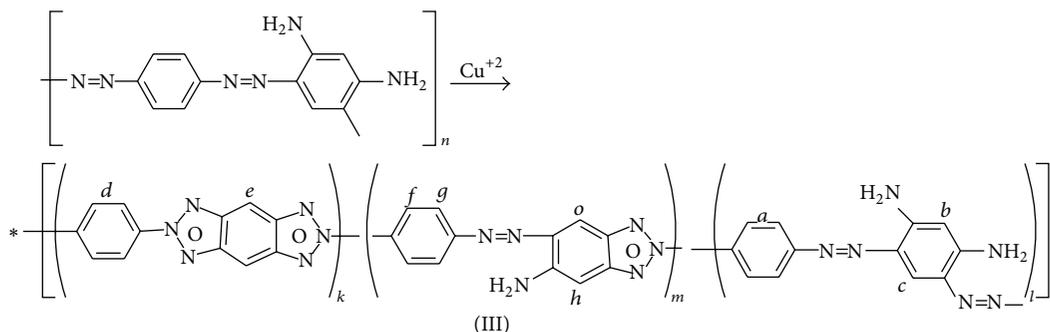
The structure of obtained compound was also confirmed on the basis of IR and UV-vis spectra. IR spectra (ν , cm^{-1}) $-\text{NH}_2$ and NH -, 3440, 3357, 3217, 1616, aromatic groups 3094, 1616, 836 (2H), $\text{N}=\text{N}$ - 1504, 1369, $=\text{N}-\text{C}$ 1326, 1241, $\text{N}-\text{C}$ 1182, 1133.

The UV-vis spectra of the polymers exhibited absorption maximum at wavelengths 280 and 476 nm, which were assigned to $\pi-\pi^*$ transitions of benzenoid moieties connected to amino and azo groups correspondingly. The assignments were made on the basis of the absorptions of the corresponding chromophores in 4-aminoazobenzene in DMSO solution, which were located at 250 and 395 nm.

The reaction of diazotization of MPDA and subsequent coupling with MPDA in many aspects was similar to the reaction discussed above. As a result, polymer with 1-*m* structural units (polymer II) was obtained (Scheme 1) and according to ^1H NMR spectroscopic data, azo coupling was proceeded exceptionally with aromatic ring of MPDA. This assertion was readily apparent from the ratio of integral intensities of

TABLE 1: Relevant ^1H NMR chemical shift data of some protons in model compounds.

Position of aromatic protons	Model compound	Used solvent	Chemical shift (nm)	Reference
<i>ortho</i> - to amino group	Poly(diphenylamine-4,4'-diyl)	Trifluoroacetic acid	7.26	[12]
<i>ortho</i> - to amino group	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{BOC})\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH-})_n$	THF	7	[13]
<i>ortho</i> -protons to azo groups	4-Aminoazobenzene 7-(4-N,N-		7.6–7.8	[14]
<i>ortho</i> -protons to azo groups	Dihydroxyethylaminophenylazo)-2-nitro-9-fluorene		8.01	[15]

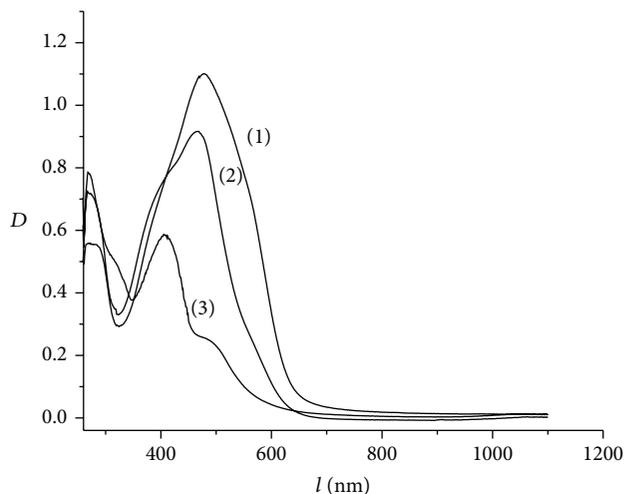


SCHEME 3

signals due to amino groups (4H) (chem. shifts at 3.10–3.60; 5.40–5.65; 5.85; 6.20–6.35 ppm (NH_2) and at 6.80–7.25 ppm (NH)) to signals due to aromatic ring protons (6H) (chem. shifts at 5.90; 5.95–6.20; 7.30–8.00 ppm). However, polymer's ^1H NMR spectrum was more complicated and only based on peak area of NH_2 and NH protons the percentage of cyclization of amino groups equal to 41% could be calculated. Another piece of evidence supporting the proposed structure of polymer comes from its UV-vis spectrum (Figure 2). The reported UV-vis spectrum (λ , nm, in DMSO) reveals the absorbance of $\pi\text{-}\pi^*$ transitions of benzenoid moieties connected to amino groups at 272 nm and azophenylene groups at 411, 466 nm.

A range of polymer-supported benzotriazoles was screened for use in corrosion inhibition, organic synthesis drug delivery, and so forth [17, 18]. In terms of synthesizing new polymers that contain benzotriazolic units in main polymer chain, oxidation of poly(azo-*p*-phenyleneazo-2,4-diamino-1,5-phenylene) using blue copper as oxidizing agent was employed. This reaction is well known for the synthesis of low molecular weight benzotriazoles [16].

Comparison of UV-vis spectra of obtained oxidized polymer III (in DMSO $c = 1,08 \times 10^{-2}$ g/L) and initial polymer I (in DMSO $c = 1,1 \times 10^{-2}$ g/L) (Figure 2) revealed the decrease in peak intensity of phenyleneamino groups at 273 nm ($\gamma = 0.5588$, $\epsilon = 51.74 \text{ L}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$), the peak with low intensity of initial polymer at 476 nm ($\gamma = 0.25799$, $\epsilon = 99.7 \text{ L}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$) (appears as a shoulder), and the appearance of new absorbance at 408 nm ($\gamma = 0.579$, $\epsilon = 53.6 \text{ L}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$) (characteristic for benzotriazolic units). On the bases of absorbance intensities at 476 nm of both initial ($\gamma = 1.097$) and oxidized polymers, it can be calculated that 24% of structural units of initial polymer remains unchanged.

FIGURE 2: UV spectra (λ , nm) of (1) polymer I; (2) polymer II; (3) oxidized polymer III.

The ^1H NMR result of oxidized polymer strongly differs from that of initial polymers. The spectrum shown in Figure 1(2) revealed the presence of: *e* and *o* protons (8,38 s ppm), *g* and probably *a* protons (7,75 d ppm; $J = 9,13$ Hz), *a* protons (5,88 s ppm), *f* protons (7,0 d ppm; $J = 9,13$ Hz), *d* protons (6,65 s ppm), and NH_2 (broad signal, 5,5–6,2 ppm).

Taking into account the intensities of *f*, *d*, and NH_2 protons the values *k*, *m*, and *l* in the formula (III) (Scheme 3) have been calculated to be equal to $k = 0.27$, $m = 0.50$, and $l = 0.23$. These calculations confirm the conclusion from UV studies—the cyclization percent is 24.

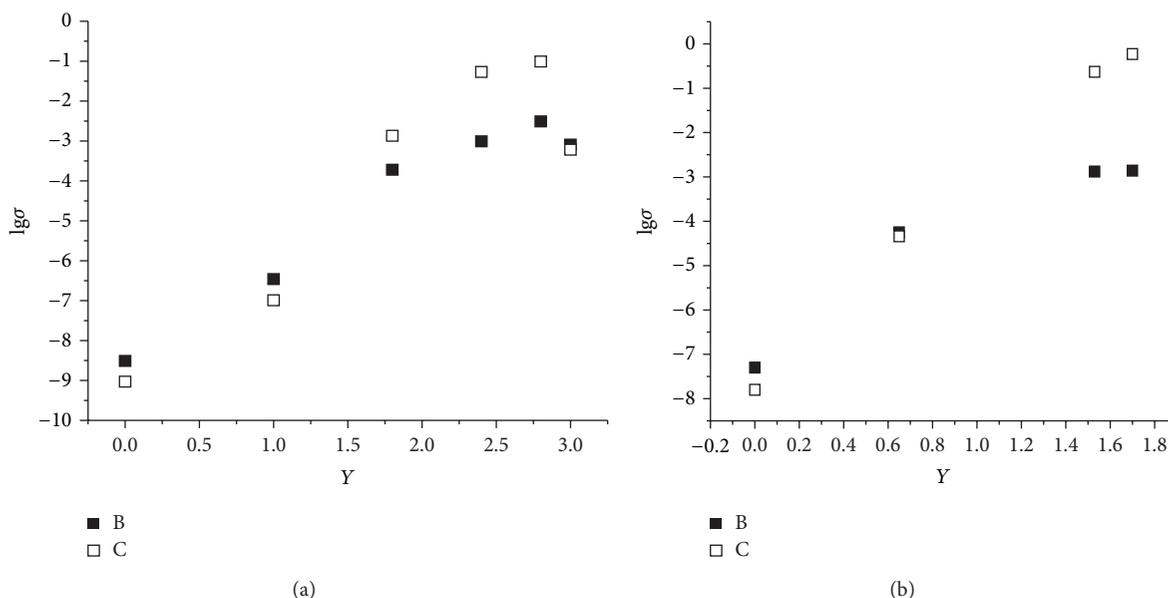


FIGURE 3: Plot of electric conductivities ($\lg\sigma$; S/m) as a function of iodine doping level of (a) polymer I and (b) polymer III. C—conductivities of the same samples after heating to 345 K and cooling, measured at room temperature.

The synthesized polymers I and III were doped with iodine and electroconductivities for the doped and undoped polymers were determined. Room temperature electric conductivities of I and III virgin polymers were equal to 10^{-9} and 5×10^{-8} S/m, respectively. Conductivity increases steadily with increased doping levels in the considered range and attains values of 0,1 S/m, when the doping level was 2.5, (polymer I) and 0,6 S/m for polymer (III) when the doping level was 1.6 (Figure 3). These values are comparable to those determined for polymer obtained from MPDA by in situ diazotization and azo coupling (2×10^{-3} S/m) [11], iodine-doped PANi (1.83×10^{-1} S/m) [19], and poly(azo-p-phenylene) (1×10^{-2} S/m) [8, 9].

After heating to 345 K, electric conductivity of polymer, doped with iodine and containing more than 0.8 mol of iodine per one mol of azo amino phenylene units, increases in some cases by 2-3 orders of magnitude when measured additionally at room temperature (Figure 3). Evidently, this can be caused by morphological changes in the structure of the doped polymer.

Fluorescence spectra were recorded for the solution of polymer I in DMSO $c = 1.1 \times 10^{-2}$ g/L in a Cary Eclipse spectrometer (Figure 4). We have chosen 290 nm as the exciting wavelength due to the peak in the excitation scan. The resulting emission scan contains two peaks, one small at 410 nm and a high one at 340 nm.

4. Conclusion

It is the first time poly(azo-m(p)-phenyleneazo-2,4-diamino-1,5-phenylenes) has been synthesized by the diazotization of p- and m-phenylenediamines and azo coupling with m-phenylenediamine. Simultaneous reaction between azo and amino groups proceeded via formation of dihydrotriazolic

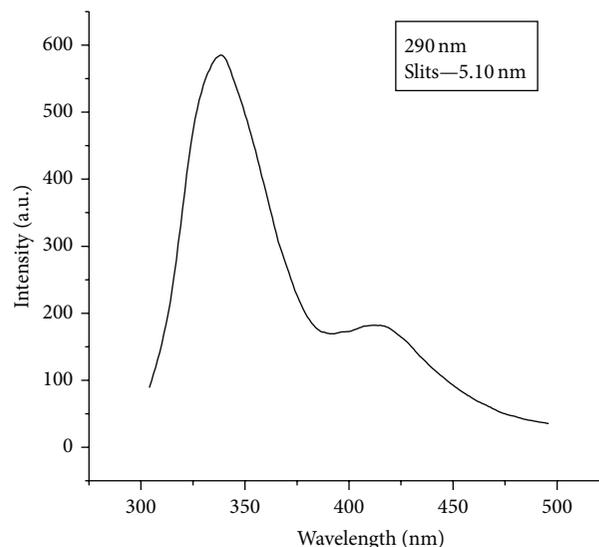


FIGURE 4: Fluorescence emission spectra of the polymer I (in DMSO, $c = 1.1 \times 10^{-2}$ g·L $^{-1}$).

cycles has been established. For the first time new polymer containing triazolobenzolic units in the main polymer chain has been prepared by the oxidation of obtained poly(azo-p-phenyleneazo-2,4-diamino-1,5-phenylene). It has been found that conductivities of obtained polymers increase with doping level increase up to 0,1 S/m for initial and to 0,6 S/m for oxidized polymers.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

References

- [1] T. A. Skorheim, R. L. Elsenbaumer, and J. R. Reynolds, Eds., *Handbook of Conducting Polymers*, Marcel Dekker Inc., New York, NY, USA, 2nd edition, 1998.
- [2] X. G. Li, M. R. Huang, W. Duan, and Y. L. Yang, "Novel multifunctional polymers from aromatic diamines by oxidative polymerizations," *Chemical Reviews*, vol. 102, no. 9, pp. 2925–3030, 2002.
- [3] A. H. Durgaryan, N. A. Durgaryan, R. H. Arakelyan, and E. E. Matinyan, "Syntheses and investigation of polymers containing 1-triazene-1,3-diyl and 1,4-phenylene group," *Synthetic Metals*, vol. 160, no. 1-2, pp. 180–186, 2010.
- [4] D. Timpu, V. Barboiu, A. Airinei, and E. Rusu, "Transparent layers of azo-conjugated polymers: preparation and opto-electrical properties," *Journal of Optoelectronics and Advanced Materials*, vol. 2, no. 5, pp. 531–535, 2000.
- [5] Y. Chen, Q. Gong, F. Wang, B. Zhang, and Z. Chen, "Synthesis and characterization of photorefractive materials based on polymers containing photoconductors and nonlinear chromophores," *Materials Letters*, vol. 57, no. 28, pp. 4372–4377, 2003.
- [6] H. S. Nalwa, Ed., *Handbook of Organic Conductive Molecules and Polymers*, Wiley, New York, NY, USA, 1997.
- [7] D. M. Carlton, D. K. McCarthy, and R. H. Genz, "The effect of structure on the electrical conductivity of organic compounds. Polyazophenylenes," *Journal of Physical Chemistry*, vol. 68, no. 9, pp. 2661–2665, 1964.
- [8] F. Barbarin, J. P. Blanc, M. Dugay, C. Fabre, and C. Maleysson, "Conductivity and E.S.R. investigations of doping and dedoping in poly-p-azophenylene and poly-p-phenylene azomethine," *Synthetic Metals*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 71–78, 1984.
- [9] T. Kuo and H. K. Hall Jr., "Synthesis and electrical properties of poly(p-azoarylene) films," *Synthetic Metals*, vol. 22, no. 2, pp. 115–120, 1987.
- [10] *Beilsteins Handbuch der Organischen Chemie*, vol. 16, Springer, Berlin, Germany, 4th edition, 1991.
- [11] A. A. Durgaryan, N. A. Durgaryan, and R. A. Arakelyan, "Synthesis of polymers containing azo groups in the main chain from *m*-phenylenediamine: study of doping," *Russian Journal of General Chemistry*, vol. 80, no. 5, pp. 976–981, 2010.
- [12] T. Yamamoto, S. B. Kim, and T. Maruyama, "Preparation of poly(diphenylamine-4,4'-diyl) and a related polymer by organometallic polycondensation and their properties," *Chemistry Letters*, no. 6, pp. 413–414, 1996.
- [13] X. X. Zhang, J. P. Sadighi, T. W. Mackewitz, and S. L. Buchwald, "Efficient synthesis of well-defined, high molecular weight, and processible polyanilines under mild conditions via palladium-catalyzed amination," *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, vol. 122, no. 31, pp. 7606–7607, 2000.
- [14] SDBSWeb, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, <http://riodb01.ibase.aist.go.jp/sdbs/>.
- [15] F. Cariati, U. Caruso, R. Centore et al., "Optical second order nonlinearities in new chromophores obtained by selective mono-reduction of dinitro precursors," *Optical Materials*, vol. 27, no. 1, pp. 91–97, 2004.
- [16] M. P. Schmidt and A. Hagenbocker, "Zur Kenntnis der Pseudoazimide. (2. Mitteilung)," *Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft*, vol. 54, no. 9, pp. 2201–2207, 1921.
- [17] H. Y. Wang, J. G. Jiang, L. Y. Ma, and Y. L. Pang, "Syntheses of molecularly imprinted polymers and their molecular recognition study for benzotriazole," *Reactive and Functional Polymers*, vol. 66, no. 10, pp. 1081–1086, 2006.
- [18] S. Tamil Selvi, V. Raman, and N. Rajendran, "Corrosion inhibition of mild steel by benzotriazole derivatives in acidic medium," *Journal of Applied Electrochemistry*, vol. 33, no. 12, pp. 1175–1182, 2003.
- [19] X. R. Zeng and T. M. Ko, "Structure-conductivity relationships of iodine-doped polyaniline," *Journal of Polymer Science B*, vol. 35, no. 13, pp. 1993–2001, 1997.



Hindawi

Submit your manuscripts at
<http://www.hindawi.com>

