

entirely suitable for synthetic purposes. Recrystallization from carbon tetrachloride gave pure product in 75–80% yields.

The sulfonyl bromide may be stored indefinitely in a dark bottle without noticeable decomposition; but it decomposes rapidly if exposed to bright sunlight.

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The Catalytic Hydrogenation of Alkylketene Dimers

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In an earlier paper¹ experiments describing the ozonization and catalytic hydrogenation of five cyclohexyl substituted alkylketene dimers were reported. Ozonization data were in agreement with the work of Hurd and Blanchard² and structure I was accepted for the dimers. Hydrogenation yielded glycols, $RCH_2-CHOH-CHR-CH_2OH$.

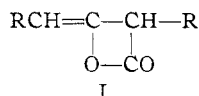


TABLE I

GLYCOLS FORMED, $RCH_2-CHOH-CHR-CH_2OH$

R	Formula	°C.	B.p.	Mm.	Yield, %	No. OH	Carbon, %		Hydrogen, %	
							Calcd.	Found	Calcd.	Found
C_2H_5	$C_8H_{18}O_2$ ^b	82–85		16	80	2.1	65.75	66.06	12.33	12.31
$n-C_3H_7$	$C_{10}H_{22}O_2$ ^c	98–100		12	56	1.9	68.96	68.81	12.64	12.56
$n-C_4H_9$	$C_{12}H_{26}O_2$ ^d	125–127		12	28	1.8	71.30	71.66	12.90	13.04
$n-C_5H_{11}$ ^a	$C_{14}H_{30}O_2$ ^e	128–130		23	63	1.8	73.04	73.47	13.04	13.06
$n-C_{10}H_{21}$	$C_{24}H_{50}O_2$	M.p. 175–176			43	2.2	77.84	77.34	13.51	13.59
$n-C_{12}H_{25}$	$C_{28}H_{58}O_2$	M.p. 167–168			94	2.1	78.87	78.96	13.62	13.76

^a Physical constants for new ketene dimer where R is *n*-pentyl: b.p. 128–130° (8 mm.); n_D^{20} 1.4330; d_4^{20} 0.8463. Calcd. C, 75.00; H, 10.71. Found: C, 75.41; H, 10.81. Identity, further established by conversion to 2-*n*-pentyl-1,3-nonanediol.^e ^b Reported b.p. 133–134° (15 mm.). d_4^{15} 0.9367, n_D^{15} 1.4535 by V. Grignard and M. Fluchaire, *Ann. chim.*, **9**, 5 (1928). Observed d_4^{20} 0.9130, n_D^{20} 1.4230; MRD (calcd.) 42.19, (found) 41.00. ^c Reported b.p. 138–139° (1 mm.), d_4^{28} 0.9203, n_D^{28} 1.4442 by M. S. Kulpinski and F. F. Nord, *J. Org. Chem.*, **8**, 256 (1943). Observed d_4^{20} 0.8919, n_D^{20} 1.4265; MRD (calcd.) 51.43, (found) 50.40. ^d Literature b.p. 128–129° (1 mm.), d_4^{25} 0.9184, n_D^{25} 1.4570 reported by M. S. Kulpinski and F. F. Nord, footnote c; observed n_D^{20} 1.4270. ^e Reported b.p. 125–127° (0.5 mm.), d_4^{23} 0.8984, n_D^{23} 1.4545 by M. S. Kulpinski and F. F. Nord, footnote c; observed d_4^{20} 0.8653, n_D^{20} 1.4350; MRD (calcd.) 69.90, (found) 69.50.

TABLE II

DERIVATIVES OF THE GLYCOLS

R	Formula	3,5-Dinitrobenzoate ^a				Phenylurethan ^a				
		Yield, %	M.p., °C.	Nitrogen, %		Formula	Yield, %	M.p., °C.	Nitrogen, %	
				Calcd.	Found					
C ₂ H ₅	C ₂₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₂ N ₄	49	165-166	10.50	10.80	C ₂₂ H ₂₃ O ₄ N ₂	53	124-125	7.29	7.00
<i>n</i> -C ₃ H ₇	C ₂₄ H ₂₆ O ₁₂ N ₄	90	160-161	9.96	9.94	C ₂₄ H ₃₂ O ₄ N ₂	59	198-200 dec.	6.80	6.90
<i>n</i> -C ₄ H ₉	C ₂₆ H ₃₀ O ₁₂ N ₄	75	164-165	9.50	9.52	C ₂₆ H ₃₆ O ₄ N ₂	50	220-222 dec.	6.36	6.02
<i>n</i> -C ₅ H ₁₁	C ₂₈ H ₃₄ O ₁₂ N ₄	74	163-164	9.06	9.05	C ₂₈ H ₄₀ O ₄ N ₂	43	223-224	5.98	5.79
<i>n</i> -C ₁₀ H ₂₁	C ₃₈ H ₅₄ O ₁₂ N ₄	88	160-162	7.39	7.32	C ₃₈ H ₆₀ O ₄ N ₂ ^b	26	218-220 dec.	4.61	4.87
<i>n</i> -C ₁₂ H ₂₅	C ₄₂ H ₆₂ O ₁₂ N ₄	63	164-165	6.89	6.71	C ₄₂ H ₆₈ O ₄ N ₂ ^c	33	229-230	4.22	4.21

^a % Nitrogen determined by micro Dumas method. ^b Anal. Calcd.: C, 71.62; H, 9.87. Found: C, 72.00; H, 9.75. ^c Anal. Calcd.: C, 75.90; H, 10.24. Found: C, 75.62; H, 10.10.

In the present work, the hydrogenation experiments were extended to six more alkylketene dimers, all prepared by the general method of Sauer.³ Experimental details were the same as in reference 1 except that ethanol was used as solvent in place of ethanol-hexane, and hydrogen pressures and temperatures were different.

Samples of 3–4 g. of dimer and 25 ml. of ethanol

(1) C. M. Hill, M. E. Hill, H. I. Schofield and L. Haynes, *THIS JOURNAL*, **73**, 166 (1952).

(2) C. D. Hurd and C. A. Blanchard, *ibid.*, **72**, 1461 (1950).

(3) J. C. Sauer, *ibid.*, **69**, 2444 (1947).

were used. Glycols were formed as before, and derivatives (3,5-dinitrobenzoates and phenylurethans) were prepared as previously reported. The solid glycols were purified by recrystallization from ethanol. Results are described in Tables I and II.

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Constituents of *Heliopsis* Species. II. Synthesis of Compounds Related to Scabrin¹

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The isolation of scabrin, the major insecticidal component of the roots of *Heliopsis scabra* Dunal., was reported in the first paper² of this series. It was found to be the *N*-isobutylamide of an unsaturated 18-carbon straight-chain acid, containing 5 double bonds which are situated in the acid fragment in one of 4 possible combinations—namely, 2,4,8,10,14-, 2,4,8,12,14-, 2,6,8,10,14- and 2,6,10,12,14.

In view of the high toxicity of scabrin to house flies,² it was decided to prepare the *N*-isobutylamides of several of the more readily available C_{18} acids for insecticidal testing. The acids chosen as starting materials were *cis*-9-octadecenoic (oleic), *trans*-9-octadecenoic (elaidic), 9,12-octadecadienoic (linoleic), 9,12,15-octadecatrienoic (linolenic), α - and β -9,11,13-octadecatrienoic (eleostearic) and 10,12,14-octadecatrienoic (pseudo-eleostearic).

(1) Report of a study made under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

(2) M. Jacobson, *THIS JOURNAL*, **73**, 100 (1951).