This article was downloaded by: [New York University]

On: 09 October 2014, At: 13:14

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: <a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/lsyc20">http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/lsyc20</a>

### A New Method for the Synthesis of Chloroindees by Vilsmeier Reagent

M. Venugopal <sup>a</sup> & P. T. Perumal <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Organic Division, Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, Madras, 600 020, India Published online: 23 Sep 2006.

To cite this article: M. Venugopal & P. T. Perumal (1991) A New Method for the Synthesis of Chloroindees by Vilsmeier Reagent, Synthetic Communications: An International Journal for Rapid Communication of Synthetic Organic Chemistry, 21:4, 515-519, DOI: 10.1080/00397919108016777

To link to this article: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00397919108016777

#### PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages,

and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

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. Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions">http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions</a>

## A NEW METHOD FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF CHLOROINDENES BY VILSMEIER REAGENT

M.Venugopal and P.T.Perumal\*

Organic Division, Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, Madras - 600 020,India.

Abstract: Vilsmeier reaction of chalcone (benzalacetophenones) results in cyclization to indene derivatives .

Vilsmeier reagents are normally utilized as formylating agents <sup>1</sup> and their versatility has been acknowledged as an activating agent for halogenation<sup>2</sup>. It has also been used for different synthetic reactions<sup>3</sup>. Earlier studies of Vilsmeier reaction, haloformylation of unsaturated ketones (benzalacetones) have been reported<sup>4</sup>. We found that when the reaction was carried out under drastic conditions, formylation occur in the aromatic ring also<sup>5</sup>. Hence on further investigation of this work, we found that various substituted benzalacetones undergo cyclization of

DMF, POCI  

$$90^{\circ}C/5 \text{ h}$$

Y and X = H, Cl, OMe, Me, or NO<sub>2</sub>

Scheme -I

chloroindene derivatives under Vilsmeier condition (Scheme 1).It has been reported in the literature<sup>6</sup> that indan-1-ones were prepared by acid catalyzed reaction of chalcones.

In this report, we have described the condition which enable Vilsmeier reagents to afford exclusively chloroindene derivatives in 22 - 31 % yield and the remaining material was polymerized. The results were summerized in Table -I. The reaction was carried out at ambient temperature and 70° C, mostly the starting material was recovered and at 110° C all the compound was polymerized. This method proves to be a worthwhile to synthesis of chloroindenes in one-step. Indene has attracted considerable research activities since it acts as a dienophile in Diels-Alder resulting in fluorene and naphthalene reaction derivatives 7. Indene derivatives has been used as perfumes 8. Various chalcones we synthesized by Claisen -Schmidt reaction

Table -1: Preparation of chloroindenes;

No	Substrate	Products <sup>a</sup> Yield	(%)
1.	Chalcone	1-Phenyl-3-Chloro-1H-indene	 31
2.	4-Chloro chalcone	1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-chloro-1H- indene	26
3.	4-Methoxy chalcone	1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-3-chloro-1H- indene	22
4.	3-Nitro chalcone	1-(3-Nitrophenyl)-3-chloro-1H- indene	27
5.	4'-Methyl chalcone	1-Phenyl-6-methyl-3-chloro-1H- indene	25
6.	4'-Methoxy chalcone	1-Phenyl-6-methoxy-3-chloro-1H- indene	25

a, The products were identified by proton and carbon-13 NMR and Mass spectra. All the compounds gave satisfactory C,H &N analysis.

and had physical properties in accordance with those described in literature  $^{9}. \,$ 

Typical procedure: Preparation of chloroindene from chalcone:-Chalcone 2.08 g (10 mmol) was dissolved in 8 ml of DMF was cooled to 0° C and 6 ml of POCI<sub>3</sub> was added dropwise over 30 minutes and stirred for 2 h at room temperature for 5 h and then poured under the stirring onto a mixture of crushed ice (100 g) containing sodium acetate (5 g) and water (30 ml) . The product was extracted with chloroform (3 x 50 ml) and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After removal of the solvent, the crude product was chromatographed through a short column of silica gel using 1:9 ratio of chloroform and petroleum ether as eluent (0.70g, 31% yield). 1H NMR;  $\delta$  4.94 (dd,1H),  $\delta$ .27 (dd, 1H), 7.29 (m, 9H), 13 C NMR;  $\delta$  51.9, 126.5, 127.2, 127.9,128.3, 128.4, 129.0, 138.0, 141.1 . EIMS; M/z (%) 227 (M+ 90), 228 (M+1, 18), 229 (M+2, 23), 191 (base 100), 165 (23), 149 (60).

Acknowledgment: The authors are thankful to CSIR, New Delhi and UGC, New Delhi for financial support.

#### **References:**

1. Jultz,C., in "Iminium salts in Organic Chemistry", ed. H.Boehme and H.G.Viehe, Part 1, Vol.9, 225, Wiley Interscience, New York (1976).

- 2. Fujisawa,T., lida, I. and Sato, T., Chem. Lett. 1984, 1173.
- (a) Sureshchander Rao, M. and Krishna Rao, G.S., Ind. J. Chem.Sec. B., 1988, 27, 660.
  - (b) Barton,W., Konz,E. and Ruger,W., Synthesis, 1988, 9, 680.
- 4 . Jakob Lotzberver and Kurt Boden dorf, Chem. Ber.,1967, 100, 2620.
- 5. Venugopal,M. and Perumal '.T., (Communicated).
- 6. Allen,J.M., Johnson,K.M., Jones,J.F. and Shotter,R.G.,Tetrahedron 1977, 33, 2083.
- 7, Gosh,K. and Bhattacharya,A.K., Indian J.Chem. Sec.B,1977, 15,32.
- 8. Koshinake,E.,Ogawa,N. and Kurata,S., Jpn.Kokkyo Koho, 1978,101,352.
- Dhar,D.N.," The Chemistry of Chalcone and Related Compounds", ed.,John Wiley & Sons, 1981.

(Received in The Netherlands 13 December, 1990)