

^{13}C NMR spectrum: 165.91 (s, C=O), 64.32 (t, $J = 149$ Hz, CH_2O), 41.91 (t, $J = 152$ Hz, CH_2Cl), 107.04–102.41 ppm (m, C_6H_5).

Compound (XVII): yield 8%. PMR spectrum (CCl_4): 4.56 (2H, t, $J = 6$ Hz, CH_2O), 3.77 (2H, t, $J = 6$ Hz, CH_2Cl), 4.66 (2H, s, $\text{CH}_2\text{C=O}$), 7.32 ppm (5H, m, C_6H_5). ^{13}C NMR spectrum: 165.98 (s, C=O), 64.41 (t, $J = 149$ Hz, CH_2O), 41.28 (t, $J = 151$ Hz, CH_2Cl), 65.28 (t, $J = 149$ Hz, $\text{CH}_2\text{C=O}$), 107.10–102.44 ppm (m, C_6H_5).

Compound (IX): yield 8%, bp 97–99°C (21 mm).

LITERATURE CITED

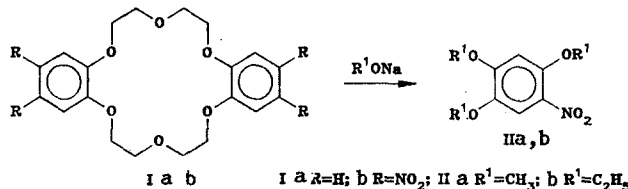
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REACTION OF TETRANITRODIBENZO-8-CROWN-6 WITH SODIUM ALKOXIDES

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o-Dinitrobenzenes are known to readily undergo nucleophilic substitution. We have found that the reaction between tetranitrobenzo-18-crown-6 (Ib) and an excess of sodium alkoxide in DMSO at room temperature gives, not the expected substitution product, but the 1-nitro-2,4,5-trialkoxybenzene (II). Under these conditions, (Ia) does not undergo cleavage.



The reaction products were isolated by chromatography on silica gel. Compound (IIa): yield 56%, mp 112°C. PMR spectrum (CDCl_3): 3.87 and 3.93 (9H, s, CH_3), 6.55 and 7.58 ppm (2H, s, =CH). Mass spectrum: m/z 213 (M^+). Compound (IIb): yield 54%, mp 95°C. PMR spectrum (CDCl_3): 1.43, 1.47, and 1.49 (9H, t, CH_3), 4.07 and 4.14 (6H, q, CH_2), 6.52 and 7.57 ppm (2H, s, =CH). Mass spectrum: m/z 225 (M^+). The elemental analyses for (IIa, b) were in accordance with the calculated values.