This article was downloaded by: [Monash University Library] On: 05 December 2014, At: 08:54 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: http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/lsyc20

# Sonochemical Acetylation Reactions of Tertiary Alkyl Halides

J. Jayasree <sup>a</sup> & J. Madhusudana Rao <sup>a</sup> <sup>a</sup> Regional Research Laboratory (CSIR) , Trivandrum, 695019, India Published online: 21 Aug 2006.

To cite this article: J. Jayasree & J. Madhusudana Rao (1996) Sonochemical Acetylation Reactions of Tertiary Alkyl Halides, Synthetic Communications: An International Journal for Rapid Communication of Synthetic Organic Chemistry, 26:6, 1103-1107, DOI: <u>10.1080/00397919608003717</u>

To link to this article: <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00397919608003717</u>

# 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>

#### SYNTHETIC COMMUNICATIONS, 26(6), 1103-1107 (1996)

#### SONOCHEMICAL ACETYLATION REACTIONS OF TERTIARY ALKYL HALIDES

J. Jayasree and J. Madhusudana Rao\* Regional Research Laboratory (CSIR) Trivandrum - 695019, India

ABSTRACT: A simple method for the acetylation of tertiary alkyl halides is described. The reaction was carried out using zinc acetate in presence of a phase transfer catalyst in an ultrasonic bath.

In recent years ultrasonic irradiation has a beneficial role in synthetically useful reactions.<sup>1-7</sup> Sonication will decrease the reaction time and increase the product yield. Metal assisted couplng reactions of Williamson halides alkyl and reactions has been investigated in ultrasonic bath.8-12

Nucleophilic substitution at saturated carbon are reactions<sup>13,14</sup>. studied extensively Each type of reaction its own has limitations. When solvolytic substitution is employed for t-alkyl halides, the proportion of elimination product increase with the

Copyright © 1996 by Marcel Dekker, Inc.

<sup>\*</sup> To whom correspondence should be addressed.

size of these substituents on  $\alpha$ -carbon atom. We observed the formation of 30-65% elimination product in the Zn/ROH reaction of ar-curcumyl chloride during our studies on aroma chemicals.<sup>15</sup> Hg<sup>2+</sup> assisted solvolytic reactions cannot be used for t-alkyl halides since they yield a variety of products. Substitution reactions of t-alkyl halides using zinc salts have good preparative value.

In the present investigation attempts were made to transfer acetate ion from zinc acetate using commercially available phase transfer catalyst such as tetra-n-octyl ammonium bromide. But no significant reaction was observed. We renewed this method by using sonochemical modifications using mild reaction conditions. The applicability of the reaction to some t-alkyl halides were examined.

Compounds 1a-d were examined, namely t-butyl, t-cumyl,  $\alpha$ -terpenyl chloride and ar-curcumene hydrochloride (Scheme 1).

Products 2 a-d were prepared and the percentage yield are given in Table 1.

The results provide evidence that good yields of the expected products can be obtained in short time. Hence the elimination products could be relatively minimised.

$$\begin{array}{cccc} R_{1} & ZnOAc, PTC, CHCl_{3} & R_{1} \\ R_{2}-C-Cl & Z5 & oC, & )))) & R_{2}-C-OAc \\ R_{3} & 1 & a-d & 2 & a-d \\ 1 & a; & R_{1} = R_{2} = R_{3} = CH_{3} \\ 1 & b; & R_{1} = R_{2} = CH_{3}, R_{3} = C_{6}H_{5} \\ 1 & c; & R_{1} = R_{2} = CH_{3}, R_{3} = C_{6}H_{9}-CH_{3} \\ 1 & d; & R_{1} = R_{2} = CH_{3}, R_{3} = CH_{3}-C_{6}H_{4}-C_{5}H_{10} \end{array}$$

Scheme 1

Table 1. Pro	oducts 2 a-d	prepared
--------------	--------------	----------

Product 2	Reaction time(min)	Yield(%)
£	15	60
ь	65	65
с	55	70
d	25	75

The scope of the reaction can be extended further by simply replacing the branching at  $\ll$ -carbon atom.

The process can be utilized for making several perfumery and flavour compounds from terpene hydrocarbons.

# EXPERIMENTAL

## General Procedure

The reactions were carried out in a Kerry Pulsatron 125

ultrasound cleaning bath at room temperature. In a typical experiment t-alkyl halide (2.5 mmol), tetra ammonium bromide (0.25 mmol), zinc acetate n-octvl (5%)5 ml) potassium carbonate (2.5 mmol) and (5 ml) sonicated. chloroform were mixed and The progress of the reaction was followed by <sup>1</sup>H NMR. After the reaction the organic layer was separated, dried over sodium sulphate and purified by passing through a column of silica gel.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We gratefully thank Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi (India) for financial assistance.

# REFERENCES

- Lorimer, J.P. and Mason, T., J. Chem. Soc. Rev., 1987, <u>16</u>, 239.
- Luche, J.L., "Ultrasonics Sonochemsitry" 1994, <u>1</u>, sill-sil8.
- Boudjouk, P., "Ultrasound, its physical, biological and chemical effects", Suslick, K.S. Ed, VCH, Munnheim 1988, P 165-225.
- Ando, T., Kimura, T., "Advances in Sonochemistry, Mason, T.J. Ed, JAI Press London 1991, Vol.2, P 211-251.

#### TERTIARY ALKYL HALIDES

- Serpone, N. and Colanesso, P., Res. Chem. Interm., 1994, <u>20</u>, 635.
- Ley, S.V. and Low, C.M.R., "Ultrasound in synthesis", Springler Verlag 1989.
- Lindley, J. and Mason, T.J., Chem. Soc. Rev., 1987, <u>16</u>, 275.
- Han, B.H. and Boudjouk, P., Tetrahedron Lett., 1981, <u>22</u>, 2757.
- Price, G.A. and Clifton, A.A., Tetrahedron Lett., 1991, <u>32</u>, 7133.
- Lindley, J., Lorimer, J.P. and Mason, T.J., Ultrasonics 1986, <u>24</u>, 292.
- 11. Pokes, I., Toma, S. and Luche J-L. Tetrahedron Lett., 1995, <u>36</u>, 3849.
- Xiaoyun,S.,Zhang,L., Liu,H., Guo,J., Jiu,X., Hehei Shifan Daxue Xuehao Ziran Kexuchan 1988, <u>15</u>, 21.
- Gurudutt, K.N., Ravindranath, B. and Srinivas, P., Tetrahedron, 1982, <u>32</u>, 1843.
- Ravindranath, B., Perfumer and Flavourist., 1985, <u>10</u>, 39.
- Menon, A.N. and Rao, J.M. J. Ess Oil Res., 1991,
  <u>3</u>, 159.

(Received in the UK 2nd August 1995)

Downloaded by [Monash University Library] at 08:54 05 December 2014