Unusual Product of Aromatic Nitration: 4-Hydroxy-3,5-dimethyl-4-neopentyl-2,6-dinitrocyclohexa-2,5-dienone

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Summary Nitration of 2,6-dimethylneopentylbenzene with nitric acid and acetic anhydride in nitromethane gives a small amount of the title compound in addition to the normal ring substitution products.

In view of recent interest in unusual nitration products¹⁻³ we report a further example. Treatment of 2,6-dimethylneopentylbenzene in nitromethane with nitric acid (d 1·40) and acetic anhydride at room temperature, followed by decomposition of the mixture with ice and extraction with pentane gave light yellow needles (4%) from the pentane layer. Recrystallization from ethanol yielded a product,



m.p. 188°, with molecular formula $C_{13}H_{18}N_2O_6$ (M^+ , 298); δ [60 MHz; (CD_3)₂SO] 6·27 (1H, s, exchangeable with D_2O), 2·12 (6H, s), 2·05 (2H, s), and 0·90 (9H, s), p.p.m.; ν_{max}



(KBr) 1730 (C=O), and 1545 and 1375 (NO₂) cm⁻¹, which was assigned structure (III).

This product may be formed by the mechanism in the Scheme (a and b). The cyclohexadienone (II) can be formed in two ways: (i) capture of an acetate ion by the benzenonium ion (I) followed by rapid elimination of acetic anhydride as suggested by Blackstock *et al.*² for 3,4,5-trimethyl-4-nitrocyclohexa-2,5-dienone or (ii) direct attack of an acetate ion on the acetoxy-group of (I) with elimination of acetic anhydride. Hydrolysis of (II) in the moist pentane layer would then give (III). This would be the first case reported of a tertiary aliphatic nitro-compound undergoing hydrolysis under very mild conditions.

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¹ J. G. Hoggett, R. B. Moodie, J. R. Penton, and K. Schofield, 'Nitration and Aromatic Reactivity,' Cambridge University Press, 1971, p. 122.

² D. J. Blackstock, M. P. Hartshorn, A. J. Lewis, K. E. Richards, J. Vaughan, and G. J. Wright, J. Chem. Soc. (B), 1971, 1212.
³ H. Suzuki, M. Sawaki, and R. Sakimoto, Chem. Comm., 1971, 1509; H. Suzuki and K. Nakamura, J.C.S. Chem. Comm., 1972, 340.