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AROMATIC NITRATION OF 2-PHENYLHYDRAZONES OF 1,2-DICARBONYL COMPOUNDS USING CERIUM(IV) AMMONIUM NITRATE

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COMPOUNDS USING CERIUM(IV) AMMONIUM NITRATE**

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The reactions of organic compounds with salts of cerium(IV) have been studied under various conditions.¹ Reactions of cerium(IV) ammonium nitrate (CAN) with aromatic compounds, however, have not been as extensively investigated.² We now report herein our findings on nitration of 2-phenylhydrazones of 1,2-dicarbonyl compounds with CAN.

When 2-phenylhydrazones of 1,2-dicarbonyl compounds (**1**)³ were treated with CAN in acetonitrile at room temperature for 1-3 hrs, a mixture of the corresponding 4-nitrophenyl and 2-nitrophenyl hydrazones^{4,11} **2** and **3** respectively was obtained in good overall yields (Scheme). A slight excess (1.5 equiv.) of CAN was sufficient for complete nitration. All compounds isolated gave satisfactory analytical figures and were characterized by spectroscopic means (IR, mass and NMR); their mps were in agreement with those reported in literature.

A particularly important feature of this reaction is the prevailing mild conditions, as a result of which, neither carbonyl, ester, cyano, nitro groups nor the hydrazone portions undergo reaction with CAN. Thus exclusive formation of ring nitration products with the 4-nitro isomer (**2**) as the major product demonstrates the selectivity of this nitration.

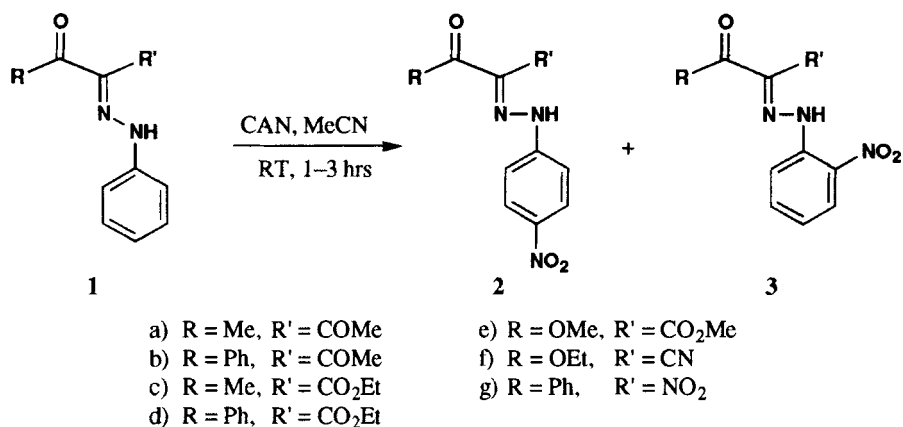


TABLE 1. Yields and Physical Data of Hydrazones 2 and 3

Cmpd	Yield (%)	mp. (°C)	lit. mp. (°C)	Cmpd	Yield (%)	mp. (°C)	lit. mp. (°C)
2a	59	228(dec.)	230 ^a	3a	17	183(dec.)	183–184 ^g
2b	55	142–143	143 ^a	3b	15	144–145	145 ^h
2c	64	127–128	127 ^b	3c	14	93–94	93 ^b
2d	60	118–119	118 ^c	3d	12	150–151	150 ^c
2e	57	161(dec.)	160 ^d	3e	14	138–139	138 ^d
2f	66	191–192	193–194 ^e	3f	16	159–160	161–162 ^g
2g	62	147–148	147 ^f	3g	13	117–118	118 ^f

a) Ref. 4 b) Ref. 5 c) Ref. 6 d) Ref. 7 e) Ref. 8 f) Ref. 9 g) Ref. 10 h) Ref. 11.

In conclusion, the method described herein provides a mild and selective mode of ring nitration of 2-phenylhydrazones of 1,2-dicarbonyl compounds with CAN.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Melting points were determined using a Buchi 510 apparatus and are uncorrected. IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer FT-IR 1600 instrument. Proton NMR spectra were obtained on a Varian XL-200, 200 MHz spectrometer using TMS as an internal standard.

General Procedure.— To a solution of 2-phenylhydrazone³ (1, 2.0 mmol) in acetonitrile (20 ml) was added ceric ammonium nitrate (3.00 mmol) and the contents were stirred for 1–3 hrs at room temperature. The reaction mixture was then poured into ice-water and extracted with dichloromethane. The organic layer was washed thoroughly with water and brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to afford a mixture of products 2 and 3 which were separated by column chromatography over silica gel using EtOAc-hexane (2:8) as eluent to give 2 as the first fraction, followed by 3; they were further purified by crystallization from the appropriate solvent. Spectral data of 2a: IR (CDCl₃): 1676, 1624 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 2.54 (s, 3

H, CH₃), 2.64 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 7.51 (d, $J = 9$ Hz, 2 H, ArH), 8.32 (d, $J = 9$ Hz, 2 H, ArH), 14.51 (s, 1 H, NH); **3a**: IR: 1675, 1621; ¹H NMR: 2.51 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 2.62 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 7.48 (t, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1 H, ArH), 7.64 (t, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1 H, ArH), 7.73 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1 H, ArH), 7.82 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1 H, ArH), 14.33 (s, 1 H, NH); **2b**: IR: 1645, 1640; ¹H NMR: 2.61 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 7.28–7.61 (m, 7 H, ArH), 8.31 (d, $J = 9$ Hz, 2 H, ArH), 14.51 (s, 1 H, NH); **3b**: IR: 1648, 1643; ¹H NMR: 2.59 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 7.27–7.92 (m, 9 H, ArH), 14.32 (s, 1 H, NH).

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