STERIC INFLUENCE OF THE REACTIVITY OF AMINO RADICAL IONS. NEW TYPE OF BENZYLIC CHLORISATION.

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RECENTLY we have postulated that the amine radical iems, generated by protenated N-obleveamines and reducing metal salts, simultaneously attack arematic rings and bensylie positions of the alkylbensenes.

A strong steric effect has been observed in the orthe positions in nuclear emination.

Here we report that these two competitive reactions are strongly affected by the storic nature of the alkyl groups in H-chleroamines. Results with several H-chleroamines and toluene are listed in table 1; yields are based on H-chleroamines and have been determined by gas-liquid chromatography.

Table 1

			bensyl chloride	teluidines
M-chloredimethylamine sulphate and Fe++			2 3%	5 2%
*		and Ti	13%	65%
N-chlerepiperidine		and Fe ⁺⁺	20%	4 1%
W-chlorediethylamine	*	'n	3 5%	7%
M-chloredi-n-butylamine		*	1 2%	-
M-chlorediisebutylamine	m	*	61%	-

All the reactions have been carried out under the same conditions, at room temperature (20-50°C) in 30 minutes, by adding solid ferrous sulphate or titanous chloride to the mixture of N-chloroamine,

teluene, sulphuric and acetic acid (ratie 3/1).

The increasing bulk of the alkyl groups in W-chloreanines determines a decrease of muclear attack and an increase of benzylic chlorination, which is exclusive with W-chlorediisebutylamine and W-chloredi-n-butylamine.

Yiald of bensyl chloride is low with M-chlorodi-n-butylamine owing to the competition with intramolecular reaction (Hofmann-Löffler reaction).

Also a competitive reduction of the amine radicals always occurs to some extent:

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REFERENCES

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