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Microwave assisted organic synthesis

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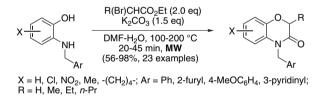
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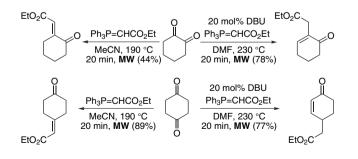
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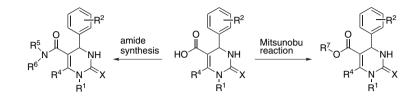
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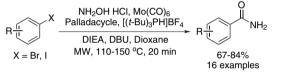
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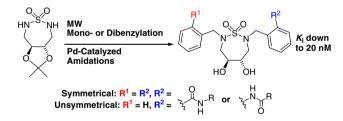
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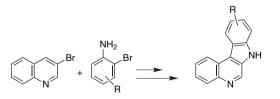


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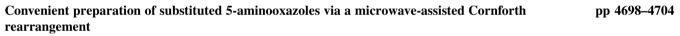


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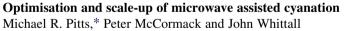
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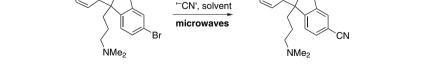


-N,^{R1} R₂ μw

M. Brad Nolt,* Mark A. Smiley, Sandor L. Varga, Ray T. McClain, Scott E. Wolkenberg and Craig W. Lindsley

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'M', ligand

A microwave enhanced palladium catalysed cyanation procedure was optimised for citalopram. The method was demonstrated on multigram batch scale for the synthesis of escitalopram and in a stop-flow continuous process for citalopram.

pp 4685-4689

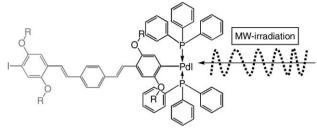


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Microwave-assisted polymer chemistry: Heck-reaction, transesterification, Baeyer–Villiger oxidation, pp 4709–4714 oxazoline polymerization, acrylamides, and porous materials

Carsten Koopmans, Mauro Iannelli, Patrick Kerep, Michael Klink, Sarah Schmitz, Sebastian Sinnwell and Helmut Ritter*

In this paper we report the first MW assisted synthesis of poly(2,5dibutoxy-1,4-phenylenvinylene) via Heck polycondensation. The facile synthesis of the higher lactones via Baeyer–Villiger reaction offers indeed an example for the MW-accelerating effect. A survey of our recent work is also given to provide examples for what we term special MW effects.



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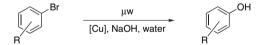
Efficient synthesis of small molecule macroarrays: optimization of the macroarray synthesis platform pp 4715–4727 and examination of microwave and conventional heating methods

Matthew D. Bowman, Megan M. Jacobson, Brian G. Pujanauski and Helen E. Blackwell*



Direct conversion of aryl halides to phenols using high-temperature or near-critical water and microwave heating

Chad M. Kormos and Nicholas E. Leadbeater*



The direct conversion of aryl halides to the corresponding phenols has been achieved using microwave heating. High-temperature or near-critical water is used as the solvent in conjunction with a copper catalyst and a mineral base.

Corresponding author () Supplementary data available via ScienceDirect

COVER

The cover art is a collage bringing together some concepts of microwave-promoted synthesis. Microwaves, like all electromagnetic radiation, travel at the speed of light. They are of relatively low energy and cannot break chemical bonds, they can only make molecules rotate. They cause heating on a molecular level and can accelerate reactions, leading to a significant time saving and often improving product yields. The reaction shown is a Suzuki coupling. Using microwave heating, the Suzuki coupling can be performed in water using as little as 50 ppb palladium.

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