

ICOSECS 8

University of Belgrade
Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy
Belgrade, Serbia, June 27-29, 2013



8th International Conference
of the Chemical Societies
of the South-East European Countries

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

organized by

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Supported by the Ministry of Education, Science



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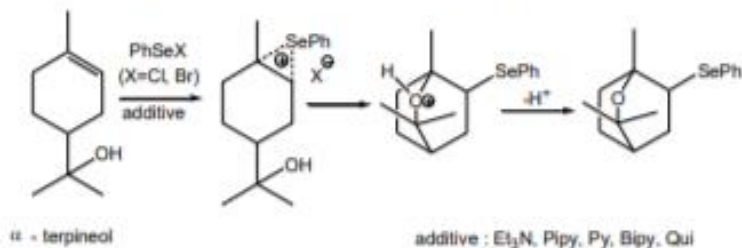
Kinetic study of phenylselenoetherification of α -terpineol, cineol precursor

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ninko_radenkovic@yahoo.com**Cyclofunctionalizations of alkenols**

Unsaturated alcohols, with convenient position of a double bond and a hydroxyl group, undergo intramolecular cyclization process, giving THF and THP ring type products. By using phenylselenohalides as reagents, these cyclizations occur very fast, under mild conditions, with the added benefit of easy PhSe-group removal, and also manifesting in high yields of cyclic products [1]. The importance of cyclic ethers obtained in this way is shown in their vast presence in natural products and pharmaceutical compounds, as well as in their biological activity and synthetic value. Important natural product, cineol, can easily be obtained by phenylselenoetherification of α -terpineol [2]. In order to further improve this reaction, we felt necessary to examine the kinetics and mechanism under which the intramolecular cyclization occur.

As it can be seen from the Scheme, this is the two step mechanism, where the nucleophilic attack of pendant hydroxyl group is a rate determining step.



The mechanism of phenylselenoetherification of α -terpineol using PhSeCl and PhSeBr as reagents, some Lewis bases (triethylamine, pyridine, piperidine, quinoline, 2,2'-bipyridine) as catalysts, in THF as a solvent was examined through kinetic study by UV-Vis spectrophotometry, under *pseudo*-first order conditions, where we determined rate constants for the cyclization reactions (k_2) and competitive, addition reaction (k_1). The obtained values for rate constants k_2 show that the reactions with PhSeBr are slower than those with PhSeCl. The reaction with piperidine is the fastest one. The presence of base catalyst suppresses the competitive reaction almost completely ($k_1 \approx 0$). It is found that these reactions follow the mechanism of bimolecular nucleophile substitution S_N2 pathway, which is in accordance with our previous experimental findings [3].

References

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