

BÖLÜM 3

İKİ GRUP PARÇALANMALARI
(TWO GROUP DISCONNECTIONS)



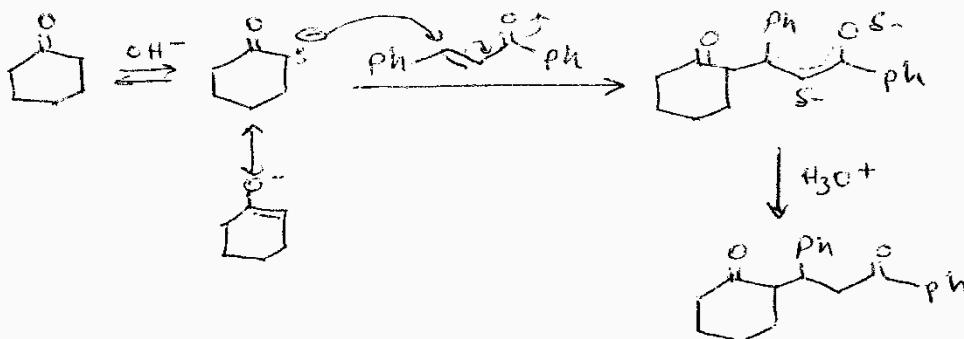
3.2. 1,5-DIKARBONİL BİLESİKLERİ

Şimdiye kadar bu bölümde, enolat anyonlarının diğer karbonil bilesikleryle karbonil grubuna doğrudan etki ederek bağlanmasıını inceledik. Bu reaksiyonları birer daha genişletebiliriz örneğin elektrofil olarak α, β -doymamış karbonil bilesiklerini kullanarak. Bu, "Michael Reaksiyonu" olarak adlandırılır.

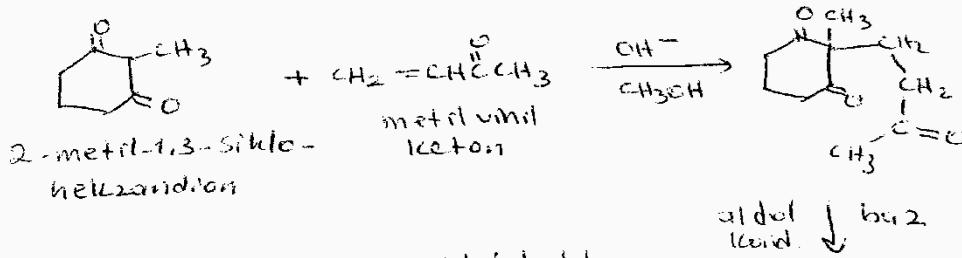
Hatırlatma:

Enolat anyonlarının α, β karbonil bilesiklerme konjugé katımları "Michael Katımları" olarak adlandırılır.

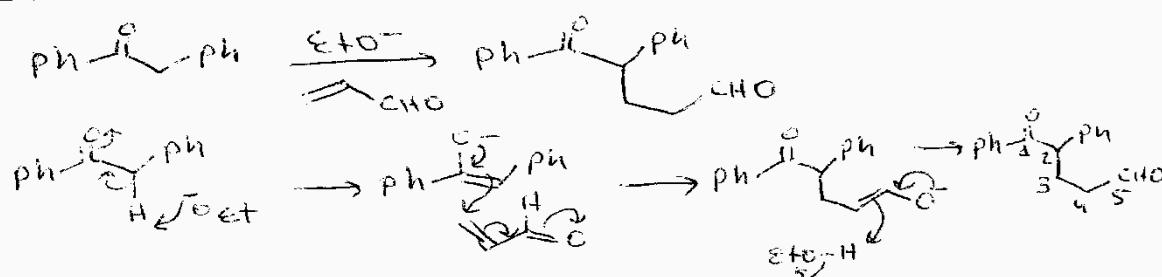
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, Robinson halkalasma reaksiyonu

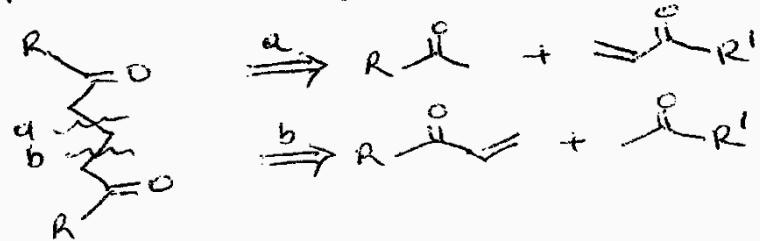


Bu reaksiyon, konfüge aldat katalitisi (Michael katalitüsü) izleyen basit bir aldat kondenzasyonu ile halkalasma reaksiyonudur.
(1947 Nobel ödülu, İngiliz kimyeci Sir Robert Robinson)

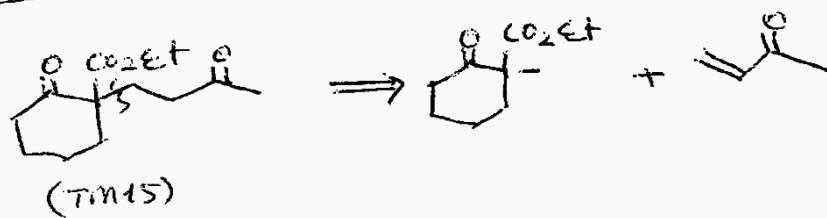


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Gezüldüğü gibi, bu reaksiyonla 1,5-dikarbonil bileşik olusmaktadır. Bundan dolaylı, bu gibi bileşikler ortadaki iki bağdan parçalanabilir.



Örnek 1: (TM15)'i nasıl yaparsınız?

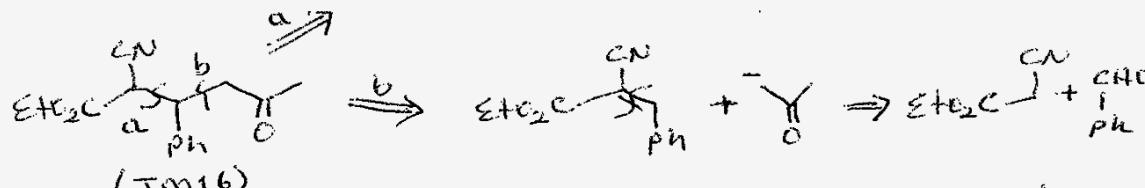
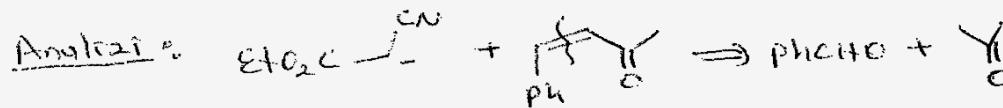


Buradan parçalamak uygundur. Çünkü, hem kararlı anyon olusmustur, hem de her iki bezlangıcı maddesi kolayca hazırlanabilir.

Örnek 2: $\text{EtC}_2\text{C}(\text{CN})-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$ (TM16) bileşliğinin sentez

unaltı iki için uygun olan parçalama yerlerini bulunuz. (Hesapınızı belirtmeyi unutmayın.)

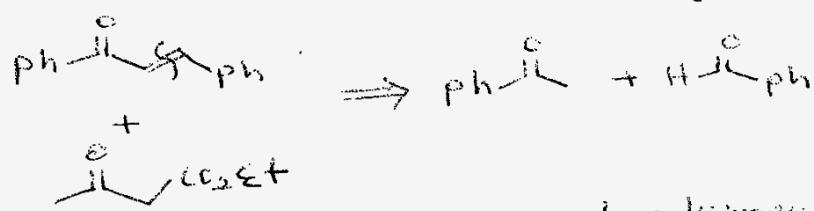
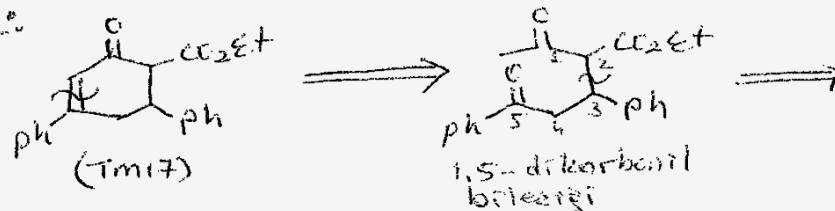
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(Tm16)

Her iki yol da kabul edilebilir. a yolu Michael reaksiyonuna göre优于ur, olusan anyon daha kararlıdır bununla birlikte b yolu tercih edilendir.

Örnek 3: Michael reaksiyonu sentetide sentezede bir nezle önemli rol oynar. (Tm17) 'yi (α,β döymamış karbonil bileşği) Michael reaksiyonunu şere analiz ediniz.

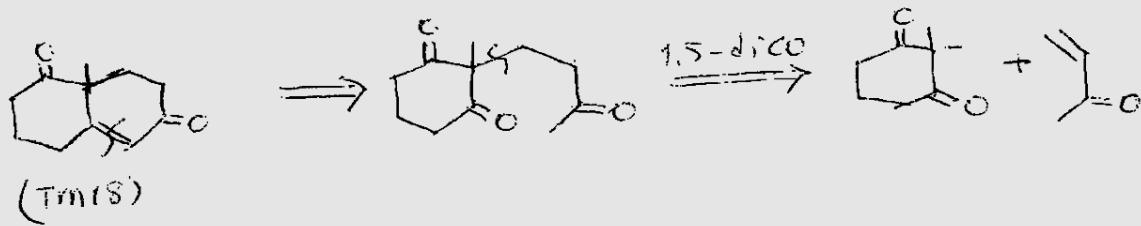
Analizi:

Reaksiyon basamakları, Michael reaksiyonu reaksiyon basamaklarıdır ve halka kırma Robinson halka kırmasıdır.

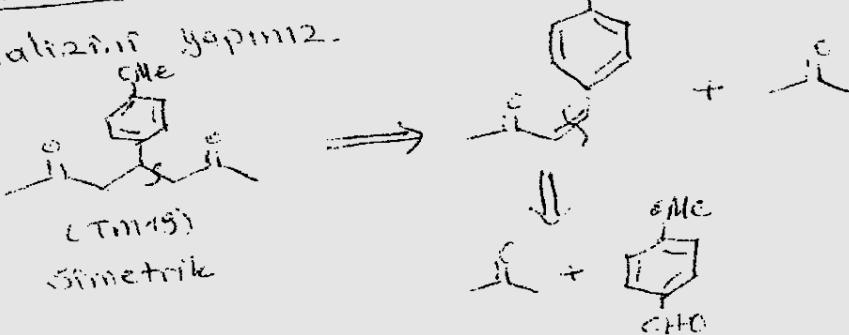
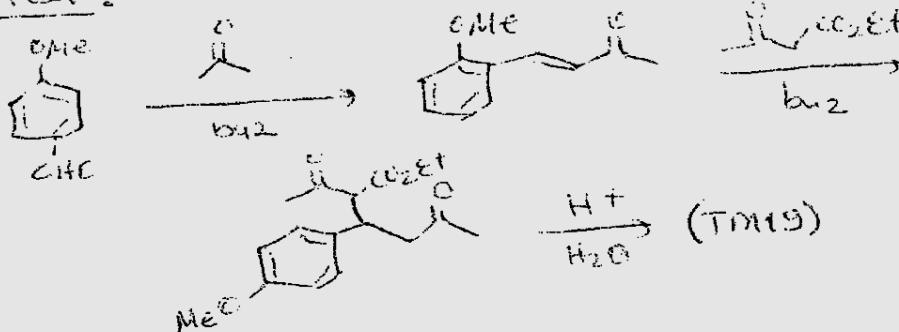
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Örnek 4: (TM18) bileşğini aynı şekilde yapınız



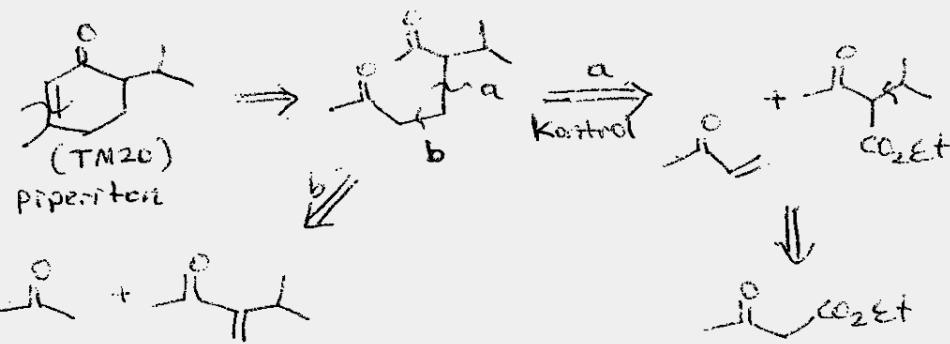
Örnek 5: (TM19) 1,5-diketonin bileşüğünün sentezinin analiziini yapınız.

Sentezi:

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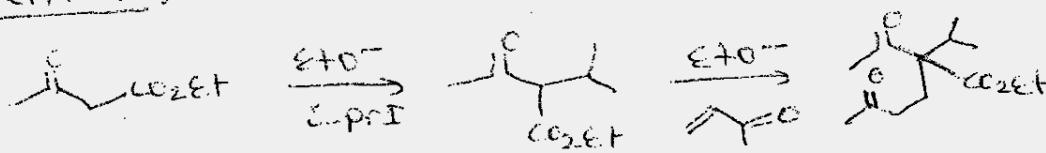
Örnek 6: (TM2c) bileşimin analizi ve sentezini tasvirleyiniz.

Analizi:



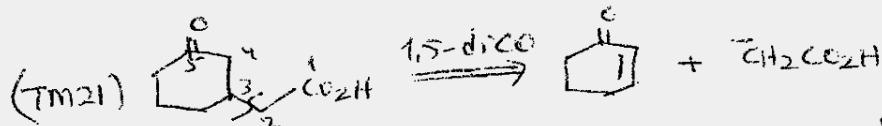
Michaelis parçalanması a, b yoluyla tercih edilir.

Sentezi:

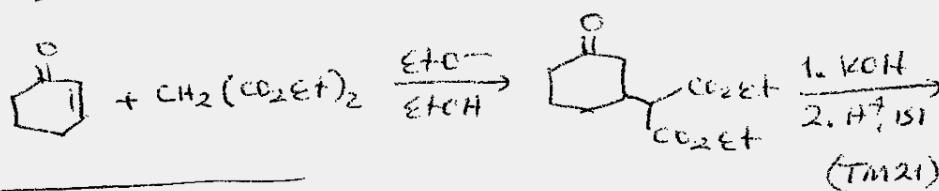


1. bası \longrightarrow (TM2c) Nane kokusu/lezzeti veren bir maddedir
2. Hidroliz
 ve dekarboksilyasyon

Örnek 7: (TM21)'i elde ediniz?



Sentezi:



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MANNICH REAKSİYONUN KULLANILMASI

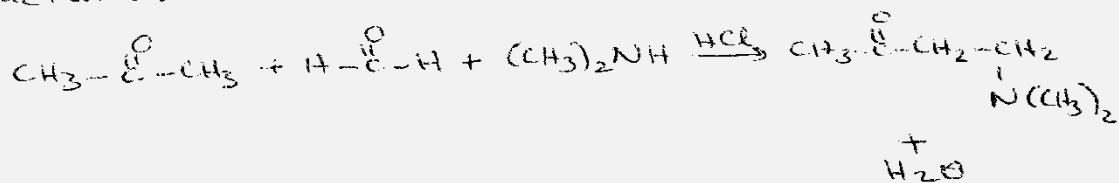
Vinil ketenlerin Michael reaksiyonlarında kullanılması durumunda bilinen parçalanma yöntemi pek kullanılmaz. Çünkü, parçalanma sonucunda oluşan formaldehit çok reaktif olduğu için polimerleşme ve değer yan reaksiyonlar olur. Bu da, verim düşürür.



Böyle durumlarda, alkilensiz Mannich bazları kullanılır. Mannich bazları, Michael reaksiyonlarında kullanılan bazı tuzlu katalyalar altında bozunur ve vinilketon reaksiyon karierimine bırakılır.

Hatırlatma : Mannich Reaksiyonu

Enol yapısı olurturabilen bileşikler formaldehitle birincil ve ikincil aminlerle reaksiyona girerek "Mannich bazları" olarak adlandırılan bileşikleri oluşturur.



The Mannich reaction is an example of nucleophilic addition of an amine to a carbonyl group followed by elimination of a hydroxyl anion to the Schiff base. The Schiff base is an electrophile which reacts in step two in a second nucleophilic addition with a carbanion generated from a compound containing an acidic proton. The Mannich reaction is also considered a condensation reaction. In the Mannich reaction ammonia or primary or secondary amines are employed for the activation of formaldehyde. Tertiary amines and aryl amines stop at the Schiff base because it lacks a proton to form the intermediate imine. α -CH-acidic compounds (Nucleophiles) are Carbonyl compounds, Nitrile compounds, Acetylene compounds, aliphatic Nitro compounds, α - alkyl-pyridine compounds or Imine compounds.

This reaction yields β -amino carbonyl compounds and Mannich base compounds. See for example tropinone.

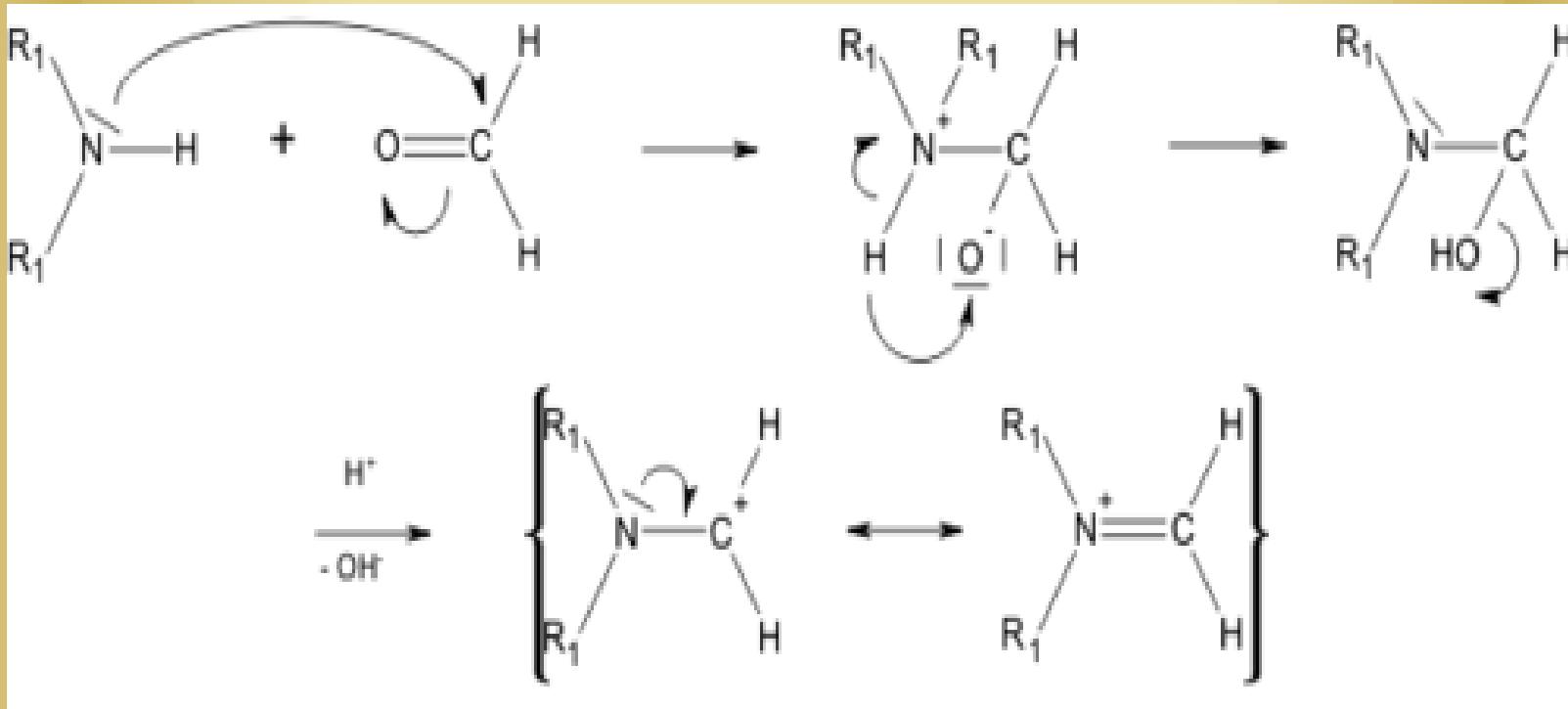
The Mannich reaction requires high reaction temperatures, long reaction times and a protic solvent. Formation of undesired reaction by-product is a common phenomenon.

Reaction mechanism

The Mannich Reaction has a two part reaction mechanism

Formation of the Schiff base electrophile in a nucleophilic addition **Scheme 2**

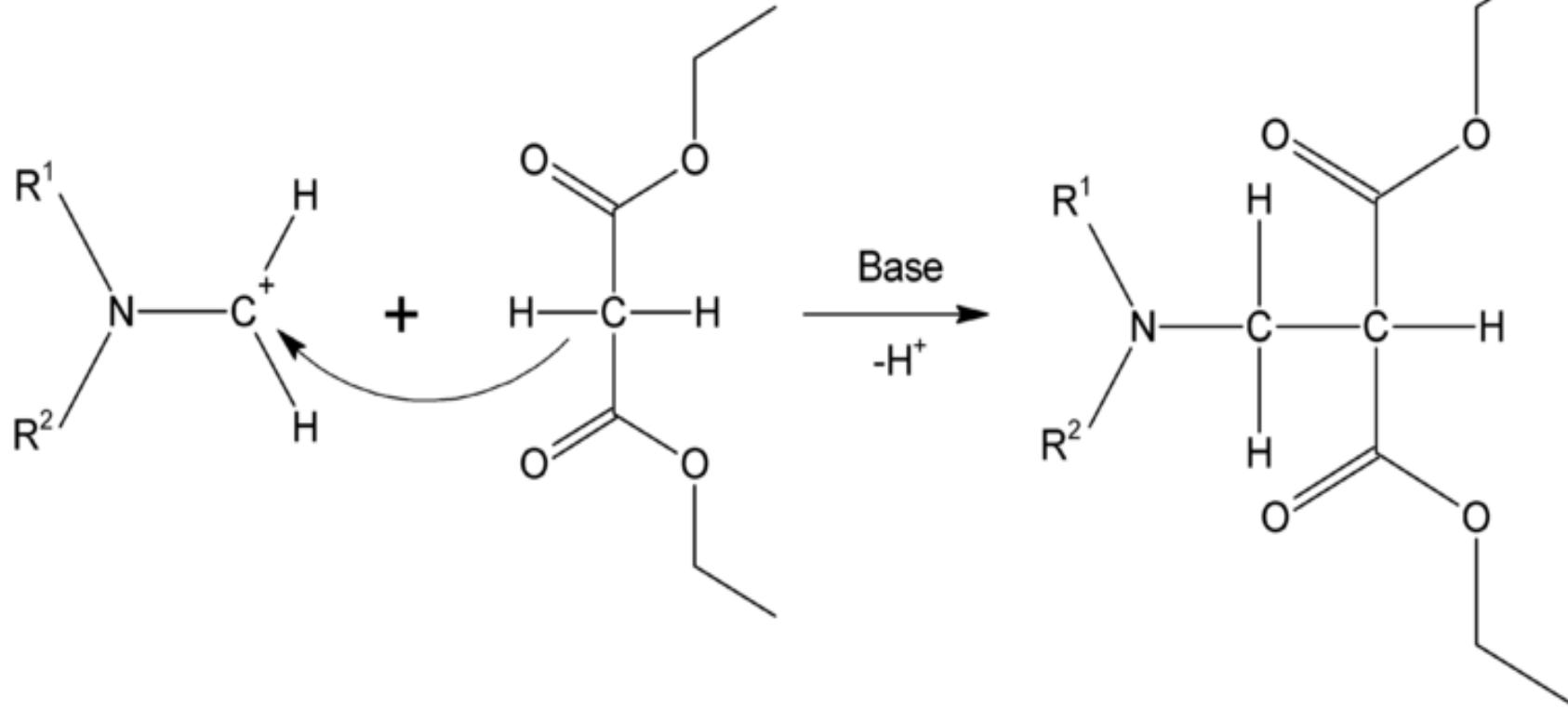
amino alkylation of an acidic hydrogen containing compound **Scheme 3**



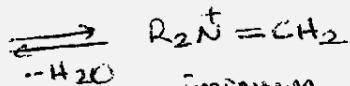
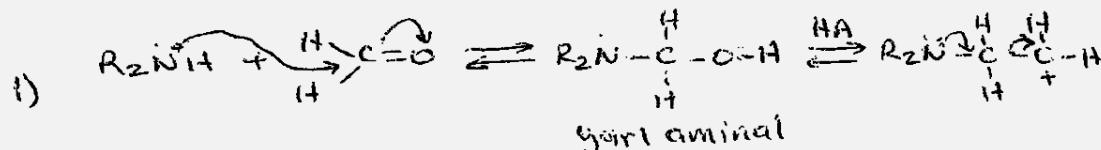
31.5.2017
Organik Sentez Tasarımı / Doç. Dr. Kamran

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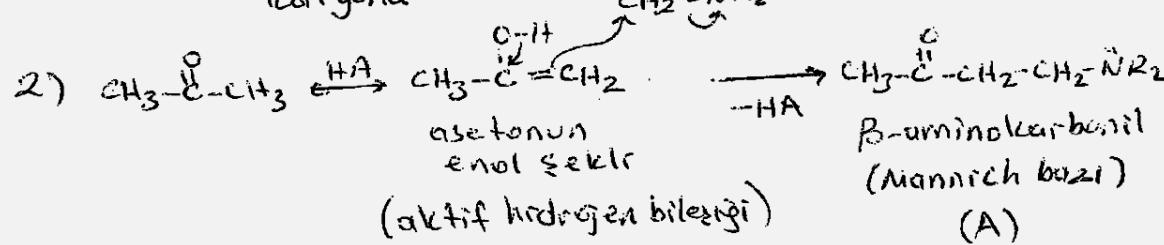
In the second step of the reaction a carbanion is generated from a CH acidic compound (in the example below diethyl malonate) under the influence of a base which then attacks the iminium salt in a second nucleophilic addition



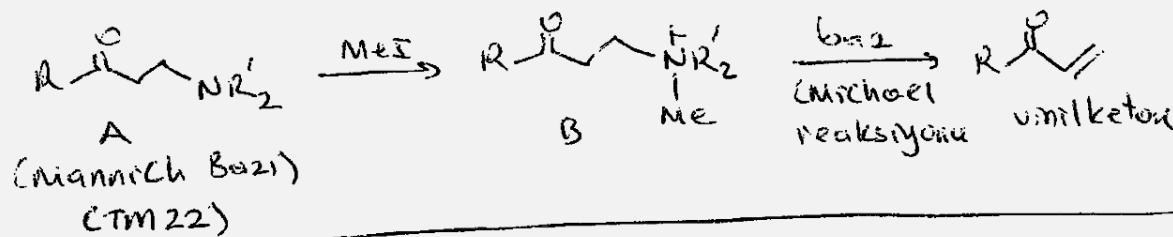
Mannich reaksiyonu mekanizması:



iminium
katyonu

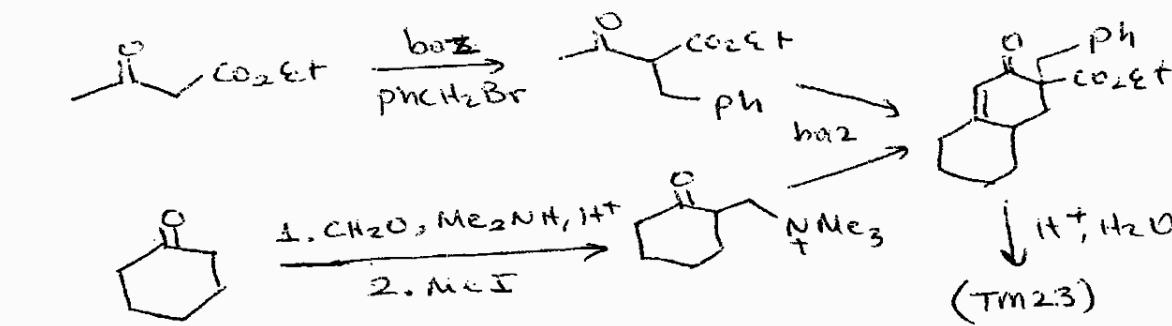
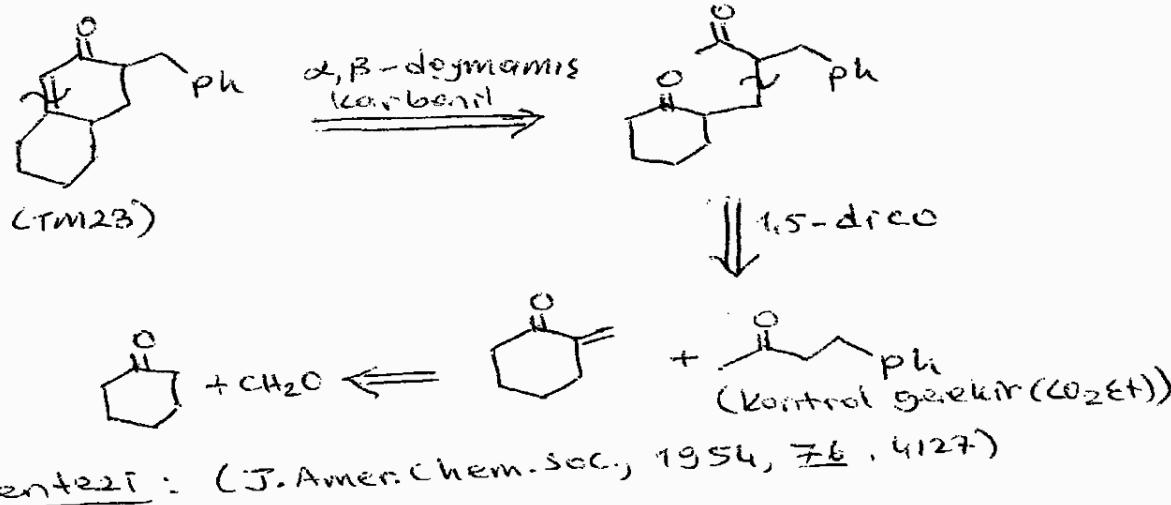


Mannich bazının alkillemesi ile (B) bileşğini verir. (B) bileşüğünün buzdaki eliminasyonu sonucunda umiketon elde edilir. Umiketon çok reaktif olduğu için, bu son basamak genellikle Michael reaksiyonun bazik ortamında yapılır, yoksa umiketon izole edilemez.



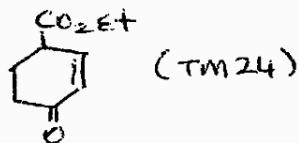
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Örnek : (TM23)'ü bu açıklamalara göre yapınız.

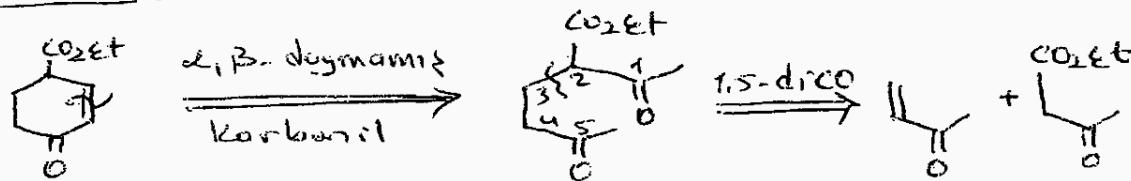
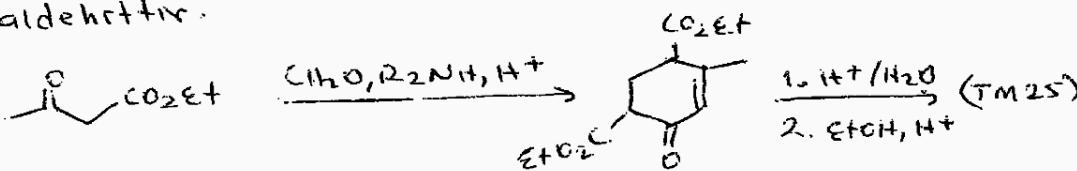


3. PROBLEMLER

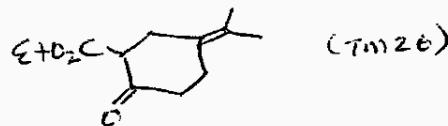
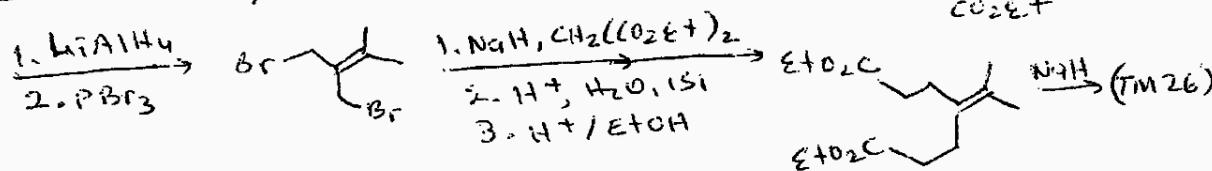
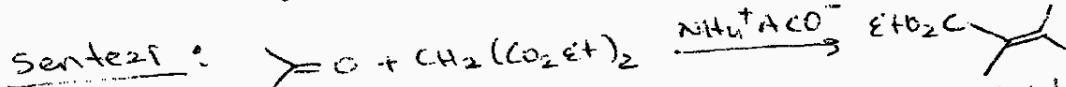
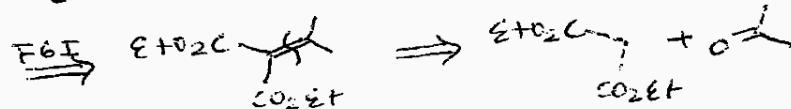
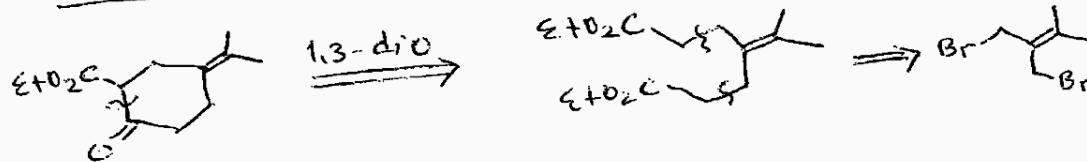
3. Itgemann's esteri olarak adlandırılan genellikle sentetik ara ürün olarak kullanılan (TM24) bileşiminin sentezi sun öneride bulununuz.



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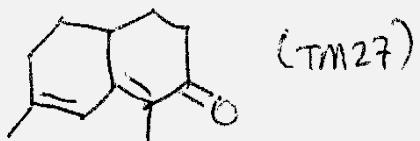
Analizi :Sentezi : Gökis maddeleri tıci molekül asetosetot ve formaldehittir.

2. (TM26) için bir sentezi yaratalım Enermiz.

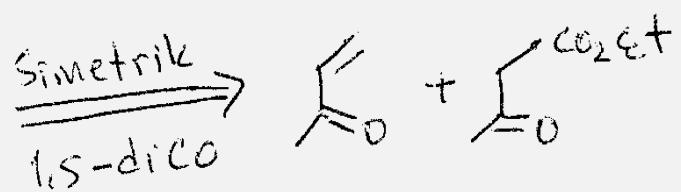
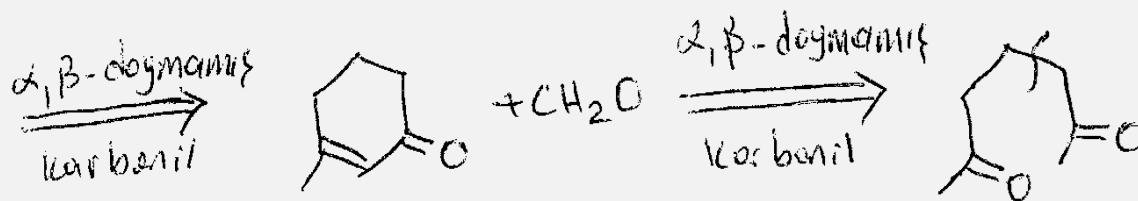
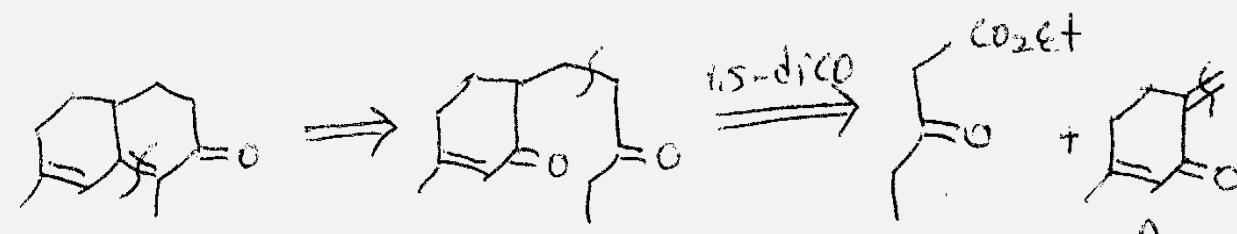
Analizi :

-23-

3. (TM27) iium bir analiz yöntemi öneriniz.

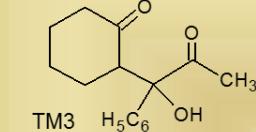
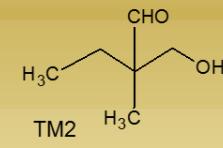
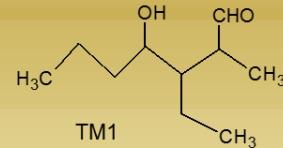
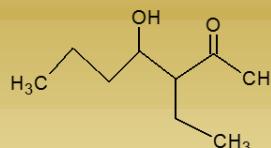


Analiz: Ençelikle α, β -doymamış keton parçalarıdır;

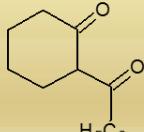


— BÜLÜM SONU —

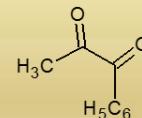
Bölüm 3: Bileşiklerin adlandırılması



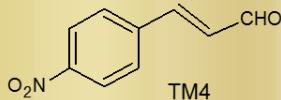
2-(1-hydroxy-2-oxo-1-phenylpropyl) cyclohexanone



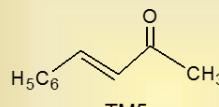
2-benzoylcyclohexanone



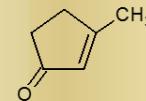
1-phenylpropane-1,2-dione



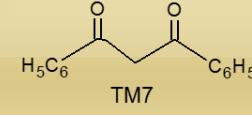
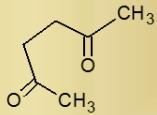
(2E)-3-(4-nitrophenyl)acrylaldehyde



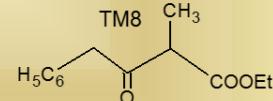
(3E)-4-phenylbut-3-en-2-one



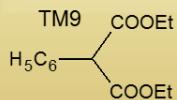
3-methylcyclopent-2-en-1-one



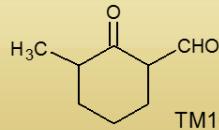
1,4-diphenylbutane-1,4-dione



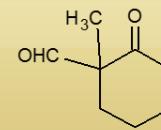
ethyl 2-methyl-3-oxo-4-phenylbutanoate



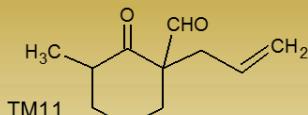
diethyl phenylmalonate



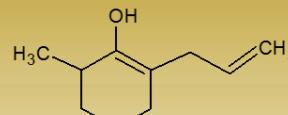
3-methyl-2-oxocyclohexanecarbaldehyde



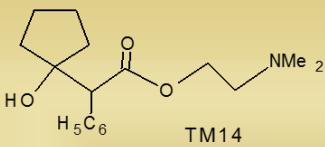
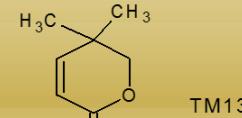
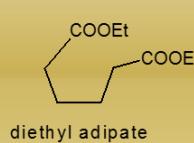
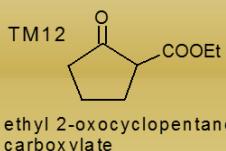
1-methyl-2-oxocyclohexanecarbaldehyde



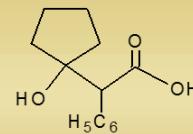
1-allyl-3-methyl-2-oxocyclohexanecarbaldehyde



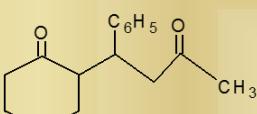
2-allyl-6-methylcyclohex-1-en-1-ol



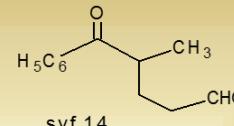
2-(dimethylamino)ethyl (1-hydroxycyclopentyl)(phenyl)acetate



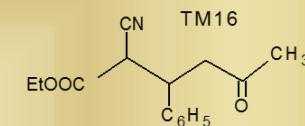
(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)(phenyl)acetic acid



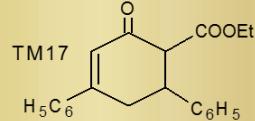
2-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)cyclohexanone



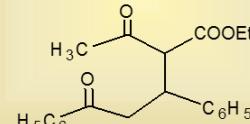
4-methyl-5-oxo-5-phenylpentanal



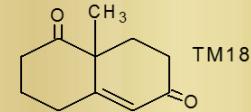
ethyl 2-cyano-5-oxo-3-phenyl hexanoate



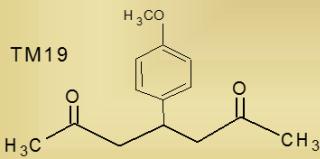
ethyl 2-oxo-4,6-diphenylcyclohex-3-ene-1-carboxylate



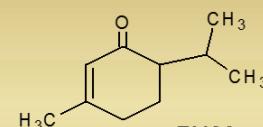
ethyl 2-acetyl-5-oxo-3,5-diphenyl pentanoate



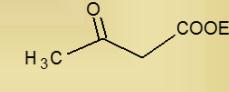
8a-m ethyl-3,4,8a-tetrahydronaphthalene-1,6(2H,7H)-dione



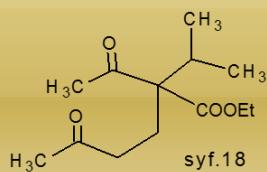
4-(4-methoxyphenyl)heptane-2,6-dione



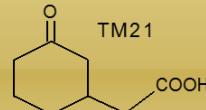
6-isopropyl-3-methylcyclohex-2-en-1-one



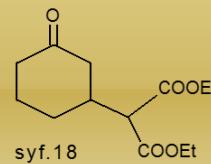
ethyl 3-oxobutanoate



ethyl 2-acetyl-2-isopropyl-5-oxohexanoate



(3-oxocyclohexyl)acetic acid



diethyl (3-oxocyclohexyl)malonate

