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Source / Izvornik: *Croatica Chemica Acta*, 1981, 54, 203 - 209

Journal article, Published version

Rad u časopisu, Objavljena verzija rada (izdavačev PDF)

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Download date / Datum preuzimanja: **2025-02-26**



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CCA-1275

YU ISSN 0011-1643

UDC 541.124

Original Scientific Paper

## A Comparison of Carbon-Carbon Double Bond and Cyclopropane as Neighboring Groups. Solvolysis Rates of 1-Aryl-4-cyclopropylbutyl Chlorides

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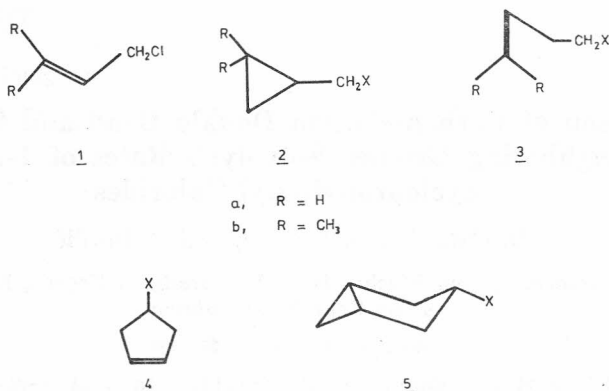
Received September 29, 1980

1-Phenyl-4-cyclopropylbutyl chloride 13a and 1-*m*-bromophenyl-4-cyclopropylbutyl chloride 13b were prepared and their solvolysis rates measured. As with corresponding 1-aryl-5-hexenyl chlorides 9, no reaction rate increases were observed. In contrast, 1-aryl-5-methyl-5-hexenyl chlorides 10 and 1-aryl-5-heptenyl chlorides 11 which are isomeric to 13 solvolyze with significant anchimeric assistance of the methyl-substituted aliphatic double bond. This failure of the cyclopropane ring to act as a neighboring group is rationalized in terms of possible charge delocalization in the reaction transition state arising from 13 and from 10 or 11.

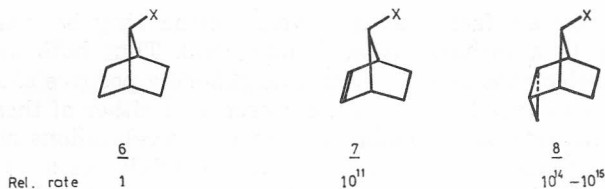
### INTRODUCTION

It is a well known fact that the cyclopropane ring in many reactions behaves similarly to a carbon-carbon double bond. Thus both are known to be able to donate electrons and stabilize a neighboring positive charge through delocalisation. In a solvolysis reaction the presence of either of these structural features in the substrate often produces large rate accelerations and extensive skeletal rearrangements<sup>2,3</sup>. In S<sub>N</sub>1 reactions the reactivity of allyl chloride 1a, a primary substrate, is between those of isopropyl and tert-butyl chloride<sup>2</sup>. In several solvolyses a neighboring cyclopropane ring was shown to be even more efficient than the double bond in accelerating the reaction rate. Thus cyclopropylcarbonyl sulfonate esters 2a solvolyze about ten times faster than the corresponding allyl derivatives<sup>3,4</sup>. It is however not clear if the reactivity of cyclopropylcarbonyl derivatives should be compared to that of allyl or of homoallyl derivatives 3. There are indications that the large solvolytic reactivity of cyclopropylcarbonyl derivatives might be due to conjugative electron release (vertical stabilization)<sup>5</sup> as happens with allyl derivatives. On the other hand, S<sub>N</sub>1 reactions of both homoallyl and cyclopropylcarbonyl compounds yield very similar product mixtures indicating that both reactions proceed by way of structurally closely related carbocations<sup>3,6</sup>. In the former case it seems necessary to invoke bridging in the rate determining step in order to account for both the observed rate increase (about 4 times relative to the saturated analogue) and the skeletal rearrangement<sup>6a</sup>. In the latter case it is not clear if bridging occurs in the reaction transition state or subsequent

to it<sup>5b</sup>. If anchimeric assistance is responsible for the observed rate increases in reactions of both cyclopropylcarbiny and homoallyl systems then it can be estimated that a cyclopropyl group is about  $10^5$ – $10^6$  times more efficient than a vinyl group in accelerating solvolyses rates by that mechanism<sup>6a,7</sup>.



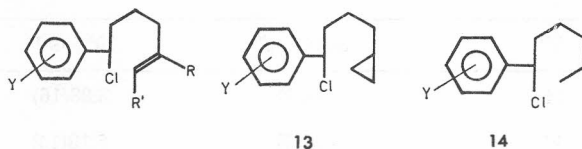
Another indication that cyclopropyl is a better neighboring group than vinyl is obtained by comparing the solvolytic behaviour of 3-cyclopentenyl and *cis*-bicyclo(3,1,0)hexyl derivatives, 4 and 5 respectively. In the latter case small rate increases and skeletal rearrangements have been observed<sup>8</sup> while there is no indication of anchimeric assistance with 4<sup>9</sup>. In this respect, a further example is the solvolysis of *anti*-7-norbornyl derivatives 6, 7 and 8. Here, the double bond<sup>10</sup> as well as cyclopropane<sup>11</sup> produce tremendous rate increases but the latter is more efficient than the former by a factor of  $10^3$ – $10^4$ .



Finally it should be mentioned that there are strict geometric requirements for participation by either of the two groups. If those requirements are not met in the substrate, rate accelerations are much less pronounced or even nil<sup>10–12</sup>.

In the course of our work on  $\pi$ -participation we have examined the solvolytic behaviour of the series of chlorides 9–12 in some detail<sup>13</sup>. It was found that most compounds of the series 10–12 solvolyze with assistance of the aliphatic double bond while there is no indication of neighboring group participation in reactions of chlorides of series 9. In view of these results it seemed of interest to investigate the solvolysis rates of chlorides 13 in which the aliphatic double bond of 9 has been replaced by a cyclopropane ring. Since in series 9–12 as well as in 13 the aliphatic chain is rather flexible, there should be no difficulty for the substrates to assume a conformation favorable to participation by the neighboring group. Geometrical factors being thus minimized, solvolysis rates could then possibly provide a better measure

for relative efficiencies of the two neighboring groups. Herewith, we report the results of this investigation.



9, R = R' = H

10, R = CH<sub>3</sub> R' = H

11, R = H R' = CH<sub>3</sub>

12, R = R' = CH<sub>3</sub>

For all series: a, Y = H; b, Y = *m*-Br

### RESULTS

1-Phenyl-4-cyclopropylbutyl chloride 13a and 1-*m*-bromophenyl-4-cyclopropylbutyl chloride 13b were prepared according to the Scheme and their solvolysis rates measured. For comparison, the reaction rates of 1-phenylhexyl chloride 14a and 1-*m*-bromophenylhexyl chloride 14b were also measured in the same solvents and temperature. First order rate constants were calculated and the results are shown in Table I.

### Scheme

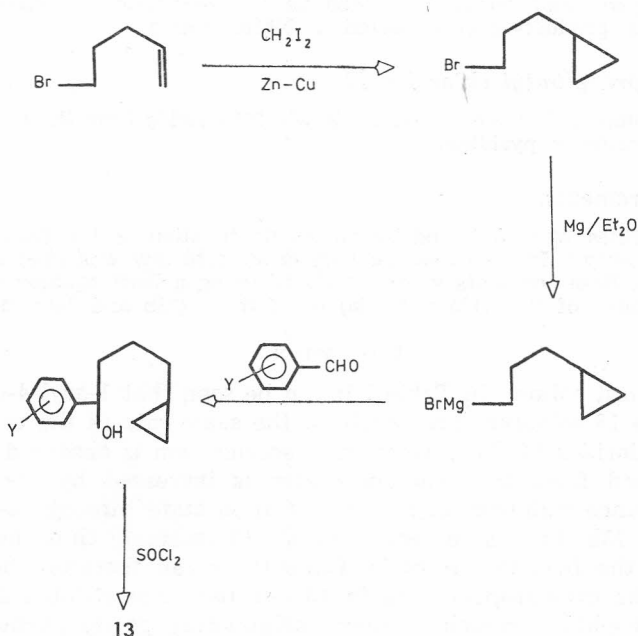


TABLE I  
 Solvolysis Rates of 1-Aryl-4-cyclopropylbutyl Chlorides 13 and 1-Arylhexyl Chlorides 14 at 50.9°C

Chloride	Y <sup>a</sup>	Solvent <sup>b</sup>	10 <sup>5</sup> <i>k</i> /s <sup>-1c</sup>	<i>k</i> <sub>13</sub> / <i>k</i> <sub>14</sub>
13a	H	80 E	3.98(16)	0.78
14a	H	80 E	5.13(14)	
13b	<i>m</i> -Br	97 T	4.38 (7)	1.00
14b	<i>m</i> -Br	97 T	4.39(39)	

<sup>a</sup> Substituent on the phenyl ring. <sup>b</sup> 80 E and 97 T are 80 vol. % aqueous ethanol and 97 wt. % aqueous 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol respectively. <sup>c</sup> Numbers in parentheses are standard deviations of the mean, e. g. 3.98 (16) = 3.98 ± 0.16.

#### EXPERIMENTAL

##### 1-Bromo-3-cyclopropylpropane<sup>14</sup>

A mixture of zinc powder (4.6 g, 0.07 mol), cuprous chloride (7 g, 0.07 mol) and 20 mL of anh. ether was refluxed for 30 min under stirring and nitrogen atmosphere. Methylene iodide (7 g, 0.026 mol) in 10 mL of anh. ether was then added, followed after 30 min of refluxing by addition of 1-bromo-4-pentene (3 g, 0.02 mol) in 10 mL of anh. ether. Refluxing and stirring was continued for 48 hrs. After the usual work up, the reaction product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with petroleum ether as eluent. The yield of the pure product, which gave the expected <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum, was 2.52 g (77%).

##### 1-Aryl-4-cyclopropylbutanols

The title compounds were prepared<sup>13</sup> from the Grignard reagent of 1-bromo-3-cyclopropylpropane and either benzaldehyde or *m*-bromobenzaldehyde in yields of 27–30%. Both products gave expected <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra.

##### 1-Aryl-4-cyclopropylbutyl chlorides 13

The title compounds were prepared<sup>13</sup> in 80–90% yields from the parent carbinol and thionyl chloride in pyridine.

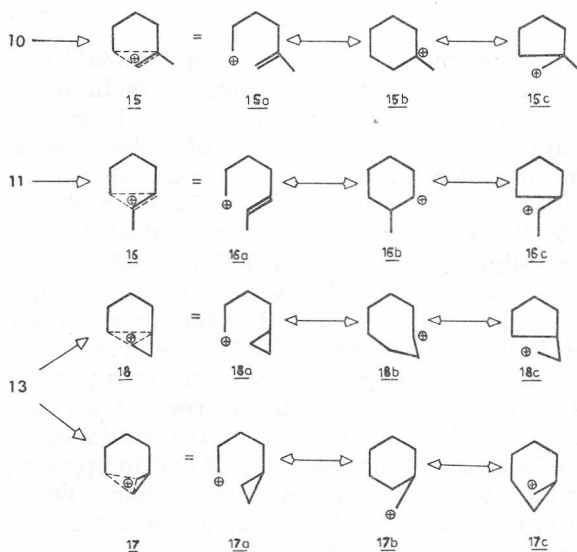
##### Kinetic measurements.

Solvolysis rates were followed by automatic titration of the liberated acid as described previously<sup>13</sup>. In all cases the first order rate law was obeyed to at least 85% completion. Rate constants were calculated using a least squares program and represent the mean of five (13a and 14a) or of three (13b and 14b) measurements.

#### DISCUSSION

From the last column in Table I it can be seen that 1-aryl-4-cyclopropylbutyl chlorides 13 solvolyze practically at the same rate as the corresponding 1-arylhexyl chlorides 14. No relative rate acceleration is observed even if the electron demand from the reaction center is increased by decreasing the benzylic resonance stabilization of the transition state through *m*-bromo substitution as in 13b. In this respect chlorides 13 resemble chlorides 9<sup>13</sup> as can be seen from the first two rows in Table II. It can therefore be concluded that neither the cyclopropane ring in 13 nor the unsubstituted double bond in 9 are nucleophilic enough to make neighboring group participation (*k*<sub>Δ</sub>)

efficiently competitive with unassisted solvolysis ( $k_c$ ). However, it might be more appropriate to compare the behaviour of chlorides 13 with that of chlorides 10 and 11 to which they are isomeric. The two latter compounds, which contain a methyl-substituted double bond solvolyze faster than the analogues with a saturated aliphatic chain (Table II)<sup>13</sup>. The observed rate accelerations are not large but are significant, i. e. due to double bond participation as ascertained by other means ( $\rho\sigma$  correlations, activation parameters, isotope effects). Here, rate constants  $k_\Delta$  and  $k_c$  are of comparable magnitudes. Smaller  $k_\Delta/k_c$  ratios in reactions of 13 relative to those of 10 and 14 can be explained in terms of the structure of carbocation-like transition states. It has been shown<sup>13</sup> that in the reactions of 10 and 11 transition states of the  $k_\Delta$  process resemble carbonium ions cognate to 15 and 16, respectively rather than charge localized carbenium ions. The former can be depicted as resonance hybrids of valence bond forms 15 A—C and 16 A—C. The analogous stabilization in reactions of 13 would possibly involve species like 17 and/or 18 depending upon which edge of the cyclopropane ring is involved in participation.



In valence bond formulations these are hybrids of forms 17 A—C and 18 A—C, respectively. In all three cases 10, 11 and 13, the importance of the  $k_\Delta$  route relative to  $k_c$  will be determined by the stability of forms B and/or C relative to form A. In this respect, the degree of alkyl substitution at the site of positive charge location is of prime importance. Participation in reactions of 13 displaces the charge to a secondary and a primary center (18 B and 18 C resp.) or to two primary centers (17 B and 17 C). The analogous process with 10 involves charge delocalization to a tertiary and a primary center (15 B and 15 C resp.) and in those of 11 to two secondary centers (16 B and 16 C). By this criterion participation should therefore be favored in reactions of 10 and 11 relative to 13.

From this discussion it might be inferred that participation in reactions of 13 could be enforced by alkyl substitution on the cyclopropane ring in the

TABLE II<sup>a</sup>*Solvolyses of 1-Aryl-5-alkenyl Chlorides 9—12. Relative Rates<sup>d</sup> at 50.0 °C*

Chloride	Y <sup>b</sup>	Solvent <sup>c</sup>	Relative rate <sup>d</sup>
9a	H	80 E	0.92
9b	<i>m</i> -Br	97 T	1.37
10a	H	80 E	1.50(1.81)
10b	<i>m</i> -Br	97 T	4.41(2.49)
11a	H	80 E	1.43(4.49)
11b	<i>m</i> -Br	97 T	6.64(3.89)
12a	H	80 E	5.68(7.93)
12b	<i>m</i> -Br	97 T	58.2 <sup>e</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Compiled from data in ref. 13. <sup>b</sup> Substituent on the phenyl ring. <sup>c</sup> 80 E and 97 T are 80 vol. % aqueous ethanol and 97 wt. % aqueous 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol respectively. <sup>d</sup> Rates relative to the analogue with the saturated aliphatic chain. In parentheses are rates relative to analogous chlorides of series 9. <sup>e</sup> At 25.0 °C.

same way as with the double bond (10—12 vs. 9). It should however be pointed out that the rate acceleration brought about by methyl-substitution on the ring in solvolysis of cyclopropylcarbinyl derivatives is much less pronounced (per methyl group) than it is in reactions of either  $\gamma$ -substituted allyl or  $\delta$ -substituted homoallyl derivatives. Thus aqueous ethanolysis of 2b (X = Cl) is only about 400 times faster than that of 2a<sup>15</sup> while under similar conditions 1b reacts 10<sup>7</sup>—10<sup>8</sup> times faster than the unsubstituted analogue 1a<sup>16</sup>. Also, formolysis of homoallyl tosylate 3b is 450 times faster than that of 3a<sup>6b</sup>. In comparison to allyl or to homoallyl system methyl-group rate effects on solvolysis of 9 (10—12) are rather modest<sup>13</sup> as can be seen from the numbers in parentheses given in the last column of Table II. Provided that the comparison with allyl or homoallyl/cyclopropylcarbinyl systems is permissible, even more parsimonious rate effects can be expected to result from methyl substitution on the cyclopropane ring in 13. In conclusion, the results of this work indicate that the relatively large solvolytic reactivity of cyclopropylcarbinyl derivatives might at least in part be due to a mechanism of charge delocalization (conjugation)<sup>17,18</sup> which is not operative if the cyclopropane ring is further removed from the reaction center, as with 13.

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*Acknowledgement.* — Support for this research was provided by the Croatian Research Foundation.

#### SAŽETAK

**Usporedba dvostruke veze ugljik-ugljik sa ciklopropanom kao susjednim skupinama. Brzine solvolize 1-aril-4-ciklopropilbutil klorida**

*D. Ostović, O. Kronja i S. Borčić*

Priređeni su 1-fenil-4-ciklopropilbutil klorid 13a i 1-*m*-bromfenil-4-ciklopropilbutil klorid 13b te su izmjerene njihove brzine solvolize. Pronađeno je da reakcije ovih spojeva nisu ubrzane, analogno reakcijama 1-aril-5-heksenil klorida. Suprotno takovom ponašanju, kloridi 10 i 11, koji su izomerni sa 13, solvoliziraju uz značajno sudjelovanje alifatske metil-supstituirane dvostruke veze. Činjenica da u ovom slučaju ciklopropan ne djeluje kao susjedna skupina tumačena je različitom delokalizacijom naboja u prelaznom stanju reakcije supstrata 13 u usporedbi sa 10, odnosno 11.

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Prispjelo 29. rujna 1980.