固相中での二酸化塩素を用いた酸化反応の開発

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Development of the Oxidation Reaction with Chlorine Dioxide in the Solid-State (\frac{1}{Graduate} School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Osaka University, \frac{2}{Institute} for Open and Transdisciplinary Research Initiatives, Osaka University, \frac{3}{Institute} for Advanced Co-Creation Studies, Osaka University) \(\cap \) Kensho Sekiguchi,\frac{1}{1} Haruyasu Asahara,\frac{1}{2} Kei Ohkubo,\frac{2}{3} Tsuyoshi Inoue\frac{1}{2}

Chlorine dioxide (ClO₂*) is known as a strong oxidant. Recently, we have been studying the control of the oxidizing degree of ClO₂* and its application to various organic syntheses. We have reported that ClO₂* can be activated by light irradiation to oxidize even stable C-H bonds. In general, ClO₂* is generated as a gas by the addition of acid to a sodium chlorite aqueous solution. However, our recent studies suggested that the oxidizing degree of ClO₂* decreases in the presence of water. In addition, when an organic solvent was used, the solvent itself was oxidized. Therefore, the choice of the reaction medium is important when ClO₂* is used in organic reactions. Based on these backgrounds, we attempted to apply the generation of ClO₂* under solid-state using ball mill as a reaction medium.

NaClO₂ with dry silica as a solid acid was mixed and milled to form yellow gas derived from ClO_2 . In addition, when this reaction was conducted in the presence of p-methoxytoluene, chlorination of the aromatic ring or benzyl oxidation proceeded. This result indicates that the oxidation by ClO_2 proceeds under solid-state conditions.

Keywords: Chlorine dioxide, Mechanochemical reaction, Oxidation, Chlorination, Aromatic compound

ボールミル装置(Retsch 社: MM-400)を用いて 80% 亜塩素酸ナトリウムに固体の酸として乾燥シリカゲルを混合(重量比 1:2.7)し、粉砕したところ ClO_2 ・由来の黄色のガスが確認された。ここにモデル基質として p-メトキシトルエンを共存させると、塩素付加生成物及び、ベンジル位が酸化された酸素化生成物が混合物として得られ、固相条件でも酸化反応の進行が示唆された。発表では、種々の芳香族化合物の存在下で本反応を行った結果と、液相条件との比較についても報告する。

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