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๑๒๒๖๖๘๙๒

SYNTHESIS OF HEXASUBSTITUTED BENZENE DERIVATIVES FROM
PHLOROGLUCINOL

Miss Saowanaporn Choksakulpon

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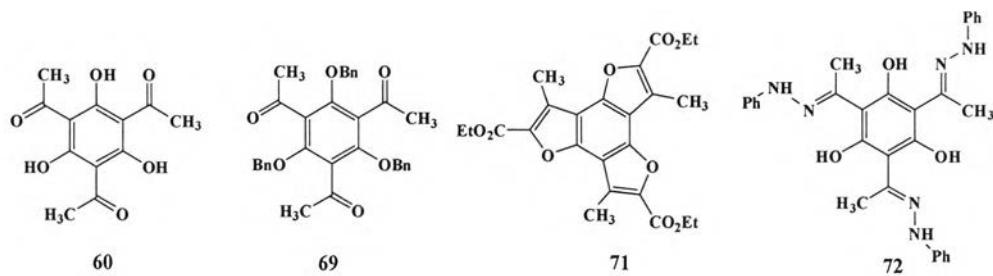
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งานวิจัยนี้เป็นการศึกษาการสังเคราะห์อนุพันธ์ของสารที่มีโครงสร้างเป็นวงเบนซินที่มีหมู่แทนที่ทั้งหกตำแหน่ง โดยใช้สารตั้งต้นคือฟลอโรกลูซินอล ปฏิกิริยาการเกิดเอสเทอร์ที่ออกซิเจนทั้งสามอะตอม โดยใช้อิเล็กโทรไฟล์จำพวกแอดิคคลอไรด์ (RCOCl ; $\text{R} = \text{เมทิล}, \text{เฟนิล} \text{ และ } \text{เซปทิล}$) จากนั้นเกิดการจัดเรียงโมเลกุลใหม่ของฟรีส์ได้ผลิตภัณฑ์เป็นวงเบนซินที่มีหมู่ไฮดรอกซีและหมู่ออกซิโลยูร์ข้างเคียงกัน (1,3,5-ไตรเอซิล-2,4,6-ไตรไฮดรอกซีเบนซิน) วิเคราะห์ผลทาง proton NMR อาร์สเปกโตรสโคปพบว่าผลิตภัณฑ์ที่ได้เป็นโมเลกุลค่อนข้างแบบราบและมีพันธะไฮโดรเจนภายในโมเลกุลระหว่างหมู่แทนที่ที่อยู่ข้างเคียงกัน สำหรับปฏิกิริยาของอัลลิลไบโรไมด์กับฟลอโรกลูซินอล ได้ออนุพันธ์ของอัลลิลที่มีหมู่แทนที่เพียงห้าหมู่ 68 เป็นผลิตภัณฑ์ในปริมาณ 35% การปรับเปลี่ยนหมู่ฟิฟ์กัชั่นของสารประกอบ 60 โดยปฏิกิริยาขั้ลคิลเดชันของหมู่ฟีโนอลลิกไฮดรอกซีได้ผลิตภัณฑ์เป็นสารประกอบ 69 (65%) และสารประกอบ 71 (18%) ส่วนปฏิกิริยาการเติมบนหมู่คิโตนด้วยเฟนนิลไฮดรากซีน ได้ผลิตภัณฑ์เป็นสารประกอบ 72 (18%) สารประกอบนี้สามารถเกิดสารประกอบเชิงช้อนกับ Fe(III) และ Cu(II) โดยปรากฏ λ_{max} ที่ความยาวคลื่นลดลง อีกทั้งสัญญาณ proton NMR เอ็นเอ็มอาร์ของหมู่เมทธิลและอะโรมาติกก์แตกต่างจากสารประกอบ 72



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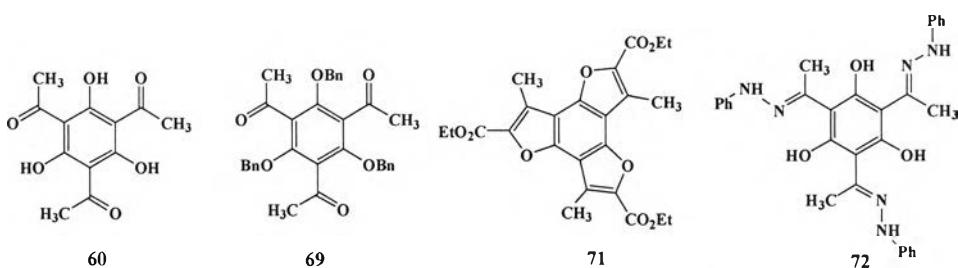
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The synthesis of hexasubstituted benzene has been successfully performed by using phloroglucinol dihydrate as the starting material reacting with various acid chlorides (RCOCl ; R = CH_3 , Ph and C_7H_{15}). The 1,3,5-triacyl-2,4,6-trihydroxy benzene products were synthesized presumably through triple O-acylation and then underwent Fries rearrangement to become tris(*ortho*-hydroxyacyl)aromatic molecules. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectroscopy suggested that the molecules were relatively flat induced by three strong intramolecular hydrogen bonds between the hydroxy groups and the adjacent carbonyl groups. The reaction with allyl bromide gave pentasubstituted benzene **68** in 35% yield. Compound **60** was modified into the *ababab* geometry by alkylations on the phenolic hydroxy groups, giving compounds **69** and **71** in 65 and 18% yield, respectively. The addition on the ketone carbonyl was carried out by the reaction with phenylhydrazine yielding tris-hydrazone **72** in 18% yield. Compound **72** was found to form complexes with Fe(III) and Cu(II), evidenced by hypsochromic shift of the λ_{\max} of the complexes and the changes of the methyl and aromatic protons of the complexes relative to that of compound **72**.



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| ¹³ C-NMR | : carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy |
| ¹ H-NMR | : proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy |
| anh. | : anhydrous |
| Ar | : aryl |
| bend | : bending vibration (IR) |
| Boc | : tertiarybutyloxycarbonyl |
| CDCl ₃ | : deuterated chloroform |
| CH ₂ Cl ₂ | : methylene chloride |
| CHCl ₃ | : chloroform |
| cm ⁻¹ | : unit of wavenumber (IR) |
| d | : doublet (NMR) |
| DMF | : <i>N,N</i> -dimethylformamide |
| DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆ | : hexadeuterated dimethyl sulfoxide |
| EFF | : empirical force field calculation |
| EFF-EHMO | : empirical force field and extended Hückle molecular orbital calculation |
| eq | : equivalent (s) |
| EtOAc | : ethyl acetate |
| EtOH | : ethanol |
| g | : gram (s) |
| h | : hour (s) |
| Hz | : hertz (s) |
| IR | : infrared resonance spectroscopy |
| <i>J</i> | : coupling constant |
| M | : molar (s) |
| m | : multiplet (NMR) |
| m.p. | : melting point |
| m/z | : mass per charge ratio |
| MeCN | : acetonitrile |
| MeOH | : methanol |
| mg | : milligram (s) |

| | |
|------------------|--|
| mL | : milliliter (s) |
| mM | : millimolar (s) |
| mmol | : millimole (s) |
| MS | : mass spectroscopy |
| nm | : nanometer (s) |
| NMR | : nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy |
| °C | : degree Celsius |
| Ph | : phenyl |
| ppm | : parts per million (unit of chemical shift) |
| q | : quartet (NMR) |
| RT | : room temperature |
| s | : singlet (NMR) |
| st | : stretching vibration (IR) |
| t | : triplet (NMR) |
| TLC | : thin layer chromatography |
| δ | : chemical shift |
| λ _{max} | : maximum wavelength |