

ເບີນຜົດລືກອອກຈີເດັ່ນອຍ່າງເລື້ອກຈຳພາວະເຮັ່ງປຸງກິຣີຢາດ້ວຍສາມປະກອບເຊີ້ງຫຼອນໂຄຮເມີຍຄາຮັບອອກຈີເລັດ

ນາງສາວ ສົມບັດ ອັດວະວິສິທີໜີ້ຂໍ

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อพงศ์ครองแห่งมหาวิทยาลัย

ວິທະນີພົນຮົນນີ້ເປັນສ່ວນໜຶ່ງຂອງການສຶກຍາຕາມຫລັກສູດປະລົງລູງວິທະນາຄາສຕຽມຫາວັນທີ  
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ຄະວິທະນາຄາສຕຽມ ຈຸພາລົງກຣົມຫາວິທະນາລັບ

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SELECTIVE BENZYLIC OXIDATION CATALYZED BY CHROMIUM  
CARBOXYLATE COMPLEXES

Miss Siriwan Asavavisitchai

ศูนย์วิทยบริการ  
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สิริวรรณ อัสวะวิสิทธิ์ชัย : เบนซิลิกออกซิเดชันอย่างเลือกจำเพาะเร่งปฏิกิริยาด้วยสารประกอบเชิงซ้อนโครเมียมคาร์บอนออกซิเดต (SELECTIVE BENZYLIC OXIDATION CATALYZED BY CHROMIUM CARBOXYLATE COMPLEXES) อ.ที่ปรึกษา : พศ.ดร. วินทร ชาคริ 70 หน้า. ISBN 974-17-2705-4

จากการทดสอบสารประกอบเชิงซ้อนโครเมียมคาร์บอนออกซิเดตเบื้องต้น พบว่า โครเมียมสเตียเรทสามารถเร่งปฏิกิริยาเปลี่ยนรูปเอทิลเบนซีนเป็นแอซิโทฟโนนได้ในปริมาณสูงและมีความเลือกจำเพาะค่อนข้างมาก ได้ศึกษาภาวะที่เหมาะสมสำหรับปฏิกิริยาออกซิเดชันของสารประกอบเบนซิลิก เมทิลิน ได้แก่ ปริมาณและชนิดของตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยา ตัวทำละลาย ตัวออกซิเดนท์ สารเติมแต่ง เวลา และอุณหภูมิ ภายใต้ภาวะที่เหมาะสม สารประกอบเบนซิลิกเมทิลินที่เลือกมาศึกษา เช่น นอร์มัล พรอพิลเบนซีน นอร์มัลบิวทิลเบนซีน นอร์มัลเพนทิลเบนซีน เบนซิลแอลกอฮอล์ เบนชาลเดี้ยส์ เททระลิน แซนทีน แอเซแนฟทีน ไดเบนซิลอีเทอร์ เบนซิลเอกซิลอีเทอร์ เบนซิลแอซีเทต เอทิล 4-เอทิลเบนโซไซด์ เอทิลเฟนิลแอซีเทต 1-ไบโรมิ-2-เอทิลเบนซีน 1-เอทิล-2-ไนโตรเบนซีน และ กรด 4-เอทิลเบนโซไซด์ สามารถเปลี่ยนรูปไปเป็นสารประกอบการอนิลที่สอดคล้องกันได้ในปริมาณสูง ตัวอย่างที่เด่นชัดคือการเปลี่ยนรูปของ 1,2,3,4-เททระไไซโครวิโนลินในรูปเอไมด์ของกรดพิวาริก และเอทิล เฟนิลแอซีเทต ไปเป็นสารประกอบคิโทนที่สอดคล้องกัน ปฏิกิริยาออกซิเดชันที่ได้พัฒนาขึ้นนี้เชื่อว่าเกิดผ่านกระบวนการฟรีเอดิคัล

# ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

หลักสูตร...ปัจจุบันและวิทยาศาสตร์พอลิเมอร์...

สาขาวิชา...ปัจจุบันและวิทยาศาสตร์พอลิเมอร์...

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ลายมือชื่อนิสิต.....ชื่อ.....

ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา.....

ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม.....

# # 4472448923 : MAJOR PETROCHEMISTRY AND POLYMER SCIENCE

KEY WORD: CHROMIUM CATALYST / OXIDATION / BENZYMIC METHYLENE COMPOUNDS

SIRIWAN ASA VAVISITCHAI : SELECTIVE BENZYMIC OXIDATION CATALYZED  
BY CHROMIUM CARBOXYLATE COMPLEXES. THESIS ADVISOR : ASST.  
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Screening for chromium carboxylate complexes disclosed that chromium(III) stearate coupled with TBHP could catalyze the transformation of ethylbenzene to acetophenone in high yield with excellent selectivity. The optimum conditions for the oxidation of benzylic methylene compounds including amount and type of catalyst, solvents, oxidants, additive, reaction time and reaction temperature were conducted. Under optimum conditions, selected benzylic methylene compounds: *n*-propylbenzene, *n*-butylbenzene, *n*-pentylbenzene, benzyl alcohol, benzaldehyde, tetralin, xanthene, acenaphthene, dibenzyl ether, benzyl hexyl ether, benzyl acetate, ethyl 4-ethylbenzoate, ethyl phenylacetate, 1-bromo-2-ethylbenzene, 1-ethyl-2-nitrobenzene and 4-ethylbenzoic acid could be converted to the corresponding carbonyl compounds in high yield. Particularly, the transformation of 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline (as amide of pivalic acid) and ethyl phenylacetate to the corresponding keto compounds were among prominent instances. This developed oxidation reaction was believed to undergo *via* free radical process.

Program...Petrochemistry and Polymer Science... Student's signature.....*Siriwan*  
Field of study...Petrochemistry and Polymer Science... Advisor's signature.....*W. Chavasiri*  
Academic year.....2002..... Co-advisor's signature...

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จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

b.p.	= Boiling point
°C	= Degree Celsius
cm <sup>-1</sup>	= Unit of wave number
<sup>13</sup> C NMR	= Carbon-13 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance
Cr(acac) <sub>3</sub>	= Chromium(III) acetylacetone
Cr(b) <sub>3</sub>	= Chromium(III) behenate
Cr(n) <sub>3</sub>	= Chromium(III) naphthenate
Cr(p) <sub>3</sub>	= Chromium(III) palmitate
Cr(st) <sub>3</sub>	= Chromium(III) stearate
d	= Doublet (NMR)
dd	= Doublets of doublet (NMR)
dt	= Doublets of triplet (NMR)
g	= Gram (s)
<sup>1</sup> H NMR	= Proton Nuclear Magnetic Resonance
hr	= Hour (s)
Hz	= Hertz (NMR)
IR	= Infrared
J	= Coupling constant
Kg	= Kilogram (s)
lit	= Literature
m	= Multiplet (NMR)
min	= Minute(s)
mL	= Milliliter (s)
mmol	= Millimole
m.p.	= Melting point
MW	= Molecular weight
ND	= Non determined
No.	= Number
ppm	= Part per million

**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS (CONTINUED)**

q	= Quartet (NMR)
qin	= Quintet (NMR)
R <sub>f</sub>	= Retarding factor in chromatography
s	= Singlet (NMR)
S	= Strong (IR)
t	= Triplet (NMR)
TLC	= Thin Layer Chromatography
w	= Weak (IR)
δ	= Chemical shift