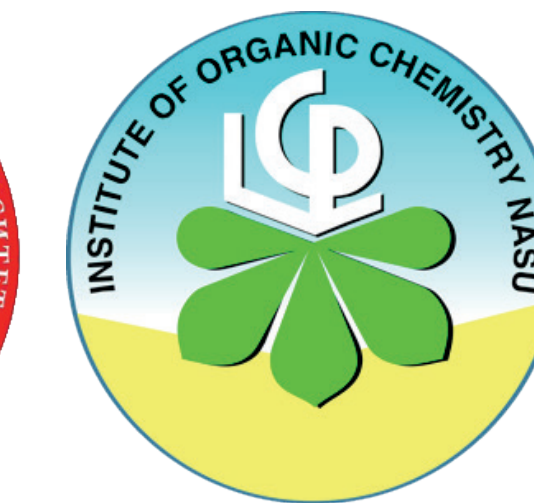


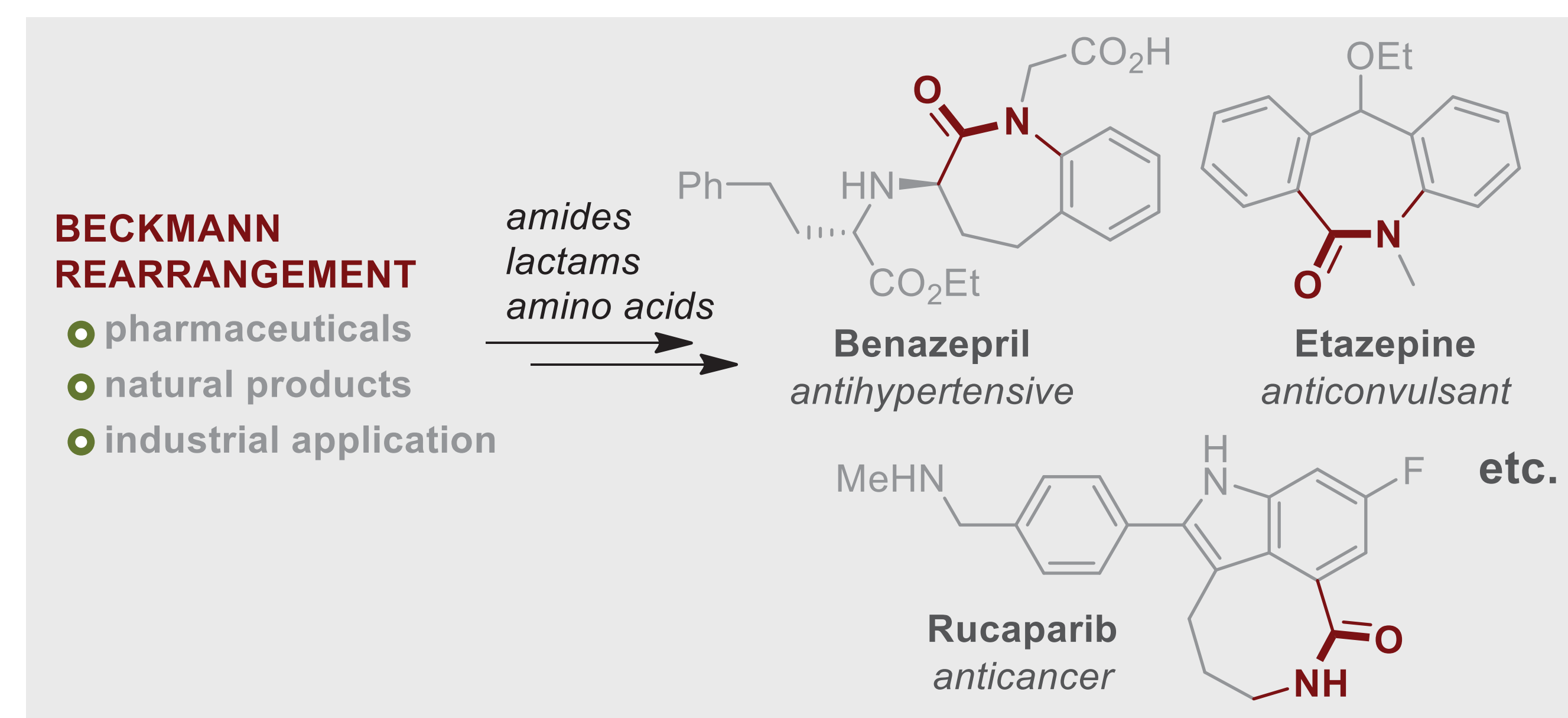
The impact of substituents and cycle size on the regioselectivity of the Beckman rearrangement in annulated cyclic ketones



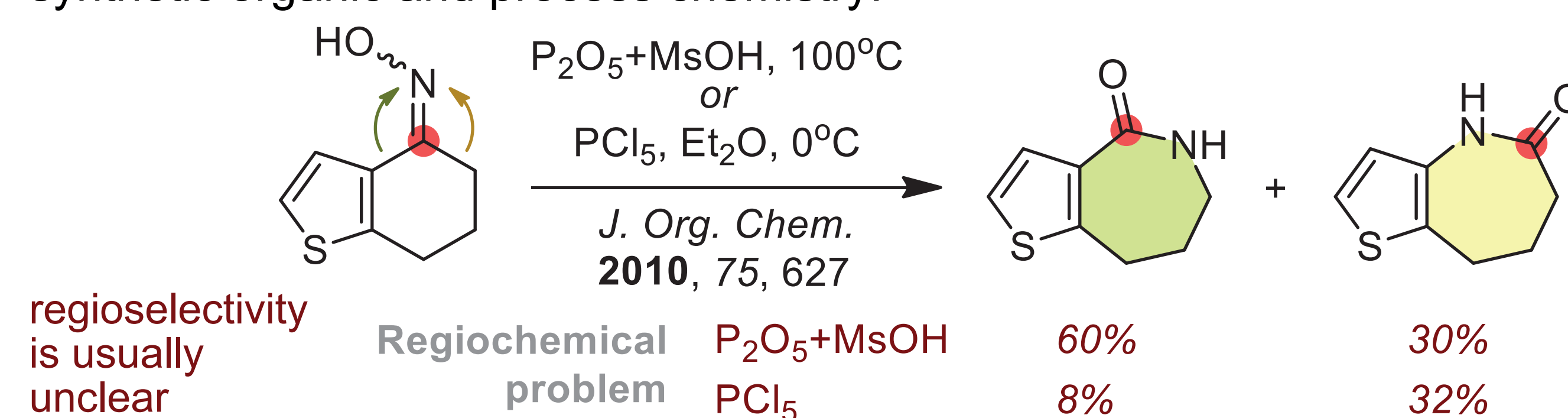
Bohdan Solod, Yevheniy Ostapchuk, Mykhailo Vovk, Tetiana Druzhenko, Serhiy Ryabukhin, Dmytro Volochnyuk

Background of the project

The Beckmann rearrangement is a highly versatile and industrially important reaction that plays a crucial role in the production of polymers & pharmaceuticals due to its ability to efficiently produce lactams and amides.

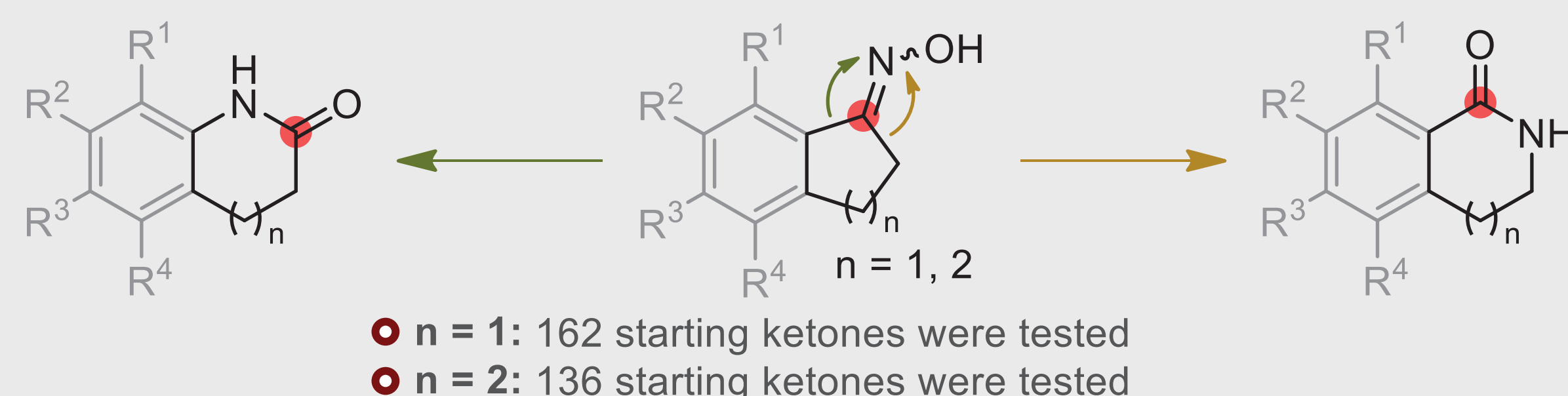


OBSTACLE: Low regioselectivity of the Beckmann rearrangement of bicyclic aryl ketones poses a great problem to its wide application in synthetic organic and process chemistry:

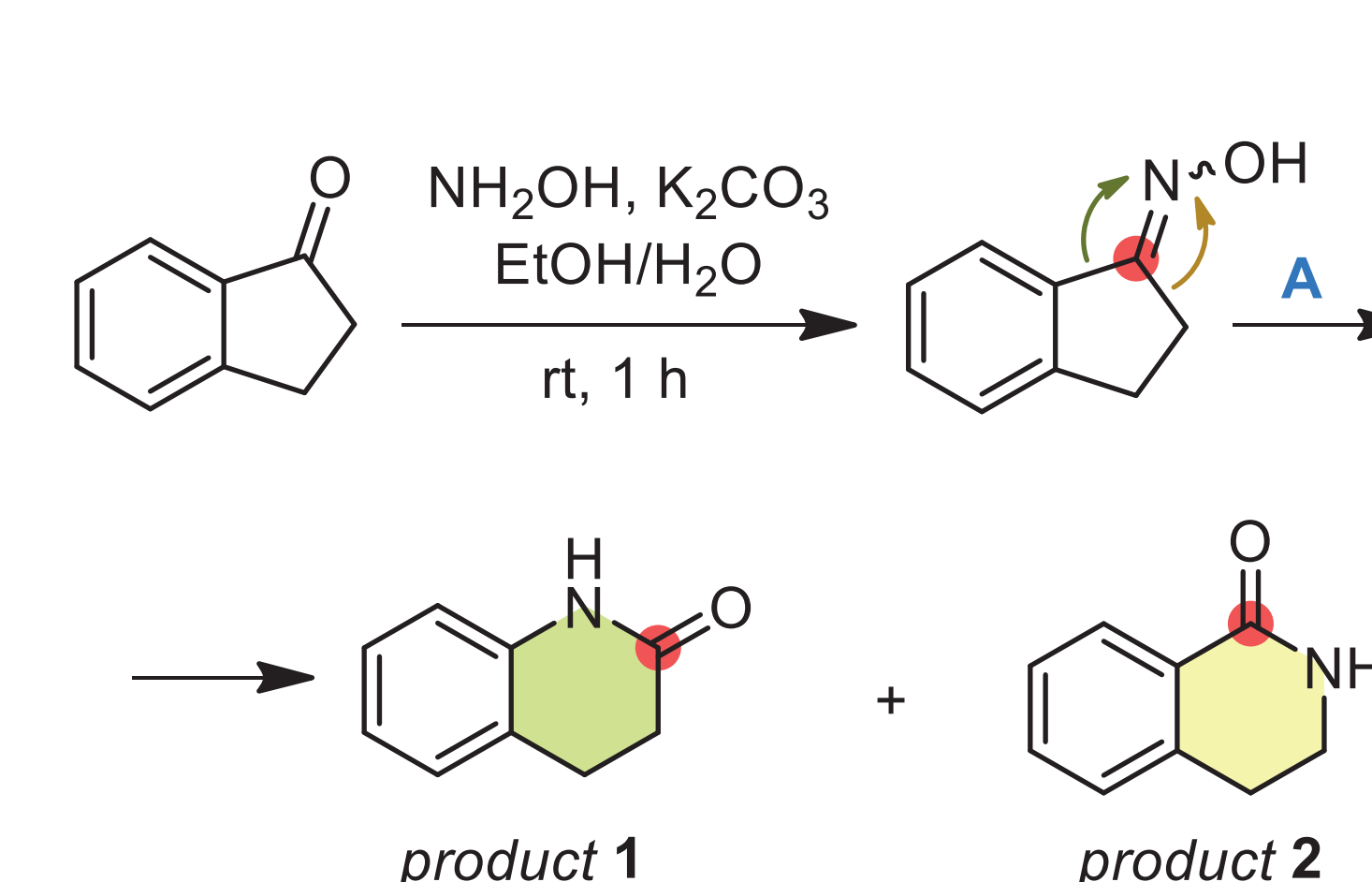


THIS PROJECT:

- bicyclic aryl ketones with cyclopentane and cyclohexane moieties
- A wide range of **EWG**, 'neutral', and **EDG** substituents placed in the aromatic ring in different positions
- thoroughly **optimized rearrangement conditions**

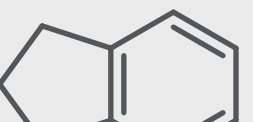
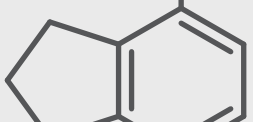
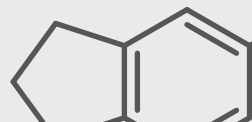
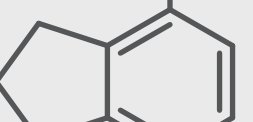
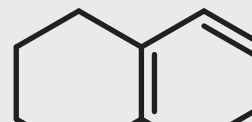
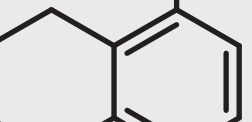
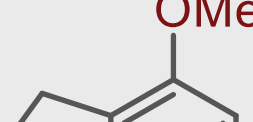
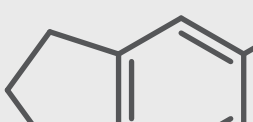
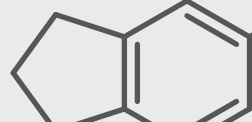
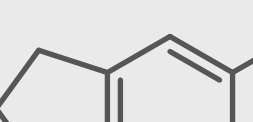
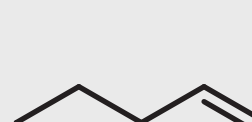
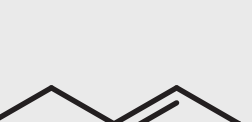
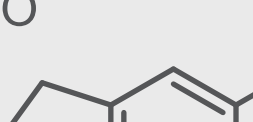
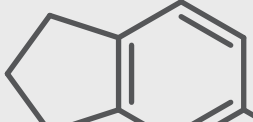
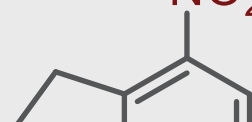
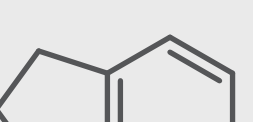
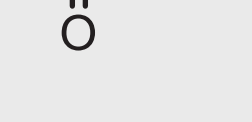

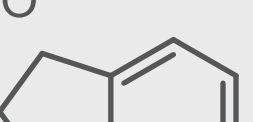
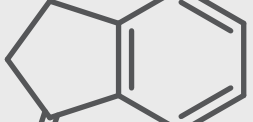
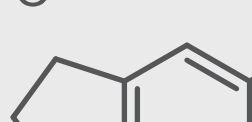
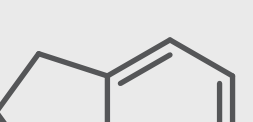
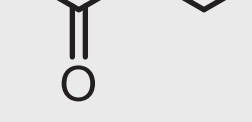

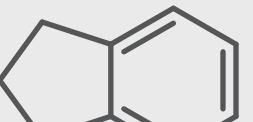
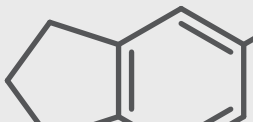
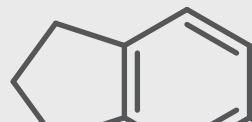
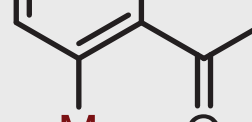
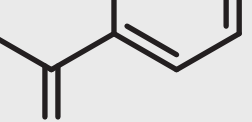


Optimization of the rearrangement conditions and 'structure/direction' relationships



CONDITIONS A	
1) MsCl, DCM, rt, 1 h (0%)	14) H_2SO_4 (conc.), rt, 16 h (8%)
2) MsCl, DCM, rt, 3 h (3%)	15) H_2SO_4 (conc.), $60^\circ C$, 3 h (15%)
3) MsCl, DCM, rt, 12 h (7%)	16) H_2SO_4 (conc.), $60^\circ C$, 16 h (33%)
4) MsCl, DCM, rt, 24 h (9%)	17) H_2SO_4 (conc.), $100^\circ C$, 1 h (68%)
5) TsCl, Pyridine, rt, 3 h (4%)	18) H_2SO_4/H_2O (20%), rt, 16 h (5%)
6) TsCl, Pyridine, rt, 16 h (15%)	19) H_2SO_4/H_2O (20%), $60^\circ C$, 3 h (7%)
7) TsCl, Pyridine, $60^\circ C$, 3 h (18%)	20) H_2SO_4/H_2O (20%), $60^\circ C$, 16 h (17%)
8) TsCl, Pyridine, $60^\circ C$, 16 h (34%)	21) PPA, $60^\circ C$, 3 h (4%)
9) $SOCl_2$, THF, rt, 1 h (7%)	22) PPA, $60^\circ C$, 16 h (15%)
10) $SOCl_2$, THF, rt, 3 h (13%)	23) PPA, $100^\circ C$, 1 h (54%)
11) $SOCl_2$, THF, $50^\circ C$, 1 h (68%)	24) PPA, $100^\circ C$, 3 h (75%)
12) $SOCl_2$, THF, $80^\circ C$, 1 h (84%)	25) PPA, $120^\circ C$, 15 min (86%)
13) H_2SO_4 (conc.), rt, 3 h (5%)	26) PPA, $150^\circ C$, 5 min (87%)

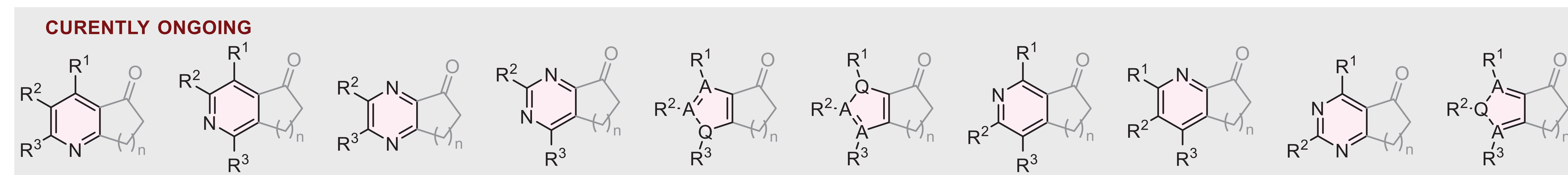
- Multiparameter optimization of rearrangement conditions includes different reagents, solvents, temperature modes, and reaction times
- Identified the three reaction conditions providing the best results, which were selected for the further substrates screening

product 1			product 2			product 1			product 2			product 1			product 2			product 1			product 2		
	33%	67%		0%	100%		12%	88%		25%	75%		100%	0%		100%	0%						
	18%	82%		16%	84%		0%	100%		73%	27%		100%	0%		100%	0%						
	7%	93%		0%	100%		0%	100%		81%	19%		100%	0%		100%	0%						
	STARTING MATERIAL			60%	40%		0%	100%		56%	44%		100%	0%		100%	0%						
	DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS			17%	83%		0%	100%					100%	0%		100%	0%						

INVERSE DIRECTION OF THE REARRANGEMENT

Future horizons

- DFT calculations and building a predicting model** for the studied aryl ketones allowing for the efficient expansion of the lactams chemical space
- To involve in the project a **wide range of heteroaromatic ketones** (208 substrates in total, $n = 1, 2$, Q = heteroatom, A = heteroatom or carbon)



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