# STUDIES OF THE RAMAN EFFECT OF ORGANIC SUBSTANCES. PART III. RAMAN EFFECT OF $\alpha$ -MONO-DERIVATIVES OF FURAN.

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### Introduction.

As to the Raman effect of hetero-cyclic compounds with five-membered rings, comparatively few papers have been published. Thiophene and pyrrole have been recently studied by S. Venkateswaran, (1) pyrrole and its derivatives by G. B. Bonino, (2) and some oxydiazole derivatives by M. Milone. (3) The present authors have investigated the Raman effect of furan derivatives in order to find the characteristic Raman lines associated with the furan ring, to find the influences exerted by the groups attached to it, and to confirm the molecular constitution of the furan ring. Ten  $\alpha$ -mono-derivatives of furan, viz.,  $\alpha$ -methyl-furan,  $\alpha$ -furfuryl alcohol,  $\alpha$ -furfuryl acetate,  $\alpha$ -furfural,  $\alpha$ -furoyl chloride, methyl  $\alpha$ -furoate, ethyl  $\alpha$ -furoate,  $\alpha$ -furfuracrylic acid, ethyl  $\alpha$ -furfuracrylate, and tetrahydro- $\alpha$ -furfuryl alcohol, were examined and the results are reported in the present paper. Furfural has been re-examined to compare the results with the data obtained by K.W.F. Kohlrausch and his co-workers (4) and other authors. (5)

### Experimental.

A spectrograph with three prisms, constructed in our laboratory, was used in the present experiments. The dispersion obtained was 10 Å. per mm. at 4000 Å. and 20 Å. per mm. at 5000 Å., and the experiments were carried out over the range between these extremities. Most of the materials used have been synthesized in our laboratory.

<sup>(1)</sup> S. Venkateswaren, Indian J. Phys., 5 (1930), 145; 7 (1933), 585.

<sup>(2)</sup> G. B. Bonino, R. Manzoni-Ansidei, and P. Pratesi, Z. physik. Chem., (B), 22 (1933), 21-44.

<sup>(3)</sup> M. Milone, Gazz. chim. ital., 63 (1933), 334; 63 (1933), 456.

<sup>(4)</sup> K.W.F. Kohlrausch, A. Pongratz, and R. Seka, Ber., (B) 66 (1933), 11.

<sup>(5)</sup> S.S. Lu, ibid.; Sc. Rep. Nat. Tsing Hua Univ., 1 (1931), 25; George Glockler and B. Wiener, J. Chem. Phys., 2 (1934), 47.

α-Methyl-furan<sup>(6)</sup> (b. p. 64°C.) was prepared by Wolff-Kischner's method, that is, by dropping a small piece of potassium hydroxide into a mixture of furfural, hydrazine hydrate, and methyl alcohol, under sufficient cooling (-30°C.). The substance obtained was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of calcium chloride, dehydrated over calcium chloride, and then redistilled over metallic sodium under the normal pressure.

 $\alpha$ -Furfuryl acetate<sup>(7)</sup> (b.p. 65°/5 mm.) was prepared from  $\alpha$ -furfuryl alcohol and acetic anhydride in the presence of fused sodium acetate.

 $\alpha$ -Furoyl chloride (b.p.  $78^{\circ}/30$  mm.) was made by warming  $\alpha$ -furoic acid with thionyl chloride.

Methyl  $\alpha$ -furoate (b.p. 57°/5 mm.) and ethyl  $\alpha$ -furoate (m.p. 34°, b.p. 78°/8 mm.) were made from  $\alpha$ -furoyl chloride with absolute methyl and ethyl alcohols respectively, in the presence of pyridine.

A benzene solution of ethyl  $\alpha$ -furoate ( $^{1}/_{10}$  mol) was used for the experiment, as the substance is solid at ordinary temperature.

α-Furfuracrylic acid<sup>(8)</sup> (m.p. 141°C.) was synthesized from furfural, acetic anhydride, and fused sodium acetate (Perkin's method). The recrystallized substance was dissolved in alcohol (¹/15 mol) and used for the experiment of Raman spectra.

Ethyl  $\alpha$ -furfuracrylate (b.p.  $100^{\circ}/5$  mm.) was prepared by warming a mixture of the silver salt of  $\alpha$ -furfuracrylic acid and methyl iodide.

Commercial pure  $\alpha$ -furfuryl alcohol and tetrahydro- $\alpha$ -furfuryl alcohol made by Takeda, and furfural made by Merck, were used. All the liquid substances were purified by repeated vacuum distillation after washing and dehydrating.

The results are shown in the accompanying tables I—X and graphically in Fig. 1. In Table A, indices to tables and plates, the numbers of the Raman lines, and the conditions under which the spectra were taken are given for each substance.

About  $10 \, \text{c.c.}$  of each substance was used. In the case of tetrahydro- $\alpha$ -furfuryl alcohol, the observation of the Raman lines was difficult, for most of the lines were so diffuse and broad that an accurate measurement was impossible. During the exposure under the mercury light for two or three hours,  $\alpha$ -furfuryl alcohol, furfural,  $\alpha$ -furoyl chloride,  $\alpha$ -furfuracrylic acid, and its ethyl ester were coloured in faint yellow or brown, so that a redistilled, fresh substance was necessary to continue the exposure for a sufficient time. Even so, most of the lines in the range shorter than 4358

<sup>(6)</sup> Tadeus Reichstein, Helvetica Chim. Acta, 13 (1930), 345; Wolff-Kischner, Ann., 394 (1912), 86.

<sup>(7)</sup> L. von Wiessel and B. Tollens, Ann., 272 (1893), 303.

<sup>(8)</sup> Adolf Baeyer, Ber., 10 (1877), 357.

Å. could not be well observed on account of the colouration. By using a saturated solution of sodium nitrite as a filter the back ground of the plates was removed.

The results on furfural obtained by W.K.F. Kohlrausch, (9) S.S. Lu, (10) and G. Glockler and B. Wiener (11) are compared with ours in Table B.

# Discussion of the Results.

The Raman lines corresponding to the frequencies of  $\Delta\nu$ , 888, 925, 1020, 1081, 1153, 1232, 1390, 3122, and 3153 cm.<sup>-1</sup>, appear intense in all the  $\alpha$ -derivatives of furan, which may be considered as the characteristic lines of these substances. The weak Raman lines in the region between  $\Delta\nu$ , 625 and 650 cm.<sup>-1</sup>, and the intense lines of  $\Delta\nu$ , 888, 1088, and 1390 cm.<sup>-1</sup>, were observed also in thiophene, and pyrrole and its derivatives, though they were not observed in such good constancy as in the case of  $\alpha$ -derivatives of furan.

The lines in the region between  $\Delta\nu$ , 1460 and 1605 cm.<sup>-1</sup>, seem to be note-worthy in the case of furan derivatives as well as pyrrole derivatives. In  $\alpha$ -methyl-furan,  $\alpha$ -furfuryl alcohol, and  $\alpha$ -furfuryl acetate, two intense lines of  $\Delta\nu$ , 1507 and 1605 cm.<sup>-1</sup>, are observed, while in methyl  $\alpha$ -furoate, ethyl  $\alpha$ -furoate, ethyl  $\alpha$ -furfuracrylate, and  $\alpha$ -furfuracrylic acid, two lines of  $\Delta\nu$ , 1477 and 1572 cm.<sup>-1</sup>, are observed. From these facts, it is considered that the frequencies of 1507 and 1605 cm.<sup>-1</sup> can be attributed to the type of  $\alpha$ -CH<sub>2</sub>-, while the frequencies of 1477 and 1572 cm.<sup>-1</sup>, to the tye of  $\alpha$ -CH<sub>2</sub>-, while the frequency of 1641 cm.<sup>-1</sup> in furfuracrylic acid and its ethyl ester seems to be attributable to the -CH: CH- linkage in the side chain. In the study of pyrrole and its derivatives G.B. Boning and his co-

ethyl ester seems to be attributable to the -CH: CH-linkage in the side chain. In the study of pyrrole and its derivatives, G.B. Bonino and his coworker<sup>(12)</sup> have reported that the frequencies of  $\Delta\nu$ , 1136 and 1466 cm.<sup>-1</sup>, are attributed to the vibration between the two carbon-atoms in  $\beta$ - and  $\beta'$ -positions and CH-groups in  $\alpha$ - and  $\alpha'$ -positions of the pyrrole ring, respectively. And they have considered that the frequency of 1550 cm.<sup>-1</sup> is associated with the central vibration, giving a formula of pyrrole like the following:

<sup>(9)</sup> Cf. (4).

<sup>(10)</sup> S. S. Lu, Sc. Rep. Nat. Tsing Hua Univ., 1, (1931), 25.

<sup>(11)</sup> G. Glockler and B. Wiener, J. Chem. Phys., 2 (1934), 47.

<sup>(12)</sup> G. B. Bonino and his co-worker, Z. physik. Chem., (B) 22 (1933), 42.

Table A.

Substance	No. of Table	No. of Raman lines	No. of Plate	Width of slit (10 <sup>-2</sup> mm.)	Electric current (amp.)	Temper- ature (C.)	Time of exposure (hours)
α-Methyl-furan	I	53	148	80	4.0	20	5
-			149	72	4.2	20	12
			171	70	4.0	15	8
			186	64	4.2	19	15
α-Furfuryl alcohol	II	39	128	90	3.5	24	7
			168	64	4.0	15	10
			206	70	3.8	22	16
α-Furfuryl acetate	III	40	179	70	4.0	19	7
			182	64	4.0	19	5
			193	70	4.0	19	10
			194	80	4.0	19	8
α-Furfural	IV	54	195	76	4.2	20	6
			198	64	4.2	20	8
			202	64	4.0	21	10
α-Furoyl chloride	v	29	178	70	4.0	19	5
Methyl α-furoate	VI	55	146	90	3.8	21	6
			199	70	4.2	20	10
			209	64	3.8	22	15
Ethyl α-furoate	VII	59	207	70	3.8	22	10
(in benzene)			208	64	3.8	22	16
α-Furfuracrylic	VIII		139	80	4.0	25	14
acid (in alcohol)			200	76	4.2	21	12
			201	70	4.0	21	16
Ethyl	IX	36	184	70	4.0	20	6
α-furfuracrylate			197	70	4.0	20	7
			212	64	4.0	23	12
			213	76	4.0	23	16
Tetrahydro-	X		169	64	4.0	15	8
α-furfuryl alcohol			170	70	4.0	15	7
			190	76	4.0	20	12

Table B. Comparison of the results on furfural.

Lu	Kohlrausch	Glockler	Matsuno and Han
_	_	172	162 (4, b, d)
282 (1)	_	_	213 (3)
493 (1)	501 (3)	497	503 (7)
-	_	581	598 (2)
-		624	630 (2)
-	_	758	749 (3 <i>d</i> ) 775 (1 <i>d</i> )
_	881 (3)	878	882 (7s)
	928 (3)	929	928 (8s)
_	_	-	946 (4)
_	1018 (5)	1021	1019 (8)
-	1076 (3)	1078	1080 (7)
-	1147 (5)	1156	1151 (6) 1159 (7)
_	1212 (2)		
	-	1221	1207 (1) 1223 (4 <i>d</i> )
	_	-	(1275) (2)
1369 (7)	1359 (10)	1378	1368 (10)
-	1384 (8)		1393 (10)
-		_	1441 (2)
1461 (7)	1461 (15)	1467	1463 (10) 1475 (10)
-	_		1484 (1)
1500 (2)	1561 (4)	1567	1568 (8)
1662 (3)	1665 (15) 1683 (10)	1677	1668 (10 <i>b</i> ) 1688 (8, <i>b</i> , <i>d</i> )
		2881	(3123) (4)
2998 (3)		3129	(3151) (2)

Table I.  $\label{eq:alpha-Methyl-furan} $$\alpha$-Methyl-furan, $C_4H_3O\cdot CH_3$.$ 

No.	ν (cm1)	I	ν <sub>0</sub> Δν	No.	ν (cm1)	I	$ u_0-\Delta u$
1	24463	4 (d)	q-2925 ( $k$ -242)	28 29	22049 22021	3 4	e-889 e-917
2	24426	2(d)	q-2962 (p-2927)	30	21962	2	k-2743 (e-976) ?
3	24365	1 (d)	k-340	31	21920	3	e-1018
4	24270	1 (d)	q-3118	32	21854	8 (s)	e-1018 e-1084
5	24235	1 (d)	q-3153	33	21816	3	k-2889
			(p-3118)	34	21791	3	e-1147
6	24078	1	k-627	35	21776	7	k-2929
7	24052	2	k-653	36	21751	2 (d)	k-2954
8	23818	1/2	k-887	37	21723	4	e-1215
9	23787 23687	~	k-918 k-1018	38	21705	3	e-1233
10	23621	1/2 (d)	k-1018 k-1084				(k-3000)?
11	23558	6 (s)	k-1084 k-1147	39	21586	6 (d)	k-3119
12	1	$\begin{bmatrix} 2(d) \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	k-1147 k-1215	40	21562	3 (d)	e-1376
13 14	23490 23471	1	k-1215 $k-1234$	41	21549	6 (d)	$e-1389 \ (k-3156)$
14 15	23436?	1/2	i-1234	42	21486	4 (d)	$e^{-3130}$
16	23329	3	k-1376	42	21400	4(a)	(f-1509)
17	23316	3	k-1389	43	21428	10	e-1510
18	23251	4	k-1454	44	21394	1	<i>i</i> -3122
19	23194	8	k-1454 k-1511				(f-1601)
20	23100	5.	k-1605	45	21363	1	<i>i</i> -3153
21	22685	5 (d)	к-1005 e-253	46	21334	6	e-1604
22	22595	3 (d)	e-255 e-343	47	20191	1	e-2747
23	22312	3	e-626	48	20051	1	e-2887
24	22284	6	e-654	49	20010	5 .	e-2928
25	22220	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & (b,d) \end{vmatrix}$	e-718	50	19982	1	e-2956
26	22142	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & (b, a) \\ 1 & (d) \end{pmatrix}$	e-716 e-796	51	19937?	1/2	e-3001
27	22083	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & (d) \\ 1 & (d) \end{pmatrix}$	e-855	52	19815	3	e-3123
۷.		1 (0)	(f-912)	53	19785	2	e-3153

 $\Delta \nu$ : 253 (5*d*); 343 (3*d*); 626 (3); 654 (6); 718 (1*b*, *d*); 796 (1*d*); (855) (1*d*); 888 (3); 917 (4); (976) (2)?; 1018 (3); 1084 (8*s*); 1147 (3); 1215 (4); 1233 (3); 1376 (3); 1389 (6*d*): 1453 (4*d*); 1510 (10); 1605 (6); 2745 (2); 2888 (3); 2928 (7); 2955 (2*d*); 3000 (1)?; 3119 (6*d*); 3153 (4*d*).

 $\label{eq:alpha-Furfuryl} \mbox{Table II.}$   $\alpha\mbox{-Furfuryl alcohol, $C_4H_3O$-$C$H_2O$H.}$ 

No.	ν (cm1)	I	ν <sub>0</sub> — <u>Δ</u> ν	No.	ν (cm1)	I	$ u_0 - \Delta u$
1	23816	1/2	k-889	21	21979	1/2	e-959
2	23783	0	k-922	22	21920	2(b,d)	e-1018
3	23687	1/2 (d)	k-1018	23	21855	6	· e-1083
4	23623	2	k-1082	24	21825	1 (d)	k-2880
5	23552	1 (d)	k-1153	25	21784	3 (d)	e-1154
6	23478	2	k-1227	26	21710	4	e-1228
7	23440	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> (d)	k-1265	27	21669	1 (d)	e-1269
8	23328	1 (d)	k-1377	28	21587	4 (d)	k-3118
9	23312	2(d)	k-1393	29	21567	1	e-1371
10	23225	1 (bb)	k-1480	30	21548	4 (d)	e-1390 (k-3157)
11	23198	6	k-1507	31	21463	2(b,d)	e-1475
12	23104	4	k-1601	32	21431	8	e-1507
13	22761	4 (d)	e-177	33	21396	1	i-3120
14	22517	1(b,d)	e-421	34	21363	1 (d)	i-3153
15	22335	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> (d)	e-603	35	21336	4 (d)	e-1602
16	22312	2(d)	e-626	36	21066	1 (d)	e-2872
17	22197 ?	0 (d)	e-741	37	19998	2(b,d)	e-2940
18	22122 ?	0 (d)	e-816	38	19821	4	e-3117
19	22051	3	e-887	39	19787	3	e-3151
20	22016	2	e-922				

 $\Delta \nu$ : 177 (4d); 421 (1b, d); 603 (1/2); 626 (2d); 741 (0d)?; 816 (1/2d); 888 (3); 922 (2); 959 (1/2); 1018 (2b, d); 1083 (6); 1154 (3d); 1228 (4); 1267 (1d) 1374 (1); 1391 (4d); 1477 (2b, d): 1507 (8); 1602 (4d), 2876 (1d); 2940 (2b, d)?; 3117 (4); 3154 (3).

Table III.  $\text{$\alpha$-Furfuryl acetate, $C_4H_8O\cdot CH_2O\cdot OC\cdot CH_8$.}$ 

No.	ν (cm1)	I	$ u_0 - \Delta u$	No.	ν (cm1)	I	$ u_0 - \Delta  u$
	24046	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> (d)	k-659	22	22103	1(b, d)	e-835 ( <i>f</i> -892)
2	23821	1	k-884	23	22052	5	e-886
3	23782	2 (d)	k-923	24	22013	4	e-925
4	23738	0 (d)	k-967	25	21974	1	e-964
5	23683	2 (d)	k-1022	26	21916	4	e-1022
6	23623	3	k-1082	27	21855	6	e-1083
7	23581	1(b, d)	k-1124 ( $i-935$ )	28	21784	1	e-1154
8	23553	3 (d)	k-1152	29	21759	4	k-2946
9	23473	2(d)	k-1232	30	21708	3	e-1230
10	23439	$\frac{1}{2}(d)$	i-1077	31	21577	6 (d)	k-3128
11	23320	3	k-1385	32	21545	6 (d)	e-1393
12	23199	6	k-1506	02	21040	0(a)	(k-3160)
13	23129	1 (d)	i-1387	33	21488	2 (d)	e-1450 ( $f-1507$ )
14	23102	4	k-1603	34	21434	8	e-1504
15	22766 ?	$^{1}/_{2}(d)$	e-172	35	21393	1/2	i-3123
16	22745 ?	1 (d)	e-193				(f-1602)
17	22623 ?	$^{1}/_{2}(d)$	e-315	36	21333	6	e-1605
18	22606	$^{1/_{2}}(d)$	e-332	37	21193	2 (d)	e-1745
19	22317	3 (d)	e-621	38	19993	4	e-2945
20	22279	4	e-659	39	19809	4	e-3131
21	22193	1 (d)	e 745	40	19782	2 (d)	e-3156

 $\Delta \nu$ : I72 (1/2d)?; 193 (1/2d)?; 315 (1/2d)?; 332 (1/2); 621 (3d); 659; 659 (4); 745 (1d)?; 835 (1b, d)?; 886 (5); 924 (4); 964 (1); 1022 (4); 1083 (6); 1153 (1); 1231 (3); 1389 (6d); 1450 (2d); 1505 (8); 1604 (6); 1745 (3d); 2946 (4); 3130 (6d); 3156 (3).

Table IV.  $\alpha$ -Furfural, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O·CO·H.

No.	ν (cm1)	I	$\nu_0 - \Delta \nu$	No.	ν (cm1)	I	$ u_0-\Delta  u$
1	24203	2	k-502	28	22189	3 (d)	e-749
2	23822	2	k-883	29	22163	1 (d)	e-775
3	23774	3	k-931	30	22056	7 (s)	e-882
4	23760	1	k-945	31	22012	8 (s)	e-926
5	23687	4	k-1018	32	21992	4	e-946
6	23625	2(d)	k-1080	33	21918	8	e-1020
7	23550	3 (d)	k-1155	34	21858	7 .	e-1080
8	23500	1/2	k-1205	35	21787	6	e-1151
9	23443 ?	0	<i>i</i> -1073	36	21779	7	e-1159
10	23357	0	<i>i</i> -1159	37	21729	0	e-1209
11	23338	7	k-1367	38	21715	4 (d)	e-1223
12	23312	7	k-1393	39	21663	2	e-1275
13	23262	1/2	k-1443	40	21625	2	<i>f</i> -1370
14	23241	8	k-1464	41	21601	3	f-1394
15	23229	8	k-1476	42	21570	10	e-1368
16	23220	1	k-1485	43	21545	10	e-1393
17	23149	2	i-1367	44	21498	2	e-1440
18	23136	4	k-1569	45	21476	10	e - 1462
19	23122	2	i-1394	46	21465	10	e-1473
20	23054	1	<i>i</i> -1462	47	21456	1	e-1482
21	22832	3(b,d)	f-163	48	21371	8	e-1567
22	22776	4(b,d)	e-162	49	21323	2	f-1672
23	22725	3	e-213	50	21297	2	f-1698
24	22636	1/2	e-302	· 51	21270	10(b)	e-1668
25	22435	7	e-503	52	21250	8(b, d)	e-1688
26	22340	2	e-598	53	19815	4	e-1523
27	22308	2	e-630	54	19787	2	e-3151

 $\Delta \nu$ ; 162 (4, b, d); 213 (3); 302 ( $^{1}/_{2}$ ); 503 (7); 598 (2); 630 (2); 749 (3d); 775 (1d); 882 (7s); 928 (8s); 946 (4). 1019 (8); 1080 (7); 1151 (6); 1159 (7); 1207 (1); 1223 (4d); (1275) (2); 1368 (10); 1333 (10); 1441 (2); 1463 (10); 1475 (10); 1483 (1); 1568 (8): 1668 (10b); 1688 (8, b, d); (3123) (4); (3151) (2).

Table	$\mathbf{v}$ .	Furovi	chloride.	$C_4H_3O \cdot CO \cdot Cl.$	
Lable		Luloyi	cilioi iac,	041130 00 01	

No.	ν (cm1)	I	$ u_0 - \Delta  u$	No.	ν (cm1)	I	$ u_0 - \Delta  u$
1	23682	1/2	k-1023	16	22051	4	e-887
2	23626	1/2	k-1079	17	21988	4	e-950
3	23541	2	k-1164	18	21910	5 (d)	e-1028
4	23490	0 (d)	<i>i</i> -1026	19	21854	5	e-1084
5	23318	5	k-1387	20	21775	5 (d)	e-1163
6	23245	8 (b, d)	k-1460	21	21706	3	e-1232
7	23146	2 (s)	k-1559	22	21684 ?	1/2	e-1254
8	23127	2 (d)	i-1389	23	21576	1 (b, d)	k-3129
9	23053	2	i-1463	24	21549	8 (d)	e-1389
10	22747	4 (b, d)	$e ext{-}191 \ (i ext{-}1769)$	25	21479	10 (d)	(k-3156) e-1459
11	22602	3	e-336	26	21377	4	e - 1561
12	22511	4	e-427	27	21194	8 (b, d)	e-1744
13	22386	6	e-552	28	21161	4 (b, d)	e-1777 ?
14	22153 ?	1 (b, d)	e-780	29	19810	$^{1}/_{2}(d)$	e-3128
15	22114	2 (b, d)	e-824				

 $\Delta \nu$ : 191 (4b, d); 336 (3); 427 (4); 552 (6); 785 (1b, d)?; 824 (2b, d)? 887 (4); 950 (4); 1025 (5d); 1084 (5); 1163 (5d); 1232 (3); 1254 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )?; 1388 (8d); 1460 (10d); 1560 (4); 174 (8b, d); 1777 (4b, d); 3129 (1b, d),

Table VI. Methyl α-furoate, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O·CO·O·CH<sub>3</sub>.

No.	ν (cm1)	I	ν <sub>0</sub> -Δν	No.	ν (cm1)	I	$ u_0-arDelta u$
1	24468	1	k-237	13	23782	4	k-923
2	24426	2	q-2962	14	23687	4 (d)	k-1018
3 4	24372 24312	$\begin{array}{c c} 1/2(b) \\ 2(d) \end{array}$	k-331 k-393	15	28624	4	k-1081 (i-892)
5	24259	$\frac{1}{2}(d)$	q-3129	16	23582	4 (d)	k-1123
6	24227	$\frac{1}{2}(a)$	•	17	23532	4 (b, d)	k-1173
Ü	24221	72(0, 0)	(p-3126)	18	23502	1 (b, d)	<i>i</i> -1014
7	24092	0	k-613	19	23465	3	k-1240
8	24080	0	k-625	20	23443	1 (d)	i-1073
9	23932	1/2	k-773	21	23396	2 (d)	k-1309
10	23906	3	k-799				(i-1126)
11	23816	3	k-889	22	23314	6 (b)	k-1391
12	23793	3	k-912	23	23227	8 (b)	k-1478

No.	ν (cm1)	I	ν <sub>0</sub> Δν	No.	ν (cm1)	I	ν0-Δν
No.  24  25 26 27  28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	23131 23120 22792 22768 22705 22599 22540 22445 22336 22320 22172 22141	I  5 2(b, dd) 2 (dd) 5 (b, d) 1/2 4 3 1 2 (d) 3 (d) 6	k-1574 (i-1385) k-1685 i-1724 e-170 (f-227) e-233 e-339 e-398 e-493 e-602 e-618 e-766 e-797	No.  41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51	21817 21767 21747 21705 21632 21582 21548 21460 21367 21356 {21219 {21204 20094	5 (b, d) 4 (b, d) 5 (b, d) 5 4 8 (b) 10 (bb) 5 6 8 (b) 1 (d)	e-1121 e-1171 k-2958 e-1233 e-1306 k-3123 e-1390 (k-3157) e-1478 e-1571 e-1582 e-1719 e-1734 e-1726 e-2844
36	22051	6	e-887	53	19984	4	e-2954
36 37	22051	5	e-887 e-911	54	19984	4	e-2954 e-3121
38	22027	8	e-911 e-922	55	19784	_	e-3154
39	21919	6 (d)	e-922 e-1019	35	15104	2(d)	e-0104
40	21858	6 (d)	e-1019 e-1080 (k-2847)				

Table VI.—(Concluded)

 $\Delta \nu$ : 170 (2dd); 233 (5bb); 335 (½); 395 (4); 493 (3); 602 (1); 618 (2d); 770 (3d); 798 (6); 888 (6); 911 (5); 922 (8): 1019 (6d); 1081 (6d); 1122 (5b, d); 1172 (4b, d); 1236 (5); 1307 (4); 1390 (8b); 1478 (10bb); 1572 (5); 1583 (6); 1726 (8bb); 2845 (1d); 2956 (5b, d); 3122 (4); 3155 (2d).

Table VII. Ethyl α-furoate, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O·CO·O·C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.

No.	ν (cm1)	I	ν <sub>0</sub> —Δν	No.	ν (cm1)	I	ν <sub>0</sub> — Δν
1	24336	4	q-3052	10	23722	2	k-983
2	24325	3(d)	q-3063	11	23714	8	k-991
8	24290	2 (d)	p-3063	12	23628	3 (d)	k-1080 (i-888)
4	24228	2(d)	$p-3125 \ (q-3160)$	13	23582	3 (d)	k-1123 (i-934)
5 6	24098 23936	3 1	k-607 k-769	14	23524	6	k-1181 (i-993)
7	23839 ?	1/2	k-866	15	23474	1/2	k-1231
8	23817	1	k-888	16	23340	1	<i>i</i> -1176
9	23778	3	k-927	17	23319	3	k-1386

Table VII.—(Concluded)

No.	ν (cm1)	I	0− <b>Δ</b> ν	No.	ν (cm1)	I	$ u_0 - \Delta \nu $
18	23304	2	k-1401	39	21760	6 (d)	e-1178 (k-2945)
19	23228	6 (b)	k-1477	40	21725	1/2	k-2980
20	23134	1	k-1571	41	21706	2	e-1232
21	23123	4 (b)	(i-1382) k-1582	42	21654	6 (d)	k-3051
22	23100	3 (d)	k-1602 $k-1605$	43	21642	8	k-3063
23	22730	3(b,d)	e-208	44	21582	3 (d)	k-3123
24	22585	3	e-353	45	21552	6	e-1386
25	22433	1	e-505	46	21541	3	k-3164
26	22332	6	e-606	47	21521	3	k-3184
27	22251	1/2	e-687	48	21488	1/2	e-1450
28	22176	3 (d)	e-762	49	21464	8 (b)	e-1474
29	22088	4	e-850	50	21367	1	e-1571 (i-3149)
30	22078	4	e-860 ( $f-917$ )	51	21355	6 (d)	$e^{-1583}$
31	22051	4	e-887	52	21333	5	e - 1605
32	22009	5	e-929	53	21224	8	e-1714
33	21956	2	e-983	- 54	21207	8	e-1731
34	21944	10	e-994	55	20011	1/2	e-2927
35	21921	1 (d)	e-1017	56	19993	1	· e-2945
36	21859	5	e-1079	57	19889	3	e-3049
37	21815	4 (b, d)	e-1123	58	19874	6	e-3064
38	21780	1 (d)	k-2925	59	19816	1	e-3122

Benzene: 606 (6);  $(687) (^{1}/_{2})$ ; 850 (4); 983 (2); 993 (10); 1179 (5); (1401) (2); 1583 (6d); 1605 (5); 2945 (1); 3051 (6d); 3063 (8); 3164 (3); 3184 (3). Ethyl  $\alpha$ -furoate: 208 (3, b, d); 353 (3); 505 (1); 606 (?); 765 (3d); 860 (4); 887 (4). 928 (5); 1017 (1d); 1079 (5); 1123 (4, b, d); 1179 (?); 1232 (2); 1386 (6); (1401) (2)?;  $1450 (^{1}/_{2})$ ; 1476 (6); 1179 (?)(8b); 1571 (1): 1583 (6d); 1714 (8); 1731 (8); 2926 (1d); 2980 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ); 3123 (3d).

Table VIII. α-Furfuracrylic acid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O·CH:CH·CO·OH. (in alcohol).

ν (cm1)	I	$ u_0$ — $\Delta$ $ u$	No.	ν (cm1)	I	$ u_0 - \Delta u$ .
24069	0 (d)	k-636	6	23682	3	k-1023
23994	1 (d)	k-711	7	23622	$^{1}/_{2}(d)$	k-1083
23930	2	k-775	8	23551	$^{1}/_{2}(b, d)$	k-1154
23818	2	k-887	9	23430	2 (b)	k-1275
23736	1/2	k-697	10	23309	4	k-1396
	24069 23994 23930 23818	24069 0 (d) 23994 1 (d) 23930 2 23818 2	24069 0 (d) k-636 23994 1 (d) k-711 23930 2 k-775 23818 2 k-887	24069     0 (d)     k-636     6       23994     1 (d)     k-711     7       23930     2     k-775     8       23818     2     k-887     9	24069     0 (d)     k-636     6     23682       23994     1 (d)     k-711     7     23622       23930     2     k-775     8     23551       23818     2     k-887     9     23430	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

No.	ν (cm1)	I	$\nu_0$ — $\Delta \nu$	No.	ν (cm1)	I	$\nu_0$ — $\Delta \nu$
11	23220	6	k-1485	24	21733	4	k-2972
12	23127	2(d)	k-1578 (i-1389)	25	21655	4 (d)	e-1283
13	23063	6 (d)	k-1642	26	21585	1	k-3120
14	22312	1/2	e-626	27	21551	5	e-1387
15	22169	1 (d)	e-769	28	21486	1	e-1452
16	22089	0	e-849	29	21456	8	e-1482
17	22057	5	e-881	30	21363	1	e-1575
18	21974	1/2	e-964	31	21297	10	e-1641
19	21917	5	e-1021	32	21254	2 (d)	e - 1684
20	21886	$^{1}/_{2}(d)$	e-1052	33	20060	2	e-2878
21	21853	1(d)	e-1085	34	20015	3	e-2923
22	21825	3 (d)	k-2880	35	19967	3	e-2971
23	21781	5 (d)	e-1157 $(k-2924)$	36	19815	1/2	e-3123

Table VIII.—(Concluded)

Alcohol: 849 (0); 884 (5);  $1052 (\frac{1}{2}d)$ ; 1084 (1d); 1159 (5d); 1279 (4d); 1452 (1); 2879 (3d); 2924 (5d); 2972 (4).

 $\alpha$ -Furfuraerylic acid: 631 ( $\frac{1}{2}d$ )?; (711) ( $\frac{1}{2}d$ )?; 772 (1d); 884 (5); 962 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ); 1022 (5); 1084; (1d); 1156 (5d); 1392 (5); 1483 (8); 1577 (2d); 1641 (10); 1634 (2d); 3121 (1).

Table IX. Ethyl α-furfuracrylate, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O·CH:CH·CO·O·C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.

No.	(ν cm.−1)	I	$ u_0 - \Delta  u$	No.	ν (cm1)	I	$ u_0 - \Delta  u$
1	23684	3	k-1021	14	22303?	0 (d)	e-635
2	23622	$^{1}/_{2}(d)$	k.1083	15	22170	2	e-768
3	23544	1(d)	k-1161	16	22144	2	e-794
4	23492	2	k-1213	17	22076	1/2	e-862
5	23441	2	k-1264	18	22051	3	e-887
6	23421	3	k-1284	19	21999	1	e-939
7	23309	5	k-1396	20	21917	8	e-1021
8	23225	8	k-1480	21	21857	4	e-1081
9	23127	1	h-1578	22	21778	5 (d)	e-1160
10	23061	8	k-1644	23	22726	5	e-1212
11	22873	4	i-1643	24	21673	5	e-1265
12	22806	$^{1}/_{2}(d)$	<i>i</i> -1710	25	21655	8	e-1283
13	22476	1/2	e-462	26	21577	1	e-3128

Table IX.—(Concluded)

No.	ν (cm1)	I	$ u_0 - \Delta \nu$	No.	ν (cm1)	I	ν <sub>0</sub> -Δν
27	21549	9	e-1389 (k-3156)	32	20010	1 (d)	e-2928
28	21460	10	e-1478	33	19965	2	e-2973
29	21367	4	e-1571	34	19900	5	e-3038
30	21298	10	e-1640	35	19817	2	e - 3121
31	21234	8( <i>d</i> )	e-1704	36	19787	1(d)	e 3151

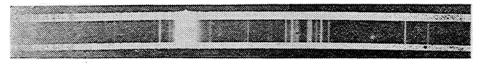
 $\Delta \nu$ : 462 (1/2); 635 (0d)?; 768 (2); 794 (2); 862 (1/2); 887 (3); 939 (1); 1021 (8); 1081 (4); 1160 (5d); 1212 (6); 1265 (5); 1283 (8); 1392 (9); 1479 (10); 1575 (4); 1640 (10); 1704 (8b, d); 2926 (1d); 2976 (2); 3035 (5); 3125 (2); 3154 (1).

Table X. Tetrahydro- $\alpha$ -furfuryl alcohol,  $C_4H_7O\cdot CH_2\cdot OH$ .

No.	ν (cm1)	I	ν <sub>0</sub> — <b>Δ</b> ν	No.	ν (cm1)	I	$ u_0 - \Delta  u$
1	23783	4 (d)	k-922	9	21931	2 (d)	k-2774
2	23576	$^{1}/_{2}(d)$	k-1129	10	21821	6 (d)	e-1117
3	23251	3 (d)	k-1454	11	ſ21759	4 (b, d)	ſk-2946
4	22787	2 (d)	e-151	12	121728	4 (b, d)	\k-2978
5	22766	1 (d)	e-172	13	21488	4	e-1450
6	22121	3 (b, d)	e-817	14	21451	3	e-1487
7	22062?	$^{1}/_{2}(b, d)$	?	15	20000		e-2938
8	22023	6 (d)	e-915	16	19958	3 (b)	e-2980
]	}	J		]	J	j	

 $\Delta \nu$ : 151 (2d); 172 (1d); 817 (3b, d); 918 (6d); 1123 (6d); 1452 (4d); 1487 (3d); (2774) (2d); 2942–2979 (4b, d).

α-Methyl-furan C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O·CH<sub>3</sub>



α-Furfuryl alcohol C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O·CH<sub>2</sub>·OH



α-Furfuryl acetate C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O-CH<sub>2</sub>·O-OC-CH<sub>3</sub>



 $\alpha$ -Furfural  $C_4H_3O \cdot CO \cdot H$ 



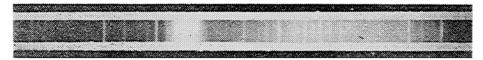
α-Furoyl chloride C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O·CO·Cl



Methyl α-furoate C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O·CO·O·CH<sub>3</sub>



Ethyl α-furoate C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O·CO·O·C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> (in benzene)



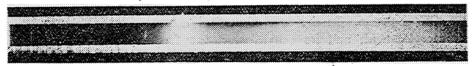
α-Furfuracrylic acid C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O·CH: CH·CO·OH (in alcohol)



Ethyl  $\alpha$ -furfuracrylate  $C_4H_3O \cdot CH : CH \cdot CO \cdot O \cdot C_2H_5$ 



 $Tetrahydro-\alpha\text{-}furfuryl\ alcohol} \qquad C_4H_7O\cdot CH_2\cdot OH$ 



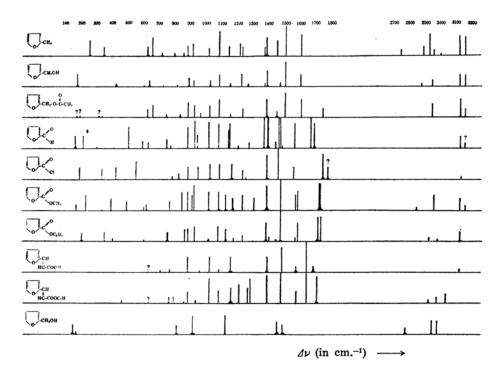


Fig. 1.

The frequency of 1530 cm.<sup>-1</sup> is only observed in the case of  $\alpha$ -derivatives of pyrrole. In the case of  $\alpha$ -derivatives of furan, however, the intense lines corresponding to the frequency of 1460 and 1507 cm.<sup>-1</sup> are observed. The frequency of  $\Delta\nu$ , 1460 cm.<sup>-1</sup>, is found also in furfural and furoyl chloride which do not possess  $-CH_2-$  group in their molecules. The frequency of  $\Delta\nu$ , 1450 cm.<sup>-1</sup>, is generally considered as due to the transversal vibration of the  $-CH_2-$  group. In the case of methyl  $\alpha$ -furoate, ethyl  $\alpha$ -furoate,  $\alpha$ -furfuracrylic acid, and its ethyl ester, the frequency of 1478 cm.<sup>-1</sup> is observed. The frequency of 1460 cm.<sup>-1</sup> in furoyl chloride, those of 1463

and 1476 cm. -1 in furfural are observed. It is better not to attribute these frequencies in furan derivatives to the transversal vibration of the CH2group, for CH2-group is not found in α-furoyl chloride and furfural molecules. So these frequencies in question and that of 1507 cm. -1 in a-methylfuran, α-furfuryl alcohol, and α-furfuryl acetate are considered as associated with the furan ring. Geo. Glockler and B. Wiener(13) have reported quite recently that the frequencies of 624, 758, 878, 1021, 1078, 1156, 1378. and 1467 cm. -1 are due to the furan ring and 1567 cm. -1 is attributed to the C=C bond. From the fact that the frequency of 1607 cm. -1 is found in α-methyl-furan, α-furfuryl alcohol, and α-furfuryl acetate, the formula with double bonds, instead of the centric formula, is supported by the present investigation, since the frequency of 1607 cm.-1 is generally accepted as due to the vibration of -C:C-. If we take the frequency of 1572 cm.<sup>-1</sup> in methyl a-furoate, ethyl a-furoate, and ethyl a-furfuracrylate, and the frequency of 1563 cm.<sup>-1</sup> in furfural and α-furoyl chloride, as corresponding to the frequency of 1607 cm.<sup>-1</sup> in a-methyl-furan, etc., it seems that the formula with double-bonds is more probable than the centric formula for the furan ring, at least, in α-derivatives. The further discussion will be reported after studying the Raman spectra of furan itself, its  $\beta$  and other derivatives, which are now in the course of experiments.

## Summary.

- (1) The Raman spectra of the following substances have been measured: α-methyl-furan, α-furfuryl alcohol, α-furfuryl acetate, furfural, α-furoyl chloride, methyl α-furoate, ethyl α-furoate, α-furfuracrylic acid, ethyl α-furfuracrylate, and tetrahydro-α-furfuryl alcohol.
- (2) The frequencies of  $\Delta\nu$ , 625 (or 650), 888, 925, 1021, 1081, 1153, 1232, 1390, 1460 (or 1480), 1507, 1575 (or 1605), 3122, 3153 cm.<sup>-1</sup>, are observed as the characteristic lines of the  $\alpha$ -mono-derivatives of furan.
- (3) The frequencies of  $\Delta\nu$ , 1460 (or 1480) and 1572 cm.<sup>-1</sup>, are observed in the type of 0, while those of 1507 and 1605 cm.<sup>-1</sup> in the type of 0.

<sup>(13)</sup> G. Glockler and B. Wiener, J. Chem. Phys., 2 (1934), 47.

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(4) It is shown that the investigation supports the formula with double bonds in the case of  $\alpha$ -mono-derivatives of furan.

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