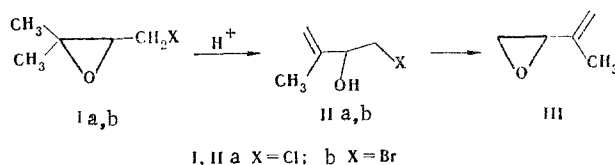


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Because of the lack of a convenient preparative method for the synthesis of 2-methyl-3,4-epoxy-1-butene (III), up until now there have been no reliable data [1, 2] even regarding the physicochemical characteristics of this isoprene oxide.

We have shown that oxide III can be obtained by isomerization of readily accessible 1-halo-3-methyl-2,3-epoxybutanes (I) [3] under the influence of acidic catalysts to give unsaturated halohydrins II and by dehydrohalogenation of the latter:



A mixture of 0.1 mole of I and 0.33 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid in 20 ml of benzene was heated at 70–80°C for 45–60 min, after which the catalyst was neutralized with aqueous sodium carbonate solution, and alcohol II was isolated by distillation after drying. Compound IIa, with bp 152–154°C (653 mm), n_D^{20} 1.4650, and d_4^{20} 1.0809, was obtained in 75% yield. PMR spectrum (CCl₄): 4.92 and 5.01 (2H, m, =CH₂); 4.18 (1H, t, CH); 3.53 (1H, s, OH); 3.44 (2H, d, CH₂); 1.71 ppm (3H, d, CH₃). Compound IIb, with bp 71–72°C (14 mm), n_D^{20} 1.4990, and d_4^{20} 1.4539, was obtained in 79% yield. PMR spectrum: 4.93 and 5.06 (2H, m, J = 1.5 Hz, =CH₂); 4.22 (1H, t, CH); 3.46 (1H, s, OH); 3.37 (2H, d, CH₂); 1.72 ppm (3H, d, CH₃).

Oxide III, with bp 80–82°C (650 mm), n_D^{20} 1.4275, and d_4^{20} 0.8835, was obtained in 70 and 76% yields, respectively, from alcohols IIa and IIb. PMR spectrum: 4.92 and 5.19 (2H, m, J = 1.5 Hz, =CH₂); 3.29 (1H, m, CH); 2.42–2.78 (2H, m, CH₂); 1.5 ppm (3H, d, CH₃).

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