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Studies in Fluorinated 1,3-Diketones and related compounds  
Part XII<sup>a</sup>. Synthesis and spectroscopic studies of some new  
polyfluorinated 1,3-diketones, and their copper 1,3-diketonates

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SUMMARY

New polyfluorinated 1,3-diketones have been prepared from polyfluorinated acetophenones and appropriate esters in the presence of sodamide. The corresponding copper 1,3-diketonates have been obtained by treating a methanolic solution of polyfluorinated 1,3-diketone with methanolic solution of copper acetate. The polyfluorinated 1,3-diketones have been characterized by elemental as well as by spectral studies, viz: I.R., <sup>1</sup>H N.M.R. and <sup>19</sup>F N.M.R. In I.R., characteristic absorptions observed are: C-F stretching bands (1300 - 1000) cm<sup>-1</sup>, C-F deformation modes (900 - 700 cm<sup>-1</sup>) and intramolecular hydrogen bonding (3000 - 2500 cm<sup>-1</sup>). In <sup>1</sup>H N.M.R. methine (=CH) signal is observed at δ 6.2 - 6.8 ppm and enolic proton resonance signal at δ 13 - 15 ppm indicating the presence of strong hydrogen bonding in such polyfluorinated 1,3-diketones.

INTRODUCTION

In connection with our comprehensive study of polyfluorinated 1,3-diketones and related compounds, we have already reported the synthesis of some new polyfluorinated 1,3-diketones [1] along with electrophilic substitution reactions of the corresponding europium 1,3-diketonates [2] and spectral studies of some new tris lanthanide 1,3-diketonates [3]. We now report the synthesis and characterisation of six more new polyfluorinated 1,3-diketones ArCOCH<sub>2</sub>COR' (where Ar = Fluoroaryl and R' = alkyl or fluoroalkyl) and their copper chelates.

<sup>a</sup> Part XI. K.C. Joshi, V.N. Pathak and V. Grover,  
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## RESULTS

The spectral characterization of these compounds yielded data which was in agreement with earlier observations [4,5] viz: intramolecular hydrogen bonding ( $3000 - 2500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), absence of the carbonyl band which would arise from the diketone form ( $1750 - 1725 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), C-F stretching bands ( $1300 - 1000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) and C-F deformation modes ( $900 - 700 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ). Similarly, in  $^1\text{H}$  n.m.r., a methine signal ( $=\text{CH}$ ) was observed at  $\delta$  (6.2 - 6.8) ppm and the proton of the enolic hydroxyl group at  $\delta$  (13 - 15) ppm. There was no signal for methylene protons. The  $^{19}\text{F}$  n.m.r. spectra are recorded in Table 1. The appearance of only one signal for aromatic fluorines may probably be due to the spectra being recorded at 56.4 MHz and inadequate resolution.

## EXPERIMENTAL

I.r. spectra were recorded using a Perkin-Elmer-337 spectrometer;  $^1\text{H}$  n.m.r. spectra by a Perkin Elmer model RB-12 (60 MHz) in  $\text{CCl}_4$  solution with TMS as an internal standard.  $^{19}\text{F}$  n.m.r. (56.4 MHz) spectra were recorded in  $\text{CCl}_4$  solution and analytical data are expressed relative to  $\text{CFCl}_3$ . Melting/boiling points are uncorrected.

Materials

3,4-Difluoroacetophenone and 2,4,6-trifluoroacetophenone were prepared according to the method of Buu-Hoi et al. [6].

Synthesis of polyfluorinated 1,3-diketones

These were prepared according to the method of Adams and Hauser [7]. To a stirred suspension of sodamide (2 mole) in ether (50 ml), was added a solution of polyfluoroacetophenone in dry ether (1 mole in 50 ml). After 1 hr., the calculated amount of ester (1 mole in 20 ml dry ether) was added and refluxing continued with stirring for 10-20 hrs. depending upon the nature of the ester. The ether was removed and the residual mixture, containing polyfluorinated 1,3-diketone was poured into water (300 ml) and 1,3-diketone precipitated in the form of its copper 1,3-diketonates. The free 1,3-diketone was regenerated by treatment with 10% sulphuric acid and extracted with ether. On removal of the solvent, the product was distilled under reduced pressure.

Analytical data of all polyfluorinated 1,3-diketones and their copper 1,3-diketonates are given in Table 2 and 3, respectively

TABLE 1

$^{19}\text{F}$  n.m.r. data\* for polyfluorinated 1,3-diketones at  $32^\circ\text{C}$  in  $\text{CCl}_4$  (5-10%) solution  
(shifts relative to  $\text{CFCl}_3$ )

S. No.	Substituent in Ar	R'	Aromatic fluorine	ArCOCH <sub>2</sub> COAr'		
				aliphatic fluorines $\text{COCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_3$	$\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_3$	$\text{CF}_3$
1.	2,4,6 Tri-F	$\text{CH}_3$	106.0	-	-	-
2.	2,4,6 Tri-F	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$	105.7	-	-	-
3.	2,4,6 Tri-F	$\text{C}_2\text{F}_5$	106.4	-	124.8	79.6
4.	2,4,6 Tri-F	$\eta\text{-C}_3\text{F}_7$	106.5	128.4	124.3	80.0
5.	3,4 Di-F	$\text{CH}_3$	105.9	-	-	-
6.	3,4 Di-F	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$	105.4	-	-	-

\* ppm upfield of  $\text{CFCl}_3$

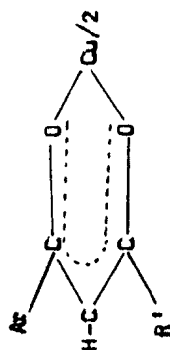
TABLE 2

Analytical and characteristic data of polyfluorinated 1,3-diketones  $\text{ArCOCH}_2\text{COR'}$

S. No.	Substituent in Ar	R'	B.P. °C	Yield %	C%		H%		F%	
					Cal.	Found	Cal.	Found	Cal.	Found
1.	2,4,6 Tri-F	$\text{CH}_3$	134/6.5 mm	80	55.55	55.49	3.24	3.20	26.38	26.37
2.	2,4,6 Tri-F	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$	113/5.5 mm	76	57.39	57.35	3.91	3.89	24.78	24.72
3.	2,4,6 Tri-F	$\text{C}_2\text{F}_5$	78/0.8 mm	72	41.25	41.20	1.25	1.22	47.50	47.47
4.	2,4,6 Tri-F	$\Pi \text{C}_3\text{F}_7$	95/1.0 mm	70	38.92	39.88	1.08	1.00	51.35	51.33
5.	3,4 Di-F	$\text{CH}_3$	124/0.7 mm	74	60.60	60.58	4.04	4.00	19.19	19.10
6.	3,4 Di-F	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$	101/0.6 mm	75	62.26	62.19	4.72	4.70	17.92	17.88

TABLE 3

Analytical and characteristic data of copper (II) 1,3-diketones



S. No.	Substituent in Ar	R'	M.P. °C	Yield %	C%		H%	
					Cal.	Found	Cal.	Found
1.	2,4,6 Tri-F	CH <sub>3</sub>	268	80	48.63	48.60	2.43	2.39
2.	2,4,6 Tri-F	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	257	75	50.62	50.60	3.06	3.00
3.	2,4,6 Tri-F	C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>5</sub>	238	88	37.63	37.58	0.85	0.75
4.	2,4,6 Tri-F	n C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>7</sub>	242	86	35.05	35.00	0.74	0.68
5.	3,4 Di-F	CH <sub>3</sub>	246	80	52.46	52.42	3.06	3.00
6.	3,4 Di-F	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	252	82	54.60	54.55	3.30	3.25

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