

REACTION OF 2-BUTYL HALIDES WITH SODIUM ETHOXIDE AND 2,2,2-TRIFLUOROETHOXIDE.
EVIDENCE THAT ORIENTATION IS NOT DETERMINED BY THE STERIC REQUIREMENTS OF ALKOXIDE BASES.

Richard A. Bartsch, Clinton F. Kelly, Gerald M. Pruss¹

Department of Chemistry, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington, U. S. A., 99163

(Received in USA 21 July 1970; received in UK for publication 17 August 1970)

Interpretation of the effect of base upon orientation in eliminations from 2-alkyl halides induced by alkoxide ions has been complicated by concomitant variation of base strength and size. For example, in a change from ethoxide to t-butoxide, both the basicity and the bulk of the alkoxide ion increase. Thus, in eliminations from 2-butyl bromide, the enhancement in 1-butene/2-butenes ratio as the base-solvent combination is varied from EtOK-EtOH to t-BuOK-t-BuOH or from EtOK-DMSO to t-BuOK-DMSO² may be rationalized in terms of either steric³ or non-steric^{2,4} arguments.

A divergence from such parallelism between basicity and size of alkoxide ions is found in ethoxide and 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxide. Whereas 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxide should be slightly larger than ethoxide, ethoxide is a stronger base⁵. Possible complication due to differing solvation of these alkoxides may be removed by use of dipolar aprotic solvents in which anions are only poorly solvated⁶.

The olefinic products observed in reactions of sodium ethoxide and 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxide with 2-butyl iodide, bromide, and chloride in DMF and DMSO are recorded in the Table. In all cases, the change from ethoxide to 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxide results in a decrease in the per cent 1-butene. This demonstrates that for alkoxide ions of modest proportions, base strength, not size, is of prime importance in determining orientation. The present study does not rule out steric effects with outsized alkoxide ions⁷, but suggests that steric control of orientation³ is the exception rather than the rule.

TABLE
Olefinic Products from Reactions of 2-Butyl Halides with Sodium Ethoxide and
2,2,2-Trifluoroethoxide in DMF and DMSO at 25^oa

Base	Solvent	Iodide		Bromide		Chloride	
		% 1-Butene	$\frac{\text{t-2-Butene}}{\text{c-2-Butene}}$	% 1-Butene	$\frac{\text{t-2-Butene}}{\text{c-2-Butene}}$	% 1-Butene	$\frac{\text{t-2-Butene}}{\text{c-2-Butene}}$
CH ₃ CH ₂ ONa	DMF	16.2 ^b	3.44 ^c	26.0	3.66	36.3	4.18
CF ₃ CH ₂ ONa	DMF	12.6	3.66	21.8	3.88	29.0 ^d	4.20
CH ₃ CH ₂ ONa	DMSO	17.1	3.22	27.2	3.54	38.4	3.87
CF ₃ CH ₂ ONa	DMSO	14.3	3.32	22.9	3.51	30.9 ^d	3.84

^a[2-BuX] = 0.2 - 0.3 M; [base] = 1.0 M; reaction time, 10 min.

^bStandard deviation \pm 0.5%

^cStandard deviation \pm 0.10

^dReaction time, 30 min.

REFERENCES AND FOOTNOTES

- (1) National Science Foundation Undergraduate Research Participant
- (2) D. H. Froemsdorf, M. E. McCain, and W. W. Wilkison, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., **87**, 3984 (1965).
- (3) H. C. Brown, I. Moritani, and Y. Okamoto, ibid., **78**, 2193 (1956).
- (4) J. F. Bunnett, Surv. Progr. Chem., **5**, 53 (1969).
- (5) C. W. Roberts, E. T. McBee, and C. E. Hathaway, J. Org. Chem., **21**, 1369 (1956)
- (6) A. J. Parker, Adv. Org. Chem., **5**, 1 (1965).
- (7) D. L. Griffith, D. L. Meges, and H. C. Brown, Chem. Commun., 90 (1968).