

S.D. Hamann

Influence of Hydrostatic Pressure on
Orientation in Electrophilic Aromatic
Substitutions

M. G. GONIKBERG *et al.*¹⁻³ have recently found that at high pressures the attack of phenyl radicals on tertiary butyl benzene yields an appreciably higher proportion of the sterically strained 2-phenyl isomer than it does at atmospheric pressure.

We have observed a similar effect in the electrophilic nitration of 1,3-xylene by nitronium ions, NO_2^+ . The nitrations were carried out under the same conditions and by the same methods that we had previously used in reaction rate measurements⁴. The initial composition of the reaction mixtures, expressed in mole fractions, was: nitric acid, 0.618; acetic acid, 0.369; 1,3-xylene, 0.013. We analysed the products by gas chromatography at several stages during the course of each reaction and found that the isomer ratios were independent of the extent of reaction. Table 1 lists the results.

It will be seen that between 1 and 2,000 atmospheres the proportion of substitution at the sterically hindered 2-position increased by 60 per cent. The change is larger than that observed by Gonikberg¹⁻³ presumably because in 1,3-xylene there are two adjacent groups tending to obstruct attack on the 2-position. Our result supports Gonikberg's general thesis that an increase in pressure tends to favour the formation of sterically compressed isomers.

However, some other experiments have shown that the steric factor is not the only important one in nitrations. Under the same experimental conditions that applied in the nitration of 1,3-xylene, we found that toluene and chlorobenzene yielded decreasing proportions of the 2-nitro isomers as the pressure was increased. The results are given in Table 2.

Although the shift of isomer ratio in these cases was relatively small, there was a consistent trend with increasing pressure and its direction was the same whether the groups already present on the benzene ring had electron

Table 1. MOLE FRACTIONS OF ISOMERS FORMED IN THE NITRATION OF 1,3-XYLENE BY NITRIC ACID IN ACETIC ACID SOLUTION AT 0° C

Pressure (atm.)	Nitro isomer:		
	2-	4-	5-
1	0.107	0.880	0.013
800	0.150	0.833	0.017
1,200	0.161	0.816	0.020
2,000	0.171	0.829	