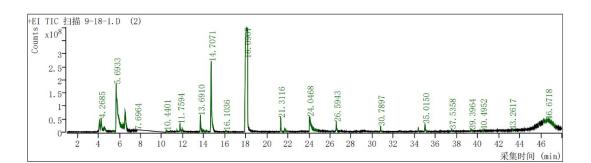
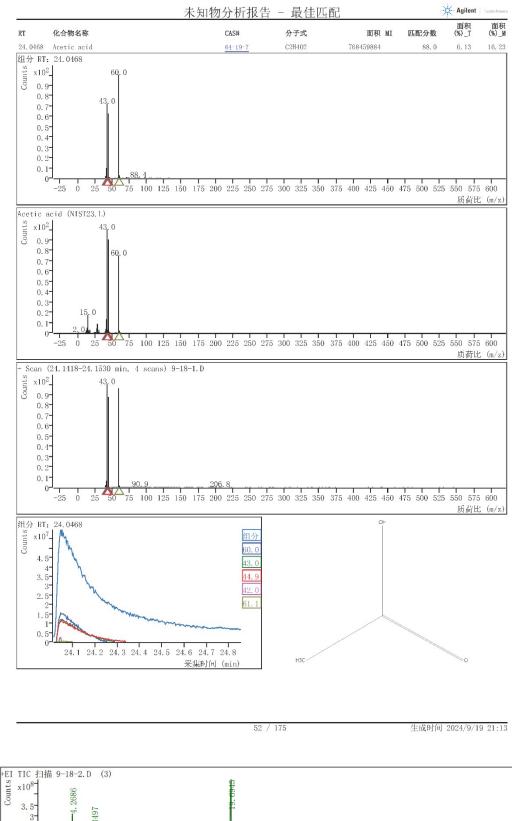
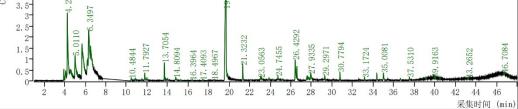
General Procedure 3: Validation experiments

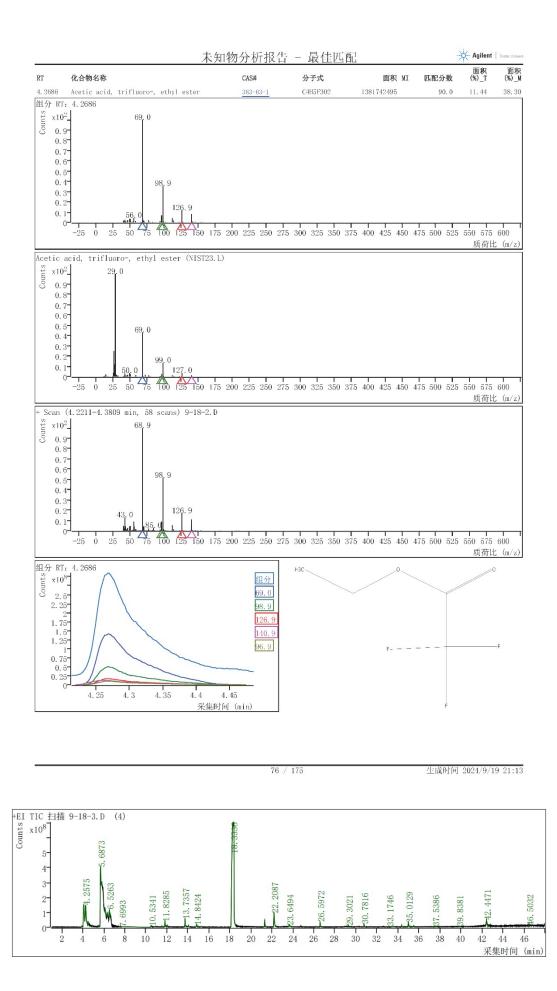
To investigate the rationality of the proposed mechanism, we employed GC-MS to analyze the reaction of *N*-benzyl-*o*-phenylenediamine (1a) with acetoin (2a). The results indicate that acetic acid may be derived from the oxidation of acetaldehyde during the reaction. Subsequently, we also investigated the reaction of *N*-benzyl-*o*phenylenediamine (1a) with 1-hydroxychlorohexyl phenyl ketone (2c), which resulted in the formation of cyclohexanone. These two experiments support our hypothesis regarding the reaction mechanism. Furthermore, in the reaction of *N*-benzyl-*o*phenylenediamine (1a) with ethyl 3-methyl-2-oxobutanoate (4a), we detected the formation of ethyl trifluoroacetate, suggesting that ethanol was generated during the process.

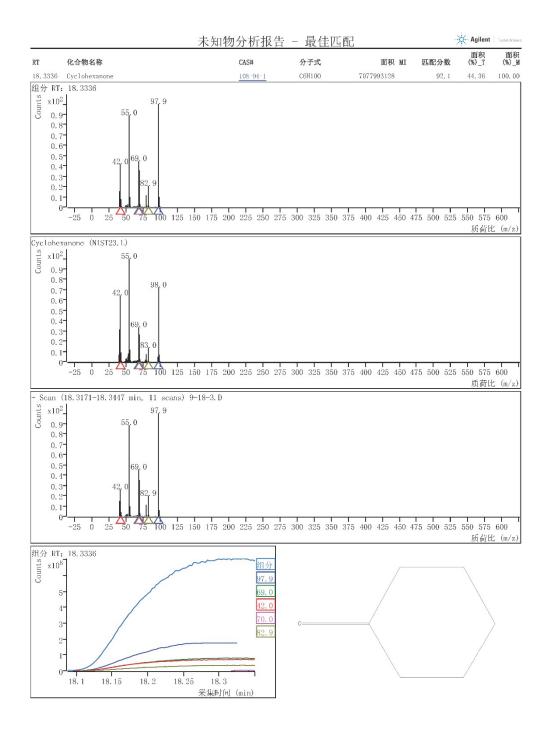
GC–MS analyses were performed using a 7000D GC/TQ instrument (Aglient). The reaction mixture were analyzed on a DB-FFAP column (60 m x 250 μ m x 0.25 μ m). Helium at a constant flow rate of 1.2 mL/min was used as carrier gas. The injector was held at 250°C. The temperature rise program of the gas chromatography parameter column incubator was as follows: the oven temperature was held at 50°C for 2 min, then programmed to 80°C for 2 min, and finally kept at 230°C for 3 min. The mass spectrum parameters were set as follows: EI source, ionization energy 70 eV, ion source temperature 230°C, and scanning range m/z 40–550. Compound analysis was carried out through the NIST database.











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