

苯甲酸苄酯的电化学合成方法

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摘要:羧酸普遍存在于天然产物中, 如松香树脂酸、柠檬酸、琥珀酸、乙酸、苯甲酸。同时羧酸基团是有机合成中最具吸引力的官能团之一。其中, 苯甲酸是天然羧酸中一种重要的芳香族酸, 其天然存在于多种植物以及食品中, 因其具有较高的生物活性和应用价值而备受关注, 常被应用于香料、农药、染料、医药和食品等领域。笔者以苯甲酸和芳基丙酸为原料, 在电化学条件下合成了 17 个苯甲酸苄酯类化合物。其中, 改变苯甲酸含有基团, 包括苯甲酸 1-苯乙酯(3a)、对位或邻位含有不同取代基苯甲酸苄酯(3b~3e)以及 1-苯乙基噻吩-2-羧酸酯(3f); 芳基丙酸类合成对应化合物, 包括苯甲酸苄酯(3g~3m)、苯甲酸苯基苄酯(3n)、苯甲酸 1-苯基丙酯(3o)、药物分子布洛芬修饰后的 1-(4-异丁基苯基)苯甲酸乙酯(3p)、9H-芴-9-基苯甲酸酯(3q)等。采用氢核磁共振(¹H NMR)对产物结构进行表征, 确证了产物结构。电解质直接影响反应的导电能力, 以 2-苯基丙酸和苯甲酸为模板底物考察了电解质种类, 同时也分析了电流和电压的大小等反应条件对产率的影响。得出最优的反应条件为: 0.05 mol/L 二氯甲烷为溶剂, 在 10 mA 恒电流电解下, 四正丁基高氯酸铵(*n*Bu₄NClO₄, 0.9 mmol)和 2,4,6-三甲基吡啶(0.45 mmol)室温反应 6 h, 反应结束后经柱层析分离纯化计算产率。在此条件下, 产物 3a 的产率高达 99%, 此反应能够兼容于两原料含有各种取代基团, 合成苯甲酸苄酯类化合物(3b~3q)的产率为 56%~94%。

关键词: 苯甲酸; 芳基丙酸; 苯甲酸苄酯; 电化学合成; 结构表征

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Electrochemical synthesis of benzyl benzoate

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Abstract: Carboxylic acids are ubiquitously present in natural products, such as rosin acid, citric acid, succinic acid, succinic acid, acetic acid, and benzoic acid. Carboxylic acid group is one of the most attractive functional groups in organic synthesis. Benzoic acid is an important aromatic acid among natural carboxylic acids, which naturally exists in various plants and foods. Due to its high biological activity and significant application value, it has garnered widespread attention and is commonly employed in various fields including fragrances, pesticides, dyes, pharmaceuticals, and food. 17 benzyl benzoate compounds were synthesized by the electrochemical method from benzoic acid and aryl propionic acid. The altered benzoic acid contains groups, including benzoate 1-phenyl ethyl ester (3a), benzyl benzoate (3b-3e) with different substituents in para or ortho position and 1-phenylethylthiophene-2-carboxylate (3f). The corresponding compounds of aryl propionic acid were synthesized, including benzyl benzoate (3g-3m), phenyl benzyl benzoate (3n), benzoate 1-phenylpropyl benzoate (3o), 1-(4-isobutylphenyl) ethyl benzoate derived from the drug molecule ibuprofen (3p), 9H-fluorene-9-phenyl benzoate (3q). The structure of the product was confirmed by ¹H NMR. Using 2-phenylpropionic acid and benzoic acid as model substrates, the impact of various types of electrolytes on the yield was consecutively examined, as electrolytes play a direct role in determining the conductivity of the entire reaction system. Furthermore, this study delved into how varying dosages of the same electrolyte affect the yield. Electrode materials, serving as both positive and negative electrodes, were also identified as a crucial factor that influences reaction effectiveness. Additionally, this study considered the influence of different types of bases, including inorganic and organic alkalis, on the yield. Organic alkalis notably exhibited significantly better solubility compared to inorganic alkalis, and the quantity of base used also significantly impacts the yield.

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Furthermore, this study explored the effects of various solvents and solvent mixtures on the yield, noting that these solvents differed in their conductivity properties. Then, the impact of varying current and voltage levels on the yield was also investigated. Finally, the reaction was carried out under the condition of a constant current of 10 mA, with dichloromethane (DCM, 0.05 mol/L) as the solvent. In the presence of tetrabutylammonium perchlorate ($n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$, 0.9 mmol) and 2,4,6-trimethylpyridine (0.45 mmol), the reaction was carried out for 6 h. After the reaction was completed, the product was separated by column chromatography, and the yield of product 3a was calculated to be 99%. A variety of benzyl benzoate compounds using benzoic acid or phenylpropionic acid as raw material could be tolerated under the optimized reaction conditions and the yield of 3b–3q was between 56% and 94%.

Keywords: benzoic acid; aryl propionic acid; benzyl benzoate; electrochemical synthesis; structure characterization

羧酸类化合物普遍存在于天然产物和工业原料中并具有重要的意义,其中羧酸基团是有机合成中最具吸引力的官能团之一^[1]。苯甲酸是天然羧酸中一种重要的芳香族酸^[2],可以形成酯、盐、酰胺、酰卤、酸酐、醇等^[3],其天然存在于多种植物以及蜂蜜、牛乳、奶酪、豆豉等食品中^[4],因其具有较高的生物活性和应用价值而广受关注,常被应用于香料、农药、染料、医药和食品等领域^[5]。芳基丙酸作为重要的一类有机酸化合物,被广泛应用于医药、香料、农药等领域,特别是洛芬类甾体抗炎药物在治疗过程具有用量少、作用快、疗效高等优点,上市的数量超过 30 个^[6]。

苯甲酸苄基酯是有机合成、医药、农药和材料中重要的结构单元,具有优异的生物和物理性质^[7–8],可用作化妆品中的香料成分和防腐剂^[9]。对羟基苯甲酸苄酯(BeP)被认为是一种潜在的内分泌干扰物^[10],肉桂酸苄酯则是一种香料成分^[11],此外水杨酸苄酯(BS)也是精油的天然成分^[12]。目前苯甲酸苄酯的合成方法主要包括:碱存在条件下苄醇与羧酸及其衍生物的反应^[13],烷基苯的交叉脱氢偶联反应^[14],苯甲醇与芳香醛的交叉脱氢偶联反应^[15],芳香醛或苯甲酸与烷基苯的交叉脱氢偶联反应^[16–17],苯甲醇的金属催化下氧化自耦反应^[18],以及苄基溴化物的氧化自偶联反应^[19]。其中,最常用和最简单的途径是由过渡金属如 Pd^[16]、Cu^[17]、Pt^[20]和 Fe^[16]催化苯甲醇、芳香醛或羧酸与烷基苯的直接酯化。然而,金属催化剂通常有毒且较为昂贵,高温下在爆炸性过氧化物的存在下进行,操作具有危险性。因此,开发环境友好的无金属氧化酯化反应是制备苯甲酸苄酯的有效方法。近年来,电化学合成已经发展为绿色可持续的有机化学合成方法^[21],与传统的氧化还原反应相比,电化学合成不需要添加化学氧化剂或还原剂,可以避免化学废物的产生,具有反应效率高、反应条件温和经济以及固有的可扩展性和可持续性等优点^[22–23]。

本研究以苯甲酸和芳基丙酸为原料,在电化学条件下以石墨电极为阴极和阳极合成苯甲酸苄酯类衍生物,此方法具有反应条件温和、产率高、底物拓展容易、无需氧化剂和金属催化剂等优点。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试剂与仪器

乙酸乙酯(EA)、二氯甲烷(DCM)、石油醚(PE)、层析硅胶四甲基硅(TMS)、氘代氯仿(CDCl_3)、2,4,6-三甲基吡啶、四正丁基高氯酸铵($n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$)、苯甲酸、4-甲基苯甲酸、4-氯苯甲酸、2-氯苯甲酸、2-碘苯甲酸、噻吩苯甲酸、2-(4-(叔丁基)苯基)丙酸、2-(2,4,6-三甲基苯基)丙酸、2-(4-氟苯基)丙酸、2-(4-氯苯基)丙酸、2-(4-溴苯基)丙酸、2-(4-碘苯基)丙酸、2-(4-氰基苯基)丙酸、2,2-二苯乙酸、2-苯基丁酸、布洛芬、9-芴甲酸等均为市售分析纯,购自安耐吉(上海)医药化学有限公司。

石墨电极(长×宽×高=1.0 cm×1.0 cm×3 mm),购自上海楚兮实业有限公司;60F-254型默克硅胶板,购自安耐吉(上海)医药化学有限公司;UTP1303UTP3305型双显示直流恒压电源,购自优利德科技(中国)股份有限公司;AVANCE III HD 600MHz型全数字化超导核磁共振谱仪(NMR,瑞士 Bruker Biospin)。

1.2 化合物的合成方法

将 0.3 mmol 2-苯基丙酸类化合物(1 当量)、0.9 mmol 苯甲酸类化合物(3 当量)、0.9 mmol 电解质四正丁基高氯酸铵(3 当量)、6 mL 二氯甲烷和 0.45 mmol 2,4,6-三甲基吡啶(1.5 当量)依次加入 10 mL 三口烧瓶中,以石墨电极作为反应的正负极。调节恒定电流至 10 mA,室温下反应,薄层色谱(TLC)监测反应进程。反应结束后减压旋蒸除去溶剂,粗品经柱层析(正己烷与乙酸乙酯体积比为 8:2)分离纯化得无色油状液体即为目标产物(3a~3q)。合成了 17 种苯甲酸苄酯类化合物 3a~3q,所有的产物都是已知化合物。合成路线如图 1

所示。

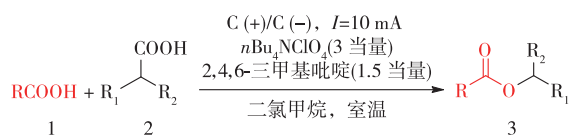


图1 苯甲酸酯的合成路线

Fig. 1 Synthetic route of methyl benzoate esters

1.3 分析方法

柱层析分离以 200~300 目(孔径为 0.048~0.075 mm)硅胶为固定相,以石油醚/乙酸乙酯混合物为洗脱剂。¹H NMR 的分析条件为:TMS 为内标,CDCl₃为溶剂,质子共振频率 600 MHz。

2 结果与分析

2.1 产物 3a~3q 的结构表征

苯甲酸 1-苯乙酯(3a)^[24]:以 2-苯基丙酸(45.1 mg,0.3 mmol)和苯甲酸(111.2 mg,0.9 mmol)为原料生成无色液态产物 3a,收率 99%。¹H NMR(CDCl₃,600 MHz): δ 8.21~8.04(m,2H),7.56(t, J =7.4 Hz,1H),7.46(dd, J =13.8,7.4 Hz,4H),7.38(t, J =7.6 Hz,2H),7.32(dd, J =12.5,5.2 Hz,1H),6.16(q, J =6.6 Hz,1H),1.69(d, J =6.6 Hz,3H)。

1-苯乙基-4-甲基苯甲酸酯(3b)^[25]:以 2-苯基丙酸(45.1 mg,0.3 mmol)和 4-甲基苯甲酸(124.9 mg,0.9 mmol)为原料生成无色液态产物 3b,收率 94%。¹H NMR(CDCl₃,600 MHz): δ 7.98(d, J =8.1 Hz,2H),7.45(d, J =7.4 Hz,2H),7.37(t, J =7.6 Hz,2H),7.30(dd, J =8.3,6.4 Hz,2H),7.24(d, J =8.0 Hz,2H),6.13(q, J =6.6 Hz,1H),2.41(s,3H),1.67(d, J =6.6 Hz,3H)。

1-苯乙基-4-氯苯甲酸酯(3c)^[26]:以 2-苯基丙酸(45.1 mg,0.3 mmol)和 4-氯苯甲酸(143.8 mg,0.9 mmol)为原料生成无色液态产物 3c,收率 82%。¹H NMR(CDCl₃,600 MHz): δ 8.01(d, J =8.6 Hz,2H),7.44(d, J =7.4 Hz,2H),7.41(d, J =8.6 Hz,2H),7.38(t, J =7.6 Hz,2H),7.31(t, J =7.3 Hz,1H),6.13(q, J =6.6 Hz,1H),1.68(d, J =6.6 Hz,3H)。

1-苯乙基-2-氯苯甲酸酯(3d)^[26]:以 2-苯基丙酸(45.1 mg,0.3 mmol)和 2-氯苯甲酸(143.8 mg,0.9 mmol)为原料生成无色液态产物 3d,收率 61%。¹H NMR(CDCl₃,600 MHz): δ 8.09(d, J =8.2 Hz,1H),7.84~7.56(m,1H),7.48~7.44(m,3H),7.39~7.36(m,2H),7.32~7.29(m,1H),6.18~6.11

(m,1H),1.69(t, J =7.2 Hz,3H)。

2-碘代苯甲酸 1-苯乙酯(3e)^[27]:以 2-苯基丙酸(45.1 mg,0.3 mmol)和 2-碘苯甲酸(227.8 mg,0.9 mmol)为原料生成无色液态产物 3e,收率 71%。¹H NMR(CDCl₃,600 MHz): δ 7.98(d, J =7.0 Hz,1H),7.81(d, J =6.1 Hz,1H),7.47(d, J =7.4 Hz,2H),7.41~7.36(m,3H),7.31(t, J =7.3 Hz,1H),7.14(t, J =6.8 Hz,1H),6.15(q, J =6.6 Hz,1H),1.70(d, J =6.6 Hz,3H)。

1-苯乙基噻吩-2-羧酸酯(3f)^[28]:以 2-苯基丙酸(45.1 mg,0.3 mmol)和 2-噻吩甲酸(117.7 mg,0.9 mmol)为原料生成无色液态产物 3f,收率 81%。¹H NMR(CDCl₃,600 MHz): δ 7.85(d, J =3.7 Hz,1H),7.55(d, J =3.8 Hz,1H),7.46(d, J =7.6 Hz,2H),7.39(t, J =7.6 Hz,2H),7.32(t, J =7.3 Hz,1H),7.12~7.07(m,1H),6.12(q, J =6.6 Hz,1H),1.68(d, J =6.6 Hz,3H)。

1-(4-(叔丁基)苯基)苯甲酸乙酯(3g)^[29]:以 2-(4-(叔丁基)苯基)丙酸(63.1 mg,0.3 mmol)和苯甲酸(111.2 mg,0.9 mmol)为原料生成无色液态产物 3g,收率 73%。¹H NMR(CDCl₃,600 MHz): δ 8.08(d, J =7.2 Hz,2H),7.55(t, J =7.4 Hz,1H),7.44(t, J =7.8 Hz,2H),7.39(s,4H),6.14(q, J =6.6 Hz,1H),1.67(d, J =6.6 Hz,3H),1.32(s,9H)。

1-(2,4,6-三甲基苯基)苯甲酸乙酯(3h)^[30]:以 2-(2,4,6-三甲基苯基)丙酸(58.9 mg,0.3 mmol)和苯甲酸(111.2 mg,0.9 mmol)为原料生成无色液态产物 3h,收率 60%。¹H NMR(CDCl₃,600 MHz): δ 8.08(d, J =7.1 Hz,2H),7.55(t, J =7.4 Hz,1H),7.44(t, J =7.8 Hz,2H),6.85(s,2H),6.53(q, J =7.0 Hz,1H),2.53(s,6H),2.25(s,3H),1.71(d, J =6.9 Hz,3H)。

1-(4-氟苯基)苯甲酸乙酯(3i)^[31]:以 2-(4-氟苯基)丙酸(51.5 mg,0.3 mmol)和苯甲酸(111.2 mg,0.9 mmol)为原料生成无色液态产物 3i,收率 68%。¹H NMR(CDCl₃,600 MHz): δ 8.07(d, J =7.1 Hz,2H),7.56(t, J =7.4 Hz,1H),7.47~7.40(m,4H),7.05(t, J =8.7 Hz,2H),6.12(q, J =6.6 Hz,1H),1.66(d, J =6.6 Hz,3H)。

1-(4-氯苯基)苯甲酸乙酯(3j)^[31]:以 2-(4-氯苯基)丙酸(57.1 mg,0.3 mmol)和苯甲酸(111.2 mg,0.9 mmol)为原料生成无色液态产物 3j,收率 62%。¹H NMR(CDCl₃,600 MHz): δ 8.07(d, J =8.2 Hz,2H),7.59~7.54(m,1H),7.45(t, J =7.5 Hz,2H),7.38(d, J =8.4 Hz,2H),7.34(d, J =7.9 Hz,

2H), 6.09 (q, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.66 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H)。

1-(4-溴苯基)苯甲酸乙酯(3k)^[31]:以2-(4-溴苯基)丙酸(70.1 mg, 0.3 mmol)和苯甲酸(111.2 mg, 0.9 mmol)为原料生成无色液态产物3k, 收率63%。¹H NMR(CDCl₃, 600 MHz): δ 8.06 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.56 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.49 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.45 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.32 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 6.07 (q, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.65 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H)。

1-(4-碘苯基)苯甲酸乙酯(3l)^[26]:以2-(4-碘苯基)丙酸(84.5 mg, 0.3 mmol)和苯甲酸(111.2 mg, 0.9 mmol)来提供所需的产物3l, 收率79%。¹H NMR(CDCl₃, 600 MHz): δ 8.10 ~ 8.05 (m, 2H), 7.73 ~ 7.68 (m, 2H), 7.56 (m, 1H), 7.46 ~ 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.19 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2H), 6.06 (q, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.65 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H)。

1-(4-氰基苯基)苯甲酸乙酯(3m)^[32]:以2-(4-氰基苯基)丙酸(53.6 mg, 0.3 mmol)和苯甲酸(111.2 mg, 0.9 mmol)为原料生成无色液态产物3m, 收率65%。¹H NMR(CDCl₃, 600 MHz): δ 8.07 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.66 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.58 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.54 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.46 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 6.13 (q, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 1.67 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H)。

苯甲酸苯基苄酯(3n)^[26]:以2,2-二苯乙酸(64.9 mg, 0.3 mmol)和苯甲酸(111.2 mg, 0.9 mmol)为原料生成无色液态产物3n, 收率70%。¹H NMR(CDCl₃, 600 MHz): δ 8.20 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.60 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.51 ~ 7.47 (m, 6H), 7.40 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 4H), 7.34 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.19 (s, 1H)。

苯甲酸1-苯基丙酯(3o)^[31]:以2-苯基丁酸(50.3 mg, 0.3 mmol)和苯甲酸(111.2 mg, 0.9 mmol)为原料生成无色液态产物3o, 收率62%。¹H NMR(CDCl₃, 600 MHz): δ 8.09 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.56 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.47 ~ 7.40 (m, 4H), 7.35 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.29 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.95 ~ 5.89 (m, 1H), 2.12 ~ 2.03 (m, 1H), 2.00 ~ 1.91 (m, 1H), 0.97 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H)。

1-(4-异丁基苯基)苯甲酸乙酯(3p)^[31]:以2-(4-异丁基苯基)丙酸(63.2 mg, 0.3 mmol)和苯甲酸(111.2 mg, 0.9 mmol)为原料生成无色液态产物3p, 收率83%。¹H NMR(CDCl₃, 600 MHz): δ 8.13 ~ 8.05 (m, 2H), 7.55 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.44 (t, $J =$

7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.15 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 2H), 6.14 (q, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.47 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.86 (dt, $J = 13.5, 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 1.67 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H), 0.91 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 7H)。

9H-苄-9-基苯甲酸酯(3q)^[33]:以9H-苄-9-羧酸(64.3 mg, 0.3 mmol)和苯甲酸(111.2 mg, 0.9 mmol)为原料生成无色液态产物3q, 收率56%。¹H NMR(CDCl₃, 600 MHz): δ 8.09 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.71 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.63 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.57 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.43 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 4H), 7.31 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.05 (s, 1H)。

2.2 合成工艺条件对产物收率的影响

在配备2个石墨电极的不分割电解池中,以2-苯基丙酸和苯甲酸为原料,合成苯甲酸1-苯乙酯化合物为例(图2),优化合成工艺条件,优化的反应条件见表1。以6 mL 0.05 mol/L DCM为溶剂,在10 mA恒电流电解下, $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NClO}_4$ (3.0当量)以及2,4,6-三甲基吡啶(1.5当量)进行反应时,以99%的柱层析分离产率获得了所需的苯甲酸1-苯乙酯。采用其他电解质代替四正丁基高氯酸铵,其中四正丁基四氟硼酸铵、六氟磷酸铵反应产率有明显下降(表1条目2和3),可能是电解质导电能力不一样造成的影响。考察电解质的加入量对产率的影响,当电解质的量大于或者小于3当量时,产率都有所下降(表1条目4和5)。考察不同电极对产率的影响,用铂片电极或者商用石墨毡来代替石墨电极作为正负极,产率都明显下降,可能是因为反应本身是在电极表面反应的,电极材料对此反应影响较大(表1条目6~8)。此外,改变碱的当量产率也有一定的下降(表1条目9和10);考察不同类型的碱对反应产率的影响,如同类型的碱吡啶、有机碱1,8-二氮杂二环[5,4,0]十一碳-7-烯(DBU)、无机碱碳酸钾,对产率影响较大,原因可能是不同类型碱的强弱以及溶解性对此反应影响较大(表1条目11~13)。考察了不同溶剂对反应的影响,如同类型的溶剂二氯乙烷(DCE)产率有所下降,不同类型的溶剂如乙腈和甲醇,没有产物生成,同时以混合溶剂,如二氯甲烷与乙腈体积比1:1混合和二氯甲烷与甲醇体积比1:1混合后反应,其效果较差,说明反应溶剂选择也很重要(表1条目14~18)。筛选了不同电流大小对反应的影响,产率均有所下降,可能是电流较小时反应活性不够,电流太大时反应活性太强会有副产物生成,最终影响产率(表1条目19和20)。最后,考察恒压条件对反应的影响,在恒压反应过程中,反应体

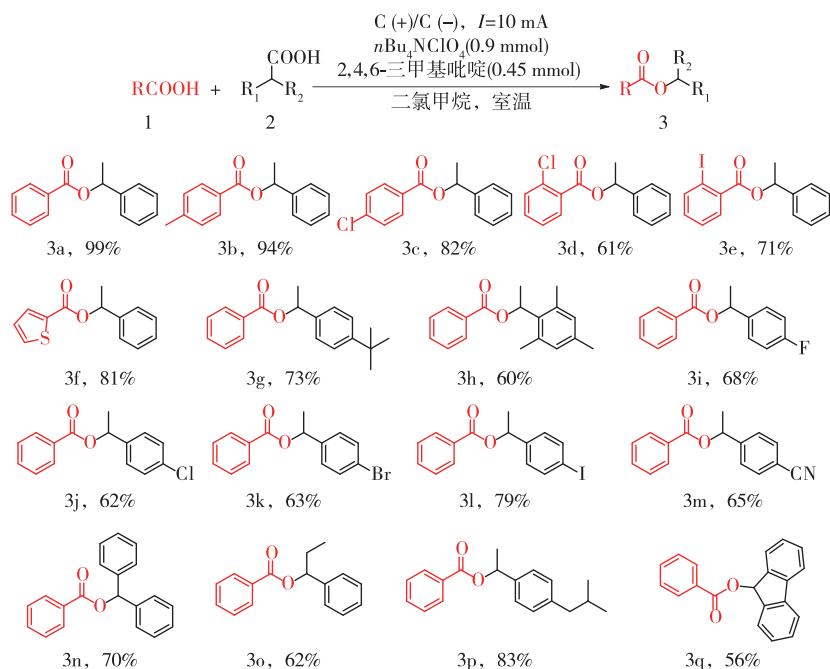


图3 不同底物对产物得率的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of different substrates on the product yield

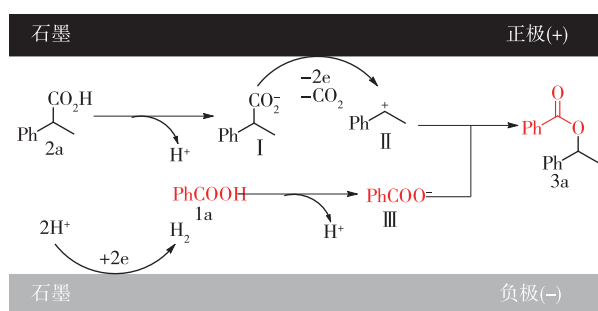


图4 脱羧酯化的路径机理

Fig. 4 Mechanism of decarboxylation pathway

3 结 论

天然来源的羧酸类化合物可以通过电化学方法制备得到羧酸苄基酯类化合物,是有机合成中重要的结构单元,具有重要的潜在应用价值。以苯甲酸和芳基丙酸为原料,在电化学条件下合成了 17 个苯甲酸苄基酯类化合物,进行了一系列底物的拓展研究,并采用 ^1H NMR 对产物结构进行确证。具体结论如下:

1) 考察了不同反应条件对产物收率的影响,优化的反应条件为:室温下以 0.05 mol/L 二氯甲烷为溶剂,在 10 mA 恒电流电解下,在四正丁基高氯酸铵 (3.0 当量) 以及 2,4,6-三甲基吡啶 (1.5 当量) 存在下反应 6 h,后进行柱层析分离计算产率,产物苯甲酸 1-苯乙酯的产率为 99%;

2) 在上述同样条件下,其余 16 个化合物 (3b~3q) 的产率为 56%~94%。利用电化学合成方法优

点是反应条件温和、产率高、底物拓展容易、无需氧化剂和金属催化剂等,对于此类羧酸苄基酯衍生物的扩大生产具有十分重要的参考意义。

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