Synthesis of Camphor by the Oxidation of Borneol

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The development of new chiral ligands for asymmetric catalysis is an increasingly important area of research. Though many ligands are phosphorus based, one class of phosphorus ligands, phosphinines (phosphabenzenes), have been little studied. Most studies of chiral phosphinines, especially for those used in asymmetric catalysis have involved essentially attaching achiral phosphinines to chiral auxiliaries. The synthesis of the first C2 chiral phosphinine was accomplished by converting (+)-camphor to the corresponding pyrylium salt, and then converting the pyrylium to the phosphinine. Though several initial attempts failed at forming the necessary pyrylium salt using simpler synthetic methods, an effective route for forming the pyrylium was chosen utilizing the preformed 3-ene-1,5-dione precursor. The camphor-based phosphinine was fully characterized and applied to two asymmetric catalytic test reactions, asymmetric hydrosilylation and asymmetric hydrogenation. Though (+)-camphor provided a convenient, cost-effective, and enantiomerically pure starting material, nature provides few compounds fitting all the necessary requirements for the starting materials. Therefore, derivatized cyclohexanones were also synthesized. Specifically, pyryliums salts based on 2-methyl-2-phenylcyclohexanone were synthesized, albeit in low yield. Attempts to use the improved synthetic method developed for the camphor-based pyryliums failed at the chlorination stage. Attempts to convert the (+)-camphor chlorobenzylidene intermediate into C1 chiral pyryliums also failed. The C2 asymmetric phosphinine based on camphor did react with benzyne to yield a new chiral phosphabarrelene.

Fabrication of Graphene from Camphor: Emerging Energy Applications provides a short review of recent discoveries in the field of graphene. Its specific focus is on the synthesis of graphene sheets by naturally available sources of carbon as solid precursors. It delves into three major issues in the field: • The low-cost fabrication process for the development of large-scale graphene using natural camphor as a solid source of carbon. • The fabrication of graphene-silicon and graphene-silicon nanowire arrays (SiNWAs) Schottky junction near-infrared photodetectors (NIRPDs). • The applications of graphene thin film for lithium-ion batteries.

This book pursues possible strategies for synthesising mainly organic compounds, particularly those of interest to the health sector and related industries. Topics covered include addition reactions of aldehydes and ketones; the use of organometallic reagents to form carbon-carbon bonds (eg Grignard reagents); and radical reactions, including selectivity and chain reactions. Retrosynthetic analysis is introduced as a strategy for developing syntheses, along with biochemical pathways. Mechanism and Synthesis concludes with a Case Study on polymers, which demonstrates how chain reactions can be used to build up useful materials with specific properties, such as contact lenses. The Molecular World series provides an integrated introduction to all branches of chemistry for both students wishing to specialise and those wishing to gain a broad understanding of chemistry and its relevance to the everyday world and to other areas of science. The books, with their Case Studies and accompanying multi-media interactive CD-ROMs, will also provide valuable resource material for teachers and lecturers. (The CD-ROMs are designed for use on a PC running Windows 95, 98, ME or 2000.)

Excerpt from Year-Book of Pharmacy: Comprising Abstracts of Papers Relating to Pharmacy, Materia Medica, and Chemistry Contributed to British and Foreign Journals, From July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876; With the Transactions of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at the Thirteenth Annual Me The synthesis of camphor is dealt with in an able paper by M. Ribau, who confirms Berthelot's observation that camphene may be converted into camphor by the action of suitable oxidizing agents. The product of the reaction was found to possess all the ordinary properties of laurel camphor, from which it differs in the direction of its rotatory power only. It was, moreover, proved to be a true camphor by its conversion into camphoric acid being effected in the usual way. M. Ribau thinks that a camphor turning the plane of polarization in the same direction as laurel camphor might be obtained from the dextrogyre camphene derived from English oil of turpentine, his own experiments having been conducted with a levogyre camphene.

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This book provides a comprehensive review at the biochemical and molecular level of the processes and techniques that contribute to crop improvement. General topics include a historical perspective of the advancements in crop improvement; cultivar systematics and biochemical and molecular markers in crop improvement programs; the genetics of physiological and biochemical processes affecting crop yield; the genetics of photosynthesis, chloroplast, relevant enzymes, and mutations; osmoregulation/adjustment and the production of protective compounds in relation to drought tolerance; and the biochemistry of disease resistance, including elicitors, defense response genes, their role in the production of phytoalexins and other strategies against pathogens. Other topics include quality breeding (e.g., molecular gene structure, changing individual amino acids, enhancing nutritive value of proteins) and biotechnology/genetic engineering. Geneticists, biochemists, botanists, agricultural specialists and others involved in crop improvement and breeding should consider this volume essential reading.