Scalable Synthesis of a Cyclobutane-1, 2-diacid Building Block from *trans*-Cinnamic Acid *via* Photoreaction

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Dicarboxylic acids and their derivatives have a variety of applications in many fields such as polymers, pharmaceuticals, and metal-organic materials. Cyclobutanedicarboxylic acids (CBDAs) represent a family of promising diacids that can be synthesized by using photoreaction.

It has been known for about a century that both CBDA-1 (α -truxillic acid) and CBDA-4 (β -truxinic acid) could be synthesized from two polymorphs: α - and β -trans-cinnamic acid, respectively. However, researchers had to take a detour to make CBDA-4 by turning trans-cinnamic acid into its p-nitrophenyl ester or 1,3-trimethylene diester for photodimerization, and then hydrolyzed the ester dimer back to CBDA-4. This is because that the metastable crystalline β -form (head-to-head packing) of trans-cinnamic acid is readily to transfer to the stable α - form (head-to-head packing). The low energy barrier from the β -form to the α -form renders reliable synthesis of CBDA-4 challenging because the β -form gives CBDA-4 after photodimerization and α -form leads to CBDA-1, which also explained the conflicting experimental results about CBDA-4 synthesis in the literature.

In this presentation, we will show a facile and scalable preparation method of CBDA-4 accomplished by capturing and photodimerizing the metastable crystalline solid of *trans*-cinnamic acid. This synthetic approach builds a foundation for investigating the properties and applications of the useful diacid and its derivatives. The X-ray crystal structure of CBDA-4 was determined for the first time. The synthesis of a series of mono- and di-esters derived from CBDA-4, which have similar structure to the widely used phthalates, will also be discussed.

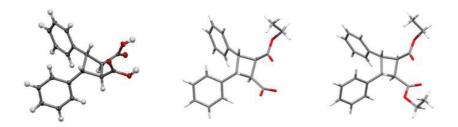


Fig. 1. Crystal structures of CBDA-4 (ellipsoid), its mono- and diethyl esters (capped sticks).

References

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