### 19.16 α-Halogenation of Carboxylic Acids: The Hell-Volhard-Zelinsky Reaction

#### a-Halogenation of Carboxylic Acids

analogous to  $\alpha$ -halogenation of aldehydes and ketones

key question: Is enol content of carboxylic acids high enough to permit reaction to occur at reasonable rate? (Answer is NO)

But...

reaction works well if a small amount of phosphorus or a phosphorus trihalide is added to the reaction mixture

this combination is called the Hell-Volhard-Zelinsky reaction

#### Example

$$CH_2COH + Br_2$$
 $PCl_3$ 

benzene
 $80^{\circ}C$ 
 $CHCOH$ 
 $(60-62\%)$ 

#### Value

$$CH_{3}CH_{2}CH_{2}COH \xrightarrow{Br_{2}} CH_{3}CH_{2}CHCOH$$

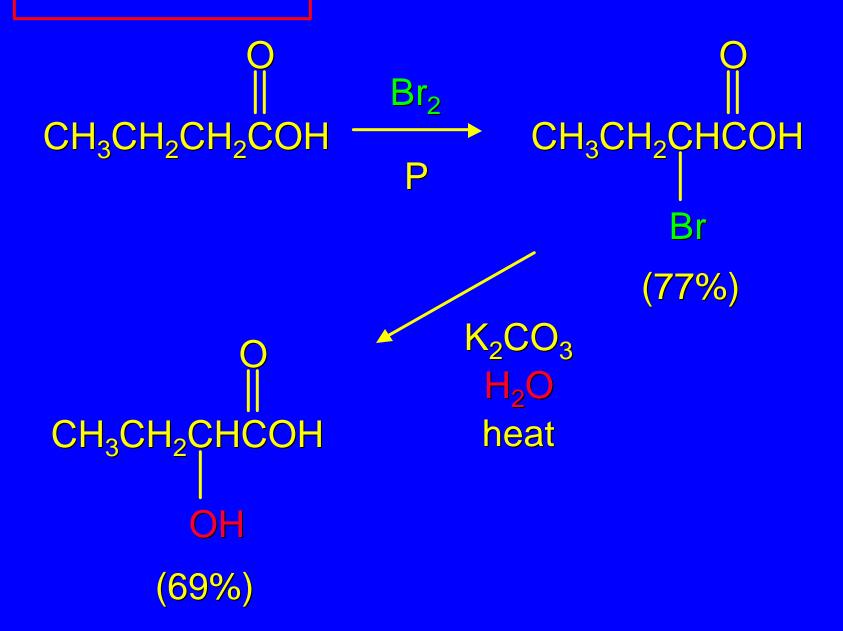
$$P \qquad \qquad Br$$

$$Br$$

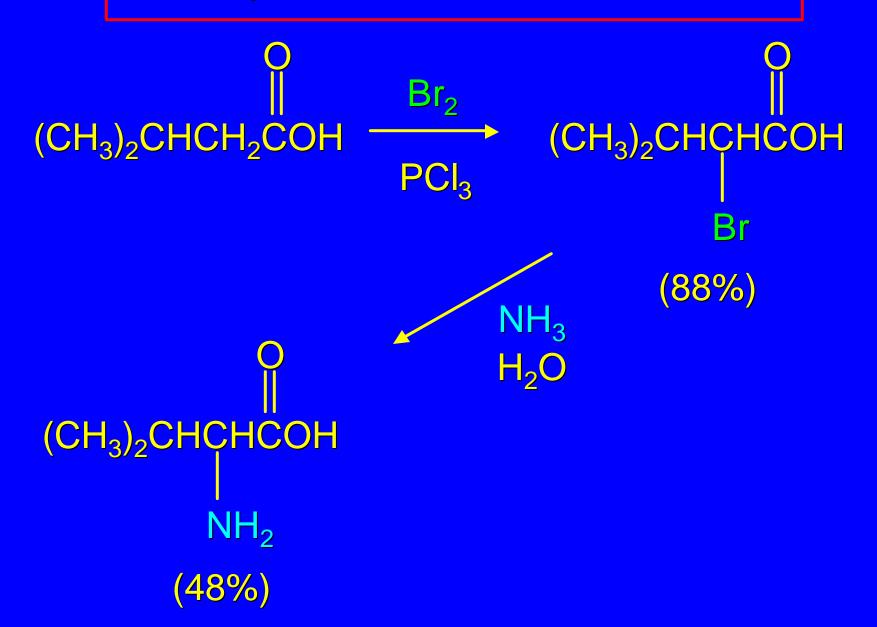
$$(77\%)$$

α-Halogen can be replaced by nucleophilic substitution

#### Value



#### Synthesis of a-Amino Acids



# 19.17 Decarboxylation of Malonic Acid and Related Compounds

#### Decarboxylation of Carboxylic Acids

Simple carboxylic acids do not decarboxylate readily.

#### Decarboxylation of Carboxylic Acids

Simple carboxylic acids do not decarboxylate readily.

But malonic acid does.

One carboxyl group assists the loss of the other.

This compound is the enol form of acetic acid.

One carboxyl group assists the loss of the other.

Groups other than H may be present.

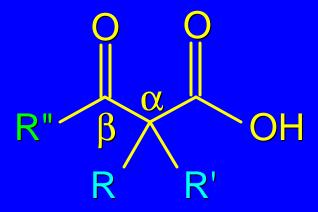
## Decarboxylation is a general reaction for 1,3-dicarboxylic acids

$$CO_2H$$
 $CO_2H$ 
 $CO_2H$ 
 $CO_2H$ 
 $CO_2H$ 
 $CO_3H$ 
 $CO_4H$ 
 $CO_4$ 

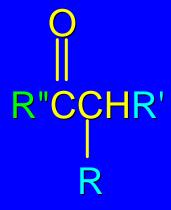
$$CH(CO_2H)_2$$
  $CH_2CO_2H$  (96-99%)

One carboxyl group assists the loss of the other.

Groups other than OH may be present.



This kind of compound is called a  $\beta$ -keto acid.



Decarboxylation of a β-keto acid gives a ketone.

#### Decarboxylation of a b-Keto Acid

$$+ CO_2$$