One-step Conversion of Carbonyl Compounds into Acetylenes

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Summary A simple, one-step procedure for the elaboration of ketones and aldehydes into the corresponding homologous acetylenes is presented.

The synthesis of acetylenes by the homologation of ketones has hitherto involved multi-stage sequences and harsh reaction conditions. As part of a general study of the synthetic utility of organosilicon and organophosphorus compounds, we report that the base-induced reaction of trimethylsilyldiazomethane (I) or dimethylphosphonodiazomethane (II) with carbonyl compounds leads directly to the corresponding homologous acetylenes (Scheme 1).

The conditions used are exceptionally mild. For example, (II) ($1\cdot 1$ equiv.) in anhydrous THF at -78° was treated with n-butyl-lithium ($1\cdot 1$ equiv.) in hexane. After

5 min, benzophenone (1 equiv.) in THF was added dropwise, and the cooling bath removed. After 20 h, the reaction was quenched with water; work-up afforded diphenylacetylene (80%), m.p. 60—61°, identical with an authentic sample.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \operatorname{Me_3SiCHN_2} & \operatorname{Me_3SiO^-} \\ & (I) & \operatorname{base} \\ & \operatorname{or} & + \operatorname{R^1COR^2} \xrightarrow{} & \operatorname{R^1C} \\ \vdots \operatorname{CR^2+N_2+} & \operatorname{or} \\ & (\operatorname{MeO})_2\operatorname{P(O)CHN_2} & (\operatorname{MeO})_2\operatorname{P(O)O^-} \\ & (\operatorname{II}) & \end{array}$$

Scheme 1

With carbonyl compounds possessing α hydrogen atoms, enolisation of the substrate is a competitive reaction: acetophenone is converted into 1-phenylpropyne in 16%

yield, with 50% recovery of starting material. Aldehydes are converted into terminal acetylenes, phenylacetaldehyde giving 3-phenylpropyne in 30% yield.

The probable mechanism of this reaction, a Wolff rearrangement followed by oxide elimination, is substantiated by the isolation, in some cases, of the intermediate Wolff product (Scheme 2).

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