

DEOXYBENZOINS FROM AROMATIC ALDEHYDES

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Aromatic aldehydes were easily converted into the corresponding deoxybenzoins by treatment with methyl thiocyanate in the presence of tributylphosphine, followed by addition of sodium hydride.

Recently, we have reported a novel disproportionation reaction of aromatic aldehydes — that is, the reaction of aromatic aldehydes with methyl thiocyanate in the presence of tributylphosphine afforded both *S*-methyl thiobenzoates 3 and phenylacetonitriles 4 in good yields.¹ Pursuing the synthetic utility of this reaction, we intended to synthesize cyanodeoxybenzoins 9 from aromatic aldehydes in one pot by condensation of 3 and 4 which were derived from the above disproportionation reaction. However, the result showed that unexpected products, deoxybenzoins 8 were obtained as major products accompanied by minor products of 9. Now, we wish to describe herein this unprecedented reaction.

A typical experimental procedure is as follows: To an ice-cold mixture of benzaldehyde (212 mg, 2 mmol) and tributylphosphine (0.27 ml, 1.1 mmol) was added methyl thiocyanate (0.073 ml, 1 mmol) dropwise with a syringe under argon. After the addition had been completed, stirring was continued for 1 h at 0 °C and for an additional 2 h at ambient temperature. To the reaction mixture was added sodium hydride (50 % dispersion in oil; 50 mg, 1 mmol) and 2 ml of *N,N*-dimethylformamide. The resulting solution was stirred for 2 h at room temperature, quenched with dil HCl, and extracted with chloroform. The extract was concentrated and then worked up by preparative TLC upon silica-gel using a 4 : 1 mixture of benzene and hexane as eluant to afford 8 and 9 in 61 % and 5 % yields, respectively.

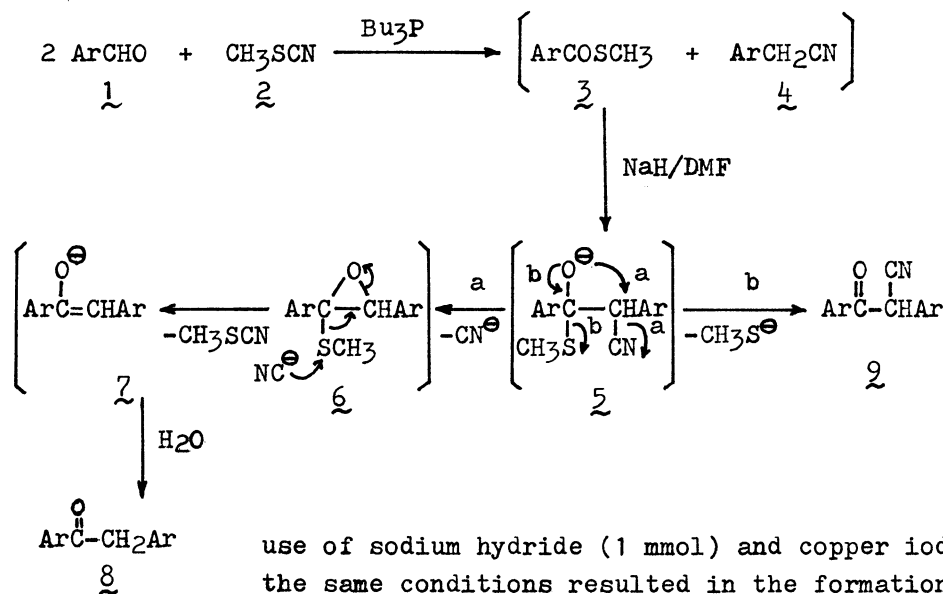
Table 1 Compounds 8 and 9 from Aromatic Aldehydes
 (yield %^a)

Entry	ArCHO	ArCOCH ₂ Ar <u>8</u>	ArCOCH(CN)Ar <u>9</u>
1	Benzaldehyde	61	5
2	<i>p</i> -Tolualdehyde	45	24
3	<i>m</i> -Tolualdehyde	40	— b
4	<i>p</i> -Anisaldehyde	38	— b
5	<i>p</i> -Nitrobenzaldehyde	28	— b
6	Piperonal	— b	31

a) Isolated yields based on the starting aromatic aldehydes. b) Not isolated.

In a similar manner, various aromatic aldehydes were converted into the corresponding $\underline{8}$ and $\underline{9}$. The results obtained are summarized in Table 1. It was also found that the yields of $\underline{8}$ and $\underline{9}$ were fairly dependent on the reaction temperature.² In exceptional case of piperonal (Entry 6) only $\underline{9}$ was obtained.

The reaction can be explained by assuming a key intermediate $\underline{5}$, which is derived from the condensation of $\underline{3}$ and $\underline{4}$, disproportionation products of aromatic aldehydes $\underline{1}$. Compound $\underline{8}$ is formed from $\underline{5}$ via intermediates $\underline{6}$ and $\underline{7}$ with the elimination of methyl thiocyanate,³ while $\underline{5}$ loses methylthio anion to give $\underline{9}$, normal condensation product.



use of sodium hydride (1 mmol) and copper iodide (1 mmol) under the same conditions resulted in the formation of dibenzoylphenylmethane.⁵

Many methods to synthesize deoxybenzoins have appeared in the literature,⁴ but the present procedure provides a new method to prepare deoxybenzoins directly from aromatic aldehydes. It is also noteworthy that the coupled

References

- 1) M.Kurauchi, T.Imamoto, and M.Yokoyama, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **22**, 4985 (1981).
- 2) After the addition of sodium hydride, the condensation reaction was carried out at 0 °C to afford $\underline{8}$ and $\underline{9}$ in 50 % and 29 % yields, respectively. In a similar manner, $\underline{8}$ (43 %) and $\underline{9}$ (29 %) were obtained in Entry 2; $\underline{8}$ (35 %) and $\underline{9}$ (31 %) in Entry 3.
- 3) Compound $\underline{9}$ is not a precursor of $\underline{8}$ because $\underline{8}$ could not be formed by the reaction of $\underline{9}$ with sodium ethylmercaptide.
- 4) D.A.Ballard and W.M.Dehn, *J.Am.Chem.Soc.*, **54**, 3969 (1932); S.S.Jenkins, *J.Am.Chem.Soc.*, **55**, 703 (1933); C.F.H.Allen and W.E.Barker, *Org.Syn., Coll.Vol.*, **2**, 156 (1950); F.Krohnke and I.Vogt, *Ann.Chim.*, **589** (1954); K.Maeda, I.Moritani, T.Hosokawa, and S.Murakami, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **797** (1974); Y.Sawaki and Y.Ogata, *J.Am.Chem.Soc.*, **99**, 6313 (1977); T.Mukaiyama and Y.Echigo, *Chem.Lett.*, **49** (1978); G.A.Olah and D.Meidar, *Synthesis*, **671** (1978); K.Deuchert, V.Hertenstein, S.Huenig, and G.Weher, *Chem.Ber.*, **112**, 2045 (1979).
- 5) The corresponding dibenzoylphenylmethanes were obtained in 37 % yield from benzaldehyde and in 27 % yield from p-methoxybenzaldehyde.

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