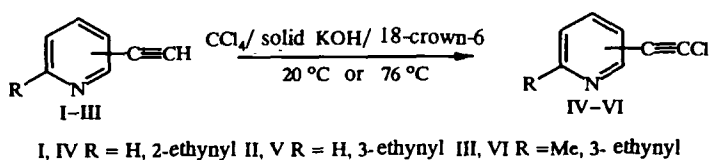


CHLORINATION OF PYRIDYLACETYLENES IN THE PHASE TRANSFER CATALYTIC SYSTEM $\text{CCl}_4/\text{KOH}/18\text{-CROWN-6}$

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Chlorination of terminal aliphatic and aromatic acetylenes is usually carried out by chlorination of the corresponding acetylene in the system $n\text{-BuLi}/N\text{-chlorosuccinimide}/\text{THF}$ [1, 2] or $n\text{-BuLi}/\text{Cl}_2$ [3] or in the presence of hypochlorites [4, 5]. A phase transfer catalytic method for the preparation of phenylchloroacetylene from phenylacetylene in the system $\text{CCl}_4/50\% \text{NaOH}/\text{benzyltriethylammonium chloride}$ has been described [6]. The only known method for the preparation of 3-chloroethynylpyridine is based on the reaction of 3-ethynylpyridine with KOCl in aqueous KOH [7].

We have developed a new method for the preparation of the chloroethynylpyridines IV-VI from the corresponding ethynylpyridines in the system $\text{CCl}_4/\text{solid KOH}/18\text{-crown-6}$. The chlorination products were obtained in 40-52% yield. The chlorinating agent in these reactions is CCl_4 , which readily gives the Cl^+ ion in the presence of carbanions generated under the influence of bases [8].



All of the products are very unstable and readily resinify at elevated temperature or in contact with air.

2-Chloroethynylpyridine (IV). Powdered KOH (0.168 g, 3 mmol) was added to a solution of 2-ethynylpyridine (0.103 g, 1 mmol) and 18-crown-6 (0.013 g, 0.05 mmol) in carbon tetrachloride (1 cm^3), the mixture was stirred for 3 h at room temperature (monitored GLC) and filtered through Al_2O_3 . The solvent was removed from the filtrate at low pressure and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel (eluent benzene:ethyl acetate, 1:1). Yield 0.055 g (40%). ^1H NMR spectrum (CDCl_3/TMS): 7.25 (1H, m, 5-H), 7.38 (1H, m, 3-H), 7.61 (1H, m, 4-H), 8.54 ppm (1H, m, 6-H). Mass spectrum, m/z (I_{rel} , %): 137 (100, M^+), 110 (23), 102 (62), 84 (25), 75 (31), 50 (24), 37 (13).

3-Chloroethynylpyridine (V) was obtained from 3-ethynylpyridine [9] analogously. The reaction was carried out for 3 h. ^1H NMR spectrum (CDCl_3/TMS): 7.18 (1H, m, 5-H), 7.27 (1H, m, 4-H), 7.68 (1H, m, 6-H), 8.49 ppm (1H, m, 2-H). Mass spectrum, m/z (I_{rel} , %): 137 (100, M^+), 110 (19), 102 (60), 84 (27), 75 (31), 50 (26), 37 (13). Yield 49%.

2-Methyl-5-chloroethynylpyridine (VI). Powdered KOH (8.96 g, 0.16 mol) was added to a solution of 2-methyl-5-ethynylpyridine (2.34 g, 20 mmol), 18-crown-6 (0.26 g, 1 mmol) and carbon tetrachloride (9.67 cm^3 , 0.1 mol) in toluene (10 cm^3), and the mixture was stirred for 2 h at 76°C (monitored by GLC) and filtered through Al_2O_3 . The solvent was distilled from the filtrate under reduced pressure and the residue was recrystallized from petroleum ether to give product VI (1.59 g, 52%), m.p. $65\text{-}66^\circ\text{C}$. ^1H NMR spectrum (CDCl_3/TMS): 2.56 (3H, s, CH_3), 7.07 (1H, m, 3-H), 7.58 (1H, m, 4-H), 8.51 ppm (1H, m, 6-H). Mass spectrum, m/z (I_{rel} , %): 151 (100, M^+), 116 (11), 89 (51), 84 (14), 63 (10).

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