

Solventless Wittig olefination with fluorinated benzaldehydes

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Fluorinated benzaldehydes undergo solventless Wittig olefination with stabilised phosphoranes. Even with less reactive, stabilised phosphoranes, such as acetylmethylidetriphenylphosphorane, the reactions have been found to be exothermic.

Keywords: solventless reaction, stabilised phosphoranes, fluorobenzaldehydes

The reduction of solvents used in organic transformations is an intriguing and timely challenge. Such a reduction not only has environmental benefits, but can also lead to simplified and time-saving handling and work-up of the reactions. Within this context, solventless reactions are of special interest and a number of procedures for solventless organic reactions have already been developed.¹ In the following, the solventless Wittig olefination is discussed for the very reactive fluorinated benzaldehydes, which were found to react exothermically with a range of stabilised phosphoranes.

Wittig olefination is an organic transformation for which solvent-reduced or even solventless procedures have been developed.^{2–6} In traditional procedures, Wittig reactions are run in benzene, toluene, chloroform, dichloromethane, DME or THF, when stabilised phosphoranes are used.⁷ Due to the low reactivity of some of the phosphoranes, an add catalyst such as benzoic acid is often added.⁸ Solvent-reduced Wittig reactions can be run in chloroform⁶ or similar solvents with a variety of stabilised and semi-stabilised phosphoranes. The solventless Wittig reactions reported thus far are limited to a restricted number of phosphoranes, such as the alkoxycarbonylmethylidetriphenylphosphoranes **2b** and **2c**, when classical heating is used.² Microwave heating allows the use of an expanded range of stabilised phosphoranes.^{2–5}

Previously, the author has noted that simple mixing of substituted benzaldehydes and ester substituted phosphoranes, such as **2b** and **2c**, results in exothermic reactions.² Further heating of the mixtures at 100°C leads to total transformation of the educts.² For the benzaldehydes studied previously a similarly exothermic reaction of the benzaldehydes with other stabilised phosphoranes was not noted, and for these cases a minimal amount of solvent is always needed when classical heating is used.^{2,6}

When aldehydes and phosphoranes are reacted under solventless conditions, an initial intimate mixing of the two educts is necessary for the reaction to start. In the case of an exothermic reaction gradual melting of the constituents will then lead to further progression of the transformation until near completion. This initial mixing of the starting materials necessitates that the aldehyde component is a liquid or that it has a low melting point as the phosphoranes themselves are higher-melting solids. This prerequisite is satisfied by many benzaldehydes. However, many of the reactive, electron poor benzaldehydes, such as the nitrobenzaldehydes, have relatively high melting points. One notable exception are the electron poor, fluoro-substituted benzaldehydes, which are liquids or solids with low melting points. The Wittig olefination of such fluorinated benzaldehydes with stabilised phosphoranes **2** gives interesting olefins that have been used themselves, as intermediates in bioactive materials, or screened as inhibitors of angiogenesis,⁹ of the farnesyl protein transferase¹⁰ and of β -amyloid protein production.¹¹

First experiments with the usually poorly reactive acetylmethylidetriphenylphosphorane **2a** showed that

upon addition of pure fluorinated benzaldehyde **1k** to solid **2a** an immediate warming of the mixture resulted in the dissolution of the phosphorane in the benzaldehyde with concurrent intimate mixing of the constituents. While the reaction temperature intermittently rose to 70°C and most of the benzaldehyde was consumed in the process, the melt was heated further externally to 100°C for 40–45 min to achieve a complete transformation of the benzaldehyde. Most of the reactions of the fluorinated benzaldehydes **1** with phosphorane **2a** are found to be exothermic, with **1d** and **1m** providing the least exothermic reactions within the series of fluorinated benzaldehydes studied (Scheme 1). Nevertheless, all fluorinated benzaldehydes that were reacted, were consumed when the corresponding mixtures were heated at 100°C for 45 min. While the reactions of benzaldehydes with **2a** usually are *E*-/*Z*-selective, appreciable amounts of *Z*-isomer (**Z-3**) could be found in some cases, especially in the reactions with benzaldehydes **1e** and **1g–1i**.

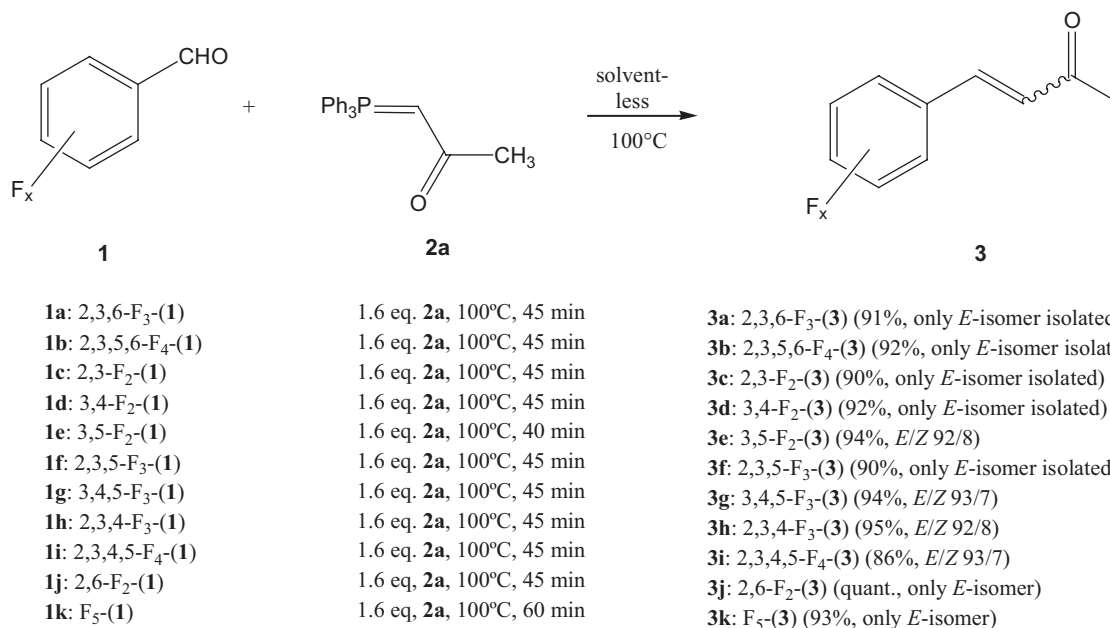
Fluorinated benzaldehydes **1** also reacted exothermically with phosphoranes **2b** and **2c**. This characteristic is shared with other benzaldehydes that also have been found to react exothermically with alkoxycarbonylmethylidene phosphoranes.² As is typical for other benzaldehydes,² the reaction of fluorinated **1** with **2b** and **2c** form mixtures of *E*- and *Z*-olefins (Scheme 2). Interestingly, however, for 2,6-difluoro-substituted benzaldehydes, such as for 2,6-difluorobenzaldehyde (**1j**) and pentafluorobenzaldehyde (**1k**), the corresponding *E*-olefin is obtained almost exclusively.

Also, halomethylidetriphenylphosphoranes can be used in solventless Wittig olefination reactions with fluorinated benzaldehydes, as is exemplified in the reaction of **2d** with **1e** and **1f** to give **5a** and **5b**, respectively. When **1a** and **1i** are reacted with **2e**, α -unsaturated aldehydes **6** are formed mostly, although **6** can also undergo a Wittig olefination to the dienals **7**. When Wittig olefinations are carried out with non-fluorinated benzaldehydes in a minimal amount of chloroform as solvent, phenylpentadienals and even phenylheptatrienals can be found as very significant by-products. Due to the much higher reactivity of the fluorinated benzaldehydes compared with the α -unsaturated aldehydes **6**, the Wittig reaction of fluorobenzaldehydes with **2e** can be controlled better to produce the desired products **6** selectively (Scheme 3), even under solventless conditions. However, the use of a larger excess of phosphorane **2e** and longer reaction times favours the dienals **7**, together with their homologues as by-products.

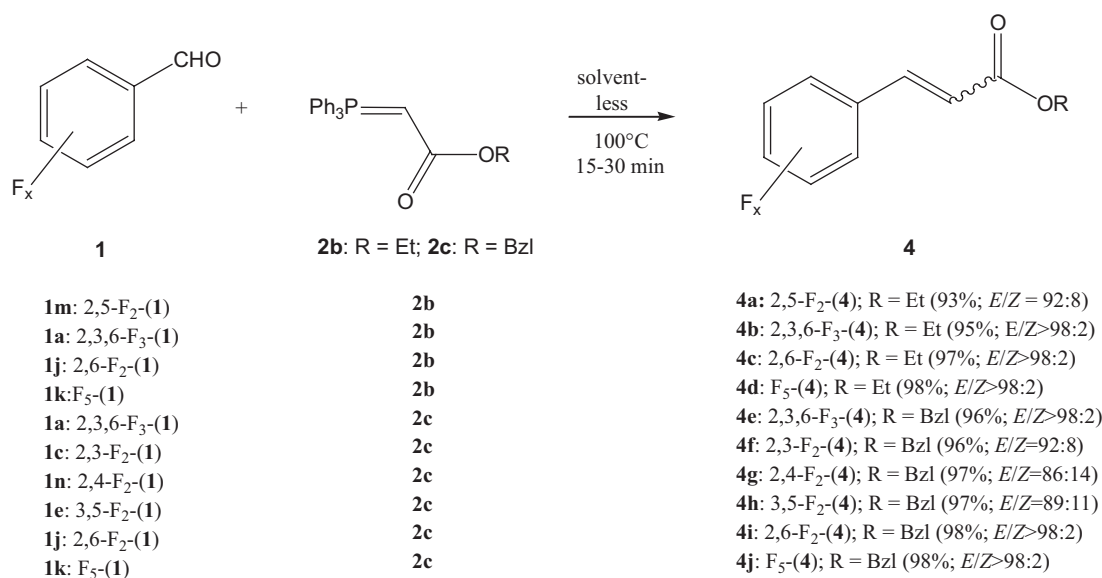
Fluorinated benzaldehydes **1** react with benzoylmethylidetriphenylphosphoranes **2f** and **2g**, where the reactions between **1j/1k** and **2f** were found to be exothermic (Scheme 3). The reactions show good *E*-selectivity.

Reactions of **1e/1j** with cyanomethylidetriphenylphosphorane **2h** were also found to be exothermic. Here, however, appreciable amounts of separable *Z*-isomeric olefins **Z-10a** and **Z-10b** were formed. This is in contrast to most other reactions of 2,6-difluoro substituted benzaldehydes such as **1a**, **1j** and **1k** with stabilised phosphoranes, where only

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Scheme 1 Solventless Wittig olefination of fluorinated benzaldehydes with acetylmethylidetriphenylphosphorane (**2a**).



Scheme 2 Solventless Wittig olefination of fluorinated benzaldehydes with alkoxy carbonylmethylidetriphenylphosphorane **2b** and **2c**.

E-configured olefins are produced. Nevertheless, the amount of *Z*-isomer obtained for **1j** is smaller than for **1e** (Scheme 3).

The reaction of **1j** with **2i** was found not to be exothermic. Earlier experiments had shown phosphorane **2i** to be moderately sensitive to heat¹² and **2i** was found to be unstable under microwave irradiation at 500W (2450 MHz).² Nevertheless, heating the solventless reaction mixture at 100°C produced the Wittig product **11**, albeit in more moderate yield (Scheme 3).

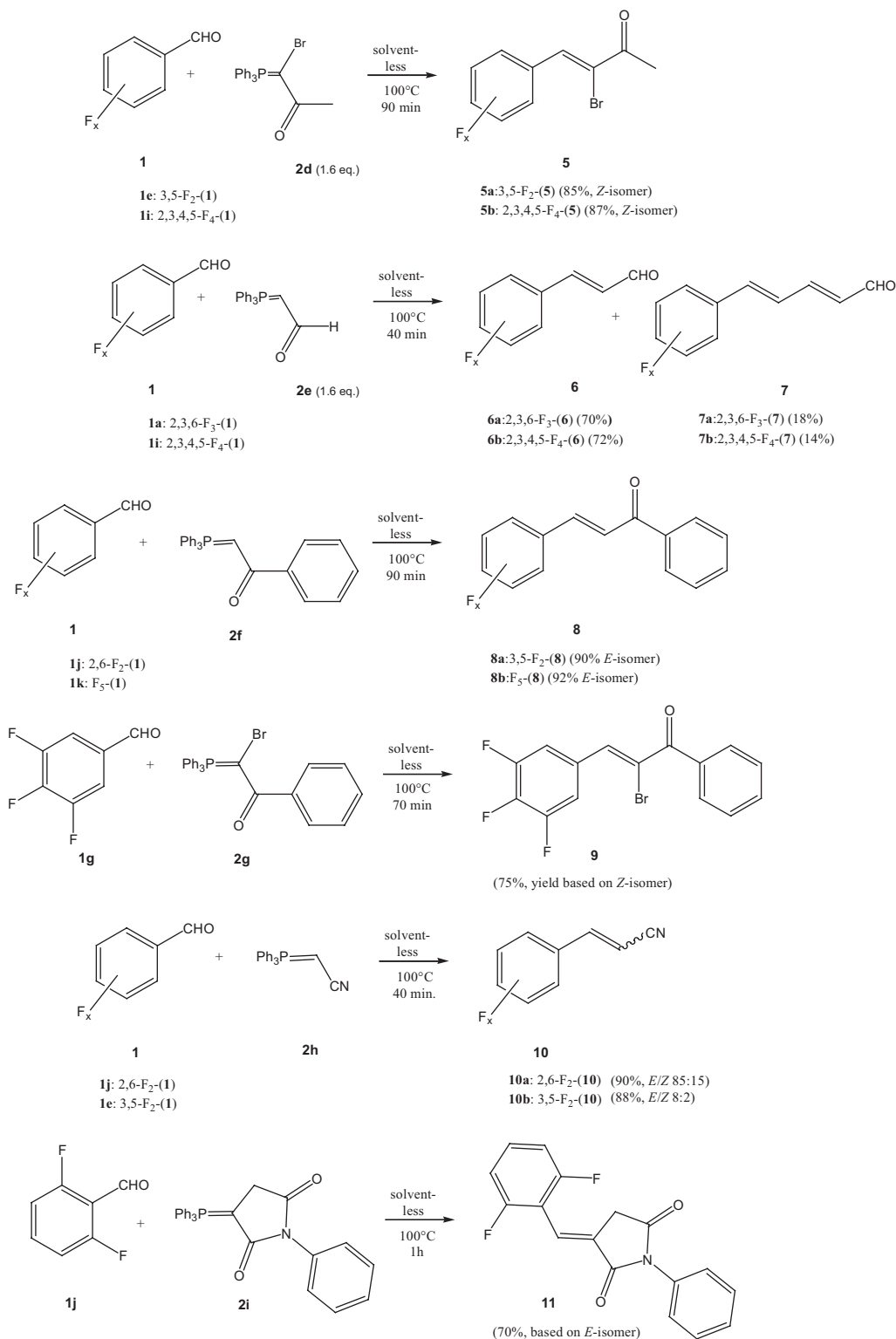
In conclusion, a number of fluorinated benzaldehydes could be reacted with stabilised phosphoranes under solventless conditions, where in many cases the reactions were found to be exothermic. It must be noted that the conditions described lead to time-saving due to quicker reactions and work-up procedures. Although there is also some reduction in the solvents involved, including the circumvention of such solvents as benzene, it must be noted that solvents still need to be used in the separation of the products from

triphenylphosphine oxide. For the procedure of a Wittig reaction in a biphasic medium, which in many cases does not necessitate a chromatographic separation of the product, see ref.13.

Experimental

General

Melting points were measured on a Yanaco microscopic hot-stage and are uncorrected. IR spectra were measured with JASCO IR-700 and Nippon Denshi JIR-AQ20M instruments. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded with a JEOL EX-270 spectrometer (¹H at 270 MHz, ¹³C at 67.8 MHz). The chemical shifts are relative to TMS (solvent CDCl₃, unless otherwise noted). Mass spectra were measured with a JMS-01-SG-2 spectrometer. For the experiments, an electric oven, EYELA NDO-450N, pre-heated at 100°C, was used. Column chromatography was carried out on Wakogel 300. The reactions were carried out with 5–14 mmol of benzaldehyde using 1.6 mol equiv. of phosphorane.



Scheme 3 Solventless Wittig olefination of fluorinated benzaldehydes with various stabilised phosphoranes.

Chemicals

The fluorinated benzaldehydes **1** and triphenylphosphoranylidenacetone (**2e**) were acquired commercially (Aldrich). Phosphoranes **2a**,^{14a} **2b**,^{14b} **2c**,^{14c} **2d**,^{14d,e} **2f**,^{14a} **2g**,^{14d,e} **2h**,^{14f,g} and **2i**^{14h} were synthesised according to literature procedures.

(*E/Z*)-Ethyl 3-(2,5-difluorophenyl)acrylate (**4a**): To **2b** (3.69 g, 10.6 mmol) was added dropwise 2,5-difluorobenzaldehyde (**1m**) (1.0 g, 6.8 mmol). The reaction vessel was then heated at 100°C for 30 min. Direct column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ether/CHCl₃ 5: 1: 1) gave **4a**¹⁵ as a colourless oil; IR (neat) ν 2980, 1718, 1642, 1591, 1492, 1368, 1240, 1179, 1037, 982, 862, 816 cm⁻¹; for *E*-**4a**: ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.34 (t, 3H, ³J = 7.0 Hz), 4.28

(q, 2H, ³J = 7.0 Hz), 6.50 (d, 1H, ³J = 15.9 Hz), 7.06 (m, 2H), 7.24 (m, 1H), 7.75 (d, 1H, ³J = 15.9 Hz); MS (EI, 70 eV) *m/z* (%) 212 (M⁺, 44), 167 (100), 139 (34), 119 (37). HRMS Found: 212.0646. Calcd. for C₁₁H₁₀O₂F₂: 212.0649.

Further selected physical and spectroscopic data

(*E*)-4-(2,3,6-Trifluoro-phenyl)but-3-en-2-one (**3a**): Colourless slowly solidifying oil; (Found: M⁺ 200.0450. C₁₀H₇OF₃ requires M, 200.0449); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹ 3042, 1667, 1495, 1446, 1278, 1256, 1235, 1054, 984, 937, 832, 765, 616, 551; δ_{H} NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) 2.41 (3H, s, CH₃), 6.89 (1H, m), 7.03 (1H, d, ³J = 16.7 Hz), 7.15 (1H, m), 7.55 (1H, d, ³J = 16.7 Hz); MS (70 eV) *m/z* (%) = 200

166.5 (CO); MS (70 eV) m/z (%) = 274 (34) [M⁺], 229 (54), 167 (75), 91 (100).

Benzyl (E)-3-(3,5-difluorophenyl)acrylate (4h): Slowly solidifying colourless oil; (Found: M⁺ 274.0802. C₁₆H₁₂O₂F₂ requires M, 274.0805); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹ 3072, 2956, 1710, 1646, 1620, 1588, 1453, 1432, 1316, 1279, 1169, 1116, 988, 850, 756, 699, 661; δ_{H} (270 MHz, CDCl₃) 5.26 (2H, s, OCH₂), 6.83 (1H, m), 6.47 (1H, d, ³J = 15.9 Hz), 7.03 (2H, m), 7.33–7.41 (5H, m), 7.61 (1H, d, ³J = 15.9 Hz); δ_{C} NMR (67.8 MHz, CDCl₃) 66.66, 105.4 (t, J_{CF} = 25.2 Hz), 110.7 (2C, m), 120.6, 128.3 (2C), 128.3, 128.6 (2C), 137.6 (t, J_{CF} = 9.5 Hz), 142.5 (t, J_{CF} = 2.8 Hz), 163.2 (2C, dd, J_{CF} = -249 Hz, J_{CF} = 12.9 Hz), 166.0 (CO); MS (70 eV) m/z (%) = 274 (12) [M⁺], 228 (68), 167 (70), 91 (100). (Found: C, 69.95; H, 4.30. C₁₆H₁₂F₂O₂ requires C, 70.07; H, 4.41).

Benzyl (E)-3-(2,6-difluorophenyl)acrylate (4i): Colourless solid; m.p. 58°C; (Found: M⁺ 274.0806. C₁₆H₁₂O₂F₂ requires M, 274.0805); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹ 1702, 1632, 1467, 1322, 1285, 1240, 1209, 1169, 1018, 982, 916, 868, 784, 742, 700; δ_{H} (270 MHz, CDCl₃) 5.27 (2H, s, OCH₂), 6.80 (1H, d, ³J = 16.2 Hz), 6.92 (2H, m), 7.27–7.44 (6H, m), 7.83 (1H, d, ³J = 6.2 Hz); MS (70 eV) m/z (%) = 274 (34) [M⁺], 229 (80), 167 (93), 139 (34), 119 (58), 91 (100); (Found: C, 70.0; H, 4.35. C₁₆H₁₂F₂O₂ requires C, 70.07; H, 4.41).

Benzyl (E)-3-(pentafluorophenyl)acrylate (4j): Colourless solid; m.p. 79°C; (Found: M⁺ 328.0529. C₁₆H₉O₂F₅ requires M, 328.0523); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹ 1725, 1641, 1523, 1501, 1443, 1381, 1328, 1300, 1265, 1194, 1154, 1128, 1029, 1007, 983, 961, 865, 731, 694; δ_{H} (270 MHz, CDCl₃) 5.27 (2H, s, OCH₂), 6.79 (1H, d, ³J = 16.5 Hz), 7.33–7.43 (5H, m), 7.68 (1H, d, ³J = 16.5 Hz); MS (70 eV) m/z (%) = 328 (21) [M⁺], 283 (50), 221 (65), 193 (35), 143 (31), 91 (100). (Found: C, 58.6; H, 2.6. C₁₆H₉F₅O₂ requires: C, 58.55; H, 2.76).

(Z)-3-Bromo-4-(3,5-difluorophenyl)but-3-en-2-one (5a): Colourless solid; m.p. 37°C; (Found: M⁺ 259.9649. C₁₀H₇O⁷⁹BrF₂ requires M, 269.9648); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹ 3074, 1681, 1607, 1488, 1431, 1343, 1259, 1216, 1148, 1089, 999, 965, 885, 813, 577, 548, 512, 484; δ_{H} (270 MHz, CDCl₃) 2.61 (3H, s, CH₃), 6.94 (2H, m), 8.19 (1H, s), 8.25 (1H, dt, ³J = 8.6 Hz); δ_{C} (67.8 MHz, CDCl₃) 26.8, 104.2 (dd, J_{CF} = 25.1 Hz, J_{CF} = 25.1 Hz), 111.4 (dd, J_{CF} = 21.3 Hz, J_{CF} = 3.9 Hz), 118.3 (dd, J_{CF} = 11.8 Hz, J_{CF} = 3.9 Hz), 125.6, 131.3 (2C, m), 161.4 (dd, J_{CF} = -255 Hz, J_{CF} = 11.7 Hz), 164.0 (dd, J_{CF} = 254 Hz, J_{CF} = 11.7 Hz), 192.5 (CO); MS (70 eV) m/z (%) = 262 (20) {[⁸¹Br]M⁺}, 260 (20) {[⁷⁹Br]M⁺}, 181 (100), 138 (64).

(Z)-3-Bromo-4-(2,3,4,5-tetrafluorophenyl)but-3-en-2-one (5b): Colourless oil; (Found: M⁺ 295.9461. C₁₀H₅O⁷⁹BrF₄ requires M, 295.9460); ν_{\max} (neat)/cm⁻¹ 3096, 2918, 1694, 1628, 1525, 1477, 1362, 1206, 1122, 1053, 718; δ_{H} (270 MHz, CDCl₃) 2.62 (3H, s, CH₃), 7.85 (1H, m), 8.03 (1H, s); MS (70 eV) m/z (%) = 298 (31) {[⁸¹Br]M⁺}, 296 (32) {[⁷⁹Br]M⁺}, 217 (91), 174 (100).

(E)-2,3,6-Trifluoroannaldehyde (6a): Pale yellow solid, m.p. 61°C; (Found: M⁺ 186.0287. C₉H₅OF₃ requires M, 186.0292); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹ 1686, 1635, 1492, 1446, 1329, 1306, 1267, 1224, 1126, 1043, 981, 935, 841, 775, 623, 607, 573; δ_{H} (270 MHz, CDCl₃) 6.85 (1H, m), 7.02 (1H, dd, ³J = 16.5 Hz, ³J = 7.5 Hz), 7.24 (1H, m), 7.54 (1H, d, ³J = 16.5 Hz), 9.73 (1H, dd, ³J = 7.5 Hz, ⁴J = 0.8 Hz); MS (70 eV) m/z (%) = 186 (100) [M⁺], 167 (30), 158 (73), 137 (53).

(E)-2,3,4,5-Tetrafluoroannaldehyde (6b): Colourless needles, m.p. 79°C; (Found: M⁺ 204.0193. C₉H₄OF₄ requires M, 204.0198); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹ 3074, 2858, 1694, 1530, 1487, 1375, 1126, 1049, 980, 953, 871, 841, 718, 644, 559; δ_{H} (270 MHz, CDCl₃) 6.72 (1H, dd, ³J = 16.2 Hz, ³J = 7.3 Hz), 7.24 (1H, m), 7.54 (1H, d, ³J = 16.2 Hz), 9.74 (1H, d, ³J = 7.3 Hz, CHO); MS (70 eV) m/z (%) = 204 (100) [M⁺], 176 (79), 155 (33), 125 (33). (Found: C, 52.9; H, 2.0. C₉H₄F₄O requires C, 52.96; H, 1.98).

(E,E)-5-(2,3,6-Trifluorophenyl)penta-2,4-dienal (7a): Pale yellow solid; m.p. 104°C; (Found: M⁺ 212.0453. C₁₁H₇OF₃ requires M, 212.0449); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹ 1687, 1614, 1488, 1299, 1244, 1201, 1161, 1109, 1042, 1010, 990, 924, 816, 780, 623, 488; MS (70 eV) m/z (%) = 212 (100) [M⁺], 183 (34), 165 (76), 164 (83). δ_{H} (270 MHz, CDCl₃) 6.33 (1H, m), 7.00–7.38 (4H, m), 6.88 (1H, m), 9.66 (1H, d, ³J = 8.1 Hz, CHO). (Found: C, 62.3; H, 3.3. Calcd. for C₁₁H₇F₃O requires C, 62.27; H, 3.33).

(E,E)-5-(2,3,4,5-Tetrafluorophenyl)penta-2,4-dienal (7b): Pale yellow needles, m.p. 109°C; (Found: M⁺ 230.0361. C₁₁H₆OF₄ requires M, 230.0355); (KBr)/cm⁻¹ ν_{\max} 3056, 2836, 1674, 1621, 1525, 1479, 1372, 1159, 1127, 1042, 1012, 992, 950, 708, 565; δ_{H} (270 MHz, CDCl₃) 6.33 (1H, dd, ³J = 15.1 Hz, ³J = 7.8 Hz), 7.04 (2H, m), 7.13–7.31 (2H, m), 9.66 (1H, d, ³J = 7.8 Hz, CHO); MS (70 eV) m/z (%) = 230 (100) [M⁺], 201 (36), 182 (76), 151 (96). (Found: C, 57.4; H, 2.6. C₁₁H₆F₄O requires C, 57.40; H, 2.63).

(E)-3-(2,6-Difluoro-phenyl)-1-phenyl-propenone (8a)²¹: Pale yellow solid, m.p. 64°C; (Found: M⁺ 244.0702. C₁₅H₁₀OF₂ requires M, 244.0700); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹ 1668, 1622, 1472, 1319, 1288, 1240, 1212, 992, 885, 860, 785, 718, 681, 495; δ_{H} (270 MHz, CDCl₃) 6.97 (2H, m), 7.33 (1H, m), 7.48–7.63 (3H, m), 7.84 (1H, d, ³J = 15.9 Hz), 7.92 (1H, d, ³J = 15.9 Hz), 8.04 (2H, m); δ_{C} (67.8 MHz, CDCl₃) 111.8 (m), 113.0 (t, J_{CF} = 14.6 Hz), 127.5 (t, J_{CF} = 8.3 Hz), 128.6 (2C), 128.7 (2C), 130.5 (t, J_{CF} = 2.2 Hz), 131.2 (t, J_{CF} = 10.6 Hz), 133.0, 137.8, 162.0 (2C, dd, J_{CF} = -254 Hz, J_{CF} = 6.7 Hz), 190.4 (CO); MS (70 eV) m/z (%) = 244 (100) [M⁺], 225 (28), 216 (24), 167 (40), 119 (47), 105 (46). (Found: C, 73.8; H, 4.1. C₁₅H₁₀F₂O requires C, 73.76; H, 4.13).

(E)-3-Pentafluorophenyl-1-phenylpropenone (8b)²¹: Pale yellow solid, m.p. 153°C; (Found: M⁺ 298.0419. C₁₅H₇OF₅ requires M, 298.0417); (KBr)/cm⁻¹ ν_{\max} 1668, 1606, 1522, 1498, 1337, 1307, 1287, 1266, 1217, 1179, 1147, 1138, 1016, 980, 953, 781, 725, 692, 611, 567; δ_{H} (270 MHz, CDCl₃) 7.51–7.64 (3H, m), 7.76 (1H, d, ³J = 16.2 Hz), 7.87 (1H, d, ³J = 16.2 Hz), 8.03 (2H, m); MS (70 eV) m/z (%) = 298 (100) [M⁺], 279 (17), 250 (17), 221 (25), 193 (24), 105 (54). (Found: C, 60.5; H, 2.3. C₁₅H₇F₅O requires C, 60.41; H, 2.37).

(Z)-2-Bromo-3-(3,4,5-trifluoro-phenyl)-1-phenylpropenone (9): Colourless solid, m.p. 77°C; (Found: MH⁺ 340.9789. C₁₅H₉O⁷⁹BrF₃ requires MH, 340.9789); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹ 1666, 1616, 1528, 1438, 1349, 1260, 1060, 1041, 865, 780, 723, 693; δ_{H} (270 MHz, CDCl₃) 7.49–7.56 (5H, m), 7.63 (1H, m), 7.80 (2H, m); MS (FAB, 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol) m/z (%) = 343 (21) {[⁸¹Br]MH⁺}, 341 (21) {[⁷⁹Br]MH⁺}, 263 (5), 261 (6).

(E)-3-(2,6-Difluorophenyl)acrylonitrile (E-10a)²²: Colourless solid; m.p. 38°C; (Found: M⁺ 165.0390. C₉H₅NF₂ requires M, 165.0390); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹ 2214 (CN), 1625, 1471, 1234, 1206, 1038, 972, 838, 779, 719, 555, 510; δ_{H} (270 MHz, CDCl₃) 6.25 (1H, d, ³J = 16.3 Hz), 6.97 (2H, m), 7.37 (1H, m), 7.47 (1H, d, ³J = 16.3 Hz); δ_{C} (67.8 MHz, CDCl₃) 102.7 (t, J_{CF} = 10.0 Hz), 111.7 (t, J_{CF} = 14.5 Hz), 112.1 (2C, m), 118.0, 132.3 (t, J_{CF} = 11.2 Hz), 137.1 (t, J_{CF} = 2.2 Hz), 161.4 (2C, dd, J_{CF} = -256 Hz, J_{CF} = 6.7 Hz); MS (70 eV) m/z (%) = 165 (100) [M⁺], 145 (9.5), 138 (11). (Found: C, 65.55; H, 3.0; N, 8.5. C₉H₅F₂N requires C, 65.46; H, 3.05; N, 8.48).

(Z)-3-(2,6-Difluorophenyl)acrylonitrile (Z-10a): Colourless oil; (Found: M⁺ 165.0390. C₉H₅NF₂ requires M, 165.0390); ν_{\max} (neat)/cm⁻¹ 3070, 2222 (CN), 1630, 1581, 1463, 1279, 1237, 1012, 970, 942, 788, 762; δ_{H} (270 MHz, CDCl₃) 5.79 (1H, d, ³J = 12.2 Hz), 6.99 (2H, t, ³J = 8.1 Hz), 7.14 (1H, d, ³J = 12.2 Hz), 7.39 (1H, m); δ_{C} (67.8 MHz, CDCl₃) 104.1 (t, J_{CF} = 2.2 Hz), 111.7 (t, J_{CF} = 10.6 Hz), 111.8 (2C, m), 115.6, 131.9 (t, J_{CF} = 10.6 Hz), 136.4, 160.1 (2C, dd, J_{CF} = -254 Hz, J_{CF} = 6.7 Hz); MS (70 eV) m/z (%) = 165 (100) [M⁺], 145 (10), 138 (12).

(E)-3-(3,5-Difluorophenyl)acrylonitrile (E-10b): Colourless solid, m.p. 92°C; (Found: M⁺ 165.0389. C₉H₅NF₂ requires M, 165.0390); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹ 3096, 2214, 1620, 1589, 1439, 1343, 1321, 1270, 1127, 1005, 969, 860, 817, 691, 668; δ_{H} (270 MHz, CDCl₃) 5.91 (1H, d, ³J = 16.5 Hz), 6.86–7.02 (3H, m), 7.32 (1H, d, ³J = 16.5 Hz); δ_{C} (67.8 MHz, CDCl₃) 99.5, 106.4 (t, J_{CF} = 25.7 Hz), 110.2 (2C, m), 117.1, 136.5 (t, J_{CF} = 9.5 Hz), 148.0 (t, J_{CF} = 2.8 Hz), 163.3 (2C, dd, J_{CF} = -250 Hz, J_{CF} = 12.3 Hz); MS (70 eV) m/z (%) = 165 (100) [M⁺], 138 (22), 114 (13). (Found: C, 65.5; H, 3.0; N, 8.5. C₉H₅F₂N requires C, 65.46; H, 3.05; N, 8.48).

(Z)-3-(3,5-Difluorophenyl)acrylonitrile (Z-10b): Slowly solidifying oil; (Found: M⁺ 165.0396. C₉H₅NF₂ requires M, 165.0390); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹ 3088, 2212, 1621, 1585, 1438, 1314, 1127, 968, 861, 669; δ_{H} (270 MHz, CDCl₃) 5.58 (1H, d, ³J = 12.2 Hz), 6.87–7.34 (3H, m), 7.06 (1H, d, ³J = 12.2 Hz); MS (70 eV) m/z (%) = 165 (100) [M⁺], 138 (22).

(E)-3-(2,6-Difluorobenzylidene)-1-phenylpyrrolidine-2,5-dione (11): Colourless solid, m.p. 163°C; (Found: M⁺ 299.0760. C₁₇H₁₁O₂NF₂ requires M, 299.0758); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹ 3054, 1775, 1706 (s), 1651, 1620, 1502, 1478, 1457, 1385, 1202, 1180, 980, 744, 696, 680; δ_{H} (270 MHz, CDCl₃) 3.59 (2H, d, ⁴J = 2.4 Hz), 7.02 (2H, m), 7.36–7.56 (6H, m), 7.77 (1H, t, ⁴J = 2.4 Hz); MS (70 eV) m/z (%) = 299 (88) [M⁺], 152 (100), 151 (79). (Found: C, 68.3; H, 3.6; N, 4.8. C₁₇H₁₁F₂N₂O₂ requires C, 68.23; H, 3.70; N, 4.68).

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