

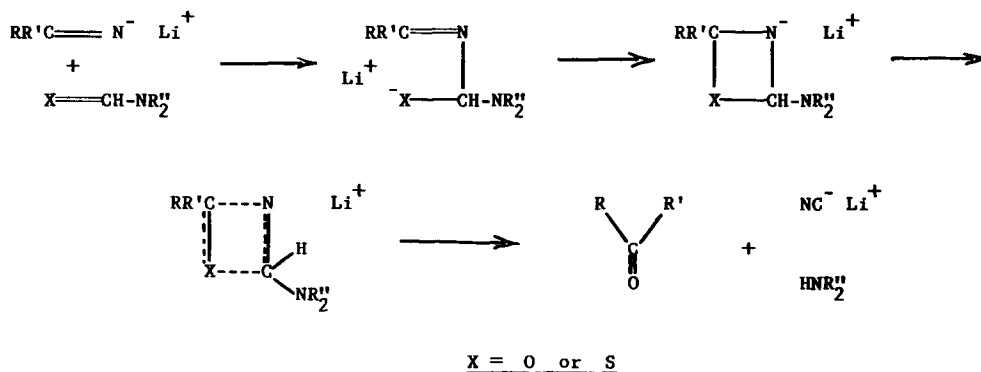
REACTION OF KETIMINE ANIONS WITH CARBONYL AND THIOCARBONYL COMPOUNDS

Riaz Ahmed and Walter Lwowski

Chemistry Department, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico, 88001, U S A

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A number of chemical conversions - most notably the Wittig reaction - are best formulated as proceeding through a four-membered cyclic transition state or intermediate. We wish to report a new class of such conversions: The reaction of ketimine anions with carbonyl and thiocarbonyl compounds, and the related thermolytic decomposition of N-acylketimines. When the lithium salts of ketimines were warmed in dimethylformamide, the corresponding ketones, dimethylamine, and lithium cyanide were formed. Diethylformamide and dimethylthioformamide react analogously:



Nothing can be said, at this time, about the precise timing of the reaction - it might be more or be less concerted than shown above. Its scope is considerable: The dialkylformamide (or dialkylthioformamide) can be replaced by carbon disulfide or carbon dioxide. Table 1 summarizes the reaction conditions and yields for the various systems. The yields of the volatile

Table 1. Reactions of Ketimines and their Anions with Carbonyl and Thiocarbonyl Compounds

#	RR'C=N <sup>-</sup> M <sup>+</sup>			Carbonyl compound	Temp. °C	Hours	Yields (%)	
	R	R'	M <sup>+</sup>				of RR'C=X	of other fragments
1	n-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	Li	OCH-NMe <sub>2</sub>	70	4	90	HNMe <sub>2</sub> : 96; LiCN : 57
2	n-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	Li	OCH-NMe <sub>2</sub>	80	6	33 +	Cyanohydrin : 24; HNMe <sub>2</sub> : 54
3	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	Li	OCH-NMe <sub>2</sub>	70	3	62	not determined
4	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	Li	OCH-NEt <sub>2</sub>	70	3	70	HNEt <sub>2</sub> : 83
5	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	MgBr	OCH-NMe <sub>2</sub>	80	3	80	HNMe <sub>2</sub> : 83
6	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	p-Br-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	Li	OCH-NMe <sub>2</sub>	70	3	50	not determined
7	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	p-MeO-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	Li	OCH-NMe <sub>2</sub>	70	3	25	not determined
8	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	Li	SCH-NMe <sub>2</sub>	25	1	52	HNMe <sub>2</sub> identified
9	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	Li	S=C=S	25	½	83	Li <sup>+</sup> NCS <sup>-</sup> : 96
10	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	S=C=S	25	56	80	HNCS : 91
11	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	S=C=S	25	4½	85	NCS <sup>-</sup> : 81
		+ 1 eq. Et <sub>3</sub> N						
12	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	Li	O=C=O	25	12	43	not determined

products were determined by v.p.c., the inorganic ions by volumetric methods. Base-catalysis in the reaction of CS<sub>2</sub> with the free imine is evident from # 9-11. An example of the reaction of CS<sub>2</sub> with a free imine has been reported already in 1887 (1). N-Acylketimines, R<sub>2</sub>C=N-CO-R', react intramolecularly : The thermolyses of N-benzoyl-benzophenoneimine (2,3) at 115°, and that of the ethanol adduct of N-acetyl-benzophenoneimine (3) at 220° gave benzophenone in about 40% yields. We are continuing the investigation of these reactions.

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