OXIDATIVE ADDITION OF KETONES TO OLEFINES IN THE PRESENCE OF CUPRIC SALTS

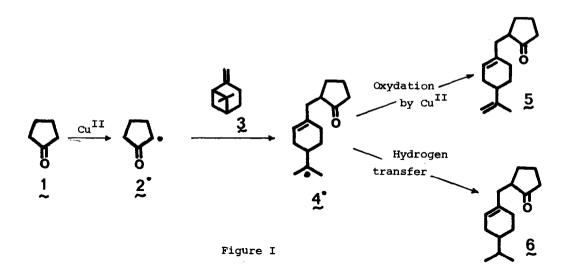
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Oxidations of ketones and malonic esters by different metal ions (Mn^{III} , Pb^{IV} , Ag^{II}) have recently been reported to occur via radical intermediates, which can be trapped by an addition reaction with reactive double bonds 1-4.

We have examined the reaction of cyclopentanone (one of the most reactive ketones towards peroxides) and β -pinene 5 in the presence of various oxidants. We have found that cupric salts such as Cu(OAc) $_2$ are able to promote oxidative addition of cyclopentanone to β -pinene giving compound $\underline{5}$ accompanied by a small amount of 6 arising from hydrogen transfer on radical intermediate 4 (fig. 1).



Treatment of β -pinene <u>3</u> (10 mmoles) in cyclopentanone <u>1</u> (100 mmoles) with cupric acetate (20 mmoles) at 90°C for 4 hrs lead after work-up and distillation (97-100°C / 0.05 mm) to <u>5</u> (yield 44%, i.r. ν = 1750, 1650, 710 cm⁻¹, n.m.r. 1 H: 1.7 (m), 4.7 (s), 5.4 (m) **8**, n.m.r. 13 C: sp² carbons: 108.2, 121.3, 122.0, 134.2 ppm ref. TMS) and <u>6</u> (Yield 12%, i.r. ν = 1750 cm⁻¹, n.m.r. 1 H: 0.9 (d), 5.5 (m) δ , n.m.r. 13 C: sp² carbons: 122.1, 134.7 ppm ref. TMS).

Replacement of Cu(OAc)₂ by Mn(OAc)₃ 2H₂0 ^{la} (20 mmoles), or by t-butyl perbenzoate (10 mmoles) or dibenzoylperoxide (10 mmoles) in the presence of a

catalytic amount of copper salts furnished similar results. Pure $\underline{6}$ can be prepared by addition of cyclopentanone on β -pinene initiated by di-t-butyl peroxide⁶.

An interesting improvement of the reaction can be realized by employing a catalytic amount of a mixture of copper salts 7 (CuCl, Cu(OAc) $_2$) reoxidized by a suitable reagent such as sodium bichromate 8 (7 mmoles), carefully added over a period of 2 hrs (solid or $\rm H_2O$ solution) in the presence of acetic acid (40 mmole) (yield: 55-75%, G.C. with internal reference). In the absence of copper salts, no $\underline{5}$ or $\underline{6}$ could be detected. This clearly indicates that cupric species are responsible for the hydrogen abstraction from cyclopentanone.

Yields are enhanced by the use of higher dilutions. The <u>5/6</u> ratio remains high even in the presence of a large excess of cyclopentanone (a good hydrogen donor in radical reactions) if the reaction mixture does not contain large quantities of solids. This result is consistent with Dessau's la or Kochi's beservations on the remarkable ability of cupric salts to oxidize alkyl radicals. Addition of pyridine, or the use of DMF as solvent which are known to enhance the oxidation potential of cupric salts lo, does not afford drastic changes in the reaction course.

Analogous results were obtained with acetone and cyclohexanone. Ethyl acetate, acetic acid and acetonitrile are not oxidized under same reactions conditions.

We suspect that the formation of the radical intermediate $\underline{2}$ arises from the decomposition of a cupric enolate 11 . The same intermediate could also be involved in the oxidation or chlorination of the α -position of ketones by copper salts 12 .

References and notes :

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- 4 M. Julia, J.M. Salard and J.C. Chottard, Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr., 2478, (1973)
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- 8 KMnO₄ is also suitable but gives lower yields due to side reactions (decomposition into O₂ and MnO₂).
- 9 J.D. Bacha and J.K. Kochi, <u>J. Org. Chem.</u>, <u>33</u>, 83, (1968) J.K. Kochi and A. Bemis, <u>J. Amer. Chem. Soc.</u>, <u>90</u>, 4038, (1968) J.K. Kochi, <u>Acc. Chem. Res.</u>, <u>7</u>, 351, (1974).
- 10 E.M. Kosower, W.J. Cole, G.S. Wu, D.E. Cardy and G. Meisters, <u>J. Org. Chem.</u>, <u>28</u>, 630, (1963).
- ll In the catalytic procedure we have replaced the cupric ion by other metal ions such as ${\tt Co^{III}}$, ${\tt Ce^{\,IV}}$, ${\tt Fe^{\,III}}$ and obtained only $\underline{6}$ with low yields.
- 12 See for examples: Reagents for Org. Synthesis, L.F. Fieser and M. Fieser, <u>1</u>, 159 and 2, 84.