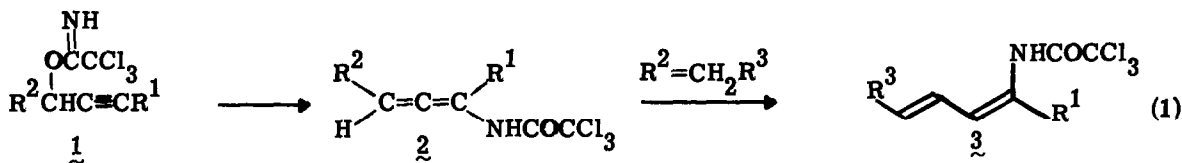


## THE PREPARATION OF N-TRICHLOROACETAMIDO-1, 2-DIENES

Larry E. Overman<sup>\*1</sup>, Charles K. Marlowe, and Lane A. Clizbe  
Department of Chemistry, University of California, Irvine, California 92717

Although a variety of heteroatom-substituted allenes have been prepared, N-acylamino-1, 2-dienes are virtually unknown.<sup>2</sup> The preparation of 1, 2-propadienyl-2-pyrrolidinone by base catalyzed rearrangement of 1-(2-propynyl)-2-pyrrolidinone<sup>3</sup> is, to our knowledge, the only reported synthesis of an N-allenamide. We recently proposed<sup>4</sup> that trichloroacetamido-1, 2-dienes (2) were intermediates in the thermal conversion of propargylic trichloroacetimidates to 1-trichloroacetamido-1, 3-dienes (3), eq 1. In this letter we report that a variety of N-allenamides 2 may be isolated from the thermal rearrangement of imidates 1.



Thermolysis of imidates 1a-1e<sup>5</sup> in refluxing xylenes (0.1M, containing 1% 4-tert-butylcatechol) for 1-4 hr afforded, after silica gel chromatography and recrystallization, the pure allenamides 2a-2e in isolated yields of 10-20% (see Table). Purification of 2 was attended with substantial losses and the crude yields (<sup>1</sup>H-NMR or HPLC analysis) were significantly (ca. 2 times) higher. Trichloroacetamido-1, 2-dienes 2<sup>6,7</sup> showed characteristic<sup>8</sup> C=C stretching absorptions in the infrared spectrum (CCl<sub>4</sub>) at 1665-1975 cm<sup>-1</sup>, and the expected<sup>9</sup> low field absorptions for the central vinylic carbon in the <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) at 193-203 ppm. Heating allene 2d in refluxing xylene resulted in its conversion (at a rate 2-3 times slower than its formation from 1d) in high yield to 2, 2, 2-trichloro-N-[(1Z, 3E)-1, 3-pentadienyl] acetamide (3, R<sup>1</sup>=H, R<sup>3</sup>=CH<sub>3</sub>).<sup>4</sup>

Although [3, 3]-sigmatropic rearrangement of imidates 1 affords N-trichloroacetamido-1, 2-dienes 2 in low isolated yield, the procedure is experimentally simple and represents the only general synthetic route to allenamides of this type.

Table. Synthesis of Trichloroacetamido-1,2-Dienes

<u>Trichloroacetamido-1,2-diene</u>					
	$R^1$	$R^2$	mp, °C	Time, hr	Isolated Yield, %
2a	H	H	70-71	4.5	11
2b	H	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> C	90-91	1	19
2c	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> C	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> C	59-60	3	14
2d	H	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>	69-70	1.1	16
2e	H	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH	63-65.5	1.8	18

Acknowledgment. Support from the National Science Foundation is gratefully acknowledged.

#### References and Notes

1. Camille and Henry Dreyfus Teacher-Scholar Award Recipient, 1976-1981.
2. T. F. Rutledge, "Acetylenes and Allenes", Reinhold Book Corp., New York, N. Y., 1969, Chapter 1; M. Murray in "Methoden Der Organische Chemie (Houben-Weyl)", E. Müller, Ed., Vol 5/2a, George Thieme Verlag, Stuttgart, 1977, p 967.
3. W. B. Dickinson and P. C. Lang, Tetrahedron Lett., 3035 (1967).
4. L. E. Overman and L. A. Clizbe, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 98, 2352, 8295 (1976).
5. Prepared in high yield by base catalyzed condensation of the corresponding propargylic alcohol with trichloroacetonitrile: L. Overman, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 98, 2901 (1976).
6. Allenes 2a-2c gave correct combustion analyses, and Allenes 2d and 2e exhibited high resolution mass spectrum consistent with their composition.
7. 2,2,2-Trichloro-N-(1,2-propadienyl) acetamide (2a): IR (CCl<sub>4</sub>, 0.5 M) 3440 (NH), 1965 (C=C=C), and 1720 (C=O) cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CCl<sub>4</sub>, δ) 7.9 (broad s, NH), 6.86 (dt, J=6.3, and 11Hz, =CHN), 5.44 (d, J=6.3 Hz, =CH<sub>2</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ) 202.7 (C=O), 159.0 (C=C), 94.0 (=CHN), 92.0 (CCl<sub>3</sub>), 87.3 (=CH<sub>2</sub>); Anal. Calcd for C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>NO: C, 29.96; H, 2.01; N, 6.99. Found: C, 30.12; H, 2.04; N, 6.96.
8. K. Nakanishi and P. H. Solomon, "Infrared Absorption Spectroscopy", 2nd ed, Holden-Day, San Francisco, 1977, pp 22-23.
9. G. C. Levy and G. L. Nelson, "Carbon-13 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance for Organic Chemists", Wiley-Interscience, 1972, pp 67-69.

(Received in USA 23 October 1978)