

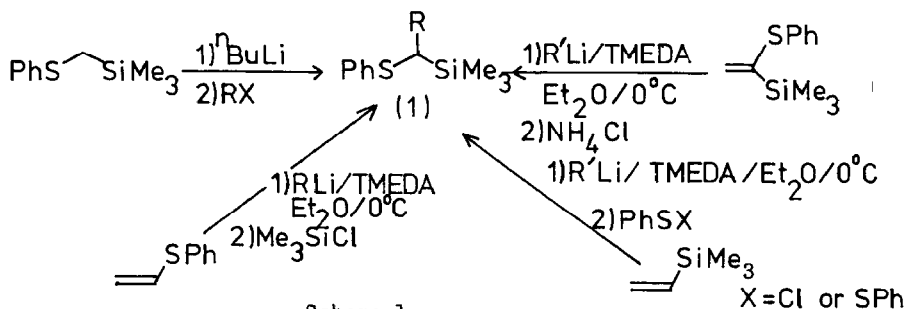
A NEW METHOD FOR PREPARING 1-PHENYLTHIO-1-TRIMETHYLSILYLALKANES:
THE PREPARATION OF α -SILYL CARBANIONS AND OLEFINS.

By DAVID J. AGER

Department of Organic Chemistry, Robert Robinson Laboratories,
 P.O.Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX.

Summary: 1-Phenylthio-1-trimethylsilylalkanes(1) are prepared in high yield from 1,1-bis(phenylthio)acetals(2) by reaction with lithium naphthalenide(3) followed by chlorotrimethylsilane. α -Silylcarbanions are formed from the alkanes(1) and lithium naphthalenide(3). Subsequent reaction with carbonyl compounds gave the olefins(4) via the Peterson reaction.

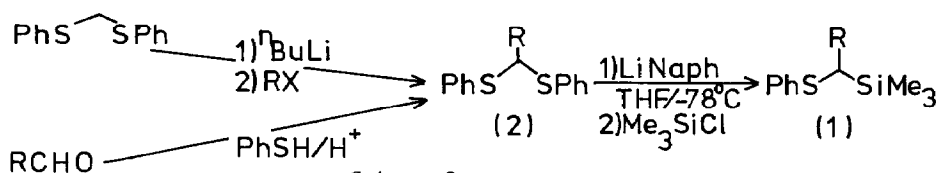
The preparation of 1-phenylthio-1-trimethylsilylalkanes(1) has been described previously¹⁻³. They are readily available from phenylthiotrimethylsilylmethane(2) by alkylation of the anion^{1,2} or by the addition of alkylolithiums to appropriately substituted olefins³ (scheme 1).



Scheme 1

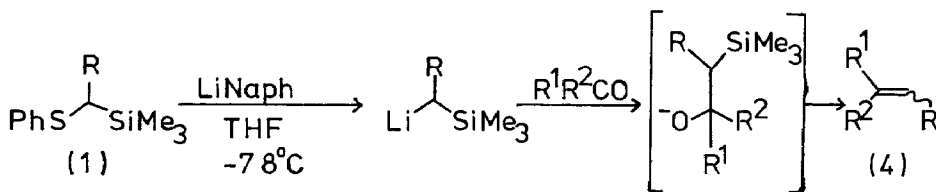
In addition to the above methods, 1-phenylthio-1-trimethylsilylalkanes may be prepared from bis(phenylthio)acetals(2) by the method of Screttas⁴ and Cohen⁵. The acetal(2) was added to a solution of lithium naphthalenide(Li Naph)(3)(2.2 equivalents) at -73°C and stirred at this temperature for 0.25h.. Quenching the reaction with chlorotrimethylsilane gave, after work-up, the alkane(1)(see table 1 and scheme 2). As bis(phenylthio)acetals(2) can be prepared from aldehydes and thiophenol in the presence of an acid⁶, besides alkylation of bis(phenylthio)methane⁷, the above reaction formally describes the use of 1-phenylthio-1-trimethylsilylalkanes(1) as an aldehyde protecting group because these alkanes(1) have already been converted to their

corresponding aldehydes^{1,2}. Although this is feasible, the reaction's main use is to provide a new, high yielding method for preparing the alkanes(1) when the R group is not a straight alkyl chain.



Scheme 2

Unlike the Wittig reaction⁸, the Peterson reaction⁹ has not found such a widespread use to prepare olefins¹⁰. One of the reasons for this is the α -silylcarbanions are not readily available. α -Silylcarbanions have been prepared by the addition of alkylolithiums to vinylsilanes¹¹, substitution of selenium¹² or directly from the silane¹³, although this last method gives low yields. The major class of α -silylcarbanion has another anion stabilising group present¹⁴ but these, of course, give rise to substituted olefins¹⁵. The reaction of 1-phenylthio-1-trimethylsilylalkanes(1) with lithium naphthalenide(3) is, therefore, a useful general method for preparing α -silylcarbanions. These anions were reacted with aldehydes or ketones¹⁷ to give, via the Peterson reaction⁹, the corresponding olefins(4)(see table 2 and scheme 3)



Scheme 3

This method of preparing olefins is novel as 1-phenylthio-1-trimethylsilylalkanes(1) are masked aldehydes^{1,2} and retrosynthetically the olefin is formed by joining two carbonyl groups together:-



TABLE 1

The preparation of 1-phenylthio-1-trimethylsilylalkanes(1) from bis(phenylthio)acetals by reaction with lithium naphthalenide followed by chlorotrimethylsilane.

(2), R=	Yield of (1)(%)
H	86
Me	90
ⁿ Pr	82
ⁱ Pr	87
ⁿ Bu	75
^s Bu	79
ⁿ C ₅ H ₁₁	72
Ph	84

TABLE 2

The preparation of olefins from 1-phenylthio-1-trimethylsilylalkanes(1) by reaction with lithium naphthalenide followed by the carbonyl compound.

(1), R=	Yield of olefin(4)(%)					
	MeCHO	ⁿ PrCHO	PhCHO	Me ₂ CO	PhCOMe	Ph ₂ CO
H	- ^a	64	77	-	83	71
Me	-	74	75	-	79	80
ⁿ Bu	82	78	86	61	76	74
Ph ¹⁶	71	85	76	70	69	59

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- 17) Other electrophiles are under active investigation.

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