

THE USE OF Si-C BOND IN SYNTHESIS : PREPARATION OF FUNCTIONALISED VINYLSILANES FROM THE ALLYLTRIMETHYLSILYL ANION AND SOME ASPECTS OF THEIR REACTIVITY

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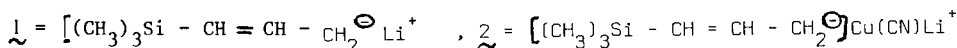
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Summary : A general preparation of functionalised vinylsilanes is reported through the allyl-trimethylsilylanion. Their reactivity is studied.

Vinylsilanes are valuable synthetic intermediates in organic synthesis (1,2,3,4,5,6) and a number of synthetic pathways to such compounds has been developed (7,8,9,10,11,12).

In this paper, we wish to report a general synthetic approach to vinylsilanes. Our interest is specially to attain functionalised vinylsilanes.

Treatment of allyltrimethylsilane with n-butyllithium in ether containing tetramethylethylene diamine (1.0 eq.) at 0° gives solutions of  $\underline{1}$  (13). The trimethylsilylallyl copper reagent  $\underline{2}$ ,



is prepared by mixing one equivalent of  $\underline{1}$  with one equivalent of copper(I) cyanide at -78°C, and reacted with a wide range of electrophiles (Table I).

It may be noted that  $\underline{2}$  gives selective substitution reactions with the alkyl-, and acyl halides, and highly selective conjugate addition reactions to  $\alpha,\beta$ -ethylenic esters and ketones. In contrast,  $\alpha,\beta$ -ethylenic aldehydes lead only to 1,2-addition. At last,  $\underline{2}$  reacts to give regioselectively the  $\gamma$  product.

In order to test the synthetic possibilities of such functionalised vinylsilanes, we have studied some electrophilic reactions as shown in Table II.

The functionalised silanes (runs 3,5) have been also efficiently converted to the corresponding  $\alpha,\beta$ -epoxysilanes which are precursors of carbonyl compounds under acidic conditions (14).

Efforts are now underway to improve the use of the trimethylsilylallylanion as precursor of functionalised vinyl- and allylsilanes.

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Table I


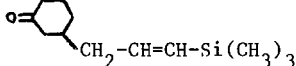
Electrophile	Runs	Conditions	Products (Yield %) <sup>a</sup>
CH <sub>3</sub> CHO	1	- 78°C, 2h	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> SiCH=CH-CH <sub>2</sub> -CH(OH)-CH <sub>3</sub> (75)
CH <sub>3</sub> CO-Cl	2	- 78°C, 15 mn	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> SiCH=CH-CH <sub>2</sub> CO-CH <sub>3</sub> + (45) (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> SiCH <sub>2</sub> CH=CH-CO-CH <sub>3</sub> (15)
CH <sub>3</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub> Cl	3	- 78°C, 2h	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> SiCH=CH-CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -OCH <sub>3</sub> (70)
R-CH=CH-CHO (R = CH <sub>3</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> )	4	- 78°C, 2h	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Si-CH=CH-CH <sub>2</sub> -CH(OH)-CH=R (75)
R-CH=CH-CO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> (R = CH <sub>3</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> )	5	- 78°C, 3h	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Si-CH=CH-CH <sub>2</sub> -CH(R)-CH <sub>2</sub> -CO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> (75-80)
	6	- 78°C, 3h	 (65)
		- 78°C → r.t.	[(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> SiCH=CH-CH <sub>2</sub> -] <sub>2</sub> <sup>b</sup> (70)

Table II

Vinylsilane	Electrophile	Conditions	Products (Yield %) <sup>a</sup>
[(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> SiCH=CH-CH <sub>2</sub> -] <sub>2</sub>	Br <sub>2</sub> /CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	- 8°C, 4h	[Br-CH=CH-CH <sub>2</sub> -] <sub>2</sub> (50)
[(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> SiCH=CH-CH <sub>2</sub> -] <sub>2</sub>	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> C=CH-COCl/AlCl <sub>3</sub>	-78°C → 20°C 4h	[(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> C=CH-CO-CH=CH-CH <sub>2</sub> -] <sub>2</sub> (45)
(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Si-CH=CH-CH <sub>2</sub> -CH(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> )   C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -O <sub>2</sub> C-CH <sub>2</sub>	Br <sub>2</sub> /CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	-80°C, 4h	Br-CH=CH-CH <sub>2</sub> -CH(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> )   CH <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> (60)
(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Si-CH=CH-CH <sub>2</sub> -CH(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> )   C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -O <sub>2</sub> C-CH <sub>2</sub>	RCOCl/AlCl <sub>3</sub> <sup>c</sup>	-78°C → 20°C 4h	RCO-CH=CH-CH <sub>2</sub> -CH(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> )   CH <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> (75-80)

a - Yield after isolation by chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub>, unless otherwise stated; b - Product isolation by distillation; c - R = CH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>-CH=CH-, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>C=CH-.