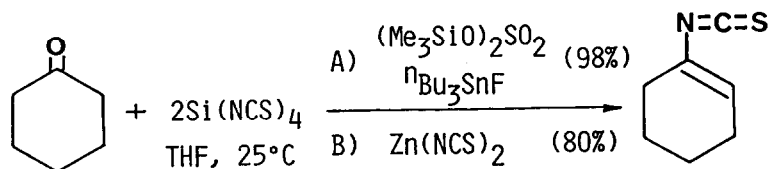


A FACILE SYNTHESIS OF 1-CYCLOALKENYL ISOTHIOCYANATES WITH SILICON TETRAISOTHIOCYANATE

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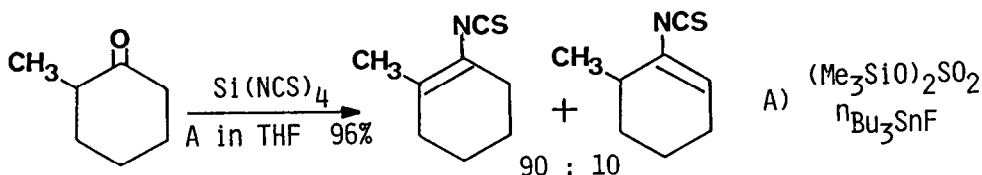
Abstract: The reaction of cycloalkanones with silicon tetraisothiocyanate in the presence of $(\text{Me}_3\text{SiO})_2\text{SO}_2$ - ${}^n\text{Bu}_3\text{SnF}$ or $\text{Zn}(\text{NCS})_2$ provides 1-cycloalkenyl isothiocyanates in good yields under mild conditions.

Isothiocyanates are reactive and important starting materials for the synthesis of a variety of organic compounds, especially heterocycles.¹ Here we wish to report that $\text{Si}(\text{NCS})_4$ ² reacts with cycloalkanones in the presence of $(\text{Me}_3\text{SiO})_2\text{SO}_2$ - ${}^n\text{Bu}_3\text{SnF}$ or $\text{Zn}(\text{NCS})_2$ to give 1-cycloalkenyl isothiocyanates in good yields, which are not easily accessible by known methods.⁴



Analogous reagents $\text{MeSi}(\text{NCS})_3$, $\text{Me}_2\text{Si}(\text{NCS})_2$, and Me_3SiNCS ² proved to be less effective as compared to $\text{Si}(\text{NCS})_4$. Heating a THF solution of cyclohexanone and $\text{Si}(\text{NCS})_4$ without any catalysts gave no desired cyclohexenyl isothiocyanate and cyclohexanone was recovered unchanged. Among many catalysts examined, a combination of $(\text{Me}_3\text{SiO})_2\text{SO}_2$ - ${}^n\text{Bu}_3\text{SnF}$ (method A) and $\text{Zn}(\text{NCS})_2$ (method B) were found to be effective for the preparation of title compounds. KF , CsF , or ${}^n\text{Bu}_4\text{NF}$ could be used instead of ${}^n\text{Bu}_3\text{SnF}$ in the former case. Lewis acids such as ZnBr_2 and EtAlCl_2 were marginal⁵ and TiCl_4 and $\text{BF}_3\cdot\text{OEt}_2$ were ineffective. The choice of the solvent was also critical for the successful reactions. For instance, yields of 1-cycloheptenyl isothiocyanate⁶ in the $(\text{Me}_3\text{SiO})_2\text{SO}_2$ - ${}^n\text{Bu}_3\text{SnF}$ catalyzed reaction of cycloheptanone in various solvents were as follows: CH_2Cl_2 , 25%⁷; CHCl_3 , 12%⁷; THF, 49%; dioxane, 76%; dimethoxyethane (DME), 80%. Other cycloalkanones reacted similarly and 1-cyclopentenyl⁸, cyclooctenyl⁹, and cyclododecenylyl isothiocyanate¹⁰ were produced in 52%, 66%, and 77% yields, respectively under $\text{Zn}(\text{NCS})_2$ catalyzed reaction in DME (method B).

Stereoselectivity was examined using 2-methylcyclohexanone as a substrate. 2-Methyl-1-cyclohexenyl isothiocyanate was obtained as a major product along with a regio isomer, 6-methyl-1-cyclohexenyl isocyanate.



A typical procedure: Synthesis of 1-cyclohexenyl isothiocyanate (Method A).

Cyclohexanone (0.10 ml, 1.0 mmol) was added to a THF solution of $\text{Si}(\text{NCS})_4$ (0.52 g, 2.0 mmol), $(\text{Me}_3\text{SiO})_2\text{SO}_2$ (24 mg, 0.10 mmol) and $n\text{Bu}_3\text{SnF}$ (31 mg, 0.10 mmol) at 25°C under argon atmosphere. After being stirred for 1 h, the mixture was successively treated with ether (20 ml), Na_2HPO_4 (1.0 g) and aqueous saturated Na_2SO_4 (1.0 ml). The resulting mixture was stirred for another 15 min and filtered. Combined filtrate and washings were dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by silica gel column chromatography (hexane) gave 1-cyclohexenyl isothiocyanate^{4a} (0.15 g, 98% yield) as a colourless oil. In method B, $\text{Zn}(\text{NCS})_2$ (18 mg, 0.1 mmol) was used instead of $(\text{Me}_3\text{SiO})_2\text{SO}_2$ - $n\text{Bu}_3\text{SnF}$.

References and Notes

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- The yields of 1-cyclohexenyl isothiocyanate were 30% (ZnBr_2) and 40% (EtAlCl_2), respectively in THF.
- Bp. 87-93°C (bath temperature)/12 Torr; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CCl_4) δ 1.3-1.9 (m, 6H), 1.9-2.3 (m, 4H), 2.3-2.6 (m, 4H), 5.78 (t, $J = 7$ Hz, 1H); IR (neat) 2890, 2040, 1635, 1440 cm^{-1} ; MS (rel intensity) m/z 153 (M^+ , 65), 135 (16), 95 (100), 67 (38), 53 (14). Found: C, 62.98; H, 7.29%. Calcd for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{11}\text{NS}$: C, 62.70; H, 7.23%.
- Cycloheptylidenediisothiocyanate was obtained in 43% (CH_2Cl_2) and 70% (CHCl_3) yields, respectively in addition to the isothiocyanate.
- Bp. 52-58°C (bath temperature)/14 Torr; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CCl_4) δ 5.87 (m, 1H); IR (neat) 2030, 1620 cm^{-1} . Found: C, 57.55; H, 5.61; N, 11.09%. Calcd for $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{NS}$: C, 57.57; H, 5.64; N, 11.19%.
- Bp. 75-83°C (bath temperature)/3 Torr; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CCl_4) δ 5.60 (t, $J = 8$ Hz, 1H); IR (neat) 2050, 1635 cm^{-1} . Found: C, 64.69; H, 8.05; N, 8.36%. Calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{13}\text{NS}$: C, 64.63, H, 7.83, N, 8.37%.
- Bp. 61-67°C (bath temperature)/0.2 Torr; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CCl_4) δ 5.23 (t, $J = 8$ Hz, 1H); IR (neat) 2040, 1640 cm^{-1} . Found: C, 70.18; H, 9.73; N, 6.33%. Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{21}\text{NS}$: C, 69.90; H, 9.48; N, 6.27%.

(Received in Japan 25 June 1984)