CHEMISTRY LETTERS, pp. 713-716, 1979. Published by the Chemical Society of Japan

A SIMPLE SYNTHESIS OF 2,4-DIENALS FROM 1-TRIMETHYLSILYL-1,3-DIENES

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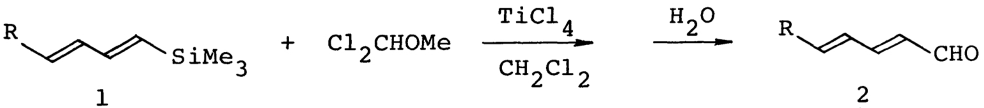
Reaction of 1-trimethylsilyl-1,3-dienes with dichloromethyl methyl ether in the presence of titanium(IV) chloride afforded, after hydrolysis, 2,4-dienals in good yields. Convenient preparative route to the 1-trimethylsilyl-1,3-dienes starting from allylsilanes was also described.

We have recently reported a simple method for the synthesis of α,β-unsaturated aldehydes (2-alkenals) which involves 1-chloromethoxymethylation of various vinylsilanes with dichloromethyl methyl ether promoted by titanium(IV) chloride.[1] A synthetic application of the facile formylation of vinylsilanes to two naturally occurring substances has also been presented.[2]

Attempted formylation of allyltrimethylsilane and of trimethylsilylphenylacetylene was, however, found to be unsuccessful, because the chloromethoxymethylation of these more reactive silanes resulted in giving undesired final products.[3]

We wish to report here that 1-trimethylsilyl-1,3-dienes (**1**) readily undergo formylation with replacement of the silyl group on treatment with dichloromethyl methyl ether and titanium(IV) chloride to give the corresponding conjugated dienyl aldehydes (2,4-dienals) (**2**) (eq. 1).

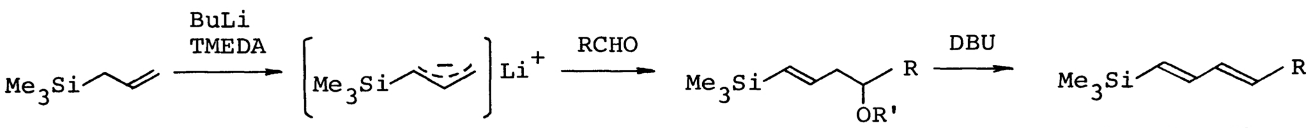


1 **2** (1)

2,4-Dienals are fairly unstable but often useful intermediates in organic synthesis,[4] being conveniently prepared by the present procedure in good yields.

We have also devised a simple route to the general preparation of requisite 1-trimethylsilyl-1,3-dienes (**1**)[5] starting from allyltrimethylsilane (**3**) based on the sequence of reactions shown in the scheme.

Scheme



4, R' = H
5, R' = Ms

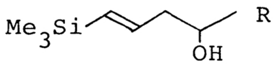
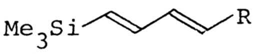
1a, R = Ph
b, R = Pr
c, R = Am
d, R = C_7H_{15}

Corriu and his coworkers[6] have previously reported the formation of allyl carbanion from allyltriphenylsilane and its reactions with such electrophiles as ethylene oxide and benzophenone to take place preferentially at γ-position of the allyl group. More recently, Magnus *et al.*[7] have prepared γ-lactones derived from δ-hydroxyvinylsilanes which can be obtained by a reaction of the allylanion of allyltrimethylsilane with cyclohexanone or *p*-tolualdehyde. Therefore, it has been found that α-silylallyl carbanions react with carbonyl compounds to give exclusively the γ-products, the regioselectivity being changed in giving α-products in the presence of magnesium bromide.[8]

Similar reactions of the α-trimethylsilylallyl carbanion with 1-alkanals were thus carried out. The following procedure is typical: To a stirred solution of allyltrimethylsilane (2.28 g, 20 mmol) and tetramethylethylenediamine (TMEDA) (2.32 g, 20 mmol) in anhydrous THF (60 ml) with cooling in an ice-water bath was added dropwise *n*-butyllithium (1.80 M in hexane, 11.2 ml). Stirring was continued at this temperature for 4 h, and the mixture was cooled to -30°C. To this cold solution was added dropwise 1-hexanal (1.80 g, 18 mmol) dissolved in dry THF (5 ml) and the reaction mixture was then allowed to warm to 0°C. Usual hydrolytic work-up followed by column chromatographic purification (silica gel, gradient elution with hexane-ether) gave 1-trimethylsilyl-1-nonen-4-ol[9] (1.93 g, 50%) and a little 1,3-nonadiene.[10]

A solution of the homoallylic alcohol (2.14 g, 10 mmol) in dry pyridine (10 ml) was treated with 1.3 equivalent amounts of methanesulfonyl chloride at 0°C. This was followed by stirring with two fold excess 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undecene (DBU) without isolation of the mesylate. The reaction mixture was diluted with hexane, centrifuged to remove voluminous salts, and the organic layer separated was filtered through a silica gel column. The filtrate was concentrated by evaporation and finally purified by column chromatography to give 1.06 g (56%) of 1-trimethylsilyl-1,3-nonadiene (1c). NMR: δ 0.05 (s, 9H), 0.90 (m, 3H), 1.10-1.60 (m, 6H), 2.03 (broad q, 2H), and 5.23-6.57 ppm (m, 4H). IR (neat): 1645 (m), 1580 (m), 1460 (m), 1250 (s), 1005 (s), 870 (s), and 840 (s) cm^{-1}.

Table 1 Preparation of δ-Hydroxyvinyltrimethylsilanes (4) and 1-Trimethylsilyl-1,3-dienes (1) from Allyltrimethylsilane and Aldehydes.

Aldehyde R =	Yield (%)[a]	
	 (4)	 (1)
Ph	45	40 (25)[b]
Pr	54	43 (42)[c]
Am	50	56 (36)[c]
C_7H_{15}	—	— (30)[c]

[a] After purification by column chromatography.

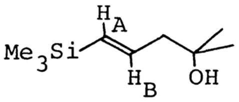
[b] Overall yields by one-pot reactions are given in parentheses.

[c] Isolated an ether by-product arising from alcohol 4 (Note 11).

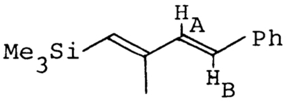
Isolation of the homoallyl alcohol could be omitted. Thus sequencial addition of 1-hexanal, methanesulfonyl chloride, and DBU to the trimethylsilylallyl carbanion in one-pot reaction was found to give the diene **1** in comparative yield.[11]

Table 1 shows the results obtained for four aldehydes. Although the overall yields of 1-trimethylsilyl-1,3-dienes (**1**) are only moderate, it was confirmed that neither the aldol formation of 1-alkanals used nor the formation of non-conjugated 1,4-dienes from intermediate homoallylic mesylates, if not neglegible, interfered seriously with the present procedure. Also, ready availability of reagents and simple manipulations would be competent for the new route to **1**.

Stereochemistry of **1** is most likely (1*E*,3*E*), because a δ-hydroxyvinylsilane obtained by the same reaction as above is reported to have the *E* configuration,[7] and β-elimination of the homoallylic mesylates in the presence of a strong base is the anti one. This stereochemistry was confirmed to be the case by examining the NMR spectrum of 1-trimethylsilyl-4-methyl-1-penten-4-ol (**5**), obtained from the allyl anion and acetone in 35% yield, and that of 1-trimethylsilyl-2-methyl-4-phenyl-1,3-butadiene (**6**) which was prepared from the reaction of methallyl-trimethylsilane with benzaldehyde in 41% overall yield.

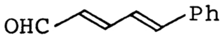
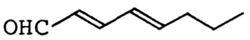
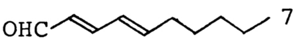
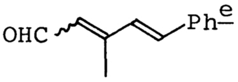


(**5**), J_{AB} = 18.5 Hz



(**6**), J_{AB} = 15.5 Hz

Table 2 Preparation of 2,4-Dienals (**2**) from 1-Trimethylsilyl-1,3-dienes (**1** and **6**)

Diene	Dienal (**2**)	Isolated Yield(%)	^{1}H NMR; IR[a] (ppm) (cm^{-1})	2,4-DNP mp(°C)
1a		50	6.13 (dd, *J*=15, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.77-7.75 (m, 8H), 9.51 (d, *J*=7.5 Hz, 1H); 2730, 1680, 1620.	208-209[b]
1b		71	0.95 (t, *J*=7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.41 (m, 2H), 2.23 (q, *J*=7.0 Hz, 2H), 6.00 (dd, *J*=15, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.20-7.40 (m, 3H), 9.51 (d, *J*=7.5 Hz, 1H); 2730, 1685, 1640.	147-149[c]
1c		72	0.90 (t, *J*=6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.10-1.90 (m, 6H), 2.20 (q, *J*=6.5 Hz, 2H), 5.96 (dd, *J*=15, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.15-7.25 (m, 3H), 9.48 (d, *J*=7.5 Hz, 1H); 2730, 1685, 1640.	140-142[d]
6	 Ph[e]	68	(2*E*) 2.15 (s, 1H), 5.94 (d, *J*=7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.75-7.55 (m, 7H), 10.12 (d, *J*=7.5 Hz, 1H); 2760, 1665, 1615.	—
			(2*Z*) 2.35 (s, 1H), 5.84 (d, *J*=7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.75-7.55 (m, 7H), 10.26 (d, =7.5 Hz, 1H); 2720, 1665, 1590.	

[a] Characteristic of HCO, HCO, and C=C. [b] Semicarbazone. [c] 154-156°C.[4]
[d] 143-145°C.[4] [e] Geometrical mixture, 2*E* : 2*Z* (3 : 1).

The 1-trimethylsilyl-1,3-dienes (1) were allowed to react with an equivalent amount of dichloromethyl methyl ether and titanium(IV) chloride in dichloromethane at -70°C for 20 min.[1] Hydrolysis of the reaction mixture with 50% aqueous methanol at -20°C was followed by usual work-up. Column chromatographic purification of the crude product (silica gel, *n*-hexane-ether) afforded respective 2,4-dienals (2) in satisfactory yields. Results are summarized in Table 2.

2,4-Dienals (2) obtained as pale yellow-green oils appear to undergo facile polymerization on exposure to air at room temperature.

Crucial assignment of the geometry of pure (2*E*,4*E*)-decadienal could be made by comparison of the retention time on GLC (PEG 20 M on celite 545, 3 m, at 170°C) with that of authentic samples which were prepared in this laboratory by an alternative route as a mixture of (2*E*,4*E*)- and (2*E*,4*Z*)-isomer in a ratio 90 : 10.[12,13]

The present work was supported by a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (255330) from the Ministry of Education.

References and Notes:

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2) K. Yamamoto, J. Yoshitake, N. T. Qui, and J. Tsuji, Chem. Lett., 859 (1978).
3) α-Chlorohomoallyl ether formed by the reaction of allyltrimethylsilane with dichloromethyl methyl ether was even more reactive than the dichloromethyl ether, reacting with another molecule of allylsilane to give 1-(trimethylsilyl)methyl-3-methoxy-5-chlorocyclohexane. Reaction of trimethylsilylphenylacetylene with the dichloromethyl ether gave α-chloro-β-trimethylsilylcinnamaldehyde, an addition product, under the reaction conditions employed.
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5) Preparation of 1-trimethylsilyl-1,3-butadiene and branched derivatives has been reported: J-P. Pillot, J. Dunoguès, and R. Calas, J. Chem. Res. (S), 268 (1977), and references cited therein.
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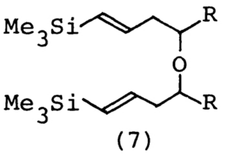
8) P. W. K. Lau and T. H. Chan, Tetrahedron Lett., 2383 (1978).
9) NMR: δ 0.05 (s, 9H), 0.67-1.63 (m, 11H), 1.80-2.33 (m, 2H), 3.20-3.70 (m, 1H), 5.60 (d, *J* = 18.5 Hz, 1H), and 5.90 ppm (dt, *J* = 18.5 and 5.5 Hz, 1H).
10) Reaction at α-position of the allylic carbanion with spontaneous β-elimination of Me_3SiO^- gave 1,3-nonadiene (less than 10% by GLC analysis) which was readily separated by column chromatography.
11) In the one-pot reaction we have isolated an ether compound (7) as by-product. These ethers arise presumably from the reaction of mesylate of 4 with lithium alcoholate of 4 both formed *in situ*.



(7)

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(Received April 14, 1979)