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Synthetic Communications: An International Journal for Rapid Communication of Synthetic Organic Chemistry

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information: http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/lsyc20

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TaoKai Ying ^a , Weiliang Bao ^a & Yongmin Zhang ^a ^a Department of Chemistry , Hangzhou University , 310028, P. R. CHINA Published online: 21 Aug 2006.

To cite this article: TaoKai Ying , Weiliang Bao & Yongmin Zhang (1996) β -Diketone Synthesis by Reaction of α -Haloketones with Acid Chlorides or Acid Anhydrides Promoted by Samarium Triiodide, Synthetic Communications: An International Journal for Rapid Communication of Synthetic Organic Chemistry, 26:15, 2905-2909, DOI: 10.1080/00397919608005226

To link to this article: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00397919608005226

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β-DIKETONE SYNTHESIS BY REACTION OF α-HALOKETONES WITH ACID CHLORIDES OR ACID ANHYDRIDES PROMOTED BY SAMARIUM TRIIODIDE

TaoKai Ying, Weiliang Bao, Yongmin Zhang Department of Chemistry, Hangzhou University, 310028, P. R. CHINA

ABSTRACT: Promoted by SmI₃, α -haloketones were reacted with acid chlorides or acid anhydrides and β -diketones were synthesized via intermediate samarium enolates.

Recently the application of lanthanoid compounds in organic synthesis has been of great interest¹. Very recently carbon-carbon bond formation reactions mediated by trivalent lanthanoid compounds have rapidly increased. a-Haloketones react with aldehydes in the presence of CeI₃ to give α , β -unsaturated ketones². We reported similar reactions promoted by SmI_3^3 . We assumed therein that samarium enolate formation from α -haloketones is the key step of the reaction. Some months ago, Mori reported that in the presence of SmI_2 or SmI_3 α -haloketones can react with α ketocarboxylates a-diketones to form a-hydroxy-yand ketocarboxyhelates and 2-hydroxy-1, 4-diketones⁴. Here we wish

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^{*} To whom correspondence should be addressed.

to report a facile synthesis of α -diketones from α -haloketones and acid chlorides or acid anhydrides mediated by SmI₃.

$$C_6H_5COCH_2Br + RCOCl \xrightarrow{Sml_3} C_6H_5COCH_2COR$$

 $C_6H_5COCH_2Br + (RCO)_2O \xrightarrow{Sml_3} C_6H_5COCH_2COR$

TABLE 1. Reaction Conditions and Yields with Acid Chlorides

No	Acid Chlorides	β-Diketones	Reaction Time(h)	Yields (%)
1	CH3COCI	PhCOCH ₂ COCH ₃	0. 5	65
2	CH3CH2COCI	PhCOCH ₂ COCH ₂ CH ₃	0.5	82
3	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ COCI	PhCOCH ₂ COCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	1	67
4	(CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ COCI	PhCOCH ₂ COCH ₂ CH (CH ₃) ₂	1	72
5	CH₃(CH₂)₄COCI	PhCOCH ₂ CO(CH ₂) ₄ CH ₃	1	79
6	PhCOCI	PhCOCH ₂ COPh	0. 5	71
7	CH3(CH2),COCI	PhCOCH ₂ CO(CH ₂) ₇ CH ₃	1	64
8	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₁₀ COCl	PhCOCH ₂ CO(CH ₂) ₁₀ CH ₃	1	60

TABLE 2. Reaction Conditions and Yields with Acid Chlorides

No	Acid Anhydrides	β-Diketones	Reaction Time(h)	Yields (%)
1	(CH ₃ CO) ₂ O	PhCOCH ₂ COCH ₃	1	80
2	CH-CO CH-CO	PhCOCH₂CO-C-H I HOOC─C─H	1.5	91
3	(CH ₃ CH ₂ CO) ₂ O	PhCOCH ₂ COCH ₂ CH ₃	1	86
4	(CH ₁ CH ₂ CH ₂ CO) ₂ O	PhCOCH2COCH2CH2CH3	1	90
5	((CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ CO) ₂ O	PhCOCH ₂ COCH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	1.5	85
6	(CH3(CH2)4CO)2O	PhCOCH ₂ CO(CH ₂) ₄ CH ₃	1.5	81
7	(PhCO)2O	PhCOCH ₂ COPh	1.5	75

Similar to the reactions mentioned above, this reaction proceeds quickly and smoothly at room temperature and gives good yields. The acid anhydrides give better yields than acid chlorides. The solvent (CH₃CN) and the acid chlorides and acid anhydrides must be dried thoroughly and freshly redistilled, otherwise the amounts of byproducts due to reduction of α -haloketones will be increased. This suggests that the reaction intermediates may be the samarium (II) enolates formed in situ from α -haloketones. THF can not be used as solvent as in the presence of SmI₃ acid chlorides and acid anhydrides lead to THF ring opening⁵.

Experimental

¹H NMR spectra were recorded in CCl₄ on JEOL PM 60si spectrometer using TMS as internal standard. IR spectra were obtained on a PE 683 spectrometer. Melting points are reported uncorrected.

The solvents used were pre-dried according to standard procedures. The acid chlorides and acid anhydrides used were freshly redistilled before use. The reactions were performed in a Schlenk type glass apparatus under a nitrogen atmosphere.

General procedure for the preparation of β -diketones: α -haloketone(lmmol) in CH₃CN (2ml) and acid chloride (lmmol) in CH₃CN (2ml) were added sequentially to the SmI₃ (lmmol) in CH₃CN (10ml) at room temperature. After being stirred for lhr, dilute hydrochloric acid (0. 1M, 1ml) was dropped into the solution and the resulting mixture was stirred for a few minutes. Before the reaction mixture was extracted with ether some of the CH₃CN was evaporated in vacuum. After usual work-up, the product was separated by preparative TLC (silica gel) with cyclohexane and ethyl acetate as eluent.

I-Phenyl-1, 3-butadione: m. p. 61°C; ¹H-NMR: 1. 98 (s, 3H), 5. 93 (s, IH), 7. 20-7. 28 (m, 3H), 7. 60-7. 76 (m, 2H), OH unfound. IR: 1700, 1670cm⁻¹.

1-Phenyl-1,3-pentadione: oil; ¹H-NMR: 1.01-1.25(t,3H), 2.16-2.51(q,2H),6.10(s,1H), 7.33-7.42(m,3H),7.73-7.90 (m,2H) 15.97(s,1H),; IR: 1610cm⁻¹.

1-Phenyl-1, 3-hexadione: m. p. 30-31°C; ¹H-NMR:
0. 90-1. 12 (t, 3H), 1. 43-2. 00 (m, 2H), 2. 26-2. 50 (t, 2H), 6.
30 (s, 1H), 7. 38-7. 46 (m, 3H), 7. 80-7. 95(m, 2H) 16. 27 (s, 1H); IR: 1610cm⁻¹.

1-Phenyl-5-methyl-1, 3-hexadione: oil; ¹H-NMR: 0. 90, 0. 98 (d,6H),1. 96-2. 25 (m,3H), 6. 03 (s,1H), 7. 40-7. 47 (m, 3H), 7. 80-7. 95 (m,2H), 16. 26(s,1H);IR:1610cm⁻¹.

l-Phenyl-1,3-octadione: oil; H-NMR: 0.85-1.76 (m,9H), 2. 25-2.47 (t, 2H), 6.03 (s, 1H), 7.36-7.45 (m, 3H), 7.77-7.93 (m,2H), 16.20(s, 1H); IR: 1610cm⁻¹.

3-Diphenyl-1, 3-propadione: m. p. 74-75°C; ¹H-NMR:
 6.73 (s,1H), 7.42-7.50 (m,6H), 7.90-8.05 (m,4H), 17.00 (s,1H); IR: 1605cm⁻¹.

I-Phenyl-1, 3-undecadione: oil, ¹H-NMR: 0. 85-1. 80 (m, 15H), 2. 22-2. 45 (t, 2H), 6. 03 (s, 1H), 7. 32-7. 43 (m, 3H), 7. 74-7. 90 (m, 2H), 16. 15 (s, 1H); IR: 1605cm⁻¹.

1-Phenyl-1, 3-tetradecadione: oil, ¹H-NMR: 0.85-1.80 (m, 21H), 2.22-2.45 (t, 2H), 6.03 (s, 1H), 7.32-7.43 (m, 3H), 7.74-7.90 (m, 2H) 16.15(s, 1H); IR: 1605cm⁻¹.

6-Phenyl-4, 6-dione-2-hexenic acid: m. p. $169-170^{\circ}$; ¹H-NMR: (dimethyl-d₆ sulfoxide/TMS): 6. 57, 6. 83, 7. 10, 7. 36(q, 2H), 7. 07 (s, 1H), 7. 56-7. 70 (m, 3H), 8. 02-8. 20 (m, 2H); 1R: 1605 cm⁻¹. Acknowledgement: We thank the National Natural Science Foundation of China for financial supports.

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(Received in the UK 28th November 1995)