Synthesis of 2-Indanones by Intramolecular Insertion of α-Diazoketones

Kazuhiko Nakatani† Department of Chemistry, Columbia University New York, N.Y. 10027

Summary: The reaction of α-diazoketones from phenylacetic acid derivatives affords 2-indanones in good yield. Insertion into the aromatic C-H bond was found to be favored over insertion into an aliphatic one.

In connection with a particular synthetic problem, a simple method was sought for the transformation of phenylacetic acid derivative 1 to the corresponding 2-indanone 2. It is now shown that the goal can be reached via the insertion reaction of a carbenoid species into an aromatic C-H bond.

The Rh₂(OAc)₄-catalyzed decomposition of α -diazoketone and of α -diazo- β -ketoesters has been extensively studied and employed in the synthesis of complex molecules.¹⁾ In 1983, Taylor reported that a Rh₂(OAc)₄-catalyzed reaction of 5,5-diaryl derivatives of ethyl 2-diazo-3-oxopent-4-enoates afforded naphthoate derivatives.²⁾ It appears, however, that the transformation of simple α -diazoketones from arylacetic acids to afford 2-indanone derivatives has not been developed as a synthetic method.³⁾ It is now shown that the Rh₂(OAc)₄-catalyzed intramolecular aromatic C-H bond insertion reaction of α -diazoketones is an efficient reaction.

To a CH_2Cl_2 solution (0.01M) of diazoketone 2, derived from acid 1 by treatment with oxalyl chloride in benzene at room temperature for 4 hours, followed by freshly distilled CH_2N_2 in ether (83% yield), 5 mol% of $Rh_2(OAc)_4$ was added. After gas evolution ceased, the usual work up afforded 2-indanone derivative 3 in 98% yield. No trace of the possible bicyclo[3,2,1]-octanone derivative could be seen in the 1H -NMR spectrum of the crude product. In the case of the α -diazoketone 6 (entry 2,table), however, both the aromatic and aliphatic C-H bond insertion products (7 and 8) were observed in 65% and 13% yields, respectively. The partition between C-H bond insertion and

intramolecular cyclopropanation⁴⁾ was also examined (entry 3). In this case, the C-H insertion product 10 was obtained as a minor product in 26% yield. The cyclopropanation reaction was preferred over C-H insertion by a factor of 5.

$$R$$
 N_2
 N_3
 N_4
 N_4
 N_5
 N_4
 N_5
 N_5
 N_5
 N_6
 N_6

- * a mixture of stereoisomers
- ** statistically corrected ratio of two products

References and notes:

- † Research Associate
- a) D.E.Cane and P.J.Thomas, J.Am.Chem.Soc.,106,5295(1984).b) D.F.Taber and J.L.Schuchardt, <u>ibid.,107</u>,5289(1985). c) V.B.Rao and C.F.George and W.C.Agosta, <u>ibid.,107</u>,5732(1985). d) M.P.Doyle, Chem.Rev.,86,919(1986).
- E.C.Taylor and H.M.L.Davis, Tetrahedron Lett., 24,5453(1983). McKervey has also reported the synthesis of 2-Tetralones via Rh₂(OAc)₄-catalyzed cyclization of α-diazoketones derived from 3-arylpropionic acids. M.A.McKervey, S.M.Tuladhar and M.F.Twohig, J.Chem.Soc., Chem.Commun., 129(1984). In both cases the reaction seems to involve addition to the aromatic nucleus. For an early study of copper-catalyzed reaction of diazoketones which led to some aromatic substitution, see H.Ledon, G.Linstrumelle and S.Julia, Tetrahedron, 29,3609(1973).
- In a private communication to G.Stork, D.F.Taber indicated that he had recently observed the Rh₂(OAc)₄-catalysed intramolecular aromatic C-H insertion of α-diazo-β-ketoesters, leading to carbalkoxy indanones. The formation of a small yield of indanone as a byproduct of an insertion reaction into a pyrrole has been reported. C.W.Jefford and A.Zaslona, *Tetrahedron* Lett., 26, 6035(1985).
- 4. For a review of this reaction, first reported by Stork (G.Stork and J.Ficini, *J.Am.Chem.Soc.*, 83,4678(1961).), see S.D.Burke and P.A.Grieco, *Organic Reactions*, 26,361(1979).

Acknowledgement

I thank Dr. Taber for sending his results prior to publication and Prof. Stork for his helpful suggestions and financial support.

(Received in USA 11 September 1986)