FLUORIDE ION INDUCED REACTIONS OF ORGANOSILANES WITH ELECTROPHILES

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Summary: Benzyl- 4-picolyl- and phenylallyl(trimethyl)silanes react with electrophiles in the presence of KF/18-crown-6 or silica-TBAF under mild conditions.

Fluoride ion is known to display a marked nucleophilic affinity for silicon in organosilanes $^{1)}$ due to the high Si-F bond energy, and this fact has been used to cleave X-Si bonds $^{1)}$. The proposed intermediacy of functionalized carbanions in F induced reactions, already reported for acyl^2 , $\operatorname{nlkynyl}^3$, allyl^4 and $\operatorname{oxiranyl}^5$ silanes, supports the contention that suitable organosilicon compounds containing a C-SiR₃ moiety can be considered as masked carbanions, which can be generated under relatively mild conditions, provided a suitable catalyst is present.

In this Letter, we describe the transfer of benzyl-, 4-picolyl- and phenyl-allyl- groups from the corresponding labile organosilanes to various weak electrophiles in the presence of KF/18-crown-6 or silica-supported tetrabutylammonium fluoride (silica-TBAF). Details are given in the Table. Reactions are rapid and high-yielding.

Table. F	catalysed	reactions	of	organosilanes	with	electrophiles ^{a)}

R in R-SiMe ₃	Electrophile	Product ^{b)}	Yield (%)
o-0 ₂ NC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	PhCHO	o-02NC6H4CH2CH(OH)Ph	70
- · · ·	PhCH ₂ Br	o-0 ₂ NC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂ CH ₂ Ph	60
3,5-C1 ₂ C ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	Ph CHO	3,5-C1 ₂ C ₆ H ₄ CH ₂ CH(OH)Ph	70
- •	PhCH ₂ Br	3,5-C1 ₂ C ₆ H ₄ CH ₂ CH ₂ Ph	50
4-Picoly1	Ph CHO	4-picoly1CH(OH)Ph	80
	PhCH ₂ Br	4-picoly1CH ₂ CH ₂ Ph	70
	Me CHCH ₂ O	4-picoly1CH ₂ (OH)Me	30 ^{c)}
PhCH=CHCH ₂	PhCHO	PhCH=CHCH ₂ CH(OH)Ph	50
	PhCH ₂ Br	PhCH=CHCH ₂ CH ₂ Ph	40

a) THF, 12h, 20°, 10 mol% catalyst, under argon.

b) Accompanied by small amounts (<10%) of RH. Product obtained after treating the reaction mixture with dilute HCl.

c) Low yield due to competing F catalysed opening of the oxirane ring⁶⁾.

Organosilanes corresponding to carbon acids, RH, with pK $_a$ <37 (Ref 7) appear therefore to be effective agents for transfering the organic group, R, to an electrophilic centre. A recent report⁸⁾ on the other hand suggests that even this pK $_a$ value may not be limiting.

The method described above is of preparative advantage in those cases where more reactive organometallic reagents cannot be used, e.g. with nitro-substituted or with pyridine-type derivatives. Products resulting from allyl-type rearrangements (leading to o-substituted toluenes) commonly encountered in Grignard reactions are also absent.

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