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## **One-step Conversion of Carbonyl Compounds into Acetylenes**

By Ernest W. Colvin\* and Brendan J. Hamill

(Department of Chemistry, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ)

Summary A simple, one-step procedure for the elaboration of ketones and aldehydes into the corresponding homologous acetylenes is presented.

THE synthesis of acetylenes by the homologation of ketones has hitherto involved multi-stage sequences<sup>1</sup> and harsh reaction conditions.<sup>2</sup> As part of a general study of the synthetic utility of organosilicon<sup>3</sup> and organophosphorus compounds, we report that the base-induced reaction of trimethylsilyldiazomethane<sup>4</sup> (I) or dimethylphosphonodiazomethane<sup>5</sup> (II) with carbonyl compounds leads directly to the corresponding homologous acetylenes (Scheme 1).

The conditions used are exceptionally mild. For example, (II) (1.1 equiv.) in anhydrous THF at  $-78^{\circ}$  was treated with n-butyl-lithium (1.1 equiv.) in hexane. After

5 min, benzophenone (1 equiv.) in THF was added dropwise, and the cooling bath removed. After 20 h, the reaction was quenched with water; work-up afforded diphenylacetylene (80%), m.p. 60—61°, identical with an authentic sample.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Me_3SiCHN_2} & \mathrm{Me_3SiO^-} \\ \mathrm{(I)} & & \mathrm{base} \\ \mathrm{or} & + \mathrm{R^1COR^2} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{base}} \mathrm{R^1C} \vdots \mathrm{CR^2} + \mathrm{N_2} + \mathrm{or} \\ \mathrm{(MeO)_2P(O)CHN_2} & & \mathrm{(MeO)_2P(O)O^-} \\ \mathrm{(II)} \end{array}$$

## SCHEME 1

With carbonyl compounds possessing  $\alpha$  hydrogen atoms, enolisation of the substrate is a competitive reaction: acetophenone is converted into 1-phenylpropyne in 16%

yield, with 50% recovery of starting material. Aldehydes are converted into terminal acetylenes, phenylacetaldehyde giving 3-phenylpropyne in 30% yield.

 $\begin{array}{ccc} Me_{3}Si & O \xrightarrow{H_{2}}O \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ PhCOCOPh + Me_{3}SiCHN_{2} \longrightarrow PhC \equiv C-COPh + PhC \equiv C \xrightarrow{}CPh \end{array}$ SCHEME 2

The probable mechanism of this reaction, a Wolff rearrangement followed by oxide elimination, is substantiated by the isolation, in some cases, of the intermediate Wolff product (Scheme 2).

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