SYNTHESIS OF SILYLDIAZOKETONES FROM LITHIUM PENTAMETHYLDISILANYLDIAZOMETHANE WITH ACID CHLORIDES

Akira SEKIGUCHI, Takashi SATO, and Wataru ANDO* Department of Chemistry, The University of Tsukuba, Niihari-gun, Ibaraki 305

Lithium pentamethyldisilanyldiazomethane, prepared from pentamethyldisilanyldiazomethane and lithium diisopropylamide, reacts with acid chlorides to give pentamethyldisilanyldiazoketones in good yields.

Silyl diazo compounds are potential sources of reactive silaethylenes via intramolecular rearrangement of silylcarbenes, and several silyl diazo compounds have been synthesized and studied.¹⁾ However, literature on the preparation of silyldiazoketones is very scarce because of the instability.²⁾ We wish to report here preparation of stable pentamethyldisilanyldiazoketones in high yields.

Lithium salt of pentamethyldisilanyldiazomethane,³⁾ prepared from pentamethyldisilanyldiazomethane and lithium diisopropylamide, reacted cleanly with acid chlorides to produce the corresponding pentamethyldisilanyldiazoketones in good The reactions of the lithium salt with acetyl chloride, butyryl chloride, yields. pivaloyl chloride, cyclopropanecarbonyl chloride, and 1-adamantanecarbonyl chloride gave satisfactory results (Table 1). A typical procedure for the preparation of pentamethyldisilanyldiazoketone is as follows (run 6). A solution of lithium diisopropylamide, prepared from diisopropylamine (900 µl, 6.39 mmol) and n-butyl lithium (15% hexane solution, 4.05 ml, 6.39 mmol) in diethyl ether (25 ml), was added to a solution of pentamethyldisilanyldiazomethane (1026 μ l, 5.13 mmol) in diethyl ether (25 ml) at -30°C under argon atmosphere. The mixture was stirred at -30°C for 20 min. To the resulting solution was added dropwise a solution of 1-adamantanecarbonyl chloride (964 mg, 4.86 mmol) in diethyl ether (25 ml) at -60°C, then the mixture was warmed to 0°C and stirred for 1 h. The reaction mixture was treated with ice-water and extracted with diethyl ether. The ethereal extracts were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. Evaporation of the ether gave yellow solid which was washed with small amounts of hexane to give the pure disilaryldiazoketone (1400 mg, 86%), NMR(CCl₁, δ) 0.08(s,9H,SiMe₃), 0.17(s,6H,SiMe₂), and 1.55-2.23(m,15H,adamantyl CH); Mass m/e 306 (M⁺-28).

However, the reaction of lithium pentamethyldisilanyldiazomethane with benzoyl chloride did not give satisfactory results because of the instability of the product, and diazoacetophenone was formed by the desilylation during work-up. Ethyl acetate also reacts with the lithium salt to produce the expected penta-

methyldisilanyldiazoacetone in moderate yield (run 2). Our method presented here is undoubtedly simple and clean route for the preparation of pentamethyldisilanyldiazoketones.

We also tried the reactions of 1 eq. of lithium trimethylsilyldiazomethane with acid chlorides (1-adamantanecarbonyl chloride and pivaloyl chloride) at -60°C, and obtained the corresponding diazoketones instead of trimethylsilyldiazoketones. These diazoketones were presumably formed by the desilylation of trimethylsilyldiazoketones during work-up. In contrast to our observations, Aoyama and Shioiri reported the formation of 2-substituted 5-trimethylsilyltetrazoles by the reactions of 2 eq. of lithium trimethylsilyldiazomethane with methyl esters of carboxylic acids or benzoyl chloride.⁴⁾

Run	Acid Chloride or Ester	Product ^{a)}	Yield ^{b)} (%)	Bp (°C/mmHg)	v(N ₂) (cm ⁻¹)	ν(CO) (cm ⁻¹)
1	MeCOC1	Me ₃ SiSiMe ₂ C(N ₂)COMe	69	66-68/2	2060	1635
2	MeC00Et	Me ₃ SiSiMe ₂ C(N ₂)COMe	59			
3	Me(CH ₂) ₂ COC1	Me ₃ SiSiMe ₂ C(N ₂)CO(CH ₂) ₂ Me	88	67-68/1	2050	1630
4	Me ₃ ccocī	Me ₃ SiSiMe ₂ C(N ₂)COCMe ₃	74	56-58/1	2060	1620
5	COC1	Me ₃ SiSiMe ₂ C(N ₂)CO-	53	79-81/1	2050	1620
6	Ad-COC1 ^{c)}	Me ₃ SiSiMe ₂ C(N ₂)CO-Ad	86	Solid ^{d)}	2055	1610

Table 1. Reaction of Lithium Pentamethyldisilanyldiazomethane with Acid Chlorides.

a) Products were collected by bulb-to-bulb distillation and all compounds were fully characterized by the usual spectroscopic properties.

b) Isolated yields. c) 1-Adamantanecarbonyl chloride.

d) This compound was gradually decomposed at above 85°C.

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