Synthesis of Allenic Hydrocarbons from 1-Halogenoallenes and Dialkylcopperlithium Reagents

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Summary Reaction of 1-halogenoallenes or 3-chloroalk-1ynes with dialkylcopperlithium reagents at low temperature gives a new general route to the synthesis of allenic hydrocarbons.

WE have described a synthesis of 1-cyanoallenes from 1halogenoallenes by the direct replacement of the halogen atom by CN- from CuCN; rearranged acetylenic nitriles due to a propargylic rearrangement were not detected. With R₂CuLi replacement of halogen on C-1 again takes place, this time by an alkyl group and no rearrangement products were isolated. As 1-bromoallenes are readily available³ this constitutes an effective general method for the syn-

$$R_{2}^{1}CuLi + R^{2} C = C = C \times X \times R^{3} C = C = C \times X \times Yield (\%)$$

$$R^{1} \quad R^{2} \quad R^{3} \quad X \quad Yield (\%)$$

$$Me \quad Me \quad Et \quad Br \quad 85$$

$$Me \quad H \quad Pr \quad Br \quad 85$$

$$Me \quad H \quad Pr \quad I \quad 68$$

$$Et \quad H \quad Pr \quad Br \quad 68$$

$$Bu \quad Me \quad Et \quad Br \quad 87$$

$$Bu \quad H \quad Pr \quad I \quad 68$$

thesis of 1,3-di- and 1,3,3-tri-alkyl substituted allenes. In contrast, the reaction of 1-haloallenes with alkyl lithium compounds4 gives allenic carbenes and hence mixtures of products in which acetylenes predominate.

The R₂CuLi reagents were prepared according to published procedure,2 and the allenic halide was added to the complex (2.5 mol. equiv.) in ether under nitrogen. Reactions with Me₂CuLi were carried out at -5 °C, with

Et₂CuLiat -30° , and those with Bu₂CuLi at -60° for 1-3 h. Pure samples of (II) were obtained by g.l.c. and characterised by elemental analyses and i.r. and n.m.r. spectra. We tentatively suggest a four-centred transition state (III) similar to the one proposed for the reaction with cuprous cyanide.1

Allenic hydrocarbons are also the main products from the reaction of 3-chloroalk-1-ynes and R2CuLi under similar conditions and this provides an alternative preparative method. The reaction is believed to proceed via the π complex (IV).5

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