

Annellation of Enamines with 1-Fluorovinyl Methyl Ketone

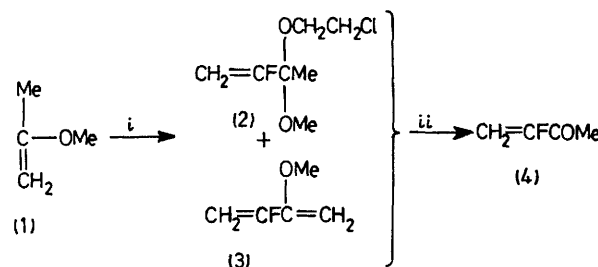
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Summary On condensation of enamines with 1-fluorovinyl methyl ketone, obtained by condensation of dichlorofluoromethane with 2-methoxypropene, fluorinating annelation takes place giving 6-fluorocyclohexenones.

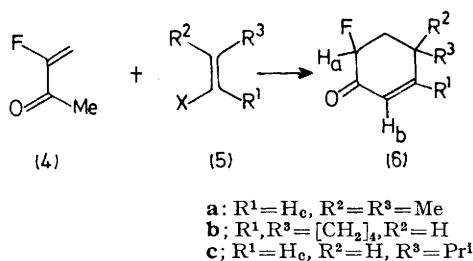
1-FLUOROVINYL METHYL KETONE (FVMK) is easily polymerized,¹ but we found that it could be stabilised by a small percentage of hydroquinone and used for annellation of enamines, providing a straightforward route to fluorinated cyclohexenones. The reagent (4) [b.p. 71°C; λ_{\max} (cyclohexane) 218 nm (ϵ 8050); ν_{\max} (CCl₄) 1640 and 1720 cm⁻¹; ϕ (CCl₄; CFCI₃ reference) 115 p.p.m.; δ 2.26 (Me), 4.8 (H *cis* to F), and 5.33 (*trans*-H); 3J (FH_{*trans*}) 43.5, 3J (FH_{*cis*}) 17.5, 2J (HH) 3.6, and 4J (FH) 2.4 Hz] was prepared by a

modification of Buddrus's method² in 45% overall yield (Scheme 1).



SCHEME 1. Reagents: i, ethylene oxide, CHFCl₂, Et₄NBr; 150 °C; ii, H⁺.

The experimental procedure described for methyl vinyl ketone³ (without solvent) was used for the condensation of $\beta\beta$ -disubstituted enamines with FVMK. 2-Methyl-1-pyrrolidinopropene (**5a**) was mixed with FVMK (2 equiv.) at room temperature and after 12 h, 6-fluoro-4,4-dimethylcyclohexanone (**6a**) was obtained [65% yield, m.p. 65 °C

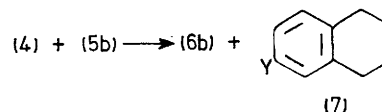


SCHEME 2. For (**5a**) X = pyrrolidino, for (**5b**) X = morpholino or Me_2N , and for (**5c**) X = piperidino.

(from pentane); λ_{max} (cyclohexane) 218 nm (ϵ 13,600); ν_{max} (CHCl_3) 1610 and 1705 cm^{-1} ; ϕ (CDCl_3) 191 p.p.m.; δ 1.23 and 1.26 (Me), 5.0 (H_a), 5.76 (H_b), and 6.63 (H_c); 2J (H_aF) 48, 3J (HF) 9.15, 3J (H_bH_c) 9.75, and 4J (H_bF) 4.4 Hz] (Scheme 2).

It was more difficult to follow the usual experimental procedures (without solvent,³ or in boiling dioxan⁴ or benzene⁵) in the condensation of β -monosubstituted enamines and especially cyclic enamines, since large amounts of aromatic side products were formed. *E.g.* treatment of 1-morpholinocyclohexene (**5b**) with FVMK

produced a mixture of (**6b**) and an aromatic compound (**7**) (Y = morpholino in benzene; Y = OH in dioxan or without solvent) (Scheme 3). This aromatisation, probably due to enolisation or dienamine formation⁶ followed by loss of HF, was avoided by using 1-dimethylaminocyclohexene instead of (**5b**) and diethyl ether as solvent; the dimethylamine was removed slowly with part of the solvent using a short spinning band distillation apparatus. After hydrolysis, we obtained 3-fluoro- $\Delta^{1,9}$ -octalin-2-one (**6b**) [45% yield, b.p. 132 °C at 0.5 mmHg].



SCHEME 3

With some β -monosubstituted enamines, *e.g.* with 1-piperidino-3-methylbutene (**5c**), the condensation could be carried out without solvent since the proportion of aromatic product analogous to (**7**) was only *ca.* 15%; 6-fluoro-4-isopropylcyclohexanone (**6c**) was obtained in 30% yield.

The fluorinating annelation was also performed with 3,7-dimethyl-1-piperidino-octa-1,6-diene.

This method constitutes a safe preparation of fluorinated cyclohexenones which until now used perchloryl fluoride.⁶

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