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Phosphite-mediated conversion of benzaldehydes into stilbenes via umpolung through a dioxaphospholane intermediate

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Abstract

The phosphite-mediated coupling of two benzaldehydes into 2,2,2-triethoxy-1,3,2-dioxaphospholanes was investigated using $^{13}$C NMR spectroscopy and was found to be very sensitive to the nature of the ortho/para substituents, and promoted by electron-withdrawing groups (EWGs). Stilbene-extended tetrathiafulvalenes were prepared by heating the intermediate dioxaphospholane, containing aldehyde substituents at para positions and ethynyl groups at ortho/meta positions, with 1,3-dithiol-2-thiones in P(OEt)$_3$. While EWGs promoted dioxaphospholane formation, electron-donating groups (EDGs), generated by conversion of the aldehydes into dithiafulvenes, promoted subsequent conversion into an alkene.

Keywords:
Cruciform
Dioxaphospholane
Phosphite
Stilbene
Tetrathiafulvalene

The phosphite-mediated coupling of 1,3-dithiol-2-chalcogenones is a key reaction for the formation of derivatives of tetrathiafulvalene (TTF), 1 a redox-active molecule which has generated significant interest in both materials and supramolecular chemistries. Serendipitously, we found that this reaction could also be used to prepare extended TTFs 1 and 2 (Fig. 1), which were coined 'H-Cruciforms' on account of the molecular shape of the central part. 3 These compounds were prepared from an acetylenic derivative 5 of terephthalaldehyde and the 1,3-dithiol-2-thiones 3 and 4, respectively. Thus, not only had 3 or 4 reacted with an aldehyde functionality of the terephthalaldehyde, but more importantly, two aldehyde functionalities had coupled together under the influence of triethyl phosphite to furnish a carbon–carbon double bond as part of a stilbene moiety. Interestingly, from terephthalaldehyde itself, we only isolated the extended TTF where each aldehyde group had reacted with a 1,3-dithiol-2-thione. Ramirez et al. 5 have shown that o- and p-nitrobenzaldehyde, that is, aldehydes with electron-withdrawing substituents, can react with trialkyl phosphites at 20 °C to generate 2,2,2-trialkoxo-1,3,2-dioxaphospholanes, and we hypothesize that such heterocyclic compounds could be intermediates in the formation of stilbenes 1 and 2. To investigate this carbon–carbon bond forming reaction in further detail, we decided to study the outcome of subjecting a variety of substituted benzaldehydes to reactions with triethyl phosphite.

First, we examined the reaction between triethyl phosphite and terephthalaldehyde at 100 °C—these experiments were performed in neat phosphite in an NMR tube with a DMSO-$d_6$ insert tube, while recording $^{13}$C NMR spectra at regular intervals. $^{13}$C NMR spectroscopic analysis of the reaction mixture revealed the disappearance of the starting material and the appearance of multiple new signals in the aromatic region and two new signals at 79 and 74 ppm, assigned to the carbon atoms of the five-membered dioxaphospholane ring (cis and trans isomers; however, we were unable to make an absolute assignment). The two remaining aldehyde groups were not converted. A similar outcome was observed with 4-nitrobenzaldehyde. The reactivity of terephthalaldehyde and 4-nitrobenzaldehyde toward phosphite encouraged the investigation of the reaction in different solvents. Gratifyingly, we found that the reaction proceeded in MeCN, CH$_2$Cl$_2$, THF, and toluene at room temperature with 5–10 equiv of P(OEt)$_3$. In the case of toluene, heating to 40–60 °C increased the reaction rate substantially; in the cases of THF, CH$_2$Cl$_2$, and MeCN, ambient temperature was sufficient to affect the transformations (in agreement with the results of Ramirez et al. in CH$_2$Cl$_2$). With 4-nitrobenzaldehyde, the transformation performed in MeCN at rt was virtually complete by the time the $^{13}$C NMR spectrum had been recorded (within 10 min), employing two molar equivalents of P(OEt)$_3$ (Fig. 2). The screening of different molar equivalents of P(OEt)$_3$ showed that the transformation could be driven to completion with just 0.5 molar equivalents in the case of 4-nitrobenzaldehyde. The reaction rate increased dramatically, however, when an excess of P(OEt)$_3$...
was present. The reaction was also easily performed on preparative scale from which we isolated 2,2,2-triethoxy-4,5-bis(4-nitrophenyl)-1,3,2-dioxaphospholane in a yield of 97% (see the Supplementary material).

Our next objective was to study dioxaphospholane formation in MeCN using two equivalents of P(OEt)3 and a variety of benzaldehyde derivatives, as shown in Scheme 1 and Table 1. The degree of conversion was estimated by comparing key 13C NMR signals in the dioxaphospholane and in the starting material. Since signal intensities in 13C NMR spectroscopy cannot be quantitatively compared, the conversion is formulated in a very conservative manner; that is, in cases where no starting material is observed, the conversion is reported as >95% (only very minor signals from unidentified byproducts are present). As can be seen from Table 1, the balance for the outcome of the reaction is very subtle. First of all, we do not observe conversion of benzaldehyde itself (entry 1); only starting material was observed. It can be seen that electron-withdrawing groups (EWGs) such as NO2, CHO in ortho or para positions (entries 2, 3, 5 and 6) favor the formation of the dioxaphospholane, in each case, as a mixture of cis and trans isomers. However, other electron-withdrawing para substituents such as F, I, and CF3 (entries 10–12) do not favor the formation of the dioxaphospholane. After prolonged exposure to P(OEt)3, new signals began to appear, but they were not consistent with dioxaphospholanes.
Our observations are in line with those of Ramirez et al. who found that p-Cl-, p-MeO-, p-MeOC(OH)-benzaldehydes, benzaldehyde itself, and furfural did not react with neat P(OEt)3 at 100 °C for 48 h, while some reaction was observed for m-O,N-benzaldehyde after 8 h. With a p-CN substituent we found that the conversion into the dioxaphospholane proceeded very slowly at rt, but in refluxing MeCN, the reaction was complete in less than 48 h. A C(O)Me substituent still favored formation of the dioxaphospholane, but the reaction proceeded even slower than that with the CN substituent. Notably, the ketone unit was untouched in the reaction. The CO2Me substituent showed very slow formation of dioxaphospholane (entry 7); at elevated temperature, it went faster and ca. 20% of the dioxaphospholane was observed after 24 h at 80 °C. Compound 5 underwent conversion into the dioxaphospholane reasonably fast (entry 14), being unhindered by the alkynyl substituents. However, where all the other dioxaphospholanes were obtained as cis/trans mixtures, only one isomer was favored for this compound, tentatively assigned as the trans isomer. This could be due to the steric constraints imparted by the trimethylsilylalkynyl substituents. In accordance with the experiments performed on 4-formylacetophenone (entry 9), 4-nitroacetophenone was unreactive toward P(OEt)3 (entry 15); only starting material was observed in the 13C NMR spectrum. Changing the solvent to CH2Cl2, THF, or toluene did not result in conversion either.

We suggest a mechanism for dioxaphospholane formation as outlined in Scheme 2, with initial attack of phosphorus on the carbon double bond being a key step. Indeed, treatment of the 1,3-dithiol-2-thiones with the formation of a carbon–phosphorus double bond when the end-groups are changed to electron-donating groups (EDGs), assuming that difluorinated (DTF) compounds 6 and 7 are intermediates. Performing the reaction in this way improved the yield dramatically (from 21% to 49% for the SEt derivative, and from 17% to 59% for the SBu derivative)—relative to our previous method where 3/4 and 5 were heated together in neat P(OEt)3. The improved yields may, to some extent, also originate from an easier work-up procedure as less phosphite was used, which meant that pouring the cold reaction mixtures into cold MeOH yielded the H-Cruciforms as fine red powders (was further purified by size-exclusion chromatography on BioBeads SX-3 to remove minor impurities). Mass spectrometric (MS) analysis of the crude reaction mixture, from which H-Cruciforms were isolated, indicated the presence of a compound in which the central part is an epoxide rather than a double bond. We believe that epoxide formation is promoted as the electron-withdrawing CHO end-groups are converted into electron-donating DTF groups. Epoxide species with 2 DTFs or 1 DTF/1 CHO end-groups were also observed by MS analysis in another experiment (see Supplementary material), where 4 and 5 were refluxed in equimolar amounts in P(OEt)3 and toluene (1:2 v/v), indicating that epoxides could be intermediates toward the stilbene product.

Finally, we heated equimolar amounts of terephthalaldehyde and 4 in P(OEt)3 to give the DTF–C6H4–CHO product in high yield (64%, see Supplementary material). The reluctance of the remaining CHO to convert into a dioxaphospholane in the presence of an EDG (DTF) was confirmed by 31P- and 13C NMR spectroscopy after heating the compound in P(OEt)3 for 12 h at 60 °C. This shows the advantage of first making a dioxaphospholane in the H-Cruciform synthesis.

In conclusion, dioxaphospholane formation from benzaldehydes relies on EDGs, while such groups retard the subsequent conversion into an epoxide or stilbene. A dioxaphospholane is nevertheless believed to be an intermediate in the pathway to so-called H-Cruciform molecules with the formation of a carbon–carbon double bond being a key step. Indeed, treatment of the dioxaphospholane with 1,3-dithiol-2-thiones in triethyl phosphite

Scheme 2. Proposed mechanism for the formation of the dioxaphospholane, illustrated with 4-nitrobenzaldehyde as the substrate and trapping of the intermediate with TMSCl.

Scheme 3. Improved synthesis of H-Cruciforms via a dioxaphospholane intermediate.
leads to the formation of these products in considerably better yields than those previously obtained. This improvement is particularly important for using these molecules as modules for acetylenic scaffolding (by desilylation followed by acetylenic coupling reactions), targeting redox-active macrocycles or grid-like structures. The successful conversion of the dioxaphospholane into a stilbene (presumably via an epoxide) is likely related to the phosphite-mediated conversion of para-substituents from EWGs (CHO) to EDGs (DTF) upon the addition of the 1,3-dithiol-2-thione. The sequential conversion of a benzaldehyde derivative into a stilbene thus relies on opposing electronic effects in the two transformations—the conversion relies on a sort of umpolung. This knowledge may allow access to a wider variety of extended TTFs using other dialdehydes as starting materials. In addition, other methods of performing the umpolung using electronically ’tunable’ substituents should be of interest to pursue in future work.

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Supplementary data

Supplementary data (experimental procedures and 13C NMR spectra and selected 31P NMR spectra) associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tetlet.2015.02.108.

References and notes

8. Synthesis of 1: Dialdehyde 5 (166 mg, 0.508 mmol) was dissolved in N2-flushed P(OEt)3 (3 mL), which had been dried over 4 Å molecular sieves. The resulting pale yellow solution was stirred for 1 h at 60 °C, then 1,3-dithiol-2-thione 3 (449 mg, 1.76 mmol) was added. After stirring for 4.5 h at 120 °C, the mixture was allowed to cool to rt and then poured into cold MeOH (25 mL). The mixture was left at ca. 5 °C overnight, and the resulting red precipitate was collected by filtration and washed with cold MeOH (4 × 15 mL), providing the product as a red powder (131 mg, 49%). Characterization data were in accordance with Ref. 3. The same procedure could be used for the synthesis of 2 from 4 and 5. The use of size-exclusion chromatography with BioBeads SX-3 was needed here after precipitation.