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# Direct methylation and carbonylation of *in situ* generated arynes via HDDA-Wittig coupling†

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A highly efficient HDDA-Wittig coupling strategy for the synthesis of fully functionalized benzenes, such as ethyl 2-methylbenzoates and *o*-tolylethanones, is reported. The formation of four new C–C bonds *via* a one-pot, multicomponent cascade proceeded through the formation of a benzyne intermediate by self-cyclization, which then reacted with a phosphorus ylide. The target bicyclic aromatic compounds were prepared by the reaction of tetraynes with (acetylmethylene)triphenylphosphorane/(carbomethoxymethylene)triphenylphosphorane, and trace water allowed direct methylation and played a pivotal role in the construction of the natural carbonylated 2,3-dihydro-1*H*-indene cores, which were highly substituted. This report describes a robust method for the production of fused polyfunctional aromatic hydrocarbons.

Wittig reagents or phosphorus ylides (P-ylides) are suitable tools for C=C bond formation and are frequently used in organic synthesis.<sup>1</sup> The aryne intermediate is highly reactive and offers good regioselectivity.<sup>2</sup> This intermediate has unique advantages in the construction of cyclic compounds, especially certain complex PAH compounds.<sup>3</sup> The hexadehydro-Diels–Alder (HDDA) reaction is widely used in the conversion of functional groups to tune molecular functions.<sup>4</sup> Yang *et al.* used a magnesium-catalyzed hemiacetal and bench-stable P-ylide for a step-economic asymmetric reaction.<sup>5</sup> Hoyer used benzyne with BF<sub>3</sub> as a Lewis acid in cascade reactions to promote carbene-like reactivity.<sup>6</sup> Stuart *et al.* presented the C–H deprotonation activation to avoid the necessity for difunctionalized aryne precursors.<sup>7</sup> Ohmori *et al.* established dual benzyne monomer coupling methods for the natural product synthesis of Actinorhodin.<sup>8</sup> Zhu reported the heteroannulation of arynes as precursors in the natural total synthesis of (+)-hinckdentine A.<sup>9</sup> However, it is difficult to introduce methyl and carbonyl groups into benzene rings. We tested a novel cyclization method involving a benzyne intermediate with a Wittig reagent to prepare rare, fully substituted benzene cores.<sup>10</sup> The synthesis of an aryne precursor system that is both methylated and carbonylated that does not utilize a

stepwise bimolecular nucleophilic substitution reaction (Scheme 1) is very challenging for organic chemists.<sup>11,12</sup> Surprisingly, the benzannulation of triynes and acetyl-methylenetriphenylphosphorane/carbomethoxymethylenetriphenylphosphorane and trace water in toluene typically yields fused poly-functional aromatic hydrocarbon derivatives as the major products *via* waste-free, green transformations that also exhibit high atom economy.<sup>13</sup> The fully substituted benzene derivatives were compared with general aromatic hydrocarbon derivatives, and the former, with multiple rings and sophisticated and diverse structures, were prepared by the present reaction method, high-lighting its great potential for chemical production and pharmaceutical synthesis.<sup>14</sup>

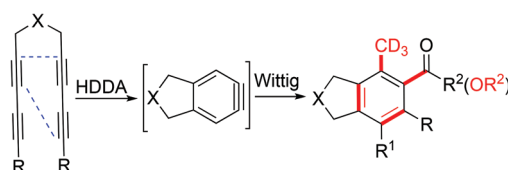
## Results and discussion

Herein, we developed a mild, catalyst-free procedure for the synthesis of polyfunctional fused aromatics in good to excellent yields. This method was simple and met the requirements of atom economy for green chemistry. It was verified that H<sub>2</sub>O played a crucial role in this reaction. With this novel method, the simultaneously methylation and carbonylation of the aro-

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Scheme 1 Target carbonylated 2,3-dihydro-1*H*-indene structures.



matic ring was achieved. The polyfunctionalized fused aromatic derivatives were generated by cascade<sup>15</sup> HDDA reactions of different P-ylide and tetrayne substrates. We proposed a possible mechanism for the reaction: the tetrayne substrates form benzyne intermediates by self-cyclization and then react with the P-ylides to yield the fused aromatics compounds *via* an HDDA reaction. This method, which does not require a directing group, exhibits precise regioselectivity and can generate fused methyl 4-methyl-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-indene-5-carboxylates and ethyl 4-methyl-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-indene-5-carboxylates *via* a one-pot, multiterminal cycloaddition reaction (**1a–1q**) with excellent yields (Table 1). Consequently, this reaction provides an economical, efficient, and direct method for the synthesis of highly substituted ethyl 2-methylbenzoate and *o*-tolylethanone compounds. A reaction scheme for accessing carbon-bridged tetraynes with ylides in a catalyst-free manner was designed. The optimum reaction conditions in terms of water addition, temperature, solvent, and reaction time are discussed. Initially, with dry toluene as the solvent, substrate **1a** was reacted with (carbomethoxymethylene)triphenylphosphorane at 100 °C. TLC was performed to monitor the reaction, and the starting material disappeared after 9 h. After separation and purification of the products, the reaction with a toluene : water ratio of 100 : 1 using (carbomethoxymethylene)triphenylphosphorane for 9 h at 100 °C yielded 10% of the desired product, and when the temperature was 90 °C (with a reaction time of 9 h), the yield was 80%. Because TLC did not fully reflect raw materials, the actual yield was 72%. Then, the temperature was increased to 110 °C and 120 °C with the same 9 h reaction time. TLC-based monitoring showed that the raw materials had been consumed, and the reaction had reached completion. We investigated the reactions in acetonitrile, toluene and cyclohexane and found that toluene was the most effective. The optimum reaction conditions for the tetrayne substrate (1 equiv.) with (carbomethoxymethylene)triphenylphosphorane (1.05 equiv.) and water (2 equiv.) were as follows: toluene 1.5 mL, 100 °C, 9 h.

First, the effect of the structure of the tetrayne substrate on the yield was investigated. As shown in Table 1, a series of products (**3a–3p**) were obtained from the reactions of tetraynes with (carbomethoxymethylene)triphenylphosphorane or ethyl 2-(triphenylphosphoranylidene)acetate, and the yields ranged from 75% to 85%. The effect of different tetrayne substrate on the product yield was examined. When O<sup>i</sup>Pr, OEt and OMe were connected to the carbonyl carbon in the alkyne substrates, the yields were almost the same (**3a** (80%) and **3d** (80%), **3i** (79%), **3n** (77%) and **3p** (77%)). While the yields of **3c** and **3h** were 78% and 75%, respectively. Compounds containing benzene rings with fluorine, chlorine or other electron-withdrawing substituents exhibited lower yields than those with unsubstituted rings, for example, the yield of chloride-containing substrate **3c** was 78%, while that of the molecule with an unsubstituted benzene ring was 80% (**3a**); the yield of the substrate with a benzene ring bearing a fluoride (**3o**) was 73%, while the molecule with an unsubstituted benzene ring has offered a yield of 77% (**3n**).

**Table 1** Preparation of ethyl 2-methylbenzoates<sup>a,b</sup>

Reaction scheme showing the synthesis of compounds **3a-3p** from starting materials **1** and **2** in toluene at 100°C for 9h.

Starting material **1** is a 1,3,5-trisubstituted-1,3,5-hexatriene derivative with a substituent X at the 1-position and R groups at the 3 and 5 positions.

Starting material **2** is a phosphonate ester:  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{P}(\text{Ph})_3-\text{OR}^1$ .

The reaction conditions are: toluene, 100°C, 9h.

The product **3a-3p** is a 1,3,5-trisubstituted-1,3,5-hexatriene derivative with a substituent X at the 1-position, a methyl group at the 2-position, a carbonyl group at the 3-position, and R groups at the 5 and 6 positions.

3D ball-and-stick model of compound **3h**.

**3h**

Chemical structures of compounds **3a**, **3b**, and **3c**.

**3a** (80%):  $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}$  and  $\text{MeO}_2\text{C}$  groups, phenyl substituent.

**3b** (83%):  $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}$  and  $\text{MeO}_2\text{C}$  groups, 4-phenylphenyl substituent.

**3c** (78%):  $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}$  and  $\text{MeO}_2\text{C}$  groups, 4-chlorophenyl substituent.

Chemical structures of compounds **3d**, **3e**, and **3f**.

**3d** (80%):  $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}$  and  $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}$  groups, phenyl substituent.

**3e** (85%):  $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}$  and  $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}$  groups, 4-phenylphenyl substituent.

**3f** (80%):  $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}$  and  $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}$  groups, 4-methoxyphenyl substituent.

Chemical structures of compounds **3g**, **3h**, and **3i**.

**3g** (81%):  $\text{MeO}_2\text{C}$  and  $\text{MeO}_2\text{C}$  groups, 4-phenylphenyl substituent.

**3h** (75%):  $\text{MeO}_2\text{C}$  and  $\text{MeO}_2\text{C}$  groups, 4-fluorophenyl substituent.

**3i** (79%):  $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}$  and  $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}$  groups, phenyl substituent.

Chemical structures of compounds **3j**, **3k**, and **3l**.

**3j** (81%):  $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}$  and  $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}$  groups, 4-phenylphenyl substituent.

**3k** (76%):  $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}$  and  $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}$  groups, 4-chlorophenyl substituent.

**3l** (78%):  $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}$  and  $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}$  groups, 4-phenylphenyl substituent.

Chemical structures of compounds **3m**, **3n**, and **3o**.

**3m** (82%):  $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}$  and  $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}$  groups, 4-phenylphenyl substituent.

**3n** (77%):  $\text{MeO}_2\text{C}$  and  $\text{MeO}_2\text{C}$  groups, phenyl substituent.

**3o** (73%):  $\text{MeO}_2\text{C}$  and  $\text{MeO}_2\text{C}$  groups, 4-fluorophenyl substituent.

Chemical structure of compound **3p** (74%):  $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}$  and  $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}$  groups, phenyl substituent.

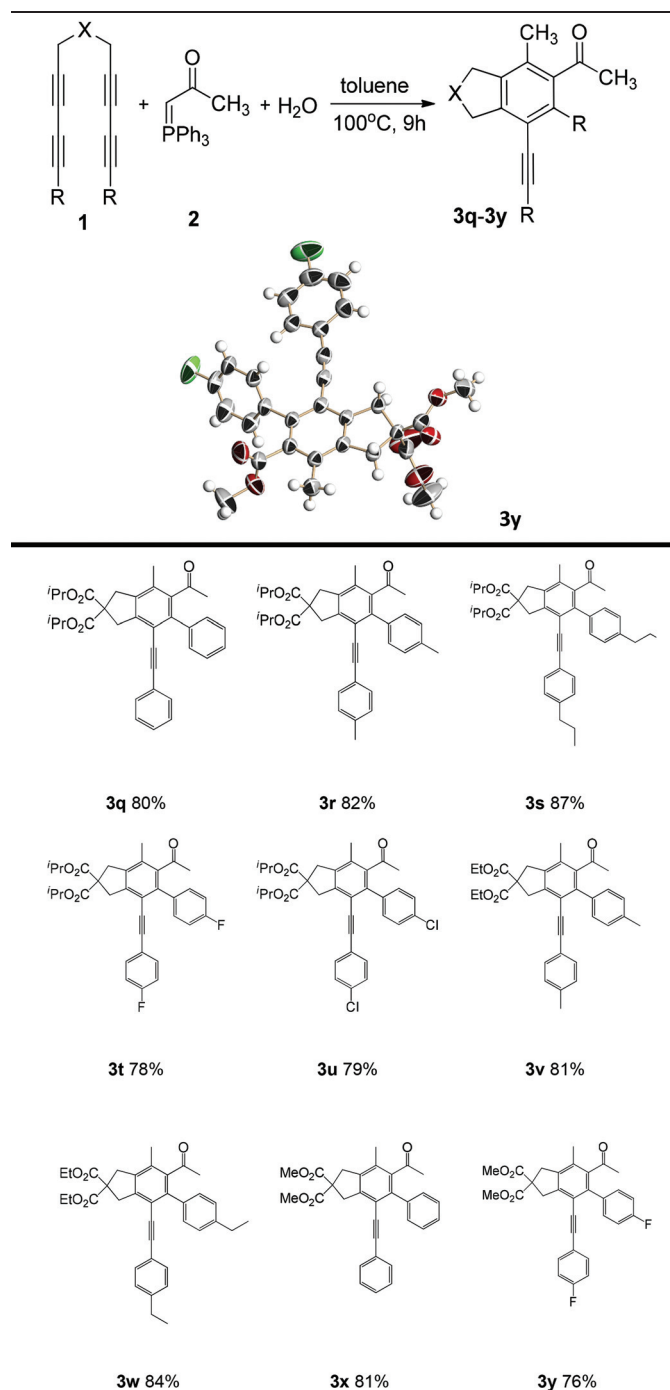
**3p** 74%

<sup>a</sup> Reaction scale: tetraynes **1** (1.0 equiv.), (carbomethoxymethyl ene)triphenylphosphorane **2** (1.05 equiv.), water (2.0 equiv.), toluene 1.5 mL, 100 °C. <sup>b</sup> Isolated yield.

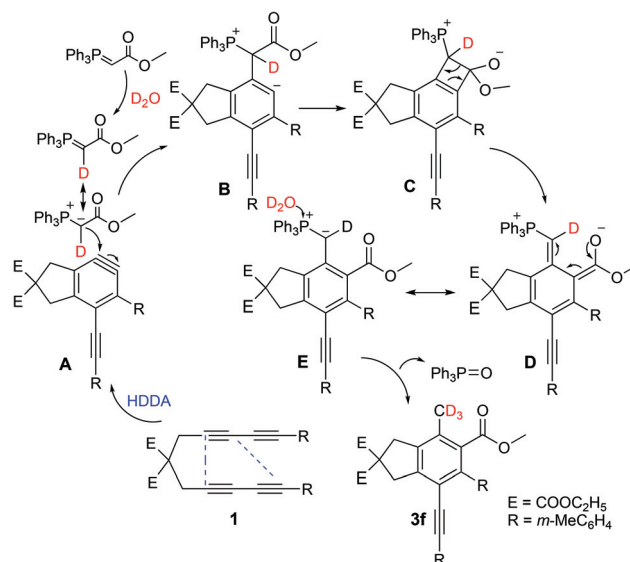


As shown in Table 2, yields of 76–87% were obtained from the reactions of tetraynes with (acetylmethylene)triphenylphosphorane. When  $O^iPr$ ,  $OEt$  and  $OMe$  were connected to carbonyl carbon of the tetrayne substrates, the yields were similar, such as those of **3q** (80%), **3x** (81%), **3r** (82%) and **3v** (81%). The yields with benzene ring-containing tetraynes with alkyl

**Table 2** Preparation of fused 1-(*o*-tolyl)ethanones<sup>a,b</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Reaction scale: tetraynes **1** (1.0 equiv.), (acetylmethylene) triphenylphosphorane **2** (1.05 equiv.), water (2.0 equiv.), toluene 1.5 mL,  $100^\circ C$ .  
<sup>b</sup> Isolated yield.



**Scheme 2** Tentative mechanism of the HDDA-Wittig coupling **3f**.

groups as electron donors were slightly higher than those of tetraynes directly bearing alkyl groups as electron donors. For example, the yields of **3r** and **3s** were 82% and 85%, respectively (Table 2), while the yields of **3t** and **3u** were 80% and 79%, respectively. The yields of benzene rings with alkyl substituents were higher than those of benzene rings without substituents. For example, the yield of **3s**, with an *n*-propyl group on the benzene ring, was 87%, and the yield of **3r**, with a methyl group on the benzene ring, was 82%, while the yield of the unsubstituted benzene ring was 80% (**3a**). The structures of **3h** and **3y** were confirmed by X-ray diffraction.<sup>16</sup>

Scheme 2 shows a possible mechanism of the reaction. Tetrayne substrate **1** formed a benzyne intermediate by self-cyclization and then reacted with a Wittig reagent to yield fused aromatic compounds **B** via nucleophilic addition reaction. The tetrayne substrate first undergoes an HDDA reaction to form benzyne intermediate **A**, and then, the carbanion in the phosphorus ylide attacks benzyne intermediate **A** to form four-membered ring intermediate **B**.<sup>17</sup> Triphenyl oxyphosphorous **C** is produced after the self-cyclization performance of intermediate **B**, affording the intermediate **D** via a  $4\pi$ -electrocyclic ring opening process.<sup>18</sup> With the elimination of phosphine oxide,<sup>19</sup> **E**, which is the different resonance structure of **D** then transformed to product **3f**. Deuterated benzene was initially used as the solvent to explore the source of the methyl hydrogen in the product.  $^1H$  NMR spectroscopy confirmed that deuterated benzene was not the source of the hydrogen in the product, demonstrating the importance of  $D_2O$  in this process.

## Conclusions

In summary, we describe the first method for the synthesis of fully substituted benzenes, such as ethyl 2-methylbenzoates



and *o*-tolylethanones, *via* the reaction of acetylmethylenetriphenylphosphorane/carbomethoxymethylenetriphenylphosphorane and trace water with polyynes. The formation of four new C–C bonds *via* a one-pot, multicomponent cascade led to the formation of benzyne intermediates by self-cyclization, and these intermediates then reacted with phosphorus ylides. The reactions produced highly substituted targets with excellent regioselectivity. Rare, fully substituted benzene derivatives were obtained in high yields under aerobic conditions. Future studies will be focused on the construction of directly methylated and carbonylated aryne precursors and on the development of a highly efficient pathway for the production of the ubiquitous carbonylated 2,3-dihydro-1*H*-indene and polyfunctional aromatic hydrocarbons.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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