Direct Synthesis of Sulfines by Oxidation of Enethiolizable Thioketones

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Abstract - Reaction of enethiolizable thicketones 2 with one equivalent of metachloroperoxybenzoic acid affords quantitatively the corresponding E sulfines 1 In contrast to literature expectations, direct synthesis of aliphatic sulfines by oxidation of thiocarbonyl compounds is thus possible, no divinyl disulfide 4 has been formed

Sulfines 1 are reactive heterocumulenes, for which a variety of synthetic routes has been developed (1-5) Direct oxidation of thiocarbonyl compounds 2 is limited to aromatic, non enethiolizable and α -unsaturated cases (2, 6-11) Our group has recently reported (12) that reaction of enethiolizable dithioesters with *meta*-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (*mCPBA*) gives the corresponding sulfines, whose stabilities have been studied. In the case of thioketones, the literature predicts (2, 5, 13, 14) the formation of divinyl disulfides 4 Intrigued by these expectations and needing alignatic sulfines for synthetic purposes, we revisited this oxidation



747

Aliphatic thicketones 2 are highly enethiolizable. Their enethicles 3, which can be isolated, are isomerically stable (15, 16). Therefore we were especially eager to know the oxidation course for 2 sulfines 1 or divinyl disulfides 4 Only one case has so far been reported Duus and Carlsen (17) oxidized a β -thioxoketone and obtained a divinyl disulfide

For simplicity we first examined the oxidation of symmetric aliphatic thicketones 5 and 6 We carefully checked that our starting materials were devoid of isomeric enethiols 3 Reaction with one equivalent of *meta*-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (*mCPBA*) at 0°C in dichloromethane leads to immediate loss of the red thicketone colour. To our surprise the products exhibited NMR signals that are characteristic of sulfines 7 and 8

1) large upfield shift of protons located α and trans to the C=S group

2) the ¹³C shifts of C=S=O are observed at ca 220 ppm

The reaction is quantitative We did not observe any divinyl disulfide 4



This prompted us to examine the oxidation of unsymmetrical thicketones 9-14 Their reaction with *m*CPBA under the same conditions furnishes quantitatively the sulfines 15-20



	$\mathbf{R^{1}}$	\mathbf{R}^2		E/Z ratio
9	Me	nC_5H_{11}	15	100 0
10	Me	tBu	16	100 0
11	Me	sBu	17	80 20
12	nC_5H_{11}	ıPr	18	67 33
13	Et	Pr	19	50 50
14	Et	2-Methylbutyl	20	50 50

The oxidation reaction is highly regioselective in the case of the two compounds 9 and 10, bearing a methyl group and an alkyl group, for which E sulfines 15 and 16 were formed Delivery of oxygen thus occurs on the side of this methyl substituent and opposite to the bulky tertiobutyl group. More surprising is the selectivity observed with $R^1 = Me$ and $R^2 = nPentyl$. Other thiones 11-14, bearing various groups, led to mixtures of E and Z isomers. We have detected no variation in these ratios. We believe that these compounds result from kinetic control and that these sulfines are configurationally stable, in contrast with those sulfines obtained from dithioesters (12) that isomerize rapidly. Stereochemical assignments of compounds 15 to 18 have been achieved by lanthanide induced shifts through complexation with $Eu(fod)_3$ (18) and analogy with sulfine 7. The thermal stabilities of sulfines were examined at room temperature. After some days elemental sulfur is formed and corresponding ketones 22-29 are produced quantitatively. These observations may be explained by formation of intermediate oxathuranes 21 arising from thermally silowed electrocyclization of sulfines (2, 19, 20) followed by sulfur extrusion (2, 21).



Our results stand in sharp contrast with literature expectations no divinyl disulfide 4 was formed. We have achieved for the first time the direct oxidation of enethiolizable thicketones. It occurs with a noteworthy selectivity in favour of the E isomer

These reactions provide an easy entry to aliphatic sulfines. They can now be used for organic synthesis within the limit of their thermal stabilities. We are presently looking at their behaviour

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