SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

Effective Method of β-Keto Sulfones Synthesis

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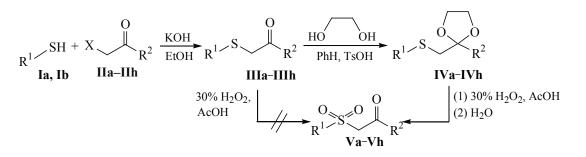
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β-Keto sulfones are widely used in organic synthesis as reagents in Michael and Knoevenagel reactions [1–3], for preparation of vinyl sulfones [4], polyfunctional 4*H*-pyrans [3], chalcones, alkynes, allenes, and compounds of other classes [1,5–9]. In this connection various approaches are developed to the synthesis of β-keto sulfones [10–18], but many among them require severe conditions, preparation of initial compounds, and the yields of products in these reactions are often low.

Looking for an efficient and cheap method of β -keto sulfones synthesis aiming at their application as methylene-active reagents in the preparation of 1,2,3-triazoles [19] we developed a procedure for the synthesis of β -keto sulfones with the use of available thiols I and β -haloketones II. The reaction of thiophenol (Ia) and 4-methylthiophenol (Ib) with β -haloketones IIa–IIh afforded β -keto sulfides IIIa–IIIh. The oxidation of these compounds with hydrogen peroxide in acetic acid [20] did not result in selective formation of sulfones V, but gave a mixture of reaction products. This result may be ascribed to the concurrent reaction of the keto group oxidation analogously to Baeyer-Villiger reaction. For instance, the oxidation of compound IIIa with hydrogen peroxide in acetic acid at room temperature led to the formation of a mixture of β -keto sulfone Va and methylsulfonylbenzene in a ratio 2 : 1 [21]. Keto sulfides may be oxidized with potassium permanganate [22], but at the oxidation β -keto sulfides III in this way sulfones V formed in low yields. Considering these results we protected the keto group in compounds IIIa–IIIh by converting them in 1,3-dioxolanes IVa–IVh. At the oxidation of compounds IVa–IVh with hydrogen peroxide in acetic acid followed by treating the reaction mixture with water the target β -keto sulfones Va–Vh formed in high yields (see the table).

General procedure of preparation of β -keto sulfones Va–Vh [1-(arylsulfonyl)alkan-2-ones Va, Vb and 1-aryl-2-(arylsulfonyl)ethan-1-ones Vc–Vh]. To a solution of 2.8 g (50 mmol) of KOH and 50 mmol of thiophenol (Ia) or 4-methylthiophenol (Ib) in 25 mL of ethanol was added 50 mmol of β -haloketone IIa–IIh. The mixture was left standing for 1 h at room temperature and then it was diluted with water. The obtained (arylsulfanyl) alkan-2-one (β -keto sulfide) III was separated from water phase and used in the next stage without additional purification. The solution of 40 mmol of β -keto sulfide IIIa–IIIh, 8.2 mL (144 mmol) of ethylene glycol, and 8.8 mg (0.08 mmol) of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid in 45 mL



| Compound no. | X (IIa–IIh) | R ¹ | R ² | Yield, % ^a | References ^b |
|--------------|-------------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Va | Cl | Ph | Me | 69 | [21] |
| Vb | Cl | Ph | CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂ | 67 | [15] |
| Vc | Br | $4-MeC_6H_4$ | Ph | 70 | [14] |
| Vd | Br | $4-\text{MeC}_6\text{H}_4$ | $4-\text{MeC}_6\text{H}_4$ | 68 | [14] |
| Ve | Br | $4-\text{MeC}_6\text{H}_4$ | $4-MeOC_6H_4$ | 67 | [14] |
| Vf | Br | $4-\text{MeC}_6\text{H}_4$ | $4-FC_6H_4$ | 70 | [14] |
| Vg | Br | $4-MeC_6H_4$ | $4-ClC_6H_4$ | 71 | [14] |
| Vh | Br | $4-\text{MeC}_6\text{H}_4$ | $4-NO_2C_6H_4$ | 65 | [14] |

β-Keto sulfones Va-Vh

^a Yields are reported with respect to initial compounds I, II.

^b Constants and spectral characteristics of sulfones Va-Vh are in agreement with published data.

of benzene was boiled collecting the distilled water in the Dean–Stark trap. On the completion of the reaction the mixture was cooled to room temperature and twice washed with water. The organic layer was separated, dried with MgSO₄, and evaporated. The residue, 1,3-dioxolane **IVa–IVh**, was further used without additional purification. To a solution of 25 mmol of 1,3-dioxolane **IVa–IVh** in 15 mL of acetic acid was added in small portions 7.4 mL of 30% H₂O₂ solution, the reaction mixture was heated to the temperature no higher than 75°C, then for 3 h at 80–85°C. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with water, and left overnight. The precipitated white crystals of compounds **Va–Vh** were filtered off and washed with water.

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