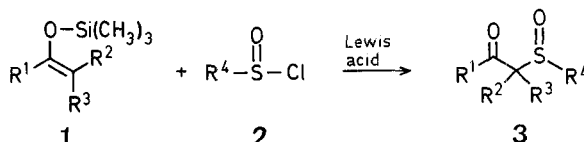


## The Preparation of $\beta$ -Oxo Sulfoxides from Sulfinyl Chlorides and Trimethylsilyl Enol Ethers

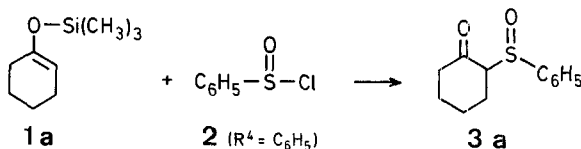
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$\beta$ -Oxo sulfoxides **3** have proven to be versatile synthetic intermediates in organic chemistry and a number of preparative procedures have been developed<sup>1</sup>. We report on a quick and efficient approach to this class of compound that involves the Lewis acid-mediated interaction of sulfinyl chlorides **2** with trimethylsilyl enol ethers **1**<sup>2</sup>.



Although the addition of sulfenyl chlorides and sulfonyl chlorides to trimethylsilyl enol ethers to give  $\beta$ -oxo sulfides<sup>3</sup> and  $\beta$ -oxo sulfones<sup>4</sup>, respectively, was investigated some years ago, the reaction of sulfinyl halides with silyl enol ether derivatives has attracted attention only recently<sup>5</sup>. Sergeev and co-workers reported<sup>5</sup> that exposure of sulfinyl halides to acyclic silyl enol ether derivatives afforded  $\beta$ -oxo sulfoxides in good to excellent yields. However, in our hands, admixture of benzenesulfinyl chloride (**2**;  $\text{R}^4 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ ) and 1-trimethylsilyloxycyclohexene (**1a**) under the conditions described by Sergeev furnished the  $\beta$ -oxo sulfoxide **3a** in only 11% yield.



We have found that the introduction of a Lewis acid into the reaction mixture markedly promotes the desired reaction. Thus, treatment of equimolar quantities of trimethylsilyl enol ethers **1** and benzenesulfinyl chloride (**2**;  $\text{R}^4 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ ) in dichloromethane at  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  with one equivalent of tin(IV) chloride generally affords high yields of the corresponding  $\beta$ -oxo sulfoxides **3** (see Table). The reaction is quick (complete in  $<30$  min at  $-78^\circ\text{C}$ ) and clean and the products can conveniently be purified by column chromatography or by extraction into 5% potassium hydroxide solution<sup>6</sup> when necessary. The use of catalytic amounts of Lewis acid led to a substantial reduction in the yield. This is presumably due to the formation of a complex between the  $\beta$ -oxo sulfoxide **3** and the Lewis acid.

### 2-Phenylsulfinylcyclohexanone (**3a**); Typical Procedure:

Benzenesulfinyl chloride<sup>9</sup> (**2**;  $\text{R}^4 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ ; 500 mg, 3.1 mmol) in dichloromethane (3 ml) is cooled to  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  and added in one portion to a stirred solution of 1-trimethylsilyloxycyclohexene<sup>2</sup> (**1a**; 530 mg, 3.1 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 ml) maintained at  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  under an atmosphere of argon. Tin(IV) chloride (809 mg, 0.35 ml, 3.1 mmol) is added dropwise from a syringe and the mixture is stirred at  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  for 30 min before being poured into water (15 ml). The organic layer is separated and the aqueous layer extracted with dichloromethane ( $3 \times 15$  ml). The combined extracts are dried with sodium sulfate and the solvent evaporated to give an oily residue which is purified by column chromatography on silica gel (Method A) to give **3a**; yield: 625 mg (90%) or by extraction into 5% potassium hydroxide solution ( $3 \times 15$  ml) followed by neutralization with dilute hydrochloric acid and extraction with dichloromethane ( $3 \times 20$  ml) (Method B) to give

Table.  $\beta$ -Oxo Sulfoxides 3a-h

Silyl Enol Ether 1	Sulfinyl Halide <sup>a</sup> 2	Product		Yield [%]		m.p. [°C]	Remarks
				A <sup>b</sup>	B <sup>c</sup>		
			3a	90	87	108–109°	Lit. <sup>8</sup> , m.p. 104–105°C
			3b	—	61	oil <sup>1</sup>	~3:1 Diastereomeric mixture; <sup>1</sup> H-N.M.R. (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ): $\delta$ =2.62, 2.55 ppm (2s, 3H); I.R. (film): $\nu$ =1705 (C=O); 1030 cm <sup>-1</sup> (S=O)
			3c	87	83	oil <sup>12</sup>	I.R. (CHCl <sub>3</sub> ): $\nu$ =1740 (C=O); 1040 cm <sup>-1</sup> (S=O)
			3d	74	—	oil <sup>13</sup>	I.R. (film): $\nu$ =1700 (C=O); 1050 cm <sup>-1</sup> (S=O)
			3e	94	77	70–71°	Lit. <sup>8</sup> , m.p. 70–71°C
			3f	53	—	oil <sup>d</sup>	I.R. (CHCl <sub>3</sub> ): $\nu$ =1695 (C=O); 1030 cm <sup>-1</sup> (S=O)
			3g	78	—	oil <sup>14</sup>	I.R. (film): $\nu$ =1720 (C=O); 1052 cm <sup>-1</sup> (S=O)
			3h	49	—	127–129°	Lit. <sup>8</sup> , m.p. 112–113°C

<sup>a</sup> Benzenesulfinyl chloride (2; R<sup>1</sup>=C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>) prepared according to Lit.<sup>9</sup>; methanesulfinyl chloride (2; R<sup>1</sup>=CH<sub>3</sub>) according to Lit.<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> After column chromatography.

<sup>c</sup> After extraction into 5% potassium hydroxide solution.

<sup>d</sup> Hygroscopic; oxidized with *m*-chloroperoxybenzoic acid to 2,4-dimethyl-2-phenylsulfonyl-3-pentanone; m.p. 52–53°C.

C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>3</sub>S calc. C 61.42 H 7.09

(254.3) found 61.49 7.12

I.R. (CHCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\nu$ =1705 (C=O); 1320, 1138 cm<sup>-1</sup> (SO<sub>2</sub>).

<sup>1</sup>H-N.M.R. (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$ =1.12 (d, *J*=7 Hz, 6H); 1.52 (s, 6H); 3.50 (quin, 1H); 7.4–7.9 ppm (m, 5H).

3a; yield: 600 mg (87%); m.p. 108–109°C (needles from dichloromethane/hexane) (Lit.<sup>8</sup>, m.p. 104–105°C).

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