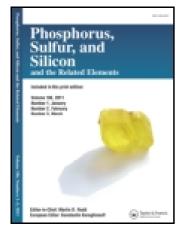
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Synthesis of Thioacrolein S-Oxide and Thioketene S-Oxide using FVT

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Synthesis of Thioacrolein S-Oxide and Thioketene S-Oxide using FVT

FREDERIC MINASSIAN^a, JOCELYNE LEVILLAIN^b, NADIA PELLOUX-LEON^a, JEAN-LOUIS RIPOLL^b and YANNICK VALLEE^a

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FVT was used to synthesize thioacrolein S-oxide and thioketene S-oxide. These reactive species were characterized at low temperature by IR and/or NMR spectroscopies.

INTRODUCTION

In order to synthesize thioacrolein S-oxide 1 and thioketene S-oxide 2, we prepared the retro Diels-Alder precursors 3, 4 and 5.

THIOACROLEIN 5-OXIDE1:

FVT of the vinylic sulfoxide 3 at 600°C quantitatively gave 9,10-dimethylanthracene. Volatile products were trapped at -196°C and analyzed by NMR spectroscopy. The ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were in good agreement with the structure of thioacrolein S-oxide. They revealed the formation of two isomeric sulfines. The ratio 12/1E was 78/22. When the sample was allowed to stand at room temperature, the sulfine signals slowly disappeared and a new product was mainly formed. Signals observed by ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR were tentatively assigned to the dimeric structure 6.

THIOKETENE S-OXIDE2:

The major product obtained by FVT of precursor 4 was the corresponding ketone (60% yield estimated by NMR) resulting from sulfur extrusion. However some anthracene was also obtained and bands at 1700 and 1040 cm⁻¹ were observed in the IR spectrum of the volatile products. These bands were tentatively assigned to thioketene S-oxide. Furthermore the same IR bands were observed after FVT of the second precursor 5 at 650°C. Interestingly when this precursor was thermolyzed at lower temperature (500°C) formation of the sulfine 4 was noticed. We propose that this rearrangement occurs via homolytic cleavage of the dibenzylic C-S bond.

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