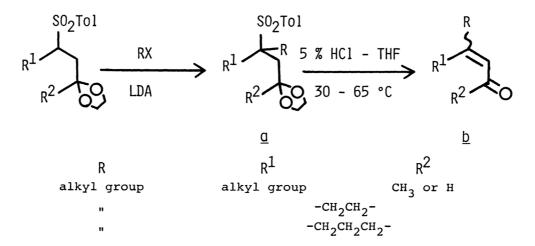
A NEW PROCEDURE FOR DESULFONYLATION: PREPARATION OF B-SUBSTITUTED a, B-UNSATURATED KETONES AND ALDEHYDES

Takashi YOSHIDA* and Shojiro SAITO Department of Industrial Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Meiji University, Tama-ku, Kawasaki-shi 214

The treatment of the tert-alkyl sulfones bearing carbonyl group at the β-position with 5 % hydrochloric acid in THF at 30 - 65 °C afforded β -substituted α , β -unsaturated ketones and aldehydes in excellent yields.

In recent years, many organic sulfur compounds are used as key intermediates in the synthesis of natural products.¹⁾ We also reported the synthesis of the jasmonoids and 2,15-hexadecanedione using sulfones.²⁾ The desulfonylation for making a variety of double bonds has been used in natural products synthesis as a potential procedure. For example, Julia et al. reported the synthesis of the carotenoids by treatment of the allylic sulfones with a strong base.³⁾ The reductive elimination of sulfonyl group has been carried out by using aluminum amalgam, sodium amalgam, and zinc-acetic acid,⁴⁾ and also a few examples of the base-induced desulfonylation to α,β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds have been reported.⁵⁾

However, the acid-catalyzed desulfonylation of the tert-alkyl sulfones () has not been reported yet. We wish to report herein a new and general method of the desulfonylation. β -Substituted α , β -unsaturated ketones and aldehydes b were obtained in nearly quantitative yield by treatment of the sulfones () with 5 % hydrochloric acid in THF as shown in the following Scheme.



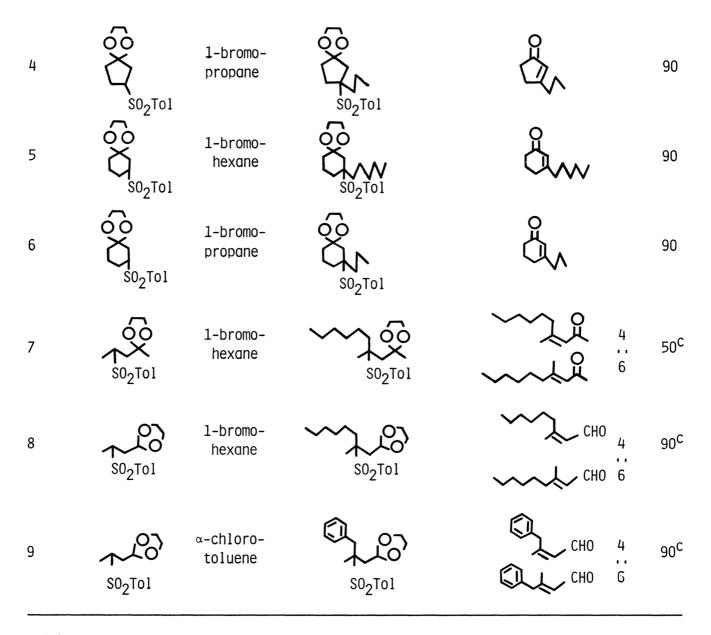
A typical experimental procedure is as follows. 1,1-Ethylenedioxy-3-(p-toluenesulfonyl)cyclopentane was alkylated using LDA and 1-bromohexane to give 1,1-ethylenedioxy-3-hexyl-3-(ptoluenesulfonyl)cyclopentane $\underline{20}$ as a viscous liquid in quantitative yield [IR(neat) 1600, 1320, 1270, 1120 cm⁻¹. NMR(CCl₄) δ 0.75 - 1.1 (3H, br), 1.15 - 1.95 (12H, br), 2.48 (3H, s), 2.1 - 2.9 (4H, m), 3.84 (4H, s), 7.34, 7.84 ppm (4H, an A₂B₂ pattern, J = 7.5 Hz)]. To a stirred solution of $\underline{20}$ (1 g, 28 mmol) in THF (20 ml) was added 5 % hydrochloric acid (6 ml). The stirring was continued for 4 h at 50 °C. The mixture was poured onto 300 ml of water. The organic layer was extracted with ether. The extract was washed with water, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, concentrated, and distilled (bp. 104 - 106 °C / 6 Torr) to give 3-hexyl-2-cyclopenten-1-one (0.41 g) in 90 % yield [IR(neat) 1720, 1620 cm⁻¹. NMR(CCl₄) δ 0.75 - 1.1 (3H, br), 1.1 - 1.9 (8H, br), 2.2 - 2.7 (6H, m), 5.93 ppm (1H, s)].

Table shows the results of the alkylation of the *sec*-alkyl sulfones and the desulfonylation of the *tert*- alkyl sulfones <u>Q</u>. In run 1, 3-(cis-3-hexen-1-yl)-2- cyclopenten-1-one <u>1b</u> was obtained from 1,1-ethylenedioxy-3-(*cis*-hexen-1-yl)-3-(p-toluenesulfonyl)cyclopentane <u>1Q</u> in 90 % yield.⁶) Similarly, The six-memberd ring sulfones, run 5 and 6, gave 3-alkylcyclohexenone derivatives in good yields, respectively. In run 7, a (E) and (Z) mixture of 4-methyl-3-decen-2-ones was obtained from 2,2-ethylenedioxy-4-methyl-4-(p-toluenesulfonyl)decane in 50 % yield. In run 8 and 9, aliphatic aldehydes, 3-methyl-2-nonen-1-one, 3-benzyl-2-buten-1-one, were prepared from the corresponding *tert*- alkyl sulfones in 90 % yields, respectively.

| Run | <i>sec</i> -Alkyl Sulfone | Alkylating Agent | <i>tert</i> -Alkyl ^d Sulfone | Products | Yield ^b (%) |
|-----|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|----------|---------------------------|
| 1 | | 1-bromo- cis-3-hexene | S0 ₂ Tol | | 90 |
| 2 | | 1-bromo- hexane | S0 ₂ Tol | | 90 |
| 3 | SO2TO1 | 1-bromo- butane | SO ₂ To1 | | 90 |

Table Preparation of β -Substituted α , β -Unsaturated Ketones and Aldehydes

166



(g) The tert-alkyl sulfones were obtained in quantitative yield.

- (b) Yield of isolated product.
- (C) The ratios of (E) and (Z) were determined by GLC.
- (d) All the compounds gave satisfactory NMR and IR spectra.

The reactions by use of sulfones and applications for the synthesis of natural products are under investigation.

Acknowledgment: We would like to thank Mr. T. Miyakoshi and Mr. H. Omichi, of Meiji university, for valuable discussions and suggestions during this work.

167

References

- 1) Development in synthetic organic sulfur chemistry is reviewed in the following references: L.Field, *Synthesis*, 1978, 713; P.D.Magnus, *Tetrahedron*, 33, 2019 (1977).
- 2a) T.Yoshida, T.Miyakoshi, H.Omichi, and S.Saito, Abstracts of papers, 23rd Symposium on the Chemistry of Terpenes, Essential Oils and Aromatics, Tottori, October 1979, p.169.
- 2b) T.Yoshida, T.Miyakoshi, H.Omichi, and S.Saito, Abstracts of Papers, 24th Symposium on the Chemistry of Terpenes, Essential Oils and Aromatics, Koriyama, September 1980, p.143.
- 2c) T.Yoshida, T.Miyakoshi, H.Omichi, and S.Saito, Preprint of Meeting, Vol. II, 41st National Meeting of the Chemical Society of Japan, Osaka, April 1980, p.1036.
- 2d) T.Yoshida, T.Miyakoshi, H.Omichi, and S.Saito, Preprint of Meeting, Vol. II,
 43rd National Meeting of the Chemical Society of Japan, Tokyo, April 1981, p.868.
- 3a) M.Julia and D.Arnould., Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr., 1973, 746.
- 3b) M.Julia, Ger. Offen., 2224606 (1972) [C.A., <u>78</u>, 43775j (1973)]; ibid., 2264501 (1974) [C.A., 81, 4101d (1974)].
- 4a) H.Stetter and R.Hesse, Monatsh. Chem., 98, 755 (1967).
- 4b) V.Pascali and A.Umani-Ronchi, J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun., 1973, 351.
- 4c) G.H.Posner and D.H.Brunelle, J. Org. Chem., 38, 2747 (1973).
- 4d) M.Julia and J.-M.Paris, Tetrahedron Lett., 1973, 4833.
- 4e) M.Julia and B.Badet, Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr., 1975, 1363.
- 4f) B.Koutek, L.Pavlíčková, and M.Souček, Collect. Czech. Chem. Commun., 39, 192 (1974).
- 5a) M.Julia and B.Badet, Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr., 1976, 525.
- 5b) L.J.Dolby and T.Farnham, J. Org. Chem., <u>42</u>, 1349 (1977).
- 6) The details and applications for the synthesis of *cis*-jasmone from 3-(*cis*-3-hexen-1-y1)-2-cyclopenten-1-one are going to be published elsewhere.

(Received October 28, 1981)