

Cycloaddition Reactions of Thioacylketen Thioacetals¹

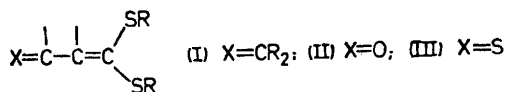
By RENJI OKAZAKI, AKIHIDE KITAMURA, and NAOKI INAMOTO*

(*Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, The University of Tokyo, Hongo, Tokyo 113, Japan*)

Summary Thioacylketen thioacetals undergo 1,4-cycloaddition with electron-deficient olefins and sulphene, and 1,2-cycloaddition with tetracyanoethylene and diphenyldiazomethane.

THE preparation and synthetic applications of conjugated keten thioacetals such as vinylketen (I)² and α -keto-keten thioacetals (II) have recently been reported.³ However, for thioacylketen thioacetals (III), only the reactions with

active acetylenes have been studied^{4†} despite their considerable potential in synthesis.



We now report that the thioacylketen thioacetals (III) undergo 1,2- and 1,4-cycloaddition reactions with some types of reagents under fairly mild conditions. We chose 4,5-tetramethylene-2-thiobenzoylmethylene-1,3-dithiolan (IV)⁶ as a suitable thioacylketen thioacetal because it is readily available from 5-phenyl-1,2-dithiole-3-thione. The results are summarized in the Scheme. The identity of the products was established by their analytical and spectral data.

The product (V) from tetracyanoethylene is presumably formed *via* 1,2-cycloaddition across the C=S bond, followed by elimination of (CN)₂C=S.⁷

The formation of compounds (V) and (VII) is a novel method of preparation of vinylketen thioacetals.

The possible conversion of a thioacetal to a carbonyl group⁸ will also make these reactions useful for the synthesis of six-membered sulphur-heterocycles.

(Received, 20th January 1975; Com. 058.)

† Cycloadditions of activated acetylenes and *N*-phenylmaleimide to similar systems, *i.e.* *o*-thioquinomethides, have recently been reported.^{1,5}

¹ Part of a series on conjugated keten thioacetals. For part I see: R. Okazaki and N. Inamoto, *Chem. Letters*, 1974, 1439.

² F. A. Carey and A. S. Court, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1972, **37**, 4474; D. Seebach, M. Kolb, and B.-T. Gröbel, *Angew. Chem. Internat. Edn.*, 1973, **12**, 69.

³ R. Gompper, *Angew. Chem. Internat. Edn.*, 1969, **8**, 312; E. J. Corey and R. H. K. Chen, *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1973, 3817; I. Shahak and Y. Sasson, *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1973, 4207.

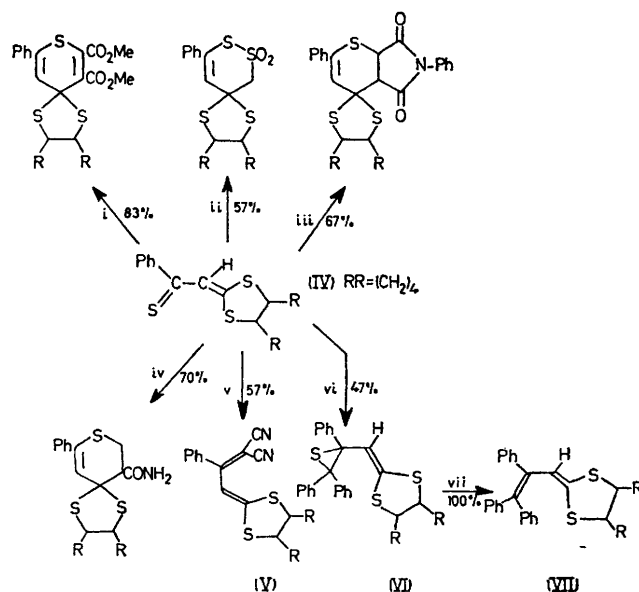
⁴ M. Ahmed, J. M. Buchshrieber, and D. M. McKinnon, *Canad. J. Chem.*, 1970, **48**, 1991; D. B. J. Easton, D. Leaver, and T. J. Rawlings, *J.C.S. Perkin I*, 1972, 41; see also G. Kobayashi, Y. Matsuda, Y. Tominaga, and K. Mizuyama, *Heterocycles*, 1974, **2**, 309.

⁵ P. de Mayo and H. Y. Ng, *J.C.S. Chem. Comm.*, 1974, 877.

⁶ R. Okazaki, F. Ishii, K. Ozawa, and N. Inamoto, *Chem. Letters*, 1972, 9; R. Okazaki, F. Ishii, K. Okawa, K. Ozawa, and N. Inamoto, *J.C.S. Perkin I*, in the press.

⁷ Cf. A. Rouessac and J. Vialle, *Bull. Soc. chim. France*, 1968, 2054.

⁸ T. Oishi, H. Takechi, K. Kamemoto, and Y. Ban, *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1974, 11; Y. Tamura, K. Sumoto, S. Fuji, H. Satoh, and M. Ikeda, *Synthesis*, 1973, 312 and references therein.



SCHEME

(i) Dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate in dichloromethane, room temp., 10 h; (ii) sulphene (methanesulphonyl chloride-triethylamine) in benzene, 5°, 1 h; (iii) *N*-phenylmaleimide in benzene, reflux, 4 h; (iv) acrylamide in xylene, reflux, 2 h; (v) tetracyanoethylene in acetonitrile, reflux, 2 h (or in dichloromethane, room temp., 5 days); (vi) diphenyldiazomethane in ether, room temp., 15 h; (vii) triphenylphosphine in benzene, room temp., 4 days.