

THERMAL REARRANGEMENT OF  $\alpha,\beta$ -UNSATURATED SULFINE

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The thermolysis of 2-arylmethylene-1-tetralinthione-S-oxide gave 2-arylcarbonyl-1-tetralinthione: it is considered that the reaction probably proceeded through the intramolecular 1,5-dipolar cycloaddition of the tetralinthione-S-oxide.

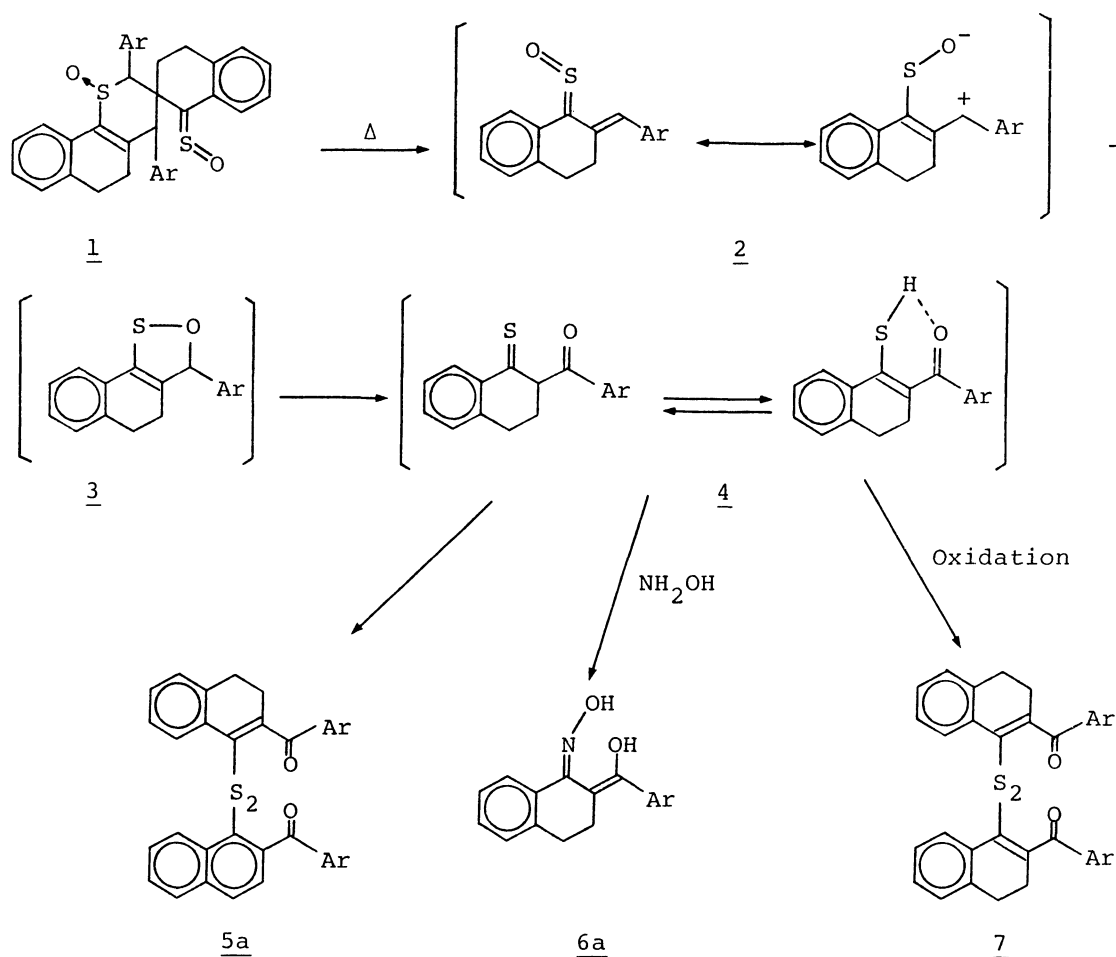
In the preceding communication,<sup>1)</sup> we reported that 2-benzylidene-1-tetralinthione-S-oxide generated by the thermolysis of the corresponding dimers was trapped by norbornene. In an attempt to trap this  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated sulfine by the other carbon-carbon double bond compounds,<sup>2)</sup> we found that the disulfide (5a) was formed by the thermolysis of 2-benzylidene-1-tetralinthione dimer S,S'-dioxide (1a) with tetraphenylallene (8). Namely, when a suspension of 1a<sup>1)</sup> (0.54g) and 8 (0.70g) in dry xylene (5 cm<sup>3</sup>) was refluxed for 11h under nitrogen atmosphere, the solution turned from pale yellow to red. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was chromatographed on Wakogel C-200 to give recovered 8 (0.15g) and 5a (pale yellow needles, 0.25g, mp 125-127°C). The IR spectrum of 5a showed band at 1660 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=O). The mass spectrum (70 eV) showed ion peaks at m/e 265 (100), 264 (44), 263 (85), 247 (12), 234 (18), 202 (9), 105 (38), and 77 (38). The NMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100MHz) showed signals at  $\delta$  2.28-3.04 (m, 4H) and 6.84-7.58 (m, 20H). These data and analytical data (Found: C, 77.38; H, 4.56. Calcd: C, 77.24; H, 4.58) are consistent with the proposed structure (5a).

In view of the result, it has been considered that the reaction proceeded via the rearrangement of  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated sulfine (2a) to the  $\beta$ -thioxo ketone (4a) without trapping of 2a by 8. Therefore, we attempted the thermolysis of 1a alone for a short time. A suspension of 1a (1.55g) in dry xylene (7 cm<sup>3</sup>) was refluxed for 15 min. under nitrogen atmosphere. The solution turned deep red. The reaction mixture was chromatographed on Florisil gel to give 4a<sup>3)</sup> (red powder, 0.13g). The IR spectrum showed four characteristic bands of  $\beta$ -thioxo ketones<sup>4)</sup> at 1660 [ $\nu$ (C=O)], 1530 [ $\nu$ (C=C)], 1230 [ $\nu$ (C=S)], and 805 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The mass spectrum (70 eV) showed ion peaks at m/e 266 (M<sup>+</sup>, 22), 265 (48), 249 (27), 105 (100), and 77 (65); the monoxime<sup>5)</sup> (6a): mp 143-145 °C; IR (KBr) 3250 (OH), 1620 (C=C) cm<sup>-1</sup>; MS (70 eV) m/e 265 (M<sup>+</sup>, 6), 249 (6), 248 (20), 105 (100), 77 (36).

Similarly, the thermolysis of 2-(p-chlorobenzylidene)-1-tetralinthione dimer S,S'-dioxide (1b) (1.00g) gave the corresponding  $\beta$ -thioxo ketone (4b) but 4b was identified by its conversion into the disulfide (7b) by an air oxidation<sup>3a)</sup> (0.17g, mp 180-181 °C). The IR spectrum of 7b showed band at 1660 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=O). The <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum

(CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz) showed signals at  $\delta$  2.40–3.00 (m, 8H) and 6.98–7.48 (m, 16H). The <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 25 MHz) showed the expected fifteen sharp lines at  $\delta$  26.9 (t), 27.7 (t), 126.5 (d), 126.7 (d), 127.6 (d), 128.6 (d), 128.8 (d), 130.3 (d), 131.6 (s), 131.9 (s), 134.9 (s), 136.4 (s), 139.5 (s), 145.4 (s), and 195.3 (s, C=O). The mass spectrum (15 eV) showed ion peaks at m/e 300 (67), 299 (100), 298 (37), and 139 (17). These data and analytical data (Found: C, 68.00; H, 4.36. Calcd: C, 68.11; H, 4.03) are consistent with the proposed structure.

It would be probable that these  $\beta$ -thio ketones (4) were formed from an unstable intermediate (3), produced by the intramolecular 1,5-dipolar cycloaddition reaction of the  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated sulfines (2).



a: Ar=C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, b: Ar=p-Cl-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>

#### References and Notes

- 1) T. Karakasa and S. Motoki, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **1979**, 3961.
- 2) T. Karakasa, H. Ohmura, and S. Motoki, unpublished work.
- 3) An air oxidation<sup>4a)</sup> of 4a gave the disulfide 7a (oil) instead of 5a but the product could not be purified by distillation or crystallization.
- 4) a) S. H. H. Chaston, S. E. Livingstone, T. N. Lockyer, V. A. Pickles, and J. S. Shannon, *Aust. J. Chem.*, **18**, 673 (1965); b) F. Duus, *J. Org. Chem.*, **42**, 3123 (1977).
- 5) S. Hauptmann, E. Uhlemann, and L. Widmann, *J. Prakt. Chem.*, **38**, 101 (1968).

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