METHYLATION OF THE SULFOLANE RING AT THE 2 AND 2, 5 POSITIONS

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The possibility of alkylating sulfolane and its derivatives is investigated. A new method of introducing a methyl group at positions 2 and 2,5 in the sulfolane ring, using sulfolanylmagnesium bromide is put forward.

It was previously shown [1] that, depending on the reaction conditions, mono- and dibromomagnesium derivatives are formed when the active hydrogen in the position α to the sulfonyl group of sulfolane reacts with a Grignard reagent. The present paper studies the possibility of using sulfolanylmagnesium bromide as an intermediate for alkylating the sulfolane ring at the 2 and 2, 5 positions. Dimethyl sulfate was used for the alkylation. Under similar conditions alkyl halides did not react, probably because of the decreased nucleophilicity of the magnesium derivatives of the sulfones.

The sulfolanylmagnesium bromides were prepared by reaction of sulfolane (I), 3-methylsulfolane (II), and 3, 4-dimethylsulfolane (III) with ethyl magnesium bromide [1]. Equimolecular proportions of reagents gave monobromomagnesium derivatives, which with excess dimethyl sulfate gave, respectively, 2-methylsulfolane (IV), 2, 4-dimethylsulfolane (V), and 2, 3, 4-trimethylsulfolane (VI).

In the case of compound II, formation of two isomers, 2, 3-dimethyl and 2, 4-dimethylsulfolane, could be assumed. It was shown by pyrolytic opening of the sulfolane ring [2] that the reaction product is in fact 2, 4-dimethylsulfolane (practically no butenes in the pyrolysis gases). Repeated methylation of compounds IV-VI led to the synthesis of, respectively, 2, 5-dimethylsulfolane (VII), 2, 4, 5-trimethylsulfolane (VIII), and 2, 3, 4, 5-tetramethylsulfolane (IX).

2, 5-Dimethyl-substituted sulfolanes VII-IX are also obtained directly from I-III via the dibromomagnesium derivatives.

Formation of 2, 2-dibromomagnesium derivatives and of the corresponding 2, 2-dimethyl-substituted sulfolanes was not observed, probably due to the lowering of the acidic properties of the hydrogen atom remaining at position 2.

The properties of the compounds IV-IX prepared corresponded to substances synthesized by hydrogenating methylsulfolenes [3].

EXPERIMENTAL METHOD

a) Introduction of one methyl group. The monobromomagnesium derivative was prepared from 0.1 mole of the appropriate sulfolane and 120 ml 0.85 M solution of EtMgBr in tetrahydrofuran or benzene, and 25 ml dimethyl sulfate in 25 ml benzene was added to it with stirring. The reaction mixture was heated until the precipitate of bromomagnesium derivative vanished, then 50 ml 10% HCl added at 0-5°. The resultant two layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CHCl₃, the CHCl₃ extracts combined with the organic layer, and the whole washed with Na₂CO₃ solution, then with water. After drying over MgSO₄ and distilling off solvent and unreacted Me₂SO₄, the residue was vacuum fractionated.

b) Introduction of two methyl groups. 50 ml Dimethyl sulfate and 50 ml benzene were added to the dibromomagnesium derivative made from 0.1 mole of the appropriate sulfolane and 250 ml 0.8 M EtMgBr. The product was isolated by vacuum distillation.

The table gives the compounds synthesized.

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Table
Products Obtained by Methylating Sulfolanes

Reaction product	Starting sulfolane	Bp, °C (pressure, mm)	d ²⁰	n_D^{20}	MR _D
IV V VI	III	92—93 (2) 110—112 (2) 119 (2)	1.2082 1.1362 1.1282	1,4808 1,4732 1,4803	31.61 36.41 40.89
VII VIII	IV I V	107—108 (2) 88—89 (0.5)	1.1535 1.1139	1,4780 1,4718	36.41 40.78
IX	VI III	115—117 (2)	1.0967	1.4790	45.57

Table (cont'd)

	Found %			Calculated %				- 6
Formula	С	н	s	С	Н	S	Yield, %	Reference
$C_5H_{10}O_2S$ $C_6H_{12}O_2S$ $C_7H_{14}O_2S$ $C_6H_{12}O_2S$	44.65 48.31 51.80 48.82	7.18 8.34 8.40 7.94	23.62 21.39 19.92 21.44	44.77 48.71 51.85 48.71	7.46 8.11 8.64 8.11	23.88 21.62 19,75 21.62	59,7 48.0 54.3 64.2 43.9	4 5
$C_7H_{14}O_2S$ $C_8H_{16}O_2S$	51.58 54.21	8.91 9.13	19.85 18.36	51.85 54.55	9.09	19,75 18,18	42.0 29.6 42.7 30.6	7