

0-41

## SOME REACTIONS OF TRIFLUOROVINYLSULPHONYL FLUORIDE

I. W. Cookson, C. D. Floyd, R. N. Haszeldine\*, W. D. Morton and O. Odeyemi

Department of Chemistry, UMIST, Manchester, M60 1QD (U.K.)

Trifluorovinylsulphonyl fluoride ( $\text{CF}_2\text{:CF.SO}_2\text{F}$ , 1) is a useful reactive intermediate for the synthesis of a range of compounds. It reacts with primary aromatic amines to give a variety of acyclic nitrogen compounds, whereas 2-amino-N-heterocyclic compounds react with (1) to give thiadiazine 2,2-dioxides. Trifluorovinylsulphonyl fluoride also provides a route to the disulphonyldifluoride  $\text{CHF(SO}_2\text{F)}_2$ , and its sensitivity to nucleophilic attack is demonstrated with fluoride ion, ethyl carbazate, phenol, 2-thiopyridine, pyridine-N-oxide, etc.

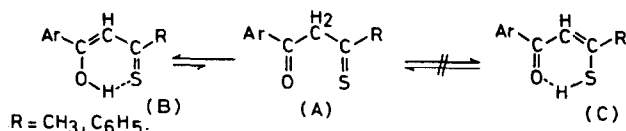
0-42

## SYNTHETIC AND SPECTROSCOPIC STUDIES OF SOME NEW POLYFLUORINATED MONOTHIO-1,3-DIKETONES

K. C. Joshi\*, V. N. Pathak and V. Grover

Department of Chemistry, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur 302004 (India)

In view of the growing interest in the chemistry of fluorinated 1,3-thioxoketones in recent years due to their superior chelating behaviour, some new polyfluorinated monothio-1,3-diketones have been synthesized from the corresponding polyfluorinated acetophenones and appropriate thionic esters in the presence of sodamide.



Ar = 3,4-Di-F, 2,4,6-Tri-F, 2,3,4,5,6-Pento-F.

These compounds exist entirely in the hydrogen bonded enol form,  $\text{ArC}(\text{OH})=\text{CHCSR}$  (B) as evidenced by i.r. spectra which will be discussed in detail.  $^1\text{H}$  n.m.r. data support these observations. There are no methylene proton signals (in the region  $\delta$  7.5-6.8 ppm and  $=\text{COH} \cdots \text{S}=\text{C}$  signals in the  $\delta$  15.0-13.0 ppm region. The mass spectra of these compounds exhibited weakly populated  $\text{M}^+$  ion and in all cases, base peak is due to the  $\text{Ar}-\text{C}\equiv\text{O}^+$  ion.