

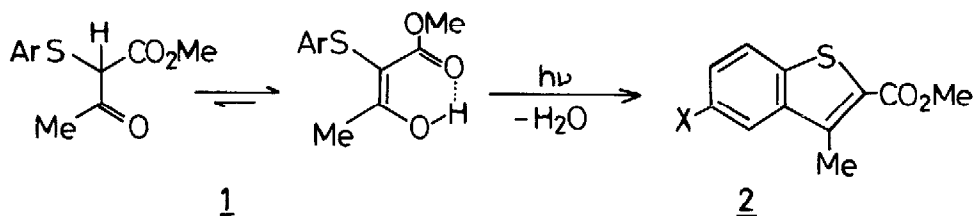
PHOTOCYCLIZATION OF METHYL 2-ARYLTHIOACETOACETATES  
A FACILE SYNTHESIS OF BENZOTHIOPHENES

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Summary: A series of methyl 2-arylthioacetoacetates was irradiated in a benzene-methanol solution to give benzothiophenes in satisfactory yields.

Photocyclization of S-aryl vinyl sulfides is a useful new method for preparing five-membered sulfur heterocycles.<sup>1-3</sup> The reaction is known to occur from the triplet excited state<sup>4</sup> via the thiocarbonyl ylide intermediates.<sup>3</sup> We wish to report in this letter a facile synthesis of 2-methoxycarbonylbenzothiophenes by photocyclization of methyl 2-arylthioacetoacetates which were conveniently prepared in high yields by the reaction of methyl 2-chloroacetoacetate with appropriate arylmercaptanes in the presence of equimolar triethylamine. Thus obtained compounds (1) exist predominantly in the enolic form (IR,NMR). Irradiation of 1a (Ar = phenyl) in a benzene-methanol (1:1) solution under argon with a high pressure mercury lamp through a Pyrex filter followed by purification gave 2a (X = H) in 66% yield. The similar cyclodehydration occurred on irradiation of the related compounds to



give the corresponding benzothiophenes in fair yields (Table 1). In a case of 1h, a regioselective cyclization was observed and only naphth[2,1-b]thiophene 4 was formed. The structure was supported by a characteristic downfield shift of methyl signal ( $\delta$  3.24 ppm) owing to the deshielding effect of a proximate aromatic ring. Compound 1j was inactive on

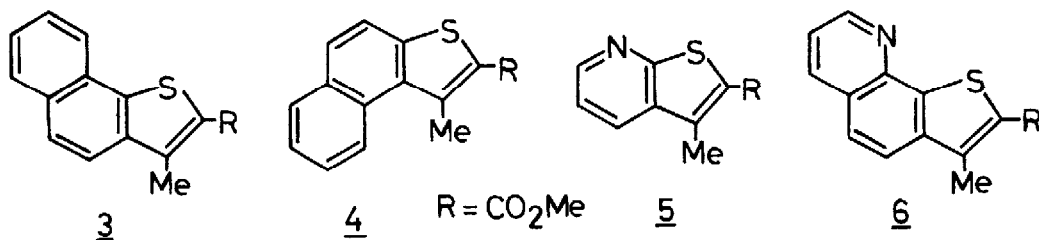
Table 1. Photocyclization of Methyl 2-Arythioacetates <sup>a,b</sup>

Starting Materials (Ar = )	Products (Yields) <sup>c</sup>	mp	NMR ( $\delta$ , CDCl <sub>3</sub> )	
			COOMe	Me
<u>1a</u> (C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -)	<u>2a</u> (X = H) (66%)	104-105 <sup>o</sup> d	3.91	2.77
<u>1b</u> (p-Me-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -)	<u>2b</u> (X = Me) (61%)	89-90 <sup>o</sup>	3.92	2.75
<u>1c</u> (p-MeO-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -)	<u>2c</u> (X = OMe) (57%)	93-95 <sup>o</sup>	3.90	2.72
<u>1d</u> (p-F-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -)	<u>2d</u> (X = F) (56%)	131-132 <sup>o</sup>	3.92	2.71
<u>1e</u> (p-Cl-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -)	<u>2e</u> (X = Cl) (51%)	146-147 <sup>o</sup>	3.93	2.73
<u>1f</u> (p-Br-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -)	<u>2f</u> (X = Br) (55%)	160-161 <sup>o</sup>	3.90	2.70
<u>1g</u> (1-naphthyl)	<u>3</u> (64%)	159-161 <sup>o</sup>	3.90	2.74
<u>1h</u> (2-naphthyl)	<u>4</u> (56%)	127-128.5 <sup>o</sup>	3.93	3.24
<u>1i</u> (2-pyridyl)	<u>5</u> (50%)	122-124 <sup>o</sup>	3.95	2.76
<u>1j</u> (4-pyridyl)	no			
<u>1k</u> (8-quinolyl)	<u>6</u> (53%)	138-139 <sup>o</sup>	3.96	2.72

a. All photolyses were carried out in a benzene-methanol (1:1) solution.

b. Satisfactory elemental analyses were obtained for all new compounds.

c. Isolated yields. d. Lit.<sup>6</sup> mp. 102.5-103<sup>o</sup>.



the similar irradiation and only slow polymer formation was observed. The photocyclization most probably occurs from the enolic form of 1 via the ylide intermediates. The similar photocyclization reaction of N-analogs was reported.<sup>5</sup> Further studies of other enolizable systems are in progress.

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