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THERMAL DECOMPOSITION OF MESYLSULFENE-TRIETHYLAMINE-ADDUCT

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THERMAL DECOMPOSITION OF MESYLSULFENE-TRIETHYLAMINE-ADDUCT

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Treatment of an acetonitrile solution of mesylchloride with triethylamine at -40° C leads to triethylammonium chloride and a solution of mesylsulfene-triethylamine-adduct $\underline{1}$, stable for several days at -40° C $\overline{1}$.

$$\text{CH}_3\text{SO}_2\text{-CH-SO}_2\text{-NEt}_3$$

On warming up the reactivity of $\underline{1}$, e.g. in cycloaddition reactions, is lost. After slow warming up the solutions under anhydrous conditions, the following products could be isolated:

(1) decomposition products of adduct $\underline{1}$

$$(CH_3SO_2-CH_2SO_2)_2C=CH-NEt_2$$

$$\text{CH}_3\text{SO}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{SO}_2\text{-NEt}_2$$

(2) products following oligomerisation of mesylsulfene or its triethylamine-adduct

$$CH_3SO_2-CH_2SO_2CH_2-SO_2CH_3$$

$$CH_3SO_2$$
- $CH(C1)SO_2CH_2$ - SO_2CH_3

Some aspects of similar reactions will be presented and the mechanistic pathways discussed.

¹⁾ G. Opitz, M. Kleemann, D. Bücher, G. Walz and K. Rieth, Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl. <u>5</u>, 594 (1966).