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(54) **Titre : 4-CHLORO-4-ALCOXY-1,1,1-TRIFLUORO-2-BUTANONES, LEUR PREPARATION ET LEUR UTILISATION POUR LA PREPARATION DE 4-ALCOXY-1,1,1-TRIFLUORO-3-BUTEN-2-ONES**
(54) **Title: 4-CHLORO-4-ALKOXY-1,1,1-TRIFLUORO-2-BUTANONES, THEIR PREPARATION AND THEIR USE IN PREPARING 4-ALKOXY-1,1,1-TRIFLUORO-3-BUTEN-2-ONES**

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

4-Chloro-4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanones, prepared by reacting alkyl vinyl ethers with trifluoroacetyl chloride, are useful for preparing 4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-3-buten-2-ones.



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(54) Title: 4-CHLORO-4-ALKOXY-1,1,1-TRIFLUORO-2-BUTANONES, THEIR PREPARATION AND THEIR USE IN PREPARING 4-ALKOXY-1,1,1-TRIFLUORO-3-BUTEN-2-ONES

(57) Abstract: 4-Chloro-4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanones, prepared by reacting alkyl vinyl ethers with trifluoroacetyl chloride, are useful for preparing 4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-3-buten-2-ones.



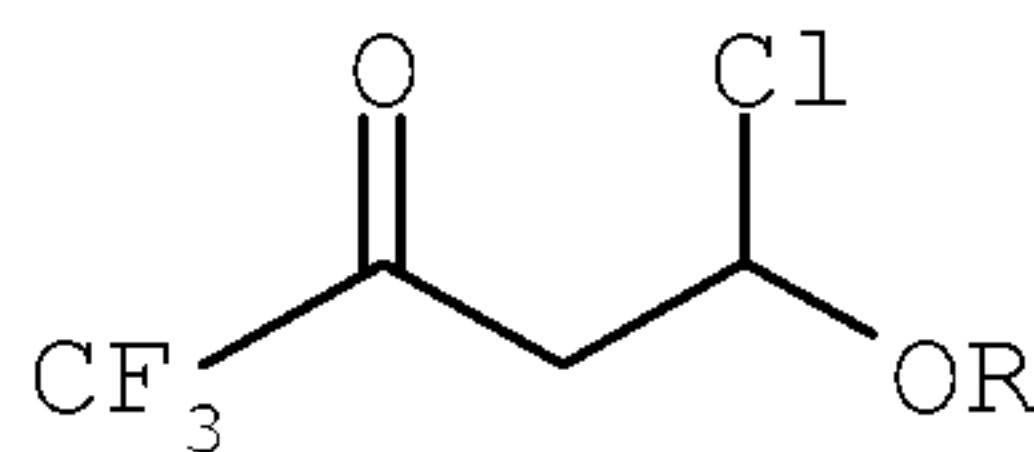
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4-CHLORO-4-ALKOXY-1,1,1-TRIFLUORO-2-BUTANONES, THEIR
PREPARATION AND THEIR USE IN PREPARING 4-ALKOXY-1,1,1-
TRIFLUORO-3-BUTEN-2-ONES

This application claims the benefit of United States Provisional
5 Application Serial Number 60/937,903 filed on June 29, 2007. The present
invention concerns novel 4-chloro-4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanones, a process
for their preparation and a process for using them to prepare 4-alkoxy-1,1,1-
trifluoro-3-buten-2-ones.

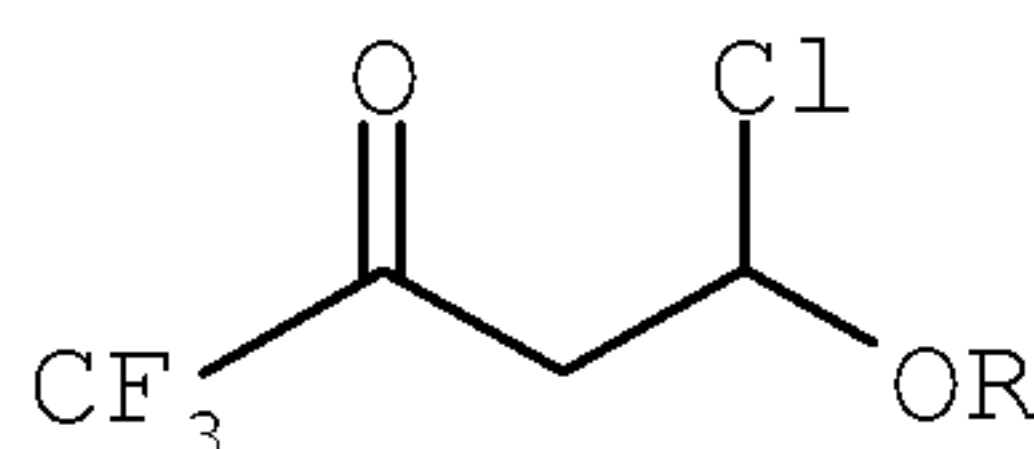
4-Alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-3-buten-2-ones are useful intermediates
10 for preparing pesticides; see, for example, U.S. Patent Publication 2005/0288511.
Their preparation has previously been described, for example, in U.S. Patent
5,708,175; U.S. Patent 7,057,079 B2; WO 2004/108647 A2; and U.S. Patent
Application Publication 2006/0084813 A1. Unfortunately, 4-alkoxy-1,1,1-
trifluoro-3-buten-2-ones are relatively expensive and somewhat unstable, i.e., it is
15 recommended that they be stored under refrigeration. It would be desirable to
have a less expensive process to prepare 4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-3-buten-2-ones.
It would also be desirable to have a more stable precursor which could be more
easily transported and stored or, alternatively, could be easily generated *in situ*.

The present invention concerns novel 4-chloro-4-alkoxy-1,1,1-
20 trifluoro-2-butanones, a process for their preparation and a process for using them
to prepare 4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-3-buten-2-ones. More particularly, the present
invention concerns 4-chloro-4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanones of the formula:



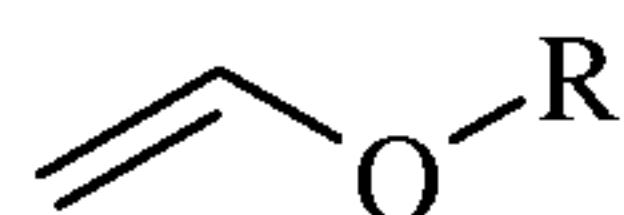
in which R represents a C₁-C₈ alkyl or phenyl.

Another aspect of the invention concerns a process for the preparation of 4-chloro-4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanones of the formula:



in which R represents a C₁-C₈ alkyl or phenyl

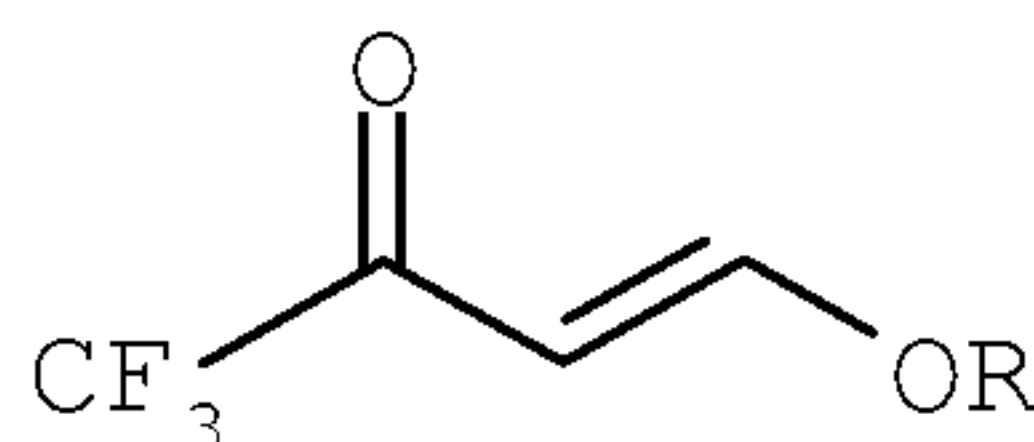
5 which comprises contacting an alkyl vinyl ether of the formula



in which R is as previously defined

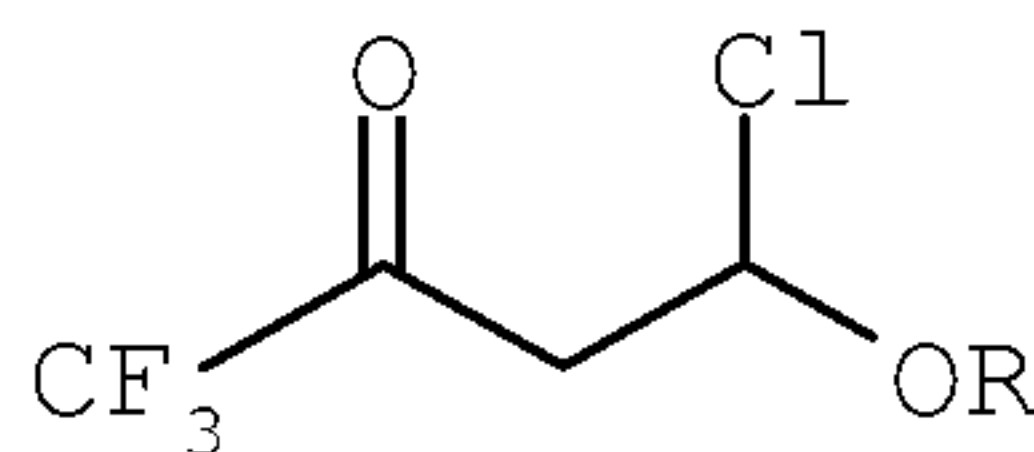
with trifluoroacetyl chloride either neat or in the presence of an anhydrous organic solvent at a temperature from -10 °C to 35 °C.

10 Another aspect of the invention concerns a process for the preparation of 4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-3-buten-2-ones of the formula:



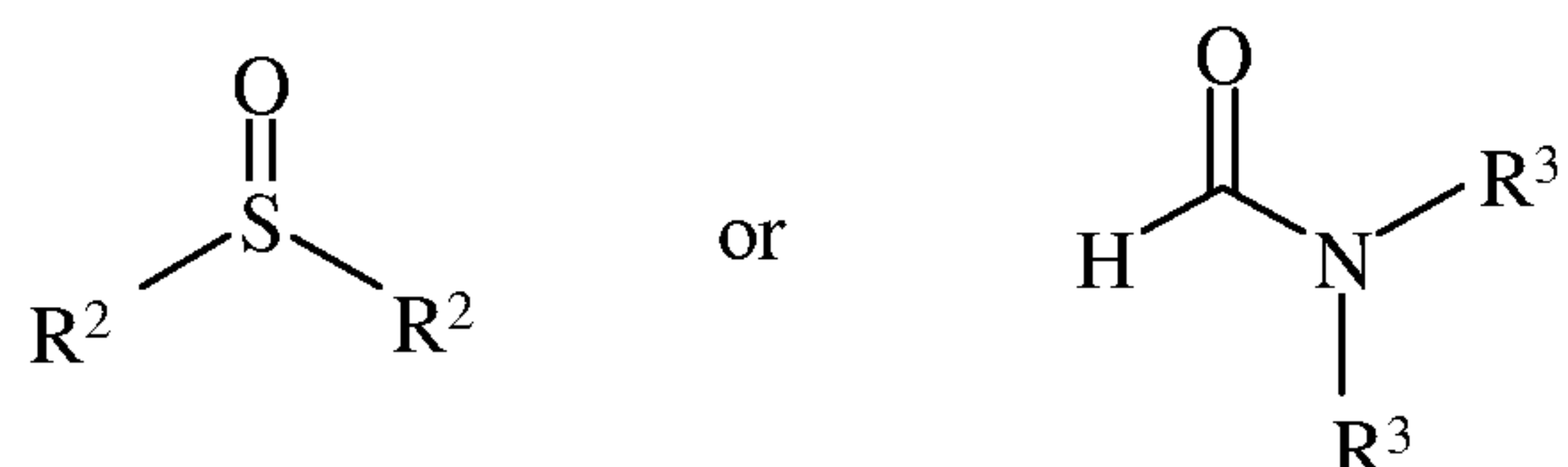
in which R represents a C₁-C₈ alkyl or phenyl

15 which comprises contacting a 4-chloro-4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanone of the formula:



in which R represents a C₁-C₈ alkyl or phenyl,

with a sulfoxide or a formamide catalyst of the formula

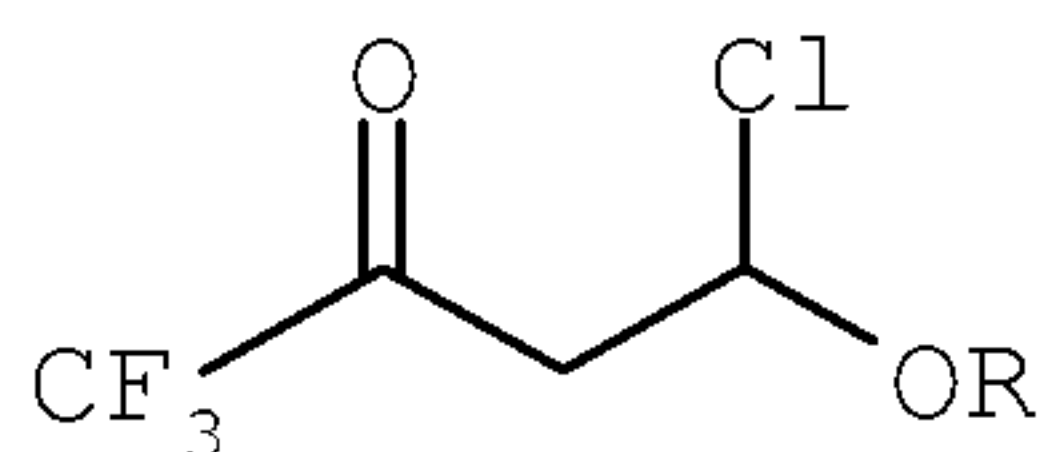


in which R^2 independently represents $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8$ alkyl or phenyl, and

R^3 independently represents H, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8$ alkyl or phenyl,

- 5 in the presence of an anhydrous organic solvent at a temperature from $-10\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $20\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

The present invention concerns 4-chloro-4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanones of the formula:



- 10 in which R represents a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8$ alkyl or phenyl. Unless specifically limited otherwise, the term "alkyl", as used herein, includes within its scope straight chain, branched chain and cyclic moieties.

The 4-chloro-4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanones are prepared by reacting an alkyl vinyl ether of the formula



in which R represents a $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8$ alkyl or phenyl, with trifluoroacetyl chloride.

Approximately equimolar quantities of alkyl vinyl ether and trifluoroacetyl chloride are generally used in the process, although excesses of one

or the other may be employed. In practice, a 10-50 percent stoichiometric excess of alkyl vinyl ether is often preferred.

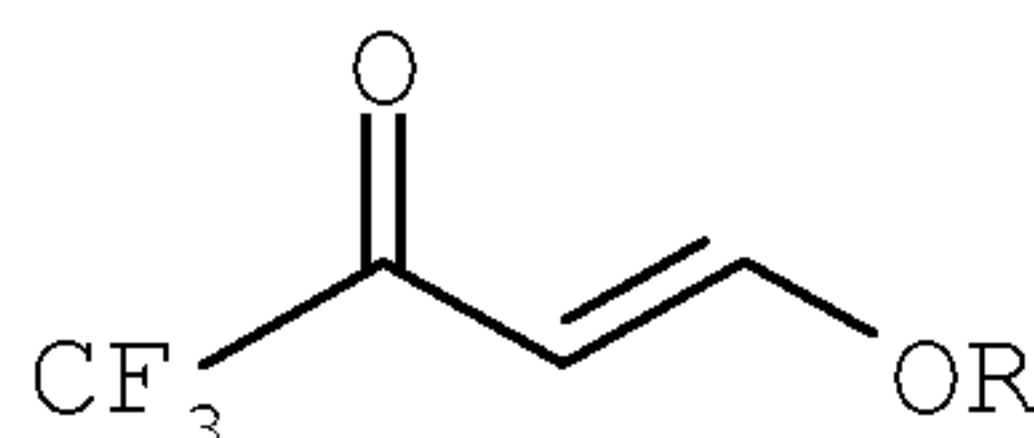
The reaction is conducted either in the absence of a solvent, e.g., with excess alkyl vinyl ether, or in the presence of an anhydrous organic solvent.

5 Preferred solvents are hydrocarbon solvents, most preferably aromatic hydrocarbons such as toluene.

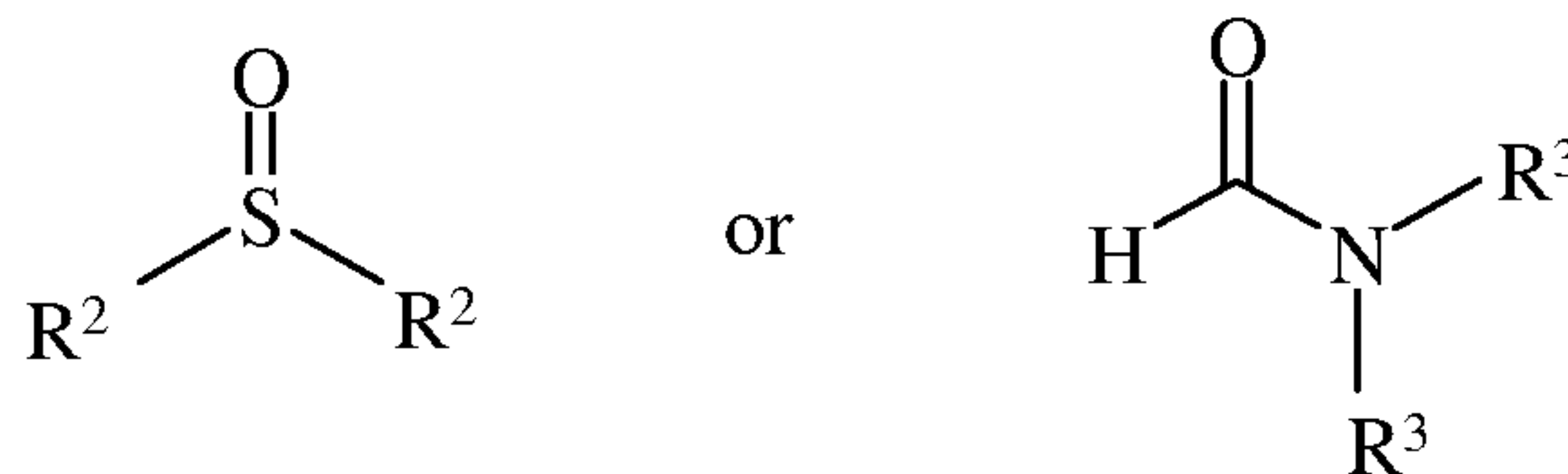
The reaction is conducted at a temperature from -10 °C to 35 °C. Temperatures from 0 °C to 20 °C are usually preferred.

10 In a typical reaction, the trifluoroacetyl chloride is bubbled below the surface of the alkyl vinyl ether, either neat or in the presence of a hydrocarbon solvent, between 0-5 °C. The reaction is allowed to warm with stirring for one hour, keeping the temperature no higher than room temperature. The crude reaction mixture containing the 4-chloro-4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanone is usually used as is without further isolation or purification of the reaction mixture.

15 The 4-chloro-4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanones of the present invention are useful for preparing 4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-3-buten-2-ones of the formula:



20 in which R represents a C₁-C₈ alkyl or phenyl by contacting the 4-chloro-4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanone with a sulfoxide or a formamide catalyst of the formula



in which R² independently represents C₁-C₈ alkyl or phenyl, and R³ independently represents H, C₁-C₈ alkyl or phenyl.

The sulfoxide or a formamide catalysts are generally employed at a
 5 level of from 0.1 to 10 mole percent based on the amount of 4-chloro-4-alkoxy-
 1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanone. Levels of from 0.5 to 5 mole percent are usually
 preferred.

The reaction is conducted in the presence of an anhydrous organic
 solvent. Preferred solvents are hydrocarbon solvents, most preferably aromatic
 10 hydrocarbons such as toluene.

The reaction is conducted at a temperature from -10 °C to 20 °C.
 Temperatures from 0 °C to 20 °C are usually preferred.

The 4-chloro-4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanone is usually used
 as is without further isolation or purification of the reaction mixture. Thus, in a
 15 typical reaction, trifluoroacetyl chloride is bubbled below the surface of the alkyl
 vinyl ether in the presence of a hydrocarbon solvent, between 0-5 °C. The
 reaction is allowed to warm with stirring for 1 hour. The crude reaction mixture
 containing the 4-chloro-4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanone is then cooled to
 between 0-5 °C and the sulfoxide or formamide catalyst is added in one portion.
 20 The reaction is generally complete after stirring for an additional 12-24 hours.
 The 4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-3-buten-2-one is conveniently stored as is without
 further isolation or purification of the reaction mixture

The following examples are presented to illustrate the invention.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 Preparation of 4-Chloro-4-ethoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanone

To a 100 mL three neck round bottom flask fitted with a thermocouple and a dry ice/acetone condenser was charged with 26.4 g (0.37 mol) of ethyl vinyl ether. The reaction vessel was then submerged into an ice-water bath for cooling. Then 49 g (0.37 mol) of trifluoroacetyl chloride was bubbled sub-surface through the reaction mixture. After completing the addition of the acid chloride, the ice-water bath was removed and the solution was allowed to warm to room temperature. The internal reaction temperature was not allowed to rise above 25 °C. The reaction progress could be monitored by GC. GC analysis indicated that the reaction mixture contained un-reacted starting material. The reaction mixture was cooled in an ice-water bath and another 13 g (0.09 mol) trifluoroacetyl chloride was bubbled sub-surface through the reaction mixture. GC analysis indicated that the reaction still contained starting material so the process was repeated with another 19 g (0.14 mol) addition of trifluoroacetyl chloride. The reaction mixture was collected to give 58.6 g (~94% crude yield and ~71% pure by relative GC area) For 4-chloro-4-ethoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanone: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz), δ 1.25 (t, *J* = 6 Hz, 3H), 3.38 (dd, *J* = 18.0, 3.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.51 (dd, *J* = 15.0, 9.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.63 (dq, *J* = 9.0, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (dq, *J* = 9.0, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.97 (dd, *J* = 6.0, 3.0 Hz, 1H). GCMS (PCI-NH₃): *m/z* 204.0165.

Example 2 Preparation of 4-Chloro-4-ethoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanone

To a 50 mL three neck round bottom flask fitted with a thermocouple and a dry ice/acetone condenser was charged with 20 mL of toluene followed by 3.77 g (0.052 mol) of ethyl vinyl ether. The reaction mixture was then cooled in an ice-water bath and then 8.77 g (0.066 mol) of trifluoroacetyl

chloride was bubbled sub-surface through the reaction mixture. The internal temperature rose from 3 °C to 5 °C. The ice-water bath was removed and the solution was allowed to warm to ambient temperature and stir for an additional hour. Once the reaction was complete, GC analysis indicated the crude reaction mixture contained 4-chloro-4-ethoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanone as the major product.

Example 3 Preparation of 4-Chloro-4-ethoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanone

A 500 mL jacketed reactor was equipped with a cooling bath and mechanical stirring. To this vessel, blanketed with nitrogen, was charged 95.81 g (1.33 mol) of ethyl vinyl ether in one portion. The circulation bath temperature was set at 0 °C, mechanical stirring was turned on, and the reactor contents were allowed to cool down. Once the internal reaction temperature reached 2 °C, then 148.1 g (1.12 mol) of trifluoroacetyl chloride was slowly bubbled through the reaction mixture via a subsurface dip tube over a 2.5 h period. The internal reaction temperature was kept below 12 °C by adjusting the rate of gas addition. Once the trifluoroacetyl chloride addition was completed, the subsurface dip tube was removed from the vessel and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir with cooling for an additional 1 h 27 min. The reaction mixture was bottom drained from the vessel to afford 232.1 g of a colorless liquid. ¹⁹F NMR assay of this mixture (using 98% 2,4-dichlorobenzotrifluoride as an internal standard) indicated a 93% isolated yield and 92% purity for 4-chloro-4-ethoxy-1,1,1-trifluorobutan-2-one.

Example 4 Preparation of 4-ethoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-3-buten-2-one using dimethylsulfoxide as a catalyst.

The toluene solution of 4-chloro-4-ethoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanone from Example 2 was then cooled to 2 °C using an ice-water bath and then 184 µL (0.003 mol) of dimethylsulfoxide-d₆ (DMSO) was added in one portion via syringe (note that there was some observed heat during this addition).

5 The reaction was then stirred for 21 h at which time GC analysis indicated that the 4-ethoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-3-buten-2-one was present in 50% relative area percent. An additional 184 µL (0.003 mol) of DMSO-d₆ was added in one portion via syringe. A three degree heat rise was noticed during this second DMSO addition. The reaction was stirred an additional 3 h and then transferred to a glass bottle

10 with a poly-seal cap. The product/toluene solution weighed 26.75 and was determined to contain 4-ethoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-3-buten-2-one in 65% “in pot yield” (based on starting ethyl vinyl ether molarity) by GC assay. GCMS: *m/z* found (M+1) 169.

Example 5 Preparation of 4-ethoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-3-buten-2-one using

15 dimethylformamide as a catalyst

To a 50 mL three neck round bottom flask fitted with a thermocouple and a dry ice/acetone condenser was charged with 20 mL of toluene followed by 3.77 g (0.052 mol) of ethyl vinyl ether (EVE). The reaction mixture was then cooled in an ice-water bath and then 7.6 g (0.057 mol) of trifluoroacetyl

20 chloride (TFAC) was bubbled sub-surface through the reaction mixture. The ice-water bath was removed and the solution was allowed to warm to ambient temperature (~20 °C) and stirred for an additional hour. GC analysis indicated that another addition of TFAC needed to be made. The reaction mixture was cooled using an ice-water bath and then another 2.1 g (0.016 mol) of

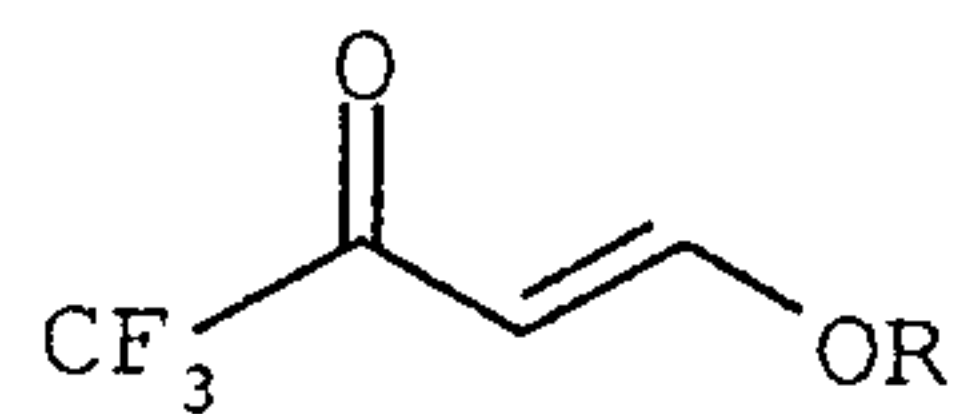
25 trifluoroacetyl chloride was bubbled sub-surface through the reaction mixture. The cold bath was removed, and the solution was allowed to stir at ambient temperature for another 40 min. At this point, GC analysis indicated the crude

reaction mixture contained 4-chloro-4-ethoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanone as the major product. The reaction was then proceeded to the next step.

About 1 mL of the toluene solution of 4-chloro-4-ethoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanone was set aside as a control reference. The rest of the toluene
5 reaction mixture containing 4-chloro-4-ethoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanone was then cooled to 2 °C using an ice-water bath. Then 400 µL (0.005 mol) of *N,N*-dimethylformamide-*d*₇ (DMF-*d*₇) was added in one portion via syringe. The reaction was then stirred for 24 h at which time GC analysis indicated that the 4-ethoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-3-buten-2-one was present in 57% relative area percent.
10 The reaction mixture was then transferred to a glass bottle with a poly-seal cap. The product/toluene solution weighed 26.32 and was determined to contain 4-ethoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-3-buten-2-one in 62% “in pot yield” (based on starting EVE molarity) by GC assay.

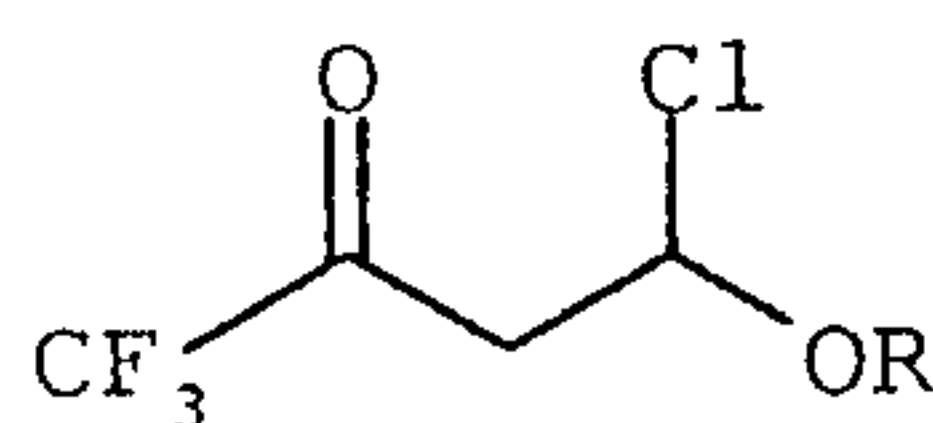
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A process for the preparation of 4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-3-buten-2-ones of the formula:



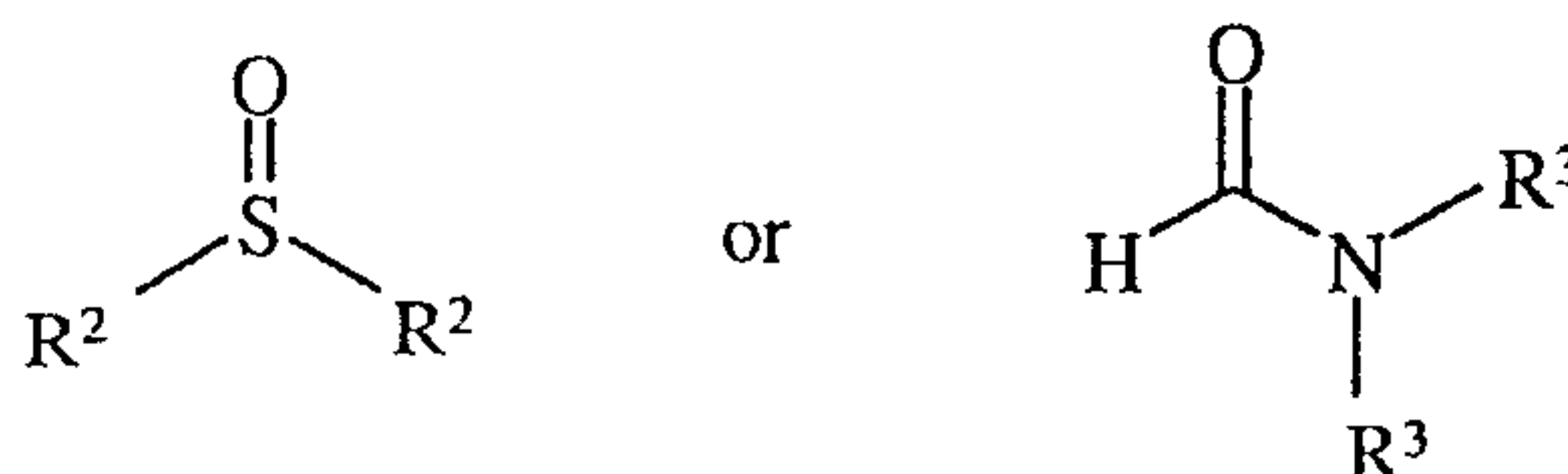
in which R represents a C₁-C₈ alkyl or phenyl

which comprises contacting a 4-chloro-4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanone of the formula:



in which R represents a C₁-C₈ alkyl or phenyl,

with a sulfoxide or a formamide catalyst of the formula

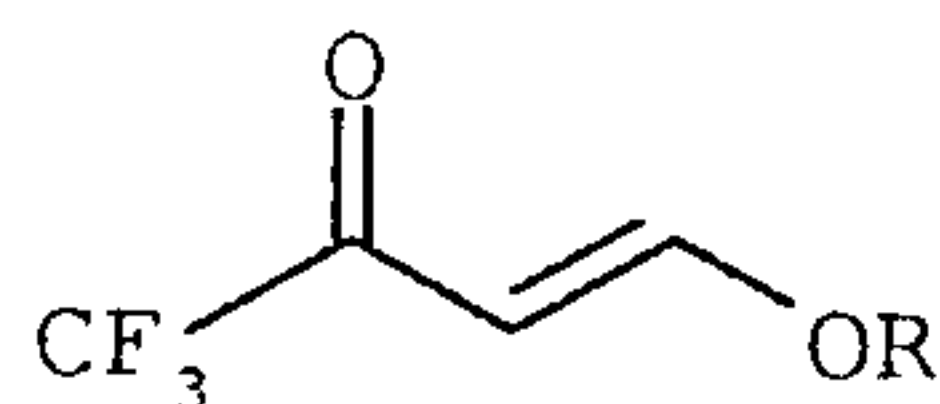


in which R² independently represents C₁-C₈ alkyl or phenyl, and

R³ independently represents H, C₁-C₈ alkyl or phenyl,

in the presence of an anhydrous organic solvent at a temperature from -10 °C to 20 °C.

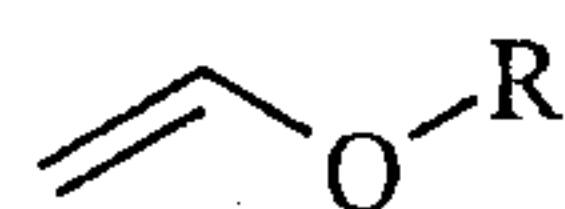
2. A process for the preparation of 4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-3-buten-2-ones of the formula:



in which R represents a C₁-C₈ alkyl or phenyl

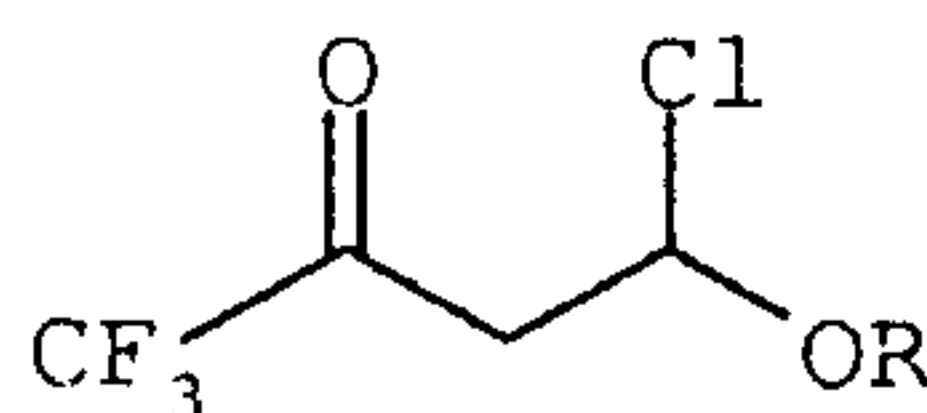
which comprises:

a) contacting an alkyl vinyl ether of the formula



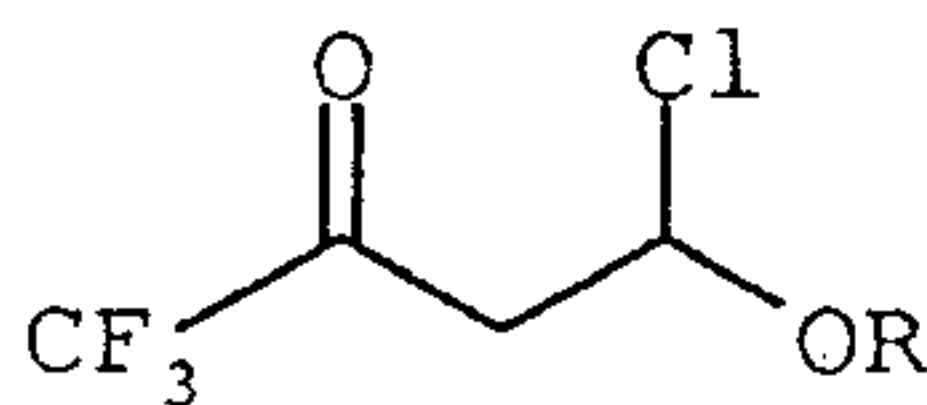
in which R is as previously defined

with trifluoroacetyl chloride either neat or in the presence of an anhydrous organic solvent at a temperature from -10 °C to 35 °C to provide a 4-chloro-4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanones of the formula:



in which R represents a C₁-C₈ alkyl or phenyl; and

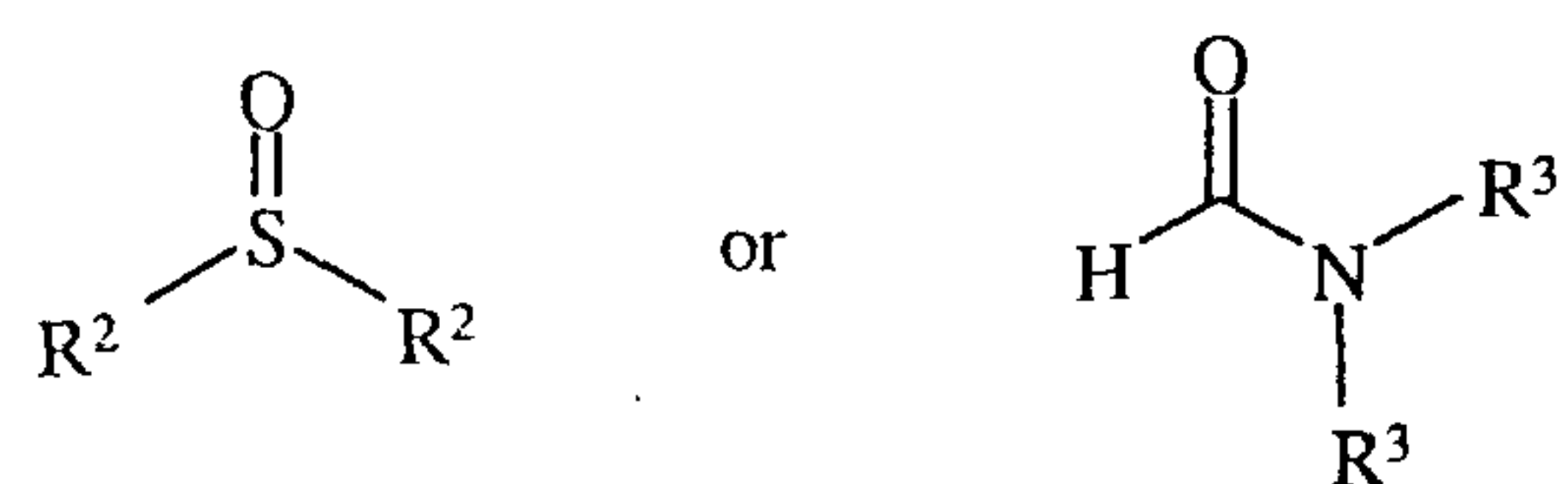
b) contacting the 4-chloro-4-alkoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-butanone of the formula:



in which R represents a C₁-C₈ alkyl or phenyl,

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with a sulfoxide or a formamide catalyst of the formula



in which R^2 independently represents $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8$ alkyl or phenyl, and

R^3 independently represents H, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8$ alkyl or phenyl,

in the presence of an anhydrous organic solvent at a temperature from $-10\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $20\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.