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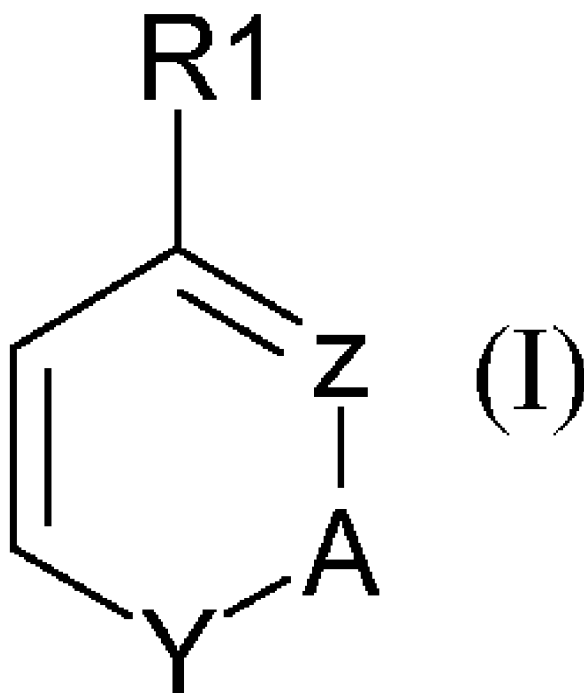
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(54) Title: PROCESS FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF HALOGENATED CYCLIC COMPOUNDS



(57) Abstract: Process for the synthesis of halogenated cyclic compounds A process for the manufacture of a cyclic compound of formula (I) wherein R₁ is a halogenated alkyl group Z and Y designate independently carbon or a heteroatom A is a linking group between Z and Y comprising 0, 1, 2 or 3 atoms in the cycle which comprises (a) adding an acid halide of formula R₁-C(O)-X wherein X = fluorine, chlorine or bromine and R₁ has the meaning given above, to a vinyl ether of formula (II) CH₂=CH-OR₂ (II) wherein R₂ is an alkyl group, an aralkyl group or an aryl group to produce an addition product and (b) said addition product is reacted with a compound of formula (III) Y-A-Z (III), Z, Y and A are as defined above.

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Process for the synthesis of halogenated cyclic compounds

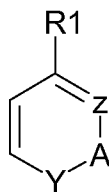
The present invention relates to a process for the synthesis of halogenated cyclic compounds.

Halogenated cyclic compounds are useful for example as intermediates for the preparation of various herbicides, insecticides, miticides, pesticides etc.

5 U.S. patent application US 2006/0128702 A1 describes the synthesis of 3-trifluoromethyl-1H-Pyrazole (TFPZO) by reacting 4-ethoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-3-buten-2-one with hydrazine dihydrochloride. Atherton and Fields, J. Chem. Soc. (C), 1968, p.1507-1513 describe the synthesis of 3-trifluoromethyl-1H-Pyrazole from 2,2,2-trifluorodiazethane. The TFPZO
10 compound is used as intermediate in chemical synthesis. European patent application EP-A-163280 discloses the manufacture of 2-hydroxy-4-trifluoromethyl pyrimidine (TFPMO) from the reaction product of TFAH with EVE. The TFPMO compound is used as intermediate in chemical synthesis, to produce pyrimidinylphosphates as pesticides.

15 It is an object of the present invention to provide an efficient process for manufacturing halogenated cyclic compounds, in particular halogenated nitrogen containing heterocycles which allows for good yields and product purities, starting from readily available starting materials.

20 The invention concerns in consequence a process for the manufacture of a cyclic compound of formula (I) :



wherein R₁ is a halogenated alkyl group

Z and Y designate independently carbon or a heteroatom

A is a linking group between Z and Y comprising 0, 1, 2 or 3 atoms in the cycle
25 which comprises (a) adding an acid halide of formula R₁-C(O)-X wherein X = fluorine, chlorine or bromine and R₁ has the meaning given above, to a vinyl ether of formula (II) CH₂=CH-OR₂ (II) wherein R₂ is an alkyl group, an aralkyl group or an aryl group to produce an addition product and (b) said

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addition product is reacted with a compound of formula (III) Y-A-Z (III), Z, Y and A are as defined above.

It has been found, surprisingly, that the addition product of an acid halide, in particular acid chloride with a vinyl ether as specified above is particularly suitable as starting material for producing cyclic compounds as detailed above. Overall yield starting from acid halide and vinyl ether is good. A purification of the addition product may be unnecessary before further reaction. The addition product, in particular if hydrogen halide is present, may increase the reaction rate in the reaction with the compound of formula (III) and allow for easier separation of the cyclic compound produced from the reaction mixture, in particular when a nitrogen-containing heterocycle is produced.

In the process according to the invention, R1 preferably contains at least 1, more preferably 2 fluorine atoms. In one preferred aspect R1 is a perfluoroalkyl group. R1 is often a C1 to C3 halogenated alkyl group, preferably a C1 to C3 fluorinated alkyl group, in particular as described here before. R1 is more preferably a C1 fluorinated alkyl group selected in particular from CF₃, CF₂H and CF₂Cl. A CF₃ group is more particularly preferred.

In another aspect, R1 preferably contains at least 1, more preferably 2 fluorine atoms and at least 1 other halogen atom. R1 is more preferably a fluorinated C1 alkyl group selected in particular from CF₂Br and CF₂Cl.

In the process according to the invention, X is often selected from Cl and Br and is more preferably Cl.

Acid halides used in the present invention can be obtained, for example, by photooxidation of halogenated precursor alkanes, in particular as described in US 5,569,782 the contents of which is incorporated by reference in the present application. In particular, trifluoroacetyl chloride, which is a particularly preferred starting material in the present invention, can be obtained by photooxidation of 1,1,1-Trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123).

In the process according to the invention, R₂ is often selected from a C1 to C4 alkyl group, preferably a methyl, an ethyl, an isopropyl or a n-butyl group and is more preferably an ethyl group.

Consequently, in a most preferred aspect, the acid halide is trifluoroacetyl chloride and the vinyl ether is ethyl vinyl ether or methyl vinyl ether, more preferably ethyl vinyl ether.

In the process according to the invention Z and Y can be independently selected from oxygen, sulphur, nitrogen and carbon. The process according to

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the invention applies in particularly advantageous manner when at least one of Z and Y is nitrogen.

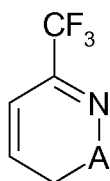
It is understood that it is appropriate that in the compound Z-A-Y, Z and Y be under a form which enables them to react in the reaction of step (b). For example, suitably, Z and/or Y are selected from -NH₂, -NHR₃, wherein R₃ is an alkyl aryl or aralkyl residue, preferably a C₁ to C₆ alkyl, or hydrogen halide salts thereof, -OH, -SH and donor carbon atoms for example a CH₂ group in α -position to a carbonyl function such as a keto or ester group.

In the process according to the invention, A is a linking group between Z and Y. Such linking group can simply be a covalent bond, in which case A contains 0 atoms. The linking group A can also contain 1, 2 or 3 atoms, which form part of the ring (annular atoms) when A forms part of the structure of compound (I) and which are catenary (i.e. in the chain linking Z and Y) when A forms part of the structure of compound (III). Preferably, A comprises 1 or 2 catenary/annular atoms, in particular, optionally substituted carbon atoms. In the latter case, A is suitably selected from -CH₂-, -C(=O)-, -CH₂-CH₂ and CH₂-C(=O)- and -C(=S)-.

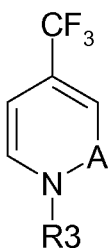
Particular examples of compound of formula (III) are selected from hydrazine or its hydrate or hydrochloride, urea, thiourea, malonic acid monoamide (for example methyl or ethyl ester of malonic acid monoamide), and malomononitrile (2-cyano-acetic acid alkyl ester, for example methyl or ethyl ester).

It is understood that the teaching of the present invention enables the skilled person to select the appropriate combination of the various groups R₁, Z, Y and A of the formulae (I) and (III) on account of the desired cyclic compound and the known reactivity and valency of the respective groups.

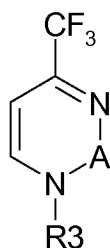
The process according to the invention can be suitably used for the manufacture of the compounds of formula (I) according to the invention corresponding more specifically to one of the formulae



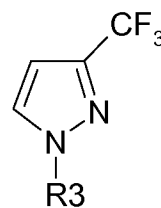
VIII



IX



X



XI

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wherein A comprises 1 catenary/annular atoms, optionally substituted carbon atoms. In the latter case, A is suitably selected from $-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{C}(=\text{O})-$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2$ and $\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(=\text{O})-$ and $-\text{C}(=\text{S})-$ wherein R_3 is H or a C1 to C6 alkyl

5 In the process according to the invention, the reaction of step (b) is generally carried out at a temperature in the range from -15°C to $+80^\circ\text{C}$, preferably from 0°C to $+20^\circ\text{C}$.

In the process according to the invention, the reaction of step (b) can be carried out in the presence of a non-hindered amine. Non-hindered amines refers to chemical compounds containing an amine functional group bonded to non-sterically hindering groups. Typical examples of non-sterically hindering groups are short linear aliphatic groups such as methyl, ethyl, propyl and n-butyl Typical examples of non-hindered amines are for example methylamine, diethylamine, triethylamine and tri-n-butylamine.

15 Triethylamine is most preferred non-hindered amine.

In the process according to the invention, the molar ratio of the non-hindered amine to the compound of formula (III) is advantageously from 0.5:1 to 1.7:1, preferably from 0.6:1 to 1.5:1, and more preferably from 0.8:1 to 1.2:1. Most preferably, the molar ratio is about 1.

20 In the process according to the invention, the reaction of step (b) can optionally be carried out in the presence of an additive. Such additive generally increases the polarity of the reaction medium. Ionic liquids can be suitably used as additives. Typical examples of additives are for instance 1,3-dialkylimidazolium or 1,3-dialkyl pyridinium salts in particular 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium trifluoromethanesulfonate (EMIMOTf). Amines such as 4-Dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP), Diazabicyclo [5.4.0] undec-7-ene (DBU) and Diazabicyclononan (DBN) as such or under salt form, for example as trifluoroacetic acid salt can also be suitably used as additive.

30 For the purpose of the present invention, the term "ionic liquid" refers to a homogeneous composition consisting of a single salt (one cationic species and one anionic species) or it may refer to a heterogeneous composition containing more than one species of cation and/or more than one species of anion.

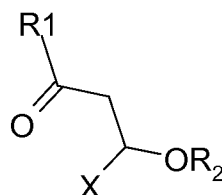
In the process according to the invention, the reaction of step (b) is often carried out in an organic solvent, in particular a polar organic solvent. Alcohols such as methanol or ethanol give good results in the reaction of step (b).

Methanol is particularly preferred.

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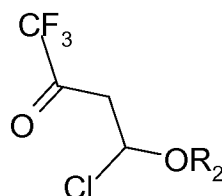
The process according to the invention suitably further comprises isolating the compound of formula (I) from the reaction medium of step (b) by solid/liquid separation, for example filtration or by distillation.

In a first embodiment of the process according to the invention the addition
5 product comprises a compound of formula (IV) :



wherein X, R₁ and R₂ are as defined above.

In a preferred aspect of this first embodiment the addition product comprises a compound of formula (V) :



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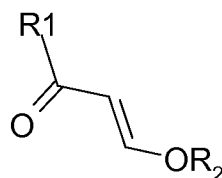
wherein R₂ is as defined above.

Compounds of formulae (IV) and (V) can be advantageously used as starting materials to form cyclic compounds, in particular in accordance with the process according to the invention. The invention concerns in consequence also
15 the use of a compound of formula (IV) or (V) as reagent in an addition reaction to form a cyclic compound.

When the addition product comprises a compound of formula (IV) or (V), its content is generally at least 0.1 wt. % relative to the total weight of addition product. Often this content is at least 0.5 %. In some embodiments this content
20 does not exceed 10 wt. %.

The addition product can also consist essentially of compound of formula (IV) or (V). In this case its content is generally from 90-99.9, often from 95 to 99.0 wt. % relative to the total weight of addition product.

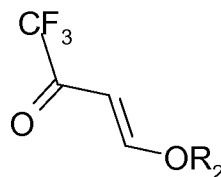
In a second embodiment of the process according to the invention, the
25 addition product comprises a compound of formula (VI) :



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wherein R_1 and R_2 are as defined above.

In a preferred aspect of the second embodiment, the addition product comprises a compound of formula (VII) :



5 wherein R_2 is as defined above.

The compounds of formulae (VI) and (VII) can be obtained preferably by a process comprising (a) adding, as described above, acid halide to vinyl ether to obtain a reaction product comprising compound of formula (IV) or (V) and (b) eliminating hydrogen halide to produce a compound of formula (VI) or (VII)
 10 respectively. Such reaction can be carried out in the presence of base such as described in US patent 5,708,174 or, preferably, in the absence of base such as described in US patent 7,405,328, the entire contents of said two US patents being incorporated by reference into the present application.

When the addition product comprises a compound of formula (VI)
 15 or (VII), its content is generally at least 0.1 wt. % relative to the total weight of addition product. Often this content is at least 0.5 %. In some embodiments this content does not exceed 10 wt. %.

The addition product can also consist essentially of compound of formula (VI) or (VII). In this case its content is generally from 90-99.9, often
 20 from 95 to 99.0 wt. % relative to the total weight of addition product.

In the process according to the invention, the addition product can be a mixture of compounds of formula (IV) and (VI) or (V) and (VII) respectively. In this case the molar ratio between compounds (IV) and (V) on the one hand and (VI) and (VII) on the other hand is generally from 0.01 to 100, preferably
 25 from 0.1 to 10.

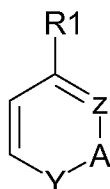
In particular, when the addition reaction in the process according to the invention is carried out in the absence of base, it is possible to provide a crude product from the addition reaction (a) to the reaction (b). In addition to the addition product as described here before such crude product may notably
 30 contain hydrogen halide, in particular hydrogen chloride.

In one particular embodiment of the process according to the invention, HX, in particular HCl is fed to step (b). In particular such HX, in particular HCl, produced in step (a) may suitably be fed to step (b).

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In particular in this embodiment and more particularly when in addition at least one of Z or Y is nitrogen, it has been found that it is possible to precipitate the heterocycle from the reaction medium of step (b) by addition of HX in particular HCl and to isolate it for example by filtration. The HX addition can be carried out, for example during reaction or during work-up.

The invention also concerns a process for the synthesis of a cyclic compound of formula (I) :



wherein R₁ is a halogenated alkyl group

Z and Y designate independently carbon or a heteroatom

A is a linking group between Z and Y comprising 0, 1, 2 or 3 atoms in the cycle wherein an addition product obtainable by addition of an acid halide of formula R₁-C(O)-X wherein X = fluorine, chlorine or bromine and R₁ has the meaning given above, to a vinyl ether of formula (II) CH₂=CH-OR₂ (II)

wherein R₂ is an alkyl group, an aralkyl group or an aryl group is reacted with a compound of formula (III) Y-A-Z (III), Z, Y and A are as defined above in the presence of hydrogen halide, in particular hydrogen chloride.

The definitions and preferences described above in the framework of the manufacturing process according to the invention equally apply to the synthesis process.

The following examples are intended to illustrate the invention in further detail without limiting its scope.

Example 1

Manufacture of 6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-2(1H)-on

To a solution of 8.74 moles of urea in 2.2L of methanol in a 3-necked flask, equipped with a mechanical stirrer, a reflux condenser and a dropping funnel was added dropwise over about 3 hours under N₂ atmosphere an equimolar amount of 4-ethoxy-1,1,1-trifluoro-3-buten-2-one (ETFBO) which had been manufactured by addition of trifluoroacetyl chloride to ethyl vinyl ether. The temperature of the reaction mixture was kept below 15°C. After 15 min, 1.35 L of a concentrated HCl solution (32 %) was added to the cooled suspension obtained and a clear solution was obtained. The solution was slowly heated to 60°C and after 2 hours stirring, a suspension was formed. After

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overnight stirring at 60°C and subsequently 1 h stirring at 0 to 5°C, the precipitate was filtered off. The residue was washed with water until neutral pH and subsequently with hexane (ca. 500ml). After overnight drying on a rotary evaporator under reduced pressure in a 2L flask, 6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-2(1H)-on was obtained as colorless crystals. The yield was 1.2 kg, (85 % of the theoretical yield).

Example 2

Manufacture of 3-(trifluoromethyl)1H-pyrazole

To a solution of 4.4 moles hydrazine.hydrochloride in 2.2L of methanol in a 3-necked flask, equipped with a mechanical stirrer, a reflux condenser and a dropping funnel an equimolar amount of ETFBO which had been manufactured by addition of trifluoroacetyl chloride to ethyl vinyl ether was added dropwise over about 4 hours under N₂ atmosphere. The temperature of the reaction mixture was kept below 15°C. After 12h of reflux, the reaction batch was filtered in a 2L flask and concentrated under vacuum (An identical batch was made under the same conditions, yield of both crude products was ca. 95 %). Subsequently, the combined crude product was purified by shortpass-vacuum distillation at 27 mbar. The yield was 1105 g, which corresponded to 92 % of the theoretical yield.

Example 3

Manufacture of 6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-2(1H)-on from CETFBO

Synthesis of CETFBO: 4.0 moles of trifluoroacetyl chloride was condensed in a 3-necked flask which was cooled at around -30°C during ca. 2 hours. 4.0 moles of ethyl vinyl ether was added dropwise to the liquid trifluoroacetyl chloride cooled at around -30°C during about 2.5 hours. CETFBO could be obtained quantitatively without any elimination of HCl.

Synthesis of 6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-2(1H)-on: 0.12 moles of the cooled solution of CETFBO was added dropwise to a stirred solution of 0.1 moles of urea in 25 mL of methanol in a 3-necked flask whereby the temperature was kept below 5°C. The solution was stirred overnight at room temperature. The brown colored solution obtained was then heated at 70°C for 4,5 hours. Upon cooling the solution in an ice-bath, 6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-2(1H)-on was obtained as pale beige crystals which were filtered off and washed with water. After drying on a rotary evaporator under reduced pressure, 6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidin-2(1H)-on was obtained in 82 % yield.

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Example 4

Manufacture of 3-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 1,2-dihydro-2-oxo-6-(trifluoromethyl)-methyl ester (MTFPMOC)

- 420 mmoles of methylmalonamide (MMA) was added to ice cooled triethylamine (420 mmoles) over a period of about 20 min under vigorous stirring. ETFBO which had been manufactured by addition of TFAC to ethyl vinyl ether, was then added dropwise under ice cooling and over a period of about 30 min whereby the temperature of the reaction mixture was kept under 10°C. The reaction mixture was then further stirred at room temperature for 20 h. A concentrated HCl solution (2N) was added to the solution until a pH of 3 was obtained. After extraction of the solution with ethyl acetate, the organic phase was washed with water and dried over sodium sulfate. After removing the volatile compounds on a rotary evaporator, the crude product could be obtained in 86 % yield. After crystallisation from methanol/water, MTFPMOC was obtained with a purity > 98% (GC).

Example 5

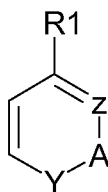
Manufacture of 3-Pyridinecarboxylic acid, 1,2-dihydro-2-oxo-6-(trifluoromethyl)- ethyl ester (ETFPMOC)

- 420 mmoles of ethylmalonamide (EMA) was added to ice cooled triethylamine (420 mmoles) over a period of about 20 min under vigorous stirring. ETFBO which had been manufactured by addition of TFAC to ethyl vinyl ether, was then added dropwise under ice cooling and over a period of about 30 min whereby the temperature of the reaction mixture was kept under 10°C. The reaction mixture was then further stirred at room temperature for 20 h. A concentrated HCl solution (2N) was added to the solution until a pH of 3 was obtained. After extraction of the solution with ethylacetate, the organic phase was washed with water and dried over sodium sulfate. After removing the volatile compounds on a rotary evaporator, the crude product could be obtained in 86 % yield. After crystallisation from methanol/water, ETFPMOC was obtained with a purity > 98% (GC).

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C L A I M S

1. A process for the manufacture of a cyclic compound of formula (I) :



wherein R_1 is a halogenated alkyl group

- 5 Z and Y designate independently carbon or a heteroatom

A is a linking group between Z and Y comprising 0, 1, 2 or 3 atoms in the cycle

which comprises (a) adding an acid halide of formula $R_1-C(O)-X$

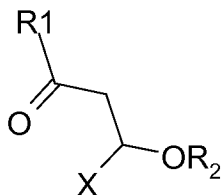
wherein X = fluorine, chlorine or bromine and R_1 has the meaning given above,

to a vinyl ether of formula (II) $CH_2=CH-OR_2$ (II) wherein R_2 is an alkyl group,

- 10 an aralkyl group or an aryl group to produce an addition product and (b) said addition product is reacted with a compound of formula (III) Y-A-Z (III), Z, Y and A are as defined above.

2. The process according to claim 1, wherein R_1 is a C1 to C3 halogenated alkyl group preferably selected from CF_3 , CF_2H and CF_2Cl .

- 15 3. The process according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the addition product comprises a compound of formula (IV) :



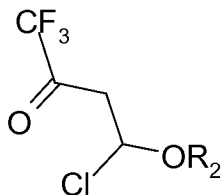
wherein R_1 is a halogenated alkyl group preferably selected from CF_3 , CF_2H and CF_2Cl

- 20 X is Cl or Br and

R_2 is an alkyl group, an aralkyl group or an aryl group.

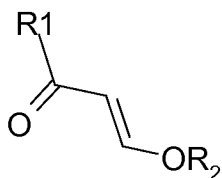
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4. The process according to claim 3, wherein the addition product comprises a compound of formula (V) :



wherein R₂ is an alkyl group, an aralkyl group or an aryl group.

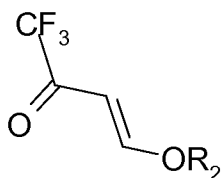
5. The process according to anyone of claims 1 to 4, wherein the addition product comprises a compound of formula (VI) :



wherein R₁ is a halogenated alkyl group preferably selected from CF₃, CF₂H and CF₂Cl

10 R₂ is an alkyl group, an aralkyl group or an aryl group.

6. The process according to claim 5, wherein the addition product comprises a compound of formula (VII) :



wherein R₂ is an alkyl group, an aralkyl group or an aryl group.

15 7. The process according to anyone of claims 1 to 6, wherein R₂ is a C1 to C4 alkyl group, preferably an ethyl group.

8. The process according to anyone of claims 1 to 7, wherein Z and Y are independently selected from oxygen, sulphur, nitrogen and carbon.

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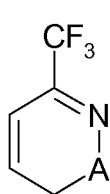
9. The process according to claim 8, wherein at least one of Z and Y is nitrogen.

10. The process according to anyone of claims 1 to 9 wherein A comprises 1 or 2 catenary carbon atoms.

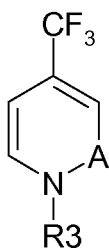
5 11. The process according to anyone of claims 1 to 10, wherein the compound of formula (III) is selected from hydrazine or its hydrate or hydrochloride, urea, thiourea, malonic acid monoamide and malomononitrile.

12. The process according to anyone of claims 1 to 11, wherein the compound of formula (I) corresponds to one of the formulae

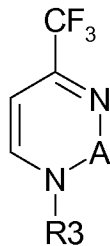
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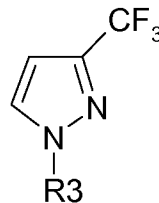
VIII



IX



X



XI

15 wherein A comprises 1 catenary/annular atoms, optionally substituted carbon atoms

wherein R3 is H or a C1 to C6 alkyl.

13. The process according to anyone of claims 1 to 12, wherein HX produced in step (a) is fed to step (b).

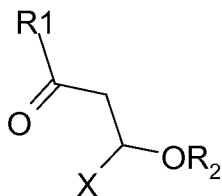
20 14. The process according to anyone of claims 1 to 13, wherein the addition product supplied to step (b) is a crude product from step (a).

15. The process according to anyone of claims 1 to 14, wherein the reaction of step (b) is carried out at a temperature in the range from -15°C to +80°C.

25 16. The process according to anyone of claims 1 to 15, which further comprises isolating the compound of formula (I) from the reaction medium of step (b) by solid/liquid separation or distillation.

- 13 -

17. Use of a compound of formula (IV) :



wherein R₁ is a halogenated alkyl group preferably selected from CF₃, CF₂H and CF₂Cl

5 X is Cl or Br

R₂ is an alkyl group, an aralkyl group or an aryl group

as reagent in an addition reaction to form a cyclic compound.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2009/062462

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. C07D231/12 C07D239/36 C07D213/803

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

C07D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, BEILSTEIN Data, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 163 280 A.(BASF AG [DE]) 4 December 1985 (1985-12-04) cited in the application page 3, line 14-- page 5, line 9; claim 8; example 4	1-17
X	MARINE G. GORBUNOVA ET AL: "Synthesis and properties of 8-ethoxyvinyl polyfluoroalkyl ketones" SYNTHESIS, GEORG THIEME VERLAG, STUTTGART, DE, no. 5, 2000, pages 738-742, XP002295516 ISSN: 0039-7881 schemes 1 and 3; preparation of compounds 2 and 16 p.742; the whole document	1-17

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

27 October 2009

Date of mailing of the international search report

03/11/2009

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2009/062462

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	AGENOR COLLA ET AL: "Trihaloacetylated enol ethers - General synthetic procedure and heterocyclic ring closure reactions with hydroxylamine" SYNTHESIS, GEORG THIEME VERLAG, STUTTGART, DE, 1991, pages 483-486, XP000196317 ISSN: 0039-7881 scheme p.483; the whole document	1-17
X	MANFRED SCHLOSSER ET AL: "Switchable reactivity: the site-selective functionalization of trifluoromethyl-substituted pyrazoles" EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, WILEY-VCH VERLAG, WEINHEIM, DE, no. 17, 2002, pages 2913-2920, XP002462801 ISSN: 1434-193X schemes p.2913, p.2914 left-hand col.; preparation of compounds 1, 2 and 5 p.2916	1-17
A	FRANZ EFFENBERGER ET AL: "Die Acylierung von Enolethern mit reaktiven Carbonsäurechloriden" CHEMISCHE BERICHTE, VERLAG CHEMIE GMBH. WEINHEIM, DE, vol. 115, 1982, pages 2766-2782, XP002295515 ISSN: 0009-2940 scheme p.2770; p.2775, par.1-5	1-17

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2009/062462

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0163280	A	04-12-1985 DE 3420166 A1	05-12-1985