

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Synthesis of 3,3-Disubstituted Thietane Dioxides

Peerawat Saejong,^a Jaining Zhong,^a Juan J. Rojas,^a Andrew J. P. White,^a Chulho Choi,^b and James A. Bull^{a*}

^a Department of Chemistry, Imperial College London, Molecular Sciences Research Hub, White City Campus, Wood Lane W12 0BZ, UK

^b Pfizer Worldwide Research, Development and Medical, Eastern Point Rd., Groton, CT 06340, USA.

*E-mail: j.bull@imperial.ac.uk

Single crystal X-ray data for 3,3-disubstituted thietane dioxides 2a , 3aa , 3ac and 5aa	S2-S5
¹ H and ¹³ C NMR spectra.....	S6-S70
Thietane-3-ols.....	S7-S15
Thietane-3-ol-1,1-dioxides.....	S16-S26
Friedel-Crafts of thietane dioxides.....	S27-S54
C-S alkylation of thietane dioxides	S55-S61
C-O alkylation of thietane dioxide.....	S62-S64
Further functionalisation of 3,3-disubstituted thietane dioxide.....	S65-S70
References.....	S71

Preparation of single crystals

2a: Single crystals of **2a** were grown by dissolving the compound in a solvent mixture of CH_2Cl_2 and hexane (6:4) at 40 °C. The warm mixture (2.0 mL) was added to **2a** (3.1 mg) in a 3 mL vial, which was then capped and left at room temperature until crystals formed.

3aa: For the growth of single crystals of **3aa**, acetone was used to dissolve the compound in a 3 mL vial. The vial was then loosely capped and placed inside a 10 mL vial containing 1.0 mL of heptane. The larger vial was sealed and stored at –20 °C until crystal formation was observed.

3ac and 5aa: Single crystals of **3ac** and **5aa** were grown slowly in CDCl_3 at room temperature.

Crystal Data, Data Collection and Refinement Parameters

Table S1. Crystal Data, Data Collection and Refinement Parameters for the structures of **2a**, **3aa**, **3ac** and **5aa**.

data	2a	3aa	3ac	5aa
formula	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_4\text{S}$	$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_4\text{S}$	$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_4\text{S}$	$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_3\text{S}_2$
formula weight	228.26	318.37	332.40	334.43
colour, habit	colourless needles	colourless blocks	colourless tablets	colourless tablets
temperature / K	173	173	173	173
crystal system	monoclinic	orthorhombic	monoclinic	monoclinic
space group	$P2_1/c$ (no. 14)	$P2_12_12_1$ (no. 19)	$P2_1/c$ (no. 14)	$P2_1/c$ (no. 14)
a / Å	5.6198(3)	9.1214(2)	7.0019(2)	13.0110(3)
b / Å	6.9237(3)	11.1350(3)	11.1321(3)	5.89527(15)
c / Å	25.4955(12)	15.0959(4)	20.8963(6)	21.4203(6)
α / deg	90	90	90	90
β / deg	96.029(5)	90	95.061(3)	91.614(3)
γ / deg	90	90	90	90
V / Å³	986.54(8)	1533.24(6)	1622.43(8)	1642.35(8)
Z	4	4	4	4
D_c / g cm⁻³	1.537	1.379	1.361	1.353
radiation used	Cu-K α	Mo-K α	Cu-K α	Cu-K α
μ / mm⁻¹	2.876	0.227	1.927	3.018
no. of unique reflns				
measured (R_{int})	1938 (0.0296)	3464 (0.0397)	3130 (0.0358)	3271 (0.0395)
obs., $F_o > 4\sigma(F_o)$	1618	3161	2360	2673
completeness (%) [a]	99.9	99.9	98.7	99.8
no. of variables	142	206	216	202
$R_1(\text{obs})$, $wR_2(\text{all})$ [b]	0.0363, 0.1035	0.0335, 0.0800	0.0423, 0.1181	0.0372, 0.1027
CCDC code	2368330	2368331	2368332	2368333

[a] Completeness to 0.84 Å resolution. [b] $R_1 = \sum |F_{\text{ol}} - |F_{\text{cl}}|| / \sum |F_{\text{ol}}|$; $wR_2 = \{\sum [w(F_{\text{o}}^2 - F_{\text{c}}^2)^2] / \sum [w(F_{\text{o}}^2)^2]\}^{1/2}$; $w^{-1} = \sigma^2(F_{\text{o}}^2) + (aP)^2 + bP$.

Table S1 provides a summary of the crystallographic data for the structures of **2a**, **3aa**, **3ac** and **5aa**. Data were collected using Agilent Xcalibur PX Ultra A (**2a**, **3ac** and **5aa**) and Agilent Xcalibur 3 E (**3aa**) diffractometers, and the structures were solved and refined using the OLEX2,¹ SHELXTL² and SHELX-2013³ program systems. The absolute structure of **3aa** was determined by use of the Flack parameter [$x = 0.00(3)$]. CCDC 2368330 to 2368333.

X-Ray crystallography

The O15–H hydrogen atom in the structure of **2a** was located from a ΔF map and refined freely subject to an O–H distance constraint of 0.90 Å. Whilst the structure of **2a** can be modelled using a half volume unit cell based on halving the *c* axis length, this results in a significantly disordered model in a chiral space group with an indeterminate Flack parameter [$x = 0.25(11)$]. The version presented here using the longer *c* axis, however, has no disorder in a centrosymmetric space group and is thus much preferred. The O22–H hydrogen atom in the structure of **3aa** was located from a ΔF map and refined freely subject to an O–H distance constraint of 0.90 Å. The absolute structure of **3aa** was determined by use of the Flack parameter [$x = 0.00(3)$]. The O22–H hydrogen atom in the structure of **3ac** was located from a ΔF map and refined freely subject to an O–H distance constraint of 0.90 Å.

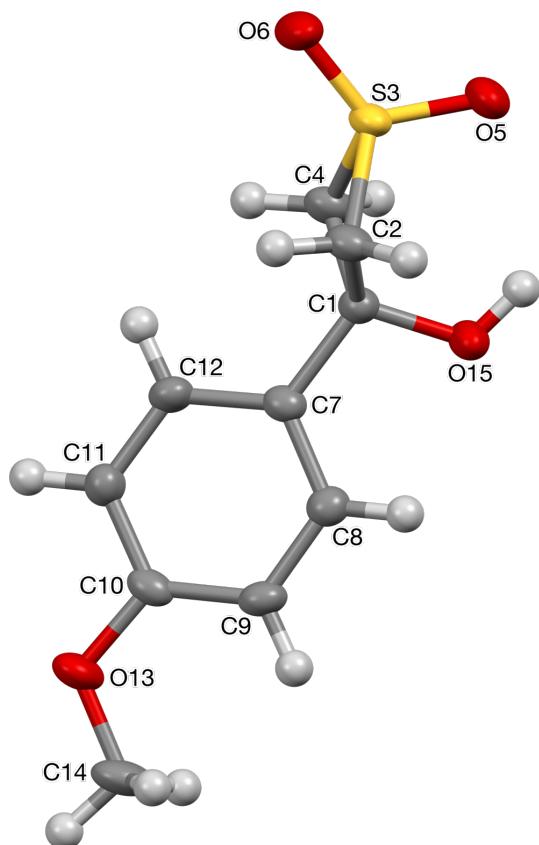


Fig. S1 The crystal structure of **2a** (65% probability ellipsoids).

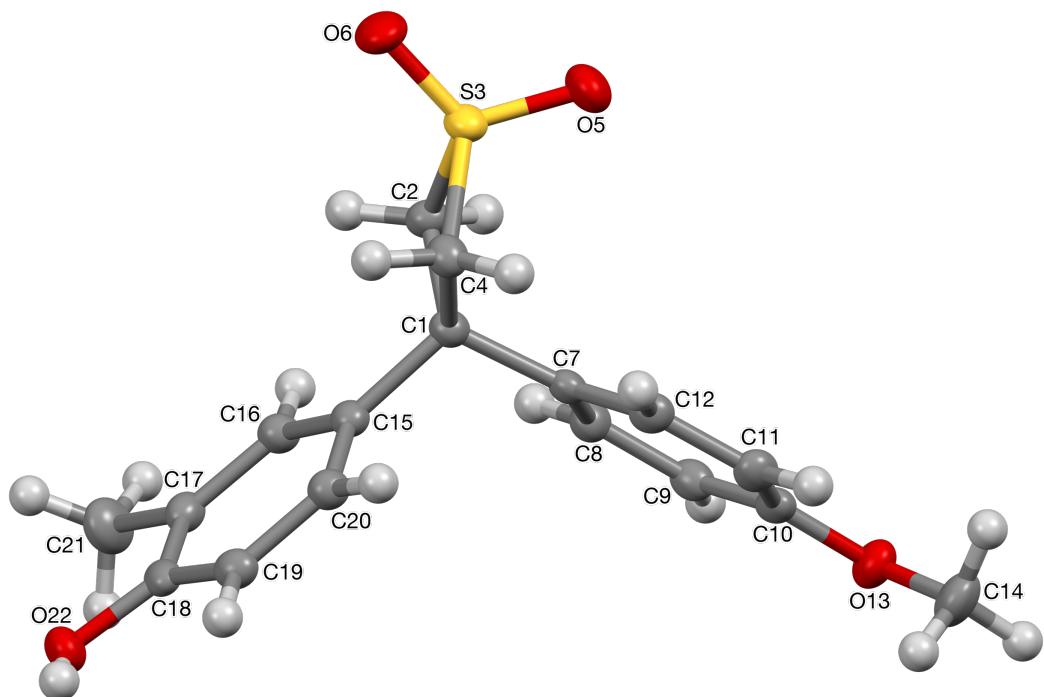


Fig. S2 The crystal structure of **3aa** (50% probability ellipsoids).

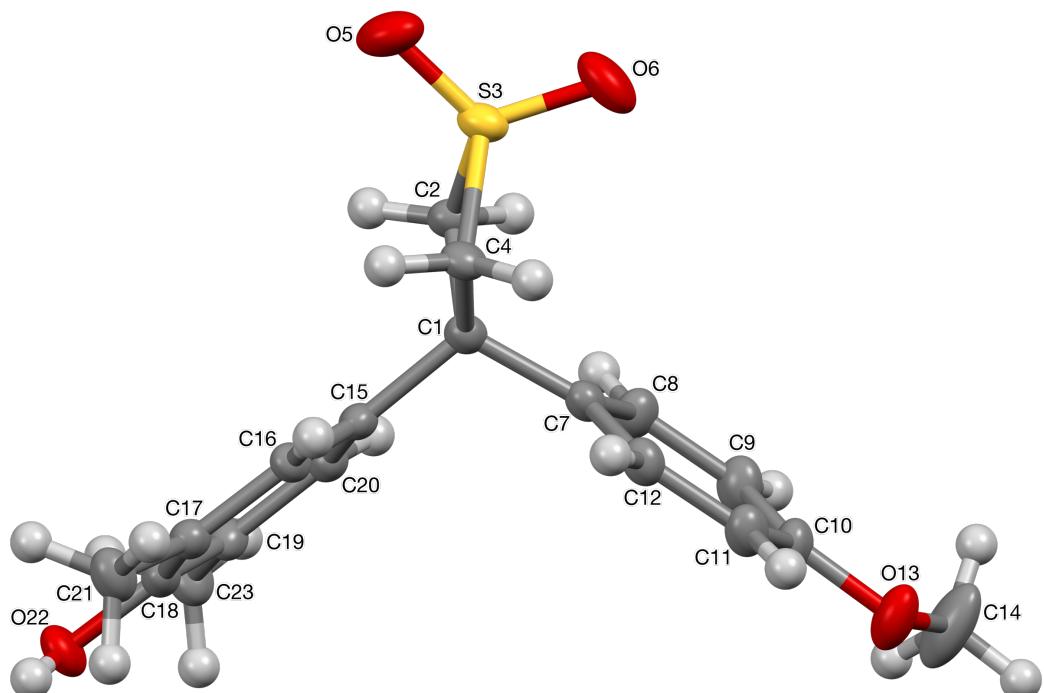


Fig. S3 The crystal structure of **3ac** (50% probability ellipsoids).

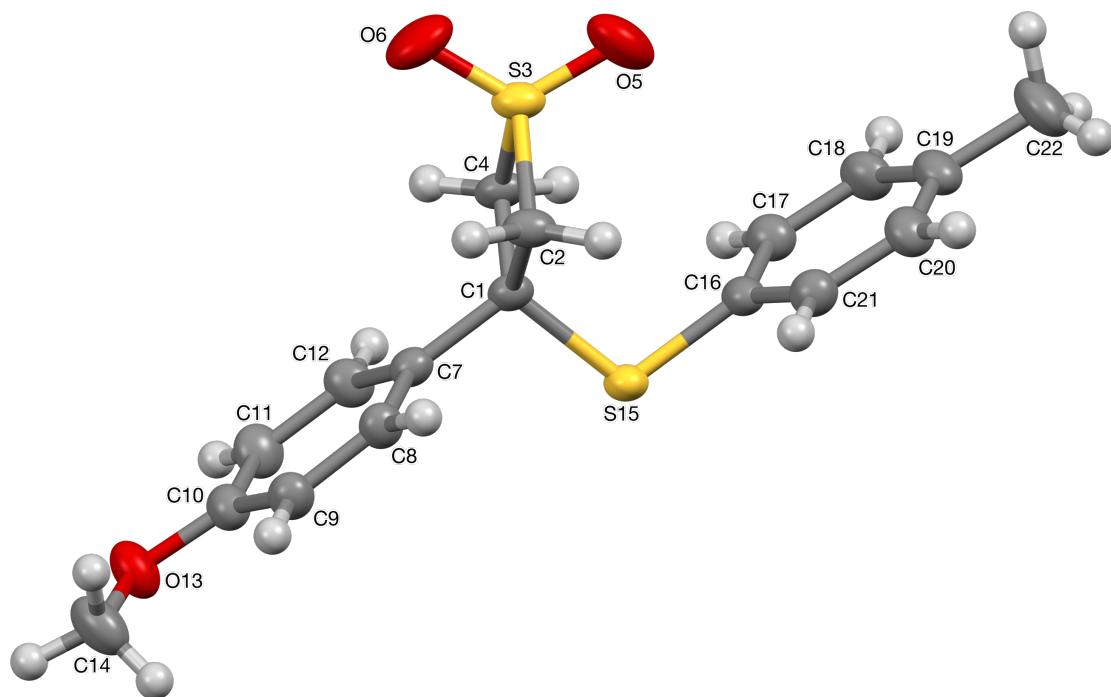
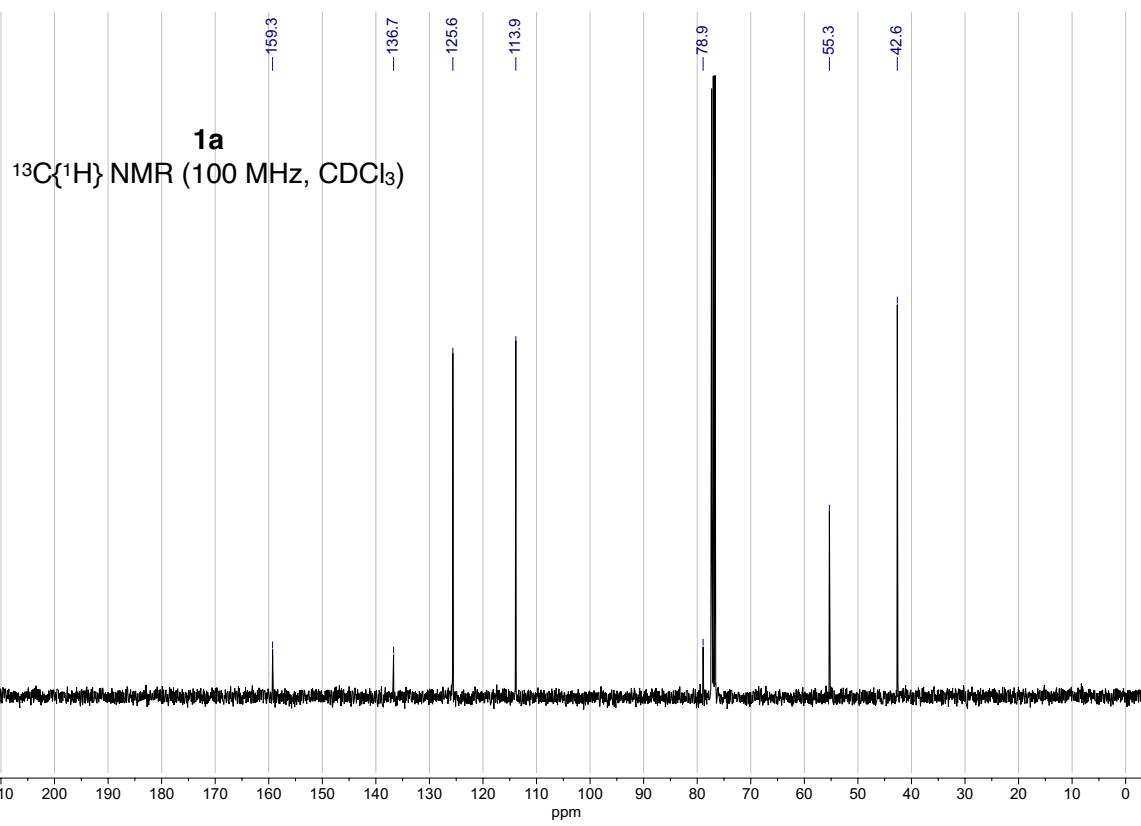
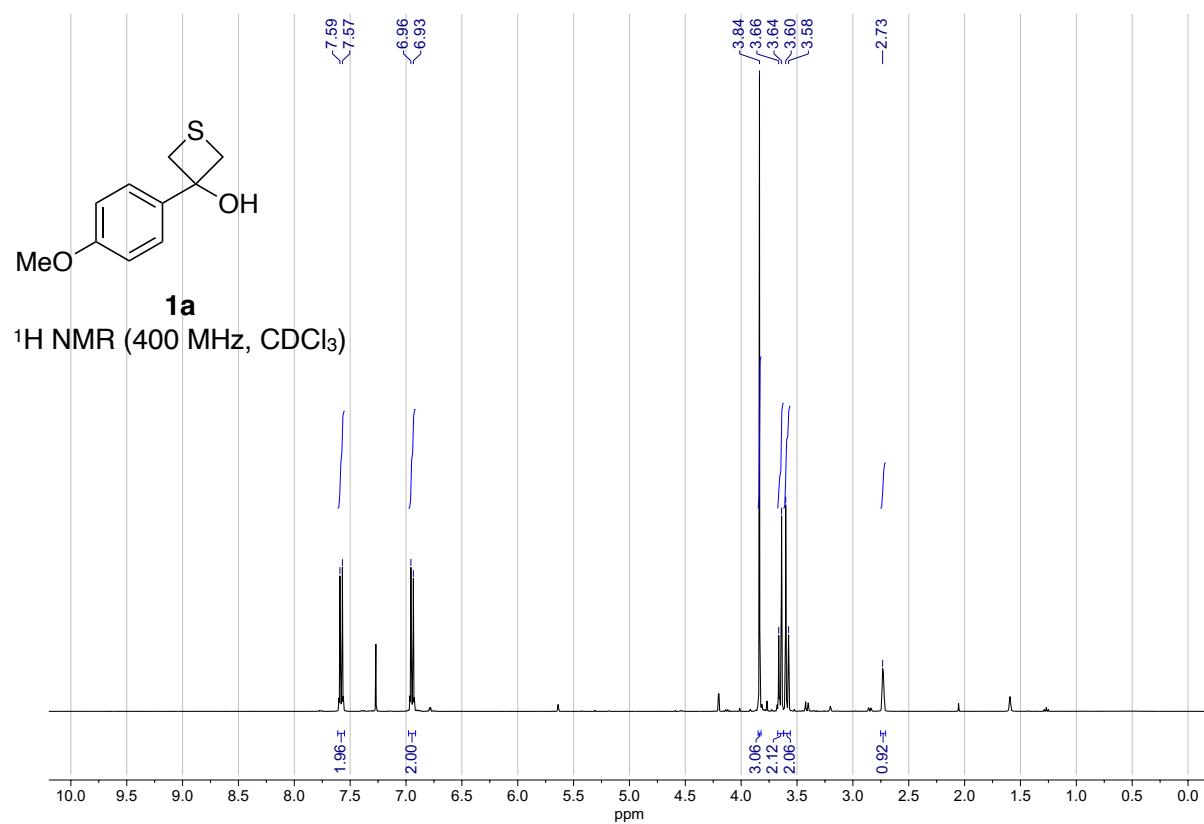
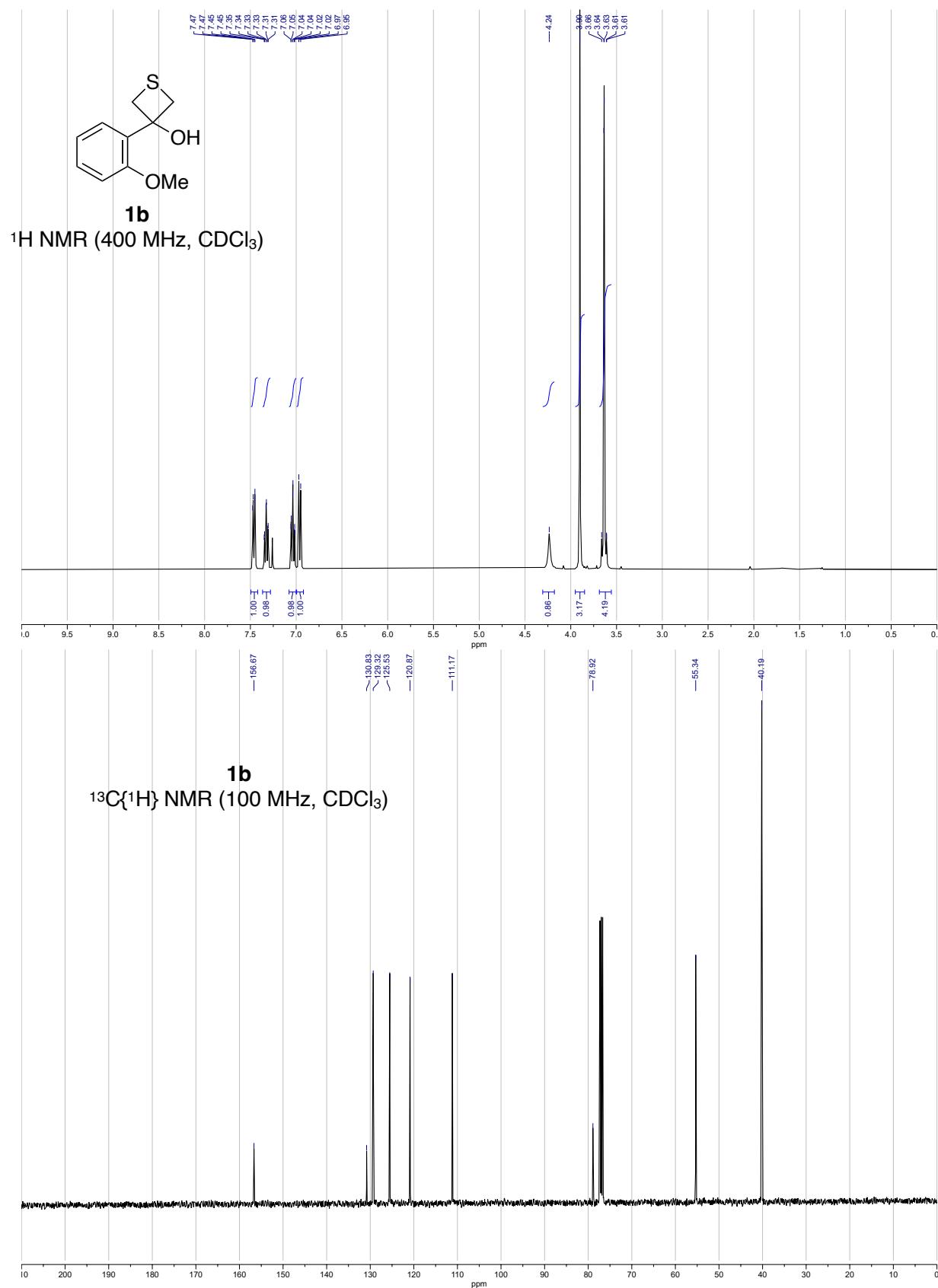
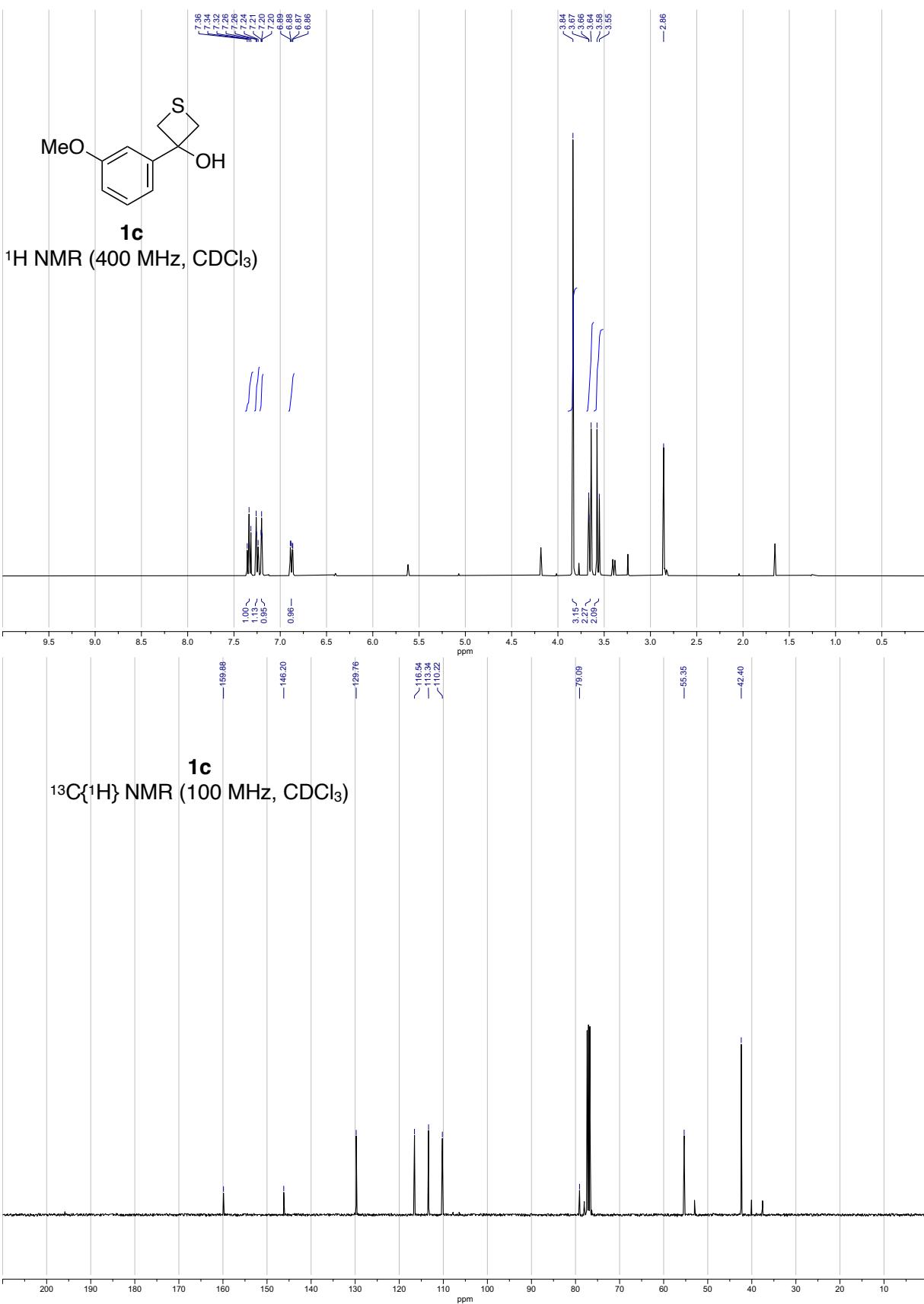


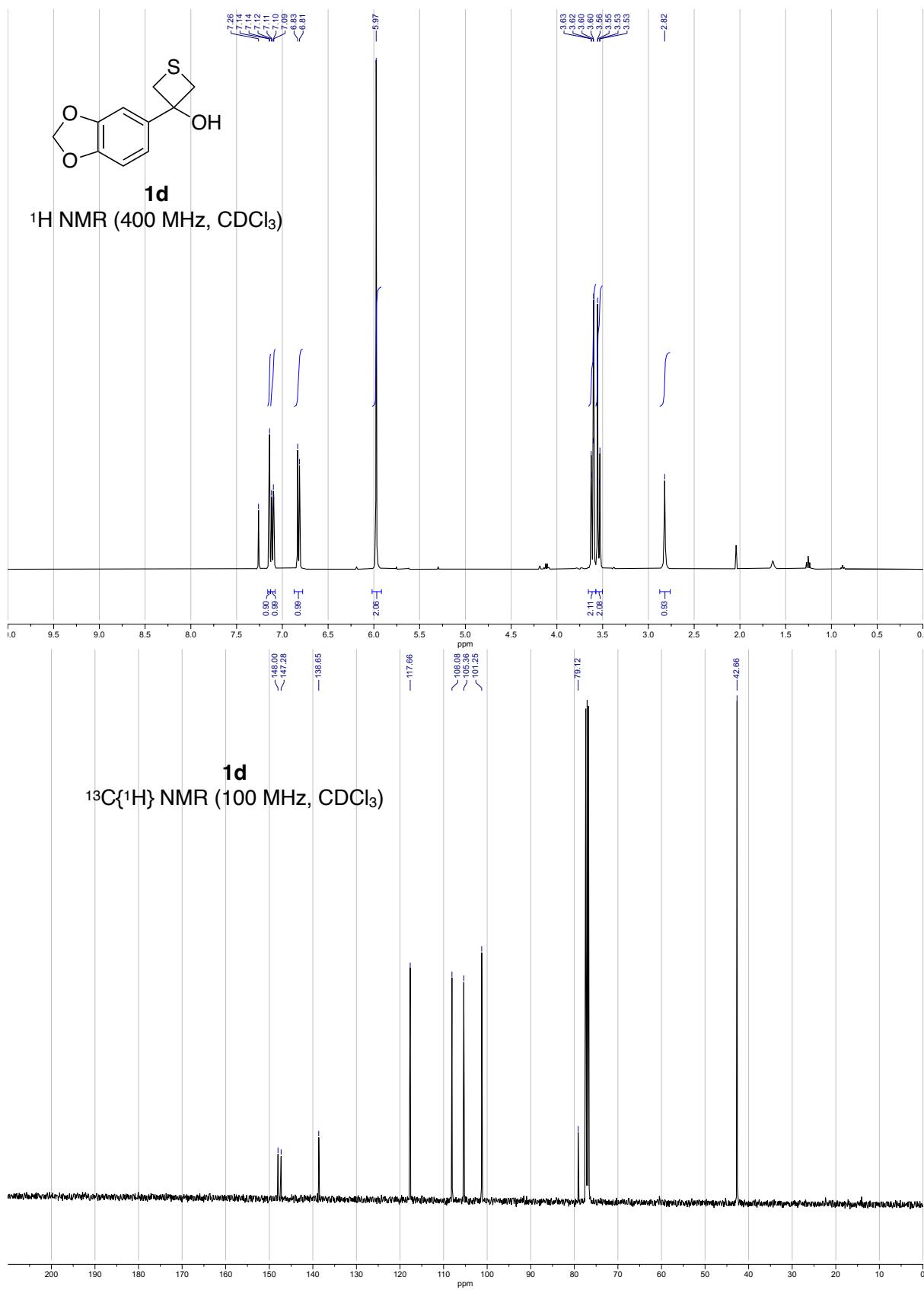
Fig. S4 The crystal structure of **5aa** (50% probability ellipsoids).

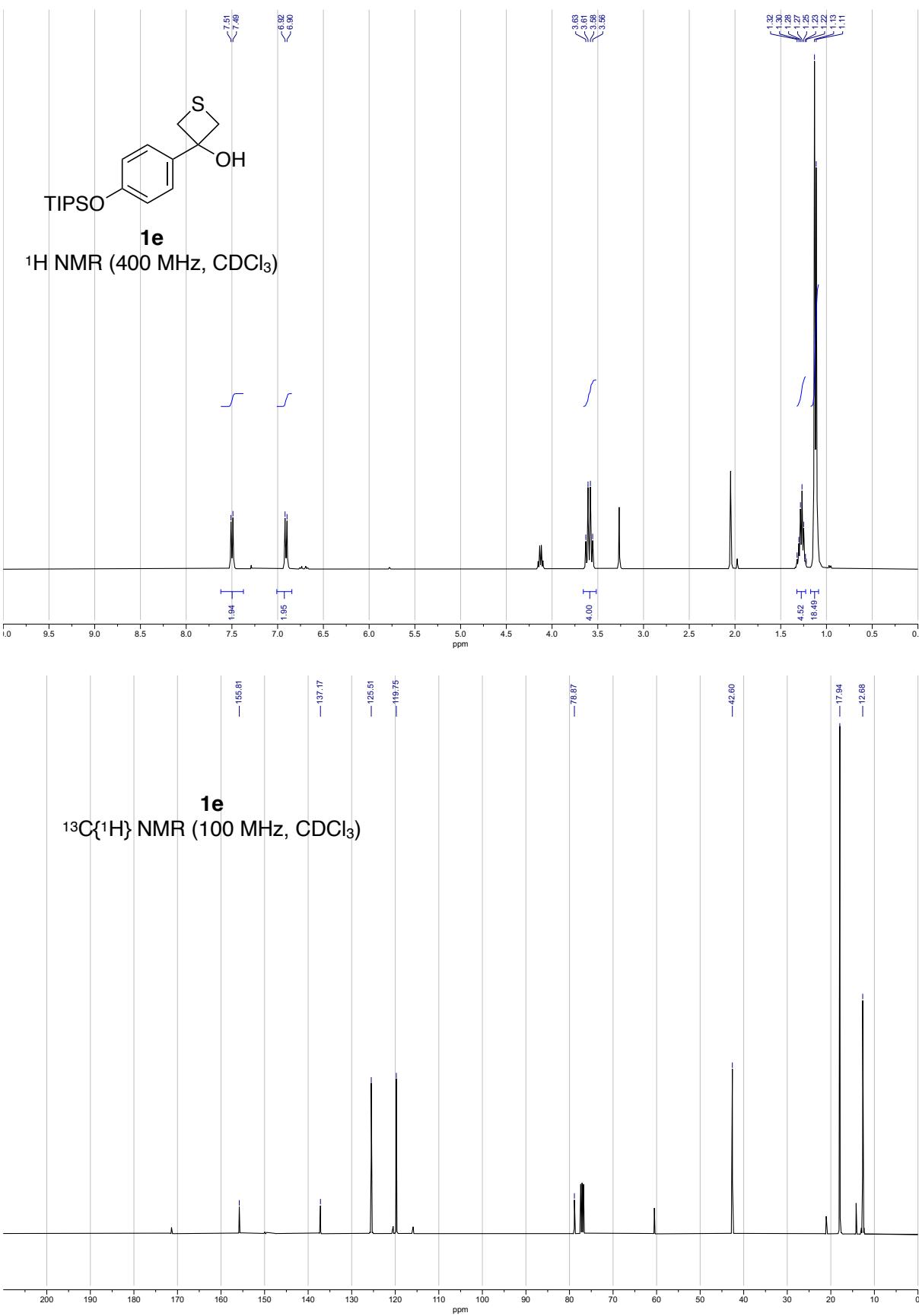
¹H and ¹³C NMR Spectra of Selected Compounds

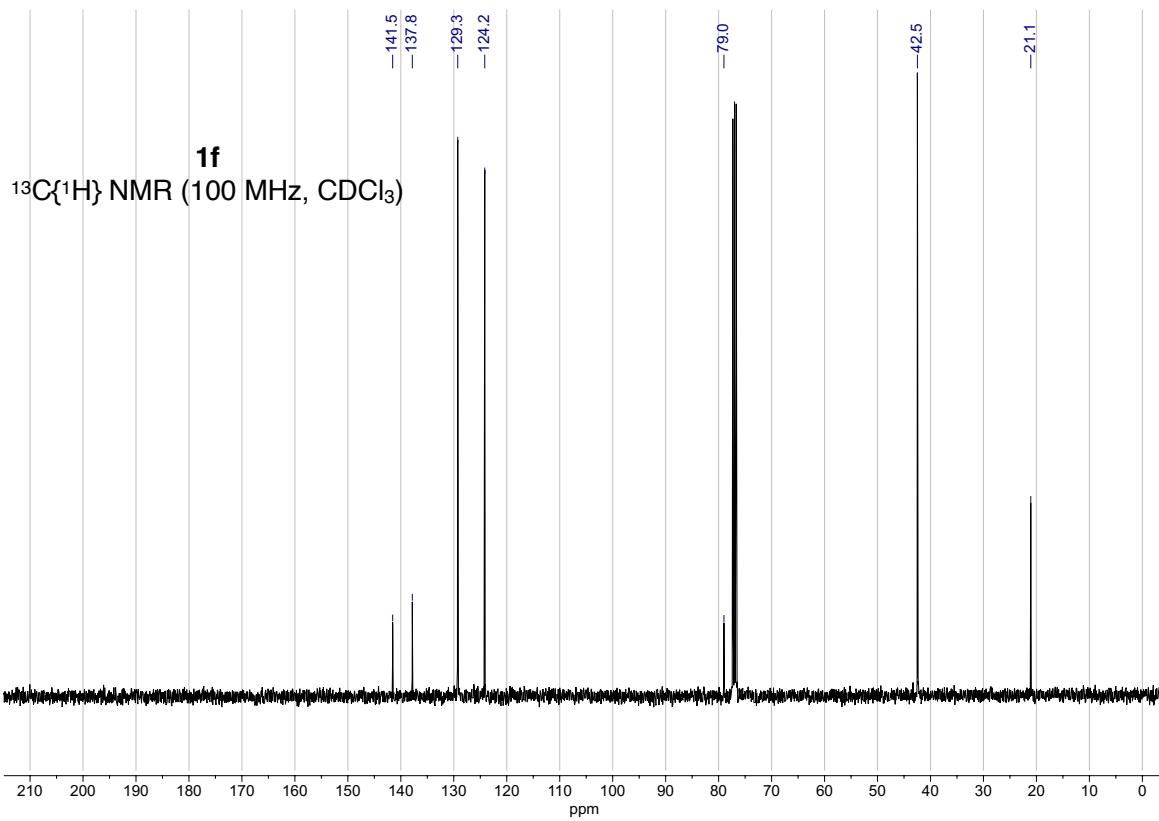
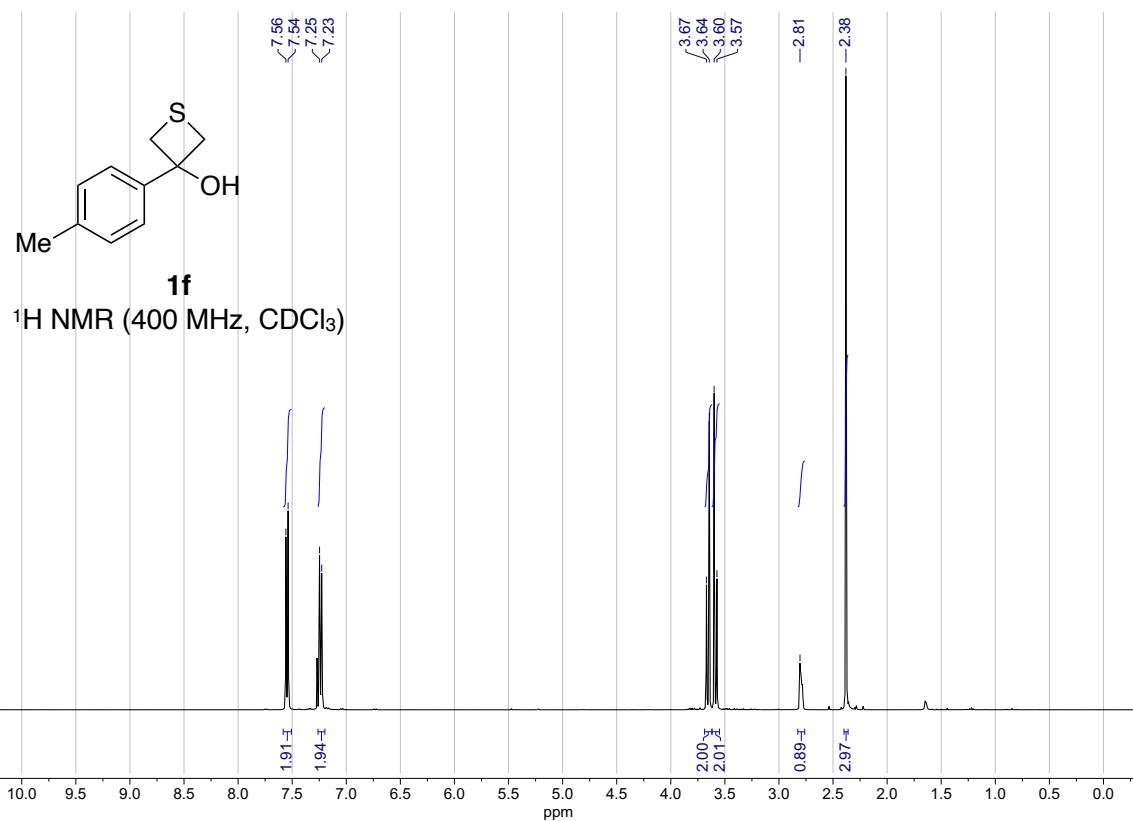


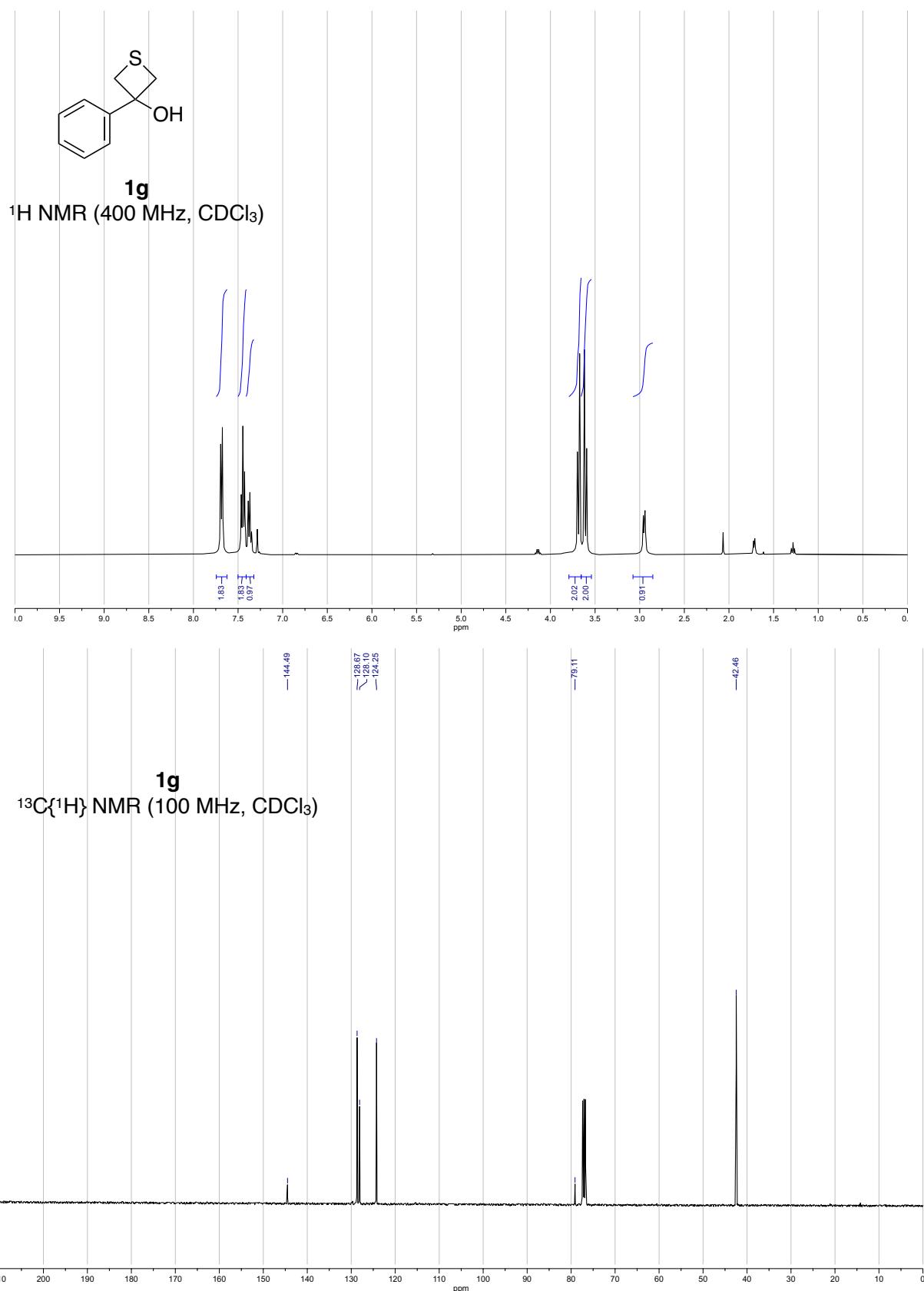


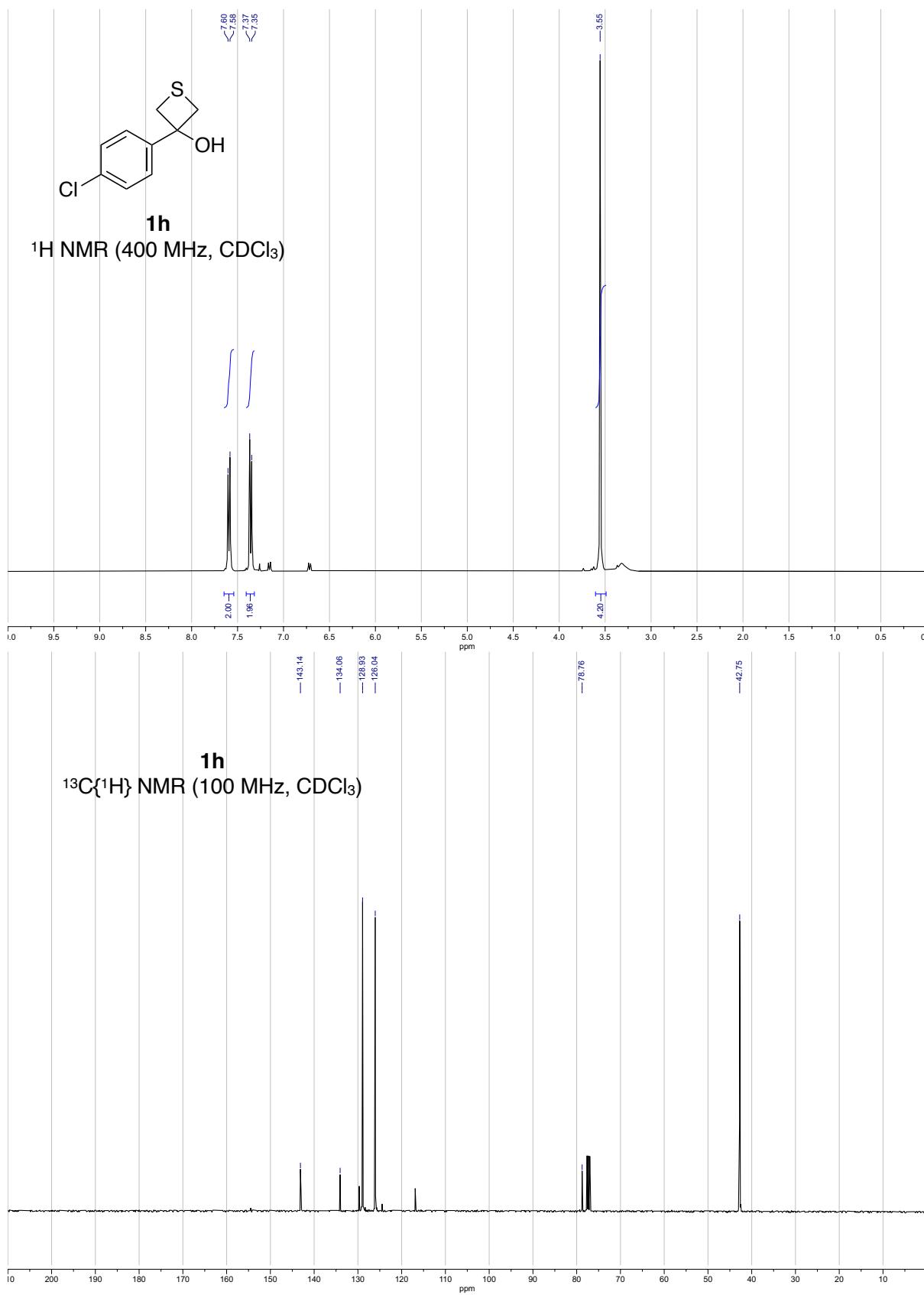


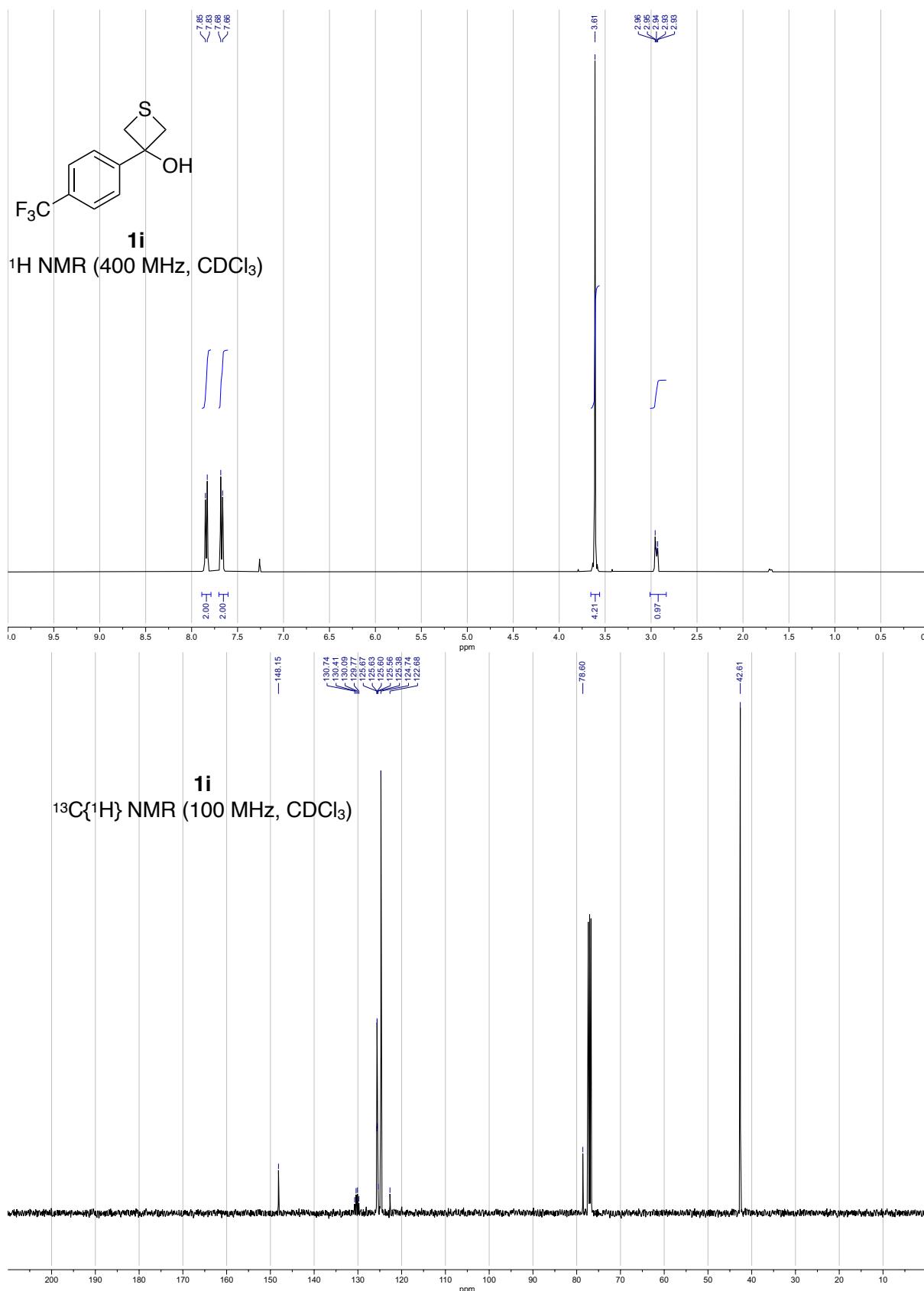


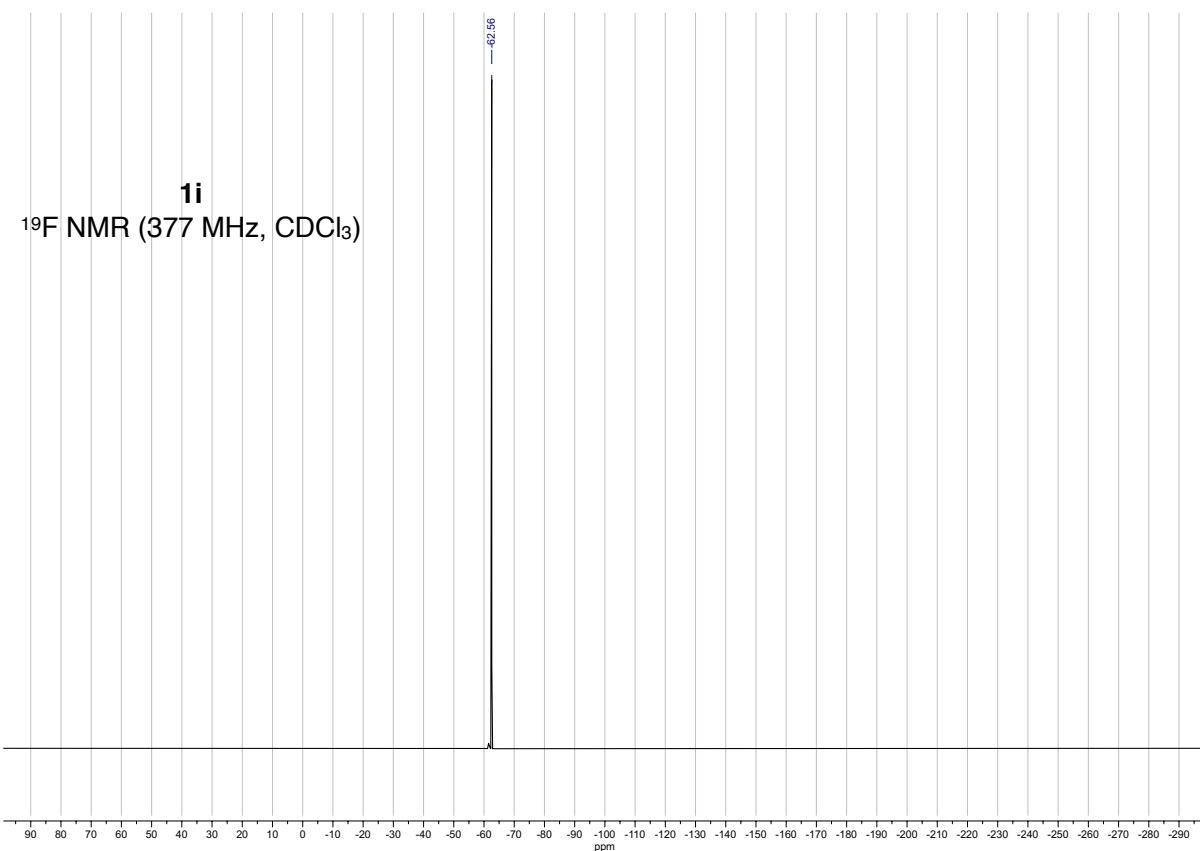


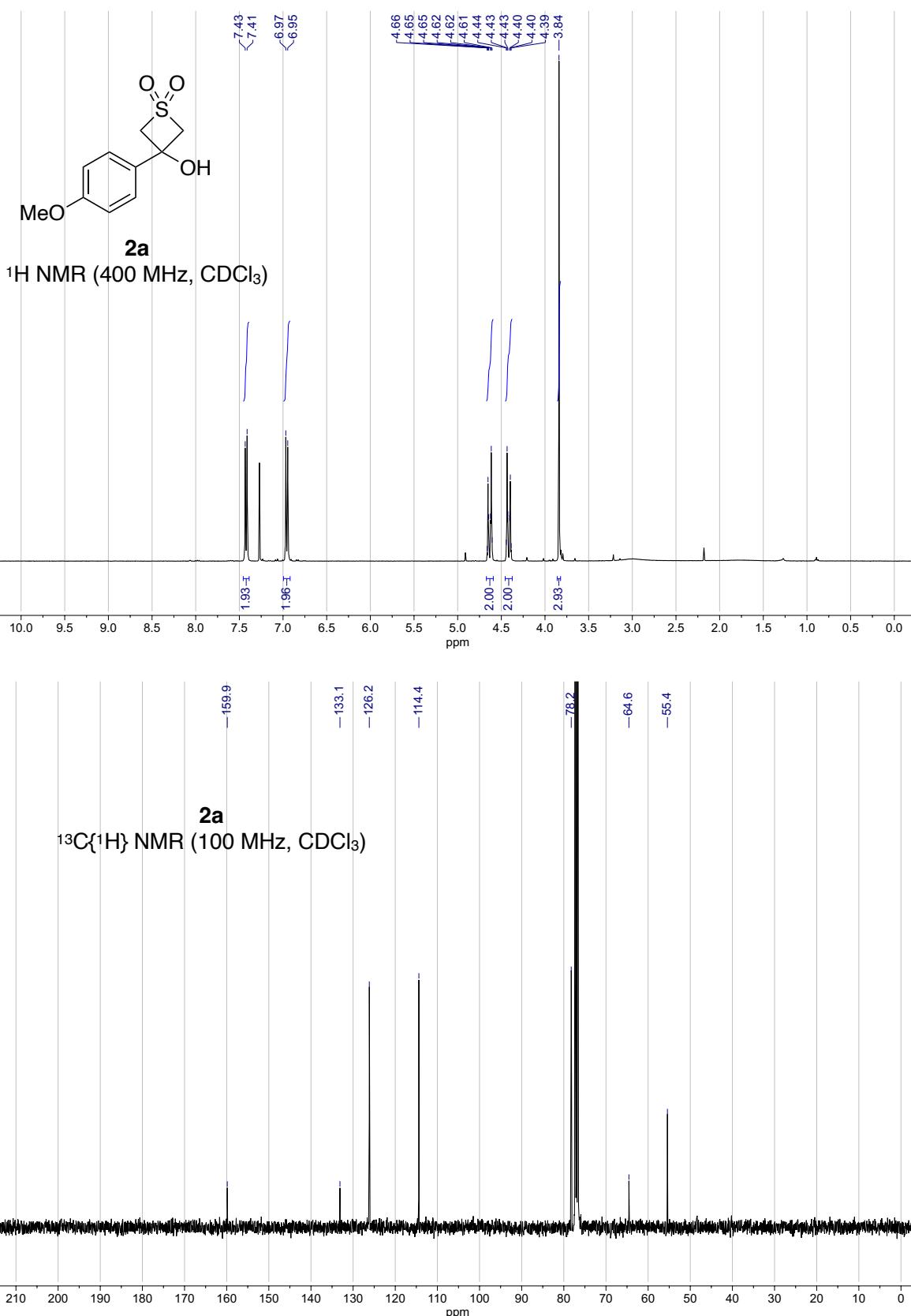


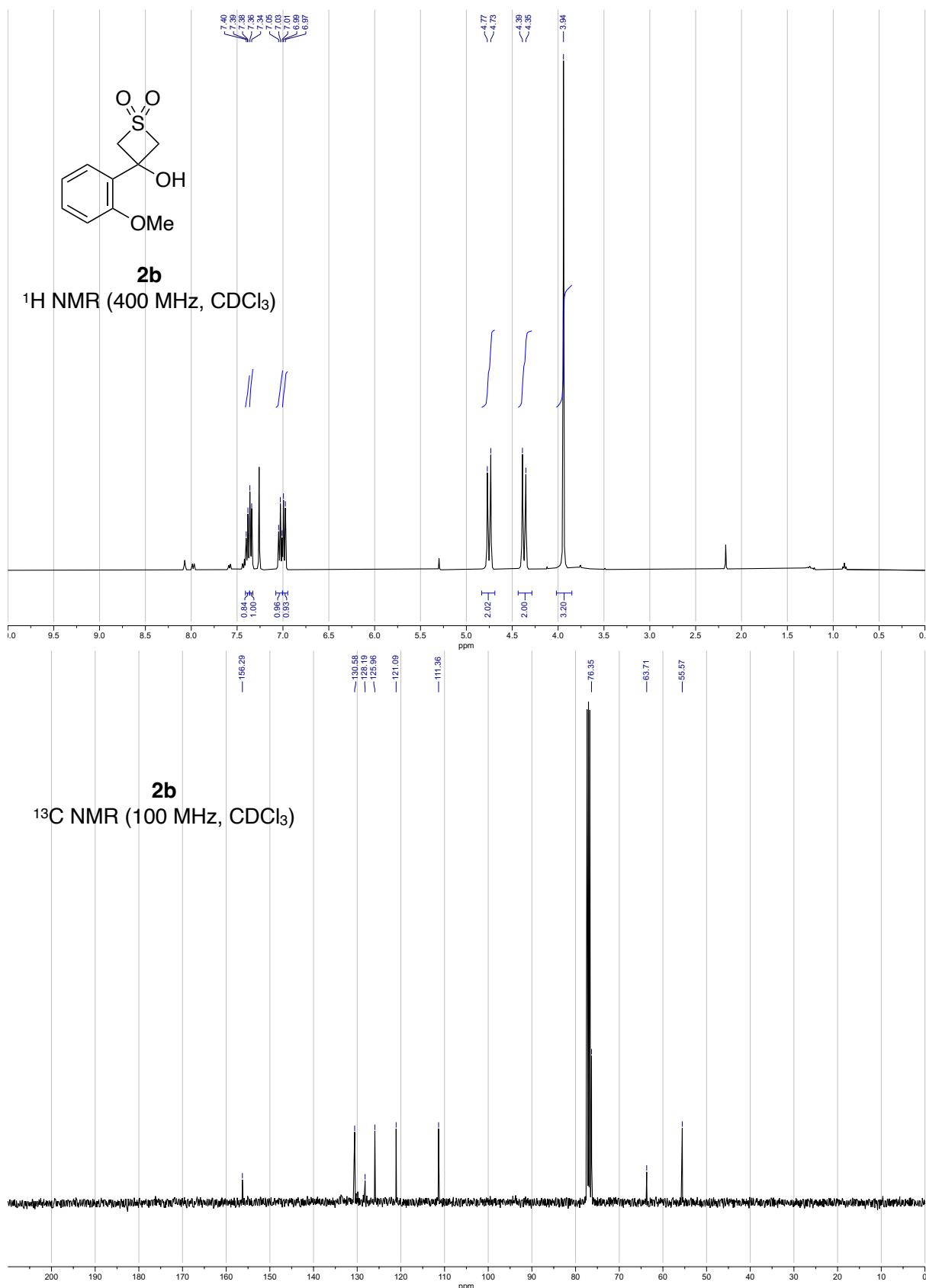


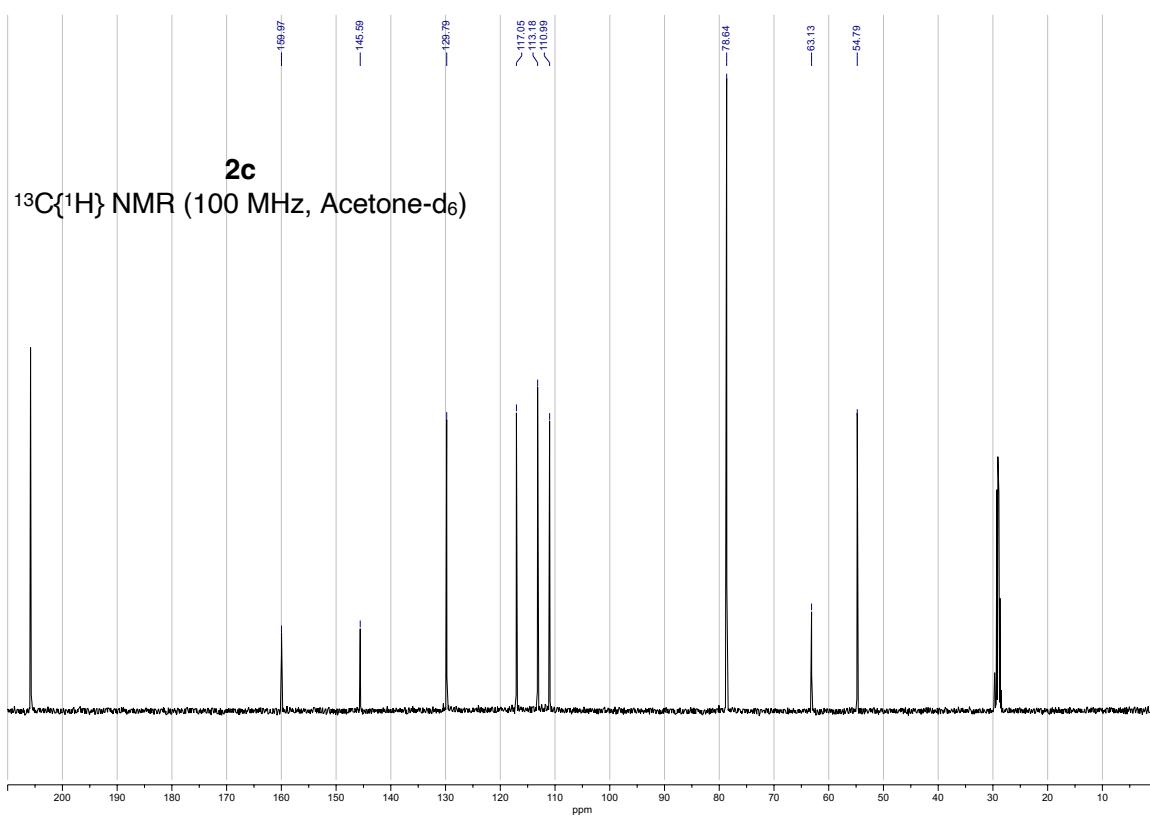
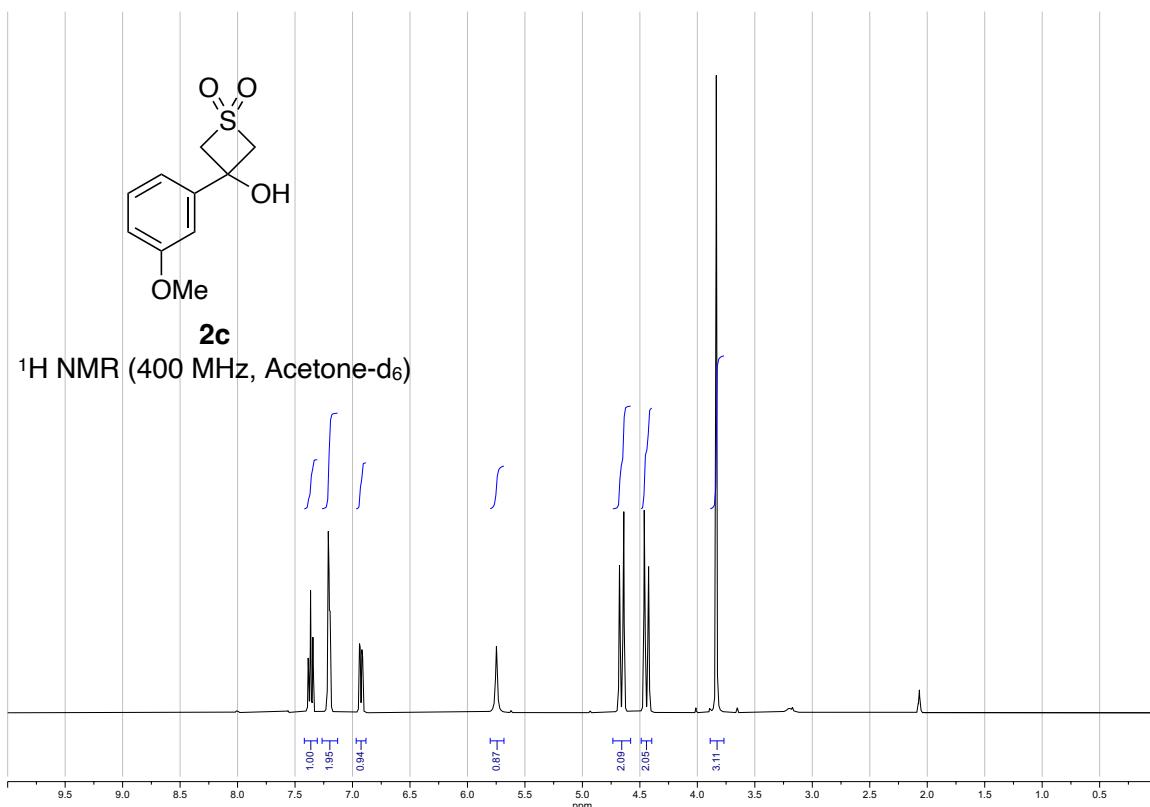


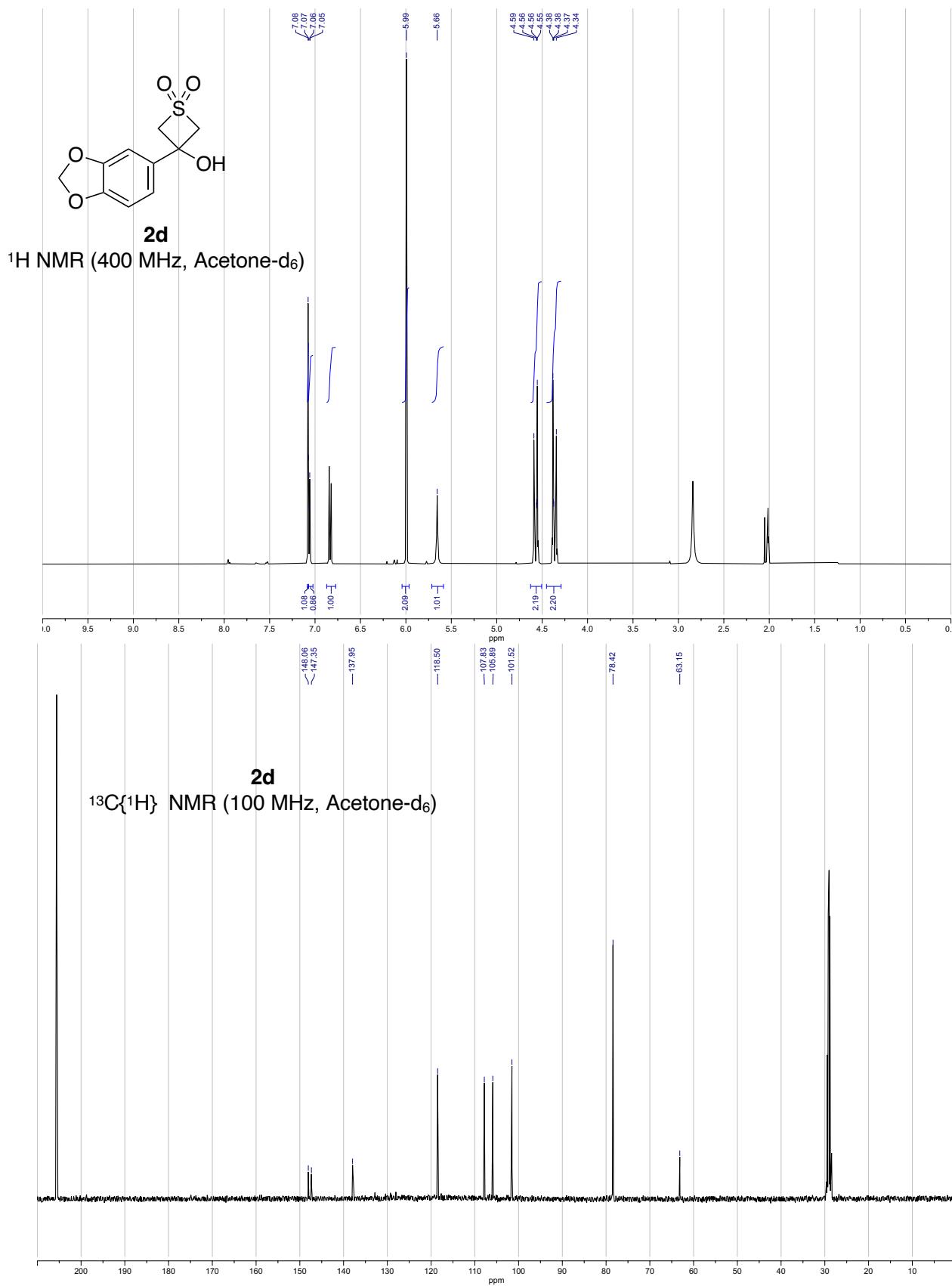


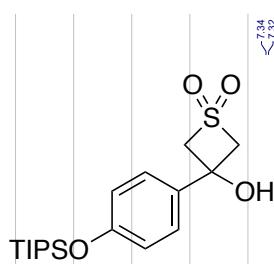




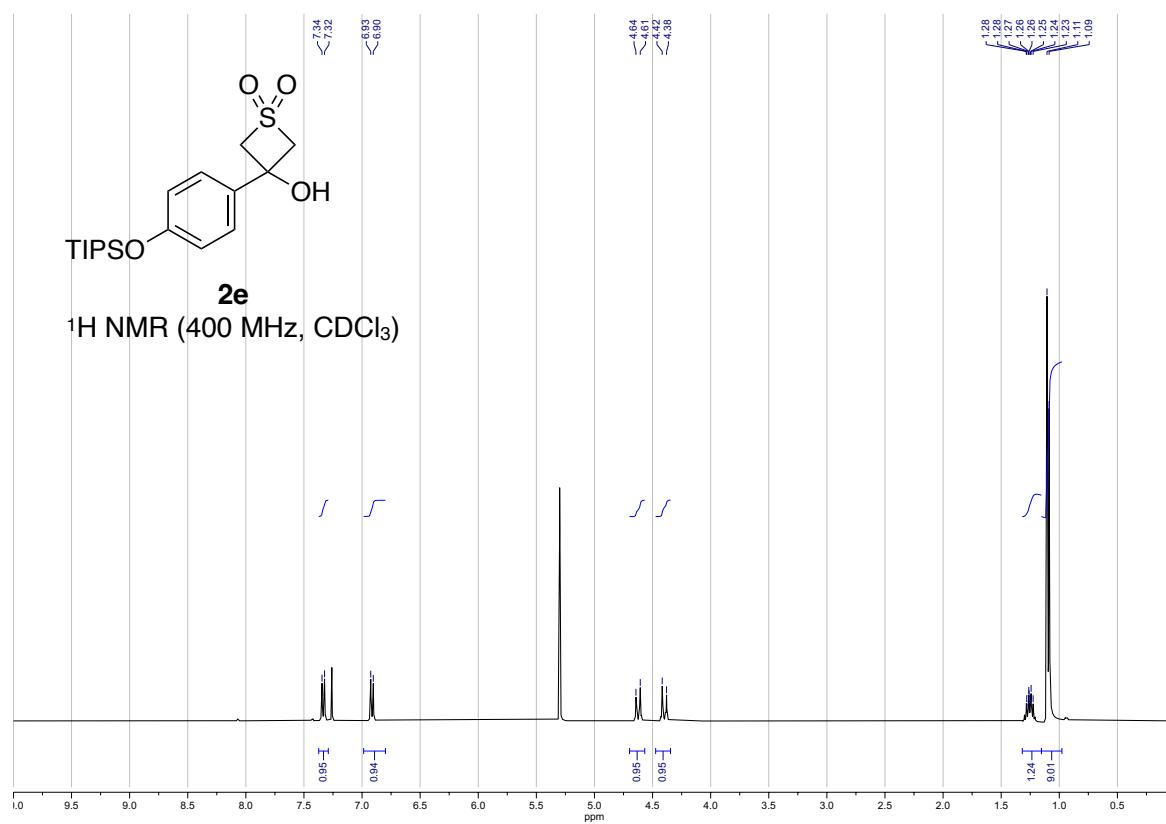




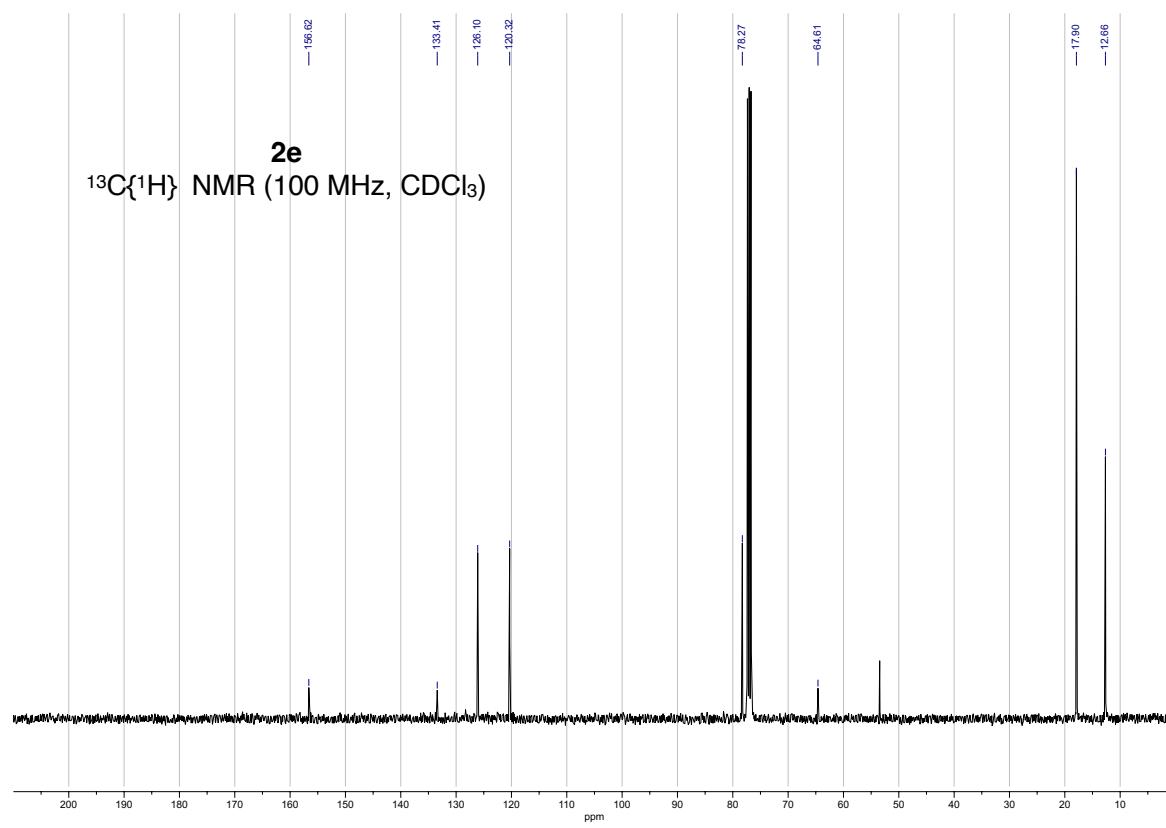


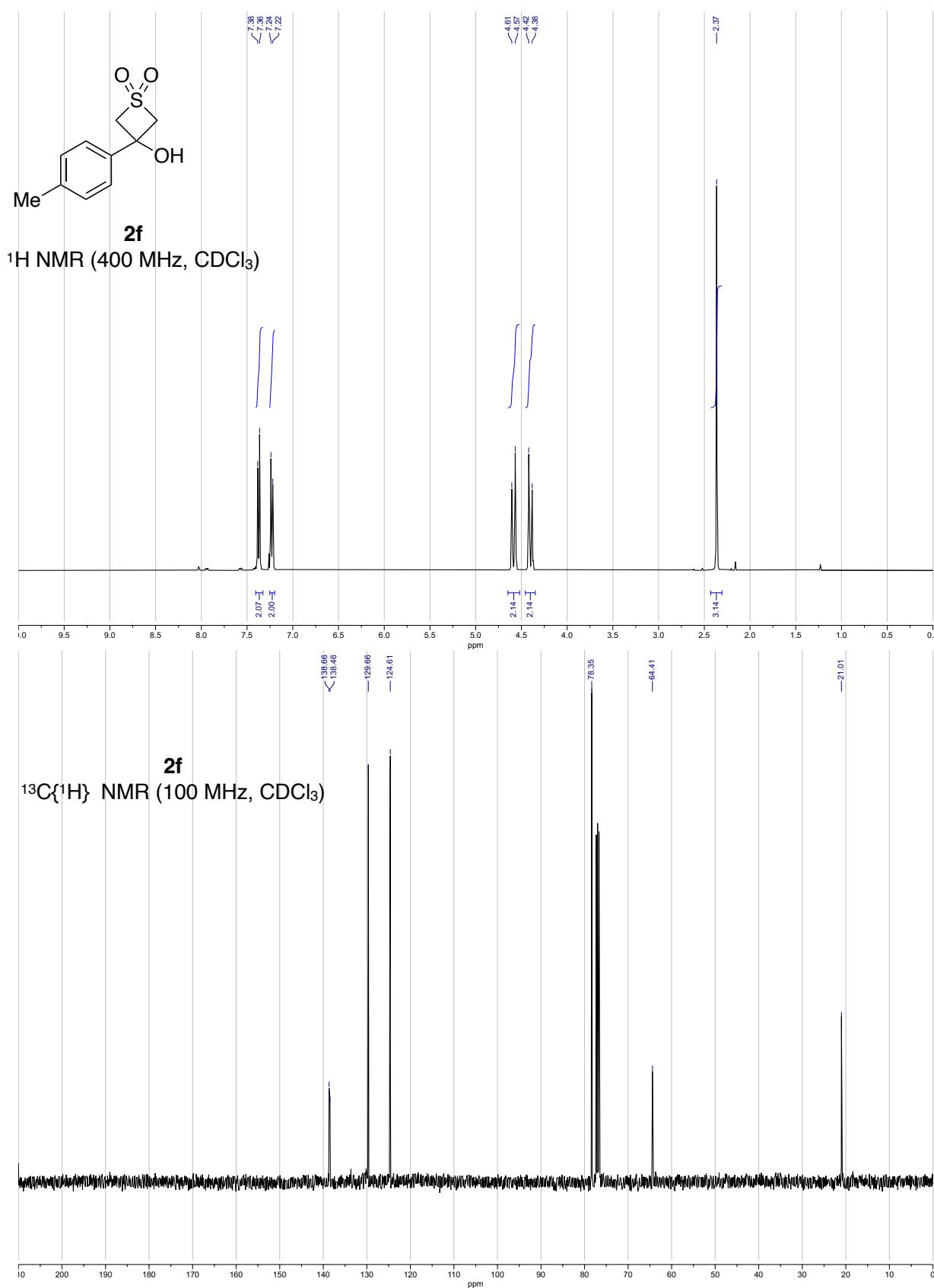


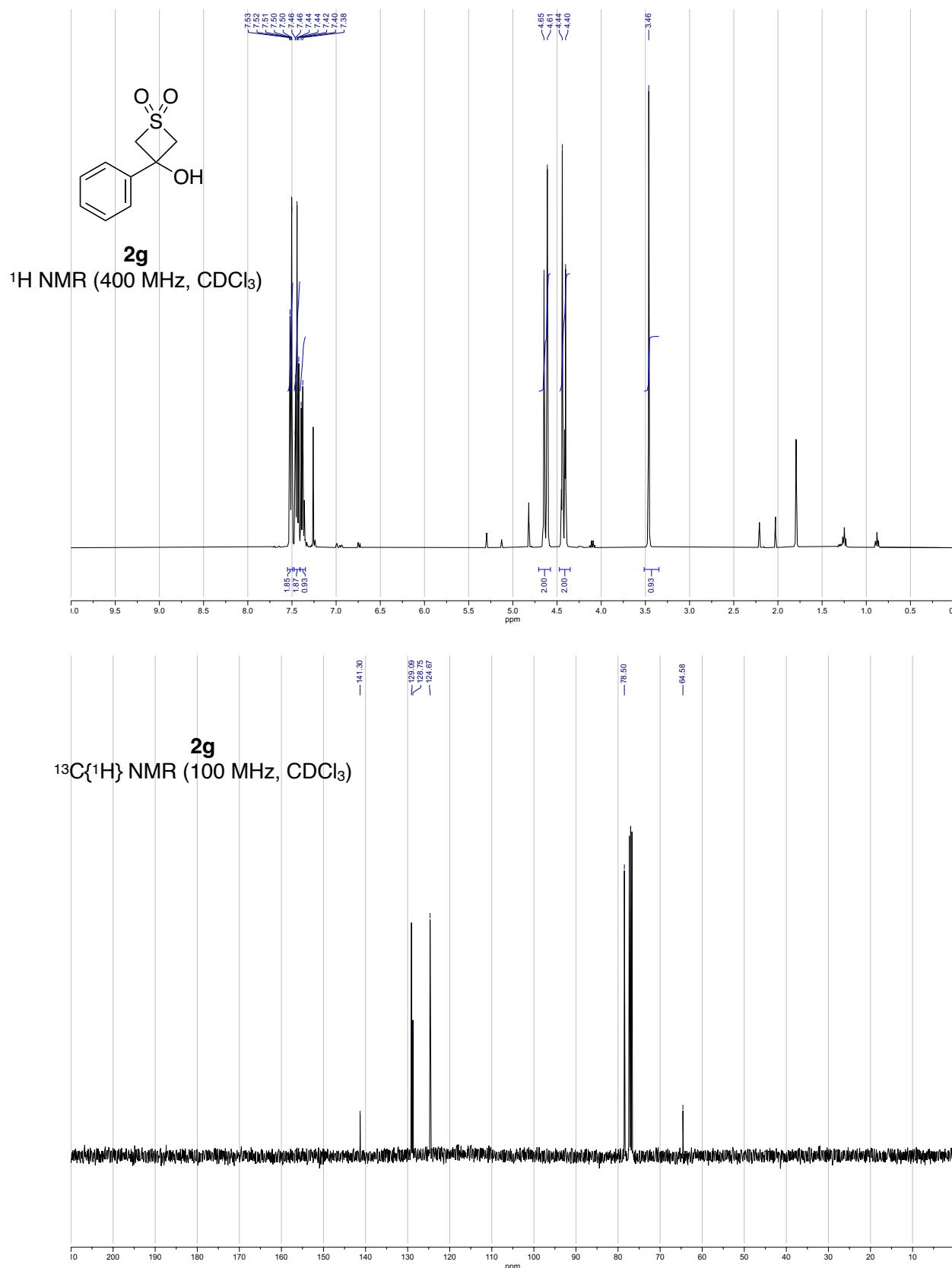
2e

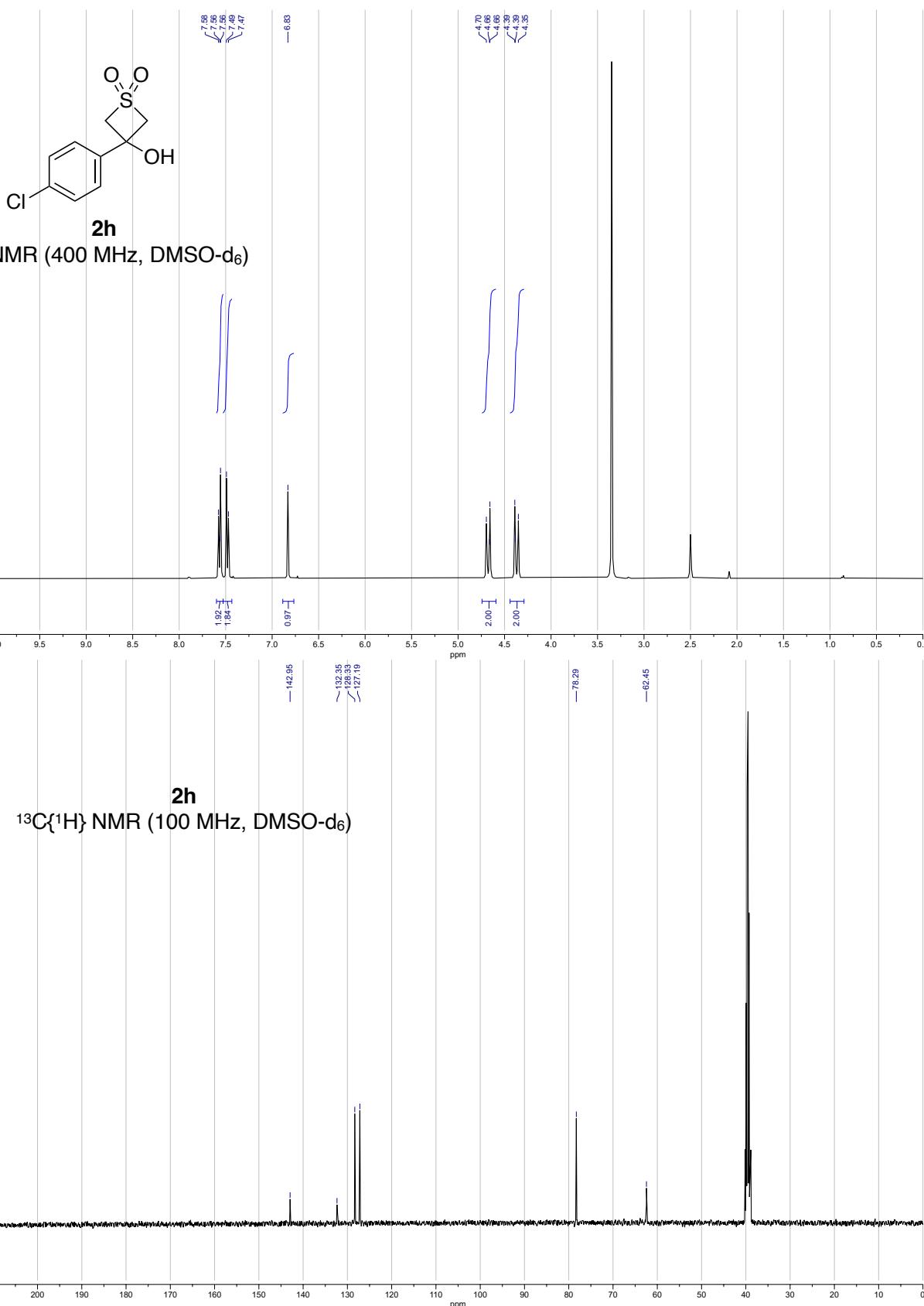


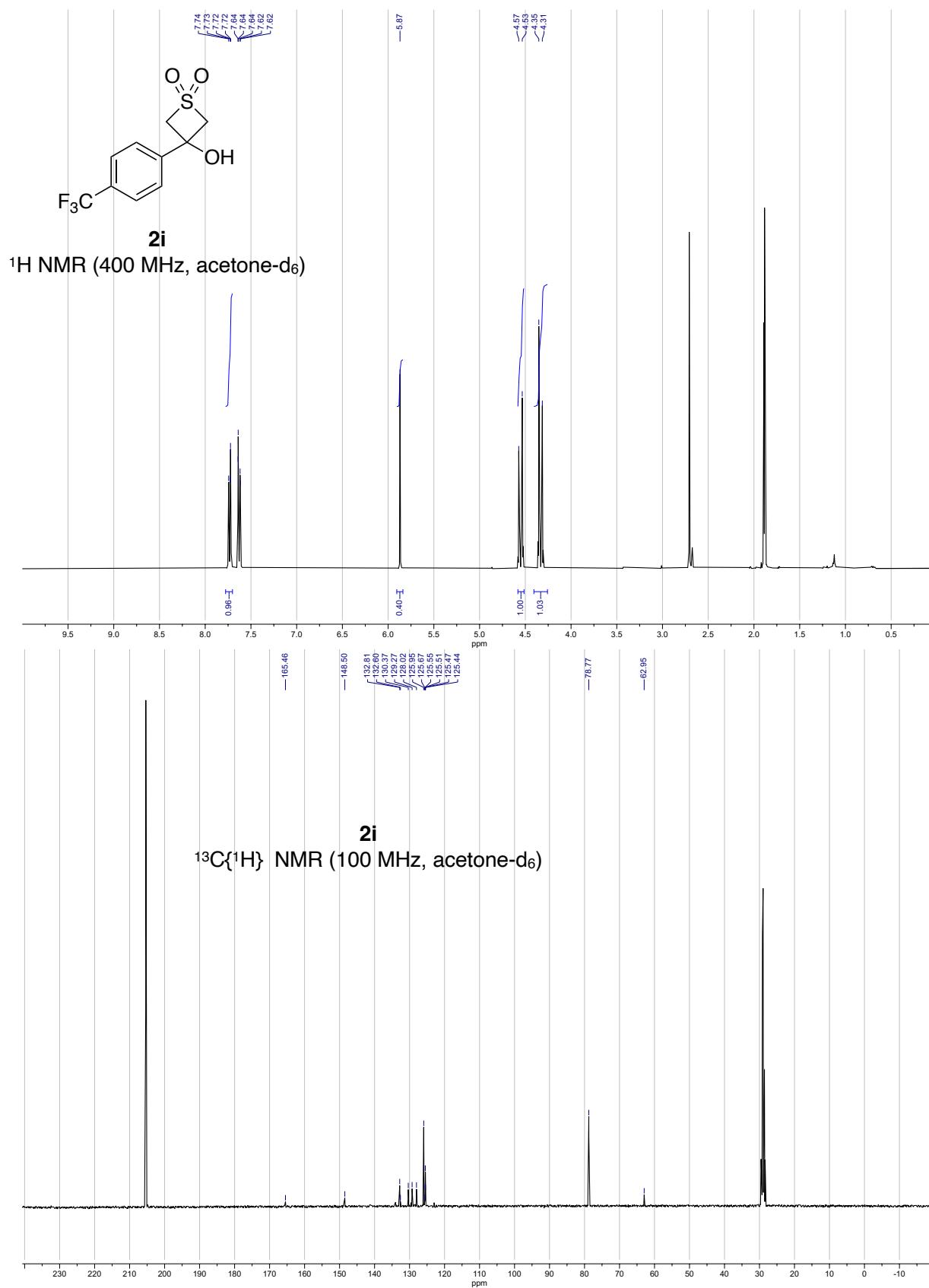
¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃)

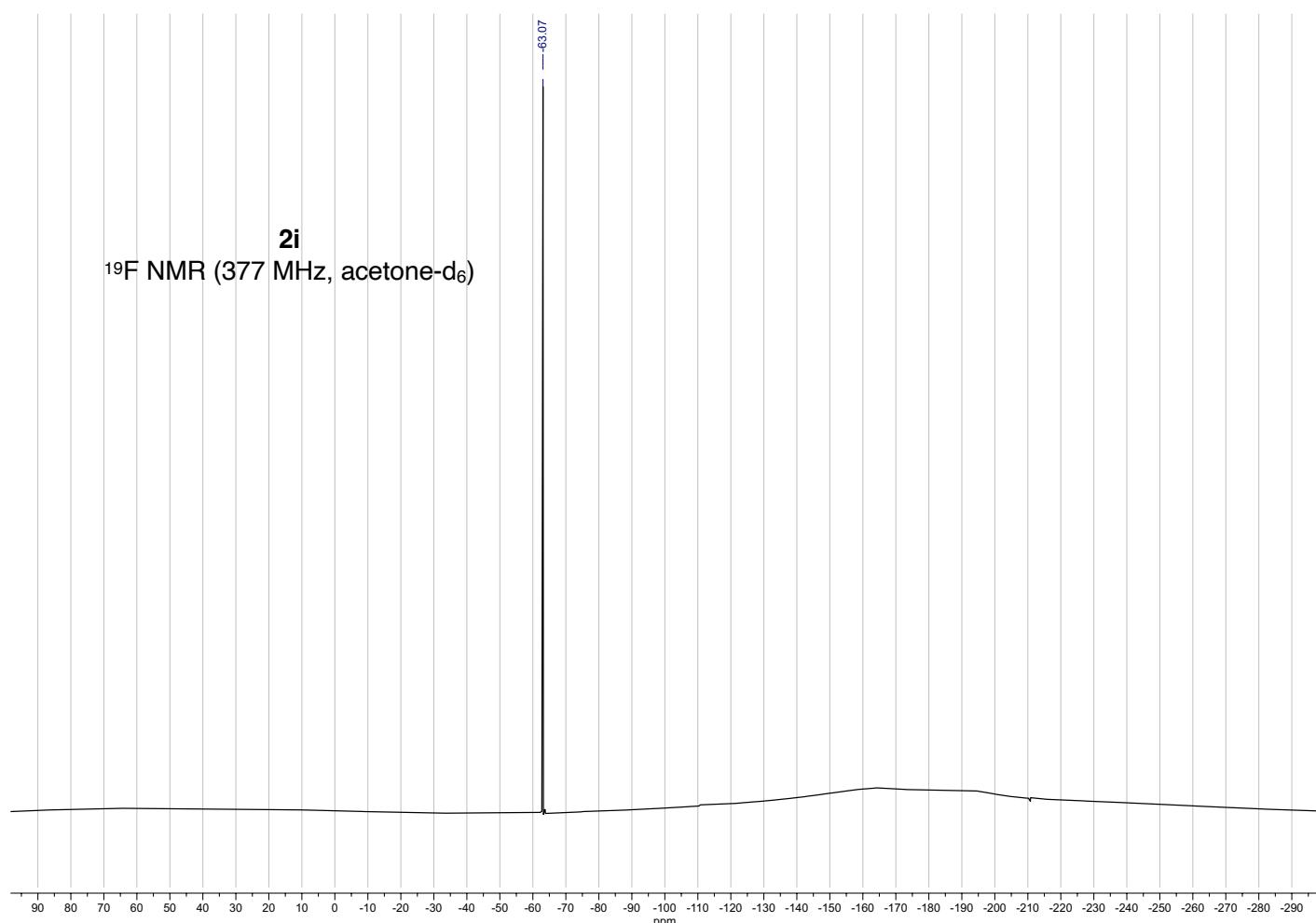


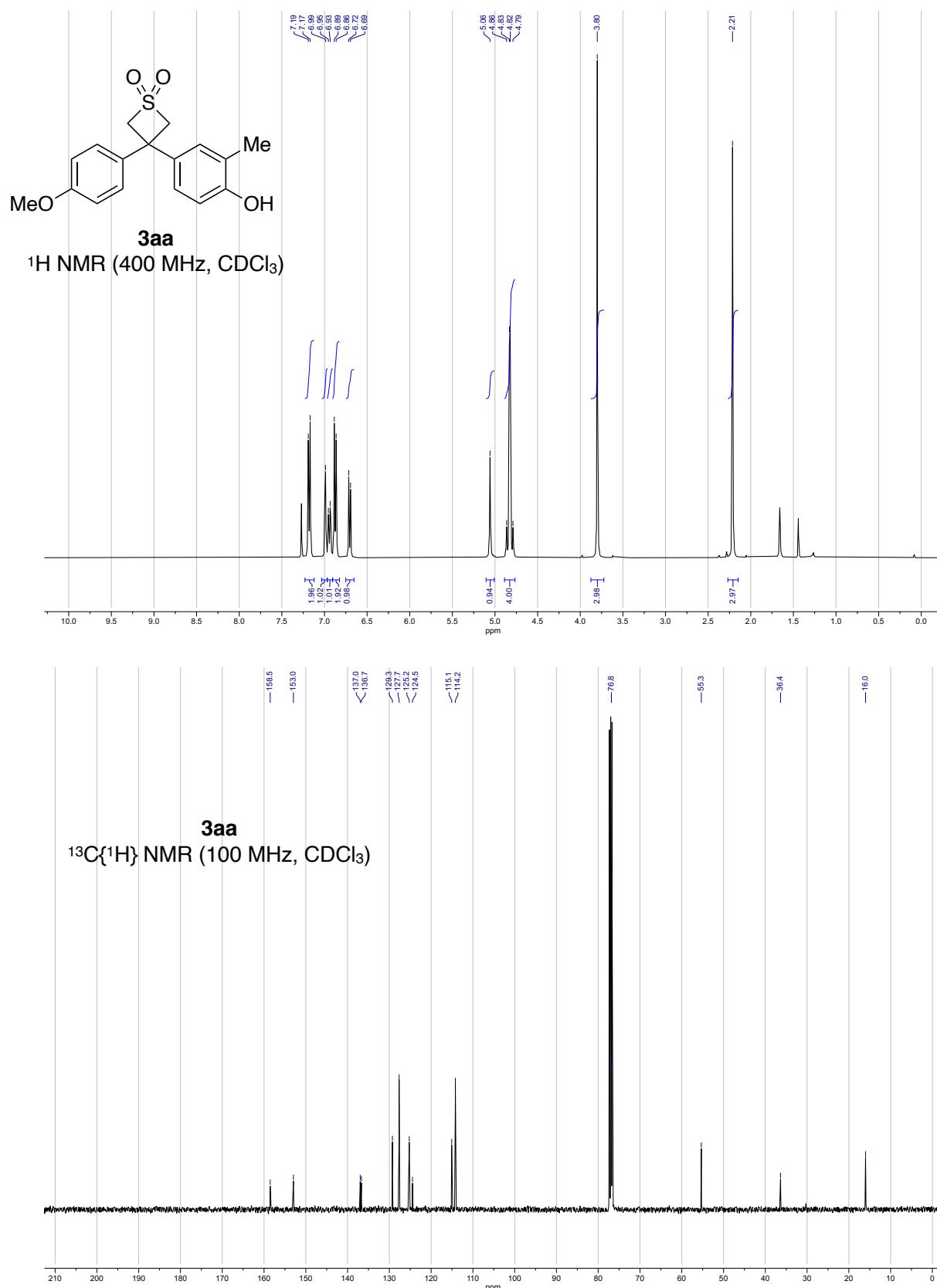


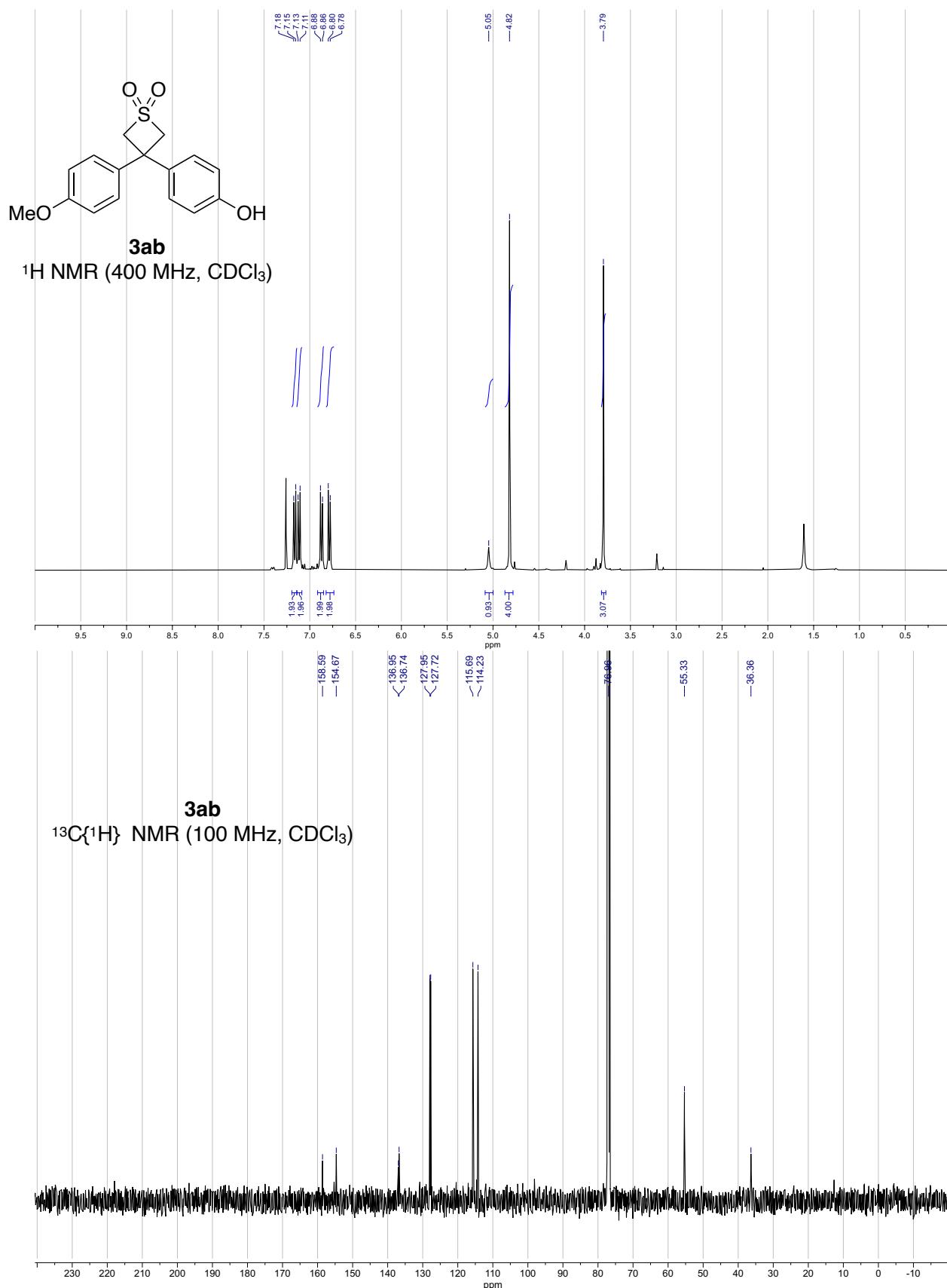


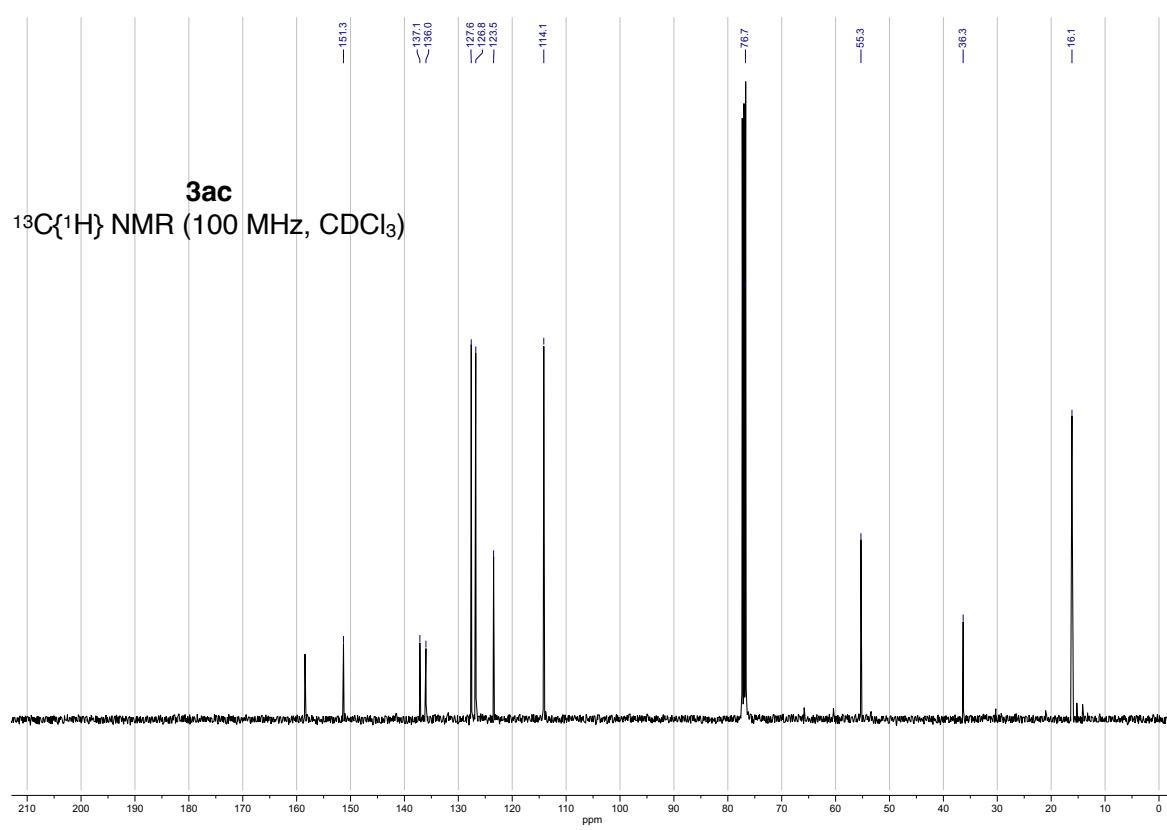
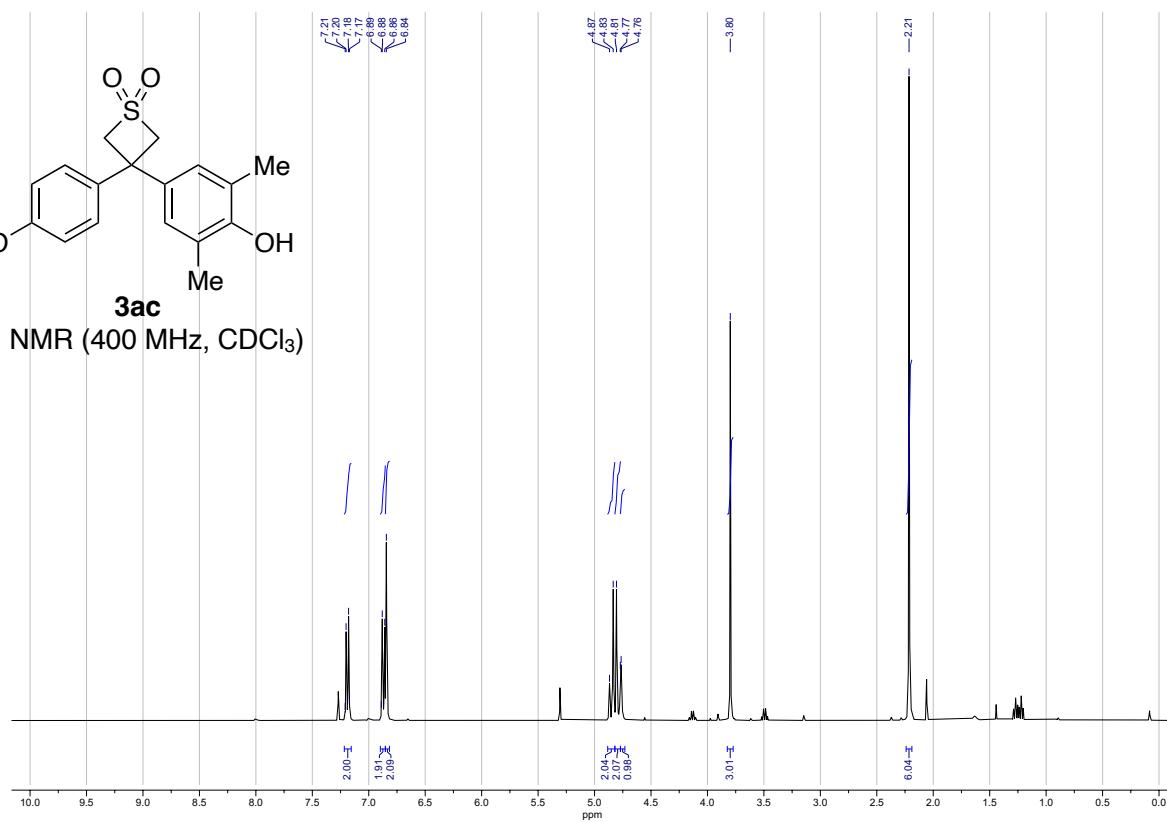
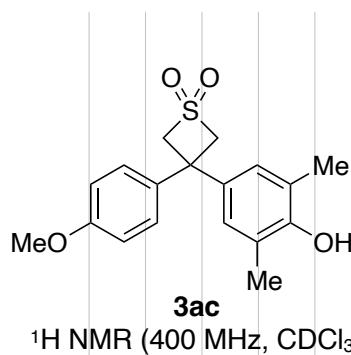


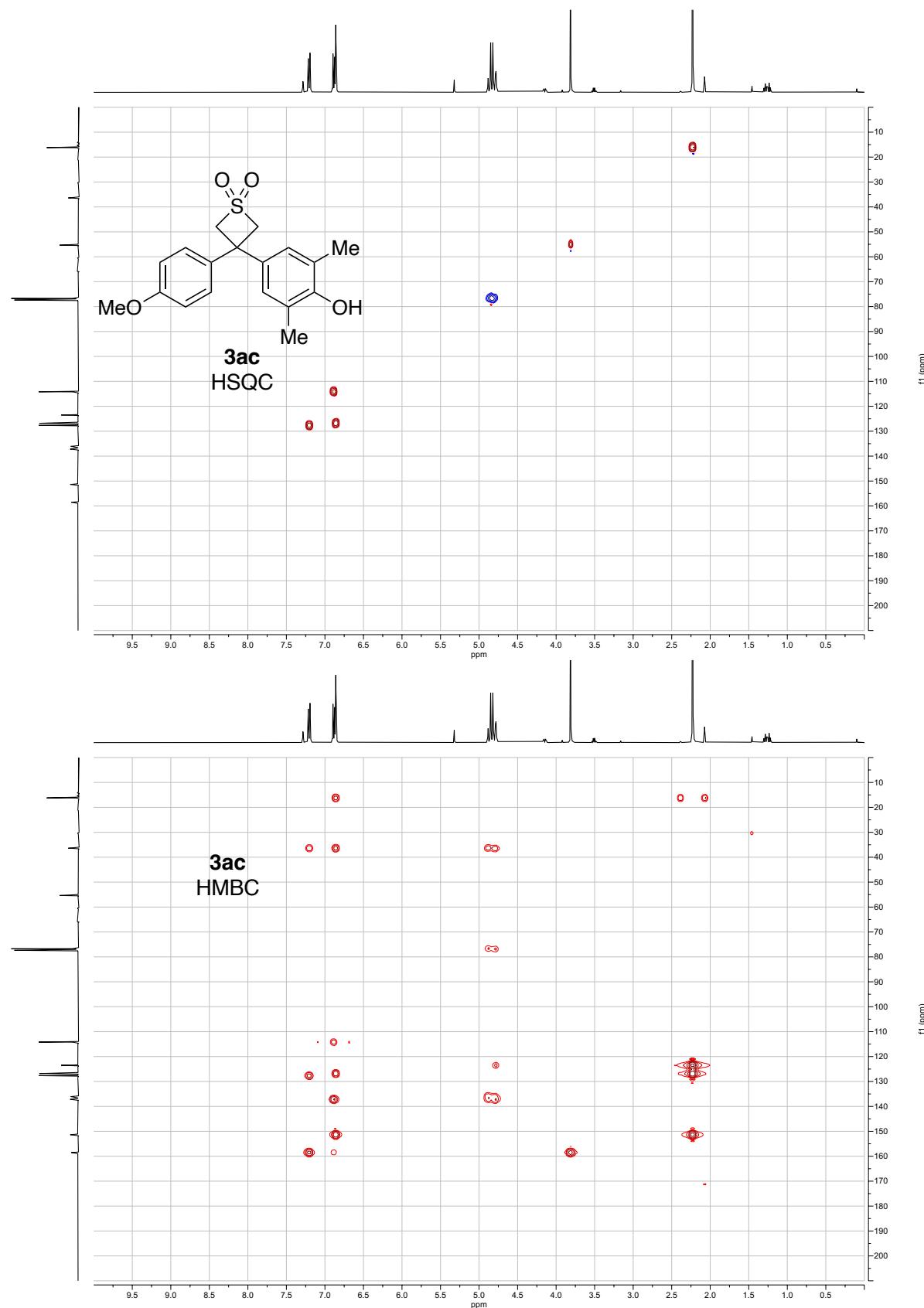


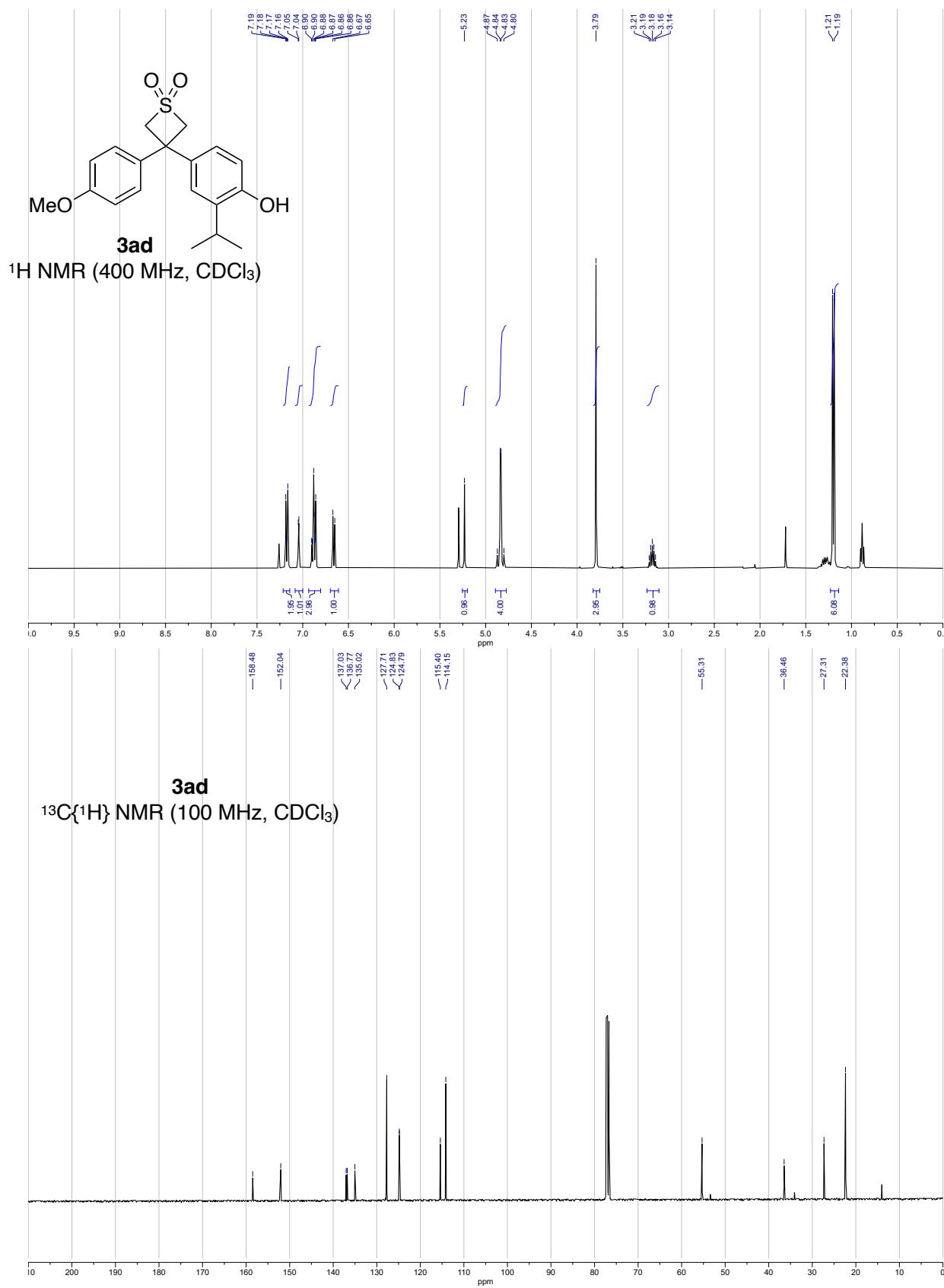


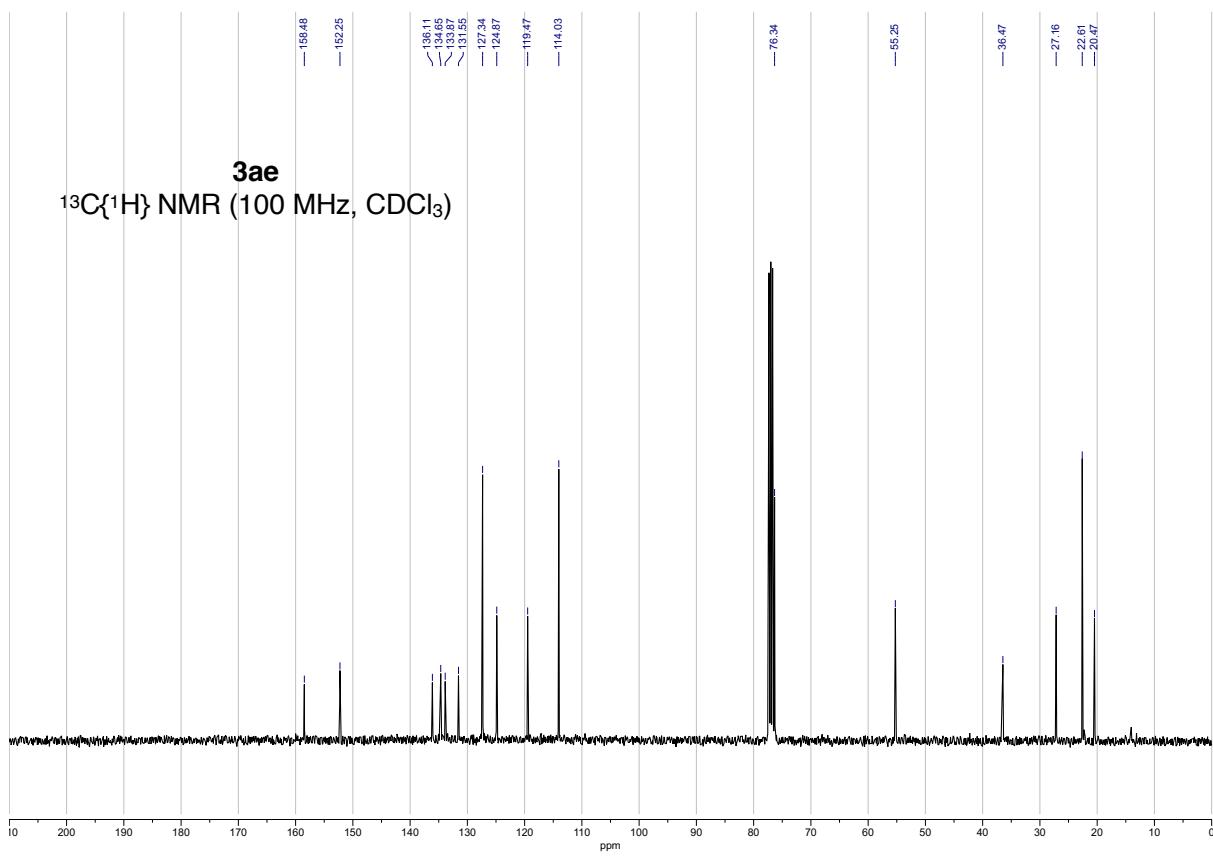
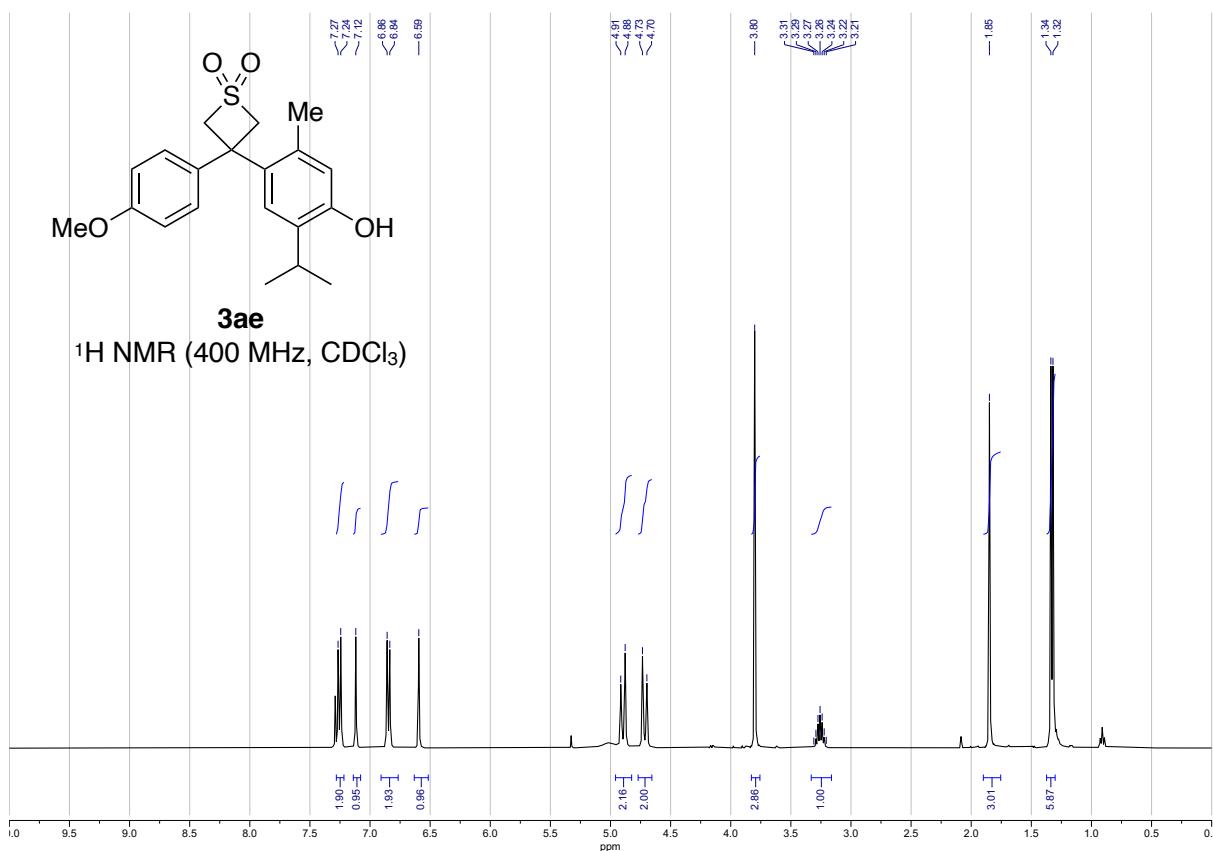


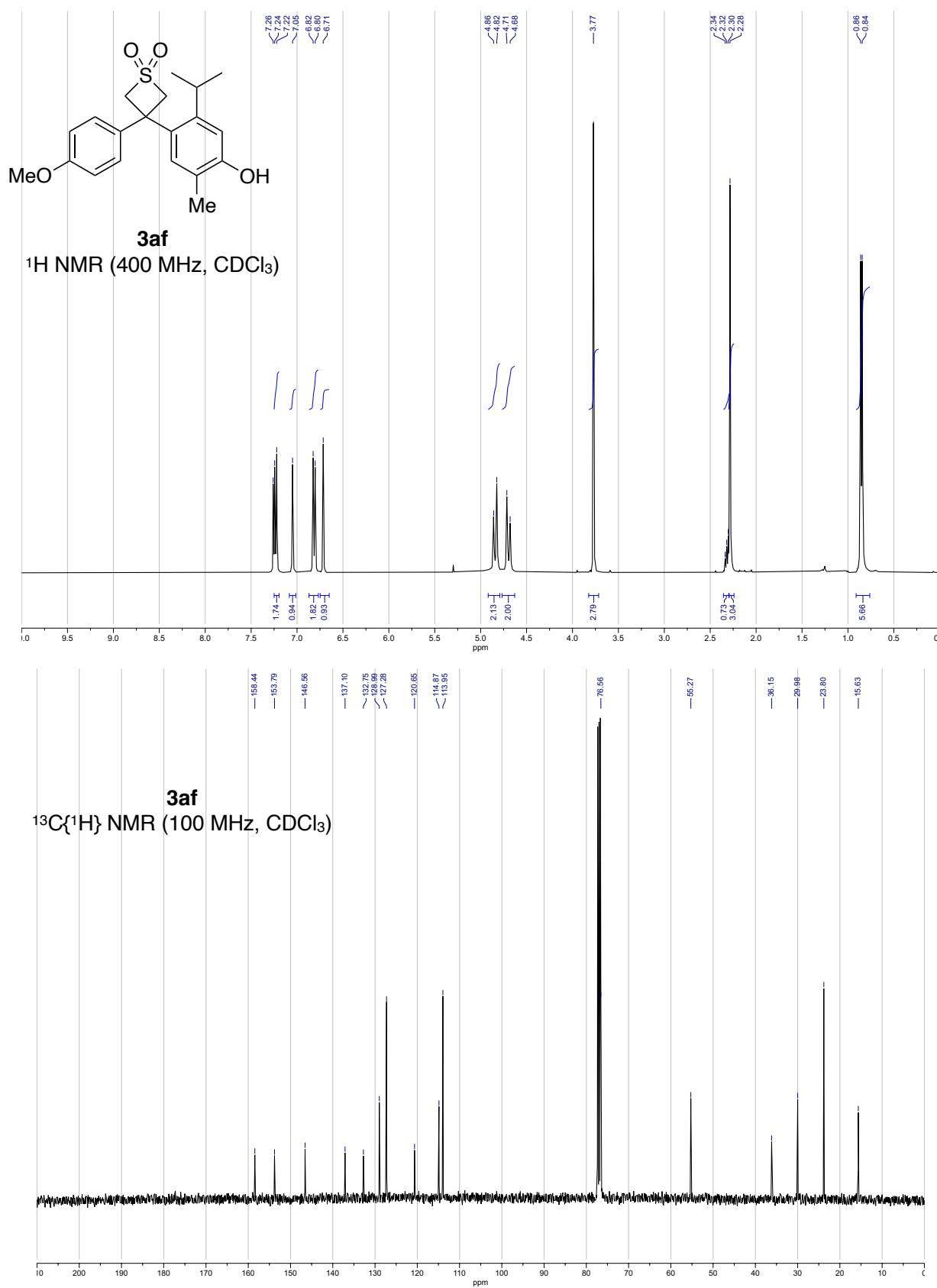


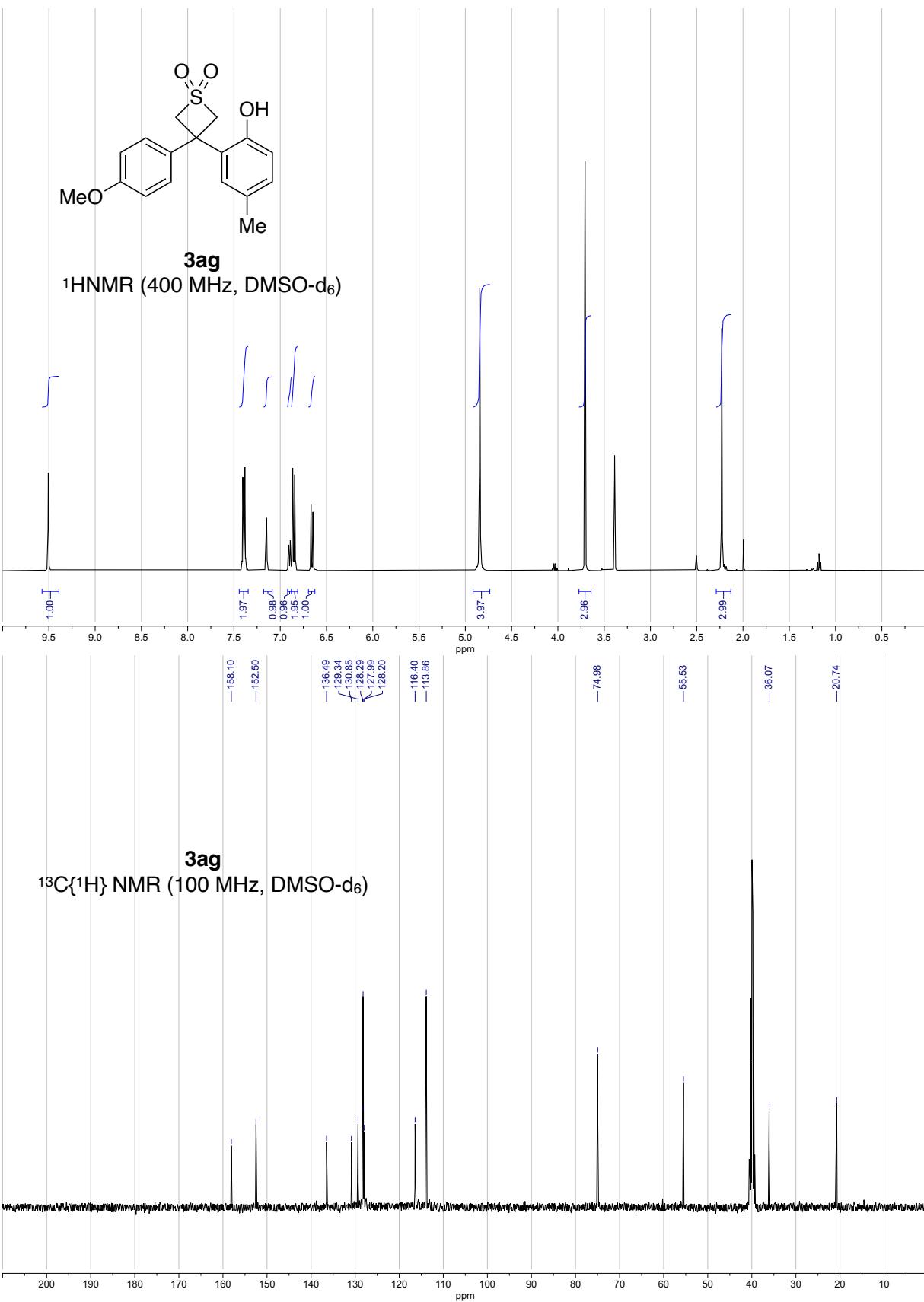


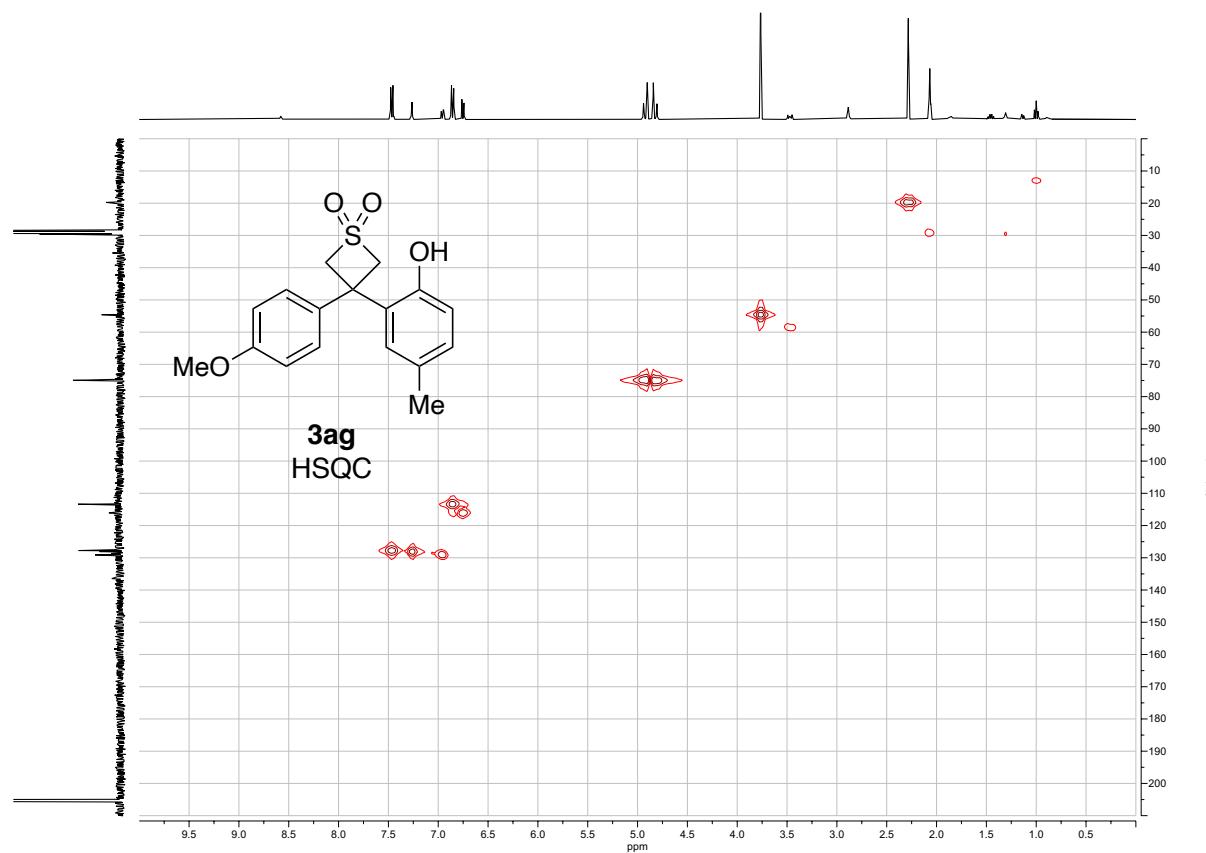


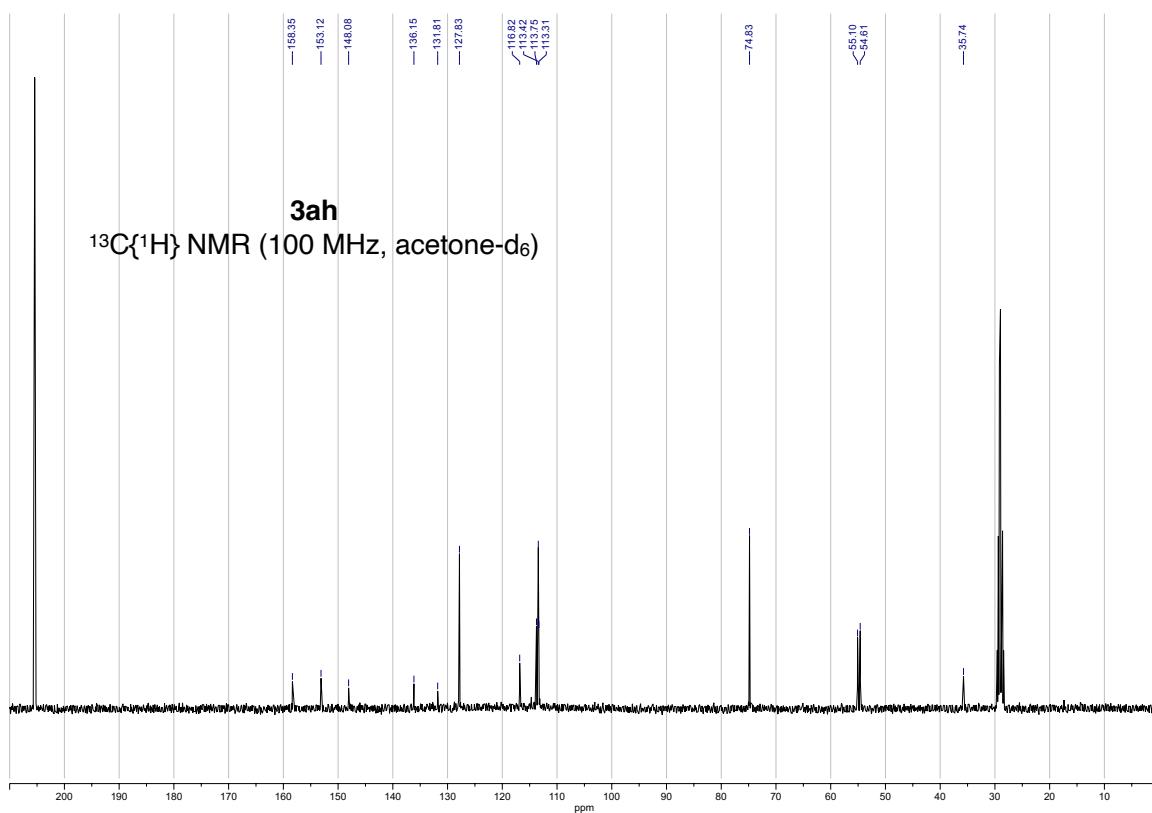
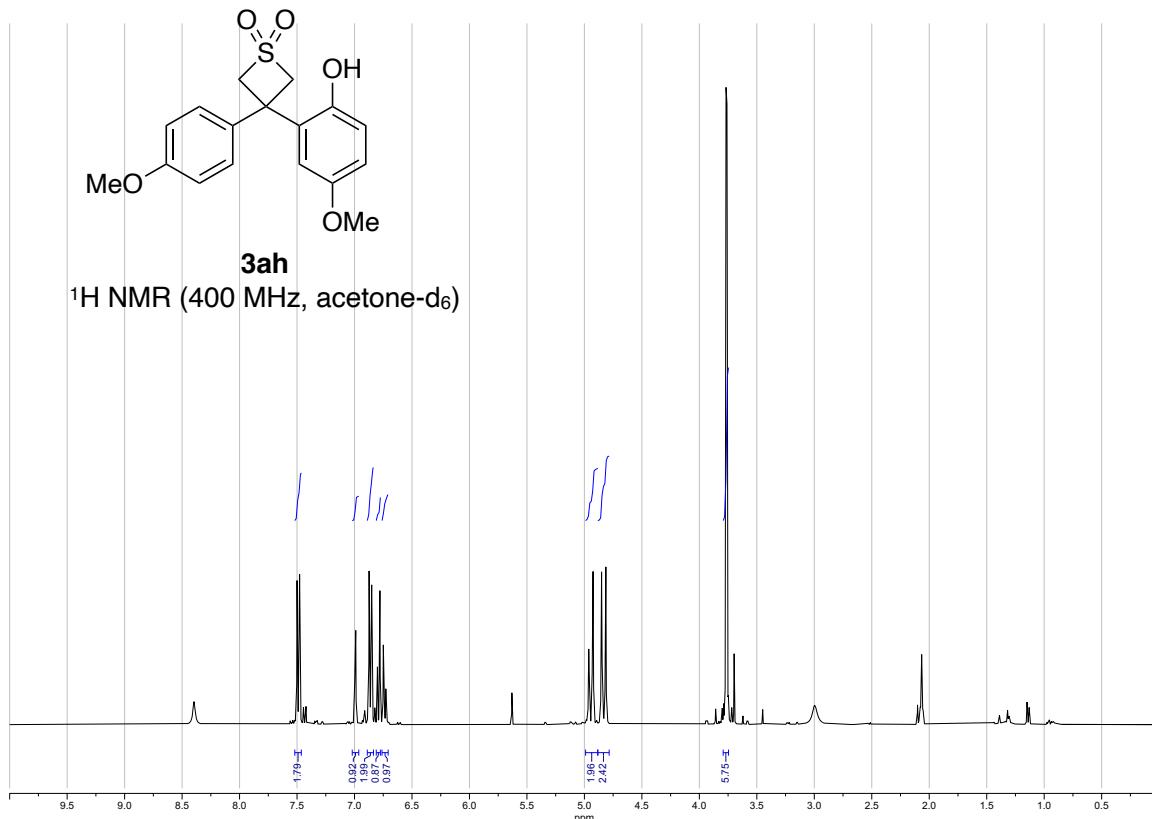


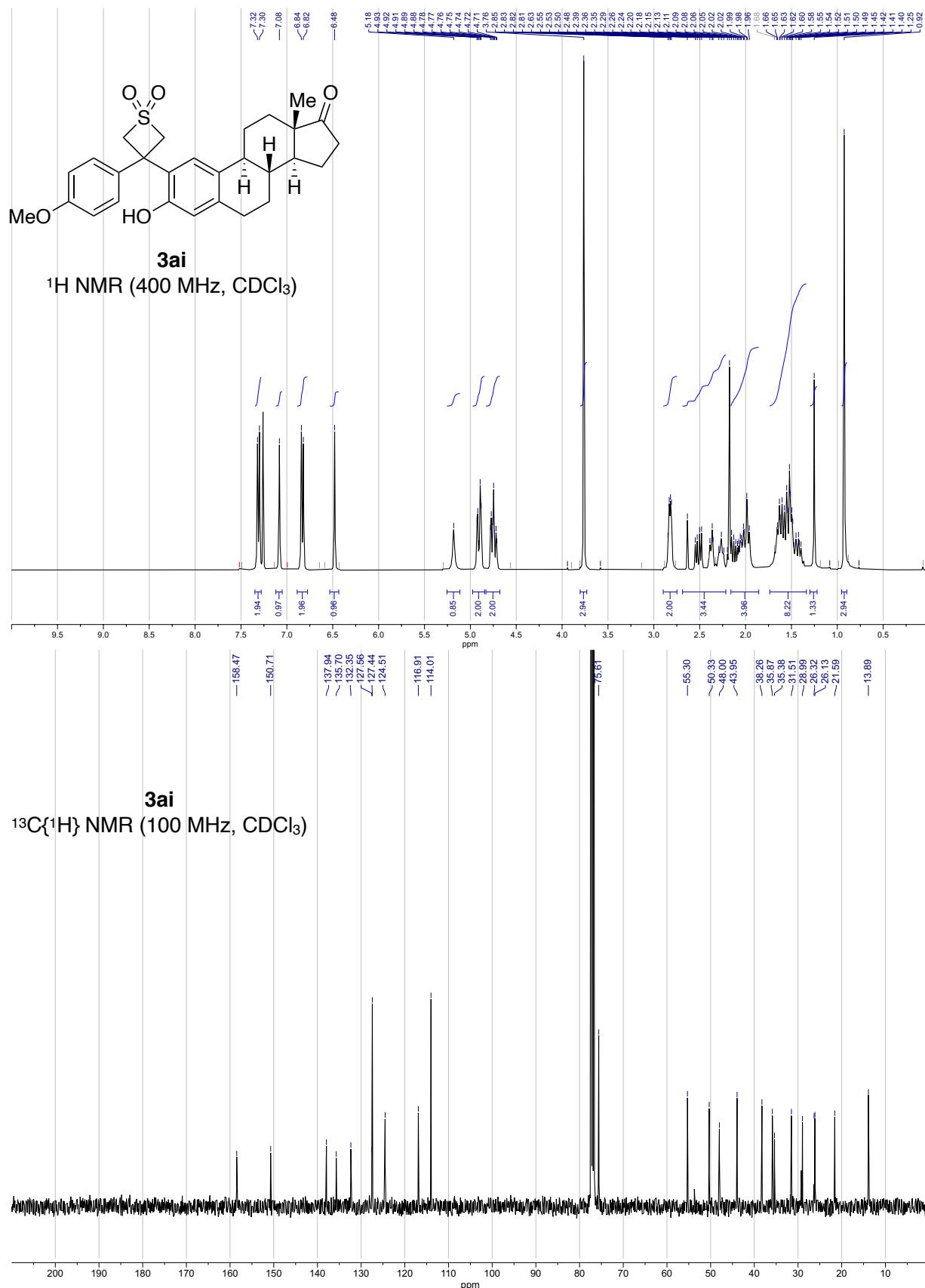


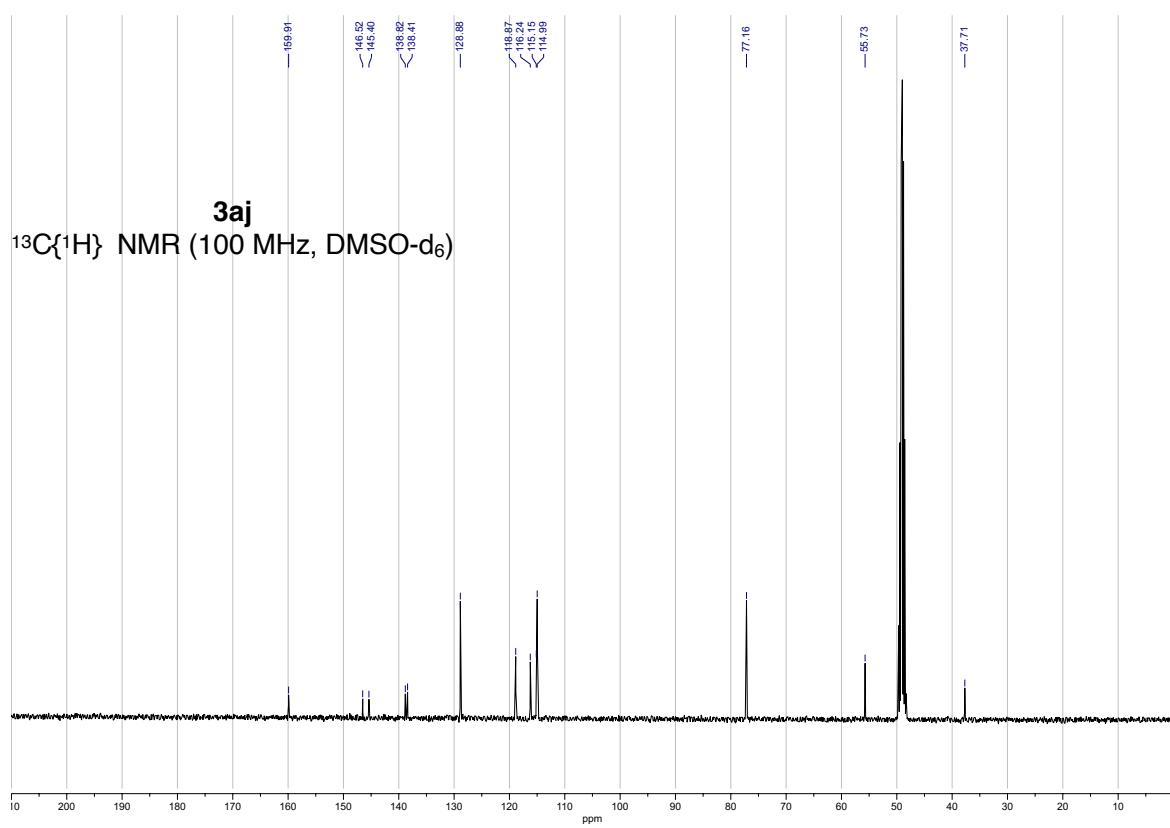
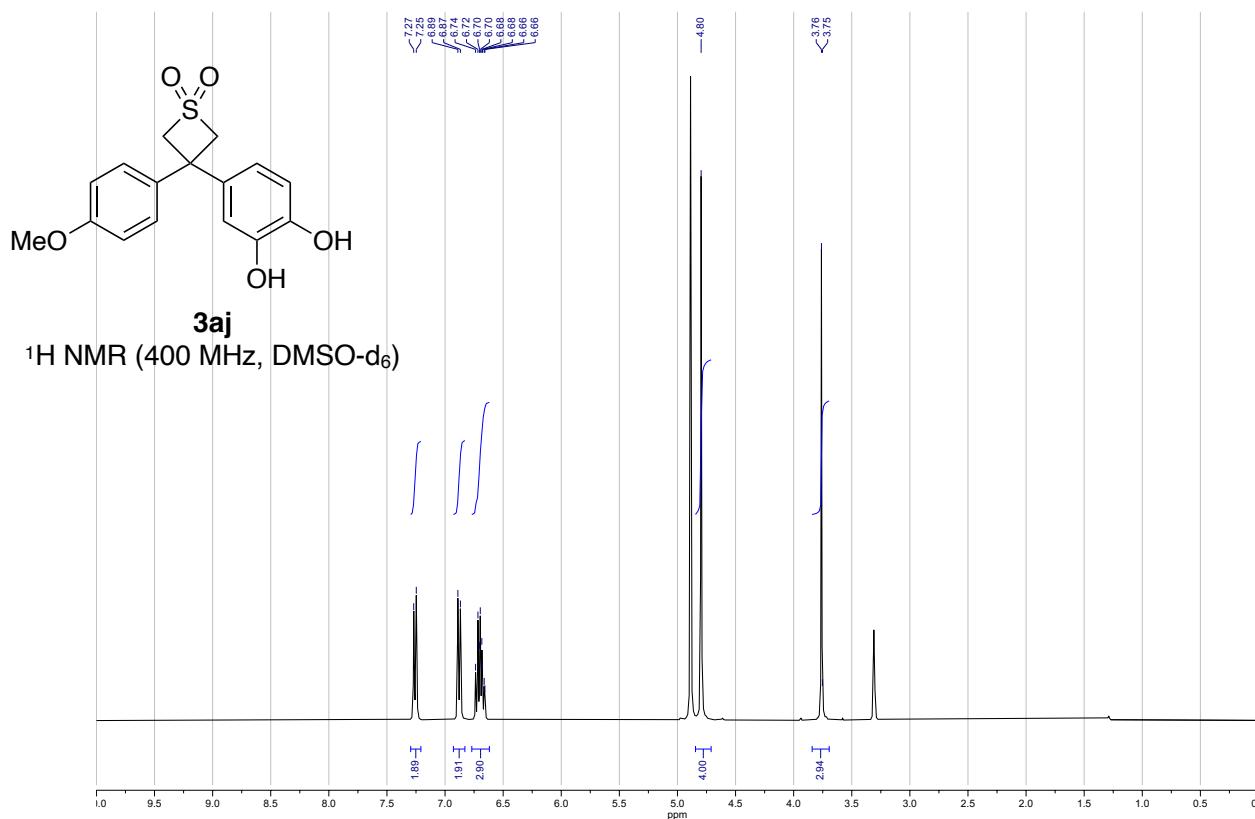


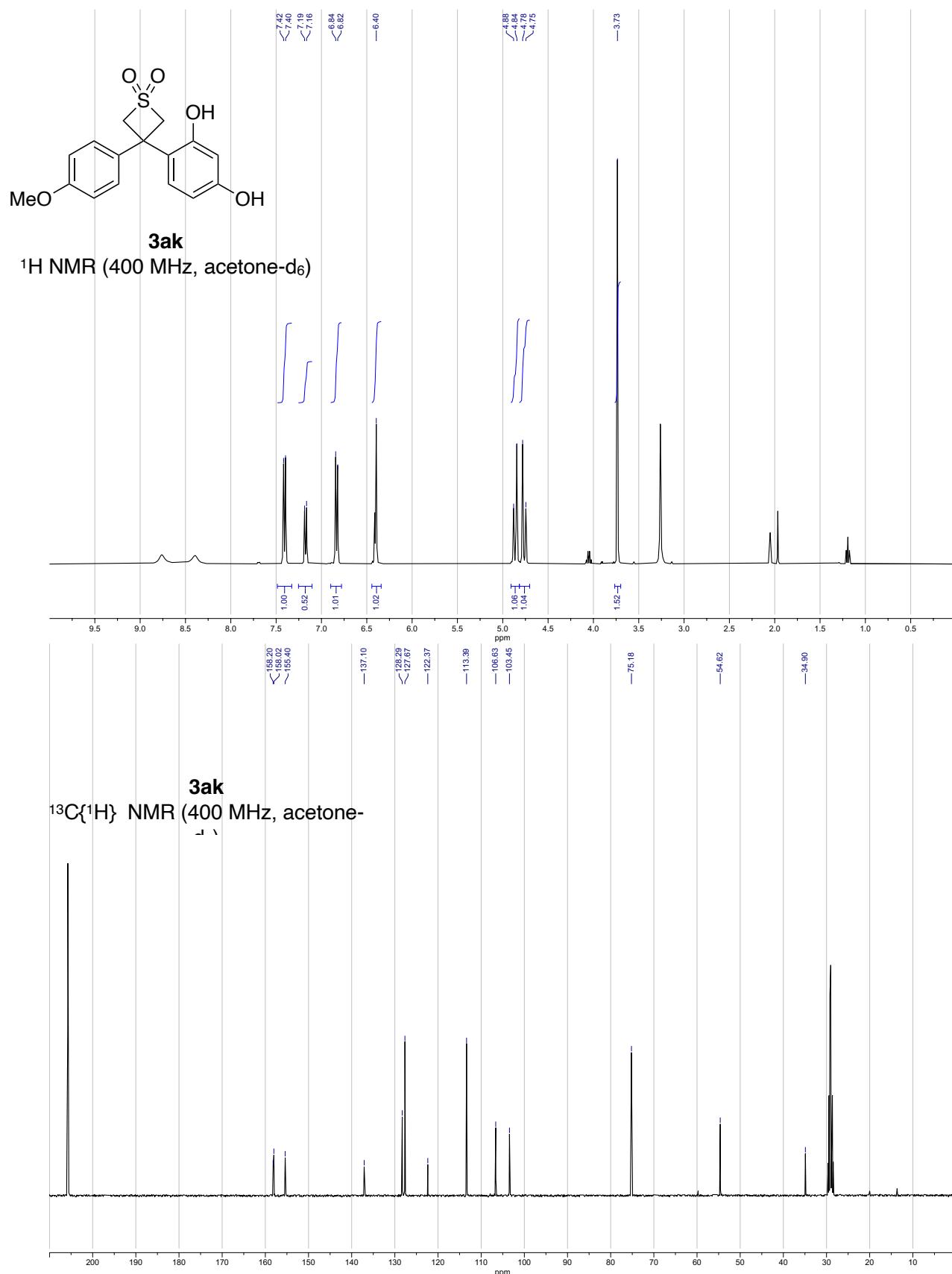


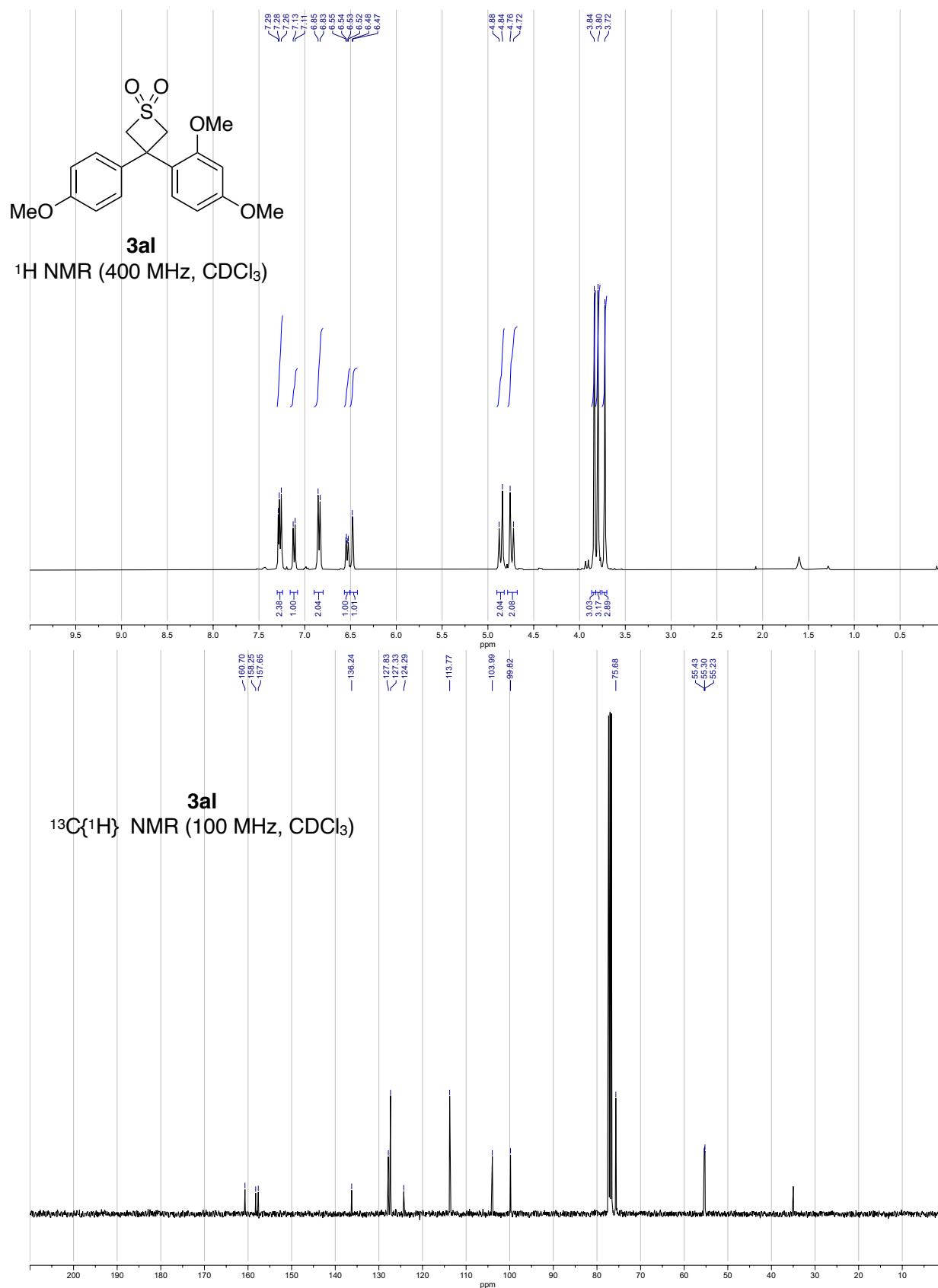


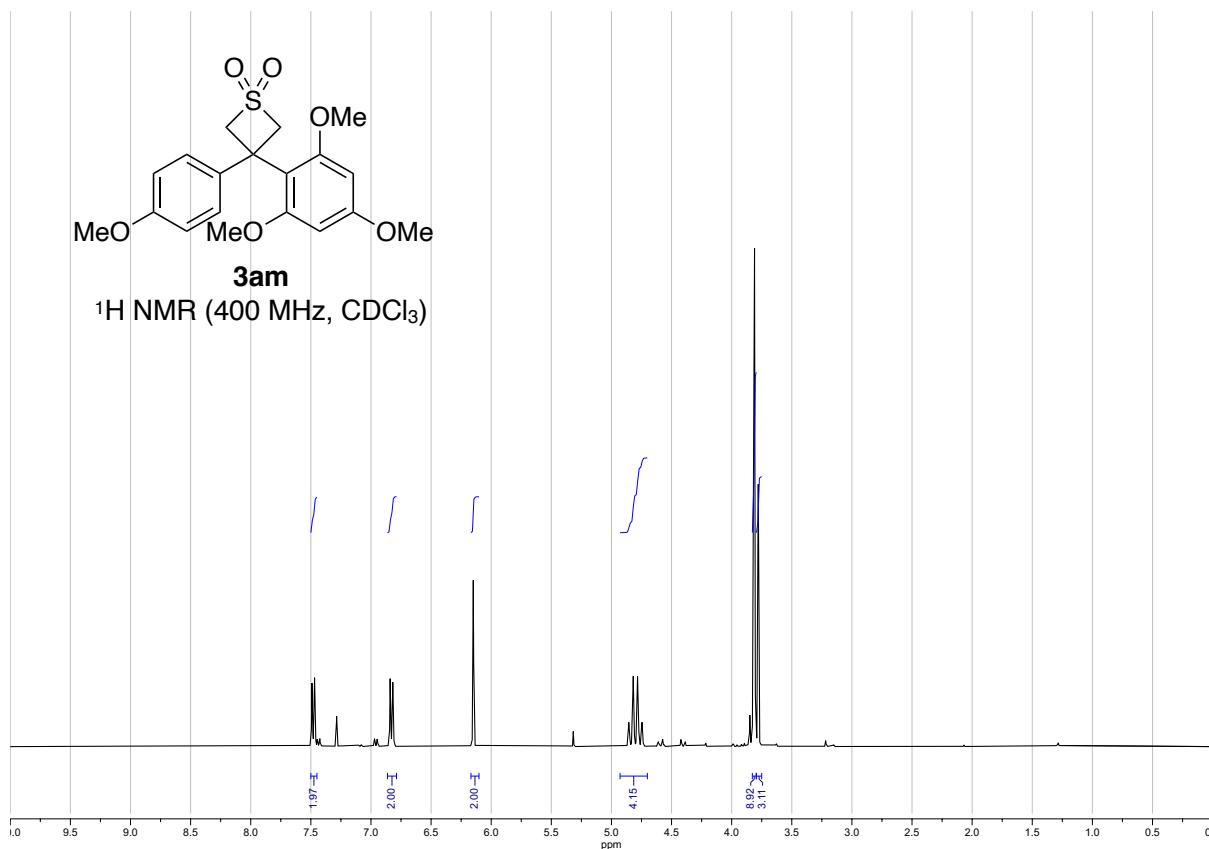


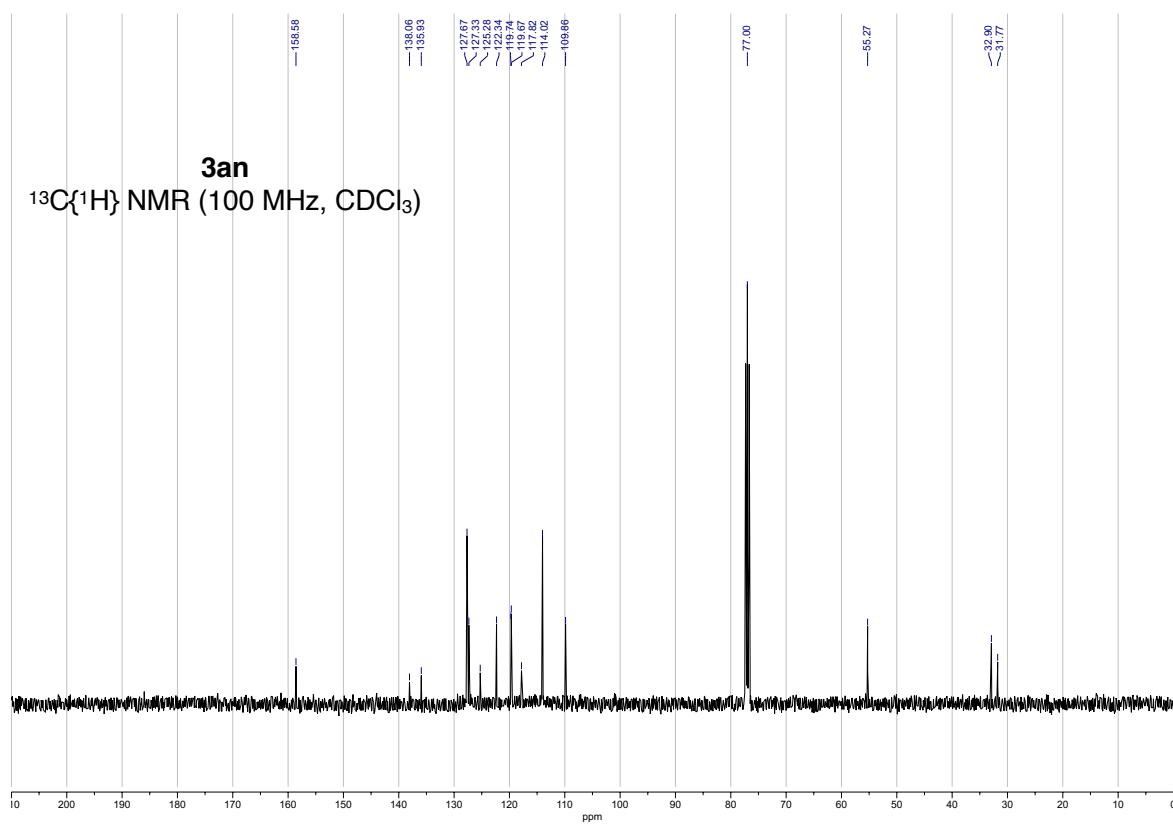
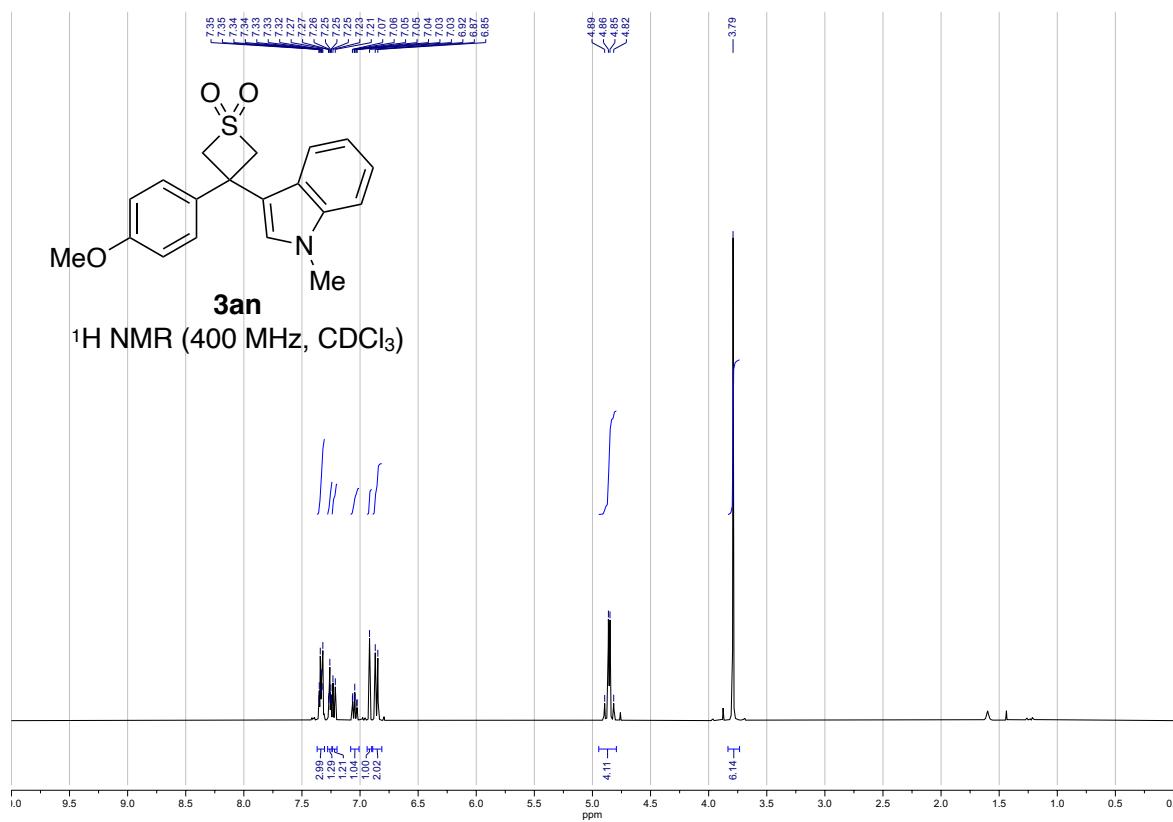


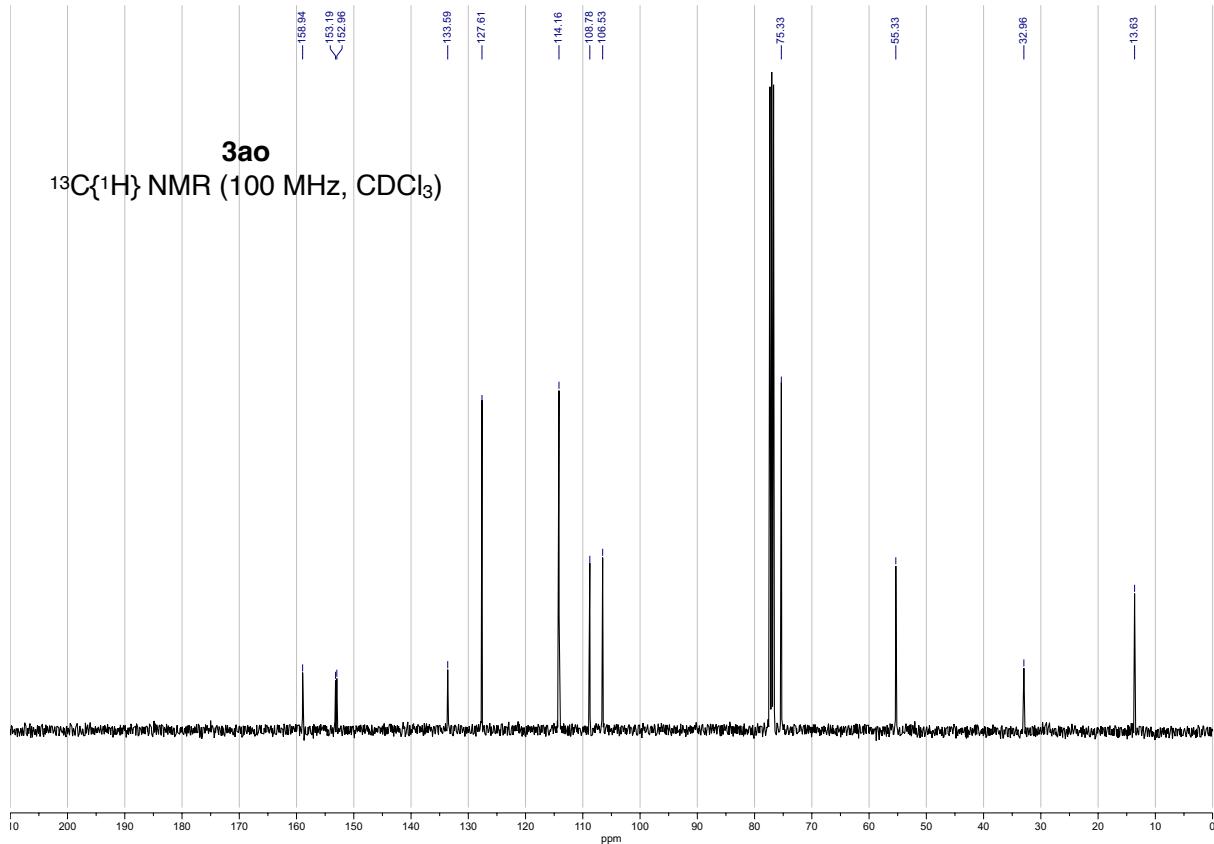
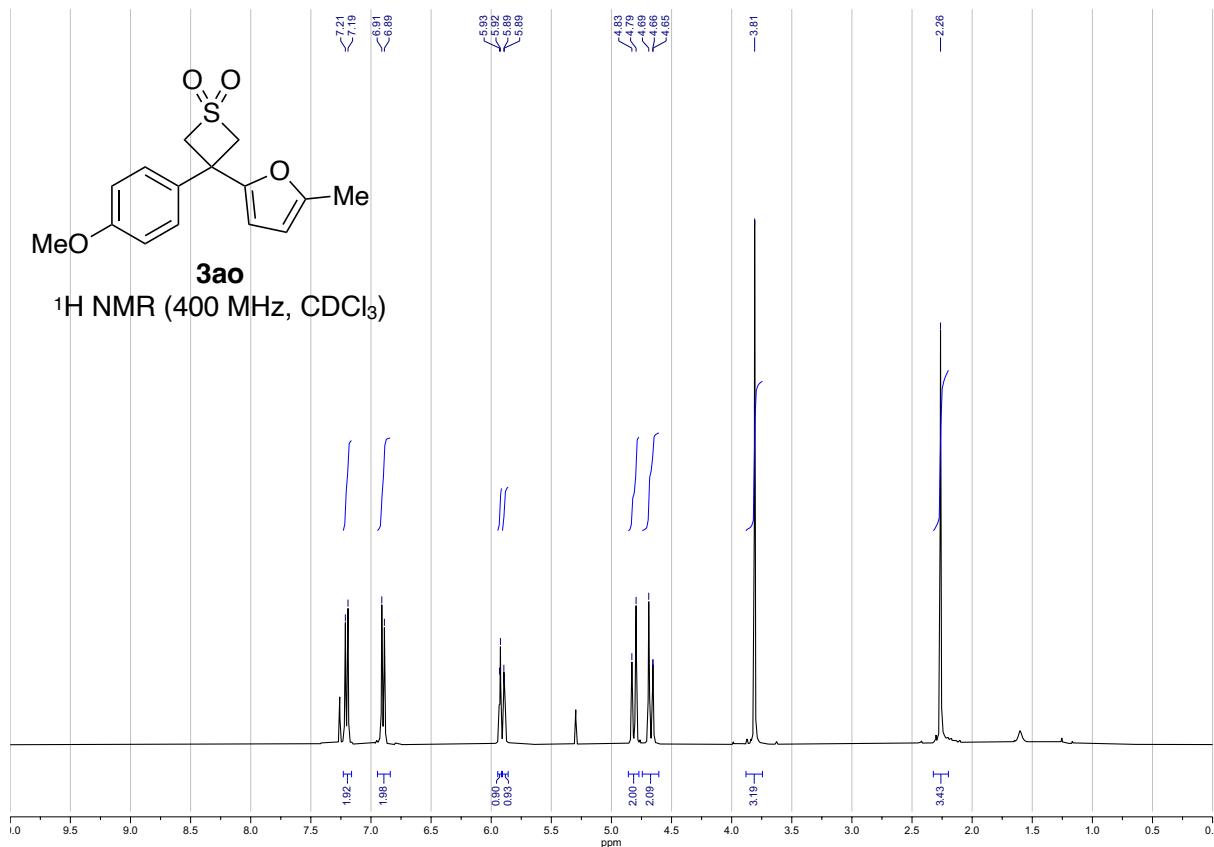


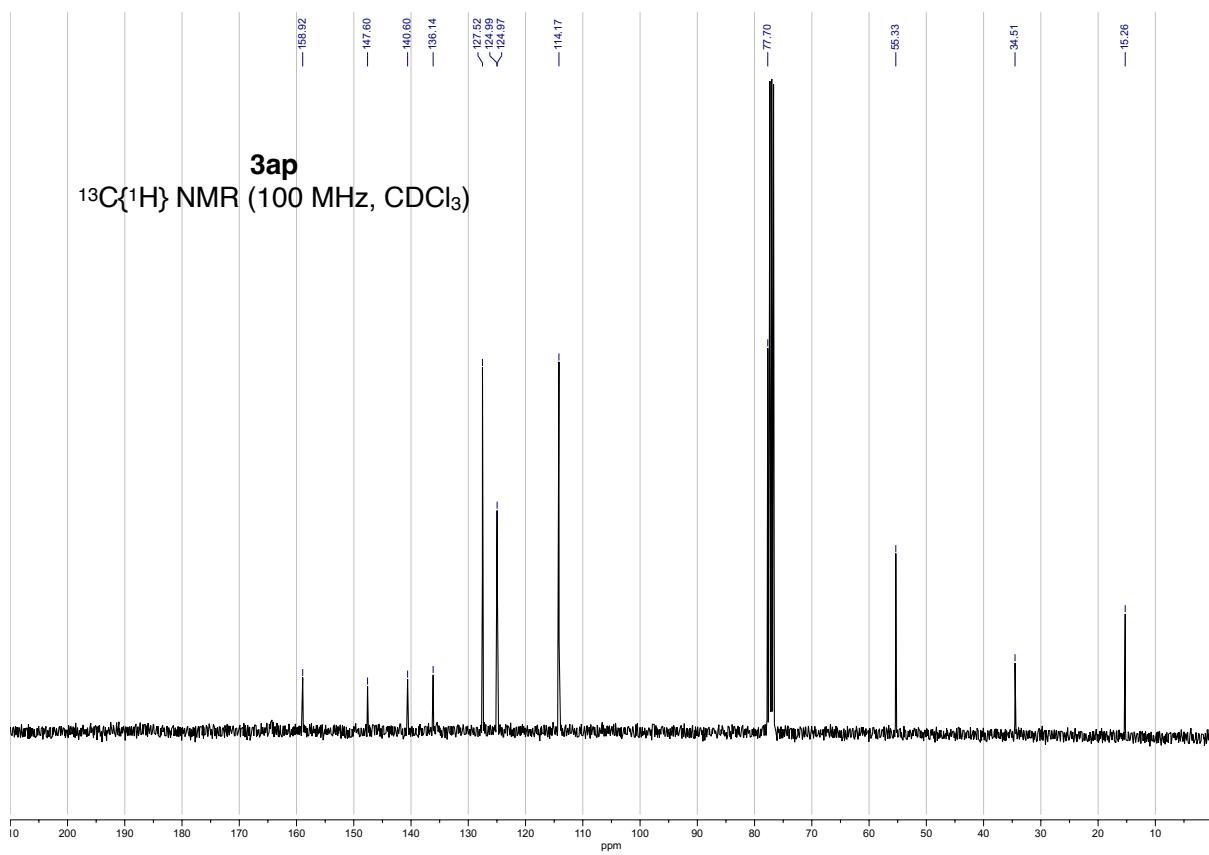
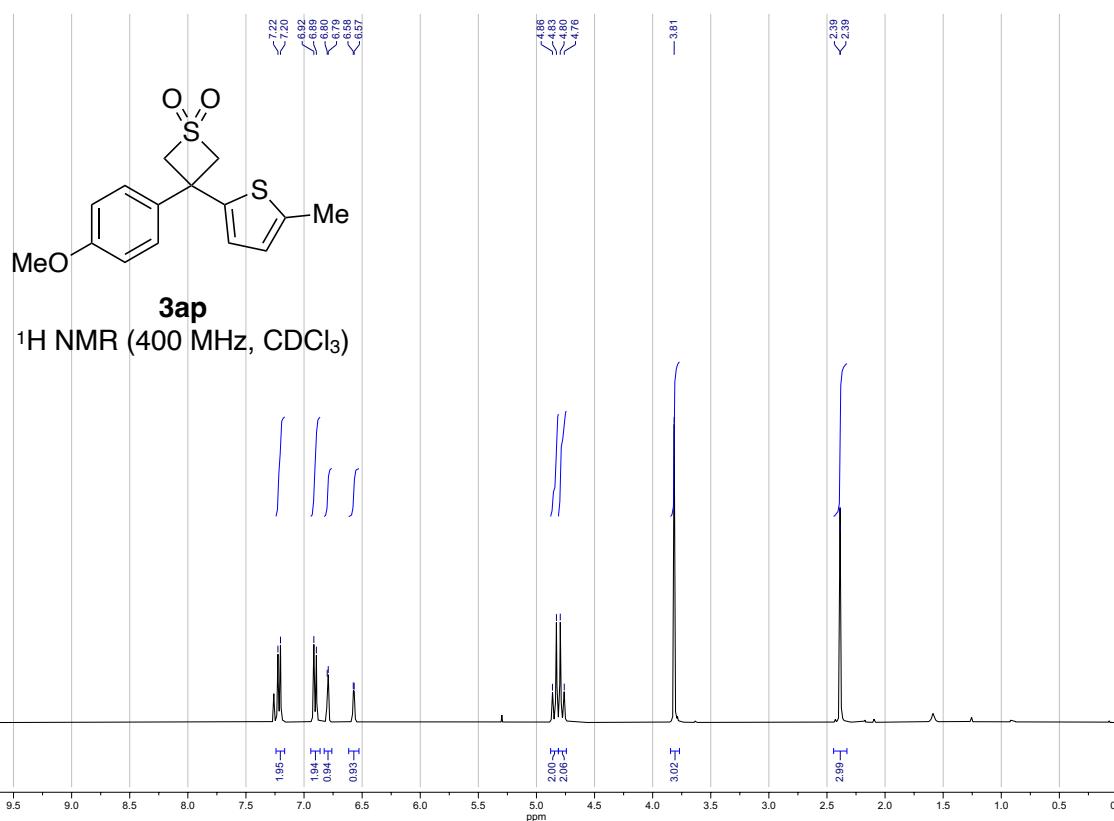


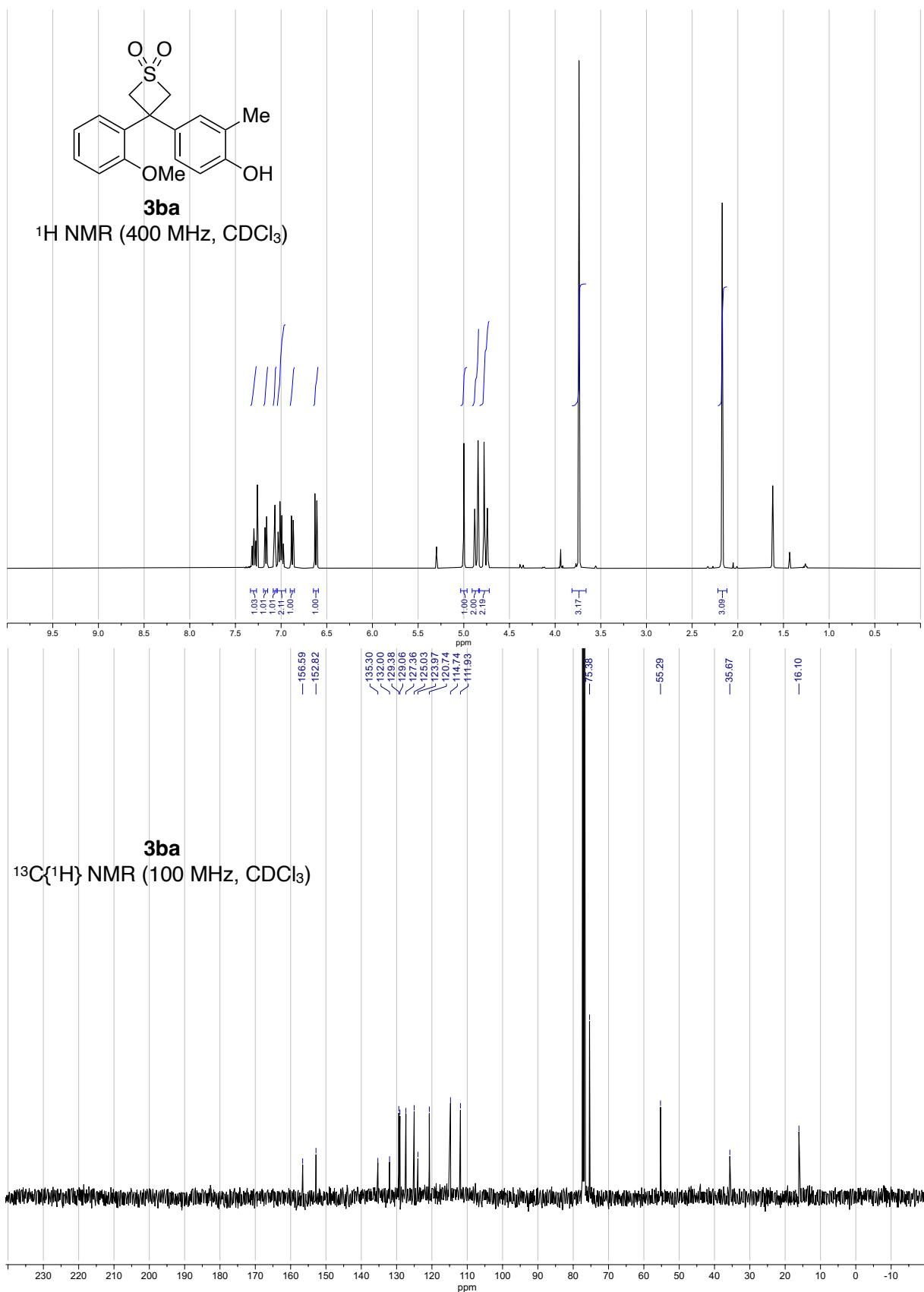


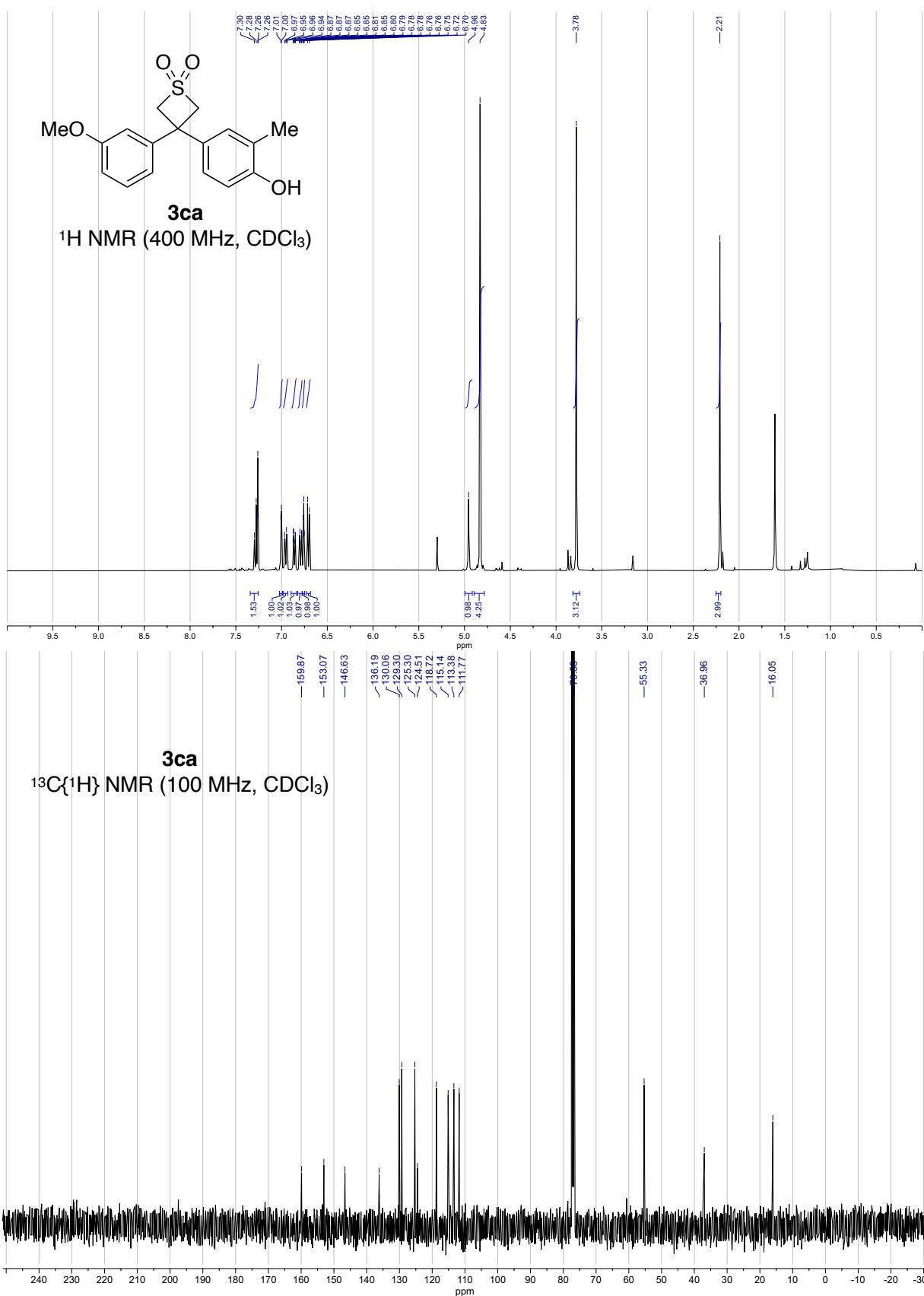


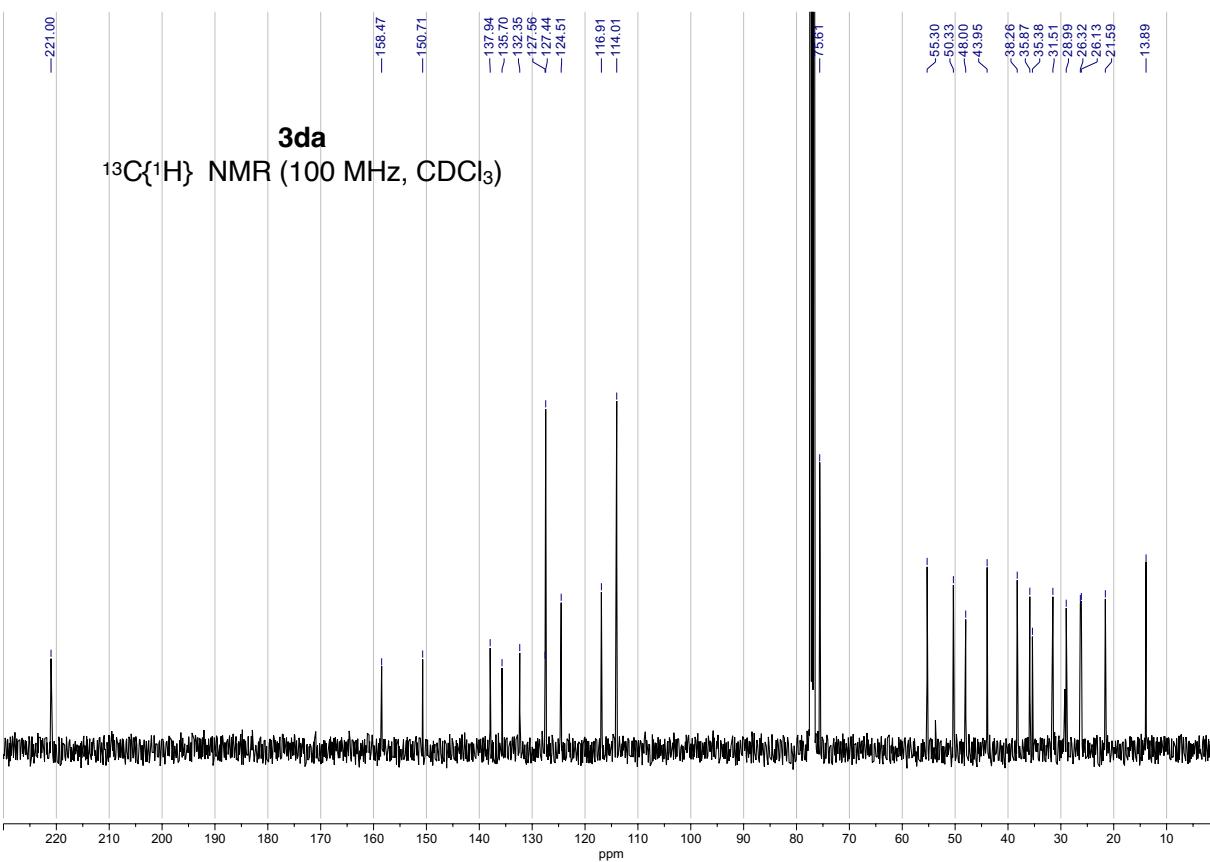
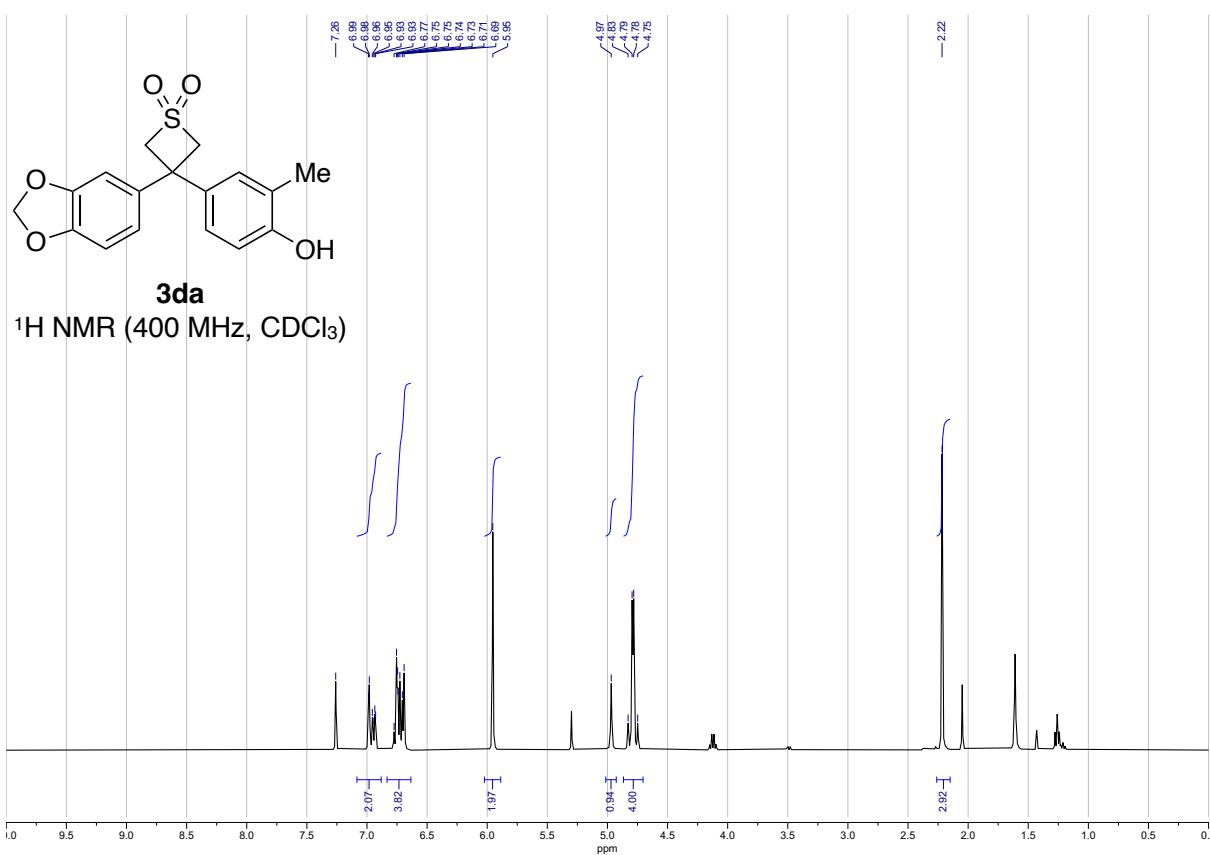


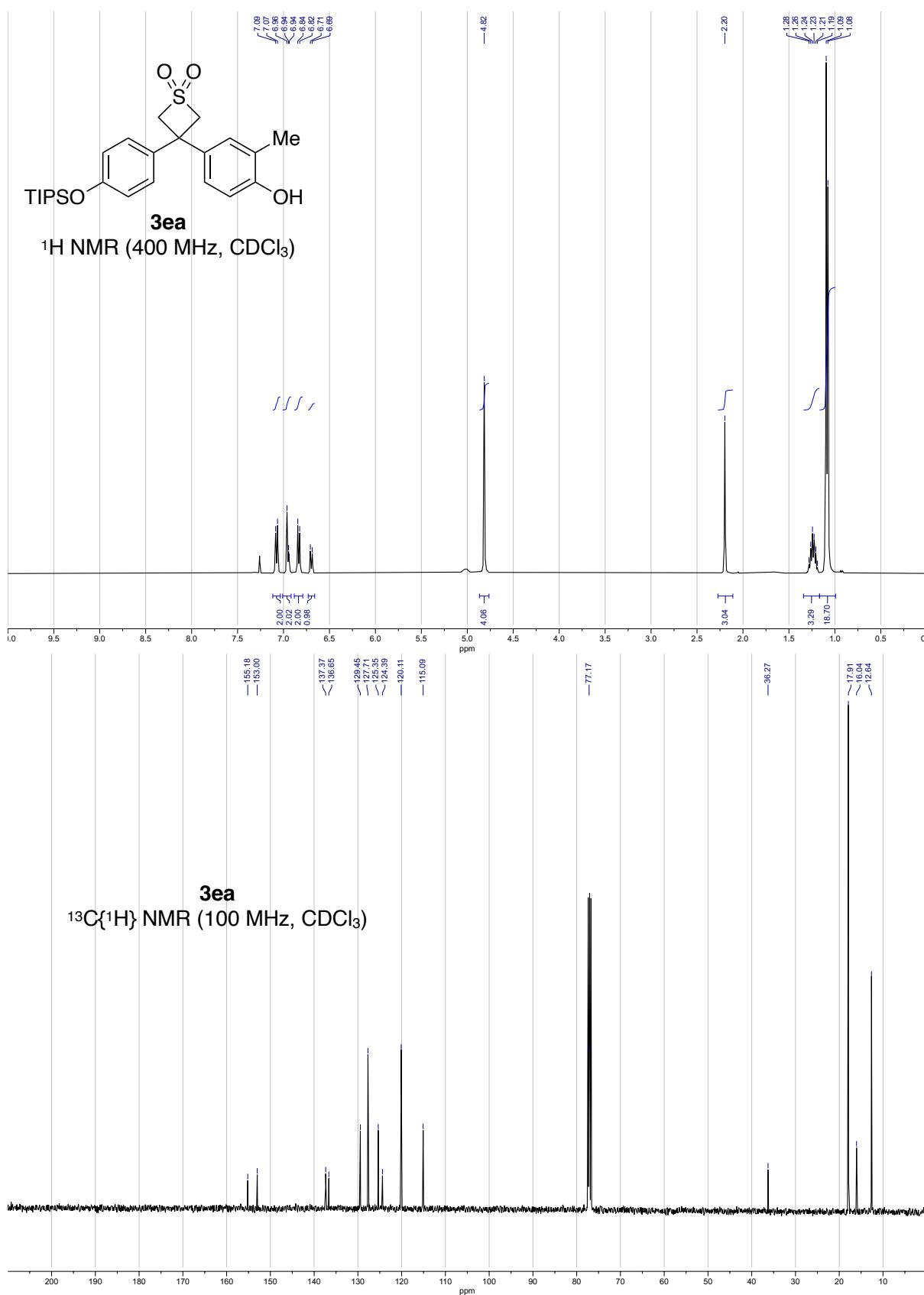


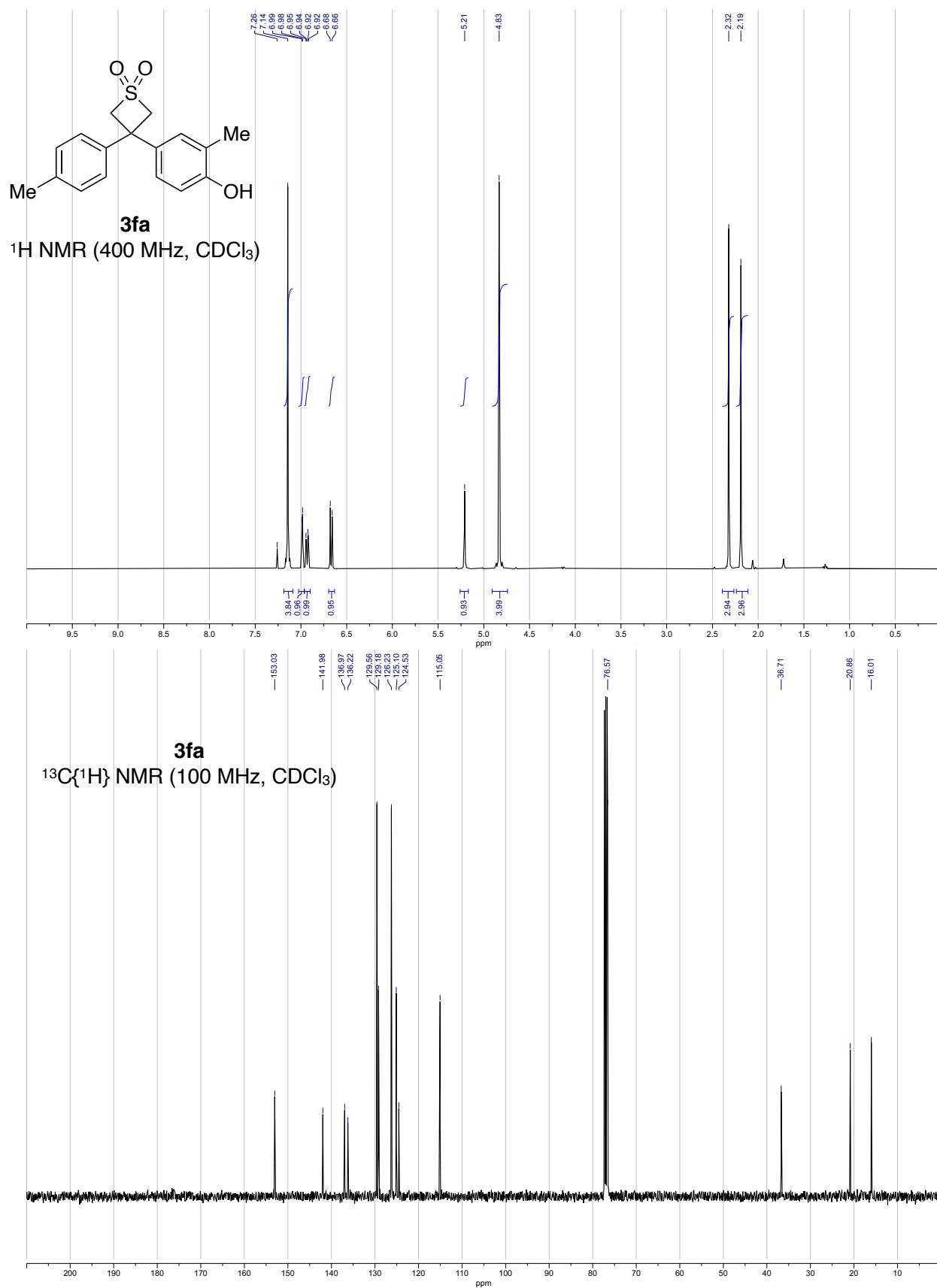


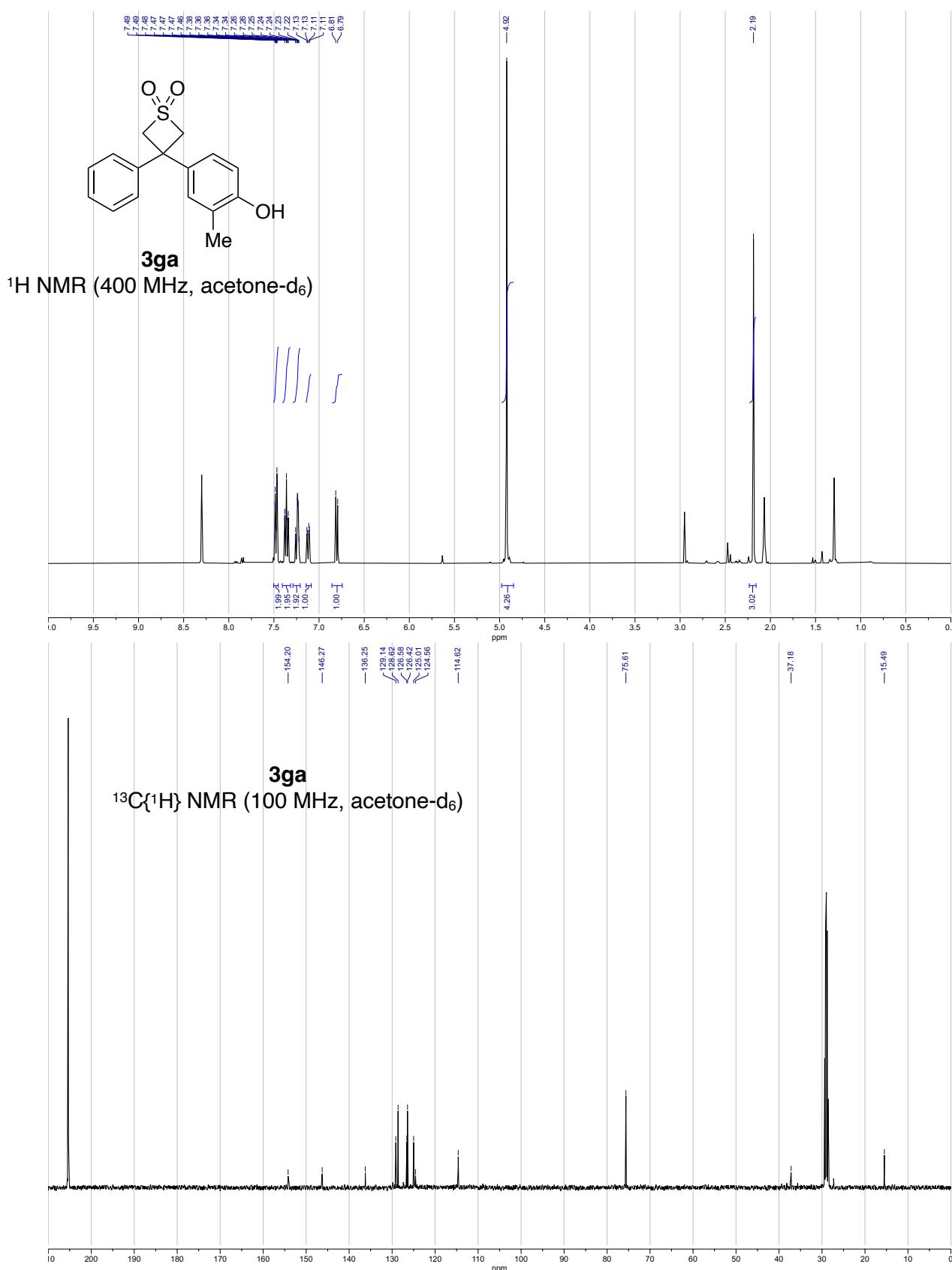


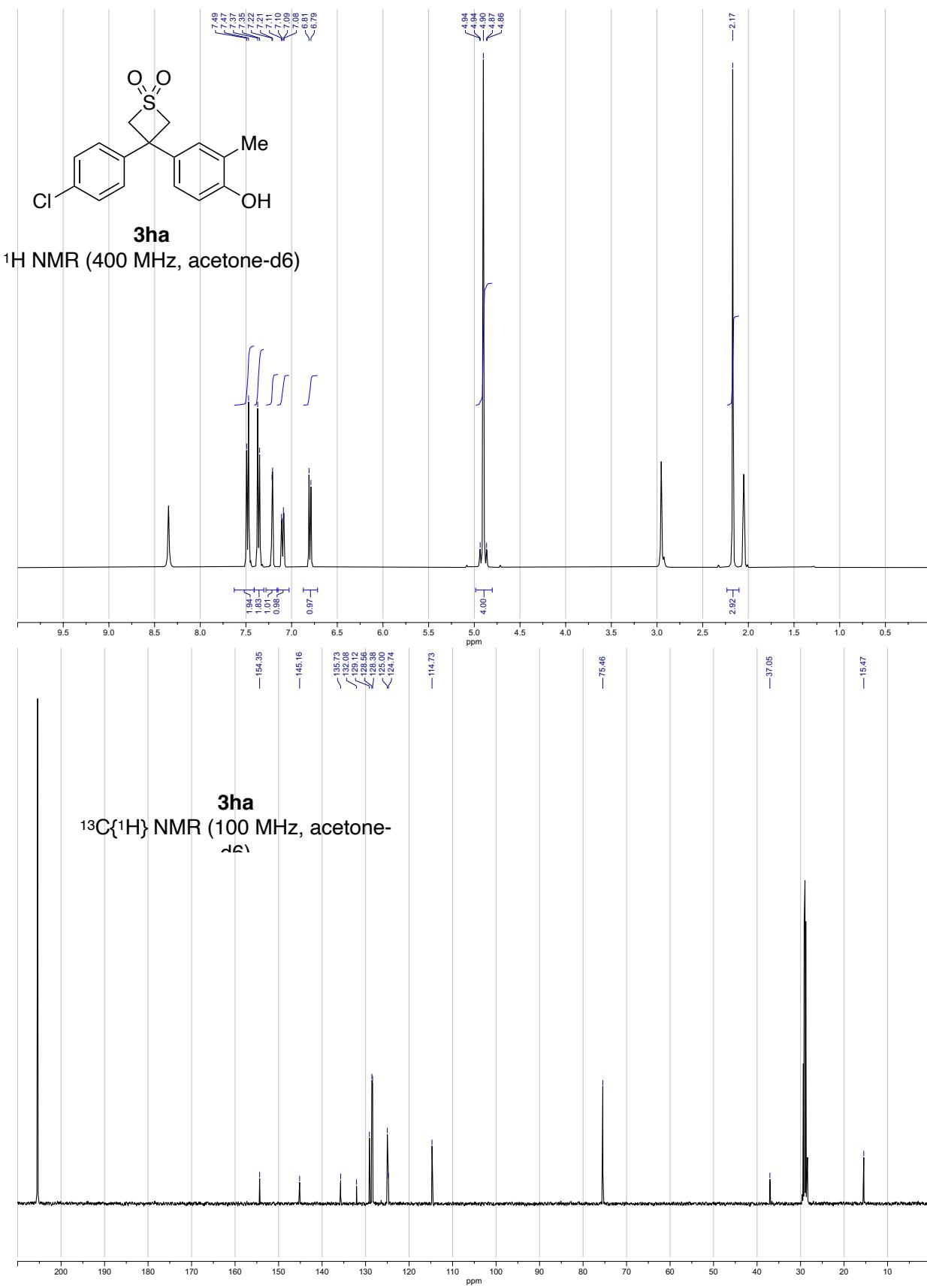


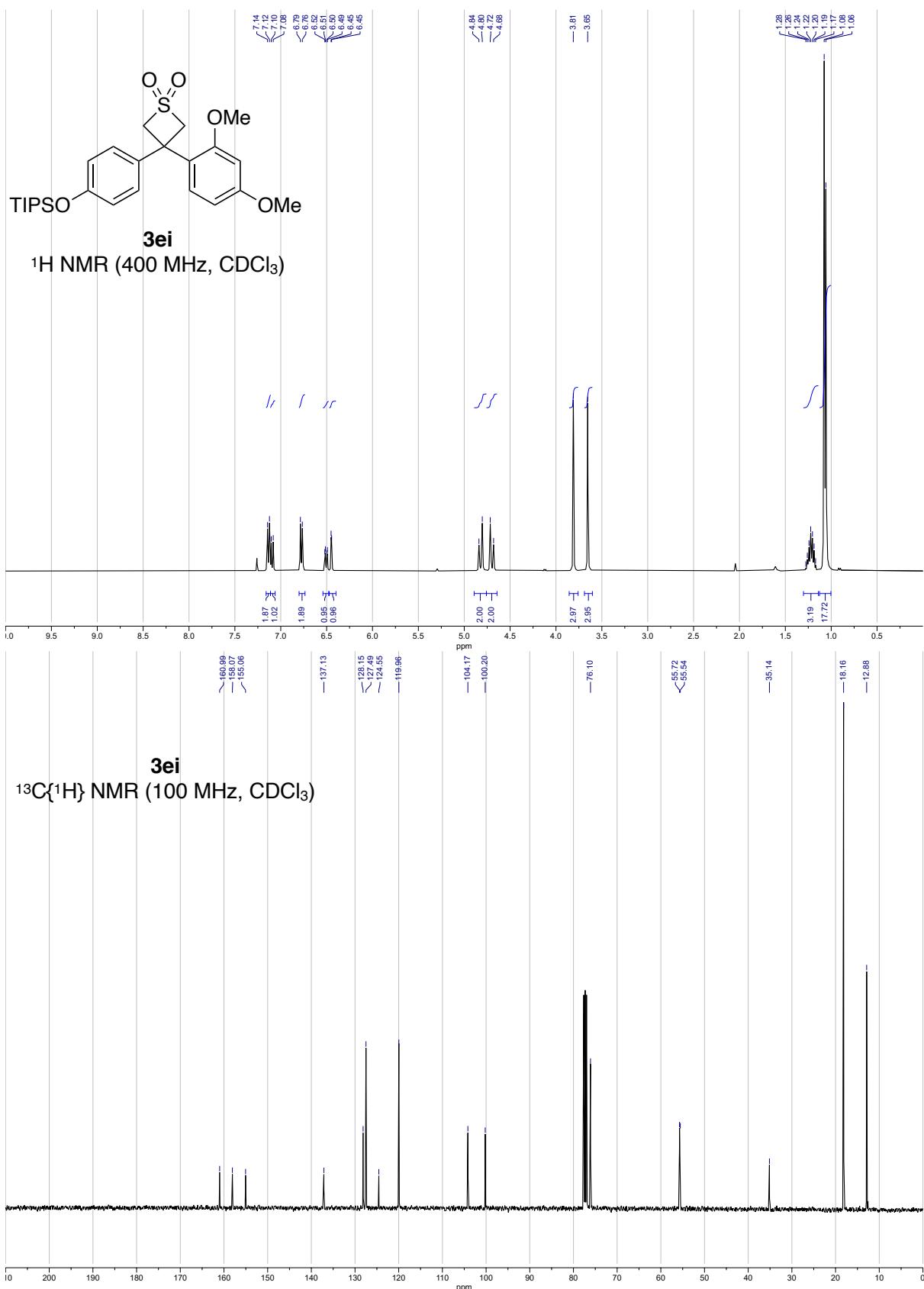


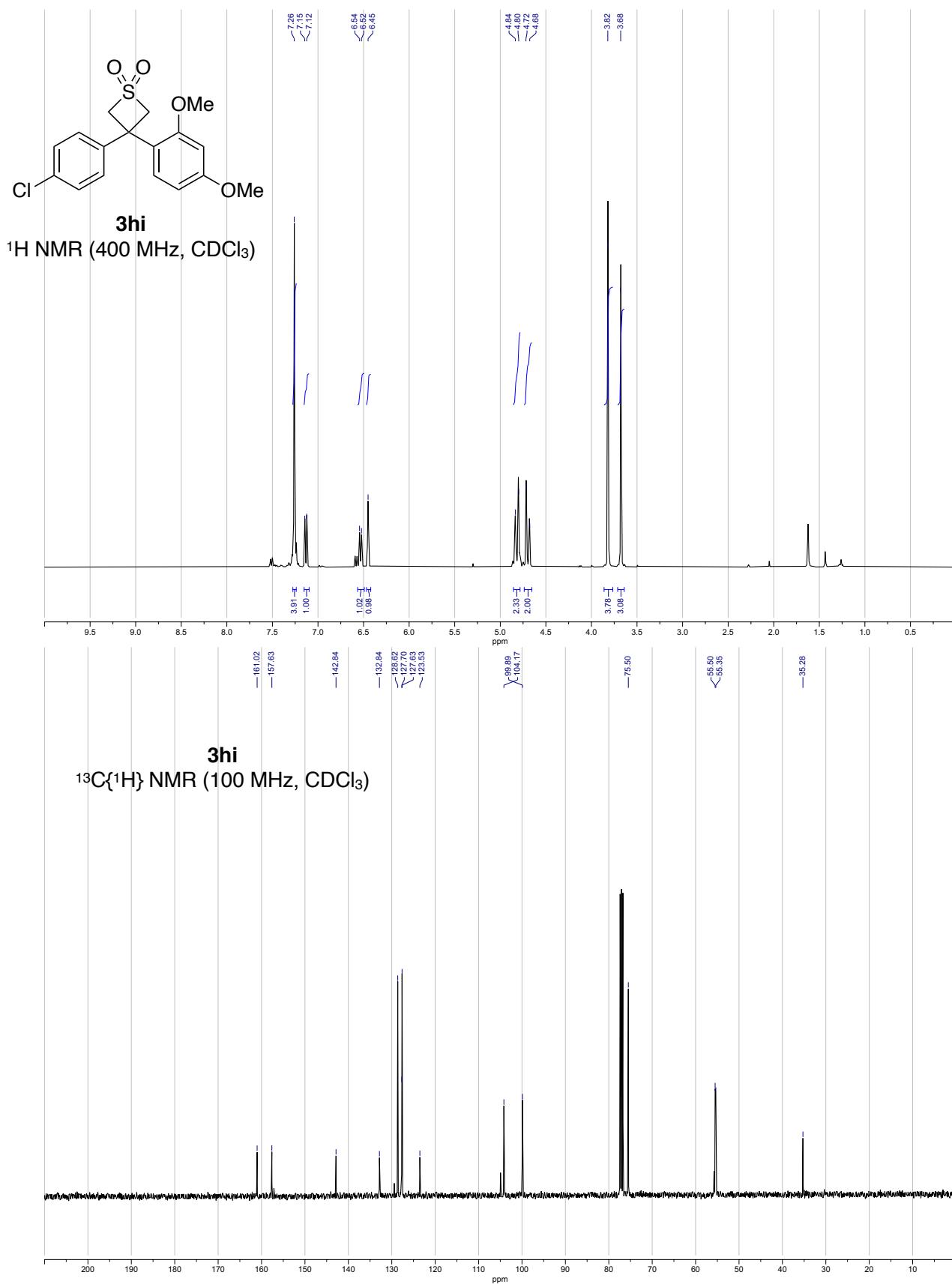


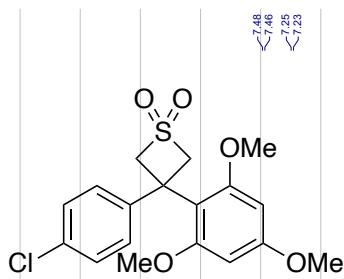




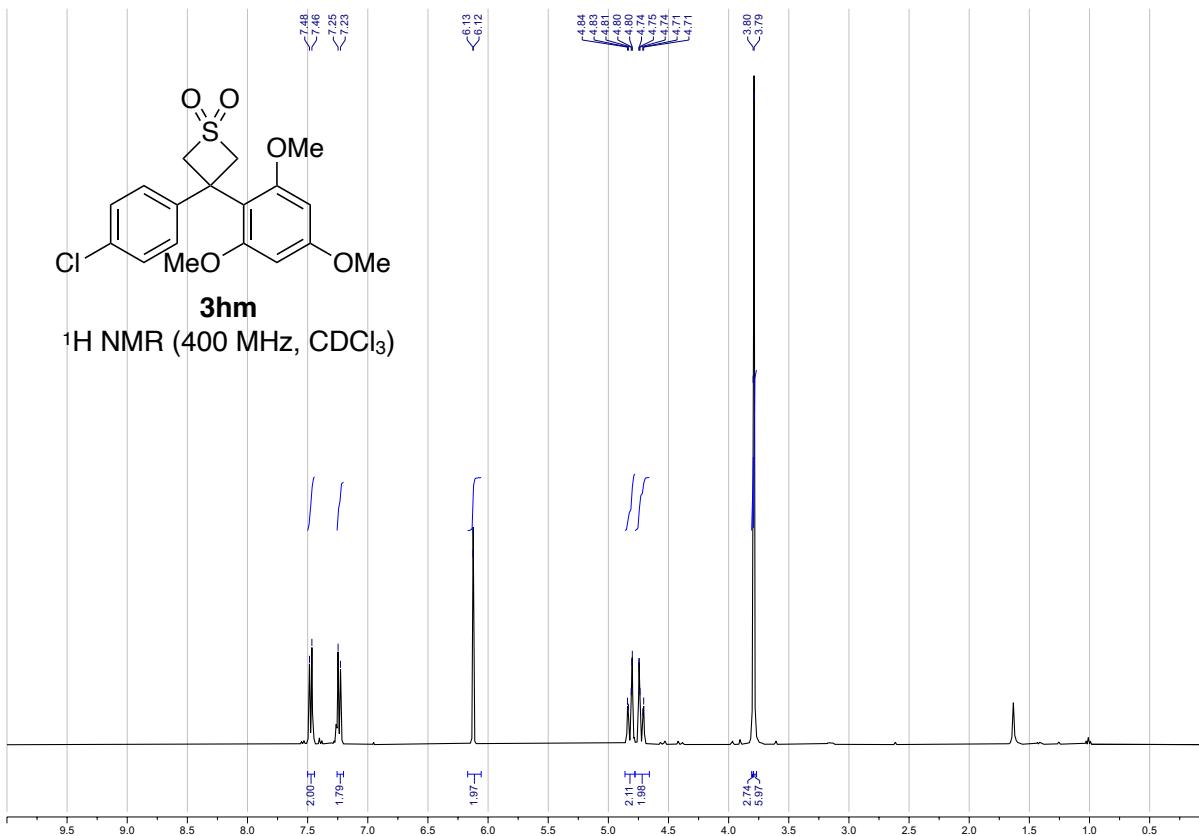




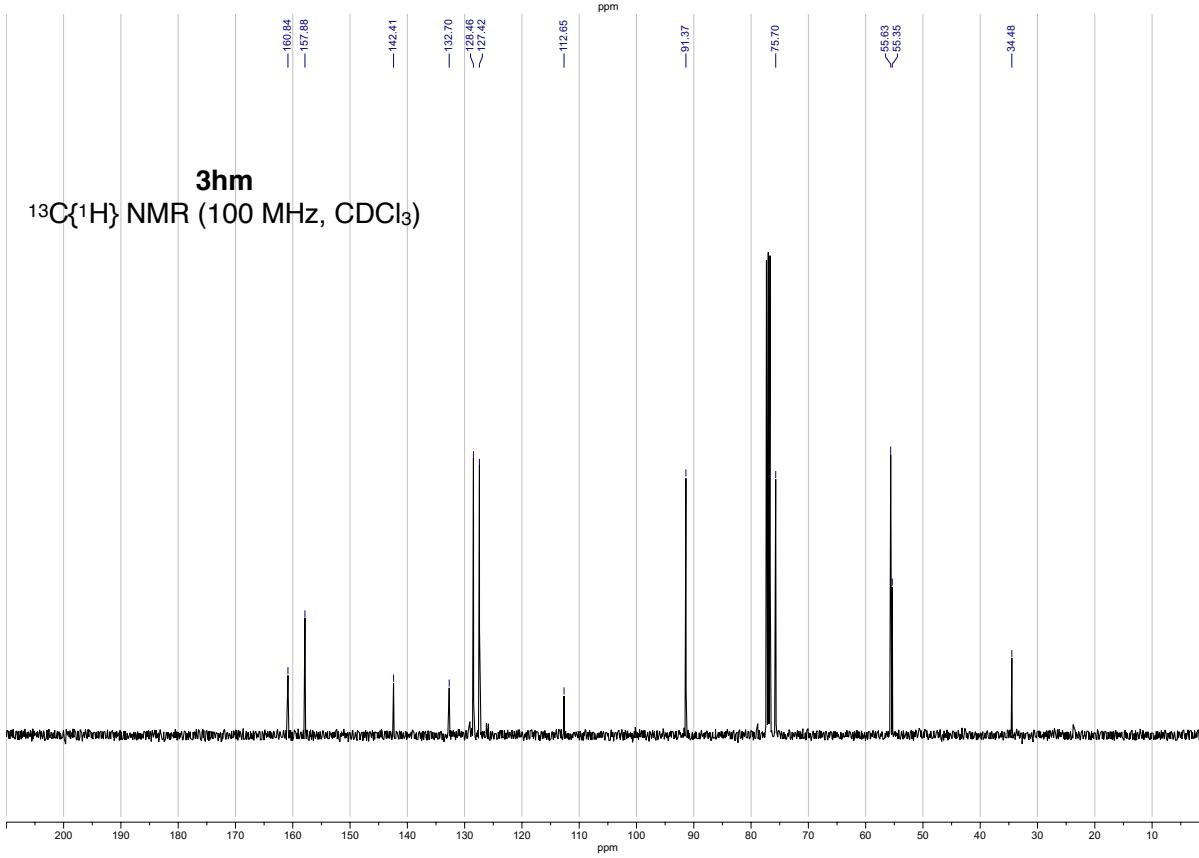


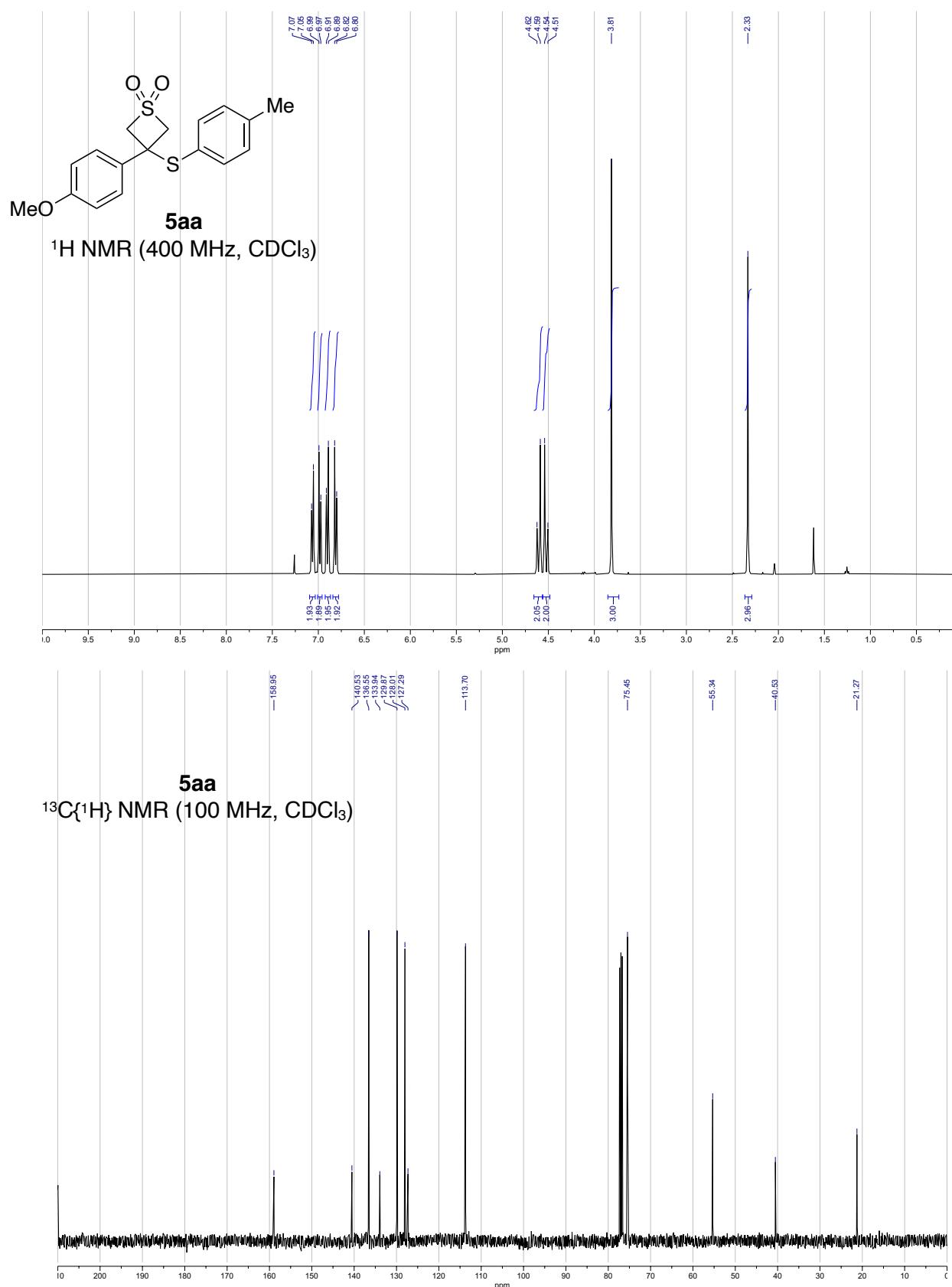


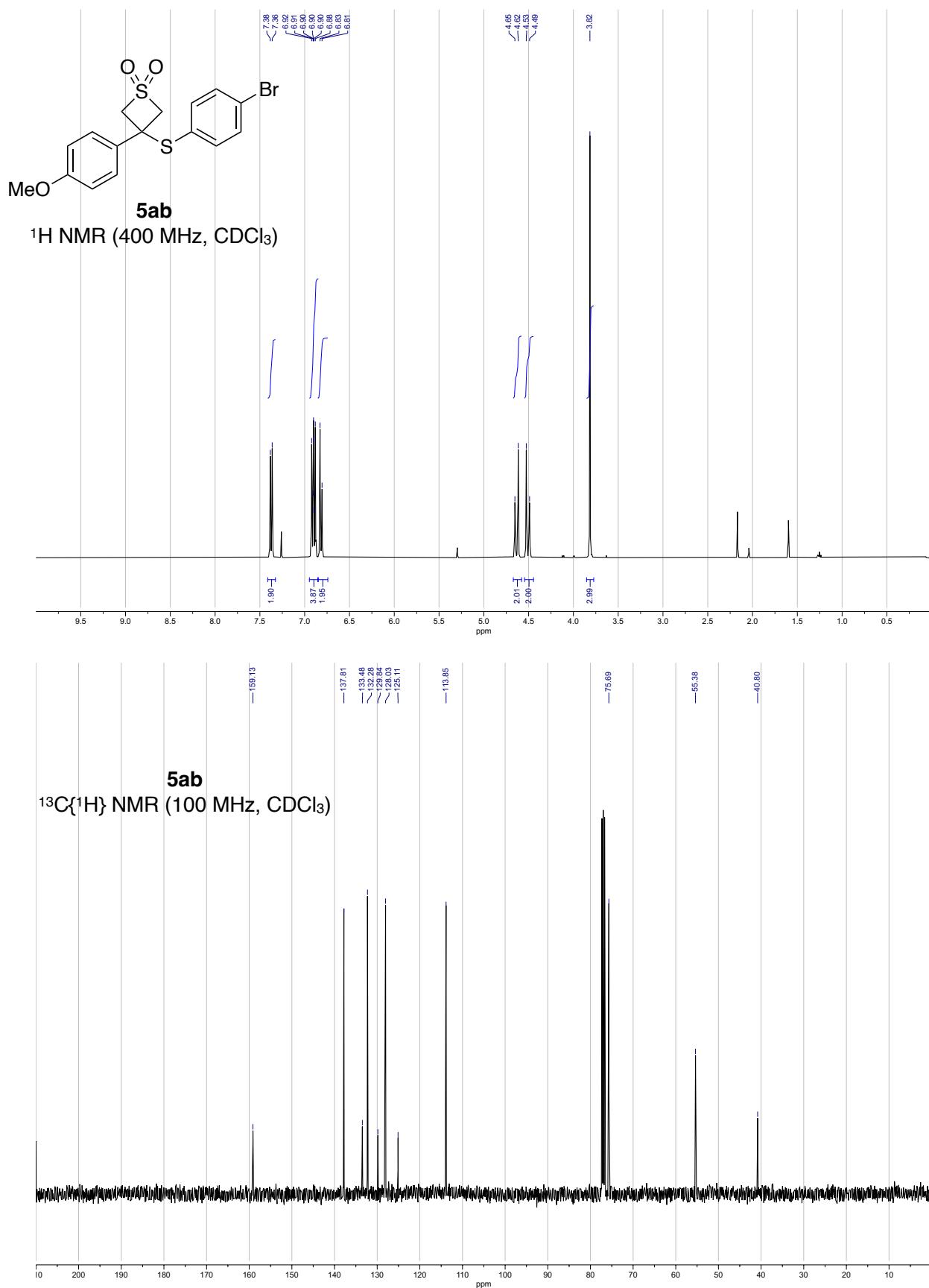
3hm

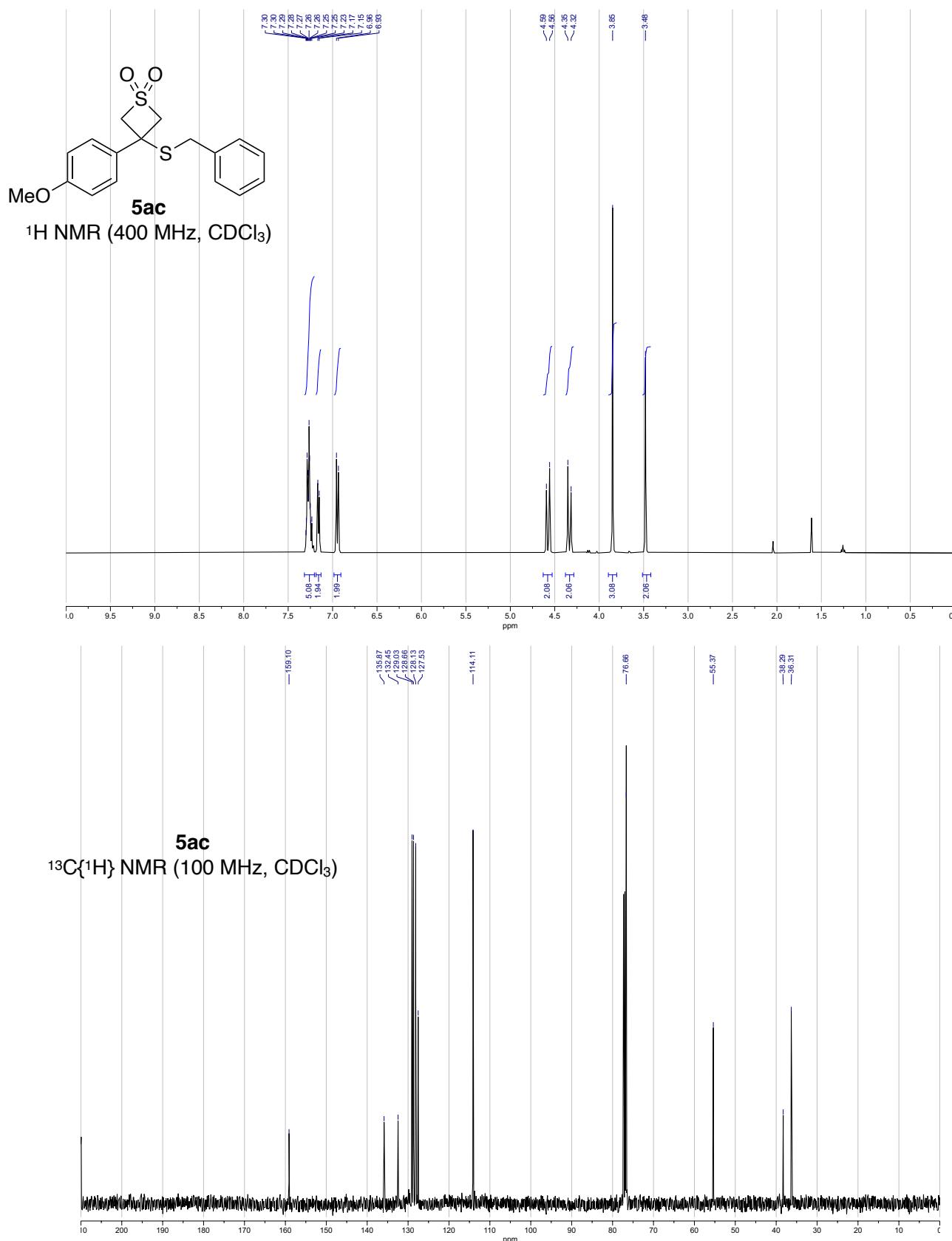


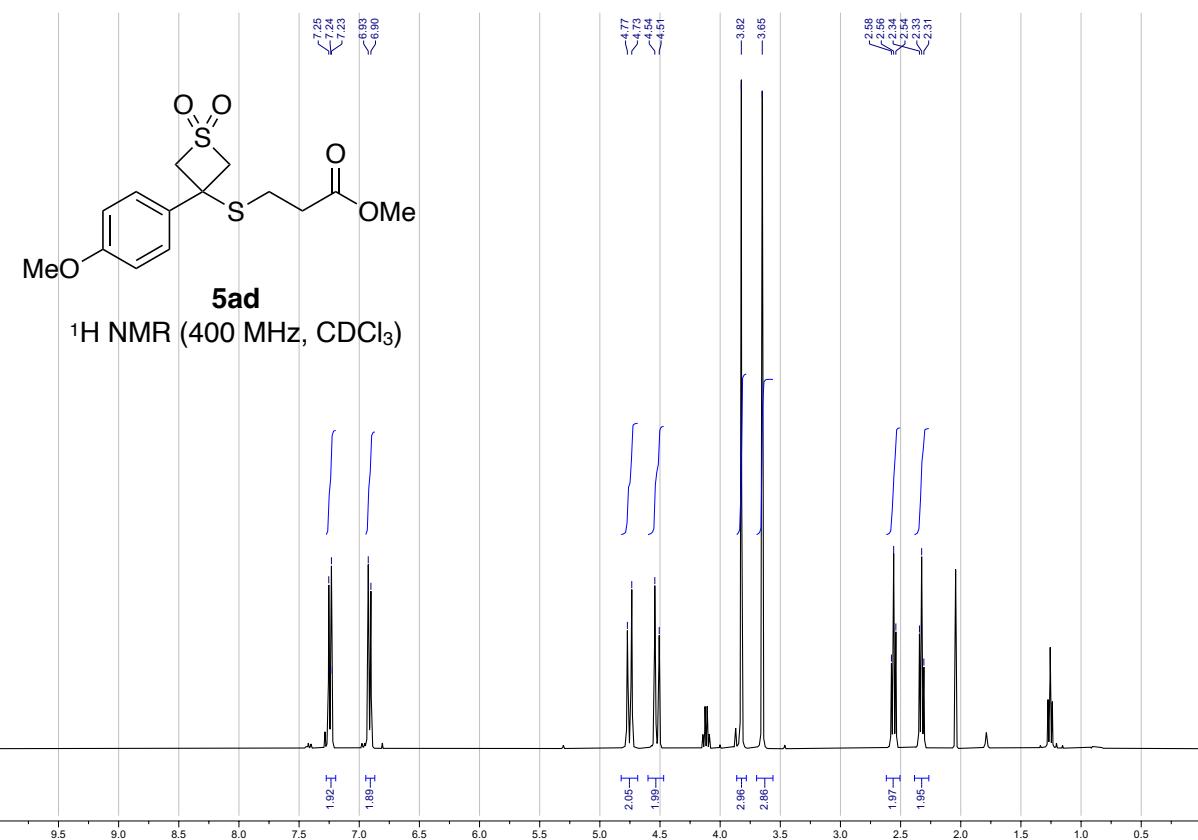
¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃)



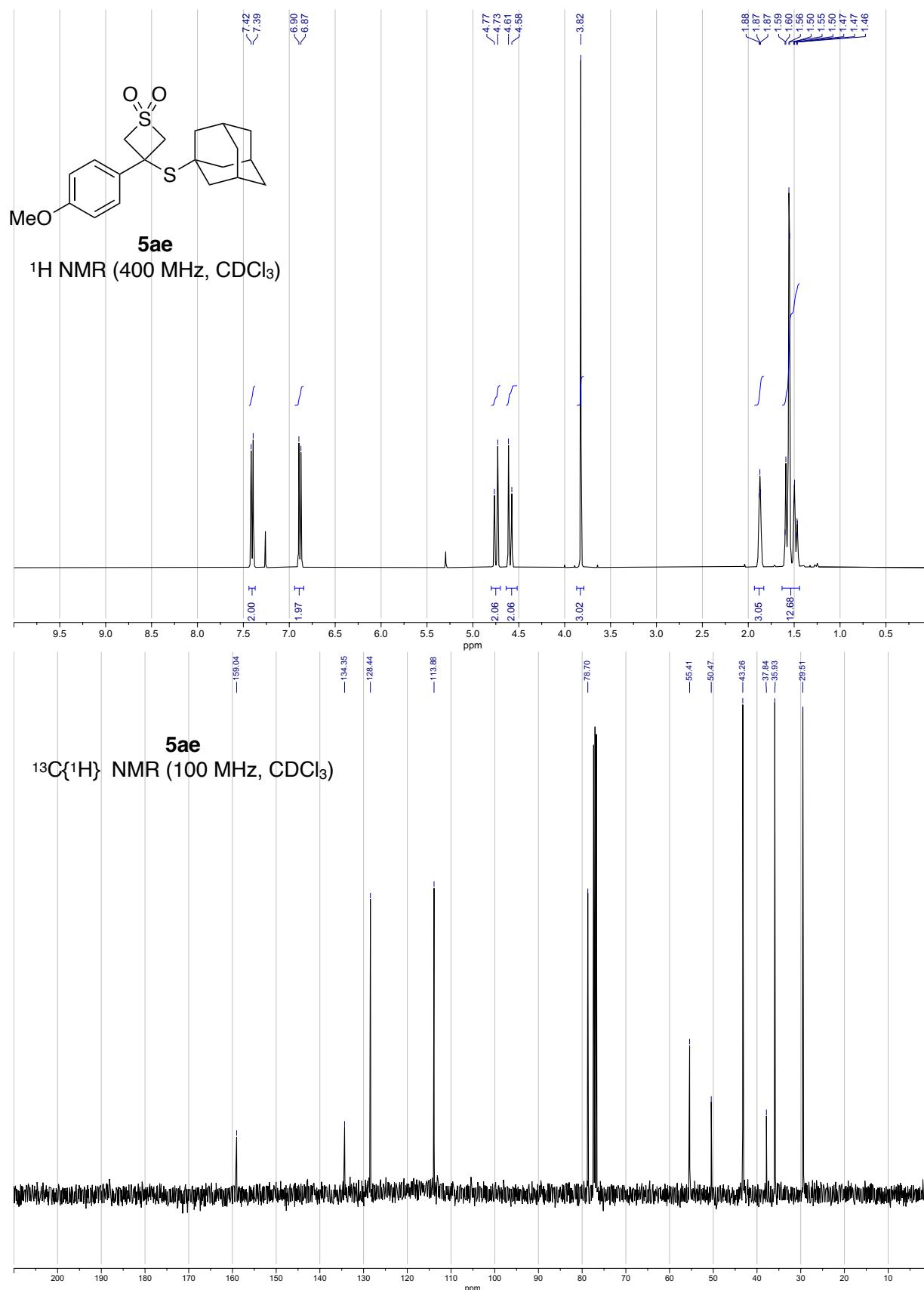


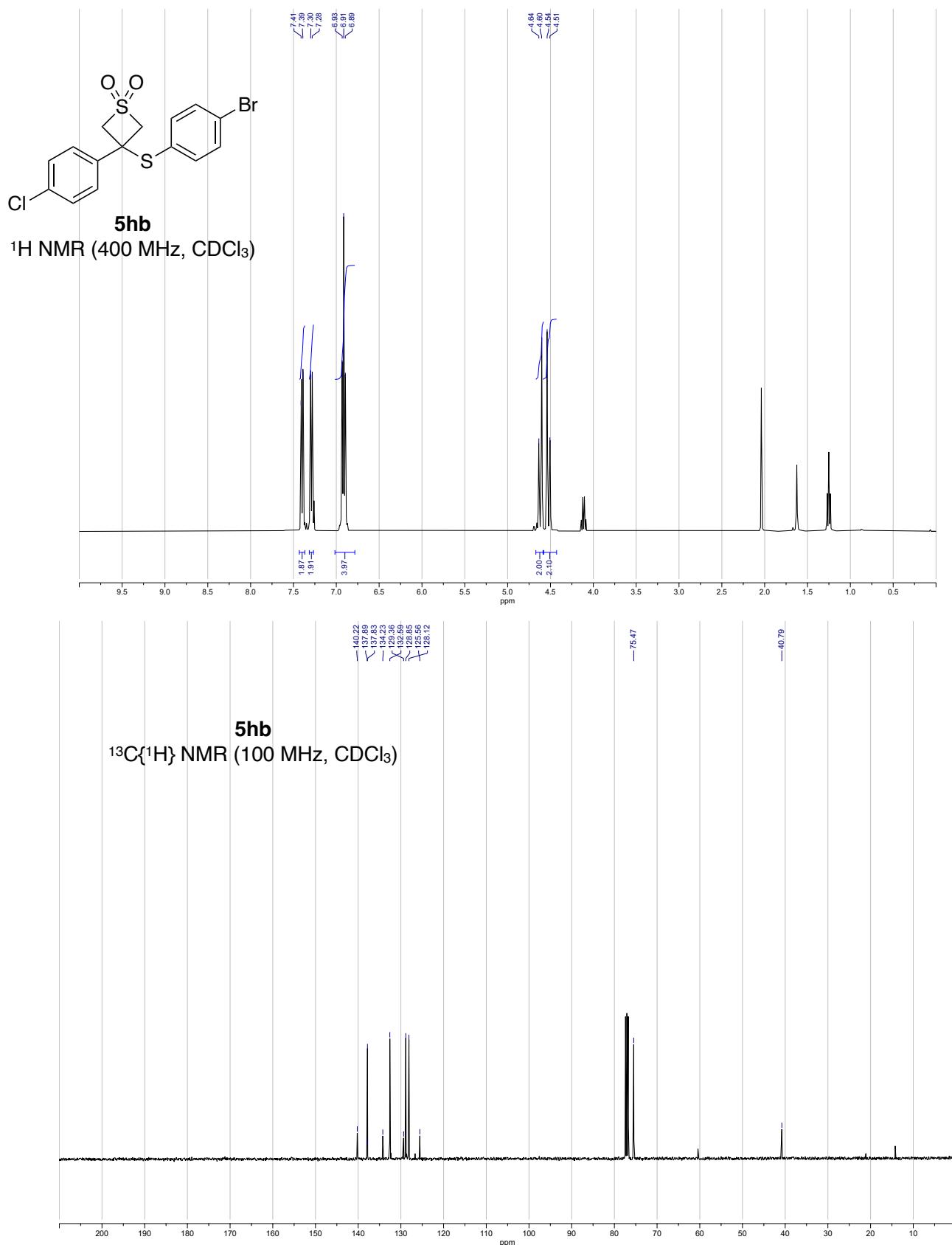


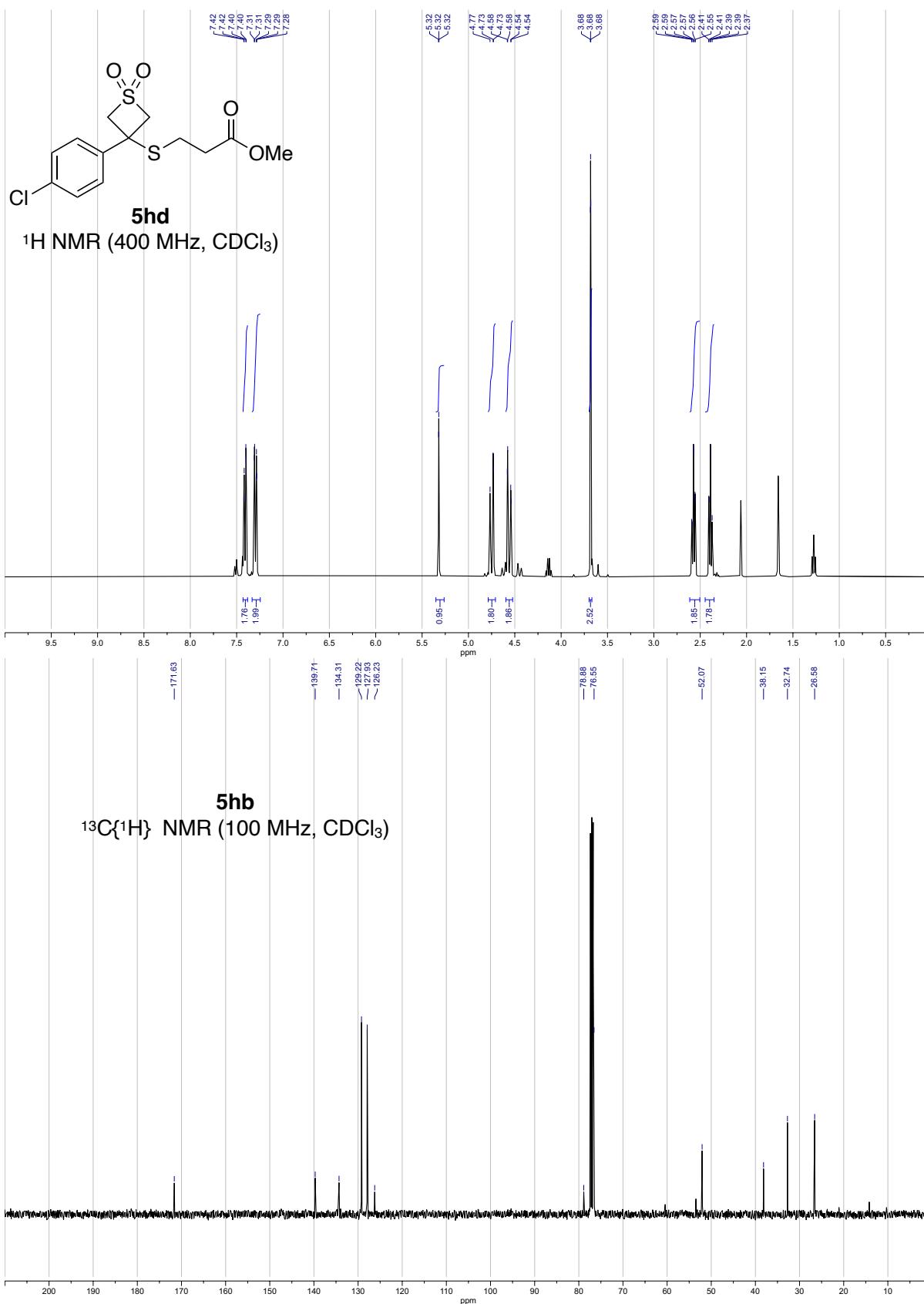


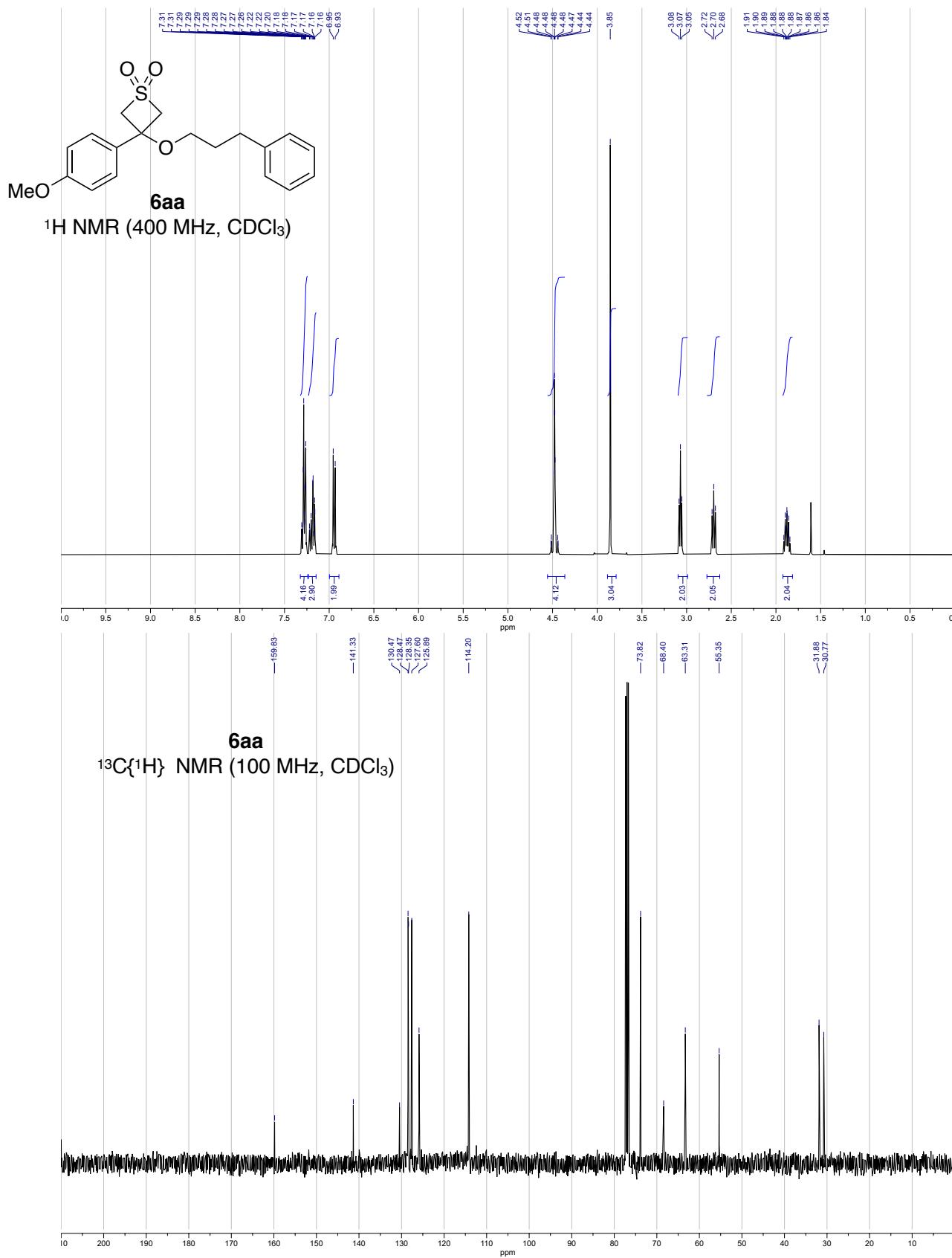


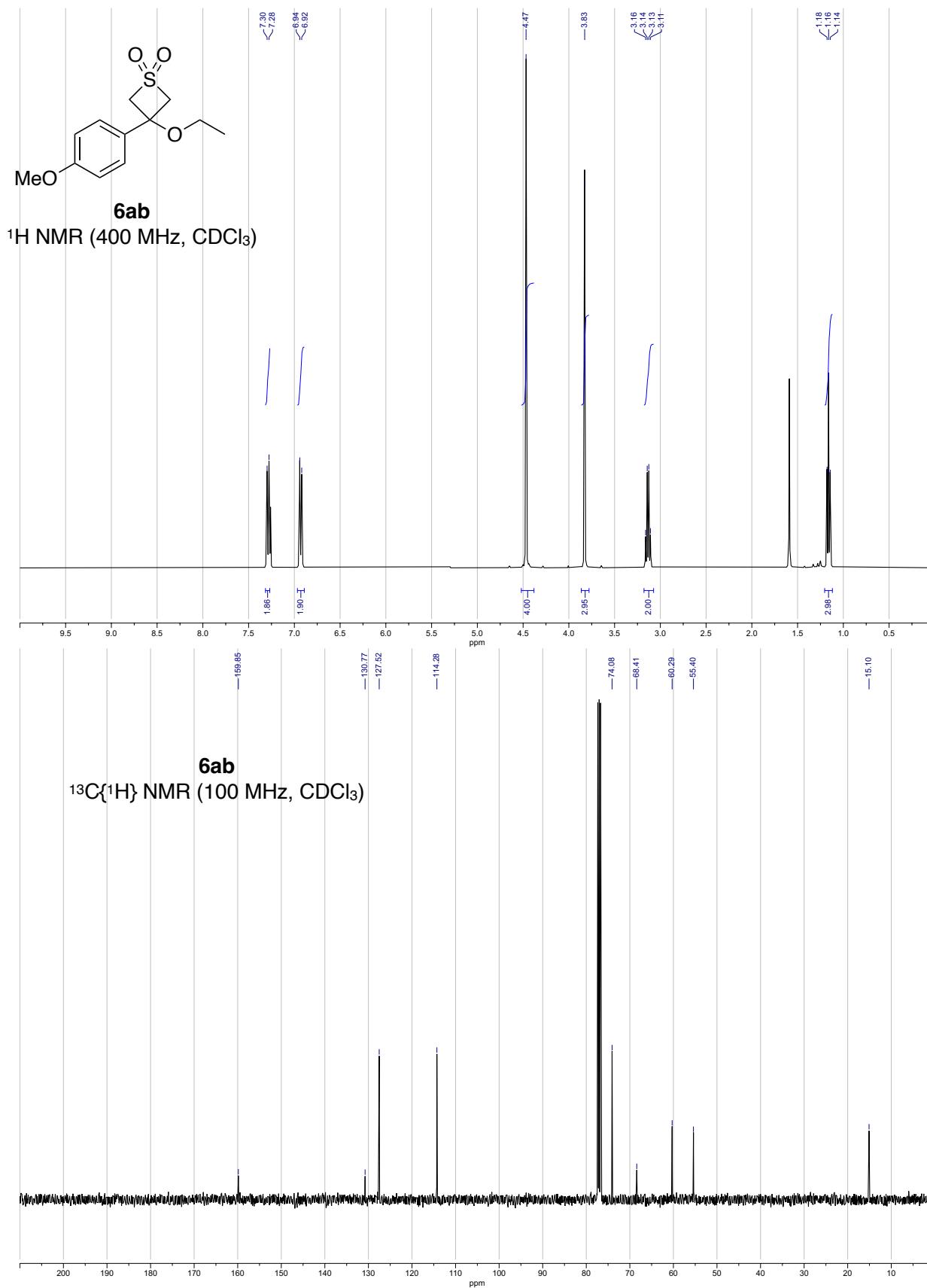
5ad

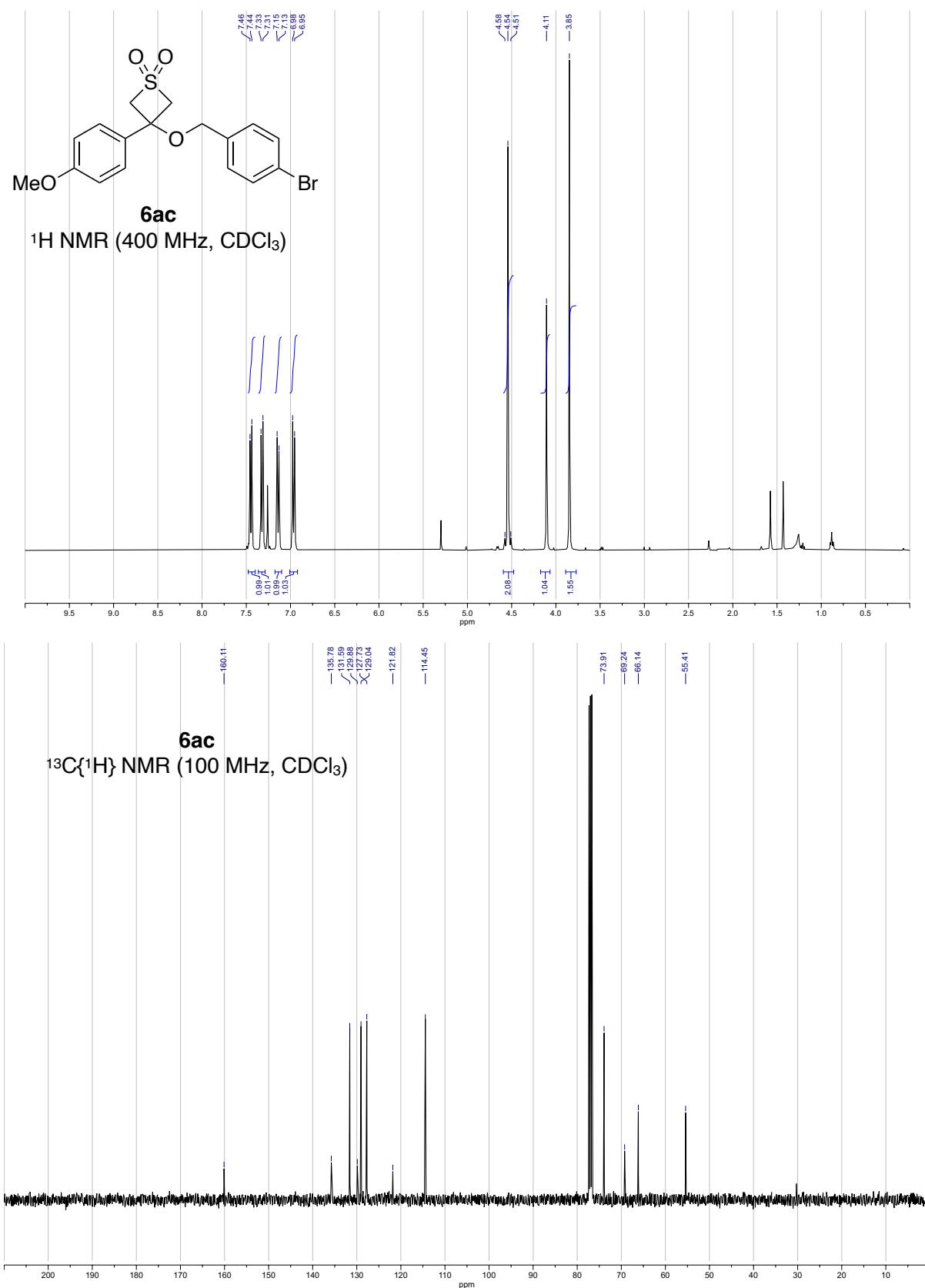


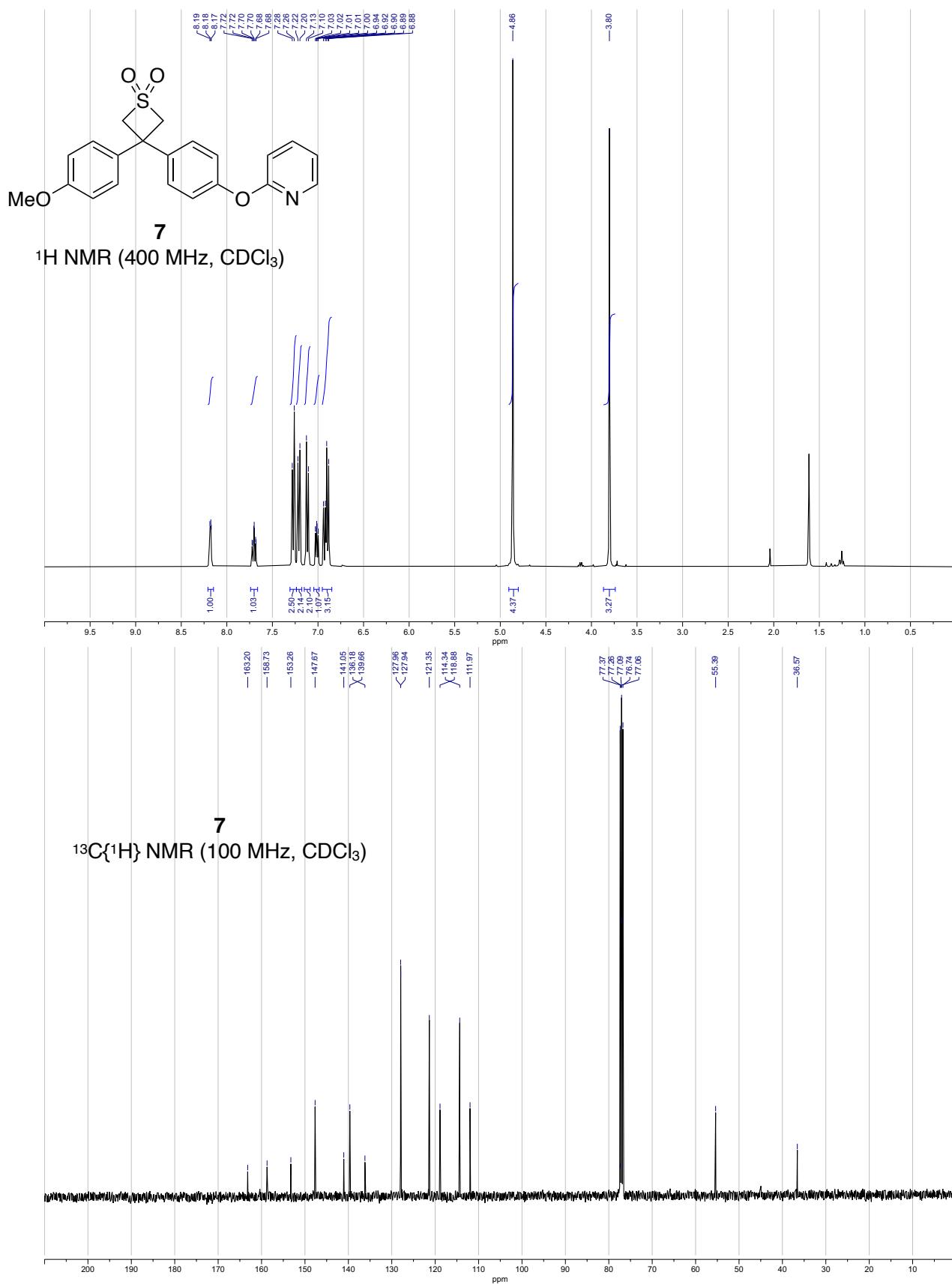


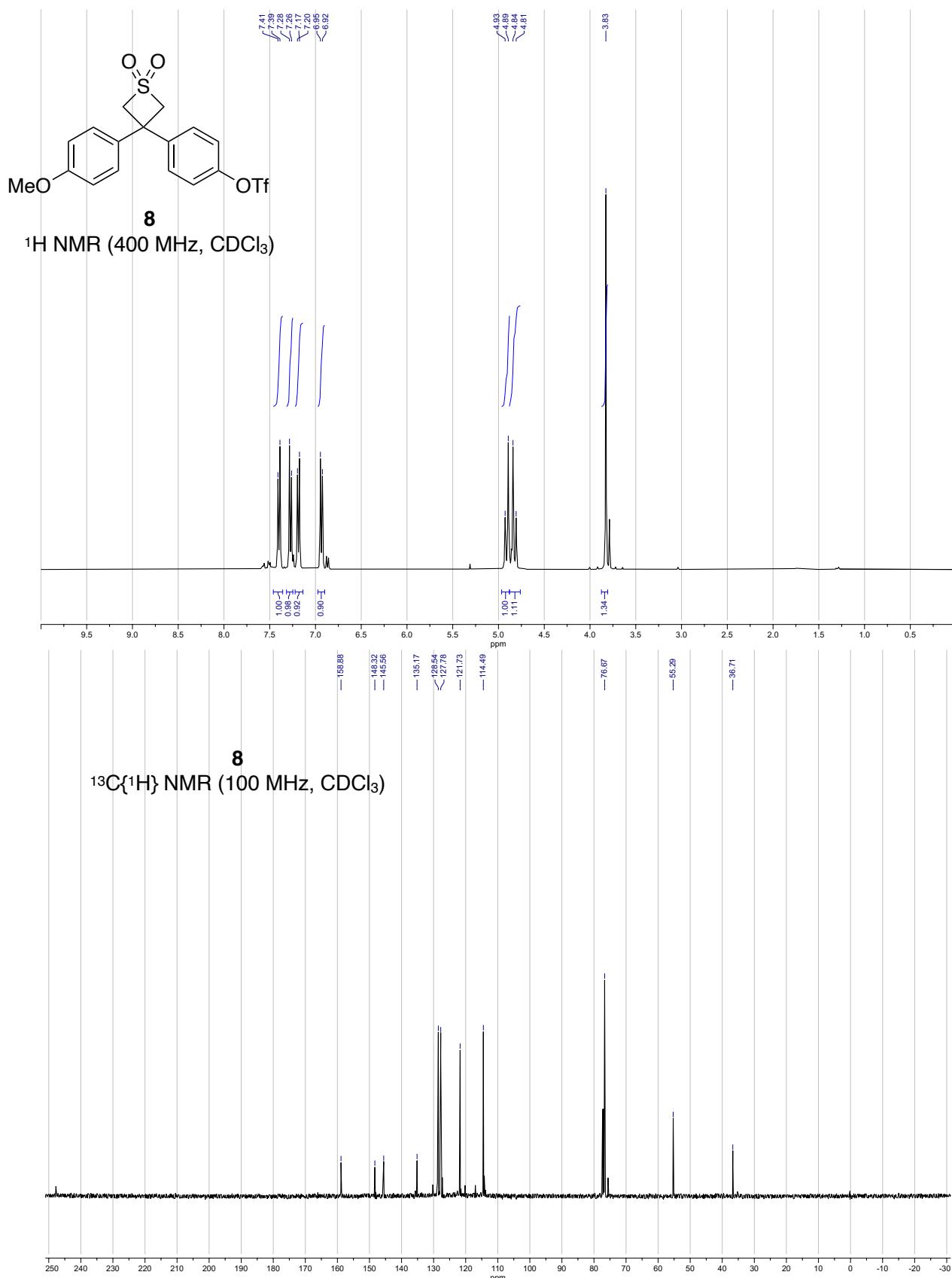


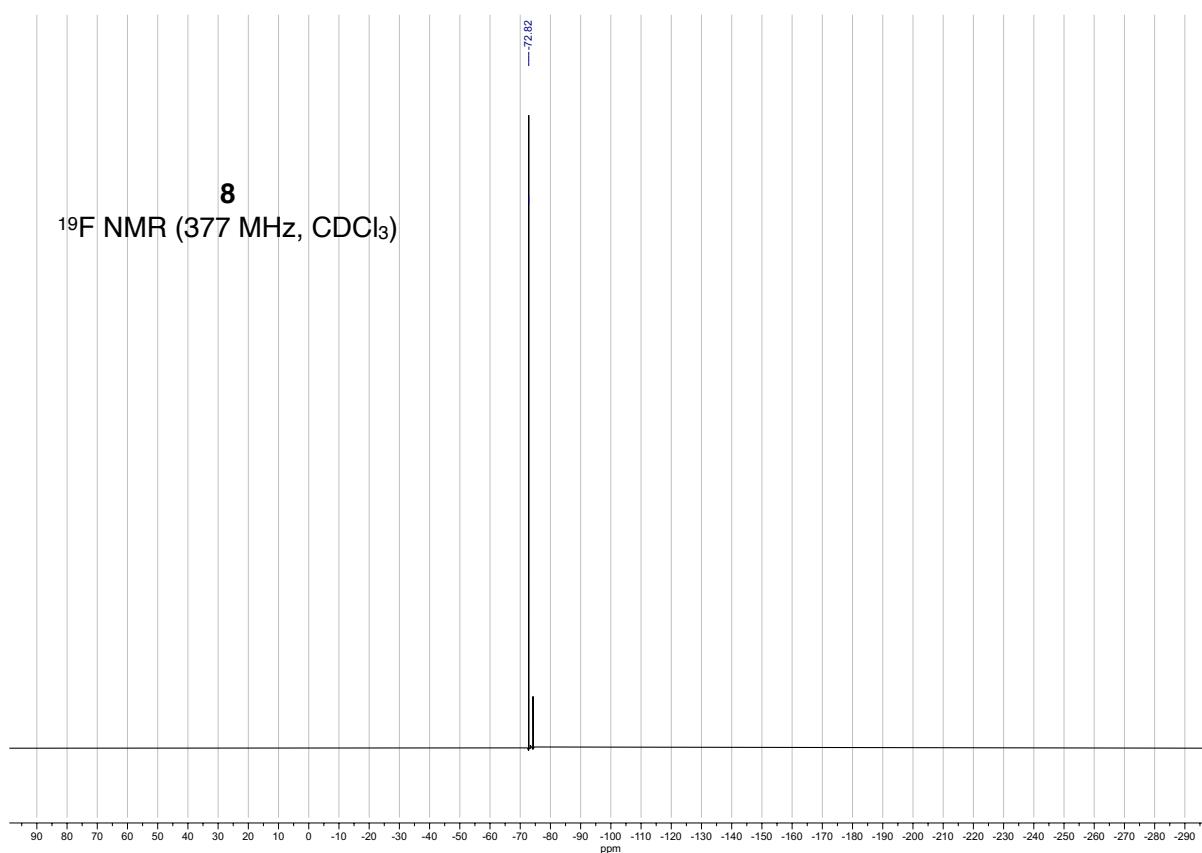


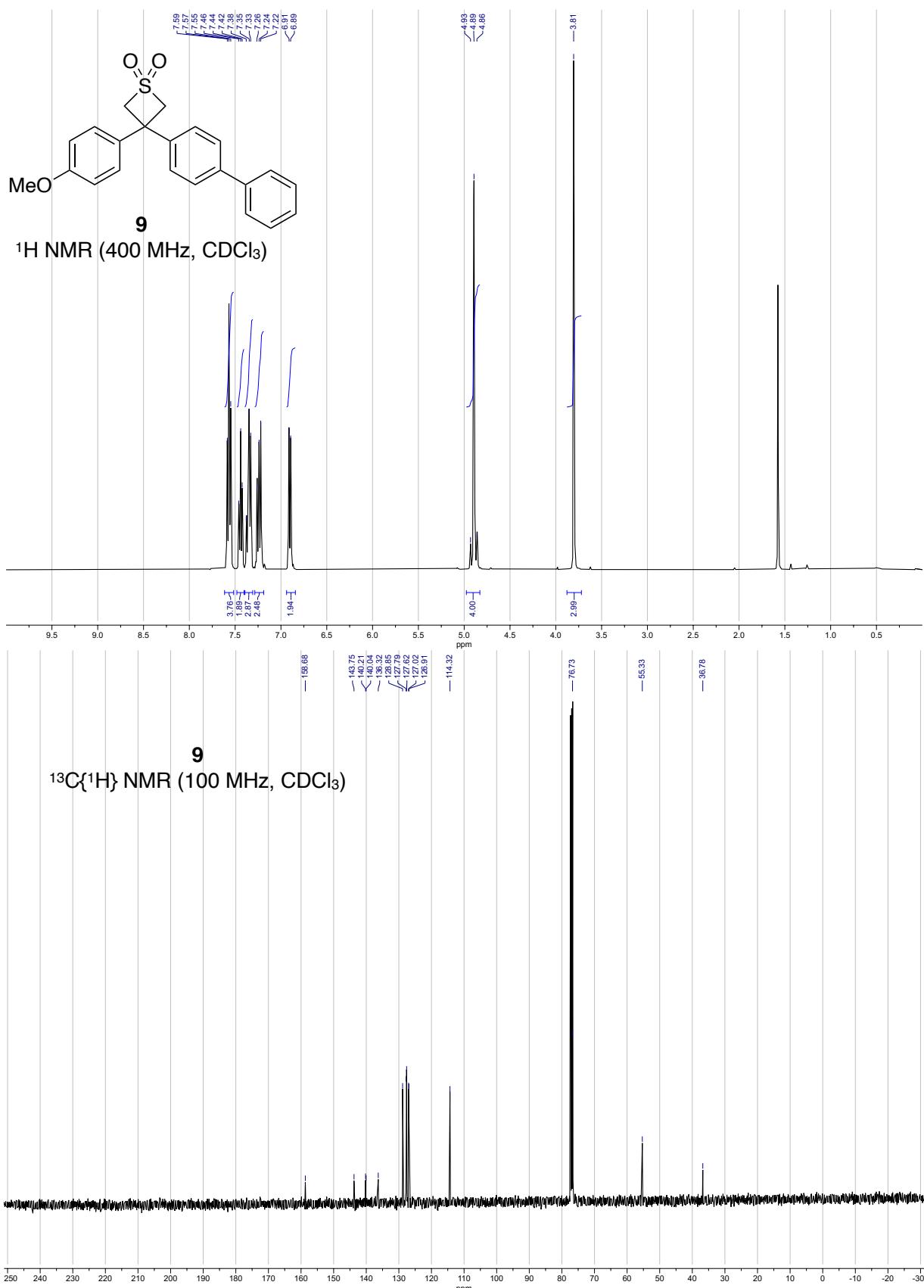


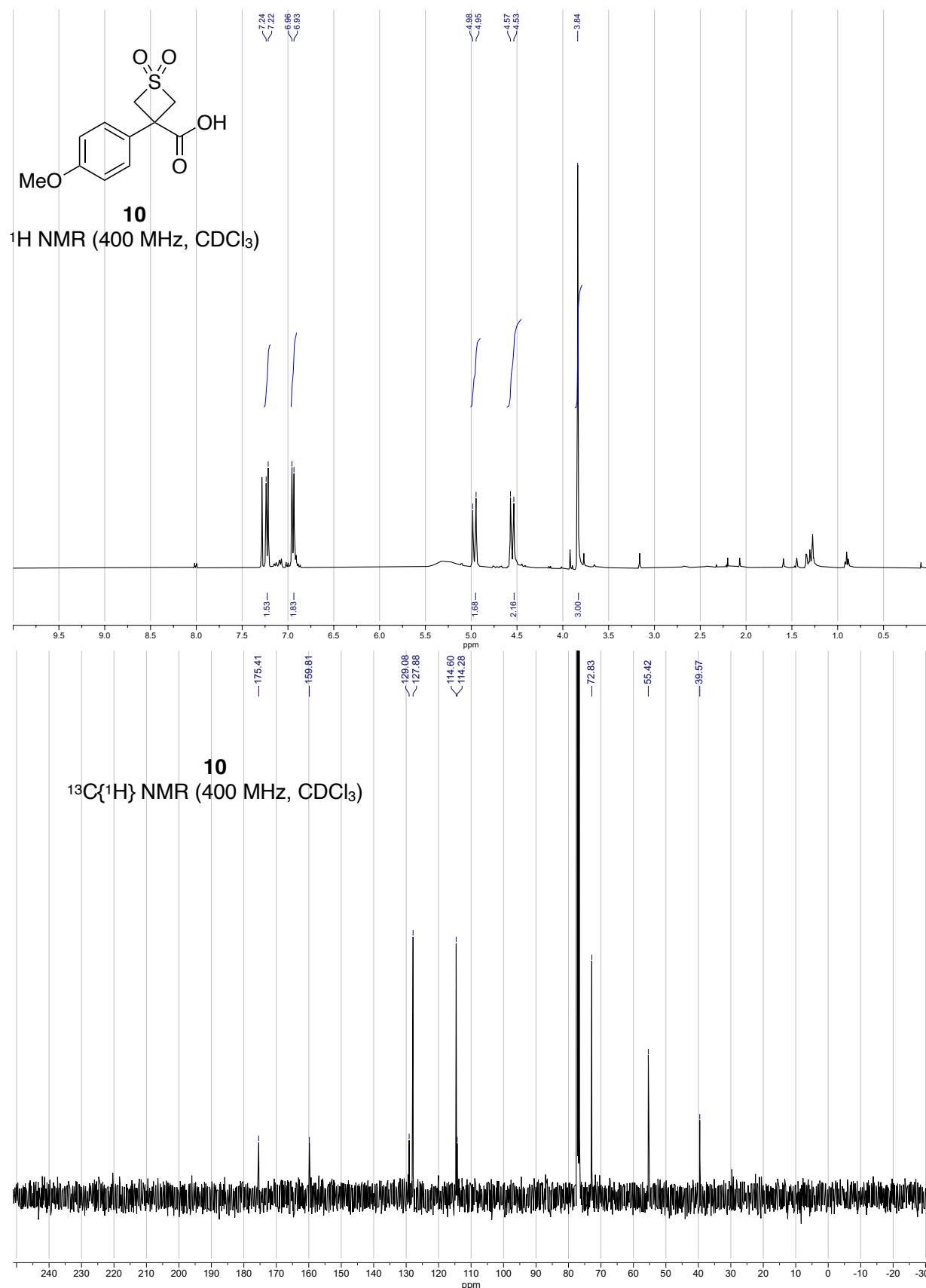


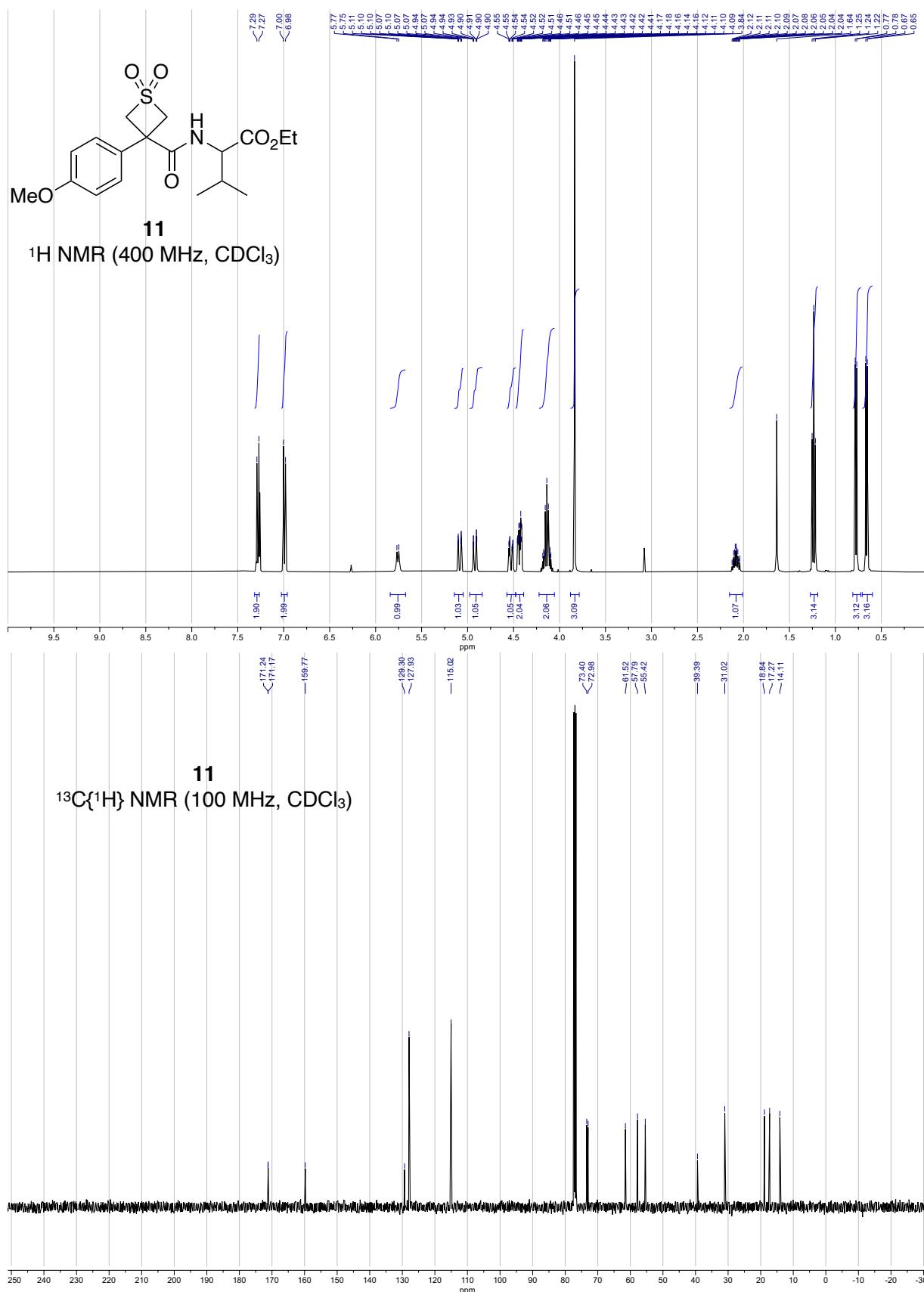












References

- (1) Dolomanov, O. V.; Bourhis, L. J.; Howard, J. A. K; Puschmann, H. OLEX2:a Complete Structure Solution, Refinement and Analysis Program. *J. Appl. Cryst.* **2009**, *42*, 339–341.
- (2) SHELXTL v5.1, Bruker AXS, Madison, WI, **1998**.
- (3) SHELX-2013, G.M. Sheldrick, *Acta Cryst.*, **2015**, *C71*, 3–8.