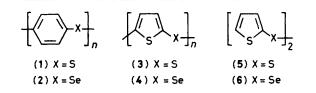
Organic Metals: Conducting Complexes of Poly(2,5-thienylene sulphide) and Poly(2,5-thienylene selenide)

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Exposure of highly purified samples of the new polymers poly(2,5-thienylene selenide) (PTSe) and poly(2,5-thienylene sulphide) (PTS) to arsenic pentafluoride afforded a conducting complex (0.12 S/cm) from PTSe but only a moderately conducting complex (ca. 10⁻⁵ S/cm) from PTS, a result which is in direct contrast to the behaviour of poly(p-phenylene selenide) and poly(p-phenylene sulphide) upon similar treatment.

Several polyarylene sulphides have been reported to yield highly conducting complexes after exposure to AsF₅. The most promising among these is the commercially available poly(*p*-phenylene sulphide) (PPS, 1), the conductivity of which can rise to $\sigma > 1$ S/cm after such treatment.¹ Very recently, the closely related polymer poly(*p*-phenylene selenide) (PPSe, 2) has been prepared by two different procedures.^{2,3} After treatment with AsF₅, PPSe yields a complex of considerably lower conductivity, *i.e.* 10^{-2} — 10^{-3} S/cm for material of excessive selenium composition² and only 8.2 × 10^{-8} S/cm for stoicheiometrically very pure material.³ We now report simple



syntheses of the thiophene analogues poly(2,5-thienylene sulphide) (PTS, 3) and poly(2,5-thienylene selenide) (PTSe, 4), as well as the unexpected electrical behaviour of (3) and (4) after AsF₅ complexation.

Three syntheses of PTS (3) have already been reported. The first, from Cu₂O and 5-chlorothiophene-2-thiol, gave a lowmolecular weight product containing 3% chlorine.⁴ The second, from thiophene and SCl₂ in the presence of MgO, gave a higher molecular weight product of low purity.⁴ The third, from Na₂S and 5,5'-dichloro-2,2'-dithienyl sulphide, gave a material for which no properties were given other than thermal stability data.5

In our new PTS synthesis, 2,2'-dithienyl disulphide [(5),6 prepared by the potassium ferricyanide oxidation of thiophene-2-thiol⁷] was treated with one equiv. of sulphuryl chloride (SO_2Cl_2) in dichloromethane (CH_2Cl_2) at room temperature. The resulting orange sulphenyl chloride solution soon generated HCl with the separation of PTS; the suspension was refluxed overnight to obtain a polymer with the maximum molecular weight. The resulting product, which was extracted with CS₂ and hot dimethylformamide (DMF) to remove a small amount of lower molecular weight material, formed a cream-coloured powder, m.p. 155-157 °C (80% yield), which was shown to be very pure by elemental analysis.

The synthesis of the previously unreported PTSe (4) proceeded in a similar manner. Thus, reaction of 2-thienyllithium with selenium, followed by potassium ferricyanide oxidation of the resulting selenolate, gave 2,2'-dithienyl diselenide (6), m.p. 57-59 °C. Treatment of this diselenide with one equiv. of SO₂Cl₂ in CH₂Cl₂ at room temperature gave an orange-red solution of 2-thiopheneselenenyl chloride, which soon began to self-condense with the separation of the polymer. After refluxing overnight, the cream-coloured solid was filtered and extracted with CS₂ followed by hot DMF to give PTSe, m.p. 220-235 °C (87% yield), which again was shown to be of high purity by elemental analysis.

Both PTS (3) and PTSe (4), in the form of powders, were exposed to AsF₅ under identical conditions at 500 mmHg pressure, and the resulting black powders were compressed into pellets. The final compositions, calculated from weight increases were $PTS(AsF_6)_{0.64}$ and $PTSe(AsF_6)_{0.50}$, respectively, assuming the dopant species is the AsF₆⁻ ion. The conductivity of the modified PTS (3) was only 2.6×10^{-5} S/cm, but that of the modified PTSe (4) was 0.12 S/cm, establishing this material as the first example of a conducting poly(arylene selenide) complex.

Thus, in the *p*-phenylene series, the AsF_{5} -treated sulphide conducts well and the corresponding selenide conducts poorly, while the exact opposite is true for the corresponding 2,5thienylene polymers. No explanation for these observations can be given at this time.

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