

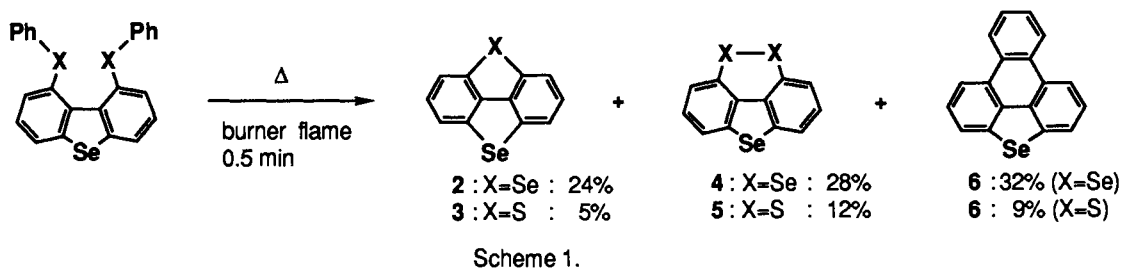
The First Preparation and Structures of Dibenzo[*bc,fg*][1,4]-diselenapentalene and -selenathiapentalene

Takeshi KIMURA, Yasuhiro ISHIKAWA, and Naomichi FURUKAWA\*

Department of Chemistry, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305

Dibenzodiselenapentalene and dibenzoselenathiapentalene were prepared by thermolysis of 1,9-disubstituted dibenzoselenophenes and their structures were determined by X-ray crystallographic analysis.

Recently, we have reported that dibenzo[*bc,fg*][1,4]dithiapentalene (**1**) and polyaromatic thiophene derivatives were obtained by photolysis of 1,9-disubstituted dibenzothiophenes and their chemical behavior on the electrode surface was similar to that of polythiophenes.<sup>1)</sup> In order to investigate the diselena and selenathia analogs of dithiapentalene (**1**), dibenzo[*bc,fg*][1,4]diselenapentalene (**2**) and dibenzo[*bc,fg*][1,4]selenathiapentalene (**3**) were prepared by thermolysis of 1,9-bis(phenylseleno)- and 1,9-bis(phenylthio)dibenzoselenophenes. This communication reports the first preparation, structures and electrochemical properties of **2** and **3**.



Scheme 1.

The pentalene **2** and **3** were obtained by thermolysis of 1,9-disubstituted dibenzoselenophenes in a pylex tube as colorless needles together with seleno[2,3,4,5-*lmn*][9,10]diselenaphenanthrene (**4**), selenodithiaphenanthrene (**5**) and triphenyleno[4,5-*bcd*]selenophene (**6**)<sup>1)</sup> (Scheme 1). The structures of **2** and **3** were determined by X-ray crystallographic analysis (Fig. 1).<sup>2)</sup> The bond lengths of the C-Se bonds of **2** (Se<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>11</sub>: 1.911 Å and Se<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>25</sub>: 1.930 Å) are slightly longer than that of the C-Se bond of dibenzoselenophene (1.899 Å), while the C<sub>16</sub>-C<sub>26</sub> bond (1.38 Å) is shorter than the corresponding C-C bond of dibenzoselenophene (1.453 Å).<sup>3)</sup> The bond angles of the benzene ring of **2** are 124.0° (C<sub>11</sub>-C<sub>16</sub>-C<sub>15</sub>), 117.2° (C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>11</sub>-C<sub>16</sub>), 117.8° (C<sub>11</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>13</sub>), and 125.3° (C<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>13</sub>-C<sub>14</sub>) indicating that the benzene ring is distorted from a normal hexagonal structure. However, the sulfur and selenium atoms of **3** could not be distinguished at all by X-ray crystallographic analysis, since their atoms are disordered in the crystal. Hence bond lengths and bond angles of **3** are obtained as mean values of those of **1** and **2**.<sup>1)</sup> In the molecule, the distances of Se(S)-C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>\* are 1.857 and 1.388 Å, and the bond angles of benzene ring are 126.4° (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>\*), 117.1° (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>), 117.2° (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>), and 125.0° (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>). In contrast to the UV spectra of 1,3-dicarbomethoxyseleno[3,4-*c*]selenophene (563 nm) and 1,3-dicarbomethoxyseleno[3,4-*c*]thiophene (536 nm) which have never been isolated in the stable forms,<sup>4)</sup> the λ<sub>max</sub> values of **2** and **3** were found at around 336 nm and 333 nm suggesting that the unusual

valence expansion of the sulfur and selenium atoms using *d*-orbitals is of no significance to **2** and **3**. Furthermore, since **2** was treated with *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid to produce monoselenoxide **7**,<sup>5)</sup> **2** should have properties different from those for selenoselenophenes. Oxidation potentials of **2** and **3** were 1.03 V (irreversible) and 1.08 V (irreversible), respectively (Ep vs. Ag/0.01 M AgNO<sub>3</sub> in CH<sub>3</sub>CN at 20 °C).

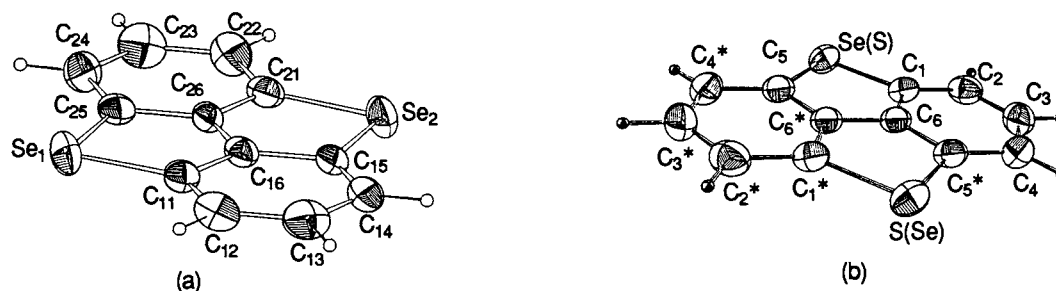


Fig. 1. ORTEP Drawings of Dibenzodiselenapentalene (**2**) (a) and Dibenzoselenathiapentalene (**3**) (b).

It has been known that electron donating compounds such as tetrathiafulvalene derivatives are converted to the charge transfer complexes by treatment with acceptor molecules.<sup>6)</sup> Then **2** was mixed with tetracyanoethylene (TCNE) and tetracyanoquinodimethane (TCNQ) and their UV spectra were measured in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> at 25 °C. In the spectra, one broad absorption was found at around 600 nm;  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  ( $\epsilon$ ) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>: **2**-TCNE, 652 nm (15); **2**-TCNQ, 672 nm (31). The composition of the crystal of **2**-TCNQ was determined to be a 1 : 1 complex by elemental analysis. Further investigation is in progress in this laboratory.

This work was supported by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research from the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture of Japan (No. 04217101), and also by the special Grant from University of Tsukuba.

#### References

- 1) T. Kimura, Y. Ishikawa, S. Ogawa, T. Nishio, I. Iida, and N. Furukawa, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **33**, 6355 (1992); T. Kimura, Y. Ishikawa, and N. Furukawa, *Heterocycles*, in press.
- 2) **2**: Mp 213 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.77 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 4H), 7.43 (t, J=7.8 Hz, 2H); <sup>77</sup>Se NMR (51 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  600.5; Anal. Found: C, 46.60; H, 1.72%. Calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>6</sub>Se<sub>2</sub>: C, 46.78; H, 1.96%; the crystal data for **2**: monoclinic, P2<sub>1</sub>/c, a=7.922(2), b=8.606(1), c=14.286(3) Å,  $\beta$ =94.52(0)°, V=970.9 Å<sup>3</sup>, z=4,  $\rho$ =2.11 g/cm<sup>3</sup>,  $\mu$ (Mo-K $\alpha$ )=74.9 cm<sup>-1</sup>, R=0.047 (R<sub>w</sub>=0.056), 1520 with Fo<sup>2</sup>>3.0 $\sigma$ (Fo<sup>2</sup>); **3**: Mp 167 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.75 (dd, J<sub>1</sub>=7.9 Hz, J<sub>2</sub>=1.1 Hz, 4H), 7.51 (t, J=7.9 Hz, 2H); <sup>77</sup>Se NMR (51 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  622.6; Anal. Found: C, 54.89; H, 2.37%. Calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>6</sub>SSe: C, 55.18; H, 2.32%; the crystal data for **3**: monoclinic, P2<sub>1</sub>/c, a=7.717(1), b=4.070(0), c=14.904(2) Å,  $\beta$ =94.90(1)°, V=466.4 Å<sup>3</sup>, z=2,  $\rho$ =1.86 g/cm<sup>3</sup>,  $\mu$ (Mo-K $\alpha$ )=41.5 cm<sup>-1</sup>, R=0.019 (R<sub>w</sub>=0.022), 721 with Fo<sup>2</sup>>3.0 $\sigma$ (Fo<sup>2</sup>).
- 3) H. Hope, C. Knobler, and J. D. McCullough, *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. B*, **26**, 628 (1970).
- 4) S. Gronowitz and A. Konar, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.*, **1977**, 163; L. E. Saris and M. P. Cava, *Heterocycles*, **6**, 1349 (1977); A. Konar and S. Gronowitz, *Chemica Scripta.*, **23**, 5 (1984).
- 5) **7**: Mp 212 °C (decomp); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.93 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.80 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (t, J=7.8 Hz, 2H); IR (KBr) 801 cm<sup>-1</sup> (SeO); Anal. Found: C, 44.50; H, 2.01%. Calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>6</sub>OSe<sub>2</sub>: C, 44.47; H, 1.87%.
- 6) J. Ferraris, D. O. Cowan, V. Walatka, Jr., and J. H. Perlstein, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **95**, 948 (1973); T. J. Kistenmacher, T. E. Phillips, and D. O. Cowan, *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. B*, **30**, 763 (1974).

(Received January 21, 1993)