

ABSORPTION SPECTRA OF 3-OXO-2,3-DIHYDROTHIO-
NAPHTHENE AND ITS DERIVATIVES

XVII.* DYES FROM 7-iodo-2H-NAPHTHO[1,8-bc]THIOPYRAN-3-ONE

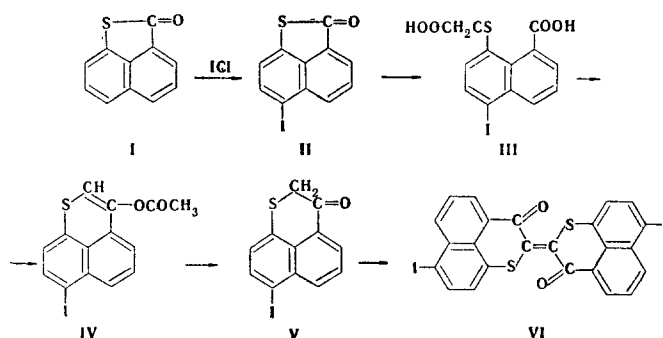
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Conditions have been found for the iodination of naphtho[1,8-bc]thiophen-2-one. A number of new thioindigoid dyes have been synthesized and their photochemical isomerization has been performed in benzene.

We have previously [2] described the chlorination and bromination of naphtho[1,8-bc]thiophen-2-one (I) with elementary halogens. The iodination of (I) with metallic iodine does not take place. The reaction of iodine chloride under severe conditions forms 6-iodonaphtho[1,8-bc]thiophen-2-one (II) contaminated with a small amount of 6-chloronaphtho[1,8-bc]thiophen-2-one, which is readily separated by a single recrystallization.

The synthesis of (III-VI) (Table 1) takes place smoothly under the conditions found for the corresponding bromine derivatives [2, 3].



The condensation of (V) with the p-dimethylaminoanils of substituted thionaphthene quinones gave a number of unsymmetrical dyes (VII-XIV) (Table 2), solutions of which in benzene were subjected to photochemical trans → cis and cis → trans isomerization. The introduction of an iodine atom into the molecule of the perinaphththioindigo (dye VI) and into the molecules of the dyes (VII-XIV) (Table 2) affects the absorption spectra of the trans and cis forms in just the same way as the introduction of chlorine or bromine [3]. The iodine-substituted dyes were found to have an increased capacity for photochemical trans-cis isomerization.

EXPERIMENTAL

A solution of iodine chloride in acetic acid was prepared as described previously [5]. The concentration of ICl was 900 g/liter.

* For Communication XVI, see [1].

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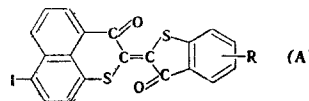
TABLE 1. Properties of Substances (II-VI)

Comp.	Empirical formula	mp, °C	I, %		Yield, %
			found	calc.	
II	C ₁₁ H ₅ IOS	201—202	40,53	40,65	34,4
III	C ₁₃ H ₉ IO ₄ S	238—239	32,63	32,69	98
IV	C ₁₄ H ₉ IO ₂ S	116—117	34,22	34,46	85,1
V	C ₁₂ H ₇ IOS	131—133	38,87	38,90	72,3
VI	C ₂₄ H ₁₀ I ₂ O ₂ S ₂ *	†	39,00	39,15	55,8

* For the dye (VI) in trichlorobenzene, λ_{\max} of the trans form is 652.5 nm (ϵ_{\max} 3.4 · 10⁴), and λ_{\max} for the cis form 520.5 nm (ϵ_{\max} 2.0 · 10⁴).

† The dye undergoes no change up to 300°C, and on further heating it is impossible to determine a distinct melting or decomposition point.

TABLE 2. Properties of the Dyes



Comp.	R	Empirical formula	Found, %	
			C	H
VII	6-OC ₂ H ₅	C ₂₂ H ₁₃ IO ₃ S ₂	51,11	2,44
VIII	4-CH ₃ , 6-Cl	C ₂₁ H ₁₀ ClIO ₂ S ₂	48,61	2,24
IX	6-Cl	C ₂₀ H ₉ ClIO ₂ S ₂	47,20	1,45
X	H	C ₂₀ H ₉ IO ₂ S ₂	50,66	1,82
XI	5-NO ₂	C ₂₀ H ₈ NIO ₄ S ₂	46,30	1,83
XII	4,5-Benzo	C ₂₄ H ₁₁ IO ₂ S ₂	54,91	2,09
XIII	6,7-(1'-Cl)-Benzo	C ₂₄ H ₁₀ ClIO ₂ S ₂	52,07	1,57
XIV	5,6-Benzo, 7-Cl	C ₂₄ H ₁₀ ClIO ₂ S ₂	51,65	1,66

Comp.	Calc., %		trans form		cis form		$\Delta\lambda$, nm		Yield, %
	C	H	λ_{\max} , nm	$\epsilon \cdot 10^4$	λ_{\max} , nm	$\epsilon \cdot 10^4$	trans form	cis form	
VII	51,17	2,53	589	3,3	471,5	1,6	7	1,5	29
VIII	48,43	1,93	597,5	3,7	485	1,8	6,5	6	33
IX	47,40	1,59	598,5	3,3	486,5	1,7	8,5	6,5	37
X	50,85	1,92	600	3,0	487,5	1,6	8	5,5	43
XI	46,43	1,55	603,5	4,0	494,5	2,2	9,5	8,5	40
XII	55,18	2,12	606	3,4	491	1,6	6	4	63
XIII	51,76	1,81	618	2,8	506,5	1,4	9	2,5	64
XIV	51,76	1,81	621	3,3	511	1,7	9	4	53

* $\Delta\lambda$ is the difference between λ_{\max} of the dye of formula A and the unsubstituted dye [4].

6-Iodonaphtho[1,8-bc]thiophen-2-one (II). Over 30 min, 30 ml of a boiling solution of iodine chloride (27 g, 166 mmoles) in acetic acid was added to 5 g (26.8 mmoles) of naphtho[1,8-bc]thiophen-2-one and the resulting mixture was boiled with 400 ml of water, after which 148 ml of a 27.5% solution of sodium bisulfite was added. After stirring, the precipitate was filtered off, washed with water, and dried. Yield 5.4 g (64.4%), mp 171–176°C. After a single recrystallization from ethanol, mp 198–199°C. For the chemically pure product, mp 201–202°C.

The substances given in Tables 1 and 2 were obtained by methods described previously [2,3].

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