

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

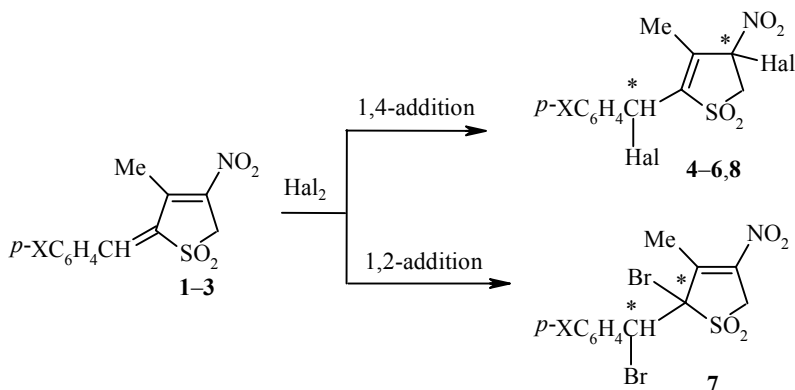
### HALOGENATION OF 2-ARYLIDENE- 3-METHYL-4-NITRO-3-THIOLENE-1,1-DIOXIDES

S. V. Bortnikov, I. E. Efremova, and V. M. Berestovitskaya

**Keywords:** halogenation, heterocycles, diastereomers, nitro group, nitrothiolenes dioxides, sulfonyl group.

Introduction of halogen atoms onto the ring of nitrothiolenes-1,1-dioxide and its derivatives opens up a synthesis route for novel types of functionalized heterocycles [1,2]. 2-Arylidene-3-methyl-4-nitro-3-thiolenes-1,1-dioxides **1-3** [3,4], whose molecules contain an *s-trans* fixed diene system activated by two electron-acceptor functional groups (NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub>), are convenient systems for constructing original groups of halogen derivatives of nitrothiolenes-1,1-dioxides.

We have carried out for the first time the halogenation of 2-arylidene-3-methyl-4-nitro-3-thiolenes-1,1-dioxides. Boiling compounds **1-3** with excess bromine (1:5) in chloroform solution for 14 h leads to synthesis of 1,4-addition products **4-6** as mixtures of diastereomers. In the case of *p*-nitrobenzylidene-substituted **3**, the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum in addition detects the stereochemically homogeneous 1,2-addition product **7**.



**1** X = H, **2** X = Cl, **3** X = NO<sub>2</sub>; **4** Hal = Br, X = H; **5** Cl;  
**6,7** NO<sub>2</sub>; **8** Hal = Cl, X = NO<sub>2</sub>

Compound **3** was chlorinated in acetic acid in the presence of HBr for 24 h. The dichloride **8** was isolated as a result, which according to the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum is stereochemically homogeneous.

---

A. I. Gertsen Russian State Pedagogical University, St. Petersburg 191186, Russia; e-mail: chemis@herzen.spb.ru. Translated from *Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii*, No. 6, pp. 840-841, June, 2001. Original article submitted February 28, 2001.

The starting 2-arylidene-3-methyl-4-nitro-3-thiolene-1,1-dioxides **1,3** were synthesized according to the procedures in [4]; 3-methyl-4-nitro-2-*p*-chlorobenzylidene-3-thiolene-1,1-dioxide (**2**) was obtained for the first time.

**2-*p*-Chlorobenzylidene-3-methyl-4-nitro-3-thiolene-1,1-dioxide (2).** Mp 194-195°C (ethanol). <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (CD<sub>3</sub>CN), δ, ppm, *J* (Hz): 2.4 (3H, t, *J* = 1.7, CH<sub>3</sub>); 4.32 (2H, q, *J* = 1.7, CH<sub>2</sub>); 7.06 (1H, s, CH); 7.6 (4H, m, Ar). IR spectrum (KBr), ν, cm<sup>-1</sup>: 1555, 1340 (NO<sub>2</sub>); 1330, 1120 (SO<sub>2</sub>). Found, %: C 48.09; H 3.45; N 4.71. C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>ClNO<sub>4</sub>S. Calculated, %: C 48.08; H 3.34; N 4.67.

**4-Bromo-2-(1'-bromo-1'-phenyl)methyl-3-methyl-4-nitro-2-thiolene-1,1-dioxide (4)** (as a mixture of diastereomers in 20:1 ratio). Mp 108-110°C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>), δ, ppm, *J* (Hz): 1.95, 2.2 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>); 4.15, 4.55 (2H, q, *J* = 15, CH<sub>2</sub>); 6.10, 6.05 (1H, s, CH); 7.35, 7.55 (5H, m, Ar). IR spectrum (KBr), ν, cm<sup>-1</sup>: 1580, 1340 (NO<sub>2</sub>); 1340, 1160 (SO<sub>2</sub>). Found, %: C 33.99; H 2.76, N 3.48. C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>11</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>S. Calculated, %: C 33.88; H 2.59; N 3.29.

**4-Bromo-2-(1'-bromo-1'-*p*-chlorophenyl)methyl-3-methyl-4-nitro-2-thiolene-1,1-dioxide (5)** (as a mixture of diastereomers in 10:1 ratio). Mp 125-130°C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>), δ, ppm, *J* (Hz): 1.95, 2.20 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>); 4.15, 4.50 (2H, q, *J* = 15, CH<sub>2</sub>); 6.05, 6.00 (1H, s, CH); 7.35, 7.45 (5H, m, Ar). IR spectrum (KBr), ν, cm<sup>-1</sup>: 1570, 1325 (NO<sub>2</sub>); 1320, 1145 (SO<sub>2</sub>). Found, %: C 31.20; H 2.16; N 3.04. C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>ClNO<sub>4</sub>S. Calculated, %: C 31.36; H 2.18; N 3.05.

**4-Bromo-2-(1'-bromo-1'-*p*-nitrophenyl)methyl-3-methyl-4-nitro-2-thiolene-1,1-dioxide (6), 2-Bromo-2-(1'-bromo-1'-*p*-nitrophenyl)methyl-3-methyl-4-nitro-3-thiolene-1,1-dioxide (7)** (identified in a mixture in 3:4 ratio). Mp 135-138°C (decomp.). <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>), δ, ppm, *J* (Hz): for compound **6** (as a mixture of diastereomers in 20:1 ratio); 2.00, 2.10 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>); 4.15, 4.45 (2H, q, *J* = 15, CH<sub>2</sub>); 6.10, (1H, s, CH); 7.78, 8.30 (4H, m, Ar); for compound **7**: 2.20 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>); 4.45 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>); 6.05 (1H, s, CH); 7.78, 8.30 (4H, m, Ar). IR spectrum (KBr), ν, cm<sup>-1</sup>: 1565, 1355 (NO<sub>2</sub>); 1330, 1150 (SO<sub>2</sub>). Found, %: C 30.83; H 2.21; N 5.84. C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>S. Calculated, %: C 30.66; H 2.13; N 5.96.

**4-Chloro-2-(1'-chloro-1'-*p*-nitrophenyl)methyl-3-methyl-4-nitro-2-thiolene-1,1-dioxide (8).** Mp 149-150°C (decomp.). <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>), δ, ppm, *J* (Hz): 2.00 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>); 4.05, 4.50 (2H, q, *J* = 15, CH<sub>2</sub>); 6.07 (1H, s, CH); 7.78, 8.35 (4H, m, Ar). IR spectrum (KBr), ν, cm<sup>-1</sup>: 1570, 1325 (NO<sub>2</sub>); 1320, 1140 (SO<sub>2</sub>). Found, %: C 37.73; H 2.80; N 4.47. C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>S. Calculated, %: C 37.80; H 2.62; N 7.35.

## REFERENCES

1. V. M. Berestovitskaya, *Zh. Obshch. Khim.*, **70**, 1512 (2000).
2. I. E. Efremova, V. V. Abzianidze, G. A. Berkova, and V. M. Berestovitskaya, *Zh. Obshch. Khim.*, **70**, 1037 (2000).
3. V. M. Berestovitskaya, E. M. Speranskii, V. V. Perekalin, and E. V. Trukhin, *Zh. Org. Khim.*, **10**, 1783 (1974).
4. M. V. Vasil'eva, V. M. Berestovitskaya, G. A. Berkova, and V. P. Pozdnyakov, *Zh. Org. Khim.*, **22**, 428 (1986).