

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

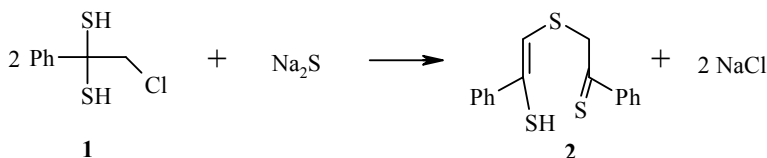
NOVEL ROUTE TO 2,6-DIPHENYL-1,4-DITHIINE

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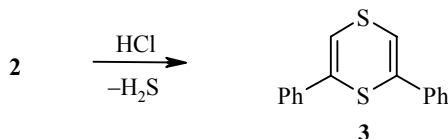
Keywords: diphenacyl sulfide, 2,6-diphenyl-1,4-dithiine, sodium sulfide, thiophenacyl (2-mercapto-2-phenylvinyl) sulfide, 1-phenyl-2-chloroethane-1,1-dithiol.

1,4-Dithiine and its derivatives have not been well studied [1]. We synthesized 2,6-diphenyl-1,4-dithiine for the first time [2] by hydrothiolysis of diphenacyl sulfide at -20°C . The reaction occurs through a step of formation of thiophenacyl (2-mercapto-2-phenylvinyl) sulfide [3].

Continuing a study of the chemical properties of α -halo-*gem*-dithiols [4], we observed that the reaction of an ether solution of 1-phenyl-2-chloroethane-1,1-dithiol (**1**) with an aqueous solution of sodium sulfide at -5°C leads to formation of thiophenacyl (2-mercapto-2-phenylvinyl) sulfide (**2**).



The latter, when treated with hydrogen chloride in methanol solution at -10°C , readily eliminates hydrogen sulfide and undergoes ring closure to form 2,6-diphenyl-1,4-dithiine (**3**) in 80% yield.



Thus we have found a novel approach to synthesis of difficultly accessible 2,6-substituted derivatives of 1,4-dithiine, starting from highly reactive α -halo-*gem*-dithiols.

Thiophenacyl (2-Mercapto-2-phenylvinyl) Sulfide (2). Na_2S (0.4 g, 0.16 mmol) in water (3 ml) was added with stirring to a solution (cooled down to -5°C) of *gem*-dithiol **1** (0.4 g, 2 mmol) in ether (20 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h until the starting dithiol **1** disappeared. The ether layer was removed and dried above Na_2SO_4 . After removal of ether, we obtained 0.25 g (85%) of sulfide **2** in the form of a thick

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yellow-orange oil, identical to the product described previously in [3]. ^{13}C NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , HMDS), δ , ppm: 45.3 (CH_2); 128-135 (C_{Ph}); 147 (C-SH); 194 (C=S). IR spectrum (thin film), ν , cm^{-1} : 2550 (SH). Found, %: C 63.10; H 4.80; S 31.28. $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{S}_3$. Calculated, %: C 63.56; H 4.63; S 31.78.

2,6-Diphenyl-1,4-dithiine (3). Dry HCl was passed into solution of sulfide **2** (0.25 g) in anhydrous methanol (20 ml) for 2 h at -10°C . The reaction mixture was poured over finely crushed ice. The precipitate formed was filtered off, washed with water, and dried under vacuum. We obtained 0.19 g (86%) of dithiine **3** as yellow crystals; mp $78-79^\circ\text{C}$. The physicochemical characteristics of dithiine **3** were identical to those obtained in [2].

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