A SIMPLE SYNTHESIS OF 2,2',5',2"-TERTHIENYL

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The synthesis of 2,2',5',2"-terthienyl (IV) is reported. A key intermediate in this synthesis was 1,4-di(2-thienyl)-1,4-butanedione (III), which was prepared from trimethylsilyl enol ether (II) of 2-acetylthiophene (I). Corresponding furyl derivatives were also synthesized by the similar procedure.

Since 2,2',5',2"-terthienyl (IV) was isolated from Tagestes plants<sup>1</sup>, considerable attention have been given to synthesize it and some methods have been reported in literatures<sup>2</sup>, because of its high nematicidal activity against nematodes such as <u>Ditylenchus dipsaci</u> and <u>Heterodea rostochiensis<sup>3</sup></u>.

However those methods are laborious and/or the yields are not satisfactory. In this paper, we wish to report a simple synthesis of IV from commercially available 2-acetylthiophen (I) in three steps.

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Our synthetic scheme is based on preparation of 1,4-di-(2-thieny1)-1,4-butanedione (III) as a key intermediate derived from 2-acetylthiophene (I). Recently attention has been paid to the preparation of 1,4-butanedione derivatives<sup>4</sup>, and as a new synthetic method, it was reported that trimethy1sily1 enol ether of acetophenone gave 1,4-dipheny1-1,4-butanedione<sup>5</sup>. We prepared III by a modification of the method.





The reaction of <u>I</u> with trimethylchlorosilane (1.3 equiv) and triethylamine (2.5 equiv) in dimethylformamide gave trimethylsilyl enol ether (II) in an excellent yield (90%). The physical data of II are as follows: bp  $73^{\circ}/2$  Torr: M<sup>+</sup> 198

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 $(C_{9}H_{14}OSSi)$ : IR (liquid); no carbonyl, 1617 (shoulder) and 1595 cm<sup>-1</sup>: nmr (CCl<sub>4</sub>);  $\delta$  0.36 (s, 3H, Si-Me), 0.41 (s, 6H, Si-Me), 4.23 and 4.71 (d, each 1H, J=1.7, =CH<sub>2</sub>), and 6.81-7.58 (m, 3H, ring H). Stirring of II with silveroxide (2 equiv) in dimethylformamide on a steam bath afforded pale yellow crystals of III in71% yield: mp 130° (130-131° in 1it.<sup>2</sup>(b)): M<sup>+</sup> 250  $(C_{12}H_{10}O_2S_2)$ : nmr (CDCl<sub>3</sub>); 3.32 (s, 4H, COCH<sub>2</sub>), 7.04-7.82 (m, 6H, ring H): IR (CHCl<sub>3</sub>); 1638 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=0). Treatment of III with hydrogen chloride and hydrogen sulfide in ethanol gave a greenish yellow substance (IV) in 66% yield: mp 92-93° (94-95.5° in 1it.<sup>1</sup>). Its elemental analysis ( $C_{12}H_8S_3$ ) and UV spectrum data confirm that the structure of IV is 2,2',5',2"terthienyl<sup>1</sup>.

Similarly, when 2-acetylfuran (V) was used as a starting material, trimethylsilyl enol ether (VI) and 1,4-di(2-furyl)-1,4-butanedione (VII) were obtained by the same procedure as above, and treatment of VII with acetic anhydride and hydrochloric acid gave pale yellow crystals of 2,2',5',2"-terfuryl (VIII) (overall yield 65%). These substances possess following properties. VI, bp 48-49°/3 Torr: IR (liquid); 3120, 2950, 1635 (shoulder) and 1618 cm<sup>-1</sup>: M<sup>+</sup> 182 (C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Si). VII, mp 128-130° (132 in 1it. $^{\overline{6}}$ ): M<sup>+</sup> 218 (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>4</sub>). VIII, mp 62-63°: IR (CHCl<sub>3</sub>); 3130, 1580, 1522, 1430 and 998 cm<sup>-1</sup>: M<sup>+</sup> 200 (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>3</sub>): nmr (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) & 6.33-6.66 (m, 6H) and 7.33-7.48 (m, 2H).

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