SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

Synthesis of 2-(1,3-Diselenan-2-yl)thiophene from 1,3-Propanediselenol and 2-Thiophenecarbaldehyde

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We previously reported on reactions of aldehydes of the thiophene series in the system thiol-chloro-trimethylsilane [1], which lead to formation of thio-acetals, while there are no published data on reactions of 1,3-propanediselenol with 2-thiophenecarbaldehyde and its analogs. We were the first to reveal that 1,3-propanediselenol (I) reacts with 2-thiophenecarbaldehyde (II) in chlorotrimethylsilane (III) to give a new heterocyclic compound, 2-(1,3-diselenan-2-yl)-thiophene (IV). The yield of IV depends on the order of mixing of the reactants.

2-(1,3-Diselenan-2-yl)thiophene (IV). *a.* 1,3-Propanediselenol (**I**), 1.8 g (0.0089 mol), was added dropwise at -3 to -5°C to a solution of 0.996 g (0.0089 mol) of 2-thiophenecarbaldehyde (**II**) in 10.2 ml (0.08 mol) of chlorotrimethylsilane (**III**). The mixture was stirred for 1 h at 0°C and was allowed to warm up to room temperature. The progress of the reaction was monitored by GLC. The grey precipitate, 1 g, was filtered off and repeatedly washed with chloroform; the fractions were combined and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was crude 2-(1,3-diselenan-2-yl)thiophene (**IV**) as a brown crystalline substance, 0.49 g (18.6%). It was treated with hexane, the solution was cooled, and the precipitate was filtered off to obtain 0.32 g (12.1%)

of pure compound IV as light cream crystals with mp 89°C. IR spectrum, v, cm⁻¹: 3071 (C-H, thiophene); 2922, 2887 (C-H, CH₂); 1419, 1242, 1213, 1032 (δ C–H, CH₂); 971 ((δ C–H, thiophene); 843 (C–Se). ¹H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm: 6.91 d.d (1H, 4-H, $^{3}J_{4,3} = 3.3$, $^{3}J_{4,5} = 5.0$ Hz), $7.\overline{11}$ d (1H, 3-H), 7.22 d $^{3}J_{5'-ax, \ 4'(6)-ax} = 11.45$, $^{3}J_{5'-ax, 4'(6)-eq} = 2.40$ Hz), 2.22 d.t.t (1H, 5'-H_{eq}, $^{3}J_{5'-ax, 4'(6)-eq} = 5.9$, $^{3}J_{5'-eq, 4'(6)-ax} = 2.8$ Hz), 2.95 d.d.d [2H, 4'(6')-H_{eq}, $^{2}J_{4'(6)-eq, 4'(6')-ax} = 13.4$ Hz], 3.11 d.d.d [2H, 4'(6')-H_{eq}, $^{2}J_{4'(6)-eq, 4'(6')-ax} = 13.4$ Hz], 3.11 d.d.d [2H, 4'(6')-H_{eq}, $^{2}J_{4'(6)-eq, 4'(6')-ax} = 13.4$ Hz], 3.11 d.d.d [2H, 4'(6')-H_{eq}, $^{2}J_{4'(6)-eq, 4'(6')-ax} = 13.4$ Hz], 3.11 d.d.d [2H, 4'(6')-H_{eq}, $^{2}J_{4'(6)-eq, 4'(6')-ax} = 13.4$ Hz], 3.11 d.d.d [2H, 4'(6')-H_{eq}, $^{2}J_{4'(6)-eq, 4'(6')-ax} = 13.4$ Hz], 3.11 d.d.d [2H, 4'(6')-H_{eq}, $^{2}J_{4'(6)-eq, 4'(6')-ax} = 13.4$ Hz], 3.11 d.d.d [2H, 4'(6')-H_{eq}, $^{2}J_{4'(6)-eq, 4'(6')-ax} = 13.4$ Hz], 3.11 d.d.d [2H, 4'(6')-H_{eq}, $^{2}J_{4'(6)-eq, 4'(6')-ax} = 13.4$ Hz], 3.11 d.d.d [2H, 4'(6')-H_{eq}, $^{2}J_{4'(6)-eq, 4'(6')-ax} = 13.4$ Hz], 3.11 d.d.d [2H, 4'(6')-H_{eq}, $^{2}J_{4'(6)-eq, 4'(6')-ax} = 13.4$ Hz], 3.11 d.d.d [2H, 4'(6')-H_{eq}, $^{2}J_{4'(6)-eq, 4'(6')-ax} = 13.4$ Hz], 3.11 d.d.d [2H, 4'(6')-H_{eq}, $^{2}J_{4'(6)-eq, 4'(6')-ax} = 13.4$ Hz], 3.11 d.d.d [2H, 4'(6')-H_{eq}, $^{2}J_{4'(6)-eq, 4'(6')-ax} = 13.4$ Hz], 3.11 d.d.d [2H, 4'(6')-H_{eq}, $^{2}J_{4'(6)-eq, 4'(6')-ax} = 13.4$ Hz], 3.11 d.d.d [2H, 4'(6')-H_{eq}, $^{2}J_{4'(6)-eq, 4'(6')-ax} = 13.4$ Hz], 3.11 d.d.d [2H, 4'(6')-H_{eq}, $^{2}J_{4'(6)-eq, 4'(6')-ax} = 13.4$ Hz], 3.11 d.d.d [2H, 4'(6')-H_{eq}, $^{2}J_{4'(6)-eq, 4'(6')-ax} = 13.4$ Hz], 3.11 d.d.d [2H, 4'(6')-H_{eq}, $^{2}J_{4'(6)-eq, 4'(6')-ax} = 13.4$ Hz], 3.11 d.d.d [2H, 4'(6')-H_{eq}, $^{2}J_{4'(6)-eq, 4'(6')-ax} = 13.4$ Hz], 3.11 d.d.d [2H, 4'(6')-H_{eq}, $^{2}J_{4'(6)-eq, 4'(6')-ax} = 13.4$ Hz], 3.11 d.d.d [2H, 4'(6')-H_{eq}, $^{2}J_{4'(6)-eq, 4'(6')-ax} = 13.4$ Hz] ¹H NMR parameters of the 1,3-diselenane fragment correspond to a six-membered ring in a chair conformation with equatorial orientation of the phenyl substituent. ¹³C NMR spectrum, δ , ppm: 25.26 ($C^{4(6)}$), 25.05 ($C^{5'}$), 20.92 (C^{2}), 126.75 (C^{5}), 125.84 (C^{4}), 125.03 (C^{3}), 144.66 (C^{2}). Mass spectrum, m/z ($I_{\rm rel}$, %) (80 Se): 298 (4) $[M]^+$, 176 (100), 137 (41), 95 (6), 45 (3), 39 (15). Found, %: C 32.72; H 3.73; S 11.18; Se 52.94. C₈H₁₀SSe₂. Calculated, %: C 32.43; H 3.38; S 10.81; Se 53.38.

b. A mixture of 0.773 g (0.0069 mol) of compound II and 3.5 ml (0.0274 mol) of silane III was cooled to 0–5°C and was added dropwise to 1.39 g (0.0069 mol) of diselenol I cooled to 0°C. The mixture was kept at 3–5°C, and a solid began to precipitate in 20 min. The mixture was kept at that temperature over a period of 1 h with intermittent shaking and was then allowed to warm up to room temperature. The precipitate was filtered off and treated as described above in a. We thus obtained 0.69 g (34.0%) of pure product IV.

Diselenol **I** was synthesized by reductive cleavage of poly(trimethylenediselenide) Br[SeCH₂CH₂CH₂Ce]_n-CH₂CH₂CH₂Cl in a system hydrazine hydrate–base (by analogy with alkanedithiols [2]).

The ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker DPX-400 spectrometer at 400.1 and 100.6 MHz, respectively, using CDCl₃ as solvent and HMDS as internal reference. The IR spectrum was measured on a Bruker IFS-25 instrument in KBr. The mass spectrum (electron impact, 57 eV) was obtained on an LKB-2091 mass spectrometer with direct sample admission into the ion source.

REFERENCES

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