

**SHORT
COMMUNICATIONS**

First Example of Aromatic Electrophilic Substitution Using Selenium(II) Chloride

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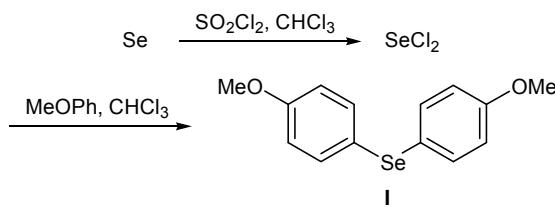
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Selenium dichloride is a promising reagent for organic synthesis. However, prior to our studies [1, 2], it was not used for the preparation of organoselenium compounds. It is known that selenium dichloride in solution exists in equilibrium with selenium tetrachloride and Se_2Cl_2 [3]. No examples of aromatic electrophilic substitution with participation of selenium dihalides have been reported so far.

While continuing our systematic studies on reactions of selenium dihalides [1, 2, 4–10], we examined the reaction of selenium dichloride with methoxybenzene. The reaction occurred as aromatic replacement of hydrogen by the electrophile Se^{2+} and afforded bis-(4-methoxyphenyl) selenide (**I**) in high yield (91%).



The reaction was carried out by heating the reactants in chloroform under reflux. The process was highly regioselective: electrophilic substitution involved exclusively the *para* position in methoxybenzene. This is the first example of aromatic electrophilic substitution with selenium dihalide. Selenium dichloride was prepared *in situ* by treatment of selenium with sulfuryl chloride.

Compound **I** was synthesized previously in 88% yield by reduction with zinc dust of bis(4-methoxyphenyl)selenide dichloride. The latter was prepared in turn from methoxybenzene and SeOCl_2 (yield 75%) [11, 12]. The structure of compound **I** was confirmed by elemental analysis, whereas its spectral parameters were not given [11].

Thus selenium dichloride may be used as source of electrophilic Se^{2+} species in aromatic electrophilic substitution reactions. The possibility of using selenium dihalides for performing analogous reactions with other aromatic systems is now under study.

Bis(4-methoxyphenyl) selenide (I). mp 54–55°C; published data [11]: mp 54°C. ^1H NMR spectrum, δ , ppm: 7.28 d (4H, CH, $J = 7.4$ Hz), 6.69 d (4H, CH, $J = 7.4$ Hz), 3.72 s (6H, CH_3O). ^{13}C NMR spectrum, δ_{C} , ppm: 158.85 (C^4), 135.24 (C^2), 122.04 (C^1), 114.53 (C^3), 54.49 (CH_3O). Mass spectrum, m/z (I_{rel} , %): 294 [$M]^+$ (75), 214 (100), 199 (96), 187 (14), 171 (28), 144 (12), 128 (25), 107 (77), 92 (13), 77 (14), 63 (47), 39 (18).

The ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker DPX-400 spectrometer at 400.13 and 100.61 MHz, respectively, from a solution in carbon tetrachloride; the chemical shifts were determined relative to hexamethyldisiloxane. The mass spectrum (electron impact, 70 eV) was obtained on a Shimadzu GCMS-QP5050A instrument.

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