### Journal of Organometallic Chemistry, 199 (1980) C1–C2 Elsevier Sequoia S.A., Lausanne – Printed in The Netherlands

### **Preliminary communication**

# SULFUR AND SELENIUM INSERTION INTO THE SILICON—SILICON BOND IN DECAMETHYLCYCLOPENTASILANE

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#### Summary

Decamethylcyclopentasilane reacts with elemental sulfur or selenium in decalin at 190°C to give the six-membered ring products, cyclo- $(Me_2 Si)_5 S$  and cyclo- $(Me_2 Si)_5 Se$ . Dodecamethylcyclohexasilane is unreactive towards sulfur or selenium under the same conditions.

In our continuing studies of permethylcyclopolysilanes [1], we have noted that decamethylcyclopentasilane  $(Me_2 Si)_5$  reacts quite rapidly with chlorine and bromine, undergoing Si—Si bond cleavage to form the 1,5-dihalopermethylpentasilanes [2,3]. We now find that  $(Me_2 Si)_5$  reacts with sulfur or selenium at 180°C yielding the new six-membered ring compounds, cyclo- $(Me_2 Si)_5 E$  (E = S, Se).

In these experiments 1 mmol of  $(Me_2 Si)_5$ , admixed with an equimolar amount of the six-membered ring  $(Me_2 Si)_6$ , was dissolved in 10 ml of decalin containing 1.1 mmol of sulfur or selenium, and the mixture was heated to reflux at 190°C. Disappearance of  $(Me_2 Si)_5$  and formation of the products were followed by gas chromatography. The reactions with S and Se required 6 and 10 h respectively for completion, producing quantitative yields in both cases.

The product were isolated as colorless liquids by preparative gas chromatography and identified by their spectroscopic properties. The <sup>1</sup>H NMR for each compound shows three resonances with relative intensities 2/2/1 with one of the more intense peaks shifted downfield, consistent with the assigned structure. For  $(Me_2 Si)_5 S$ ,  $\delta 0.404$  (2H, s), 0.200 (2H, s), 0.204 ppm (1H, s); and for  $(Me_2 Si)_5 Se$ ,  $\delta 0.496$  (2H, s), 0.172 (2H, s) and 0.200 ppm (1H, s). The mass spectra (70 eV) were characteristic, showing strong parent ion peaks and other fragments assignable on the basis of the structures given. Significant mass spectral peaks, with assignments and relative intensities, were: For  $(Me_2 Si)_5 S$ , 322 (P, 30%), 307 (P - CH<sub>3</sub>, 25), 263 (P - SiMe\_2H, 25); 116

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 $(Me_4 Si_2, 100), 73 (Me_3 Si, 95);$  For  $(Me_2 Si)_5 Se, 370 (P, 20), 355 (P - CH_3, 20), 311 (P - SiMe_2 H, 30), 116 (Me_4 Si_2, 100), 73 (Me_3 Si, 95).$  Ultraviolet spectral bands were, for  $(Me_2 Si)_5 S, \lambda_{max}$  (nm) 202, 207 (sh), 227 ( $\epsilon = 12,200$ ), and for  $(Me_2 Si)_5 Se, 202, 217$  (sh), 240 ( $\epsilon = 10,250$ ).

No change was observed in the amount of  $(Me_2 Si)_6$  present in the reaction mixture, showing that it does not react with S or Se under these conditions. Recent experiments show that  $(Me_2 Si)_5$  is approximately 18 kcal/mol less stable than  $(Me_2 Si)_6$  [4], presumably because of greater H—H repulsions in the five- than in the six-membered ring. Relief of this repulsion energy can account for the reactivity of  $(Me_2 Si)_5$  toward halogens and chalcogens.

This is apparently the first report of sulfur or selenium insertion into Si–Si bonds, but it is likely that similar reactions will take place with other strained polysilanes. The related oxygen insertion to form a five-membered ring takes place for  $(Me_2 Si)_4$  [5] and for disilacyclobutenes [6–9]. The insertion of sulfur into strained Si–C bonds has also been observed [10,11].

# Acknowledgement

This work was supported by the U.S. Air Force Office of Scientific Research (NC)-AFSC, USAF Grant No. AF-AFOSR 78-3570.

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