

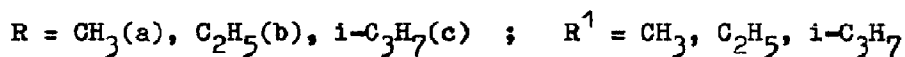
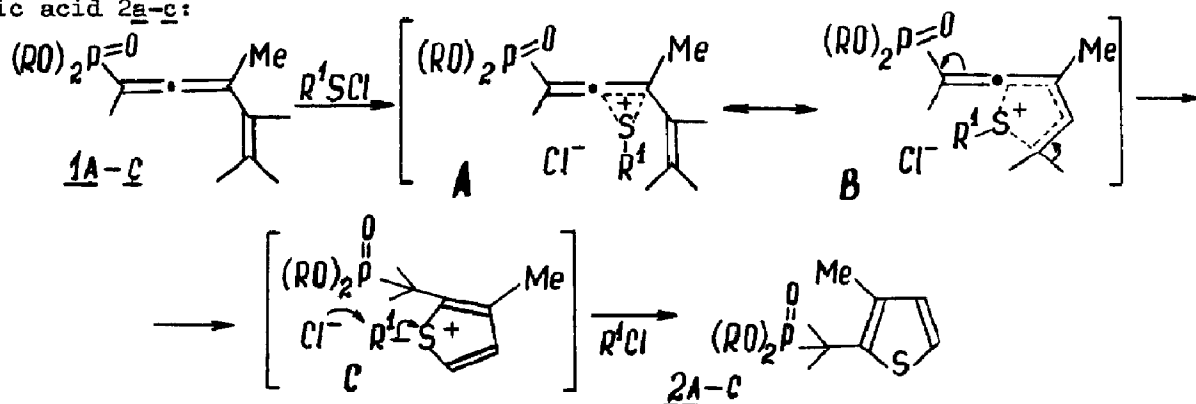
THIOPHENE RING FORMATION DURING THE INTERACTION OF ALKYL-SULFENYL CHLORIDES
 WITH ESTERS OF 3-METHYL-1,2,4-PENTATRIENEPHOSPHONIC ACID

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Summary: Dialkyl esters of 3-methyl-1,2,4-pentatrienephosphonic acid react with alkylsulfenyl chlorides to produce dialkyl esters of 2-thienylphosphonic acid.

It was shown recently^{1,2} that sulfenyl chlorides are good electrophilic reagents for interaction with esters of substituted 1,2-alkadienephosphonic acids, leading to five-membered P-containing heterocycles. Continuing the studies in this field, we found that the treatment of dialkyl esters of 3-methyl-1,2,4-pentatriene phosphonic acid **1a-c** with these reagents does not yield the expected vinyl-substituted 1,2-oxaphosphol-3-enes, as obtained during the halogenation³ of the same alkatrienephosphonates. Instead, a new type of thiophene ring cyclization reaction takes place, resulting in formation of esters of 2-thienylphosphonic acid **2a-c**:



The reaction is carried out in inert solvents ($CCl_4, CHCl_3, C_2H_4Cl_2$, etc.) at a temperature of -12° to $-8^\circ C$. The structure of the compounds obtained was estab-

lished on the basis of their IR, ^1H - and ^{31}P -NMR spectra. Thus, the ^1H -NMR spectra of all esters 2a-c exhibit signals for H^4 (δ 6.75 d, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 5.0$ Hz) and H^1 (δ 7.05 dd, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 5.0$ Hz, $^5J_{\text{HP}} = 2.6$ Hz)⁴, as well as for $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}$ (δ 2.15 - 2.2 d, $^5J_{\text{CH}_3,\text{P}} = 3.4$ Hz) and $\text{CH}_2\text{-P}$ (δ 3.19 - 3.24 d, $^2J_{\text{CH}_2,\text{P}} = 20.4 - 21.0$ Hz). The chemical shifts (-23.2 to -24.3 p.p.m. with respect to trimethylphosphate) corresponds to tetracoordinated phosphorus compounds. The ^1H -NMR spectra of the reaction mixtures indicate also the presence of R^1Cl protons. The IR spectra of 2a-c contain bands for P=O (1260 cm^{-1}), P-O-R (1050 cm^{-1}) and $=\text{C-H}$ (720 cm^{-1}).

All known methods for preparation of 2-thienylphosphonic acid derivatives⁵ are based on 2-substituted thiophenes as starting materials. The new method developed by us involves a thiophene ring formation during the reaction.

The cyclization observed could be attributed to a transannular effect^{8,9} of the sulfur atom from the intermediate episulfonium ion A upon the neighbouring vinyl group, apparently present in a s-cis conformation (see scheme). This conformation allows a transannular overlap of sulfur and π -bond orbitals leading to the formation of a five-membered sulfonium ion B. The latter is further isomerized to the S-alkylthiofenium chloride C which can easily lose alkylchloride to give 2a-c.

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