

Perfluoroalkyl-Chalcogenation of Alkynes

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(Received March 30, 1994)

Perfluoroalkyl-telluration of alkynes has been performed by a $(\text{PhTe})_2\text{--NaBH}_4\text{--RfX}$ system at a low temperature (-40 , -80 , or -100 °C) to give 2-(perfluoroalkyl)vinyl tellurides. Meanwhile, perfluoroalkyl-sulfenylation and perfluoroalkyl-selenation were less effective. The perfluoroalkyl-telluration proceeds mainly via both $\text{S}_{\text{RN}}1$ process and photochemical addition of the in situ formed perfluoroalkyl phenyl telluride (RfTePh). The efficiency of the chalcogenolate anions for perfluoroalkyl-chalcogenation was found to be the order of $\text{PhS}^- < \text{PhSe}^- < \text{PhTe}^-$.

Recently, we have reported perfluoroalkyl-chalcogenations (sulfenylation, selenation, telluration) of olefins which proceed by a single electron transfer (SET) from sodium chalcogenolates to perfluoroalkyl halides (RfX) followed by the radical chain reaction of $\text{S}_{\text{RN}}1$ mechanism.^{1,2} Here, we describe perfluoroalkyl-chalcogenation of alkynes.

Perfluoroalkyl-halogenations^{3–7} and hydroperfluoroalkylations⁸ along with perfluoroalkyl carbonylations⁹ can introduce both perfluoroalkyl (Rf) and other functional groups into a carbon–carbon triple bond of alkynes via perfluoroalkyl radicals. In particular, perfluoroalkyl-halogenation of alkynes is quite common and has been accomplished by the photolytic,³ thermal,⁴ electrochemical,⁵ radical-initiated,⁶ and metal-catalyzed reactions.⁷ To our knowledge, however, the direct introduction of a Rf group and a heteroatom moiety into alkynes has been performed by only perfluoroalkyl-halogenation. There is no report on the direct introduction of a Rf group and a chalcogen moiety into a carbon–carbon triple bond of alkynes.

Results and Discussion

Perfluorobutyl-chalcogenations of 1-hexyne with a $\text{PhYNa--C}_4\text{F}_9\text{I}$ system ($\text{Y}=\text{S}, \text{Se}, \text{Te}$) were examined, and the results were shown in Table 1. The reaction was regioselective and the desired products **2** were obtained. Perfluorobutyl-telluration occurred smoothly even at a low temperature (-40 °C) to give **2a** in a high yield (81%). In contrast, perfluorobutyl-selenation gave perfluorobutyl phenyl selenide **3b** (71%) as

major product and the desired adduct **2b** (19%) as a minor product at room temperature. Perfluorobutyl-sulfenylation proceeded so slowly even on refluxing in ether for 2 h that a large amount of the starting material **1c**¹⁰ (67%) was recovered and the yield of **2c** was very low (6%). The sulfide **3c** (14%), the perfluorobutyl-iodo adduct **4** (18%), and 2-iodo-1-hexenyl phenyl sulfide (**5**) (12%) were produced (Scheme 1). Perfluorobutyl-chalcogenation reaction would proceed by a single electron transfer (SET) from sodium chalcogenolate to perfluorobutyl iodide ($\text{C}_4\text{F}_9\text{I}$) followed by the radical chain reaction of $\text{S}_{\text{RN}}1$ mechanism as proposed for perfluoroalkyl-chalcogenations of olefins.^{1,2} In fact, when nitrobenzene¹¹ as a radical trapping agent was added in a 1-hexyne– $\text{PhTeNa--C}_4\text{F}_9\text{I}$ system, an inhibition of the reaction was observed, and the yield of **2a** (10%) markedly decreased and **1a** was recovered in 49% yield. On the other hand, the yield of **3a** increased from 5 to 39%.

The question to be solved is why the tellurolate provides **2a** exclusively, on the other hand, the selenolate gave **3b** preferentially. Benzeneselenolate mediates the perfluoroalkyl-selenation of olefins¹¹ by the $\text{S}_{\text{RN}}1$ process. However, the perfluoroalkyl radicals react competitively both with alkynes and the selenolate or the seleno radical ($\text{PhSe}\cdot$), and the latter reaction pathway would predominate because of the less reactivity of alkynes to perfluoroalkyl radicals than that of alkenes. Accordingly, the telluride **3a** would be preferentially formed when the telluration is conducted in the dark. In fact, perfluorobutyl-telluration of 1-hexyne with a $\text{PhTeNa--C}_4\text{F}_9\text{I}$ system in the dark¹² gave **2a** (29%), **3a** (46%),

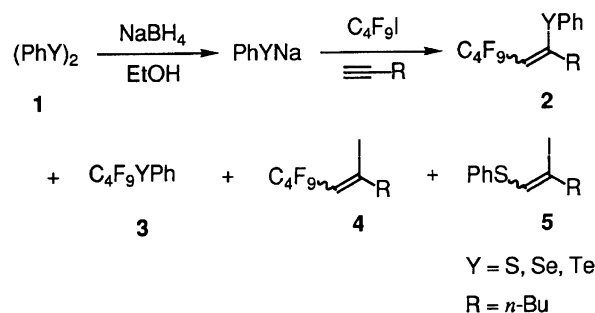
Table 1. Perfluorobutyl-Chalcogenation of 1-Hexyne with a $\text{PhYNa--C}_4\text{F}_9\text{I}$ System^{a)}

Y	Yield ^{e)} (%)				
	2 ^{f)}	3 ^{f)}	4 ^{g)}	5	1
$\text{Te}^{\text{b)}$	2a 81	3a 8	5	—	1a —
$\text{Se}^{\text{c)}$	2b 19	3b 71	15	—	1b 2
$\text{S}^{\text{d)}$	2c 6	3c 14	18	12	1c 67

a) Reaction time (2 h). Temperature: b) -40 °C→r.t.

c) r.t. d) Refluxing in ether. e) Yield based on PhYNa .

f) ¹H NMR yields. g) Yield based on $\text{C}_4\text{F}_9\text{I}$.



Scheme 1.

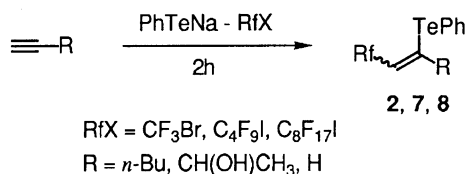
4 (5%), and recovery of **1a** (8%).

It is well-known that the homolytic cleavage of carbon–tellurium bond takes place by the photolytic, thermal, and radical-initiated reactions of organotellurium compounds to generate radicals which are trapped with carbon–carbon multiple bonds.¹³⁾ Therefore, the in situ formed **3a** may react with 1-hexyne, affording **2a** under the same conditions. The reaction of **3a** under the photolytic conditions for 2 h provided 42% of **2a**, a trace of **1a**, and a recovery of **3a** (51%). On the other hand, no **2a** was detected in the dark.¹²⁾ In contrast, no reaction of the corresponding selenide **3b** occurred even under the photolytic conditions.

Judging from the formation of **4**, the addition–elimination process to the adduct **4** with the tellurolate (PhTe[−]) is one of the plausible process. Then, the adduct **4** was subjected to react with the tellurolate under the same reaction conditions for the perfluorobutyl-telluration. This experiment revealed that only 12% of **2a** was formed and 60% of **4** was recovered.

These results suggest that perfluoroalkyl-telluration proceeds mainly via both pathes A and B, and partially via path C. In particular, path B occurs only in the telluration and never in the selenation and sulfonylation. The thiolate reacts very slowly with RfX, instead attacks 1-hexyne to generate the thiolated vinyl anion, which transfers an electron to C₄F₉I and then abstracts iodine, leading to the sulfide **5** (Scheme 3).

Based on the effective perfluorobutyl-telluration, the perfluoroalkyl-telluration of some alkynes with a PhTeNa–RfX (CF₃Br, C₄F₉I, C₈F₁₇I) system was examined. These results were listed in Table 2. When



Scheme 2.

Table 2. Perfluoroalkyl-Telluration of Alkynes with a PhTeNa–RfX System

$\equiv\text{R}$	Yield (%) ^{a)} of 2 , 7 , and 8 (<i>E/Z</i>) ^{b)}		
	C ₄ F ₉ I	C ₈ F ₁₇ I	CF ₃ Br ^{c)}
$\equiv\text{Bu-n}$	2a 81 (75/25) ^{d)}	2d 57 (57/43)	2e 50 (67/33)
$\equiv\text{C(OH)}$	7a 43 (12/88)	7b 28 (14/86)	7c Trace
$\text{HC}\equiv\text{CH}$	8a 28 (83/17) ^{e)}	8b 6 (82/18) ^{e)}	8c 37 (80/20) ^{f)}

a) Yield based on PhTeNa. b) The ratio of *E/Z*-isomers was determined by ¹H NMR except for **7**. c) Reaction started at −100 °C under CF₃Br atmosphere. d) ¹H NMR yields. e) Acetylene was transformed to lithium acetylide and then the reaction was conducted at −80 °C for 4 h. f) Acetylene bubbling.

1-hexyne was employed, the desired products **2** were obtained in moderate to good yields. It is noteworthy that trifluoromethyl-telluration which starts at a very low temperature (−100 °C) proceeds smoothly. Meanwhile, in the cases of 3-butyne-2-ol and acetylene, the compounds **7** and **8** were obtained in moderate to low yields (Scheme 2).

Experimental

Infrared spectra were taken on a Hitachi 270-30 spectrometer. The ¹H and ¹⁹F NMR spectra were measured on a Varian VXR-200 using TMS for ¹H NMR and C₆F₆ for ¹⁹F NMR as internal standards and CDCl₃ as the solvent. Because ¹⁹F NMR spectra of the perfluorinated compounds **2a–d**, **7a**, **7b**, **8a**, and **8b** provided broadening or multiple signals, the center of those signals was indicated. Boiling points are uncorrected and are indicated by a temperature of a glass tube oven (°C/mmHg, 1 mmHg≈133.322 Pa).

Perfluorobutyl-Telluration of 1-Hexyne. Sodium benzenetellurolate was prepared from (PhTe)₂ (122.8 mg, 0.3 mmol) and NaBH₄ (68.1 mg, 1.8 mmol) dissolved in EtOH (0.5 ml) and benzene (0.5 ml) at 0 °C for 20 min. After the mixture was cooled at −40 °C, 1-hexyne (0.69 ml, 6.0 mmol) and C₄F₉I (0.21 ml, 1.2 mmol) were added to the tellurolate solution under N₂. The temperature of the reaction mixture was allowed to rise up to room temperature for 2 h under constant stirring and then the organic products were extracted with ether several times. The combined extracts were washed with brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. After evaporation of the solvent, the residue was chromatographed through silica gel using hexane to give a mixture of **2a** (*E:Z*=75:25, 246.6 mg, 81%) and **3a** (20.7 mg, 8%) together with **4** (13.2 mg, 5%).

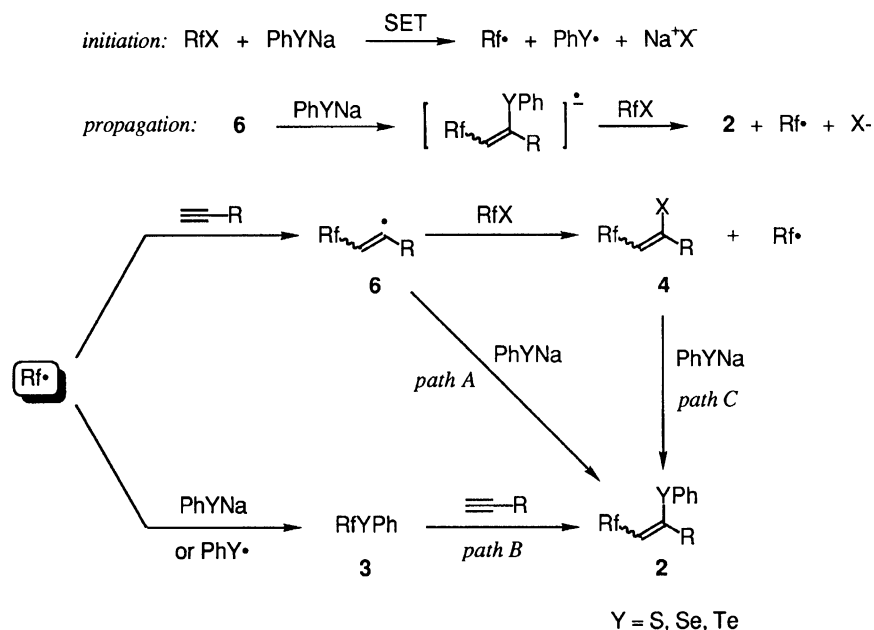
1-Butyl- 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6-nonafluoro- 1-hexenyl Phenyl Telluride (2a). Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₁₅F₉Te: C, 37.99; H, 2.99%. Found: C, 37.65; H, 3.02%.

***E*-Isomer:** A yellow green oil; IR (neat) 1622 (C=C) cm^{−1}; ¹H NMR δ=0.89 (3H, t, *J*=7.2 Hz, CH₃), 1.33 (2H, sex, *J*=7.2 Hz, CH₂CH₃), 1.44–1.63 (2H, m, CH₂CH₂CH₃), 2.48–2.60 (2H, m, =C(TePh)CH₂), 5.49 (1H, t, *J*_{H–F}=15.1 Hz, C₄F₉CH=), 7.22–7.48 (3H, m, ArH), 7.78–7.88 (2H, m, ArH); ¹⁹F NMR δ=35.8 (2F), 37.2 (2F), 57.0 (2F), 80.5 (3F).

***Z*-Isomer:** A yellow green oil; IR (neat) 1616 (C=C) cm^{−1}; ¹H NMR δ=0.71 (3H, t, *J*=7.2 Hz, CH₃), 1.04 (2H, sex, *J*=7.2 Hz, CH₂CH₃), 1.24–1.43 (2H, m, CH₂CH₂CH₃), 2.10–2.23 (2H, m, =C(TePh)CH₂), 6.14 (1H, t, *J*_{H–F}=15.4 Hz, C₄F₉CH=), 7.23–7.48 (3H, m, ArH), 7.88–7.98 (2H, m, ArH); ¹⁹F NMR δ=36.0 (2F), 37.6 (2F), 54.4 (2F), 80.8 (3F).

1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-Nonafluorobutyl Phenyl Telluride (3a). A yellow green oil; bp 50–60 °C (2 mmHg); IR (neat) 1576, 1236, 1000, 734 cm^{−1}; ¹H NMR δ=7.30–7.40 (2H, m, ArH), 7.45–7.55 (1H, m, ArH), 7.98–8.08 (2H, m, ArH); ¹⁹F NMR δ=36.1 (2F), 45.6 (2F), 76.4 (2F), 80.5 (3F). Anal. Calcd for C₁₀H₅F₉Te: C, 28.35; H, 1.19%. Found: C, 28.23; H, 1.37%.

1-Butyl- 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10-heptafluorobutyl Phenyl Telluride (2d). Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₁₅F₁₇Te: C, 34.03; H, 2.14%. Found: C, 34.26; H, 2.32%.



Scheme 3.

E-Isomer: A yellow green oil; IR (neat) 1622 ($\text{C}=\text{C}$) cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR $\delta=0.89$ (3H, t, $J=7.2$ Hz, CH_3), 1.32 (2H, sex, $J=7.2$ Hz, CH_2CH_3), 1.46–1.62 (2H, m, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 2.48–2.62 (2H, m, $=\text{C}(\text{TePh})\text{CH}_2$), 5.48 (1H, t, $J_{\text{H-F}}=15.1$ Hz, $\text{C}_8\text{F}_{17}\text{CH}=\text{}$), 7.23–7.47 (3H, m, ArH), 7.78–7.87 (2H, m, ArH); ^{19}F NMR $\delta=35.6$ (2F), 38.2 (2F), 38.9 (2F), 39.7 (4F), 40.2 (2F), 57.2 (2F), 81.0 (3F).

Z-Isomer: A yellow green oil; IR (neat) 1616 ($\text{C}=\text{C}$) cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR $\delta=0.70$ (3H, t, $J=7.3$ Hz, CH_3), 1.03 (2H, sex, $J=7.3$ Hz, CH_2CH_3), 1.24–1.41 (2H, m, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 2.10–2.23 (2H, m, $=\text{C}(\text{TePh})\text{CH}_2$), 6.14 (1H, t, $J_{\text{H-F}}=15.2$ Hz, $\text{C}_8\text{F}_{17}\text{CH}=\text{}$), 7.23–7.48 (3H, m, ArH), 7.88–7.98 (2H, m, ArH); ^{19}F NMR $\delta=35.6$ (2F), 38.4 (2F), 39.0 (2F), 39.8 (4F), 40.2 (2F), 54.5 (2F), 81.0 (3F).

5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-Nonafluoro-3-phenyltelluro-3-octen-2-ol (7a). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{11}\text{OF}_9\text{Te}$: C, 34.05; H, 2.25%. Found: C, 34.24; H, 2.44%.

E-Isomer: A white solid; IR (CDCl_3) 3672 (OH), 1622 ($\text{C}=\text{C}$) cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR $\delta=1.48$ (3H, d, $J=6.2$ Hz, CH_3), 2.37–2.46 (1H, m, OH), 4.89–5.02 (1H, br, CHOH), 5.07 (1H, t, $J_{\text{H-F}}=15.9$ Hz, $\text{C}_4\text{F}_9\text{CH}=\text{}$), 7.25–7.49 (3H, m, ArH), 7.77–7.87 (2H, m, ArH); ^{19}F NMR $\delta=35.9$ (2F), 37.2 (2F), 57.3 (2F), 80.8 (3F).

Z-Isomer: A yellow green oil; IR (neat) 3352 (OH), 1622 ($\text{C}=\text{C}$) cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR $\delta=1.27$ (3H, d, $J=6.4$ Hz, CH_3), 1.76–1.90 (1H, br, OH), 4.16 (1H, m, CHOH), 6.66 (1H, t, $J_{\text{H-F}}=15.8$ Hz, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{CH}=\text{}$), 7.23–7.36 (2H, m, ArH), 7.38–7.48 (1H, m, ArH), 7.87–7.96 (2H, m, ArH); ^{19}F NMR $\delta=36.0$ (2F), 37.6 (2F), 55.2 (2F), 80.7 (3F).

5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,11,11,12,12,12-Heptafluoro-3-phenyltelluro-3-dodecen-2-ol (7b). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{11}\text{OF}_{17}\text{Te}$: C, 31.16; H, 1.60%. Found: C, 31.41; H, 1.82%.

E-Isomer: A white solid; IR (CDCl_3) 3688 (OH), 1622 ($\text{C}=\text{C}$) cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR $\delta=1.48$ (3H, d, $J=6.2$ Hz, CH_3), 2.30–2.37 (1H, m, OH), 4.89–5.04 (1H, m, CHOH), 5.07 (1H, t, $J_{\text{H-F}}=16.8$ Hz, $\text{C}_8\text{F}_{17}\text{CH}=\text{}$), 7.25–7.49 (3H, m, ArH), 7.77–7.87 (2H, m, ArH); ^{19}F NMR $\delta=35.6$ (2F), 38.0

(2F), 38.9 (2F), 39.7 (4F), 40.2 (2F), 57.4 (2F), 81.0 (3F).

Z-Isomer: A white solid; IR (CDCl_3) 3460 (OH), 1620 ($\text{C}=\text{C}$) cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR $\delta=1.27$ (3H, d, $J=6.3$ Hz, CH_3), 1.67–1.85 (1H, br, OH), 4.07–4.22 (1H, m, CHOH), 6.66 (1H, t, $J_{\text{H-F}}=15.6$ Hz, $\text{C}_8\text{F}_{17}\text{CH}=\text{}$), 7.23–7.34 (2H, m, ArH), 7.36–7.47 (1H, m, ArH), 7.86–7.94 (2H, m, ArH); ^{19}F NMR $\delta=35.6$ (2F), 38.5 (2F), 39.0 (2F), 39.8 (4F), 40.4 (2F), 55.5 (2F), 81.0 (3F).

1-Butyl-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl Phenyl Telluride (2e). After the preparation of the tellurolate as described above, the mixture was cooled at -100°C and then 1-hexyne (6.0 mmol) was added to the tellurolate solution under N_2 . A rubber balloon filled with CF_3Br gas was settled with a reaction flask and then under CF_3Br atmosphere, the mixture was stirred and the reaction temperature was allowed to rise up to room temperature for 2 h. After quenching the reaction with water, the organic products were extracted with ether several times. Chromatography of the crude products afforded **2e** ($E:Z=67:33$, 217.8 mg, 50%).

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{F}_3\text{Te}$: C, 43.88; H, 4.25%. Found: C, 43.99; H, 4.32%.

E-Isomer: A yellow green oil; IR (neat) 1626 ($\text{C}=\text{C}$) cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR $\delta=0.89$ (3H, t, $J=7.2$ Hz, CH_3), 1.33 (2H, sex, $J=7.2$ Hz, CH_2CH_3), 1.46–1.62 (2H, m, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 2.45–2.58 (2H, m, $=\text{C}(\text{TePh})\text{CH}_2$), 5.63 (1H, q, $J_{\text{H-F}}=8.3$ Hz, $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}=\text{}$), 7.24–7.47 (3H, m, ArH), 7.79–7.89 (2H, m, ArH); ^{19}F NMR $\delta=104.8$ (3F, d, $J_{\text{H-F}}=8.3$ Hz, CF_3).

Z-Isomer: A yellow green oil; IR (neat) 1626 ($\text{C}=\text{C}$) cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR $\delta=0.71$ (3H, t, $J=7.2$ Hz, CH_3), 1.06 (2H, sex, $J=7.2$ Hz, CH_2CH_3), 1.23–1.43 (2H, m, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 2.06–2.19 (2H, m, $=\text{C}(\text{TePh})\text{CH}_2$), 6.18 (1H, tq, $J_{\text{H-F}}=8.3$ Hz, $J=1.2$ Hz, $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}=\text{}$), 7.22–7.48 (3H, m, ArH), 7.85–7.95 (2H, m, ArH); ^{19}F NMR $\delta=102.5$ (3F, d, $J_{\text{H-F}}=8.3$ Hz, CF_3).

3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6-Nonafluoro-1-hexenyl Phenyl Telluride (8a). Acetylene was bubbled in THF (3.0 ml) at

−80 °C for 10 min. *n*-BuLi (0.48 ml of 2.5 M in hexane, 1.2 mmol, $M = \text{mol dm}^{-3}$) was added to the acetylene-THF mixture and the mixture was stirred for 50 min. The lithium acetylide solution and $\text{C}_4\text{F}_9\text{I}$ (1.2 mmol) were added to the tellurolate solution in EtOH (0.5 ml) and DMF (0.5 ml) at −80 °C. The mixture was stirred and the reaction temperature was allowed to rise up to room temperature for 4 h. After quenching the reaction with water, the organic products were extracted with ether several times. Usual workup provided **2e** (*E*:*Z*=83:17, 75.9 mg, 28%).

An inseparable mixture of *E*:*Z*-isomers; a yellow green oil; IR (neat) 1606 ($\text{C}=\text{C}$) cm^{-1} . Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_7\text{F}_9\text{Te}$: C, 32.05; H, 1.57%. Found: C, 31.86; H, 1.70%.

E-Isomer: $^1\text{H NMR}$ $\delta = 5.88$ (1H, dt, $J = 16.6$ Hz, $J_{\text{H-F}} = 11.4$ Hz, $\text{C}_4\text{F}_9\text{CH}=\text{}$), 7.28–7.49 (3H, m, ArH), 7.74–7.87 (2H, m, ArH), 7.94 (1H, dt, $J_1 = 16.6$ Hz, $J_2 = 2.2$ Hz, $=\text{CHTePh}$); $^{19}\text{F NMR}$ $\delta = 35.8$ (2F), 37.5 (2F), 50.8 (2F), 80.6 (3F).

Z-Isomer: $^1\text{H NMR}$ $\delta = 6.57$ (1H, dt, $J = 11.7$ Hz, $J_{\text{H-F}} = 14.5$ Hz, $\text{C}_4\text{F}_9\text{CH}=\text{}$), 7.28–7.49 (3H, m, ArH), 7.74–7.87 (3H, m, $=\text{CHTePh}$); $^{19}\text{F NMR}$ $\delta = 35.8$ (2F), 37.0 (2F), 49.9 (2F), 80.6 (3F).

3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-Heptafluoro-1-decenyl Phenyl Telluride (8b). An inseparable mixture of *E*:*Z*-isomers; a pale orange oil; IR (neat) 1614 ($\text{C}=\text{C}$) cm^{-1} . Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_7\text{F}_{17}\text{Te}$: C, 29.57; H, 1.09%. Found: C, 29.69; H, 1.36%.

E-Isomer: $^1\text{H NMR}$ $\delta = 5.89$ (1H, dt, $J = 16.5$ Hz, $J_{\text{H-F}} = 11.5$ Hz, $\text{C}_8\text{F}_{17}\text{CH}=\text{}$), 7.28–7.50 (3H, m, ArH), 7.75–7.88 (2H, m, ArH), 7.95 (1H, d, $J = 16.5$ Hz, $=\text{CHTePh}$); $^{19}\text{F NMR}$ $\delta = 35.5$ (2F), 38.0 (2F), 38.4 (2F), 38.9 (4F), 40.1 (2F), 51.0 (2F), 80.9 (3F).

Z-Isomer: $^1\text{H NMR}$ $\delta = 6.59$ (1H, dt, $J = 11.3$ Hz, $J_{\text{H-F}} = 14.5$ Hz, $\text{C}_8\text{F}_{17}\text{CH}=\text{}$), 7.28–7.50 (3H, m, ArH), 7.75–7.88 (3H, m, $=\text{CHTePh}$); $^{19}\text{F NMR}$ $\delta = 35.5$ (2F), 38.0 (2F), 38.4 (2F), 38.9 (4F), 40.1 (2F), 50.4 (2F), 80.9 (3F).

Phenyl 3,3,3-Trifluoro-1-propenyl Telluride (8c). The tellurolate solution dissolved in EtOH (0.5 ml), THF (1.8 ml), and DMF (0.6 ml) was cooled at −100 °C and then, acetylene was bubbled in the reaction flask. A rubber balloon filled with CF_3Br gas was settled on the reaction flask and then under CF_3Br atmosphere, the mixture was stirred and the temperature was allowed to rise up to room temperature for 2 h. After quenching the reaction with water, the organic products were extracted with ether several times. Usual workup gave **8c** (*E*:*Z*=80:20, 67.0 mg, 37%).

An inseparable mixture of *E*:*Z*-isomers; a yellow green oil; IR (neat) 1606 ($\text{C}=\text{C}$) cm^{-1} . Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{F}_3\text{Te}$: C, 36.06; H, 2.35%. Found: C, 36.20; H, 2.64%.

E-Isomer: $^1\text{H NMR}$ $\delta = 5.87$ (1H, dq, $J = 16.6$ Hz, $J_{\text{H-F}} = 6.3$ Hz, $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}=\text{}$), 7.20–7.47 (3H, m, ArH), 7.78–7.91 (3H, m, $=\text{CHTePh}$); $^{19}\text{F NMR}$ $\delta = 97.6$ (3F, d, $J_{\text{H-F}} = 5.9$ Hz, CF_3).

Z-Isomer: $^1\text{H NMR}$ $\delta = 6.57$ (1H, dq, $J = 11.2$ Hz, $J_{\text{H-F}} = 7.7$ Hz, $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}=\text{}$), 7.20–7.47 (3H, m, ArH), 7.61 (1H, d, $J = 11.2$ Hz, $=\text{CHTePh}$), 7.78–7.82 (2H, m, ArH); $^{19}\text{F NMR}$ $\delta = 98.8$ (3F, d, $J_{\text{H-F}} = 7.8$ Hz, CF_3).

Perfluorobutyl-Selenation of 1-Hexyne. Sodium benzeneselenolate was prepared from $(\text{PhSe})_2$ (0.3 mmol) in EtOH (0.5 ml) as described above (0 °C for 15 min). 1-Hexyne (6.0 mmol) and $\text{C}_4\text{F}_9\text{I}$ (1.2 mmol) were added to the selenolate solution under N_2 . The reaction mixture

was stirred at room temperature for 2 h and extracted with ether several times. Usual workup afforded a mixture of **2b** (*E*:*Z*=83:17, 95.8 mg, 19%) and **3b** (159.7 mg, 71%) together with **4** (78.4 mg, 15%).

1-Butyl-3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-nonafluoro-1-hexenyl Phenyl Selenide (2b). Bp 90–100 °C (1 mmHg). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{15}\text{F}_9\text{Se}$: C, 42.03; H, 3.31%. Found: C, 42.22; H, 3.40%.

E-Isomer: A colorless oil; IR (neat) 1634 ($\text{C}=\text{C}$) cm^{-1} ; $^1\text{H NMR}$ $\delta = 0.91$ (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, CH_3), 1.36 (2H, sex, $J = 7.2$ Hz, CH_2CH_3), 1.53–1.70 (2H, m, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 2.48–2.61 (2H, m, $=\text{C}(\text{SePh})\text{CH}_2$), 5.12 (1H, t, $J_{\text{H-F}} = 15.6$ Hz, $\text{C}_4\text{F}_9\text{CH}=\text{}$), 7.32–7.45 (3H, m, ArH), 7.54–7.63 (2H, m, ArH); $^{19}\text{F NMR}$ $\delta = 35.9$ (2F), 37.3 (2F), 57.2 (2F), 80.6 (3F).

Z-Isomer: A colorless oil; IR (neat) 1624 ($\text{C}=\text{C}$) cm^{-1} ; $^1\text{H NMR}$ $\delta = 0.72$ (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, CH_3), 1.10 (2H, sex, $J = 7.2$ Hz, CH_2CH_3), 1.27–1.45 (2H, m, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 2.06–2.20 (2H, m, $=\text{C}(\text{SePh})\text{CH}_2$), 5.80 (1H, t, $J_{\text{H-F}} = 15.6$ Hz, $\text{C}_4\text{F}_9\text{CH}=\text{}$), 7.25–7.44 (3H, m, ArH), 7.56–7.65 (2H, m, ArH); $^{19}\text{F NMR}$ $\delta = 36.0$ (2F), 37.6 (2F), 56.3 (2F), 80.8 (3F).

Perfluorobutyl-Sulfonylation of 1-Hexyne. Into the sodium benzenethiolate solution dissolved in EtOH (0.5 ml) and ether (1.2 ml), 1-hexyne (6.0 mmol) and $\text{C}_4\text{F}_9\text{I}$ (1.2 mmol) were added under N_2 . The reaction mixture was refluxed for 2 h and extracted with ether several times. Usual workup provided a mixture of **2c** (13.7 mg, 6%) and **3c** (27.4 mg, 14%) along with **4** (89.9 mg, 18%) and **5** (22.9 mg, 12%) after chromatography.

E-1-Butyl-3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-nonafluoro-1-hexenyl Phenyl Sulfide (2c). A colorless oil; bp 80–90 °C (1 mmHg); IR (neat) 1632 ($\text{C}=\text{C}$) cm^{-1} ; $^1\text{H NMR}$ $\delta = 0.93$ (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, CH_3), 1.39 (2H, sex, $J = 7.2$ Hz, CH_2CH_3), 1.58–1.73 (2H, m, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 2.42–2.54 (2H, m, $=\text{C}(\text{SPh})\text{CH}_2$), 4.77 (1H, t, $J_{\text{H-F}} = 15.6$ Hz, $\text{C}_4\text{F}_9\text{CH}=\text{}$), 7.38–7.52 (5H, m, ArH); $^{19}\text{F NMR}$ $\delta = 36.0$ (2F), 37.3 (2F), 57.9 (2F), 80.7 (3F). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{15}\text{F}_9\text{S}$: C, 46.83; H, 3.68%. Found: C, 46.93; H, 3.79%.

2-Iodo-1-hexenyl Phenyl Sulfide (5). A mixture of *E*:*Z*-isomers; a colorless oil; IR (CCl_4) 1604 ($\text{C}=\text{C}$) cm^{-1} . Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{15}\text{IS}$: C, 45.29; H, 4.75%. Found: C, 45.40; H, 5.02%.

E-Isomer: $^1\text{H NMR}$ $\delta = 0.94$ (3H, t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, CH_3), 1.27–1.60 (4H, m, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 2.59 (2H, t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, $=\text{C}(\text{I})\text{CH}_2$), 6.78 (1H, s, $\text{PhSCH}=\text{}$), 7.22–7.35 (5H, m, ArH).

Z-Isomer: $^1\text{H NMR}$ $\delta = 0.90$ (3H, t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, CH_3), 1.27–1.60 (4H, m, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 2.35 (2H, t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, $=\text{C}(\text{I})\text{CH}_2$), 7.22–7.35 (6H, m, $\text{PhSCH}=\text{}$).

The authors are grateful to the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture of Japan for a financial support (a Grant-in-Aid No. 06227248) and the SC-NMR laboratory of Okayama University for $^{19}\text{F NMR}$ measurement.

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