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# THIAPEN CHEMISTRY: CAPPING REACTIONS OF THIAPENDIONE

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THIAPEN CHEMISTRY: CAPPING REACTIONS OF THIAPENDIONE

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Considerable interest has been shown in the chemistry of tetrathiafulvalene (TTF, 1) since some of these  $\mathcal{T}$ -donors react with acceptors to form the most conducting organic solids presently known. The recent synthesis of thiapendione (2) provided the possibility of elaborating a wide variety of novel TTF derivatives through cross-coupling reactions with 1,3-dithioles (3) using trimethyl phosphite. The capping reaction is very dependent on the nature of the R and X

substituents in 3, and succeeds for R=CN, X=0 or R= CO<sub>2</sub>Me, CF<sub>3</sub>, X=S to give mono- and bis-capped products 4 and 5.

Mono-capped products (4) react with base to provide dithiolate intermediates which can be quenched with alkyl iodides to afford a variety of unsymmetrically substituted tetrathia—fulvalenes (6), or with transition metal salts to give a new class of metal bis-dithiolene derivatives (7) which incorporate TTF as a conjugated ligand.

$$\frac{4}{2} \xrightarrow{\text{base}} \left( \begin{array}{c} R \\ R \\ S \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{S} \left( \begin{array}{c} S \\ S \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R'I} \left( \begin{array}{c} R \\ S \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{S} \left( \begin{array}{c} S \\ S \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{S} \left( \begin{array}{c} S \\ S \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R'I} \left( \begin{array}{c} R \\ S \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{S} \left( \begin{array}{c} S \\ S \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R'I} \left( \begin{array}{c} R \\ S \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{S} \left( \begin{array}{c} S \\ S \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R} \left( \begin{array}{c} S \\ S \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R} \left( \begin{array}{c} S \\ S \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R} \left( \begin{array}{c} S \\ S \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R'I} \left( \begin{array}{c} S \\ S \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R} \left( \begin{array}{c} S \\ S \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow$$

Cross-coupling of 2 with 1,3-diselenole-2-thione analogs of 3 results in an interchange of a ring selenium with the carbonyl sulfur before capping to 2. The self\_3coupled product also shows this sulfur-selenium rearrangement.

Treatment of  $\frac{4}{a}$  (R=CN, CO<sub>2</sub>Me) with concentrated acid at elevated temperatures affects hydrolysis and decarboxylation to give mono-acid 8.

$$\frac{10^{5}}{10^{5}} = \frac{10^{5}}{10^{5}} = \frac{10$$

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