

This article was downloaded by:

On: 29 January 2011

Access details: *Access Details: Free Access*

Publisher *Taylor & Francis*

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon and the Related Elements

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t713618290>

SYNTHESIS OF NEW 2,5-DIARYL SELENOPHENES

Damien Prim^a; Delphine Joseph^a; Gilbert Kirsch^a

^a Laboratoire de Chimie Organique, Ile du Saulcy, Université de Metz, Metz Cédex, France

To cite this Article Prim, Damien , Joseph, Delphine and Kirsch, Gilbert(1994) 'SYNTHESIS OF NEW 2,5-DIARYL SELENOPHENES', *Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon and the Related Elements*, 91: 1, 137 — 143

To link to this Article: DOI: 10.1080/10426509408021939

URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10426509408021939>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Full terms and conditions of use: <http://www.informaworld.com/terms-and-conditions-of-access.pdf>

This article may be used for research, teaching and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, re-distribution, re-selling, loan or sub-licensing, systematic supply or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

The publisher does not give any warranty express or implied or make any representation that the contents will be complete or accurate or up to date. The accuracy of any instructions, formulae and drug doses should be independently verified with primary sources. The publisher shall not be liable for any loss, actions, claims, proceedings, demand or costs or damages whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with or arising out of the use of this material.

SYNTHESIS OF NEW 2,5-DIARYL SELENOPHENES

DAMIEN PRIM, DELPHINE JOSEPH and GILBERT KIRSCH*

*Laboratoire de Chimie Organique, Ile du Saulcy, Université de Metz,
F-57045 Metz, Cédex, France*

(Received June 14, 1994)

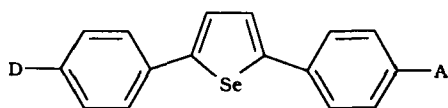
A synthesis of 2,5-parasubstituted diaryl selenophenes is described. β -Aryl- β -chloro acroleins, easily prepared from substituted acetophenones and Vilsmaier-Haack reagent, are condensed with appropriate benzylbromide derivatives to give the title compounds.

Key words: Vilsmaier-Haack, β -aryl- β -chloro acroleins, u.v. spectroscopy, selenophene, 2,5-diaryl selenophenes, non-linear optical material.

INTRODUCTION

As part of our continuing interest in non-linear optical material,¹ we have synthesised various 2,5-diaryl selenophenes. Thiophene is often used in organic conductors² and in non-linear optical devices,³ but only one selenium heterocyclic ring system has been described for this use.

Wudl⁴ described 3,4-diamino-2,5-dicyano selenophene as an organic semiconductor. In the Donor-Transmitter-Acceptor model **1** we have chosen (Scheme I), the selenophene ring as a part of the π system transmitting the electronic effects.



1

D : a = H

b = Me

c = MeO

d = F

e = Cl

f = Br

A : g = CO₂Me

h = SO₂Me

i = CN

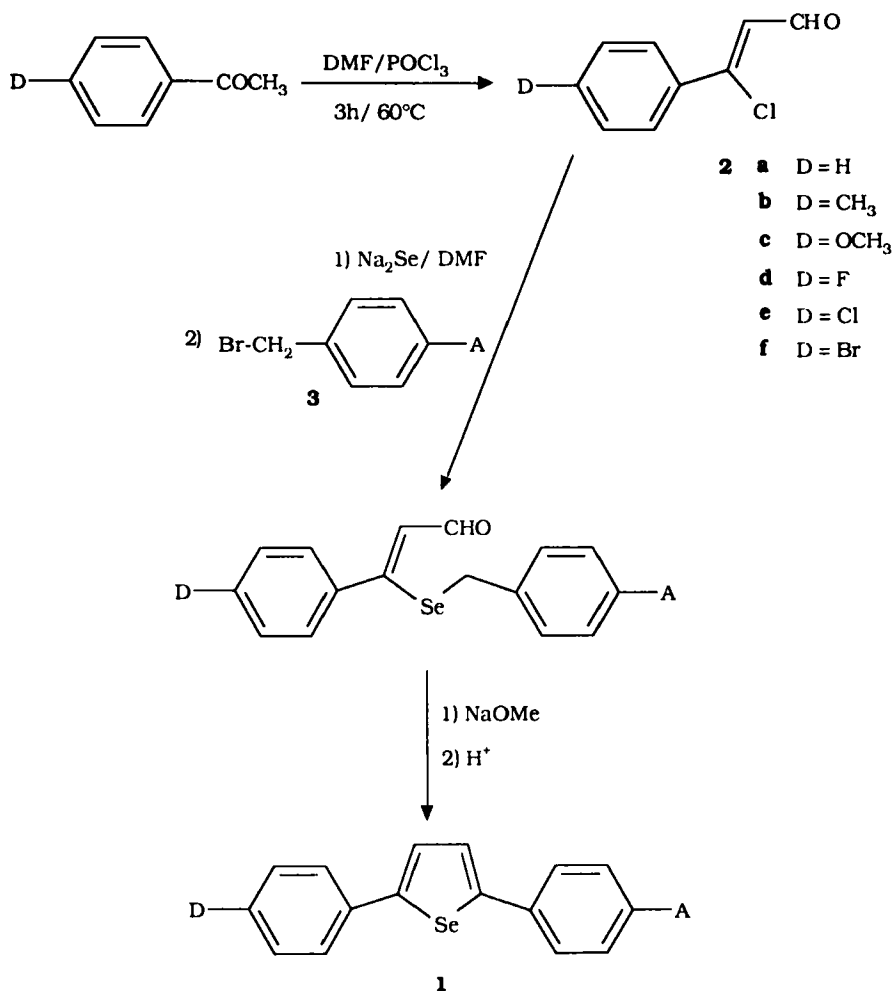
j = NO₂

SCHEME I Donor-Transmitter-Acceptor, general structure.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Only a few examples of 2,5-diaryl selenophenes are described, prepared by heating selenium with 2,5-diaryl-1,4-dithiin-1,1,4,4-tetroxides.⁵ Substituted selenophenes have been prepared by the general method described in previous work.⁶ Using this methodology, we have prepared 21 new diaryl selenophenes. The general method is outlined in Scheme II.

β -Aryl- β -chloro acroleins **2**, prepared in good yields from acetophenones and the Vilsmaier-Haack reagent, are obtained as a mixture of two isomers Z and E but do not have to be separated for the next step. Compounds **2** are listed in Table I. In the second step, compounds **2** are reacted with sodium selenide in DMF and



SCHEME II Preparation of 2,5-diaryl selenophenes **1**.

TABLE I
 β -Aryl- β -Chloroacroleins 2

Compound	Mp °C, bp °C (Torr)	Yield (%)	Molecular Formula	Analysis C H N (found)			¹ H NMR (CDCl ₃)
2a	140 (20)	90	C ₉ H ₇ ClO	64.80 (64.60)	4.20 (4.60)		6.55 (d, 1H), 7.2 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.4 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 10.15 (d, 1H)
2b	(128/15) ⁷ 153/15 ⁸	85	C ₁₀ H ₉ ClO	66.11 (65.86)	5.50 (5.43)		2.3 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 6.65 (d, 1H), 6.8 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 4.1 Hz), 7.3 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 4.1 Hz), 10.1 (d, 1H)
2c	57 ⁹	90	C ₁₀ H ₉ ClO ₂	61.06 (60.74)	4.58 (4.36)		3.8 (s, 3H, OCH ₃), 6.55 (d, 1H), 7.0 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 5.8 Hz), 7.8 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 5.8 Hz), 10.25 (d, 1H)
2d	72	70	C ₉ H ₆ ClFO	58.53 (58.21)	3.25 (3.03)		6.55 (d, 1H), 7.4 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 10.15 (d, 1H)
2e	86 (83 ⁹)	85	C ₉ H ₆ Cl ₂ O	53.46 (53.41)	2.50 (2.45)		6.65 (d, 1H), 7.4 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 8.4 Hz), 7.7 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 8.4 Hz), 10.1 (d, 1H)
2f	79 (80 ⁹)	80	C ₉ H ₆ BrClO	43.99 (44.26)	2.44 (2.57)		6.6 (d, 1H), 7.6 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 4.1 Hz), 7.7 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 4.1 Hz), 10.1 (d, 1H)

the appropriate benzylbromides **3**. Cyclisation is achieved with sodium methoxide. The diaryl selenophenes prepared in this way are shown in Tables II and III. Comparison of spectroscopic uv absorption between previously described 2,5-diaryl thiophenes¹ and 2,5-diaryl selenophenes substituted by the same donor and acceptor groups shows generally bathochromic displacement of λ max in the selenophenic series.

Characterisation of the non-linear optical properties is underway.

EXPERIMENTAL

Melting points were determined on a Kofler bench and are uncorrected. The ¹H nmr were recorded with a Bruker 250 MHz spectrometer. Elemental analysis were performed on a Carlo Erba elemental analyser and uv on a Beckman DU 640 spectrometer.

β -Aryl- β -chloroacrolein 2. *General procedure.* DMF (11 ml) was added to an ice cold solution of phosphoryl chloride (11 ml) and the mixture stirred for 10 minutes. To the Vilsmaier-Haack reagent, acetophenone (0.1 mole) in 30 ml of DMF was added dropwise and the mixture was stirred 3 hours at 60°. Pouring the reaction mixture into an aqueous sodium acetate solution yielded the β -aryl- β -chloroacroleins **2** which were filtered or extracted with ether. Purification was accomplished by recrystallization or distillation (Table I).

2,5-Diaryl selenophene 1. *General procedure.* Compound **2** (0.1 mole) in 50 ml of DMF was added dropwise to a suspension of sodium selenide (0.1 mole) in 50 ml of DMF at room temperature.

After 2 hours, benzyl bromide **3** (0.1 mole) in DMF was added and the mixture was heated for 3 hours at 50°. Sodium methoxide (0.1 mole) in methanol was added and after 10 minutes the mixture was poured into cold water and acidified. The crude product was isolated by filtration and purified by recrystallization (Table II).

TABLE II
2,5-Diaryl selenophenes I

Compound	Molecular Formula	Yield (%)	mp (°C)	analysis			RMN ¹ H (DMSO) J (Hz)
				C	H	N	
				(found)			
1a, g	C ₁₈ H ₁₄ O ₂ Se	26	230 (MeOH)	63.34 (63.28)	4.10 (3.83)		3.25 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 7.4 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.5 (d, 1H, J = 3.6), 7.7 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.75 (d, 1H, J = 3.6), 7.9 (d, 2H, J = 7.8), 7.95 (d, 2H, J = 7.8)
1d, g	C ₁₈ H ₁₃ FO ₂ Se	29	196 (MeOH)	60.33 (60.08)	3.63 (3.81)		3.9 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 7.3 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.6 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.7 (d, 1H, J = 3.5), 7.75 (d, 1H, J = 3.5), 7.9 (d, 2H, J = 7.7), 8.0 (d, 2H, J = 7.7)
1e, g	C ₁₈ H ₁₃ ClO ₂ Se	33	204 (MeCN)	57.52 (57.40)	3.46 (3.62)		3.9 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 7.5 (d, 2H, J = 7), 7.6 (d, 1H, J = 3.5), 7.65 (d, 1H, J = 3.5), 7.75 (d, 2H, J = 7), 7.85 (d, 2H, J = 7.7), 7.95 (d, 2H, J = 7.7)
1a, h	C ₁₇ H ₁₄ O ₂ SSe	40	234 (MeCN)	56.09 (55.89)	3.87 (3.65)		3.25 (s, 3H, SO ₂ CH ₃), 7.4 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.5 (d, 1H, J = 3.5), 7.65 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.75 (d, 1H, J = 3.5), 7.90 (d, 2H, J = 7.7), 7.95 (d, 2H, J = 7.7)
1b, h	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O ₂ SSe	40	275 (MeCN)	57.60 (57.41)	4.26 (4.10)		2.35 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 3.3 (s, 3H, SO ₂ CH ₃), 7.25 (d, 2H, J = 7.2), 7.5 (d, 1H, J = 3.5), 7.55 (d, 2H, J = 7.2), 7.7 (d, 1H, J = 3.5), 7.9 (d, 2H, J = 7), 7.95 (d, 2H, J = 7)
1c, h	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ O ₃ SSe	39	291 (MeCN)	55.24 (55.43)	4.09 (4.01)		3.25 (s, 3H, SO ₂ CH ₃), 3.8 (s, 3H, OCH ₃), 7.0 (d, 2H, J = 8.4), 7.1 (d, 1H, J = 3.5), 7.6 (d, 2H, J = 8.4), 7.75 (d, 1H, J = 3.5), 7.85 (d, 2H, J = 7), 7.9 (d, 2H, J = 7)
1d, h	C ₁₇ H ₁₃ FO ₂ SSe	36	238 (MeCN)	53.82 (53.64)	3.43 (3.49)		3.3 (s, 3H, SO ₂ CH ₃), 7.3 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.7 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.75 (d, 1H, J = 3.5), 7.85 (d, 2H, J = 7.7), 7.9 (d, 2H, J = 7.7), 7.95 (d, 1H, J = 3.5)
1c, h	C ₁₇ H ₁₃ ClO ₂ SSe	49	230 (MeOH)	51.58 (51.33)	3.28 (3.14)		3.3 (s, 3H, SO ₂ CH ₃), 7.5 (d, 2H, J = 7.5), 7.7 (d, 2H, J = 7.5), 7.8 (d, 1H, J = 3.6), 7.85 (d, 2H, J = 7.7), 7.95 (d, 2H, J = 7.7), 8.0 (d, 1H, J = 3.5)
1f, h	C ₁₇ H ₁₃ BrO ₂ SSe	41	241 (MeCN)	46.36 (46.11)	2.95 (2.35)		3.3 (s, 3H, SO ₂ CH ₃), 7.55 (d, 1H, J = 3.5), 7.6 (d, 2H, J = 8.4), 7.65 (d, 2H, J = 8.4), 7.75 (d, 2H, J = 7.7), 7.95 (d, 1H, J = 7.7), 8.0 (d, 2H, J = 7.7)

TABLE II (Continued)

Compound	Molecular Formula	Yield (%)	mp (°C)	analysis			RMN ¹ H (DMSO) <i>J</i> (Hz)
				C	H	N	
				(found)	(found)	(found)	
Ia, i	C ₁₇ H ₁₁ NSe	33	185 (EtOH)	64.86 (65.03)	3.71 (3.33)	4.72 (4.74)	7.4 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.6 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.7 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 3.5), 7.8 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7.7), 7.85 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7.7), 7.9 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 3.5)
Ib, i	C ₁₈ H ₁₃ NSe	38	213 (MeOH)	67.28 (67.20)	4.03 (4.06)	4.34 (4.37)	2.35 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 7.2 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7.7), 7.5 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7.7), 7.65 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 4.2), 7.8 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7), 7.85 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7), 7.9 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 3.5)
Ic, i	C ₁₈ H ₁₄ NOSc	40	158 (MeCN)	64.09 (63.81)	3.85 (3.66)	4.15 (4.01)	3.8 (s, 3H, OCH ₃), 6.95 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7.7), 7.55 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7.7), 7.65 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 3.5), 7.8 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7), 7.85 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7), 7.9 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 3.5)
Id, i	C ₁₇ H ₁₁ FNSe	29	154 (MeOH)	62.76 (62.81)	3.07 (3.26)	4.30 (4.21)	7.25 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.6 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 3.5), 7.8 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7), 7.85 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.9 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7), 7.95 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 3.5)
Ie, i	C ₁₇ H ₁₁ ClNSe	28	178 (MeCN)	59.73 (59.98)	2.92 (2.87)	4.09 (4.02)	7.45 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7.7), 7.65 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7.7), 7.75 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 3.5), 7.85 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7), 7.9 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7), 7.95 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 3.5)
If, i	C ₁₇ H ₁₁ BrNSe	41	173 (MeCN)	52.71 (52.99)	2.58 (2.41)	3.61 (3.95)	7.55 (s, 4H, Ar-H), 7.65 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 3.5), 7.75 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7), 7.85 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7), 7.9 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 3.5)
Ia, j	C ₁₆ H ₁₁ NO ₂ Se	39	210 (MeCN)	58.53 (58.61)	3.35 (3.52)	4.26 (5.31)	7.4 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.65 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.75 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 4.2), 7.9 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 8.4), 7.95 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 4.2), 8.25 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 8.4)
Ib, j	C ₁₇ H ₁₃ NO ₂ Se	42	110 (MeOH)	59.64 (59.81)	3.80 (3.92)	4.09 (4.18)	2.35 (s, 3H, CH ₃), 7.25 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7), 7.6 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7), 7.75 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 4.2), 7.9 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 8.4), 8.0 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 4.2), 8.3 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 8.4)
Ic, j	C ₁₇ H ₁₃ NO ₃ Se	41	178 (MeCN)	56.98 (57.26)	3.63 (3.78)	3.91 (3.99)	3.8 (s, 3H, OCH ₃), 7.0 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7.7), 7.5 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7.7), 7.65 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 4.2), 7.85 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 8.4), 7.95 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 4.2), 8.3 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 8.4)
Id, j	C ₁₆ H ₁₀ FNO ₂ Se	37	151 (MeCN)	55.49 (55.72)	2.89 (2.96)	4.05 (4.01)	7.35 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.6 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.7 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 3.5), 7.85 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 8.4), 7.95 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 3.5)
Ie, j	C ₁₆ H ₁₀ ClNO ₂ Se	43	143 (MeOH)	52.96 (53.24)	2.75 (2.88)	3.86 (4.02)	7.45 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7.7), 7.7 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 7.7), 7.8 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 3.5), 7.85 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 8.4), 7.95 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 3.5), 8.3 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 8.4)
If, j	C ₁₆ H ₁₀ BrNO ₂ Se	42	194 (MeCN)	47.17 (47.08)	2.45 (2.53)	3.43 (3.49)	7.65 (s, 4H, Ar-H), 7.8 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 4.2), 7.9 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 8.4), 8.0 (d, 1H, <i>J</i> = 4.2), 8.3 (d, 2H, <i>J</i> = 8.4)

TABLE III
U.V. spectroscopy

Compound	1a, g	1d, g	1e, g	1a, h	1b, h	1c, h	1d, h	1e, h	1f, h	1a, i	1b, i	1c, i	1d, i	1e, i	1f, i	1a, j	1b, j	1c, j	1d, j	1e, j	1f, j
λ max (nm)	348	348	332	348	352	360	348	332	328	355	352	364	360	379	358	368	388	400	379	380	381
ϵ	6900	5100	19000	9500	49000	5100	5500	30400	39000	16000	5200	9000	10500	15500	17500	5500	49000	5100	9600	19100	40600

REFERENCES AND NOTES

1. G. Kirsch, D. Prim, F. Leising and G. Mignani, *J. Heterocyclic Chem.*, in press; D. Prim and G. Kirsch, *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans I* in press.
2. H. Fujimoto, U. Nagashima, H. Inokuchi, K. Seki, H. Nakahara, J. Nakayama, M. Hoshino and F. Fukuda, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **92**, 4077 (1990); J. W. P. Lin and L. P. Dudek, *J. Polym. Sci.*, **18**, 2869 (1980); J. P. Ferraris, R. G. Andrus and D. C. Hrncir, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.*, 1318 (1989).
3. M. Blanchard-Desce, I. Ledoux, J. M. Lehn, J. Maltete and J. Zyss, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.*, 737 (1988); J. Zyss and D. Chemla, "Non Linear Optical Properties of Organic Molecules and Crystals" (Academic Press, New York, 1987); G. Mignani, F. Leising, R. Meyrueix and H. Samson, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **31**, 4743 (1990).
4. F. Wudl, E. Zellers and D. Natewojek, *J. Org. Chem.*, **102**, 3211 (1980).
5. S. Gronowitz and A. Konar, *Chem. Scripta*, **12**, 11 (1977); I. Lalezari, A. Shafiee, F. Rabet and M. Yalpani, *J. Heterocyclic Chem.*, **10**, 953 (1973); I. Lalezari, A. Shafiee and A. Rashidbargi, *J. Heterocyclic Chem.*, **13**, 57 (1976).
6. P. Cagniant, P. Perrin, G. Kirsch and D. Cagniant, *Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Ser. C*, **277**, 37 (1973); P. Cagniant, P. Perrin and G. Kirsch, *Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Ser. C*, **278**, 1201 (1974); P. Cagniant, G. Kirsch and P. Perrin, *Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Ser. C*, **279**, 851 (1974).
7. Z. Arnold and J. Zemlicka, *Collect. Czech., Chem. Commun.*, **24**, 2378 (1959).
8. G. Weissenfels, H. Schurig and G. Huensam, *Z. Chem.*, **6**, 471 (1966).
9. S. Hauptmann, G. Weissenfels, M. Scholz, E. M. Werner, H. J. Kohler and J. Weissflog, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **11**, 1317 (1968).