

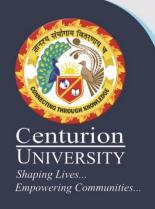
Chemistry SUB. CODE- BSCC2402

For B.Sc. 4th Semester

(Heterocycles)
Module-III

Thiophene

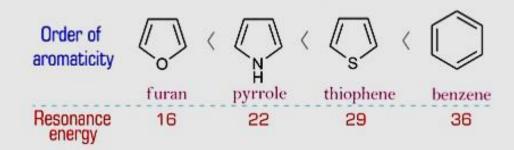
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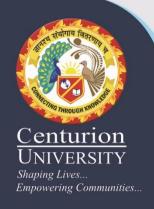
Thiophene

It is a colorless liquid with a benzene-like odor. In most of its reactions, it resembles benzene.





- This order depends on order of electronegativity of heteroatoms
- The more e-ve is the atom → the more tightly holds its lone pair of e → more reduce the ease of delocalization (aromaticity).
- So most e-ve O in furan most decrease aromaticity.
 & Least e-ve S in thiophene least decrease aromaticity.

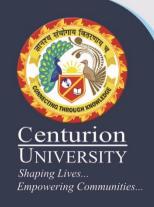


Synthesis

Synthesis of Thiophenes by Paal Knorr type reaction

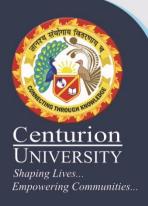
Thiophene can be synthesized on industrial scale by the high temperature reaction between n-butane and Sulfur.

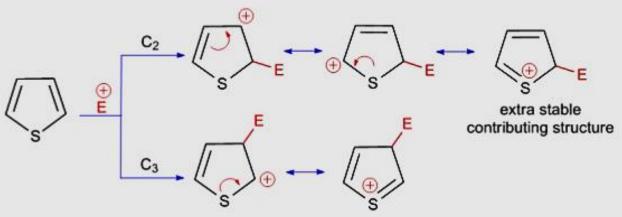
$$CH_3-CH_2-CH_3 + S \xrightarrow{560^0} + H_2S$$



Thiophene can be synthesized by passing a mixture of acetylene and hydrogen sulfide through a tube containing alumina at 400°C. This method is commercially used.

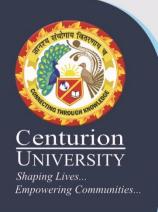
$$HC \equiv CH + H_2S \longrightarrow$$



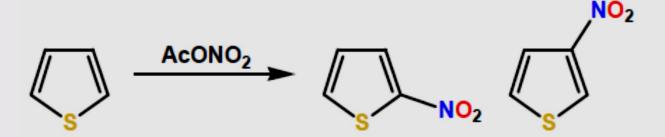


2 reasons...

- C2 attack gives more resonance contributing structures than C3.
- Extra stable contributing structure generates upon C2 attack



1. Nitration of Thiophenes



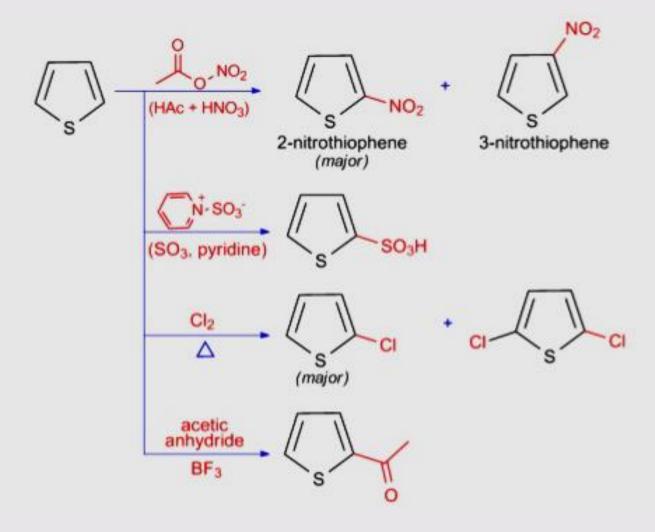
Reagent AcONO₂ generated *in situ* from conc. HNO₃ and Ac₂O

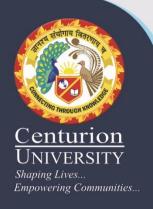
2. Halogenation of Thiophenes



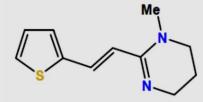
- Occurs readily at room temperature and even at –30 °C
- Careful control or reaction conditions is required to ensure mono-bromination





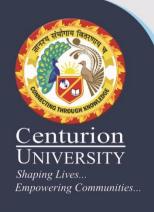


Thiophene unit in bioactive products



banminth

Anthelminthic agent and is used to treat worms in livestock



References

- 1. K.D Sharma and Y. R. Sharma, Kalyani Publishers, Unit-III page-278;
- University Chemistry, Vol-IV, Dr. U. N. Dash, Dr. KK.
 Ojha, Himalaya Publishing house, Unit IV, page- 361