## \_\_\_\_\_ LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Synthesis of 1,1,5,5-Tetramethyl-3,3-diorganyltrisiloxanes

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1,5-Dihydrohexaorganyltrisiloxanes (HR<sub>2</sub>SiO)<sub>2</sub>·SiR'R" are perspective monomers for the synthesis of polyorganylsiloxanes, organic, and organoelement compounds. A series of 1,1,3,5,5-pentamethyl-3-organyltrisiloxanes was previously prepared in 30–60% yields by co-hydrolysis of organyldichloromethylsilanes with excess chlorodimethylsilane at 2–4°C [1]. The by-products of this reactions were 1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane and 1,1,3,3,5,5-hexamethyltrisiloxane. The latter is also formed in a low yield by the reactions of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane with 1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane, catalyzed by sulfuric acid [2]. The major product of this reaction is a complex mixture of  $\alpha$ , $\omega$ -dihydrooligodimethylsiloxanes.

We have developed a method of synthesis of 1,1,5,5-tetramethyl-3,3-diorganyltrisiloxanes  $HMe_2$ ·SiOSiRR'OSiMe<sub>2</sub>H (**I**) in yields of up to 94% by the reaction of 1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisoxane with diorganyl-dichlorosilanes in a 2:1 ratio in the presence of catalytic amounts of water, by the following scheme.

$$(\mathsf{HMe_2Si})_2\mathsf{O} \ + \ \mathsf{RR'SiCl_2} \ \longrightarrow \ \mathsf{HMe_2SiOSiRR'OSiMe_2H}, \\ \mathbf{I-V}$$

$$R = R' = CH_3$$
 (I),  $C_2H_5$  (II);  $R = CH_3$ ,  $R' = CH_2Cl$  (III),  $C_6H_5$  (IV),  $CH=CH_2$  (V).

With increased amounts of diorganyldichlorosilane, the yield of compound **I** decreases as a result of formation of a complex mixture of oligoorganylsiloxanes. In the absence of water, the reaction fails to occur even on prolonged boiling.

**1,1,3,3,5,5-Hexamethyltrisiloxane** (I). Water, 0.05 ml, was added to a mixture of 134 g of 1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane and 64.5 g of dichlorodimethylsilane, and the resulting mixture was left to stand at room temperature for 3 days, after which it was

washed with water, a solution of NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, and again with water. The organic layer was separated and dried over sodium sulfate. Distillation gave 90.5 g (87%) of compound **I**, bp 125–127°C (720 mm),  $n_{\rm D}^{20}$  1.3822. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum,  $\delta$ , ppm: 0.07 s (6H, OSiMe<sub>2</sub>O), 0.20 d (12H, Me<sub>2</sub>SiO), 4.72 m (2H, SiH).

Componds **II**–**V** were obtained in a similar way.

**Compound II.** Yield 82%, bp 80–82°C (34 mm),  $n_{\rm D}^{20}$  1.3993. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum,  $\delta$ , ppm: 0.20 d (12H, Me<sub>2</sub>SiO), 0.46 q (4H, SiCH<sub>2</sub>), 0.95 t (6H, SiCCH<sub>3</sub>), 4.79 m (2H, SiH).

**Compound III.** Yield 94%, bp 100–102°C (40 mm),  $n_D^{20}$  1.4083. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm: 0.15 m (15H, Me<sub>2</sub>Si, OSiMeO), 2.48 s (2H, SiCH<sub>2</sub>Cl), 4.89 m (2H, SiH).

**Compound IV.** Yield 80%, bp 81–83°C (4 mm),  $n_{\rm D}^{20}$  1.4542. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm: 0.30 d (12H, Me<sub>2</sub>Si), 0.36 s (3H, OSiMeO), 4.88 m (2H, SiH), 7.4–7.6 m (5H, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>).

**Compound V.** Yield 89%, bp 70–76°C (76 mm),  $n_{\rm D}^{20}$  1.3699. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm: 0.16 s (3H, OSiMeO), 0.23 d (12H, Me<sub>2</sub>SiO), 4.79 m (2H, SiH), 5.95 m (3H, CH=CH<sub>2</sub>).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were measured on a Bruker DPX-400 instrument for 5–10% solutions in CDCl<sub>3</sub>, internal reference TMS.

## REFERENCES

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