Katritzky and Boulton: Infrared Absorption of Heteroaromatic, 3500

Infrared Absorption of Heteroaromatic, Five-membered, Monocyclic Nuclei. Part II.¹ 2-Monosubstituted Thiophens.

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The positions and intensities of nine characteristic bands are recorded and discussed for thirteen 2-monosubstituted thiophens.

2-Monosubstituted furans show characteristic absorption bands which could be assigned to specific normal vibrations of the furan nucleus. We have now extended this work to the corresponding thiophens. In the region of the spectrum investigated, 2000-800 cm.-1, absorption corresponding to the modes (I—XI) might be found. As before,1 the positions of the ring stretching modes (I—IV) and the ring breathing mode (VIII) should be similar to those in thiophen itself, and the positions of the CH-in-plane (IV—VII) and the CH-out-of-plane deformation modes (IX-XI) to those of vicinal trisubstituted benzenes.

Ring Stretching Frequencies at 1600—1300 cm.-1.—Thiophen shows bands at 1591 cm.-1 (8), 1409 cm.⁻¹ (32), and 1255 cm.⁻¹ (43) * in the infrared and an additional band at 1358 cm.⁻¹ in the Raman spectrum,² which were assigned to vibrations (I)—(IV) respectively. The bands shown by the substituted thiophens at 1537-1509 [1523 \pm 9],† 1444-1402 $[1422 \pm 12]$, 1365—1339 $[1354 \pm 7]$, and 1258—1220 cm. $^{-1}$ (30—155) [1231 + 10 cm. $^{-1}$ (80 ± 30) (Table, cols. 1—4) are therefore assigned to modes (I)—(IV), respectively. The intensities of the first three bands are less when the ring is attached to weakly electronaccepting substituents (for Nos. 1—8 the intensities are respectively (3—30) [(15 \pm 5)], (20-115) [(75 \pm 35)], and (15-60) [(25 \pm 20)]} than when the ring is attached to strong electron acceptors (for Nos. 9–13, intensities are (50-110) [(85 ± 30)], (120-280) $[(190 \pm 60)]$, and $(45-150)[(95 \pm 35)]$. This pattern of intensity variation is expected, for the thiophen ring is a strong electron donor and large interactions between ring and substituent are known to intensify ring stretching bands. 1,3

Hydrogen In-plane Deformations at 1250—1000 cm.-1.—The bands at 1086—1077 cm.-1 (5—20) [1081 \pm 3 cm. $^{-1}$ (10 \pm 5)], and 1053—1031 cm. $^{-1}$ (5—110) [1043 \pm 7 cm. $^{-1}$ (55 \pm 40)] (Table, cols. 5-6) probably correspond to the modes (VI) and (VII). In vicinal trisubstituted benzenes 4 the corresponding modes absorb near 1160 and 1073 cm.-1, and in 2-substituted furans ¹ near 1158 and 1076 cm. ⁻¹. The mode (V) probably occurs near 1200 cm.⁻¹ (cf. vicinal benzenes) and is possibly obscured by mode (IV).

Hydrogen Out-of-plane Deformations below 1000 cm.-1.—The bands at 938—905 cm.-1 (5-20) [925 \pm 8 cm.⁻¹ (10 \pm 5)] and 863-841 cm.⁻¹ (45-110) [853 \pm 7 cm.⁻¹ (75 \pm 25)] probably correspond to modes (IX) and (X); mode (XI) is probably obscured by solvent absorption below 800 cm.⁻¹. The corresponding bands for vicinal trisubstituted benzenes ⁴ absorb near 958, 893, and 770 cm.-1 and for 2-substituted furans 1 near 925, 884, and below 800 cm.⁻¹.

Ring Breathing Frequency.—The band at 831 cm.-1 (95) for thiophen has been assigned to mode (VIII).² The 2-substituted derivatives all show a band at 839—790 cm.⁻¹ (25— 85) [823 \pm 20 cm.⁻¹ (50 \pm 20)] (Table, col. 9) which is accordingly assigned to this mode.

* Measured in CHCl₃ solution at 0.700m.

¹ Part I, Katritzky and Lagowski, J., 1959, 657.

[†] Apparent extinction coefficients are in parentheses and arithmetic means and standard deviations in brackets. The intensities of shoulders and superimposed bands and the positions of shoulders are not treated statistically.

² (a) Thompson and Temple, Trans. Faraday Soc., 1945, 41, 27; (b) Waddington et al., J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1949, 71, 797; (c) Lecomte, Bull. Soc. Chim. France, 1946, 415; (d) Hidalgo, J. Phys. Radium, 1955, 16, 366.

Katritzky, J., 1958, 4162.
 Randle and Whiffen, Paper No. 12, Report of the Conference of Molecular Spectroscopy, 1954. Institute of Petroleum.

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acrylic acid (10 g) was refuxed for 6 hr. with methanol (25 c.c.) and sulphuric acid (2.5 c.c.). The cooled mixture was poured into water (150 c.c.) and extracted with ether. Drying (MgSO₄), evaporation of solvents, and distillation gave the methyl ester (b. p. ca. 100°/0·1 mm.; 0·7 g., 65%) which solidified on cooling, and after four crystallisations from light petroleum (b. p. 60—80°), had m. p. 47—48° (Found: C. 57·3; H, 5·2. C₈H₈O₂S requires C. 57·1; H, 4·8%). T King and Nord, J. Org. Chem., 1949, 14, 405. "Peter, Ber., 1884, 17, 2644. "Biedermann, Ber., 1886, 19, 638. "Usinstein, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1955, 77, 6709. "Biedermann, Ber., 1886, 19, 638. "Johnson and May, Org. Synth., 1938, 18, 1. * Measured in 0-700M solution. † Shoulder. ‡ Intensity of peak materially raised by overlap with another band. — Absence of absorption. (—) Band masked by stronger absorption. ¶ Peak considered to be the result of the superimposition of two bands.

The approximate symmetry type is given beneath the column number, those in cols. 1—3 and 9 by analogy with unsubstituted thiophen, and those in cols 5—8 by analogy with vicinal trisubstituted benzenes; see text. Compounds were prepared by the methods indicated in the references (except for Nos. 3, 4, 11, 12, and 13 which were commercial products and Nos. 5 and 6 which were prepared as indicated in footnote e). The physical constants quoted (cols. 10—11) were in agreement with literature values as also were refractive indices of the liquid compounds.

Substituent Bands.—Most of the remaining bands with  $\varepsilon_A > 10$  could be assigned to substituent absorption, but the bands shown by No. 1 at 1163 cm.⁻¹ (30), by No. 2 at 955 cm.⁻¹ (15), by No. 12 at 1016 cm.⁻¹ (20), and by No. 13 at 1433 cm.⁻¹ (25) were anomalous.

Previous Work.—Hidalgo ^{2d} measured six 2-substituted thiophens (as liquid films) (substituents; Me, Et, Br, Cl, Ac, CH:CH₂) and recorded twelve bands as characteristic of the nucleus. Three of these occur below 800 cm.⁻¹; eight of the remaining nine correspond to those given in the Table, cols. 1—6, 8—9. There is good overall agreement between results, but the frequency ranges quoted by Hidalgo are mostly considerably greater than ours. We have not found the band quoted ^{2d} at 1355—1236 cm.⁻¹; Hidalgo does not report the band that we find at 938—923 cm.⁻¹.

Hochgesang,⁵ who summarises early work, recorded the spectra of ten 2-substituted thiophens (Me, Et, CH:CH₂, Prⁿ, Buⁿ, Bu^t, Cl, Br, Ac, and SH), mainly as liquid films. The positions agree well with those in this paper; no precise intensities were quoted. The generalisations made are, as far as they go, in accord with the present results.

Experimental.—See Ref. 1 for conditions of measurement.

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⁵ Hochgesang, in Hartough, "Thiophene and its Derivatives," Interscience Inc., 1952.