## Aminoarsines: Their Use in the Synthesis of Organoarsenic Heterocycles

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Summary Aminoarsines have been found to have a wide application in the preparation of organoarsenic heterocycles in high yields at ambient temperatures.

In comparison with aminophosphines, aminoarsines have been little studied. Our interest in amino-derivatives of metals and semi-metals has necessitated the preparation of heterocyclic organoarsenic compounds.

Aminoarsines, e.g. trisdimethylaminoarsine, are very reactive compounds and as such are valuable intermediates. They react with protic species, e.g. hydrogen halides,<sup>1</sup> and unsaturated substrates, e.g. isocyanates.<sup>2</sup> Recently they have been used successfully in the synthesis of enamines by their reaction with ketones.<sup>3</sup>

$$\begin{array}{c} CH_2 SH \\ | \\ + (Me_2N)_3 As \\ CH_2 SH \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} CH_2 - S \\ | \\ CH_2 - S \\ CH_2 - S \end{array}$$

We have found that aminoarsines react readily with difunctional organic compounds, such as diols, dithiols, and thiol-alcohols, to give in many cases high yields, at ambient temperatures, of the corresponding organoarsenic heterocycle. The scope of this reaction is typified by a selection of the range of organoarsenic heterocycles (Table) prepared by this method.

A typical reaction sequence is as follows: Ethanedithiol (0.79 g.) was added to bisdiethylaminophenylarsine (2.25 g.)in petroleum (25 ml, 40-60 b.p.) at room temperature. The mixture was refluxed for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. After removal of the volatile materials the residue on distillation afforded 2phenyl-1,3,2-dithioarsolan (1.59 g., 96%).

The ease of this type of reaction can be attributed to (a) the volatility of the secondary amine formed in the reaction and (b) the stability of As–S bonds in the relevant cases.

- <sup>1</sup> K. Modritzer, Chem. Ber., 1959, 92, 2637. <sup>2</sup> G. Oertel, H. Malz, and H. Holtschmidt, Chem. Ber., 1964, 97, 891.
- <sup>3</sup> G. Manoussakis, J. Inorg. Nuclear Chem., 1968, 30, 3100.

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TABLE			
Reactants	Product	Yield (%)	
CH2 OH   + (Me2N)3AS CH2 OH	CH2-0 AsNMe2 CH2-0	45	
CH <sub>2</sub> SH   + (Me <sub>2</sub> N) <sub>3</sub> As CH <sub>2</sub> OH	CH2-S CH2-0 CH2-0	65	
CH2SH   + (Me2N)3As CH2SH	CH2-S CH2-S CH2-S	62	
CH2OH   + (Et2N)3A5 MeCH2OH	CH2-0 AsNEt2 MeCH2-0	48	
$CH_2OH + (Me_2N)_3As$ $CH_2OH$	CH2-0 CH2-0 CH2-0 CH2-0	40	
CH2 OH   + PhAs(NEt2)2 CH2 OH	CH2-0 AsPh CH2-0	90	

CH₂SH   CH₂OH	+ PhAs(NEt <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	CH2—S   CH2—O AsPh CH2—O	98
CH2SH	+ PhAs(NEt <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	CH2—S AsPh CH2—S	96

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