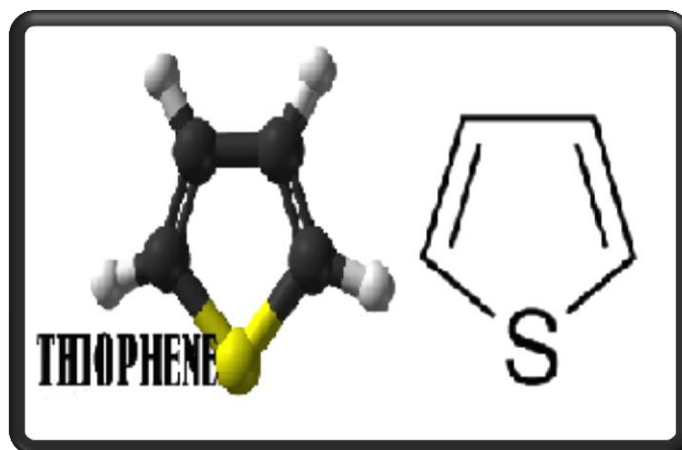




# Heterocyclic Compounds

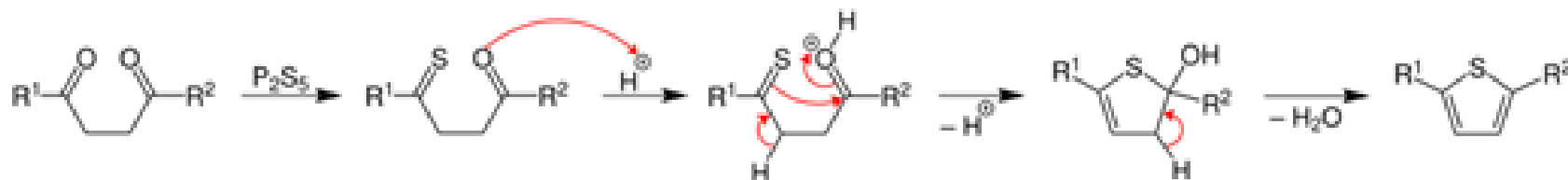
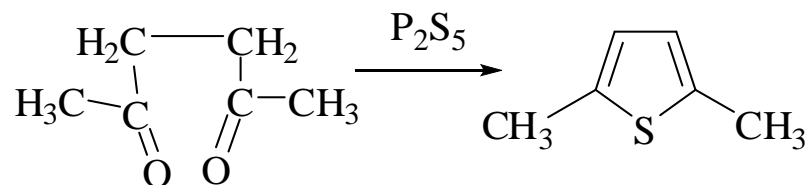


3<sup>rd</sup> Year Students

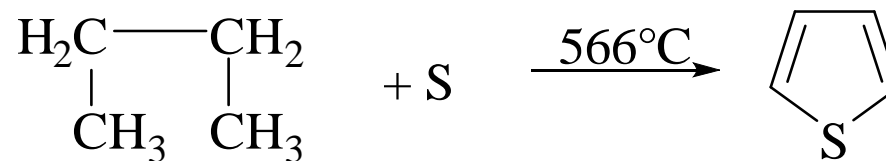
Special Chem, Chem-Phys, Geo-chem, Zoo-Chem, Bot-Chem,



## 1. From Paal-Knorr synthesis

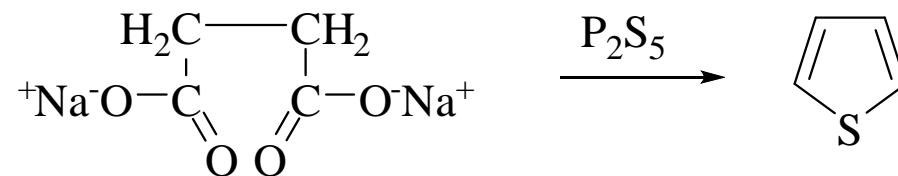


## 2. From action of sulphur on butane

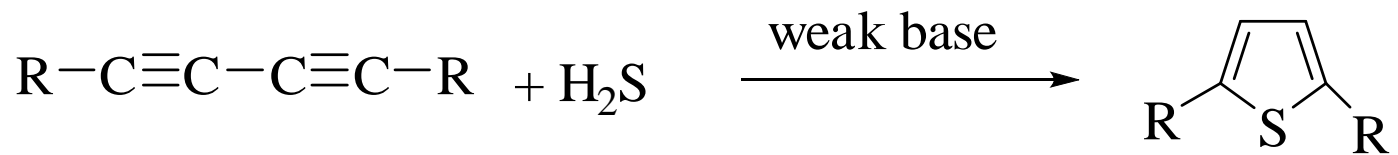




### 3. By distilling sodium succinate with $P_2S_5$



### 4. By treatment of diacetylenes with hydrogen sulphide in basic conditions

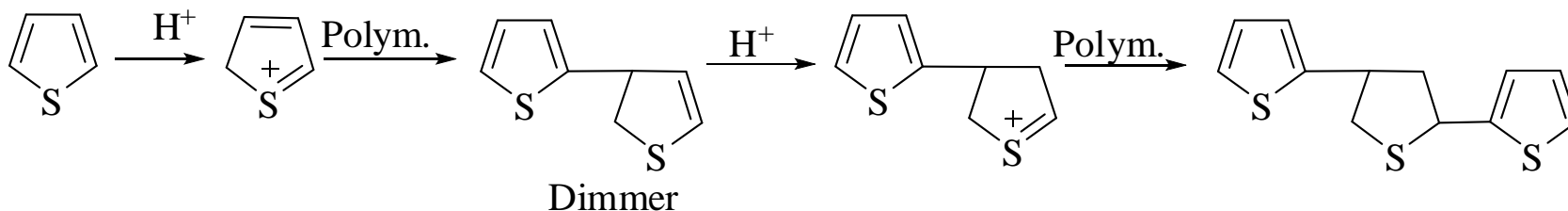




Thiophene resembles benzene, rather than furan or pyrrole in many of its reactions.

## 1. Addition reaction:

a) Thiophene is stable to aqueous, but not to anhydrous mineral acids which causes polymerization.



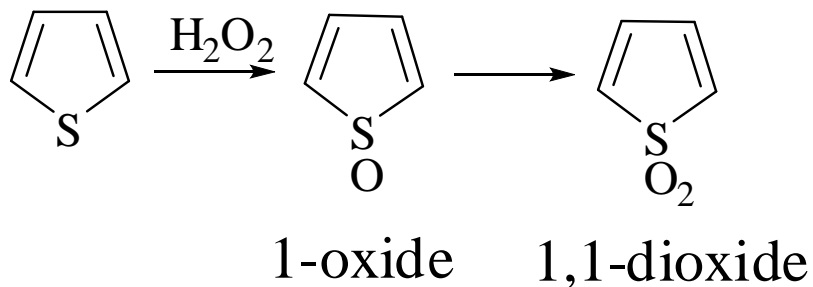
b) Reduction: thiophene is reduced by sodium and alcohol to give 2,3-dihydrothiophene and 2,5-dihydrothiophene, but catalytic reduction of thiophene yielding n-butane and  $H_2S$ .

c) Thiophene doesn't undergo Diels-Alder reaction.



d) Thiophene forms addition products with halogens, it reacts with chlorine at 40°C yielding addition product; tetrachlorotetrahydro thiophene, with substitution products 2-chloro or 2,5-dichlorothiophene.

e) Oxidation.





## 2. Electrophilic substitution reactions with thiophene

