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# PYRIDINO-TETRAHETEROFULVALENES AND A FEW OF THEIR SALTS

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### INTRODUCTION

Recently, the unsymmetrical  $\pi$ -donor DMET (dimethylethylenedithio-dithiadiselenafulvalene) has attracted much interest since the discovery of superconductivity in the cation radical salt (DMET)  $_2$ Au(CN)  $_2$  [1]. In this paper we report the preparation of some new unsymmetrical tetraheterofulvalenes having a pyridino-ring and a few of their salts.

## EXPERIMENTAL

The new  $\pi$ -donors (9) and (11) were prepared by cross coupling of 1,3-pyridino 4,5-b]-dithiole-2-one [2]-[4]\* and 4,5-dimethyl-1,3-dithiole-2-thione [5], 1,3-benzodithiole-2thione [6], 4,5-bis(alkylthio)-1,3-dithiole-2-thiones [7] and 4,5-dimethyl-1,3-diselenole-2-selone [8], via triethyl phosphite, (EtO)<sub>3</sub>P, according to the Scheme 1.\* 3-amino-2-chloropyridine (1)[3]\*\*\* was used as starting material. The preparation of (9) and (11) by using 4-amino-3-bromopyridine [4],[9] as starting material was unsuccessful because of the low yield of the intermediate products [4]. The preparation of these donors by an alternative method starting from 4-nitro-3-bromopyridine is in progress [4] . Some charge transfer complexes and some cation radical salts were prepared by direct reaction (DR) of the  $\pi$ -donors (9) and (11) with TCNQ, Br<sub>2</sub> and Bu<sub>4</sub>NI<sub>3</sub> in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. Also some cation radical salts were prepared by electrocrystallization (EL) of some  $\pi$ -donors in presence of Bu<sub>4</sub>NX (where X=I<sub>3</sub>, IBr<sub>2</sub> etc) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. Preparative data are given in Table 1. Electrical conductivity measurements were performed with a four-probe method. Samples were mounted with four fine gold wires and electrical conductivity measurements were supplied by a Keithley Model 220 programmable current source; voltage was measured on a Keithley Model 602 electrometer.

<sup>\*</sup>Compound (6) is a white solid, mp= $110^{\circ}$ C [4]. \*\*Compound (7) was obtained as a yellow solid, mp> $300^{\circ}$ C [4]. \*\*\*Commercial (1) was used without further purification.

$$(6) \xrightarrow{CH_3} (5) \xrightarrow{S_e} = S_e \xrightarrow{(EtO)_3 P} (20 \circ C) \xrightarrow{Y_2 Y_1} S = S_e \xrightarrow{CH_3} (10)$$

$$(11), (11)$$

## Scheme 1

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Conductivity measurements on polycrystalline compactions of (9b)TCNQ,  $\beta\text{--}(9e)$  Br  $_3$  and (11)TCNQ showed that the compounds are neutral complexes similar to (DBTTF)TCNQ [10]. All the rest salts of the Table 1 were found to be conductive. Conductivity measurements on single crystals of  $\alpha\text{--}(9e)_2\text{IBr}_2$  along the needle axis (which is the a-axis [11])showed a semiconducting behaviour [12] with activation energy 230meV and  $\sigma_{\text{RT}}=3-7\text{x}10^{-3}~\Omega^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$ . Conductivity measurements on single crystals of the new salts are now underway.

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Table 1. Preparative data

Compound	Method	Yield(%)	Appearance	mp/ <sup>O</sup> C	UV(λ/nm) <sup>+</sup>	
(9a)		9	yellow	199	390	
(9b)		4	yellow	248	350	
(9c)		7	orange-yellow	117	358	
(9d)		6	yellow	206	450	
(9e)		10	orange-yellow	238	358	
(9f)		3	yellow	208	354	
(11)		15	orange	217	360	
(9a) TCNΩ*	DR		black powder			
$\beta$ -(9a) $_{x}^{I}_{3}$	DR		small black needles			
(9b) TCNQ	* DR		small brown needles			
β-(9d) <sub>x</sub> I <sub>3</sub>	DR	R small black-golden needles				
(9e) TCN	Q DR	small black needles				
α-(9e) <sub>x</sub> Br <sub>3</sub>	EL					
β-(9e) <sub>x</sub> Br <sub>3</sub>	DR	crystals brown needles				
$\alpha$ -(9e) $_{x}^{I}_{3}$	EL	bronze needles or				
β-(9e) <sub>x</sub> I <sub>3</sub>	DR		plates brown-bronze powder			
α-(9e) <sub>2</sub> IBr	** 2 EL	black needles				
(11) TCNO	Q DR	small orange-				
$\alpha - (11)_{x}^{1}_{3}^{+}$	+ EL	-brown plates bronze needles				
$\alpha' - (11)_{x_{3}}^{1}$	++ <sub>EL</sub>	bronze-golden spears				
$\beta - (11)_{x}^{3}$	DR	small black-				
$\alpha$ -(11) <sub>x</sub> IBr	<sub>2</sub> EL	-bronze needles small black needles				
β-(11) <sub>x</sub> IBr	2 DR		or plates black powder			
$\alpha$ -(11) <sub>x</sub> PF <sub>6</sub>	EL	black needles				
<del></del> • <del></del>		the long	est wavelength b	and (CH CN	1)	

<sup>+</sup> Peak position of the longest wavelength band ( $\mathrm{CH}_3\mathrm{CN}$ )

<sup>\*</sup> From elemental analysis

<sup>\*\*</sup>From x-ray crystal structure solution

<sup>++</sup>The resonance Raman spectra of both salts  $(\alpha-,\alpha'-)$  showed bands at 107, 214, 320...cm<sup>-1</sup>, which are characteristic of I<sub>3</sub> (linear, symmetric).

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