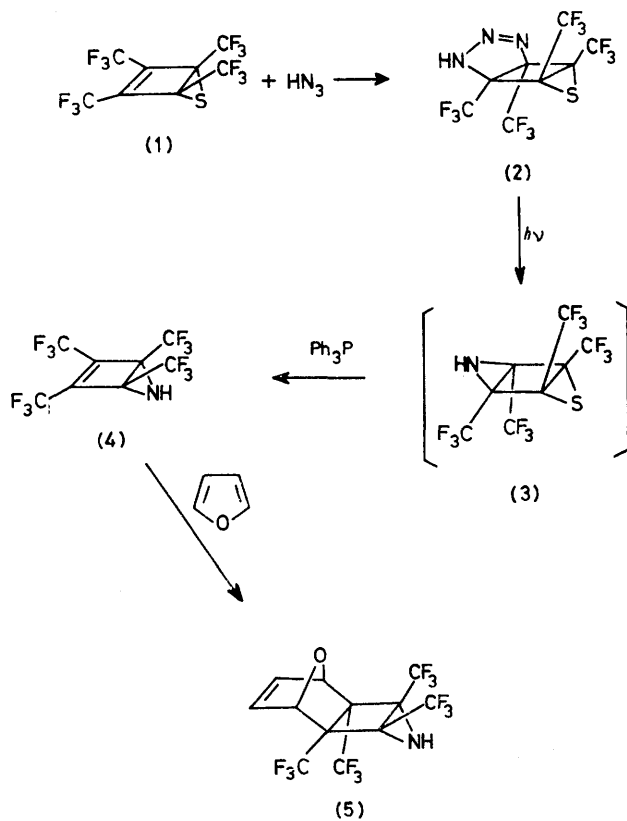


Synthesis of the *N*-Unsubstituted Dewar Pyrrole 1,2,3,4-Tetrakis(trifluoromethyl)-5-azabicyclo[2.1.0]pent-2-ene

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Summary The *N*-unsubstituted Dewar pyrrole, 1,2,3,4-tetrakis(trifluoromethyl)-5-azabicyclo[2.1.0]pent-2-ene, was synthesized by the reaction of 1,2,3,4-tetrakis(trifluoromethyl)-5-thiabicyclo[2.1.0]pent-2-ene with hydrogen azide followed by photochemical denitrogenation and desulphurization with triphenylphosphine.

from the following spectral data, and its stereochemistry was assumed, as shown in the Scheme, by analogy with the



SCHEME

In a previous paper, we reported the synthesis of *N*-substituted tetrakis(trifluoromethyl) Dewar pyrroles,¹ the first example of valence bond isomers of pyrrole derivatives. The question of whether or not such a ring system without a substituent on the nitrogen atom could exist aroused our interest since the N-H bond might accelerate the isomerization of such a hindered ring system through prototropy. We here report the synthesis of the *N*-unsubstituted Dewar pyrrole (4).

Hydrogen azide is a much less reactive 1,3-dipole than alkyl or aryl azides and its 1,3-dipolar reactions with olefins have not been reported, although reaction with highly reactive acetylenes is known to take place.² However, the Dewar thiophen (1) was found to be a sufficiently reactive dipolarophile to react with hydrogen azide, the triazolone derivative (2)† being obtained in chloroform in 90% yield, m.p. 140–144 °C (decomp.); i.r. (KBr) 3140 cm⁻¹ (>NH); ¹H n.m.r. [(CD₃)₂CO]‡ δ 3.77 (>NH); ¹⁹F n.m.r. (Et₂O) –3.2 and 5.6 p.p.m.§ (br. s, intensity ratio, 1:1); *m/e* 371 (*M*⁺ – N₂). Photoreaction of (2) in ether caused elimination of nitrogen; the ¹⁹F n.m.r. singlets, due to (2) disappeared and two new singlets (–1.0 and 3.2 p.p.m.) ascribable to (3) appeared.¶ Compound (3) was not isolated from the reaction mixture. When the solution containing (3) was treated with triphenylphosphine, triphenylphosphine sulphide was precipitated; the two ¹⁹F n.m.r. singlets due to (3) disappeared and two new singlets appeared. Work-up gave the Dewar pyrrole (4),¶ whose structure was determined from the following spectral data and its Diels-Alder reaction with furan. Compound (4), although stable at room temperature, is highly volatile and could not be isolated free from ether. Thus, spectral data for (4) were obtained in the presence of a small amount of ether: i.r. (CCl₄) 3300 (>NH) and 1700 cm⁻¹ (C=C); ¹H n.m.r. (CCl₄) δ 6.16 (>NH); ¹⁹F n.m.r. (CCl₄) 1.6 and 2.4 p.p.m. (intensity ratio, 1:1).

Reaction of (4) with furan gave the Diels-Alder adduct (5), m.p. 61–64 °C.¶ The structure of (5) was determined

reaction of (1) with furan; i.r. (CCl₄) 3370 (>NH), 1160, and 1135 cm⁻¹ (C–F); ¹H n.m.r. (CCl₄) δ 6.62 (=CH–), 5.35 (>CH–O–), and 3.72 (>NH); ¹⁹F n.m.r. (CCl₄) –0.6 and 2.6 p.p.m. (intensity ratio, 1:1); *m/e* 387 (*M*⁺ – HF), 339 (*M*⁺ – furan), and 68 (furan). The i.r. spectrum of (5) showed no absorption near 1700 cm⁻¹ which could be ascribed to a cyclobutene double bond. Thus the cyclobutene double bond of (4) is acting as a dienophile.³

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† The stereochemistry of (2) was assumed by analogy with the reaction of the Dewar thiophen (1) with furan.

‡ Compound (2) was desulphurized slowly in (CD₃)₂CO.

§ Benzotrifluoride (0 p.p.m.) as an internal standard.

¶ The yield based on the ¹⁹F n.m.r. spectrum was quantitative.

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