## PHOTOCHEMICAL REACTIONS OF N-THIOAROYLUREAS AND N-THIOAROYLTHIOUREAS

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Irradiation of N-thioaroylureas and N-thioaroylthioureas gave imidazolidinones and imidazolidinethiones, respectively both via intramolecular hydrogen abstraction by the thioaroyl groups; the photoproducts were easily converted to the imidazolones and imidazolthiones on treatment with trifluoroacetic acid.

Photochemical hydrogen abstraction of thicketones and thicesters are well studied. However, that of nitrogen-containing thiocarbonyl compounds such as thioamides or thioimides has not been reported except for thiouracil derivatives. 3) We now report that of N-thioaroylureas and N-thioaroylthioureas. This reaction provides a useful synthetic method of some imidazolones (3) and imidazolthiones (6).

Scheme 1. 
$$X$$
Me
N
R
 $A$ 

Table 1. Photolysis of 1 (Yield/%)

			<b>-</b>			
	$R^1$	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	$R^4$	2	<u>3</u> a)
a:	Ph	Н	Н	Me	_	-
b:	Ph	Me	H	Et	-	-
c:	Ph	Me	Me	Pr <sup>i</sup>	_	-
d:	Ph	Ph	Н	PhCH <sub>2</sub>	68	92
e:p-MeOPh		Ph	Н	PhCH <sub>2</sub>	56	86
f:p-ClPh		Ph	H	PhCH <sub>2</sub>	54	84
a) Yields from 2.						

Table 2. Photolysis of 4 (Yield/%)

	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R3	R <sup>4</sup>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u> a)
a:	Ph	Н	Н	Me	_	-
b:	Ph	Me	Н	Et	-	-
c:	Ph	Me	Me	Pr <sup>i</sup>	61	-
d:	Ph	Ph	Н	PhCH <sub>2</sub>	56	84
e:p-MeOPh		Ph			45	99
f:p-ClPh		Ph	Н	PhCH <sub>2</sub>	73	99
a) Yields from 4.						

N', N'-Dialkyl-N-methyl-N-thiobenzoylureas (<u>la-c</u>) were unreactive toward photolysis. On the other hand, when N', N'-dibenzyl-N-methyl-N-thiobenzoylurea (ld) was irradiated with a high pressure mercury lamp under argon, 1-benzyl-4,5-diphenyl-4-mercapto-3-methylimidazolidin-2-one (2d) was obtained in 68%. The NMR spectrum of the product indicated that it was a mixture of two stereoisomers. The separation of them was not achieved because they are unstable and converted to the imidazolone

 $(\underline{3d})$  gradually by spontaneous elimination of hydrogen sulfide at room temperature. Treatment of  $\underline{2d}$  with trifluoroacetic acid in benzene gave  $\underline{3d}$  in an excellent yield. The structure of  $\underline{3d}$  was confirmed by the independent synthesis  $\underline{4}$  shown in Scheme 2. Similarly, imidazolidinones ( $\underline{2e}$  and  $\underline{2f}$ ) were obtained from N-thioaroylureas ( $\underline{1e}$  and  $\underline{1f}$ ) and converted to imidazolones ( $\underline{3e}$  and  $\underline{3f}$ ) in good yields (Table 1).

The photolysis of N-thioaroylthioureas  $(\underline{4c-f})$  gave the corresponding imidazolidinethiones  $(\underline{5c-f})$ , while  $\underline{4a}$  and  $\underline{4b}$  were inert as in the case of  $\underline{1a}$  and  $\underline{1b}$ . The products  $(\underline{5d-f})$  were also converted to the imidazolthiones  $(\underline{6d-f})$  by the acid-catalyzed elimination of hydrogen sulfide (Table 2).

Scheme 2

The formation of  $\underline{2}$  and  $\underline{5}$  is reasonably explained in terms of hydrogen abstraction by the thioaroyl group via seven membered cyclic transition states and subsequent cyclization of the resulting 1,5-diradical  $(\underline{7})$ . This reaction provides the first example of hydrogen abstraction of acyclic nitrogen-containing thiocarbonyl compounds, and is of interest in view of the fact that cyclic dithioimides

such as dithiosuccinimides do not undergo hydrogen abstraction. Furthermore, these reactions provide a useful synthetic method of some imidazolones and imidazolthiones, since the synthesis of the starting materials (1 and 4) are easy.

## References

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- 6) Thioaroylureas  $(\underline{1a}-\underline{f})$  were synthesized in good yields by the reaction of the corresponding N-aroylureas with Lowesson's reagent, and N-thioaroylthioureas  $(\underline{4a}-\underline{f})$  were obtained from N-aroylthioureas in the same manner.

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