SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

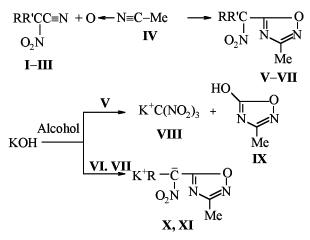
## Reaction of Substituted Cyanonitromethanes with Acetonitrile N-Oxide

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Trinitroacetonitrile [1] and dinitochloroacetonitrile [2] react with 3-nitrobenzonitrile N-oxide giving rise to products of 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition, 3-(3-nitrophenyl)-5-polynitromethyl-1,2,4-oxadiazoles. In order to elucidate whether this reaction may be general we attempted to extend it to aliphatic nitriles N-oxides. We established that cyanonitromethanes I-III with electron-withdrawing substituents cleanly reacted with acetonitrile N-oxide (IV) furnishing in low yield previously unknown 3-methyl-5-nitromethyl-1,2,4-oxadiazoles (V-VII).



 $R = R' = NO_2 (\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{V}), R = NO_2, R' = Cl (\mathbf{II}, \mathbf{VI}, \mathbf{X}),$  $R = CO_2C_2H_5, R' = Cl (\mathbf{III}, \mathbf{VII}, \mathbf{XI}).$ 

The structure of oxadiazoles V-VII was unambiguously proved by IR, <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra, and by chemical reactions. The reaction of compound V with alcoholic solution of potassium hydroxide involves nucleophilic substitution of the trinitromethyl group and results in 5-hydroxy-3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole (IX). Under similar conditions compounds VI, VII lose halogen and transform into potassium salts X, XI whose structure was confirmed by UV spectra. Compounds **I–III** were prepared by procedures [3–5]. Acetonitrile N-oxide (**IV**) was generated by treating the sodium salt of nitroethane *aci*-form with acetyl chloride by procedure [6]. It was introduced into reaction with compounds **I–III** *in situ*.

**Reaction of cyanonitromethanes I–III with acetonitrile N-oxide (IV).** To a solution of the sodium salt of nitroethane *aci*-form in 30 ml of anhydrous *N*,*N*-dimethylacetamide was added at 20°C while stirring 5 mmol of acetyl chloride. In 15 min 5 mmol of compounds **I–III** in 10 ml of the same solvent was added, and the solution was mixed for 12 h. Then 50 ml of a mixture water–benzene, 3:1, was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min. The water layer was extracted with benzene  $(2 \times 15 \text{ ml})$ , the benzene solution was dried on Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, the solvent was evaporated in a vacuum, the residue was subjected to column chromatography on Silicagel 100/400µ, eluent CCl<sub>4</sub>.

**3-Methyl-5-trinitromethyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole** (V). Yield 39%,  $n_{\rm D}^{20}$  1.4915. IR spectrum, v, cm<sup>-1</sup>: 1600, 1300 (NO<sub>2</sub>). <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum,  $\delta$ , ppm: 2.52 s (CH<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum,  $\delta$ , ppm: 172.16 (C<sup>5</sup>), 164.47 (C<sup>3</sup>), 127.42 (C-NO<sub>2</sub>), 48.82 (CH<sub>3</sub>). Found, %: C 20.52; H 1.21; N 29.93. C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>7</sub>. Calculated, %: C 20.60; H 1.29; N 30.04.

**5-Dinitrochloromethyl-3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole** (VI). Yield 34%,  $n_D^{20}$  1.4873. IR spectrum, v, cm<sup>-1</sup>: 1600, 1340 (NO<sub>2</sub>). <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum,  $\delta$ , ppm: 2.51 s (CH<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum,  $\delta$ , ppm: 172.10 (C<sup>5</sup>), 164.42 (C<sup>3</sup>), 123.62 (C-NO<sub>2</sub>), 48.77 (CH<sub>3</sub>). Found, %: C 21.48; H 1.26; N 25.08. C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>CIN<sub>4</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. Calculated, %: C 21.57; H 1.35; N 25.17.

Ethyl 3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-ylnitrochloroacetate (VII). Yield 37%,  $n_D^{20}$  1.4856. IR spectrum, ν, cm<sup>-1</sup>: 1775 (C=O), 1590, 1350 (NO<sub>2</sub>). <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum, δ, ppm: 4.55 q (CH<sub>2</sub>O), 2.50 s (CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.34 t (CH<sub>3</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum,  $\delta$ , ppm: 184.23 (COO), 172.15 (C<sup>5</sup>), 164.58 (C<sup>3</sup>), 105.63 (C-NO<sub>2</sub>), 65.43 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 48.25 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 16.31 (CH<sub>3</sub>). Found, %: C 33.58; H 3.12; N 16.74. C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>ClN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. Calculated, %: C 33.67; H 3.21; N 16.83.

Reaction of 3-methyl-5-nitromethyl-1,2,4-oxadiazoles V-VII with alcoholic KOH solution. To a solution of 3 mmol of compounds V-VII in 10 ml of ethanol was added excess of alcoholic KOH solution. The mixture was kept for 1 h at  $0\pm5^{\circ}$ C, the precipitate was filtered off, and salts VIII, X, XI were recrystallized from ethanol. After reaction of compound V with alcoholic KOH solution the precipitate was subjected to chromatography, and from elute with ethyl ether oxadiazole IX was isolated.

Trinitromethane potassium salt (VIII). Yield 66%, mp 97°C [7].

**5-Hydroxy-3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole (IX).** Yield 51%, mp 62°C [8].

5-Dinitromethyl-3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole potassium salt (X). Yield 62%, mp 273–275°C. UV spectrum,  $\lambda_{max}$ , nm: 232 (log  $\epsilon$  3.72), 365 (log  $\epsilon$  3.88). Found, %: N 24.72. C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>KN<sub>4</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. Calculated, %: N 24.78.

Ethyl 3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-ylnitroacetate potassium salt (XI). Yield 67%, mp 257°C. UV spectrum,  $\lambda_{max}$ , nm: 315 (log  $\epsilon$  3.92). Found, %: N 16.51. C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>KN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. Calculated, %: N 16.60. IR spectra were recorded on spectrophotometer IKS-29 from solutions in chloroform. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were registered on spectrometer Tesla BS-487C (80 MHz) in acetone- $d_6$  internal reference HMDS. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were measured on spectrometer Tesla BS-567A at operating frequency 25,142 MHz in acetone $d_6$ , internal reference HMDS. Electronic spectra of water solutions of compounds were taken on spectrophotometer SF-8.

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