

ASYMMETRICAL NON-BRIDGEHEAD NITROGEN

I. DIASTEREOMERIC N-HALO-2-ALKYLAZIRIDINES

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An asymmetrical C(2) center in 2-alkylaziridines determines the formation of a stable asymmetrical nitrogen center in the stereoselective N-halogenation reaction (Table I) yielding N-haloaziridines with known hindered

TABLE I

	NaOCl	$(\text{CH}_2\text{CO})_2\text{NCl}$	NaOBr	$(\text{CH}_2\text{CO})_2\text{NBr}$
Me  NH	trans/cis 1.38/1.0	trans/cis 2/1 ^{Ib}	trans	trans
Pr  NH	—	trans	trans	trans

inversion of the nitrogen atom^I:

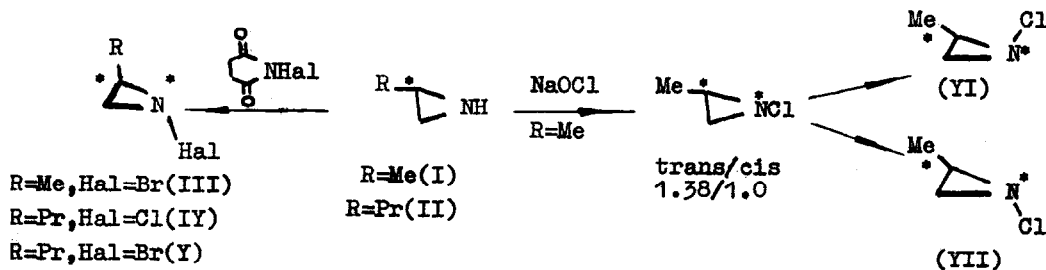



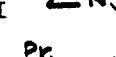





TABLE 2

Compounds	Yield %	B.p. °C(mm)	n_D^{20}	$[\alpha]_D^{20}$
I 	a) 37	66-67(760)	1.4120	-8.1 (C 3, n-C ₉ H ₂₀)
II 	b) 76.7	115(760)	1.4245	-19.2 (C 0.5, n-C ₇ H ₁₆)
III 	c) 56	31-32 (35)	1.4858	+497 (C 0.08, n-C ₉ H ₂₀)
IV 	55.5	41-42 (18)	1.4430	+16.6 (C 1.1, n-C ₇ H ₁₆)
V 	59	27-28 (I)	1.4763	+87.8 (C 6, n-C ₇ H ₁₆)
VI 	42 trans/cis 1.38/1.0	38-42 (110)	-	-81 (C 0.8, n-C ₉ H ₂₀)
VII 	c)		-	+94 (C 0.8, n-C ₉ H ₂₀)

a) Had been described in ref. 2b.

b) Optically inactive compound had been described in ref. 3.

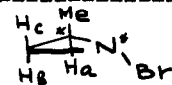
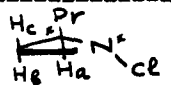
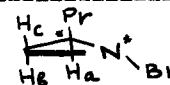
c) $\lambda_{max}(n-C_9H_{20})$: III 293, VI 257 and VII 253 m μ . For 7-chloro-7-azabicyclo(4.1.0)heptane: cis 260 and trans 257 m μ ^{Id.}

VI and VII were resolved by GC (Varian Model 705, 20 ft column SE-30, 30°)

The structure of analytically pure products was confirmed by PMR^{*)}

(Table 3, Fig.1) and mass-spectra.

TABLE 3

						
	δ ppm	J Hz	δ ppm	J Hz	δ ppm	J Hz
Me	1.1(doubl.)	J_{MeHa} 5.7	0.93(tripl.)	J_{MeCH_2} 6.5	0.93(tripl.)	J_{MeCH_2} 6.0
CH ₂ OH ₂	-	-	1.38(mult.)	-	1.34(mult.)	-
H _a	2.21(mult.)	J_{ab} 7.35	2.21(mult.)	J_{ab} 7.83	2.17(mult.)	J_{ab} 7.1
H _b	1.98 "	J_{bc} -3.35	2.08 "	J_{bc} -3.09	1.99 "	J_{bc} -3.2
H _c	1.70 "	J_{ac} 5.5	1.89 "	J_{ac} 5.7	1.75 "	J_{ac} 5.4

*) See ref.4.

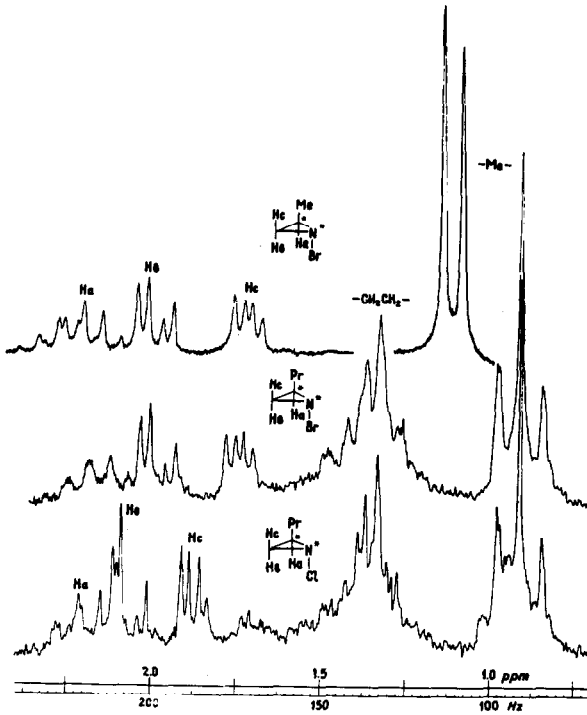


FIG. 1

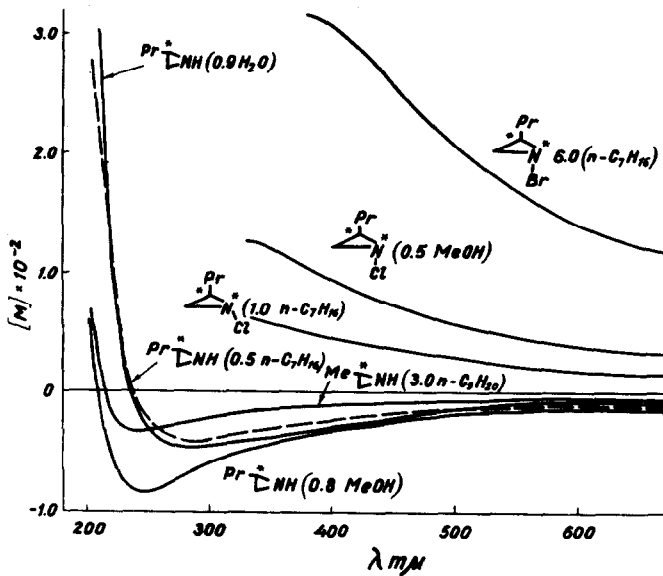


FIG. 2

ORD curves were measured on JASCO ORD/UV-5 spectropolarimeter (fig.2,3).

Thus, III - VII are the first diastereomers with a stable optically active non-bridgehead nitrogen atom.

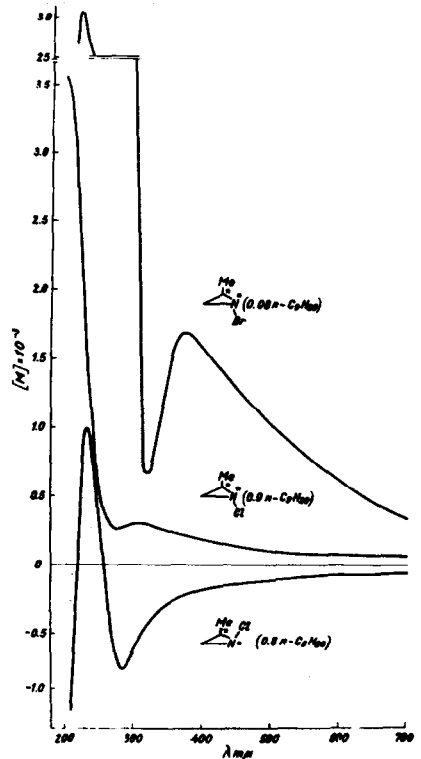


FIG. 3

NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. Heating of the N-haloaziridines up to 125°^(a) R.G.Kostyanovsky, I.I. Tchervin, O.A.Panshin, Izvest.Akad.Nauk USSR, ser.chim., 1423(1968)), up to 140°^(b) S.Brois, J.Am.Chem.Soc., 90, 506 (1968)) and even up to 180°^(c) J.M.Lehn, J.Wagner, Chem.Comm., 148 (1968)) did not cause the inversion of the nitrogen atom in the NMR time scale. We have estimated the nitrogen inversion barrier in cis-N-chloro-2-methylaziridine to be 20 ± 2 kcal/mole on the basis of epimerization rate measurements of VI \rightleftharpoons VII in CCl₄ : $k_{80^\circ} 2.08 \cdot 10^{-4}$; $k_{110^\circ} 2.5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ sec}^{-1}$. D.Felix and A.Eschenmoser give only one value $k_{29.5^\circ} 4.3 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ for the cis-trans epimerization of 7-chloro-7-azabicyclo (4.1.0)heptane ^(d) Angew.Chem., 80, 197 (1968)).

2. I and II are prepared by LiAlH₄/THF reduction ^(a) P.G.Gassman, A.Fentiman, J.Org.Chem., 32, 2388 (1967)) of l-alanine, $[\alpha]_D^{20} +14.5^\circ$ (C 2,6n HCl) and l-norvaline, $[\alpha]_D^{20} +5.5^\circ$ (C 0.7, H₂O), respectively (yields of the intermediate aminoalcohols are 31.5 - 55.5%) followed by Wenker cyclization ^(b) Y.Minoura, M.Takebayashi, Ch.C.Price, J.Am.Chem.Soc., 81, 4689 (1959)).

3. K.Ichimura, M.Ohta, Bull.Chem.Soc.Japan., 40, 432 (1967).

4. PMR parameters of VI-VII (Varian HA-100 spectrometer, HMDS as an internal standard) coincide with those of the corresponding optically inactive aziridines (Ib) with the exception of the J_{bc} sign: VI -2.80, VII -3.02 Hz A.A.Fomichov, I.I.Tchervin, V.A.Afanasjev, R.G.Kostyanovsky, Izvest.Akad.Nauk USSR, ser.chim., in press.