

NITROGEN INVERSION

IN N-SUBSTITUTED 2,2-BIS(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)AZIRIDINES

R.G.Kostyanovsky, I.I.Tchervin, A.A.Fomichov, Z.E.Samojlova

Institute of Chemical Physics

and

C.N.Makarov, Yu.V.Zeifman, B.L.Dyatkin

Institute of Organoelemental Compounds

Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow, USSR

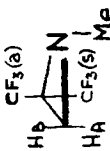
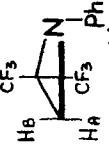
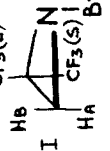
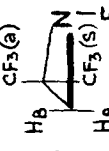
(Received in UK 16 July 1969; accepted for publication 4 September 1969)

Surprising thermostability of N-halo-2,2-bis(trifluoromethyl)aziridines and high ν_{AB} magnitude of CF_3 -groups in ^{19}F nmr spectra have enabled us to determine for the first time the nitrogen inversion barrier (E_a) of the N-halo - aziridine nitrogen atom (Table I, fig.1 and 2).

Substantial decrease of E_a of the 2,2-bis(trifluoromethyl)aziridines I - IV in comparison with the corresponding 2,2-dimethyl derivatives is apparently explained by steric effects ^{2,3,4}.


Increase of the nitrogen inversion barrier in N-bromo-2,2-bis(trifluoromethyl)aziridine III in comparison with N-methyl-2,2-bis(trifluoromethyl)aziridine I, in which N-substituents' size is equal, is attributed to the lowering of the nitrogen lone pair p-character. The -I effect is especially significant in N-fluoro-2,2-bis(trifluoromethyl)aziridine IV.

T A B L E I

Compounds	Solvent	a) ^1H		b) ^{19}F		AB Hz	T_c °C	E_a kcal/mole	log A
		δ ppm	J Hz	δ ppm	J Hz				
I 	e) CH_2Cl_2	2.36 (A)	2.7 (A-CF ₃ s)	+8.4 (a)	7.0 (as)	990	40	7.0 ± 2	6.1
		2.11 (B)	2.0 (Me-CF ₃ a)	-2.2 (s)					
II 	CCl_4	2.46 (CH ₂)	+2.2						
III 	CCl_4	2.56 (A)	3.8 (AB)	+2.8 (a)	7.5 (as)	550	125	22.7 ± 2	13.0
		2.50 (B)	2.2 (A-CF ₃ s)	-3.1 (s)					
IV 	PhNO_2	2.99 (A)	7.0 (AB)	+5.9 (a)	7.0 (as)	850			
		3.46 (B)	2.4 (A-CF ₃ s)	-3.1 (s)	46 (CF ₃ s-FN)				
			0.8 (B-CF ₃ a)	+4.1 (NF)	<6 (CF ₃ a-FN)				
			29.0 (AF)						
			40.0 (BF)						

The signal has not been separated on cooling

The spectrum has not been changed on heating up to 190°.

a) The spectra were recorded at 60 and 100 MHz. b) At 94 MHz. c) From PhCF_3 as an external standard. d) Have been calculated as in ref. 1. e) At -40°. f) A-CF₃a and B-CF₃s couplings have not been shown in the spectra of I - IV. g) In PhNO_2 . h) The ^1H spectra parameters have been computed by the trial and error method. i) $J_{\text{CF}_3\text{-CF}_3}$ is 8 Hz in 

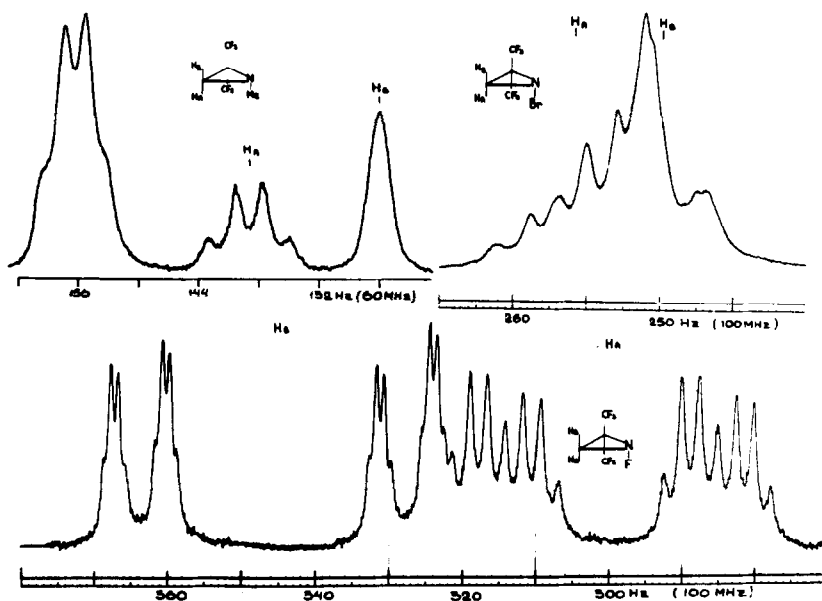


Fig. 1

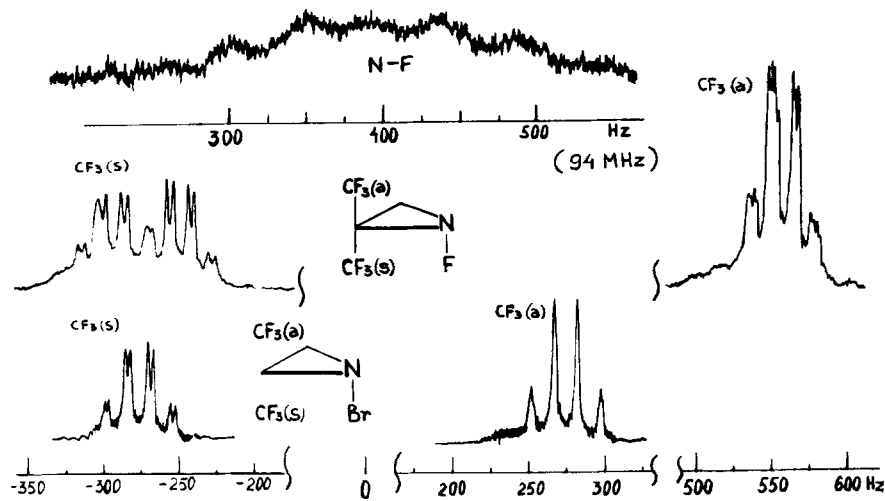
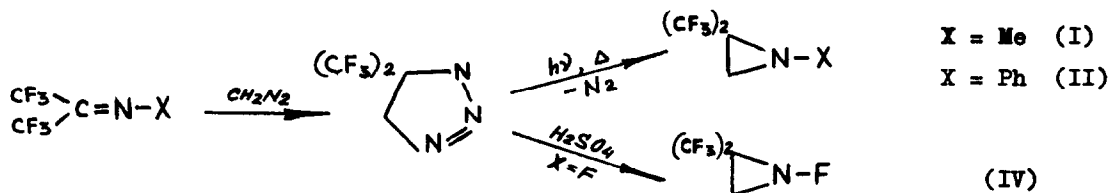


Fig. 2

The compounds I,II and IV have been prepared according to the scheme:



I: 23% yield; b.p.70-71°; n_D^{20} 1.3210; mass-spectrum, at 30 eV (relative abundance, %): 193 (M^+ , 42); 178 (70); 128 (70); 69 (24); 33 (22); 28 (100).

II: 30% yield; b.p.30° (2 mm); n_D^{20} 1.4302; 255 (M^+ , 36); 186 (10); 104 (10); 91 (100); 77 (43); 51 (13).

IV: 38% yield (on $(CF_3)_2C=NF$); b.p.64-65°; n_D^{20} 1.2995; 197 (M^+ , 11); 178 (48); 159 (11); 128 (80); 109 (23); 78 (20); 69 (100); 33 (76); 28 (10).

III has been prepared in 52% yield by bromination of 2,2-bis(trifluoromethyl)aziridine⁵ by NaOBr in H_2O at 20°. B.p.93-94°; n_D^{20} 1.3685; 259 (M^+ , 11); 178 (100); 159 (30); 128 (63); 109 (30); 69 (68); 33 (37); 28 (5).

AKNOWLEDGEMENT The authors are indebted to Dr.N.M.Sergeev, Dr.I.D.Roubin and Dr.B.D.Lavroukhin for their help in measurements of ^{19}F nmr spectra.

R E F E R E N C E S

1. A.Allerhard, H.S.Gutowsky, J.Jonas, R.A.Meinzer, J. Am. Chem. Soc., **88**, 3185 (1966)
2. A.T.Bottini, J.D.Roberts, J. Am. Chem. Soc., **78**, 5126 (1956); **80**, 5203 (1958)
3. S.J.Brois, J. Am. Chem. Soc., **89**, 4242 (1967)
4. R.G.Kostyanovsky, Z.E.Samojlova, I.I.Tchervin, Tetrahedron Letters, **1968**, 3025
5. I.L.Knunyantz, Yu.V.Zeifman, Proc. Acad. Sci. USSR; chem. ser., **1967**, 711
6. D.M.Gale, W.J.Middleton, C.G.Krespan, J. Am. Chem. Soc., **88**, 3517 (1966)