

A Convenient New Synthesis of
4-Alkylidene-3,3,5,5-Tetramethyl- $\Delta^{1,2}$ -Pyrazolines.

Potential Precursors of T.M.M.

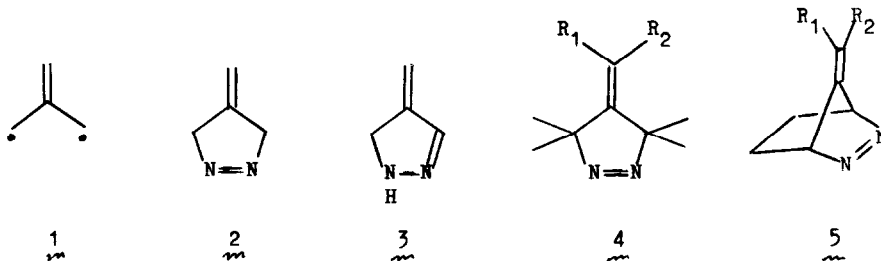
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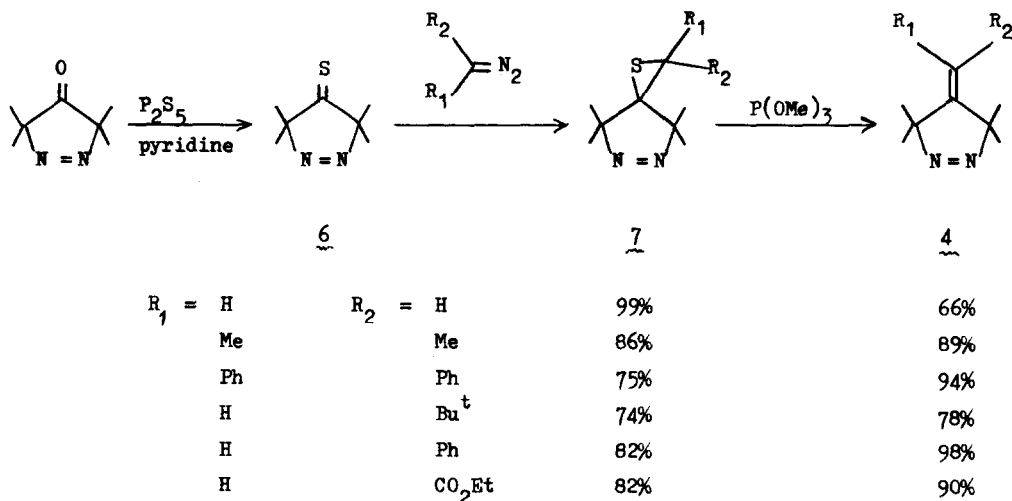
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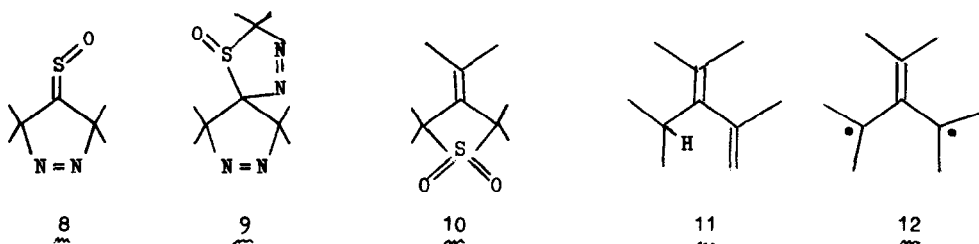
Probably the best precursors for T.M.M. biradicals (1 and derivatives thereof) are the 4-alkylidene- $\Delta^{1,2}$ -pyrazolines first studied by Dowd¹. Unfortunately the parent system 2 tends to undergo isomerisation^{1,2} to give conjugated dienes, such as 3, and this may compete with the desired elimination of nitrogen. Day³ has overcome this problem by working with the α -methylated systems 4 and Berson⁴ by using the bicyclic systems 5.



In order to unravel the complex relationship between structure and the balance between the singlet and triplet states of T.M.M. it is desirable to develop syntheses of compounds related to 4 and 5 in which the nature of the substituents R_1 , R_2 , the ring size (as in 5), and other structural features can be varied as widely as possible⁵. We have found that for the α -methylated systems the synthetic scheme outlined on the next page (which is based on our earlier syntheses of 3-alkylidenethietane dioxides⁶) is the most satisfactory and allows a wider variation in substituents than other routes which are currently available⁷. The intermediate thioketone 6 is a surprisingly stable, red, crystalline compound which is very readily sublimed. With permaleic acid it can be oxidised to a moderately stable sulphine 8. Both 6 and 8 form adducts with diazoalkanes (7 and 9⁸) which can be converted to the desired pyrazolines 4 but the best yields were obtained via. the episulphide 7 as shown.



Flash vacuum pyrolysis of the isopropylidene pyrazoline (4, $R_1 = R_2 = \text{Me}$) under the same conditions⁶ as were employed for the thietane 10 produced the same diene 11 (94% yield). This is consistent with a common intermediate for both reactions which may well be the hexamethyl-T.M.M. 12.



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