

ESR SPECTRA OF N-ALKYL N',N'-DIMETHYLCARBAMOYL  
 AND N-TERT-BUTYL N-CARBOBENZYLOXY AMINYL RADICALS

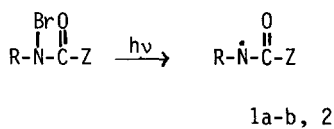
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Summary The first ESR spectral data for the title amidyl radicals are reported. They are consistent with  $\pi$  electronic ground states.

Recent electron spin resonance (ESR) studies indicate that N-alkylcarboxamidyl radicals ( $R\dot{N}C(=O)Z$ ,  $Z=\text{alkyl}$ ) can be best described as  $\pi$  radicals.<sup>1</sup> However, several questions concerning the exact geometry and the extent of unpaired electron delocalization<sup>2</sup> have not yet been settled. Therefore it is of considerable interest to study the effect of variation of  $Z$  on the ESR parameters of amidyls. We report here the first account of the ESR spectra of two structurally related types of amidyls, namely N-alkyl N',N'-dimethylcarbamoyl aminyls ( $RNC(=O)NMe_2$ , 1a,  $R=t\text{-Bu}$ , 1b,  $R=t\text{-Am}$ ) and N-tert-butyl N-carbobenzyloxy aminyl (2,  $t\text{-Bu}\dot{N}C(=O)OCH_2Ph$ ). Radicals of type 1 ("ureyls")<sup>3</sup> have previously been invoked as intermediates in the reaction of tert-butylsulfinyl chloride with N-hydroxy-ureas.<sup>4</sup> N-Carboalkoxyaminyls have been proposed as intermediates in the addition of N-halocarbamates to alkenes.<sup>5</sup>

The amidyls 1a-b and 2 were generated by irradiation of carefully degassed solutions of the parent N-bromo-ureas or carbamate in the cavity of the ESR spectrometer at low



temperatures. The observed nitrogen hyperfine splitting (hfs) constants ( $A_N$ ) and g-values are listed in the Table. Although the observed lines were rather broad, no additional hydrogen hfs (in 1a-b and 2) or nitrogen hfs (in 1a-b) could be resolved. The observed  $A_N$  and g-values of

**Table** ESR Spectral Data<sup>a</sup> for the Amidyls  $\dot{\text{R}}\text{NC}(=\text{O})\text{Z}$  and the Derived Nitroxides

$\text{RNC}(=\text{O})\dot{\text{Z}}$					$\text{RNC}(=\text{O})\text{Z}\dot{\text{O}}$		
R	Z	T (°C)	A <sub>N</sub> (G)	g	T (°C)	A <sub>N</sub> (G)	g
t-Bu	NMe <sub>2</sub>	- 53	14 9	2 0047	- 50	11 1 <sup>b</sup>	2 0067
		-113	15 1	2 0046			
t-Am	NMe <sub>2</sub>	- 82	14 8	2 0047			
t-Bu	OCH <sub>2</sub> Ph	- 84	14 0	2 0052	-101	8 2	2 0069
		-114	14 0	2 0051			

<sup>a</sup>Varian E-4 apparatus A Philips SP500WQ lamp, equipped with a lens system, was employed Solvent CFC1<sub>3</sub> <sup>b</sup>In ether A<sub>H</sub><sup>CH<sub>3</sub></sup> = 0 7 G (3H) <sup>7</sup>

1a-b and 2 are characteristic for N-tert-alkyl amidyl radicals and consistent with a  $\pi$  electronic ground state <sup>3b</sup> The somewhat higher g-values for 2 as compared with 1a-b is indicative for spin delocalization onto the second oxygen atom in this radical. The, albeit slightly, different A<sub>N</sub> values for 1a-b and 2 reveal that radicals of the type  $\dot{\text{R}}\text{NC}(=\text{O})\text{Z}$  are more sensitive to variation of Z than the corresponding sulfonamidyis ( $\dot{\text{R}}\text{NSO}_2\text{Z}$ ) <sup>6</sup>

The Table also shows the relevant ESR parameters<sup>7</sup> for the more persistent nitroxides derived from 1a and 2. They were produced after irradiation of a non-degassed solution of the N-bromo-urea and carbamate during ca 5 sec.

## References and Notes

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