

The Reaction of Acetylenedicarboxylic Acid with Amines. XV.¹⁾ Reaffirmation of the Enamine Structure Facilitated by Intramolecular Hydrogen Bonding Common to the Reaction Products

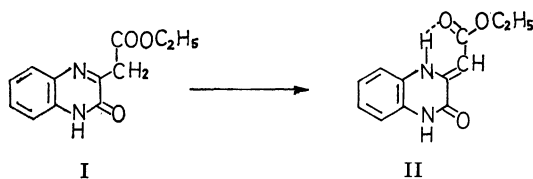
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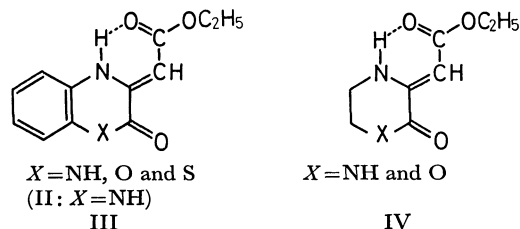
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The reactions of dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate (V) with *p*-chloroaniline, ethanolamine, ethylenediamine, *o*-aminophenol, and *o*-phenylenediamine gave dimethyl *N*-(*p*-chlorophenyl)aminofumarate (VI), 3-methoxycarbonylmethylene-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2*H*-1,4-oxazin-2-one (VII), 3-methoxycarbonylmethylenepiperazin-2-one (VIII), 3-methoxycarbonylmethylene-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,4-benzoxazine-2-one (IX), and 3-methoxycarbonylmethylene-3,4-dihydro-2(1*H*)-quinoxalinone (X), respectively. It has been shown that methoxycarbonylmethylene is a common structural element in all products, where the carbonyl is hydrogen-bonded with an amino group to form an enamine form. The spectra measured for crystals (IR) and for solutions in inert solvents (NMR) exhibited the fixation of the enamine form preferentially to the imine form, while NMR spectra for trifluoroacetic acid solutions indicated both forms in equilibrium. Tautomerization occurring in the acid is discussed.

In a preceding paper of this series,²⁾ we reported that the substance customarily called ethyl 2(1*H*)-quinoxalinone-3-acetate (I) should be named 3-ethoxycarbonylmethylene-2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoxaline (II) in consideration of IR spectral data, *viz.*, this compound exists in the enamine form as expressed by II which is facilitated by an intramolecular hydrogen bonding.



The preceding report was the first to present evidence for the structural predominance common to a series of pyrazinone-type compounds (III and IV) having a β -carbonyl group in their side chain.^{3,4)} It was also reported that such a carbonylmethylene structure, facilitated by hydrogen bonding, predominates not only in these heterocycles but also commonly in β -iminopropionyl derivatives.⁵⁾

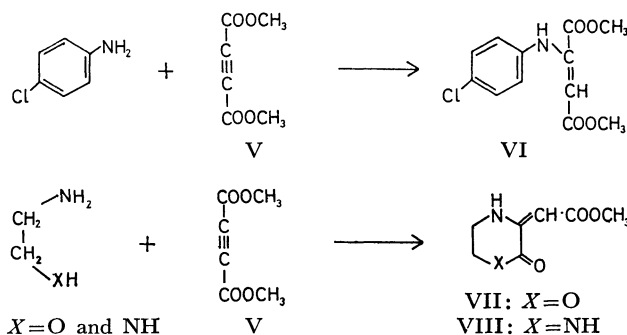


Chapman⁶⁾ described the same enamine structure of I (*i.e.*, II) five years after. There is a contradiction⁷⁾ between his and our results, and our reports are inadequately cited in his paper. Some other workers also described similar enamine forms⁸⁻¹⁰⁾ of heterocycles closely related to I or II, and they refer the enamine structure to imine-enamine tautomerism. In our papers, however, we refrained from explaining the enamine form by tautomerism, since we could not obtain any evidence for the presence of the corresponding imine form in our experiments carried out under ordinary conditions.

This paper deals with a reconfirmation of the enamine structure of several types of compounds with emphasis on the point that the imine form can not be detected in chloroform and methanol solutions.

Results

We synthesized methyl ester homologues of the compounds,²⁻⁵⁾ in order to extend our study on their enamine structures by means of IR and NMR spectroscopy. The syntheses were carried out by the reactions of dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate (V) with *p*-chloroaniline, ethanolamine, ethylenediamine, *o*-aminophenol and *o*-phenylenediamine, as follows:



1) Part XIII: This Bulletin, **37**, 1745 (1964), and Part XIV: *Nippon Kagaku Zasshi*, **85**, 704 (1964). Presented in part at the 21st Annual Meeting of the Chemical Society of Japan, Osaka, April, 1968.

2) Y. Iwanami, *Nippon Kagaku Zasshi*, **82**, 778, 780 (1961).

3) Y. Iwanami, *ibid.*, **83**, 100, 161, 316, 593, 597 (1962); H. Sasaki, H. Sakata, and Y. Iwanami, *ibid.*, **85**, 704 (1964).

4) Y. Iwanami, Y. Kenjo, K. Nishibe, M. Kajiura, and S. Isoyama, This Bulletin, **37**, 1740 (1964); Y. Iwanami, S. Isoyama, and Y. Kenjo, *ibid.*, **37**, 1745 (1964).

5) Y. Iwanami, *Nippon Kagaku Zasshi*, **82**, 632, 634 (1961); **83**, 600 (1962).

6) D. D. Chapman, *J. Chem. Soc.*, **1966**, 806.

7) If not a contradiction, it could be a serious misprint.

8) R. Mondelli and L. Merlini, *Tetrahedron*, **22**, 3253 (1966).

9) W. von Philipsborn, H. Stierlin, and W. Traber, *Helv. Chim. Acta*, **46**, 2592 (1963).

10) L. Merlini, W. von Philipsborn, and M. Viscontini, *ibid.*, **46**, 2597 (1963).

11) L. J. Bellamy, "The Infrared Spectra of Complex Molecules," Methuen & Co., London (1958), p. 179.

TABLE 1. CHEMICAL SHIFTS OF THE PRODUCTS

Compound	CD ₃ OD			CF ₃ COOH		
	CH ₃	CH ₂	=CH	CH ₃	CH ₂	=CH
VI	3.42	—	5.11	3.36 3.49	3.46	4.48
VII	3.39	—	5.18	3.52	3.55	5.62
VIII	3.37	—	5.14	3.42	3.54	5.52
IX	3.49	—	6.92	3.52	3.52	5.62

The values are in ppm (δ) relative to internal tetramethylsilane. The mark—: no indication of the signal (side chain) at all. Compound was sparingly soluble in CD₃OD. The signals of X in CF₃COOH were already reported.⁸⁾

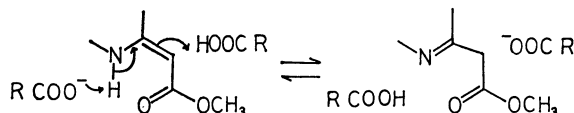
obtained from the measurement using trifluoroacetic acid. Both methine and methylene proton signals are exhibited in this acid as listed in Table 1. Methylene proton signals can be interpreted as due to the side chain methylene of each compound existing in the imine form. The enamine and imine forms are, therefore, equilibrated in the acid.

A variety of the existing ratios of enamine to imine in the acid are shown by calculation based upon the relative intensities of methine singlets, as follows: approximately 1:2, 1:0.5, 1:8, and 1:>10 for VI, VII, VIII, and IX, respectively.

In deuteriotrifluoroacetic acid, either methine or methylene proton signal disappears by replacement with deuterium. It can therefore be said that tautomerization becomes possible under certain conditions caused by trifluoroacetic acid.

Discussion

The phenomenon observed on the compounds in trifluoroacetic acid is noteworthy. However, there is an essential difference between the compounds and β -diketones such as acetylacetone or ethyl acetoacetate, which ordinarily exist as an equilibrium mixture of keto and enol tautomers, while all the compounds in the present study shut themselves much more firmly in the enamine form in crystals and chloroform or methanol solution (at least the imine form is extremely minimized). The imine formation and tautomerization therewith in trifluoroacetic acid may be caused by a concerted reaction¹²⁾ which proceeds by simultaneous attack of the acid and the base as illustrated below.



Generally, imine form is predominant^{13,14)} in imine-enamine tautomerism:



Enamines are stable only when there is no hydrogen on the nitrogen ($-\text{C}=\text{C}-\text{NRR}'$).^{13,14)} It is interesting that all our products possess a hydrogen on the nitrogen

atom but the enamine forms remain stable.

This series represents a special case of proton-shift isomerization or tautomerization. However, we recently encountered a perfectly converse predominance of the imine form observed on the same side-chain derivative of a more complicated heterocycle, which will be reported in the following paper.

Experimental

IR spectra were measured for KBr disks with a Nippon Bunko DS-301 spectrophotometer, and NMR spectra were determined on a Hitachi H-60 model.

The synthetic procedures of the all compounds were essentially the same as the corresponding ethyl derivatives²⁻⁵⁾ except that diethyl acetylenedicarboxylate was replaced by dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate (V) and methanol was used as the solvent instead of ethanol. Only their melting points (uncorr.), yields in percent, and data of elementary analyses are described.

Dimethyl N-(p-Chlorophenyl)aminofumarate (VI). This was prepared by the reported procedure.⁵⁾ Yield 83%; mp 75–76°C.

Found: C, 53.59; H, 4.82; N, 5.06%. Calcd for C₁₂H₁₂O₄NCl: C, 53.44; H, 4.49; N, 5.19%.

3-Methoxycarbonylmethylene-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2H-1,4-oxazin-2-one (VII). This was prepared by the reported procedure.²⁾ Yield 69%; mp 81–82°C.

Found: C, 49.36; H, 5.52; N, 7.97%. Calcd for C₇H₉O₄N: C, 49.12; H, 5.30; N, 8.18%.

3-Methoxycarbonylmethylenepiperazin-2-one (VIII). This was prepared by the reported procedure.⁴⁾ Yield 88%; mp 173–174°C.

Found: C, 49.55; H, 6.14; N, 16.61%. Calcd for C₇H₁₀O₃N₂: C, 49.40; H, 5.92; N, 16.46%.

*3-Methoxycarbonylmethylene-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzoxazine-2-one (IX).*¹⁵⁾ This was prepared by the reported procedure.²⁾ Yield 67%; mp 170°C (lit.^{15,16)} mp 170°C).

Found: C, 60.49; H, 4.33; N, 6.45%.

3-Methoxycarbonylmethylene-3,4-dihydro-2(1H)quinoxalinone (X). This was prepared by the reported procedure.²⁾ Yield 75%; mp 227°C (lit.^{17,18)} mp 225°C).

Found: C, 60.67; H, 4.43; N, 12.78%.

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13) J. March, "Advanced Organic Chemistry: Reactions, Mechanisms, and Structure," McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York (1968), p. 62.

14) J. D. Roberts and M. C. Caserio, "Basic Principles of Organic Chemistry," W. A. Benjamin, Inc., New York (1964), p. 486.

15) A compound probably identical with this product has been reported to be its isomer, 2-methoxycarbonylmethylene-3,4-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-3-one.¹⁶⁾ Chemical shifts and melting point of the compound described in the paper supports its identity. The structure allocated as IX is more satisfactory for interpretation of its IR absorption bands in comparison with those of the oxazinone derivatives²⁻⁴⁾ including VII of the present report.

16) R. M. Acheson, M.W. Foxton, and G. R. Miller, *J. Chem. Soc.*, **1965**, 3200.

17) F. Weygand, W. Steglich, and H. Tanner, *Ann. Chem.*, **658**, 128 (1962).

18) Reported as methyl 2-hydroxyquinoxaline-3-acetate.

12) E. S. Gould, "Mechanism and Structure in Organic Chemistry," Henry Holt and Co., Inc., London (1960), p. 385.