7.83 (m, 11H, aromatic), and 12.00 ppm (broad s, $H-N^+$). The absence in the reaction mixture of the alternative product, viz., β-phenyl-α-naphthylamine (IV, R = Ph), can also be explained by the inhibiting effect of the atropoisomerism that is mandatory for this compound.

The results of elementary analysis of the substances obtained for their C, H, and N content were in agreement with the calculated values.

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AROMATIZATION OF 1-SUBSTITUTED ISOCHROMENES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF 1-OXO-2,2,6,6-TETRAMETHYLPIPERIDINIUM PERCHLORATE

I. M. Sosonkin, A. K. Sheinkman,
G. N. Strogov, G. P. Safaryan,
Z. M. Skorobogatova, and G. N. Dorofeenko*

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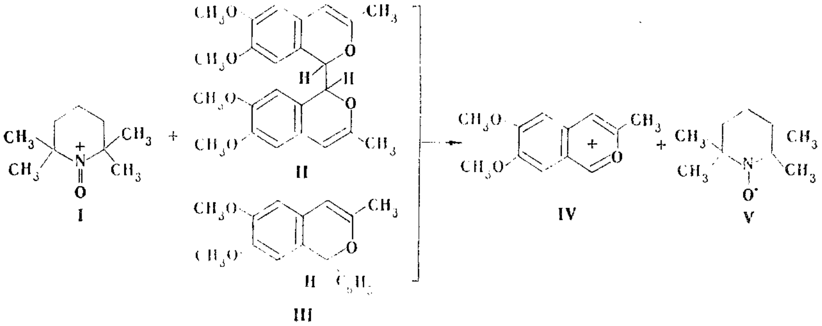
1-Oxo-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidinium perchlorate (I) is an effective dehydrogenating agent in reactions involving the aromatization of partially hydrogenated heterocyclic compounds [1]. However, examples in which cleavage of the C–C bond would occur under the influence of the I cation in such reactions were heretofore unknown. We have found that in the reaction of the I cation with bis(3-methyl-6,7-dimethoxy-1H-isochromene) (II) or 1-phenyl-3-methyl-6,7-dimethoxy-1H-isochromene (III) in an inert atmosphere in anhydrous acetonitrile, as in the case of aromatization of these compounds under the influence of acetyl- or triphenylmethyl perchlorates [2] or in the case of electrochemical oxidation [3], the substituent in the 1 position is split out with cleavage of the C–C bond and the formation in both cases of 3-methyl-6,7-dimethoxy-2-benzopyrylium perchlorate (IV); the formation of the 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine 1-oxyl radical (V) was observed:



Products IV and V were obtained in quantitative yields. Iminoxyl radical V was identified by means of the EPR spectra (a_N = 15.6 Oe) [4], while the III cation was identified from the UV spectra and by polarography [3, 5].

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*Deceased.

Dnepropetrovsk Engineering-Construction Institute, Dnepropetrovsk 320081. Scientific-Research Institute of Physical and Organic Chemistry, Rostov-on-Don 344006. All-Union Scientific-Research and Design Institute of Monomers, Tula 300026. Translated from Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii, No. 4, pp. 553-554, April, 1982. Original article submitted September 23, 1981.

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