THE RELATIVE DONOR CAPACITIES OF CH₃ O AND CH₃S BY ROTATIONAL BARRIER MEASUREMENTS

Sten Henriksson[a]; Jan Sandström[a]

[a] Division of Organic Chemistry 1, Chemical Center, University of Lund, Lund, Sweden

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Division of Organic Chemistry 1, Chemical Center, University of Lund, P.O. Box 740, S-220 07 Lund 7, Sweden

In most aromatic or unsaturated systems the donor capacity of CH_3O surpassses that of CH_3S, but the latter group becomes a successively better donor with increasing electron-attracting capacity of the attached delocalized system. Rotational barriers of $RX \cdot C:Y \cdot NMe_2$, where X = O or S and Y is O, S, or $\overset{+}{N}R_2$, are convenient probes for the donor capacity of RX. A crossover in donor capacity has been found when going from Y = O to Y = S.