$N-VINYL-\alpha-(TRIFLUOROACETYL)PYRROLES$

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The course of the trifluoroacetylation of N-vinylpyrroles is difficult to predict from published results. The reactions of N-vinylindole (annelated pyrrole) imply that the site of attack by the electrophile in such systems may be the vinyl group rather than the heterocycle [1, 2]. This is consistent with the ease of electrophilic substitution of the N-vinyl hydrogen in the trifluoroacetylation of some N-vinyl heterocycles [3].

With the intention of synthesizing a new group of reactive pyrroles and of determining the position most sensitive to electrophilic attack in the N-vinylpyrrole system we have examined the trifluoroacetylation of N-vinylpyrroles (I)-(III). This reaction forms only the N-vinyl- α -(trifluoroacetyl)pyrroles (IV)-(VI). We did not detect any products of trifluoroacetylation of the N-vinyl group or of the β -position of the pyrrole ring

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
R^2 & R^2 \\
& & & & \\
R^1 & N & & & \\
& & & & \\
(I)-(III) & (IV)-(VI)
\end{array}$$

 $R^{1}=CH_{3}$, $R^{2}=H$ (I), (IV); $R^{1}=CH_{3}$, $R^{2}=CH_{3}$ (II), (V); $R^{1}=R^{2}=(CH_{2})_{4}$ (III), (VI)

Results: compound no., yield, %; bp, °C (p, mm Hg); ${\rm n_D}^{20}$; ${\rm d_4}^{20}$; UV spectrum (hexane), $\lambda_{\rm max}$, nm (log ϵ): (IV) 75, 73-74 (3); 1.5110; 1.2590; 200 (4.01), 266 (3.74), 310 (4.2); (V) 76; 92-93 (4); mp 37°C; 206 (3.84), 279 (3.72), 325 (4.01); (VI), 63; 122-123 (3) 1.5460; 1.2675; 208 (4.12), 282 (3.98), 328 (4.23). Elemental analyses (C, H, N, F) of compounds (IV)-(VI) corresponded to the empirical formulas. IR spectra of (IV)-(VI), cm⁻¹: 877-908 and 957-967 (C-H deformation modes in the N-vinyl group), 1642-1645 [ν (C=C)], as a shoulder on the very intense band at 1665-1670 [ν (C=O)]. The PMR spectrum of compound (IV) (100 MHz, 25°C, 20 vol.% CCl₄, internal standard TMS): 7.25 (H $_{\alpha}$), 7.10 (H $_{4}$), 6.10 (H $_{3}$), 5.34 (trans-H $_{\beta}$); 5.14 (cis-H $_{\beta}$), 2.38 (CH $_{3}$) ppm; J, Hz: 8.5 (H $_{\alpha}$ -cis-H $_{\beta}$), 15.8 (H $_{\alpha}$ -trans-H $_{\beta}$), 0.7 (cis-H $_{\beta}$ -trans-H $_{\beta}$), 0.4 (CH $_{3}$ -H $_{3}$), 4.3 (H $_{3}$ -H $_{4}$), 2.1 (H $_{4}$ -CF $_{3}$). The splitting of the H $_{4}$ signals into quartets by coupling with CF $_{3}$ confirms the structure of (IV) and the assignment.

LITERATURE CITED

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