

SOME REACTIONS OF 1,2-DIPHENYL-1-AZASPIRO[2.2]PENTANE

Otohiko Tsuge and Hiroyuki Watanabe

Research Institute of Industrial Science, Kyushu University,

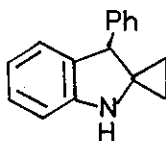
Hakozaki, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka 812

The acidic alumina-induced reaction of 1,2-diphenyl-1-azaspiro[2.2]pentane (**1**) afforded 3-phenyl-indoline-2-spirocyclopropane (**3**) and 1-anilino-1-hydroxybenzylcyclopropane (**4**). Under the influence of $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$ **1** gave **3** and a dimer of **1**, piperidine-bispirocyclopropane derivative **7**.

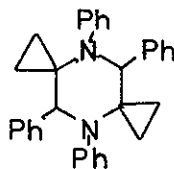
Azaspiropentane **1** reacted with C,N-diphenylnitrone to give the 1:1 adduct **9a**, benzo[f]-1,3-diazepinone compound **10a**, and/or its isomer, (o-benzylideneaminophenyl)phenylacetanilide (**11a**), whose relative yields depended upon the nature of solvents. When heated in methanol, **10a** readily isomerized to **11a**. The product **10a** can be interpreted as arising via reaction of the nitrone with C,N-diphenylketenimine which is generated from **1** with the elimination of ethylene. In this context, the reaction of ketenimines with nitrones has been investigated. Diphenylketene-N-phenylimine reacted with acyclic and cyclic nitrones to yield the products derived from a new 1,3-dipole **D**. The reaction of dimethyldiphenylketene-N-phenylimine with C,N-diphenylnitrone proceeded through the same pathway as that of C,N-diphenylketenimine, whereas the products derived from 1,3-dipole of type **D** were formed in the reaction with cyclic nitrones.



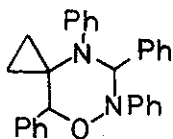
1



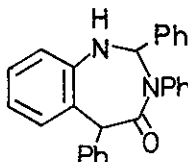
3



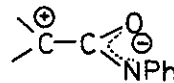
7



9a



10a



D