

A Novel Reaction of Carene

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IN the course of our investigations of simple terpenes we have re-examined the catalytic hydrogenation of (+)- Δ^3 -carene (I), $[\alpha]_D^{20} + 15.4^\circ$, $n_D^{20} 1.4726$. Reduced in ethanol over palladised charcoal at 20° in 1 atmosphere of hydrogen it afforded approximately equal amounts of (-)-*cis*-carane (II) and 1,1,4-trimethylcycloheptane (III).

However, at 96° in propionic acid, 2 moles of hydrogen were absorbed and (III) was formed exclusively, although Δ^3 -carene is unaffected by propionic acid alone at the temperature stated.

Hydrogenation of (+)- Δ^3 -carene in ethanol over platinised charcoal at 20° and 100 atmospheres of hydrogen gave principally (-)-*cis*-carane with

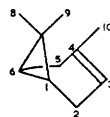
less than 2.5% of (III). So far we have not found *trans*-carane in any of our hydrogenation products.

(-)-*cis*-Carane and 1,1,4-trimethylcycloheptane were purified by preparative g.l.c. and then gave satisfactory elemental analyses. The former, $[\alpha]_D^{20} - 20.7^\circ$, $n_D^{20} 1.4548$, gave a single peak on three columns which readily resolved *cis*- and *trans*-*m*- and -*p*-menthanes and pinanes. Its structure was assigned by analogy with the catalytic hydrogenation products of α -pinene¹ and from consideration of its n.m.r. spectrum, for which we are indebted to Dr. E. F. Mooney. The spectrum showed resonance at τ 9.02 (singlet, three protons, 9-methyl), 9.07 (singlet, three protons, 8-methyl), 9.18 (doublet, $J = 5.5$ c./sec., three protons, 10-methyl) and 9.2—9.8 (multiplet, two protons, cyclopropane protons).

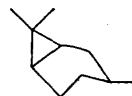
1,1,4-Trimethylcycloheptane (III), $n_D^{20} 1.4414$, had identical physical properties and g.l.c. patterns

with those given by a specimen prepared² from eucarvone, and its n.m.r. spectrum showed absorption at τ 9.12 (singlet, 8- and 9-methyl protons) with superimposed doublet ($J = 5.5$ c./sec., 10-methyl protons) and no cyclopropane proton absorption.

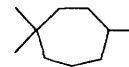
Formation of (III) from Δ^3 -carene may involve 1,4-hydrogen addition to an intermediate, e.g. Δ^2 - or Δ^4 -carene. This possibility, for which we have some evidence, is being currently investigated.



(I)



(II)



(III)

(Received, May 18th, 1965.)

¹ Unpublished results from this laboratory.

² J. R. B. Campbell, A. M. Islam, and R. A. Raphael, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1956, 4096.