## 1,4-(Ferrocen-1,1'-ylene)pentan-1-one[1-Methyl-4-oxo-(4)ferrocenophane<sup>1</sup>-a Novel Cyclisation Reaction

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In connection with our work on ferrocenylethylenes<sup>2</sup> we required the mono- and di-olefins (I) and (II) which were synthesised, in fair yield, by the reaction of methylenetriphenylphosphorane with 1,1'-diacetylferrocene. We observed, however, that an excess of the base used (dimethylsulphinyl anion in dimethyl sulphoxide) led to the formation of a third product which was assigned the structure 1,4-(ferrocen-1,1'-ylene)pentan-1-one (III) on the basis of the following evidence. The analysis was correct for the formula C15H16FeO. The infrared spectrum (liquid film or Nujol mull) showed a carbonyl absorption at 1650 cm.<sup>-1</sup> while that of 1,4-(ferrocen-1,1'-ylene)but-1-one<sup>3</sup> is at 1647 cm.<sup>-1</sup> and that of 1,3-(ferrocen-1,1'-ylene)propan-2-one at 1680 cm. $^{-1}$ . The n.m.r. spectrum (CCl<sub>4</sub>) is also consistent with (III) showing absorptions at  $\tau$  5.41, 5.60, 5.90, 6.03, and 6.13 as multiplets for the ferrocene ring protons, two multiplets at  $\tau$  7.42 and 7.82 for the bridge protons and a doublet at  $\tau$  8.83 (J = 6 c./sec.) for the methyl substituent, the three groups being in the ratio of 8:5:3.

Since it appeared that (III) must be formed from (I), by a novel base-catalysed cyclisation, (I) (15 mmole) was stirred overnight with dimsyl sodium (15 mmole) in dimethyl sulphoxide (10 ml.) at room temperature under an atmosphere of nitrogen. Subsequent work-up gave the ketone,

<sup>1</sup> Nomenclature suggested by B. H. Smith in "Bridged Aromatic Systems," Academic Press, 1964.
<sup>2</sup> W. M. Horspool and R. G. Sutherland, *Chem. Comm.*, 1966, 456.

- <sup>3</sup> M. Rosenblum, A. K. Banerjee, W. Danieli, R. W. Fish, and V. Schlatter, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1963, 85, 316. <sup>4</sup> A. Lutteringhaus and W. Kullick, Angew. Chem., 1958, 70, 438; Makromol. Chem., 1961, 44-46, 669.

m.p. 81-83°, recrystallised from aqueous ethanol, in virtually quantitative yield.

The synthesis of (III) constitutes the first practical route to 1,4-(ferrocen-1,1'-ylene)butan-1one since other routes to this system give only poor yields<sup>3</sup> and the synthesis of the parent 1,4-(ferrocen-1,1'-ylene) butane gives only 0.05% of the desired product.4



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