

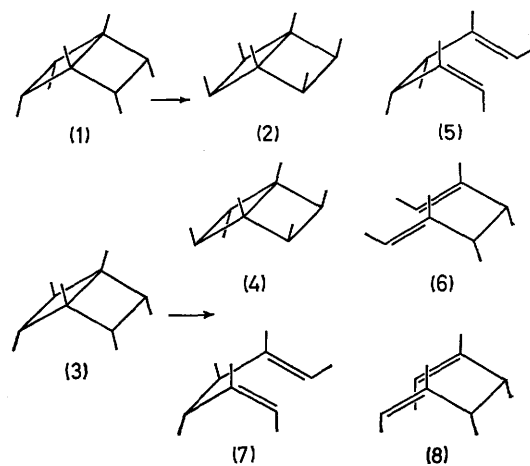
## Inversion and Ring Opening of Hexamethylbicyclo[2,2,0]hexanes

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**Summary** Hexamethylbicyclo[2,2,0]hexanes exhibit thermally induced skeletal inversion and stereospecific cleavage; the reaction mechanism is discussed.

IN view of recent interest in bicyclo[2,2,0]hexane cleavage<sup>1</sup> and inversion,<sup>1k,2</sup> we report our latest results. Thermolysis of the all-*endo*-hexamethylbicyclo[2,2,0]hexane (1) at 137–177° provided the all-*exo*-isomer (2) (see Scheme). Similarly, thermal skeletal inversion of the 2-*exo*-isomer (3) at 196–216° gave the invertomer (4). Thermolysis of (1) also produced *erythro*-3,4,5,6-tetramethylocta-2*Z*,6*E*-diene (5), whereas with (3) ring opening predominated: *erythro*-3,4,5,6-tetramethylocta-2*E*,6*E*-diene (6) and *threo*-3,4,5,6-tetramethylocta-2*Z*,6*E*-diene (7) were formed, together with a minor amount of the *erythro*-2*Z*,6*Z*-isomer (8). Thermolysis of (2) and (4) required higher temperatures and provided only ring-opening products. Further data are given in the Table.



SCHEME

TABLE. Inversion and ring opening of hexamethylbicyclo[2,2,0]hexanes<sup>a</sup>

|     | Temp.<br>(t/°C) | t <sub>1/2</sub> /h | (2) | (4) | Products (%) |     |     | (8) |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------|-----|-----|--------------|-----|-----|-----|
|     |                 |                     |     |     | (5)          | (6) | (7) |     |
| (1) | 153             | 3.5                 | 73  |     | 27           |     |     |     |
| (2) | 231             | 3.6                 |     |     | 95           |     |     |     |
| (3) | 200             | 2.0                 |     | 22  |              | 46  | 26  | 6   |
| (4) | 231             | 1.4                 |     |     |              | 50  | 36  | 14  |

<sup>a</sup> Reactions in sealed glass, n-heptane solution or neat.

First-order kinetics for conversion of (1) and (3) were observed. The activation parameters [(1):  $\Delta H^\ddagger$  140  $\pm$  7 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>,  $\Delta S^\ddagger$  + 1  $\pm$  15 J mol<sup>-1</sup> K<sup>-1</sup>; (3):  $\Delta H^\ddagger$  137  $\pm$  6 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>,  $\Delta S^\ddagger$  - 33  $\pm$  10 J mol<sup>-1</sup> K<sup>-1</sup>†], the inversion phenomenon, and the stereospecificity of the ring opening reaction exclude, in our opinion, the intermediate formation of a strainless biradical.‡

To account for the results, two processes have been considered that satisfy the Woodward-Hoffmann selection rules: a synchronous  $\sigma_2s + \sigma_2a$  process, involving the

† Calories = Joules  $\times$  0.239.

‡ A higher activation energy and a positive activation entropy are expected for a radical reaction; cf. *cis*- and *trans*-1,2-dimethyl cyclobutane:<sup>3</sup>  $E_a$  254, 259 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>;  $\Delta S^\ddagger$  + 39.7, +39.7 J mol<sup>-1</sup> K<sup>-1</sup>, respectively.

§ Considering the possibility of puckering<sup>4</sup> of the bicyclic system the synchronous process cannot *a priori* be discounted.

Added in proof: Puckering of bicyclo[2,2,0]hexane has recently been reported (B. Anderson and R. Srinivasan, *Acta. Chem. Scand.* 1972, **26**, 3468).

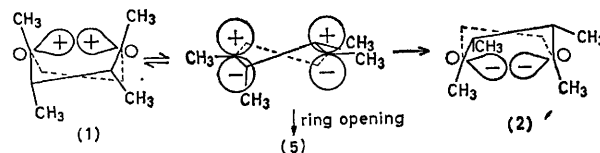
<sup>1</sup> (a) S. Cremer and R. Srinivasan, *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1960 (21), 24; (b) C. Steel, R. Zand, P. Hurwitz, and S. G. Cohen, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1964, **86**, 679; (c) K. V. Scherer, *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1966, 5685; (d) R. Srinivasan, *Internat. J. Chem. Kinetics*, 1969, **1** 133; (e) L. A. Paquette and J. A. Schwartz, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1970, **92**, 3215; (f) D. C. Owsley and J. J. Bloomfield, *ibid.*, 1971, **93** 782; (g) E. N. Cain, *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1971, 1865; (h) E. N. Cain and R. K. Scolly, *Internat. J. Chem. Kinetics*, 1972, **4**, 159; (i) *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1972, **94**, 3830; (j) *Austral. J. Chem.*, 1972, **25**, 1443; (k) M. J. Goldstein and M. S. Benzon, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1972 **94**, 5119.

<sup>2</sup> H. van Bekkum, F. van Rantwijk, G. van Minnen-Pathuis, J. D. Remijnse, and A. van Veen, *Rec. Trav. chim.*, 1969, **88**, 911.

<sup>3</sup> H. R. Gerberich and W. D. Walters, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1961, **83**, 3935, 4884.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. A. de Meijere, *Acta Chem. Scand.*, 1966, **20**, 1093; J. M. R. Stone and I. M. Mills, *Mol. Phys.*, 1970, **18**, 631; M. J. Cardillo and S. H. Bauer, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1970, **92**, 2399.

C(1)-C(4) and C(2)-C(3) bonds, and a two-step process, *i.e.* conversion of the C(1)-C(4)  $\sigma$ -bond into a  $\pi$ -bond followed by conrotatory opening of the C(2)-C(3) bond.



FIGURE

The former process requires severe twisting of the bicyclic system and has therefore been rejected.<sup>1c,§§</sup> The latter offers an elegant way to combine both inversion and ring opening mechanisms. The C(1)-C(4)  $\pi$ -bonded intermediate (see Figure) is common to both.

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