

## Synthesis of Fluorinated Dienes and Cyclobutenes

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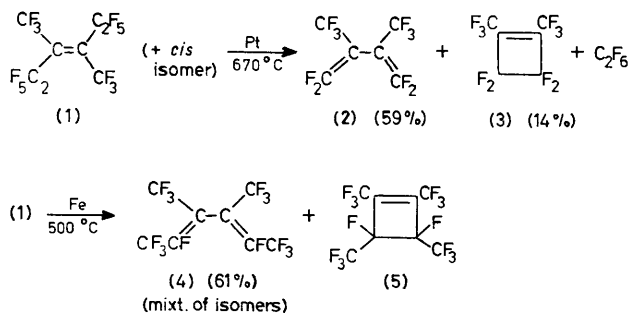
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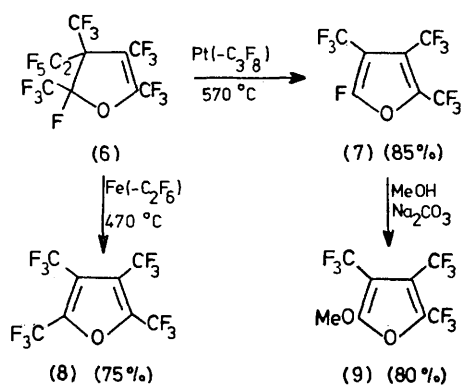
**Summary** Pyrolysis of some fluorinated alkenes over platinum or iron, gives good yields of dienes and fluorinated furan derivatives.

THERE are many reports<sup>1</sup> of the pyrolysis of fluorinated organic compounds, including the defluorination of cyclic fluorocarbons over iron to give aromatic compounds.<sup>2</sup> So far, however, these procedures have not seemed valuable for the synthesis of acyclic fluorinated dienes.

The fluorinated alkene (1)<sup>3</sup> undergoes a novel fragmentation reaction when passed, in a stream of nitrogen, through a platinum-lined tube at 530–700 °C, giving the diene (2),<sup>4</sup> together with lesser amounts of the cyclobutene (3). Defluorination of (1), over iron filings at 430–500 °C, gave the corresponding diene (4),<sup>5</sup> as a mixture of two isomers,



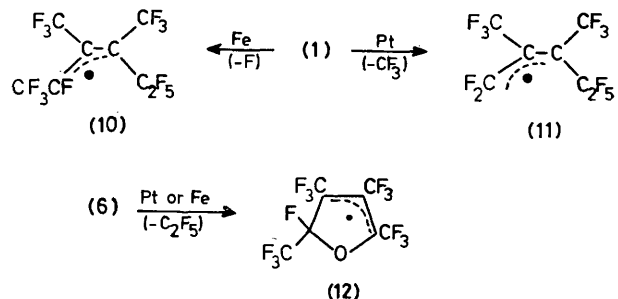
and the cyclobutene (5). The compounds (2), (3), (4), and (5) have been prepared previously but by less accessible routes.



The derivative (6), obtained by a cyclisation process described recently,<sup>6</sup> gave, on passage over platinum at 430–700 °C, the new perfluoro-2,3,4-trimethylfuran (7), by elimination of  $\text{C}_3\text{F}_8$ . Pyrolysis of (6) over iron at 470 °C, however, led to elimination of the elements of  $\text{C}_2\text{F}_6$  and provides therefore an alternative synthesis of perfluoro-tetramethylfuran, reported recently.<sup>6</sup> The structure of (7) follows simply by comparison of the  $^{19}\text{F}$  n.m.r. spectrum

with that of (8). Also, displacement of fluorine by methoxy group occurs, giving (9).

Clearly, the guiding feature in the eliminations from (1) or (6) is the formation of corresponding fluorinated allylic radicals (10)–(12). Loss of  $\text{CF}_3$  from (1) occurs over



platinum but loss of F is obviously preferred over iron, whereas no such alternative is available in reactions of (6) and elimination of  $\text{C}_2\text{F}_6$ , as the primary step, takes place over either metal. Subsequent loss of F or  $\text{CF}_3$  from (12) is, however, determined by the metal.

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<sup>1</sup> V. E. Platonov and G. G. Yakobson, *Synthesis*, 1976, 374, and references cited therein.

<sup>2</sup> R. D. Chambers, 'Fluorine in Organic Chemistry,' Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1973, p. 262 and references cited therein.

<sup>3</sup> H. C. Fielding, B.P. 1,148,486 (April 1969); R. D. Chambers, J. A. Jackson, S. Partington, P. D. Philpot, and A. C. Young, *J. Fluorine Chem.*, 1975, 6, 5.

<sup>4</sup> W. Mahler, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1962, 84, 4600.

<sup>5</sup> W. T. Miller, R. J. Hummel, and L. F. Pelosi, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1973, 95, 6850.

<sup>6</sup> R. D. Chambers, A. A. Lindley, P. D. Philpot, H. C. Fielding, J. Hutchinson, and G. Whittaker, *J.C.S. Perkin I*, submitted for publication.