

THE BOAT-CHAIR CONFORMATION OF
ENDO-1,5-DIMETHYLBICYCLO (3,3,1) NONAN-3-OL

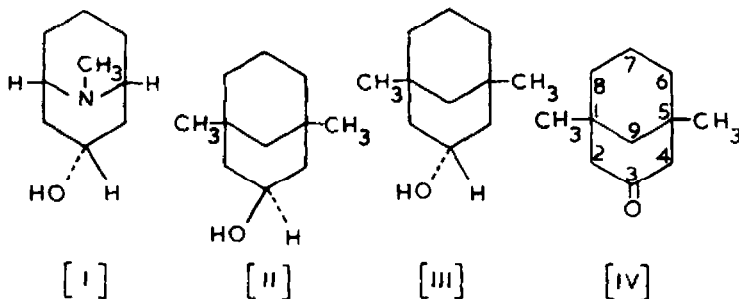
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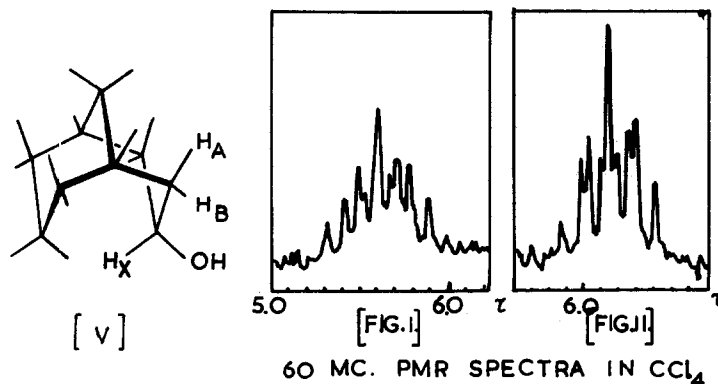
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The recent determination (1) of the preferred conformation of 3- α -granatanol (I), a 9-aza-bicyclo (3,3,1) nonan-3-ol, prompts us to describe our findings in the analogous carbocyclic system.

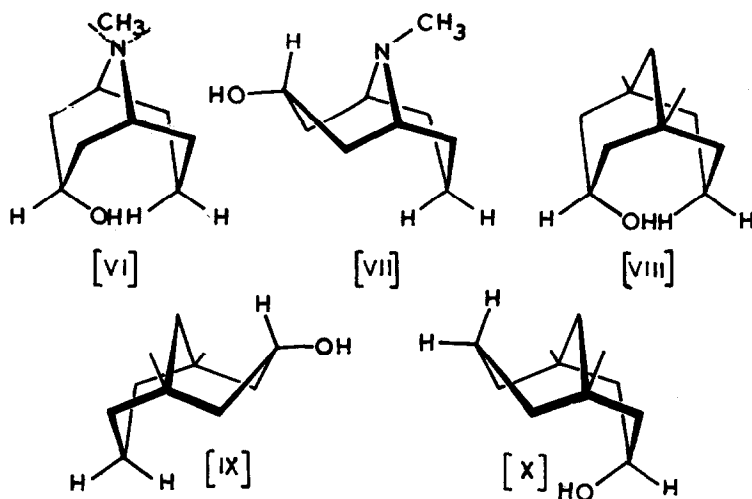
The epimeric 1,5-dimethylbicyclo (3,3,1) nonan-3-ols (II) and (III) have been prepared in the following manner. Hydroboration (2) of 1,5-dimethylbicyclo (3,3,1) non-2-ene (3) gave the exo-3-ol (II) accompanied by a small amount of the corresponding exo-2-ol. Jones oxidation of (II) gave the ketone (IV). Lithium aluminium hydride reduction of (IV) proceeded in a highly stereospecific manner giving the endo-3-ol (III) virtually uncontaminated by (II) as indicated by gas-liquid chromatographic analysis. The p. m. r. spectra of (II), (III) and (IV) exhibited sharp unsplit C-methyl (6H) signals at $\tau = 9.10, 9.06$ and 9.01 respectively, thus confirming the symmetrical substitution pattern in all three compounds.



The I.R. spectrum of (II) showed 'abnormal' methylene bands(3,4) at 1473 and 2990 cm.^{-1} indicative of the twin-chair conformation (V) and the p. m. r. spectrum showed the carbonyl proton [the X part of an A_2B_2X system (5)] as a clear nine-line pattern (fig.1) centred at $\tau = 5.62$, ($J_{AX} = 11.4$ cps., $J_{BX} = 6.6$ cps.). The low-field position of this signal presumably is due to deshielding by the endo C_7 - hydrogen atom [cf. neoisopinocampheol (6), CHOH , $\tau = 5.69$]. The epimeric alcohol (III) showed a weak band in the infra-red at 1473 cm.^{-1} with no significant absorption at 2990 cm.^{-1} , and the carbonyl proton in the p. m. r. spectrum (fig. 2) appeared again as a well-resolved nine-line pattern centred at $\tau = 6.15$ ($J_{AX} = 9.0$ cps., $J_{BX} = 6.6$ cps.).



Chen and Le Fevre have reported 3- α -granatanol (I) to be an equilibrium mixture of two conformers (VI) and (VII) with the latter in preponderance (86%). It is difficult to envisage the conformer (VIII) as a major contributor to such an equilibrium in the carbocyclic system since even the presence of two endo-hydrogen atoms on C_3 and C_7 in the established twin-chair conformation of 1,5-dimethylbicyclo (3,3,1) nonane (4) is known to produce lateral distortion of the two ends of the molecule. Accordingly we suggest that in the carbocyclic case such a conformational equilibrium would involve species (IX) and (X). In addition, the magnitude (7) of the observed coupling constants in (III) would suggest that the preferred conformation is (IX).



The Australian workers quote $J_{AX} = 11$ cps. and $J_{BX} = 5$ cps. for (VII) and $J_{AX} + J_{BX} = 5$ cps. for (VI). Application of these values to (IX) and (X) respectively in an attempt to establish the position of this equilibrium (8) leads to a value of $>100\%$ of conformer (IX). Although a better value for J_{AX} in (IX) might be 13.5 cps. (9) leading to a figure of 86% of conformer (IX) in the *endo*-3-ol (III), at ambient temperatures, these approaches lack a rigorous evaluation of all the coupling constants involved in the particular A_2B_2X systems under discussion. Accordingly low temperature p.m.r. studies on (II) and (III) and the related *bis*normethyl compounds are now in hand.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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