PHYSICO-CHEMICAL STUDY OF INDOLD ALKALOIDS MODELS.

VI. RELATIVE THERMODYNAMIC STABILITY OF ENDO- AND

SEMI-CYCLIC OLEFINS IN THE BICYCLO[2,2,2]OCTANE SYSTEM (1)

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Many alkaloids contain a semi-cyclic double bond on a 1-aza-bicyclo[2,2,2]octane system. In order to study the relative stability of such olefins, we have prepared ethylidenebicyclo[2,2,2]octane and 2-ethylbicyclo[2,2,2]oct-2-ene as model compounds and measured the equilibrium constant between them by acid catalysis.

Starting from bicyclo [2,2,2] octanone we obtained in two steps a mixture of ethylidenebicyclo [2,2,2] octane and of 2-ethylbicyclo [2,2,2] oct-2-ene (ratio 57/43) with an overall yield of 69 %.

The olefinic isomers have been separated by gas-liquid chromatography on a SE 30 column. Identification of the pure compounds has been made by I.R. and N.M.R. spectroscopies.

We have isomerised the pure olefins in acid medium in presence of p-toluenesulfonic acid as catalyst. Cope and co-workers (2) have observed on monocycloalkenes the formation of tertiary alcohols and acetates as by-products resulting from the addition of water to the double bond. To avoid these side reactions we worked with glacial acetic acid containing 10 % of acetic anhydride.

The equilibria were approached starting from both isomers and equilibrium was considered to be reached when the compositions obtained from both sides did not differ for more than 2 %. The concentrations of the isomerised compounds were measured by gas chromatography after extraction of the bicyclic products with hexane.

In order to verify the response of the flame-ionisation detector (apparatus Aerograph 1525 B) for the two olefins, we injected solutions of known concentrations. A factor of 1.040 was used to correct the ratio of

the surfaces S<sub>semi</sub>/S<sub>endo</sub> obtained by planimetry.

The results we obtained are summarised in the following table.

## Equilibria between 2-ethylbicyclo[2,2,2]oct-2-ene and ethylidenebicyclo[2,2,2]octane:

- from 2-ethylbicyclo[2,2,2]oct-2-ene:

T (°K) <sup>a</sup>	% endo <sup>b</sup>	∜ semi <sup>b</sup>	Ksemi/endo	ln K <sup>c</sup>	Aro d endo+semi (cal/mole)
298.18	18.18	81.82	4.501	1.504	-891
323.18	20.33	79.67	3.919	1.366	-877
323.18	20.30	79.70	3.926	1.368	-878
348.18	23.40	76.60	3.274	1.186	-820
348.18	22.90	77.10	3.367	1.214	~840

- from ethylidenebicyclo[2,2,2]octane:

T (°K) <sup>a</sup>	% endo <sup>b</sup>	% semi <sup>b</sup>	K <sub>semi/endo</sub>	ln K <sup>c</sup>	ΔF° d endo→semi (cal/mole)
298.18	17.78	82.22	4.624	1.531	-907
323.18	20 <b>.0</b> 6	79.94	3.986	1.383	-888
323.18	20.53	79.47	3.871	1.354	<b>-</b> 869
348.18	22.82	77.18	3.382	1.218	-843

a Temperature stabilised within 0.05°. b Values corrected.

From our values of  $\Delta F^\circ$  we have calculated  $\Delta H^\circ$  and  $\Delta S^\circ$ :  $\Delta H^\circ_{\rm endo+s\,end}$  = - 130h  $\pm$  32 cal/mole

$$\Delta S_{\text{endo+semi}}^{\circ} = -1.3 \pm 0.1 \text{ e.u.}$$

In conclusion, it is established that in the bicyclo[2,2,2]-octane system a semi-cyclic double bond is thermodynamically more stable compared to an endocyclic double bond.

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The relative deviation of the concentrations being 1 %, the values of In K are known within 0.046.

d Values obtained using  $\Delta F_{\text{endo+semi}}^{\circ}$  = - R.T.ln K with R = 1.9865 cal.mole<sup>-1</sup>.degree<sup>-1</sup>.

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## References.

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