

THE MOLECULAR STRUCTURE OF 7-SYN-6-ENDO-DIHYDROXYBICYCLO
[2.2.1]HEPTANE 2-ENDO-CARBOXYLIC ACID- α -LACTONE

R. M. Moriarty* and Harsh Gopal**

*The Department of Chemistry, The University of Illinois,
Chicago Circle Campus, Chicago, Illinois 60680

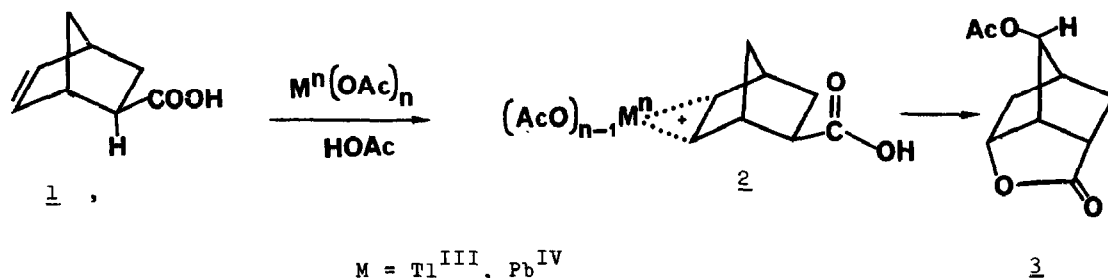
**The Department of Chemistry, The Catholic University
of America, Washington, D. C. 20017

J. L. Flippen and J. Karle

Laboratory for the Structure of Matter,
Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C. 20390

(Received in USA 9 August 1971; received in UK for publication 29 December 1971)

In the preceding communication¹ we reported the formation of a rearranged acetoxy lactone (3) in the thallium triacetate oxidation of 2-exo-norbornene-carboxylic acid (1). Acetoxy lactone (3) was also formed in the lead tetraacetate oxidation of 1 and both reactions presumably involve a Wagner-Meerwein type rearrangement of a bridged organo-metallic such as 2.



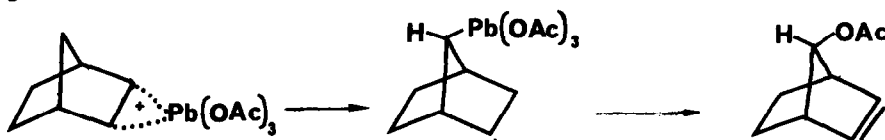
While the structure of 3 was proven by chemical degradation, the stereochemical relationship of the acetoxy with respect to the lactone moiety was not established. The mechanism by which 2 converts to 3 is unknown and as a step towards understanding this process it is essential to determine the stereochemistry of the C₃ acetoxy group. For this purpose an X-ray crystal structure analysis was performed on 3. The material crystallizes in space group P_1^2/c with cell parameters $a = 13.810$ A, $b = 6.206$ A, $c = 12.555$ A, and

$\beta = 120.4^\circ$. The structure was solved by the symbolic addition procedure² and refined to an R factor of 0.051.

The stereoconfiguration of the molecule can be seen in Fig. 1 and the bond lengths and angles are shown in Fig. 2. The $C_3-C_4-C_5$ angle of 96.2° is characteristically small as has been found for other bicyclo[2.2.1]heptyl derivatives such as 5-norbornene-2, 3-endo-dicarboxylic anhydride 93° ³, the cyclopentadiene dimer 92.7° ⁴, anti-8-tricyclo[3.2.1.0^{2,4}]octyl p-bromobenzene 96.7° ⁵, norbornane 93.2° , and norbornadiene 92.0° ⁶, anti-7-norbornenyl p-bromobenzoate 96° ⁷, longifolene hydrochloride 94° ⁸, and 3-(N-benzyl-N-methylaminomethyl) -2-norbornanol 93.5° ⁹.

The $C_2-C_3-C_7$ angle of 97.8° is also small but it is expected to be in this range because it is in the bridging position of a bicyclo[3.2.1]octyl system, including C_1-O_3 , $C_2-C_3-C_7$, $C_4-C_5-C_6$, and C_2 .

The mechanism proposed for the formation of 7-acetoxynorbornene involved a C_7 organolead intermediate.¹⁰



This proposal was criticized by Erman¹¹ on the basis that ring-contraction to a bicyclo[3.2.0]heptyl system should occur.

Alternatively one could have the following process:

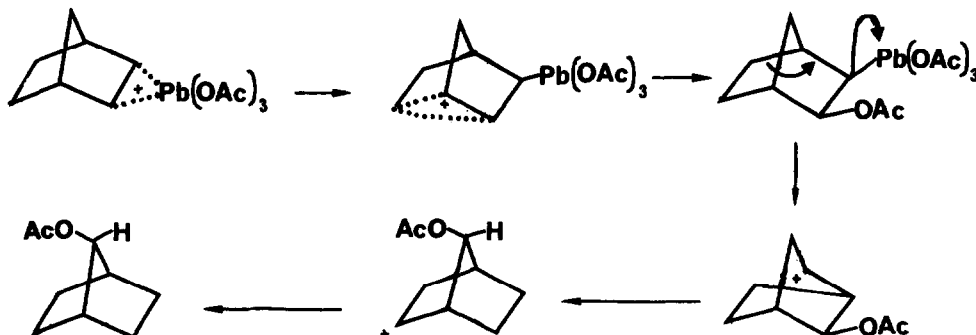
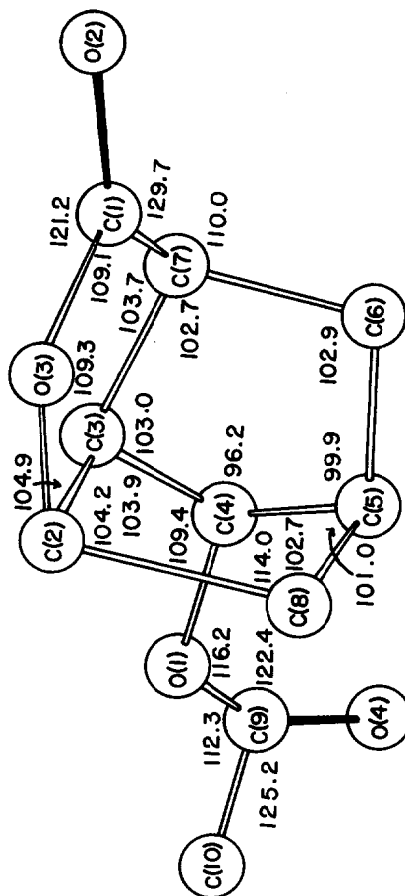
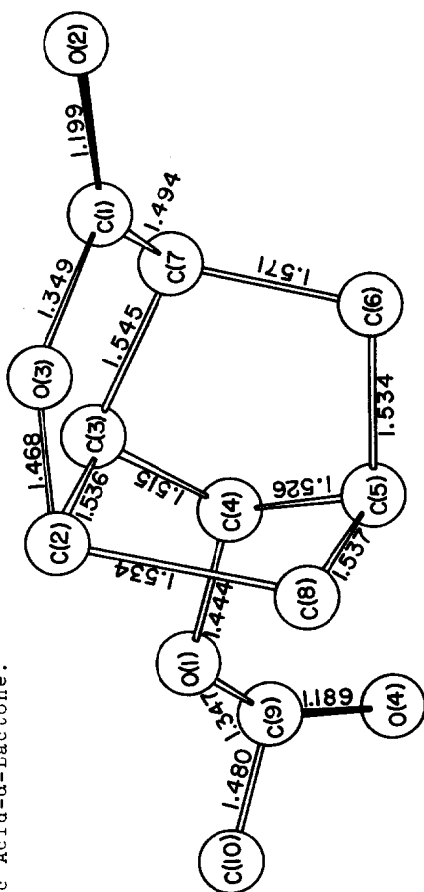


Fig. 2 Bond lengths and bond angles for 7-syn-6-endo-dihydroxybicyclo [2.2.1] Heptane 2-endo-carboxylic Acid-d-Lactone.



O(3)-C(2)-C(8) 111.3
 C(2)-C(3)-C(7) 97.8
 C(6)-C(5)-C(8) 109.7

This latter pathway is preferable in the reaction 1→3 based upon the stereochemistry of 3 as determined in this study.



Fig. 1 Stereoconfiguration of 7-syn-6-endodihydroxybicyclo (2.2.1) Heptane 2-endo Carboxylic Acid- α -Lactone.



References

1. R. M. Moriarty and H. Gopal, Tetrahedron Letters, 0000 (1971).
2. J. Karle and I. L. Karle, Acta Cryst., 21, 849 (1966).
3. R. Destro, C. Fillippini, G. M. Gramacciolo, and M. Simonetta, Tetrahedron Letters.
4. R. Destro, C. M. Gramacciolo, and M. Simonetta, Chem. Comm., 568 (1968).
5. A. C. MacDonald and J. Trotter, Acta Cryst., 18, 243 (1965).
6. Y. Morino, K. Kuchitsu, and A. Yokozeki, Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan, 40, (6) 1552 (1967).
7. A. C. MacDonald and J. Trotter, Acta Cryst., 19, 456 (1965).
8. A. F. Cesur and D. F. Grant, Acta Cryst., 18, 55 (1965).
9. A. V. Fratini, K. Britts, and I. L. Karle, J. Phys. Chem., 71, 2482 (1967).
10. K. Alder, F. H. Flock, and H. Wirtz, Ber., 80, 41 (1947).
11. W. F. Erman, J. Org. Chem., 32, 765 (1967).