

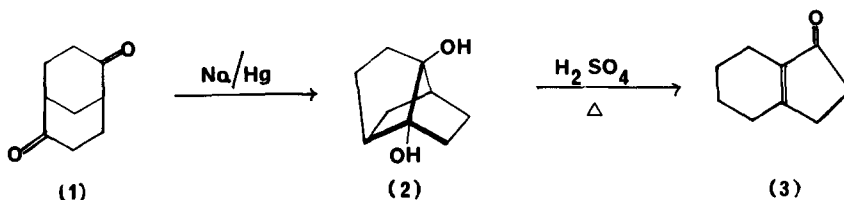
PINACOL REARRANGEMENT OF TRICYCLO(3,3,1,0^{2,6})NONANE-2,6-DIOL

BY R. BISHOP AND W. PARKER

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING, STIRLING, SCOTLAND.

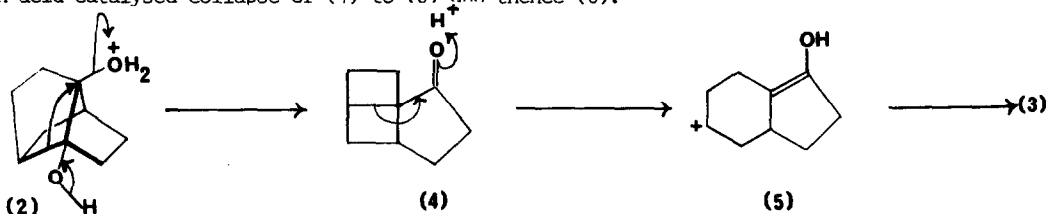
(Received in UK 13 April 1973; accepted for publication 18 May 1973)

In 1922 Meerwein et al.¹ reported the reduction of bicyclo(3,3,1)nonan-2,6-dione (1) with sodium amalgam to a 1:1 mixture of bicyclo(3,3,1)nonane-2,6-diol and tricyclo(3,3,1,0^{2,6})nonane-2,6-diol (2). The formation of the tricyclic diol remains one of only two examples^(1,2) of a 2,6-transannular reaction in the bicyclo(3,3,1)nonane skeleton, although intramolecular reactions between other ring positions (particularly 3,7) are well known³. Treatment of (2) with hot concentrated sulphuric acid was reported¹ to cause apparent dehydration to a single volatile compound of unknown structure.

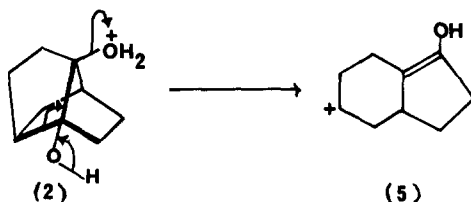


A 40% yield of this dehydration product was obtained by heating (2) in H₂SO₄ (80%) for 1 hour at 160°. The resultant oil (C₉H₁₂O) was pure to T.L.C. (SiO₂/CH₂Cl₂) and G.L.C. (SE-30, 200°) and exhibited ν_{\max} (liquid film) 1698 and 1648 cm⁻¹; $\lambda_{\max}^{\text{EtOH}}$ 237 nm ($\epsilon = 12,260$) and two ¹H multiplets at 7.4 - 8.2 τ (2H) and 8.2 - 8.6 τ (1H) respectively in CCl₄ solution. The mass spectrum exhibited peaks at $m/e = 136(87\%; M^+)$, 108(28%), 94(81%), 93(55%), 91(28%), 80(29%), 79(100%), 77(37%), 51(22%), 41(21%), 39(39%) with metastable peaks at 107.6 (136 → 121) and 66.4 (94 → 79). The corresponding 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone crystallised from ethanol-ethyl acetate with m.pt. 235-236°. This data suggested (3), viz. 4,5,6,7-tetrahydroindan-1-one⁴, and was confirmed by direct comparison of the product (I.R., N.M.R. and co-injection G.L.C.) and its 2,4,-D.N.P. (mixed m.pt.) with authentic samples⁵.

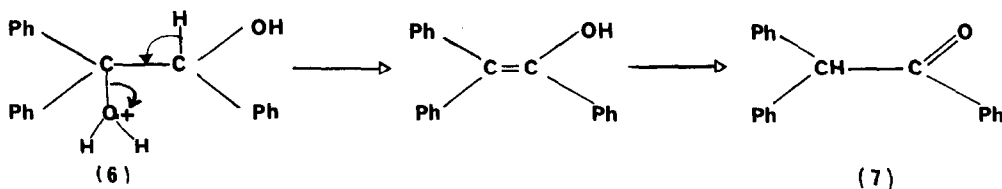
The formation of (3) can be rationalised by Pinacol rearrangement (2→4) followed by an acid-catalysed collapse of (4) to (5) and thence (3).



Alternatively, the intermediate carbocation (5) could be derived directly by the fragmentation shown below which circumvents the strain involved in the conversion of the bicyclo(2,2,1)heptane moiety of (2) into the bicyclo(2,2,0)hexane of (4).



This latter alternative to the normal pinacol rearrangement mechanism is reminiscent of the "vinyl dehydration" mechanism proposed (and later disproved) for conversions such as (6) to (7)⁶.



References

1. H. Meerwein, F. Kiel, G. Klösger and E. Schoch, *J. Prakt. Chem.* 1922, 104, 161.
2. W. Parker and J.R. Stevenson, *Chem. Comm.* 1969, 1289.
3. M.A. Eakin, J. Martin and W. Parker, *Chem. Comm.* 1968, 298.
M.A. Eakin, J. Martin and W. Parker, *Chem. Comm.* 1968, 337.
4. C.D. Nenitzescu and V. Przemetsky, *Chem. Ber.*, 1941, 74E, 676.
In Chemical Abstracts this nomenclature is favoured over bicyclo(4,3,0)non-1(6)-en-7-one.
5. W.S. Johnson, C.E. Davies, R.H. Hunt and G. Stork, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1948, 70, 3021.
H.O. House and G.H. Rasmusson, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1963, 28, 31.
6. see C.J. Collins, *Quart. Rev.*, 1960, 14, 357 and references cited therein.

Acknowledgment

We gratefully acknowledge comparison samples kindly supplied by Dr. M.F. Ansell, Queen Mary College, London, and Professor H.O. House, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.