

NOVEL STEREOSPECIFIC SYN ADDITION OF IODINE AZIDE TO A STRAINED
CYCLOBUTENE (TRICYCLO [4.2.2.0^{2,5}] DECA-3,7-DIENE DERIVATIVE)

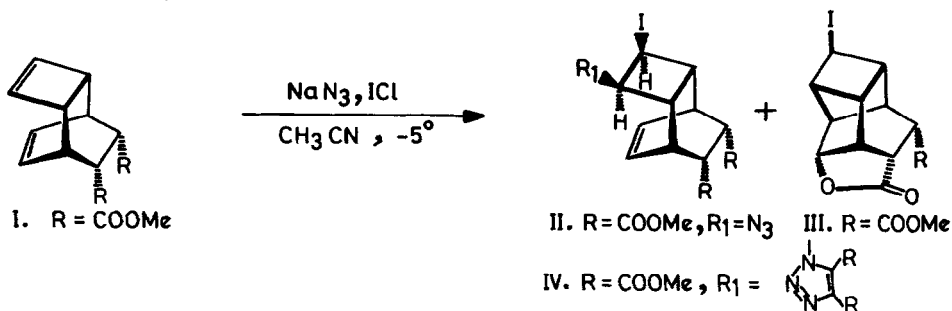
Goverdhan Mehta*, Prabir K. Dutta and Paras N. Pandey

Department of Chemistry

Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur 208016, India

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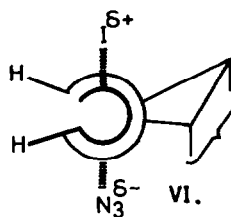
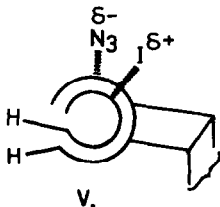
The addition of iodine azide (IN₃) to olefins provides a versatile route for the synthesis of organic azides.^{1a} These reactions have been shown to be highly stereospecific anti additions, leading to trans products via the iodonium ion intermediates.^{1a,b} In pursuit of certain synthetic aims the reaction of IN₃ with 9,10-dicarbomethoxytricyclo [4.2.2.0^{2,5}] deca-3,7-diene (I) has been investigated. We wish to report here the first example² of exclusive syn addition of IN₃ to the strained cyclobutene ring of (I). The syn addition of IN₃ to the cyclobutene double bond of (I) is in contrast to the usually observed anti addition of electrophiles to cyclobutene^{3,4} and highlights the dominant role of twist strain⁴ in electrophilic additions to strained olefins.



The reaction of (I) with IN₃ solution prepared in situ from excess sodium azide and iodine monochloride in acetonitrile (-5°) furnished a mixture of (II) & (III) in 80 and 10% yield. The minor compound (III), mp 161°, was clearly a product of transannular cyclisation and was identical with the product obtained⁵ by the addition of ICl to (I). The major product (II), mp 137°, C₁₄H₁₆O₄IN₃, exhibited the diagnostic azide absorption at 2120 cm⁻¹

and the ester bands at 1740 & 1210 cm^{-1} in the ir spectrum. The pmr spectrum showed two quartets at δ 4.32 and 3.12 due to H-C-I and H-C-N_3 type protons along with a clean triplet at δ 6.51 due to the two olefinic protons. The cis orientation of I and N_3 on the cyclobutene ring follows from the relatively sharp triplet for the two olefinic protons at C_7 and C_8 arising from the equivalence of the vinyl hydrogens and the fortuitous near equivalence of their coupling constants.⁶ Furthermore, the 1,3-dipolar addition product (IV), mp 192-4°, of (II) with dimethylacetylenedicarboxylate also displayed, as expected, a sharp triplet at δ 6.61 for the olefinic protons at C_7 and C_8 .

The formation of cis products in the IN_3 addition and oxymercuration⁷ of (I), as against the formation of both cis and trans products in the addition⁸ of halogens, is reminiscent of the analogous behaviour of norbornene and bicyclo [2.1.1] hex-2-ene.⁹ These results are best explained on the basis of the twist strain theory⁴ and the syn transition state (V) is favoured over the strained anti-coplanar transition state (VI).



REFERENCES

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