

A NEW METHOD FOR THE PREPARATION OF BICYCLO[2.1.1]HEXENES

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Bicyclo[2.1.1]hexenes are important for the study of highly strained ring systems and undergo interesting thermal and solvolytic rearrangements. Most syntheses of these compounds involve the preparation of a bicyclo[2.1.1]hexane derivative with subsequent introduction of the double bond. Although many standard β -elimination reactions of bicyclo[2.1.1]hexyl derivatives fail to give bicyclo[2.1.1]hexenes a modified Bamford-Stevens reaction,^{1,2} dehydrobromination³ and dechlorination⁴ reactions have been successfully utilized for the preparation of bicyclo[2.1.1]hexenes. Other approaches have involved the solvolysis of bicyclo[2.2.0]hexenyl p-nitrobenzenesulfonate⁵ and carbonium ion rearrangements of bicyclo[3.1.0]hexane derivatives.⁶ We sought a general method for the preparation of bicyclo[2.1.1]hexenes in which the double bond was introduced simultaneously with the construction of the basic ring system. To achieve this goal we have examined the Ramberg-Bäcklund rearrangement⁷ of the 2-chloro-3-thiabicyclo[3.1.1]heptane 3,3-oxides **1a** and **1b**. We now wish to report our initial results which indicate that this route provides a useful method for the preparation of bicyclo[2.1.1]hexenes **2**.

The known⁸ mixture of cis- and trans-1,3-cyclobutane dicarboxylic acids **3a** was converted to the anhydride **4a** in 93% yield by refluxing with acetic anhydride. Reduction of **4a** with lithium aluminum hydride⁸ and treatment of the resulting

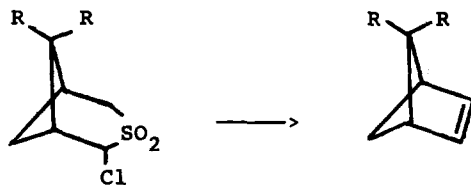
cis-diol $5a$ with methanesulfonyl chloride gave the dimesylate $6a$, (mp 92-94°, 89%). The dimesylate was converted to the volatile sulfide $7a$ (mp 68-71.5°, 55%) by reaction with sodium sulfide in hexamethylphosphoramide. Chlorination of $7a$ with N-chlorosuccinimide followed by oxidation with m-chloroperbenzoic acid gave the α -chlorosulfone $1a$. When treated with a slurry of sodium tert-amyl-oxide in diphenyl ether, bicyclo[2.1.1]hexene ($2a$) was produced in 68% yield by direct distillation from the reaction mixture under reduced pressure.¹¹

Using a similar sequence of reactions from the known diacid $3b$ ^{9,10} the α -chlorosulfone $1b$ was prepared. When subjected to the Ramberg-Bäcklund reaction under the conditions utilized for $1a$, $1b$ produced 5,5-dimethylbicyclo[2.1.1]hexene ($2b$) in 40% yield.¹¹

Because a number of 1,3-cyclobutane dicarboxylic acids are known (e.g., the truxinic acids) this method will allow the preparation of a variety of substituted bicyclo[2.1.1]hexenes. Such studies are now in progress and will be reported at a later date.

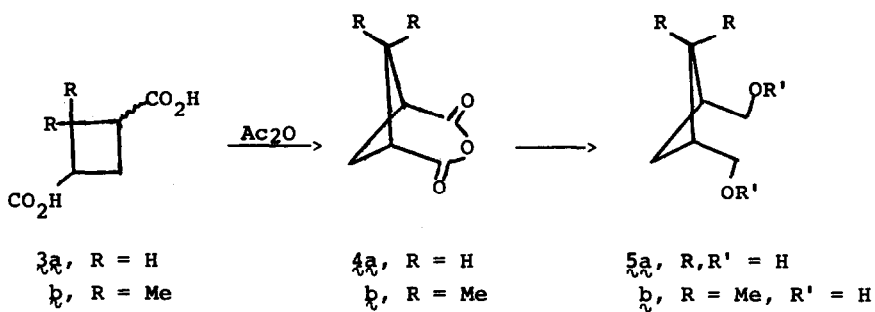
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Formulae



1a (R = H)
b (R = Me)

2a (R = H)
b (R = Me)

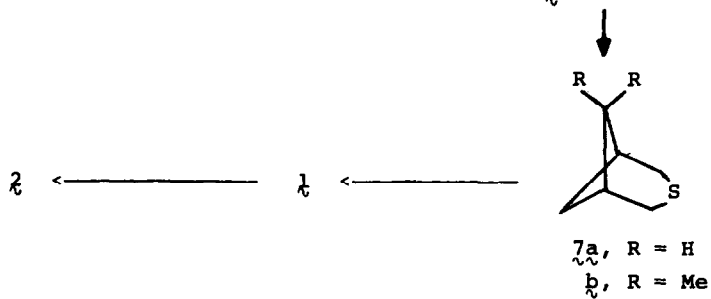


3a, R = H
b, R = Me

4a, R = H
b, R = Me

5a, R, R' = H
b, R = Me, R' = H

6a, R = H, R' = Ms
b, R = Me, R' = Ms



7a, R = H
b, R = Me

References and Notes

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11. The spectral properties of the bicyclo[2.1.1]hexenes **2a** and **2b** were identical with those reported in the literature.