

REDUCTIVE CLEAVAGE OF STRAINED RING COMPOUNDS

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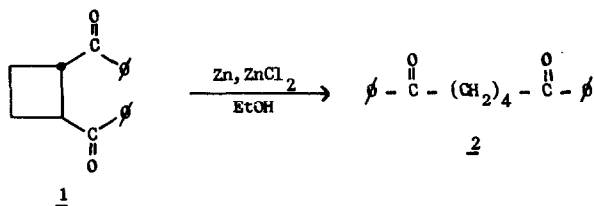
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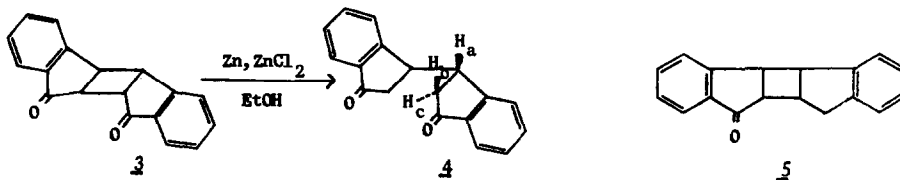
It was recently<sup>1</sup> reported that 1,2,3,4-tetracarboxylic cyclobutanes with cis-trans-cis and all-cis configurations suffer facile ring cleavage, leading to enedione compounds, when treated with zinc and zinc cations.

We now wish to report that 1,2-dicarbonylic cyclobutanes are selectively converted<sup>2</sup> to the corresponding dihydroketones when treated with zinc and zinc chloride in protic solvents. In aprotic solvents, e.g. benzene, no reductive cleavage is noticed.

In a typical experiment trans-1,2-dibenzoyl cyclobutane<sup>3</sup> 1 was treated with excess zinc powder (BDH reagent) and zinc chloride in boiling ethanol for 10 minutes. Filtration and concentration of the colourless filtrate rendered 2 in 80% yield.



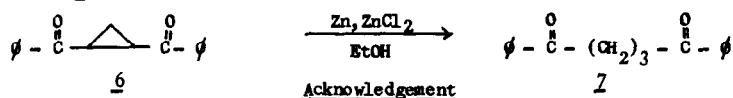
The general applicability of this reduction is clearly demonstrated by the practically quantitative conversion of 3<sup>4</sup> to 4.



The structure of **4** is proved by its nmr spectrum (in  $\text{CCl}_4$ ). The aromatic protons and the protons  $\text{H}_a$  are recorded at  $\delta$  7.25-7.85 and  $\delta$  4.1-4.3 as multiplets respectively. The protons  $\text{H}_b$  and  $\text{H}_c$  are centered at  $\delta$  2.4 and  $\delta$  1.9 respectively. A model study reveals that protons  $\text{H}_c$  should, in comparison to  $\text{H}_b$ , experience a stronger combined shielding effect by the carbonyl and phenyl groups of the nearby freely rotating indanone rest. Both pairs are recorded as double doublets and the coupling constants  $J_{ab}$  and  $J_{ac}$  are 3 and 7 Hz respectively. This corresponds<sup>5</sup> to the fact that the dihedral angles  $\text{H}_a\text{CCH}_b$  and  $\text{H}_a\text{CCH}_c$  are about  $0^\circ$  and  $110^\circ$  respectively.

It is rather interesting to note that both carbonyl groups in the cyclobutane compound are essential for reductive ring cleavage since **5**<sup>4</sup> appeared to be totally inert towards zinc and zinc chloride in ethanol.

The influence of ring strain<sup>6</sup> on the cleavage reaction is illustrated by the quantitative rapid conversion of **6**<sup>7</sup> to **7**.

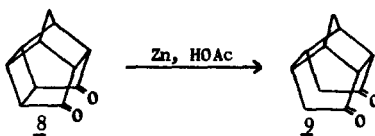


Acknowledgement

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#### References

- (1) J. Dekker, F.J.C. Martins, J.A. Kruger and A.J. Goosen, *Tetrahedron Letters*, **42**, 3721 (1974).
- (2) According to E. Wenkert and J.E. Yoder (*J. Org. Chem.*, **35**, 2985 (1970)) reductive cleavage of **8** to **9** is accomplished by treatment with zinc in acetic acid.



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- (4) J. Bowyer and Q.N. Porter, *Austr. J. Chem.*, **19**, 1455 (1966).
- (5) L.M. Jackman and S. Sternhell, "Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy in Organic Chemistry", Pergamon Press (1969), p 281.
- (6) We are presently investigating the effect of ring strain and stereochemical factors on the rate of reductive ring cleavage.
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