

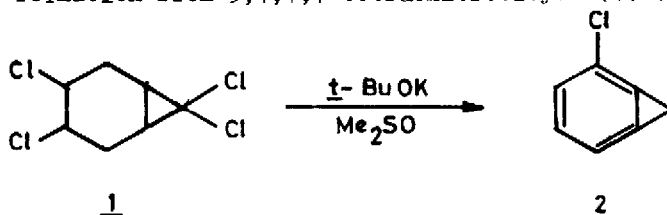
SYNTHESIS AND MECHANISM OF FORMATION OF 2-HALOGENOCYCLOPROPENES  
FROM TETRAHALOBI-CYCLO(4.1.0)HEPTANES

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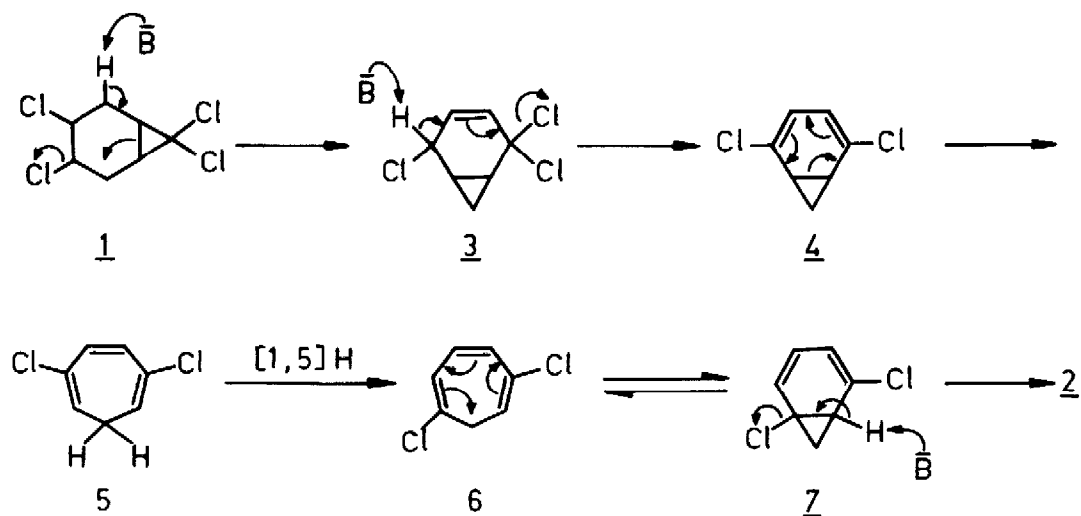
Although a study on the synthesis and mechanism of formation of strained benzocyclopropene<sup>1,2</sup> from 7,7-dichlorobicyclo(4.1.0)hept-3-ene has been reported, 2- or 3-halobenzocyclopropene is unknown.<sup>3</sup> We now wish to report here the first synthesis of 2-chlorobenzocyclopropene (2), and the mechanistic study of its formation from 3,4,7,7-tetrachlorobicyclo(4.1.0)heptane (1).<sup>4</sup>



Treatment of 1 with a four fold excess of chilled solution of *t*-BuOK in DMSO for one hr and purification by high vacuum distillation gave 2 in ca. 50% yield (purity > 95% by GLC). The structural assignment of 2 was based on its elemental analyses and spectral properties: Anal. Calcd for C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Cl: C, 67.47; H, 4.01. Found: C, 67.45; H, 4.05; IR (neat):  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  = 1680 (aromatic double bond), 830 and 740 (aromatic) cm<sup>-1</sup>; UV (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH)  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 242 (log  $\epsilon$  3.27), 250 (log  $\epsilon$  3.34), 258 (log  $\epsilon$  3.38), 266 (log  $\epsilon$  3.32) and 270 (log  $\epsilon$  3.24) nm; NMR (CCl<sub>4</sub>):  $\delta$  63.26 (s, 2H), 7.10 (dd, 1H), 7.14 (d, 1H) and 7.18 (d, 1H); and MS: m/e ions at 124 and 126 in the ratio 3:1. We have also synthesized and characterized 2-bromobenzocyclopropene<sup>5</sup> from 3,4,7,7-tetrabromobicyclo(4.1.0)heptane.<sup>5</sup>

We suggest the mechanism shown in Scheme for the formation of 2 from 1. The driving force for the reaction may be the relief of strain gained by the formation of 2 which can give rise to 6 by 1,5-H shift. Under the reaction conditions, 6 can undergo ready dehydrochlorination via 7 to form 2.

## Scheme



Furthermore, a similar dehydrochlorination of 3,4,7-trichlorobicyclo(4.1.0)heptane<sup>5</sup> using *t*-BuOK gave benzocyclopropene.<sup>1</sup> In support of the proposed mechanism we carried out a control dehydrochlorination of 3,4,7-trichlorobicyclo(4.1.0)heptane which allowed us to isolate and characterize the intermediate 2-chloro-1,3,5-cycloheptatriene.<sup>6</sup> In addition, the isolated intermediate on further treatment with the base provided benzocyclopropene<sup>1</sup> thereby confirming the proposed pathway of this interesting selective transformation.

At present the obvious synthetic utility of the new route for the synthesis of other 2-substituted benzocyclopropenes is being studied.

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