# PAGODANE - AN UNDECACYCLIC $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{20}$-POLYQUINANE <br> W.-D. Fessner and H. Prinzbach* <br> Chemisches Laboratorium der Universität Freiburg i. Br., BRD 

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Pagodanc, a highly symmetrical undccacyclic $C_{20} H_{20}$-polyquinane, is efficiently synthesized starting from "isodrin".

The highly symmetrical undecacyclic $C_{20}{ }^{H} 20^{\text {-hydrocarbon }} \mathbf{1 ,}$ for which we propose the trivial name "pagodane" 1), is structurally closely related to its isomer dodecahedrane $3^{2}$ ), a relationship which might be used for the transformations $1 \rightarrow 2^{3)} \rightarrow 3^{4)}$.


1


2


3

The synthesis of 1 , as outlined in the Scheme, starts with the $C_{20} H_{20}$-tetraene 6, which we have made available through [6+6]-photocycloaddition of the dibenzo-isomer 5 5 $5^{5}$. The attraction of this approach is enhanced in that 5 is now produced in a five-step sequence based on the industrial chemical "iso-

drin" $4^{7)}$ with an overall yield of $55 \%$, and that the photoreaction exclusively yields 6 ( $30 \%$ transformation) ${ }^{8}$ ).

In 6 the two diene units are ideally oriented for a domino-Diels-Alder reaction. Indeed, in boiling benzene the thermally rather stable $6^{6}$ ) quantitatively and stereospecifically adds one equivalent of maleic anhydride. Under these conditions no trace of the endo-[4+2]-adduct 7 could be found ( ${ }^{1} H-N M R$ ), as it is quickly transformed into 8 (mp $184^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) ${ }^{9}$ ). In the degradation of the corresponding diacid to the ${ }^{C} 2 v^{-d i e n e ~} 9\left(m p 205^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ ) a reproducible $70 \%$ yield is achieved with $\mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{I})$ oxide ${ }^{10)}$ ( $30 \%$ with $\mathrm{Pb}(I V)$ tetracetate). The ring contrac-

Scheme

(i) maleic anhydride/benzene, refl, 5 h ; (ii) $K 0 \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{methanol}, \mathrm{ref1.}, \mathrm{10h;}$
(iii) $\mathrm{Cu}_{2} \mathrm{O} / 2,2^{\prime}$-dipyridyl/quinoline, $180^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 36 \mathrm{~h}$; (iv) $\mathrm{BH} 3 / \mathrm{THF}, 0^{\circ}-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 4 \mathrm{~h}$; $\mathrm{NaOH} / \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$; (v) $\mathrm{CrO}_{3} / \mathrm{pyridine} / \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}, 20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, 1 h ; (vi) $\mathrm{HCOOCH} / \mathrm{NaH} / \mathrm{THF}, 20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, 48h; (vii) TosN $/ \mathrm{NEt}_{3} / \mathrm{THF}, 20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, 2 h ; (viii) THF/H2 $\mathrm{O}, 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, Vycor, high-pressure Hg -lamp; (ix) $\mathrm{Pb}(\mathrm{OAC})_{4} / \mathrm{I}_{2} / \mathrm{CCl}_{4}$, refl., hv; (x) Na-K/THF/tert.-butanol, $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, 12 h .
tions are performed using standard procedures: after hydroboration, oxidation (two isomeric diketones, e.g. 10, $92 \%$ ), formylation ( $80 \%$ ) and diazotization ( $65 \%$ ) 11), the bis-diazoketones (e.g. 11) are photolysed in THF/water or dry methanol. Within the analytical limits ( $3 \%$ ) only the endo,endo-diacid $\mathbf{1 2}$ ( $90 \%$ isolated) or the endo, endo-diester $13\left(95 \%\right.$ isolated, mp $269^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) are observed. Bis-iododecarboxylation 12) of 12 gives the isomeric diiodides 14 ( $80 \%$ ), which are quantitatively reduced to $1\left(\mathrm{mp} 243^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{m} / \mathrm{e}=260\left(\mathrm{M}^{+}, 100 \%\right)\right.$ ). The $\mathrm{D}_{2 h^{-}}$ symmetry is manifested by the simplicity of the ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}-$ and ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{NmR}$ spectra $\left(\mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta=1.58(\mathrm{AB}, 8 \mathrm{H}), 2.24(\mathrm{~m}, 8 \mathrm{H}), 2.60(\mathrm{~m}, 4 \mathrm{H}) ; \delta=62.9(\mathrm{~s}, 4 \mathrm{C}), 59.6$ $(\mathrm{d}, 4 \mathrm{C}), 42.7(\mathrm{~d}, 8 \mathrm{C}), 41.9(\mathrm{t}, 4 \mathrm{C})$.

From consideration of molecular models and from empirical force field calculations 13), it emerges that the strain inherent in the pagodane molecule should cause appreciable lengthening of the C6-C7 (C16-C17) and C1-C2 (C11C12) bonds, the latter being the ones to be broken on the way to 3 $3^{14}$. The X-ray analysis of the diester 13 (Fig.) 15) provides pertinent data and also


Fig. Molecular structure of 13. Selected bond lengths:

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\mathrm{C} 6-\mathrm{C} 7 & (\mathrm{C} 16-\mathrm{C} 17) & : 1.617(6) & (1.625(6)) \AA \\
\mathrm{C} 1-\mathrm{C} 2 & (\mathrm{C} 11-\mathrm{C} 12) & =1.585(5) & (1.593(5)) \AA \\
\mathrm{C} 1-\mathrm{C} 11 & (\mathrm{C} 2-\mathrm{C} 12) & : 1.548(5) & (1.555(5)) \AA
\end{array}
$$

confirms the endo position of the substituents. The prerequisites are thus given for the synthesis of bridged derivatives e.g. of type 15.

## $12-\rightarrow$



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1) Undecacyclo[9.9.0.0 $\left.0^{1,5} \cdot 0^{2,12} \cdot 0^{2,18} \cdot 0^{3,7} \cdot 0^{6,10} \cdot 0^{8,12} \cdot 0^{11,15} \cdot 0^{13,17} \cdot 0^{16,20}\right]$ eicosan.

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15) Crystals are monoclinic, space group $\mathrm{P}_{2} /{ }_{\mathrm{c}}^{\mathrm{c}}$, $\mathrm{a}=17.251, \mathrm{~b}=6.073$, $\mathrm{c}=$ $16.512 \AA, \beta=92.24^{\circ}, Z=4$. Number of reflections used in least squares refinements: 2327. Final R-factor: 0.062 .
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