

3,3,3',3'-TETRAMETHYL-2,2'-BISTRIMETHYLSILYL-1,1'-BICYCLOPROPENYL:
 SYNTHESIS AND ISOMERIZATION

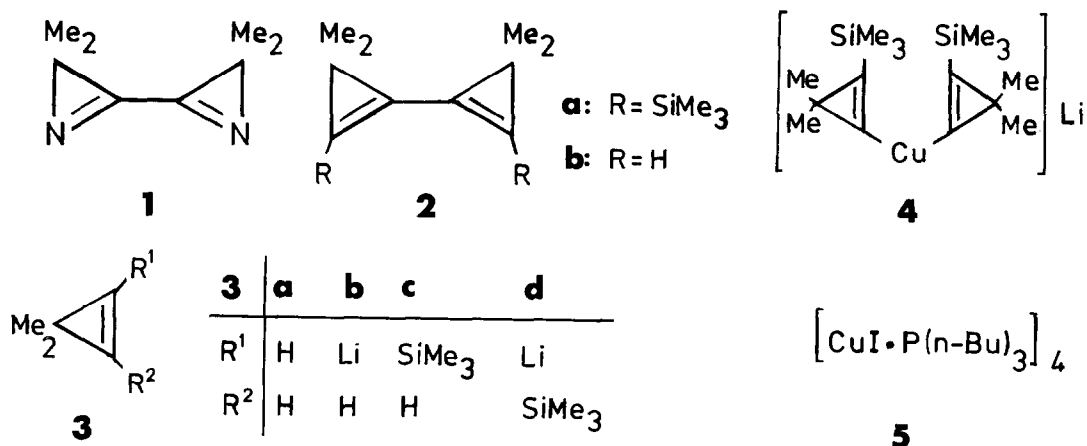
Franz Gröger and Günter Szeimies*

Institut für Organische Chemie der Universität München

Karlstraße 23, D-8000 München 2, Germany

Summary: Oxidative dimerization of the cuprate 4 afforded a 30% yield of the 1,1'-bicyclopropenyl derivative 2a, which was converted thermally or by silver(I) ions to the octa-2,6-dien-4-yne 6b.

Thermal, photochemical and catalyzed isomerizations of 3,3'-bicyclopropenyl derivatives have been the object of intensive studies.¹⁻⁴ Recently, several 1,3'-bicyclopropenyls have been obtained by Padwa and his group, and the thermal and photochemical ring-opening reactions of these compounds have been investigated.⁵ Although there have been promising attempts towards the synthesis of 1,1'-bicyclopropenyls,^{6,7} derivatives of this ring system have to the best of our knowledge not been isolated so far. The 2,2'-bisazirinyll 1, however, has been found to be stable at room temperature.⁸ Herein we report on the synthesis of 1,1'-bicyclopropenyl 2a and on the results of some isomerisation reactions of 2a.

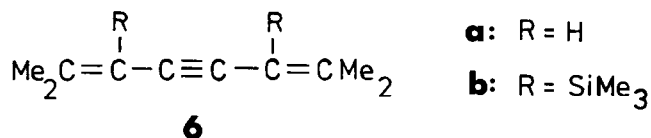


The silane 3c, obtained from 3a⁹ via 3b and chlorotrimethylsilane in 85% yield, was metallated by lithium diisopropylamide in ether at -25°C to give 3d, which was converted to the cuprate 4 by addition of 0.125 equiv. of complex 5. Oxidation of 4 with oxygen¹⁰ at -78°C,

followed by aqueous workup and distillation of the oily residue of the organic phase at 40-50°C (0.05 torr), afforded a 30% yield of 2a as a crystalline solid (mp 41°C), the spectroscopic data of which are in accord with structure 2a: IR (KBr): 1677 cm⁻¹ (C=C). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 0.18 and 1.18 (2 s of intensity 3:2). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ -0.94 (q, (CH₃)₃Si), 20.87 (s, C-3), 27.11 (q, CH₃), 129.54 and 134.60 (2 s, C-2 and C-1). MS (70 eV): m/e 278 (74%, M⁺).

The trimethylsilyl groups seem to be essential for the stability of 2a. The attempt to desilylate 2a with cesium fluoride in DMSO-d₆ at 25°C led to the formation of 2,7-dimethylocta-2,6-dien-4-yne (6a)^{7,11} as the sole product. Likewise, when the reaction sequence giving rise to 2a was carried out with 3a instead of 3c, only 6a was isolated in 10% yield. Presumably, in both reactions 2b is formed but rearranges to 6a under the reaction conditions.

A solution of 2a in benzene-d₆ sealed in an NMR tube remained unchanged after heating in a 90°C-bath for 10 min. When 2a was distilled at 0.05 torr through a quartz tube kept at 400°C, 6b was obtained as the only product. 6b was also formed along with some polymeric material, when a solution of 2a in ether was irradiated with a 150 W high-pressure mercury lamp for 5 hours. In addition, 2a was spontaneously and quantitatively isomerized to 6b by a solution of silver tetrafluoroborate in CCl₄.



Acknowledgement: This work was supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft and by the Fonds der Chemischen Industrie.

References:

- 1) R. Breslow, P. Gal, H. W. Chang, and L. J. Altman, J. Am. Chem. Soc. **87**, 5139 (1965).
- 2) R. Weiss and H. Kölbl, J. Am. Chem. Soc. **97**, 3222, 3224 (1975), and references therein.
- 3) J. H. Davis, K. J. Shea, and R. G. Bergman, J. Am. Chem. Soc. **99**, 1499 (1977), and references therein.
- 4) I. J. Landheer, W. H. de Wolf, and F. Bickelhaupt, Tetrahedron Lett. **1975**, 349, and references therein.
- 5) A. Padwa, M. J. Pulwer, and R. J. Rosenthal, J. Org. Chem. **49**, 856 (1984).
- 6) H.-H. Stechl, Chem. Ber. **97**, 2681 (1964).
- 7) V. I. Sorokin, V. N. Drozd, N. P. Akimova, and I. I. Grandberg, Zh. Org. Khim. **13**, 737 (1977); J. Org. Chem. USSR **13**, 673 (1977).
- 8) K. Banert, Tetrahedron Lett. **1985**, 5261.
- 9) F.-X. Huber, J. Sauer, W. S. McDonald, and H. Nöth, Chem. Ber. **115**, 444 (1982).
- 10) G. H. Posner, Org. React. **22**, 253 (1975).
- 11) B. Lythgoe and I. Waterhouse, J. Chem. Soc., Perkin 1 **1979**, 2429.

(Received in Germany 24 January 1986)