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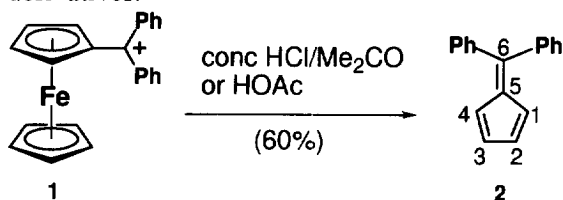
Directed *ortho* Metalation of Ferrocenes. Ring-substituted Fulvenes by Nesmeyanov Ferrocenylcarbenium Ion Fragmentation

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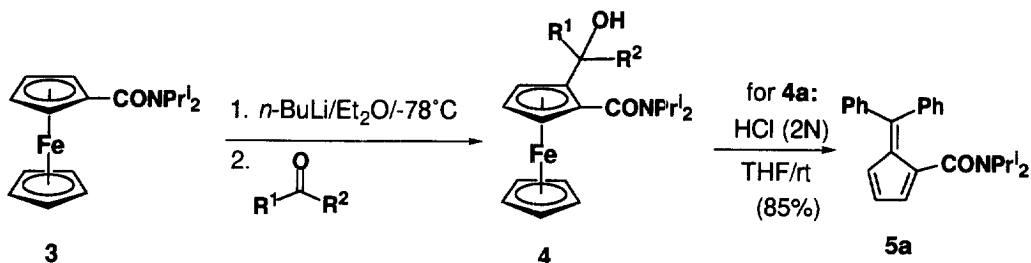
Abstract: A convenient and general synthesis of 6-aryl and 6,6-diaryl ring-functionalized fulvenes from ferrocenyl amide carbinols *via* a combined Directed *ortho* Metalation – acid catalyzed fragmentation (**Scheme 2**) is reported. © 1999 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Since 1900, when Thiele coined the term,² (penta)fulvenes have enjoyed a rich history in chemical education³ and research as exemplary nonbenzenoid aromatics with high polar character, cycloaddition reactivity, and potential charge transfer properties.⁴ More recently, fulvene building blocks have been employed in natural product synthesis.⁵ The voluminous literature on ferrocenyl carbenium ions⁶ contains the observation by Nesmeyanov that 6,6-diphenyl fulvene **2** is rapidly formed from **1** (or the corresponding carbinol) (**Scheme 1**).⁷ Herein we report a general Directed *ortho* Metalation (DoM) - Nesmeyanov fragmentation sequence to ring-substituted 6-aryl and 6,6-diaryl fulvenes, **3** → **4** → **5** (**Scheme 2**). Among synthetic approaches to such fulvenes,⁸ only a Friedel-Crafts protocol provides ring-functionalized fulvene derivatives.^{4c}



Scheme 1

In the course of studies on sparteine-mediated synthesis of planar chiral ferrocenes, **3** → **4**,⁹ we observed by chance that treatment of ferrocenyl alcohol **4a** with *p*-TsOH·H₂O in PhH at reflux or 2N aq HCl in THF gave the brick-red fulvene amide **5a** in quantitative yield (**Scheme 2**).

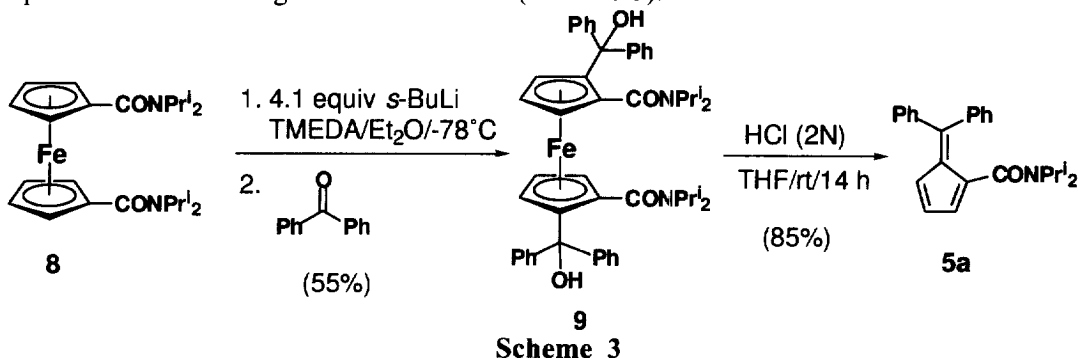


4a: R¹ = R² = Ph; **4b:** R¹ = R² = Et; **4c:** R¹ = CH₂=CH₂, R² = H

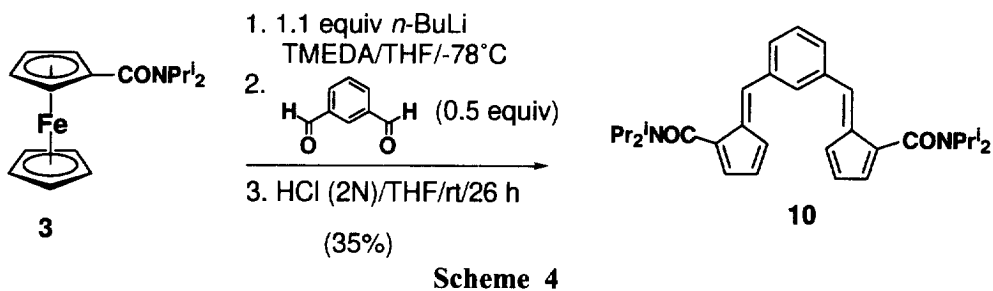
Scheme 2

The reaction was generalized under the aq HCl conditions and the results are depicted in the Table. Treatment of the diethyl ketone and acrolein adducts (**4b**, **4c**) under the standard acidic conditions resulted in extensive decomposition and inability to isolate the expected products. Thus carbocation-stabilizing groups R^1 and R^2 in **6** appear to be critical for clean transformation to fulvene amides **7**. On the other hand, aryl aldehyde and diaryl ketone adducts underwent smooth conversion to the corresponding fulvenes (entries 1-3). Structurally attractive 6,6-dipyridyl (entry 4), -fluorenyl (entry 5), and -xanthenyl (entry 6) fulvenes were readily obtained in good to excellent yields. Variation of tertiary amide was demonstrated (entries 7-9) and, more interestingly, a 1-phosphinyl fulvene (entry 10) was obtained by this route.¹⁰

Double deprotonation – excess benzophenone condensation of the ferrocenyl bisamide¹¹ **8** gave adduct **9**, which upon HCl treatment furnished fulvene **5a** whose stoichiometry represents a double fragmentation reaction (Scheme 3).



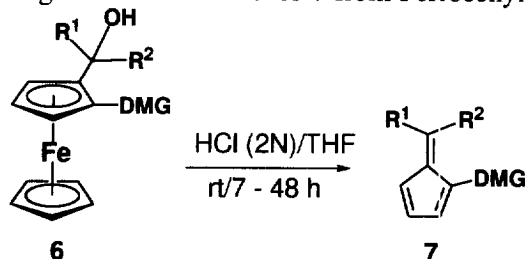
As a further extension, metalation of **3** was followed by quenching with 0.5 equiv of isophthalic dicarboxaldehyde to afford the symmetrical fulvene bisamide **10** (Scheme 4) of potential interest in charge transfer property studies.



In summary, a highly versatile method for the construction of 6-aryl and 6,6-diaryl fulvenes has been devised by a combined DoM – Nesmeyanov fragmentation tactic. The scope of the reaction includes amide and phosphinyl (Table, entry 10) ring substituents, and 2:1 condensation modes (Scheme 4), all of which suggest general availability of interesting new fulvene derivatives for physicochemical studies.

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Table. Synthesis of Ring-substituted Fulvenes **7** from Ferrocenyl Carbinols **6**



Entry	6 , ^a DMG	R ¹	R ²	7 , yld% ^b
1	CONPr ⁱ ₂	Ph	H	62
2	CONPr ⁱ ₂		H	80 ^c
3	CONPr ⁱ ₂	Ph	Ph	78
4	CONPr ⁱ ₂			70
5	CONPr ⁱ ₂			85
6	CONPr ⁱ ₂			90
7	CONEt ₂	Ph	Ph	78
8		Ph	Ph	78
9	CON	Ph	Ph	78
10	P(O)(Bu) ₂	Ph	Ph	78

^aStarting ferrocenyl carbinols were obtained by described DoM chemistry (refs 1a, 9). ^bYields are of isolated materials. All new compounds show analytical and spectral (¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, MS) data consistent with the depicted structures. ^cStereochemistry established by an NOE experiment.

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