

TERPENE ETHERS VII^{*}. NEW PRODUCTS FROM THE REACTION
OF 3-CARENE WITH FORMALDEHYDE

Jan Chlebicki and Bogdan Burczyk

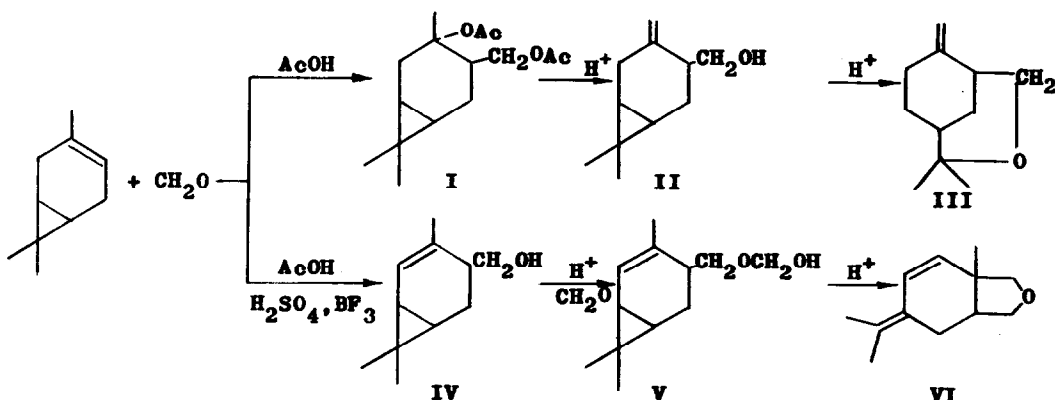
Institute of Organic and Plastics Technology

Technical University, Wrocław, Poland

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There are only few papers in the literature dealing with the reaction of 3-carens with formaldehyde.¹⁻⁴ Without catalysts this reaction yields 3-hydroxymethyl-4-carene /IV/ as main product together with small amount of 3-hydroxymethyl-4/10/-carene /II/.

Studying the reaction of 3-carene with formaldehyde in anhydrous acetic acid we found that two additional products were also formed: the diacetate of 3-hydroxymethylcaranol-4 /I/ and the bicyclic ether 2,2-dimethyl-6-methylene-3-oxabicyclo-[3.3.1.]nonane /III/.⁵



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The diacetate /I/ was isolated from the reaction mixture by fractional distillation. Pure compound has the following constants: b.p. 136°C (2 mm Hg), n_{D}^{20} 1.4802, d_4^{20} 1.0519, α_{D}^{20} $+25.5^{\circ}$, Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_4$: C, 67.13 ; H, 9.01; O, 23.86; MW, 268. Found: C, 67.05; H, 8.89; O, 24.06; MW, 270. Infrared spectra of the diacetate /I/ and of the corresponding glycol show bands at 1045 and 1136 cm^{-1} ($-\text{C}-\text{OH}$, $>\text{C}-\text{OH}$), 980 cm^{-1} (cyclopropane ring), 1384 and 1390 cm^{-1} (gem. dimethyl group). Pure bicyclic ether /III/ could not be isolated from the reaction mixture by distillation under reduced pressure. To isolate pure /III/ the corresponding fraction of the distillate was hydrolyzed with 10% ethanolic KOH and was chromatographed on a silica gel column. The compound has the following constants: b.p. 105° (10 mm Hg); n_{D}^{20} 1.5002 ; d_4^{20} 0.9870 ; α_{D}^{20} -1° , Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}$: C, 79.46 ; H, 10.91 ; O, 9.63; MW, 166. Found: C, 79.30; H, 10.85; O, 9.85; MW, 168, 169 (benzene).

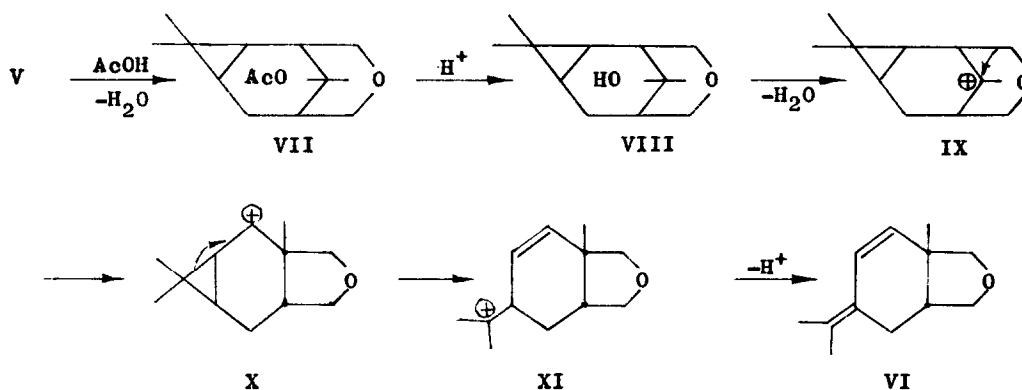
IR spectrum of the ether /III/ shows strong bands at 992 and 1100 cm^{-1} (cyclic $-\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{C}-$), 890 and 1664 cm^{-1} ($>\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$), doublet at 1380 and 1392 cm^{-1} ($>\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)/$. In the NMR spectrum there are two sharp bands at τ : 9.02 and 9.08 ($>\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)/$, 6.09 and 6.22 ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-$), 5.43 ($>\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$).

The ether /III/ is probably formed from the diacetate /I/ through the alcohol /II/. Such a reaction would be similar to the formation of pinol from pinandiol-2,3, observed by Schmidt and coworkers.⁶

With catalysts such as H_2SO_4 , H_3PO_4 , HCOOH , $\text{BF}_3 \cdot (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}$, $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$, SnCl_4 and ZnCl_2 the reaction takes a different course. We found that in the presence of strong catalysts (H_2SO_4 , BF_3) the reaction yields the unknown 1-methyl-7-isopropylidene-3-oxabicyclo-[4.3.0]-8-nonene /VI/. This bicyclic ether, purified by column chromatography on silica gel, has the following constants: b.p. 95° (1 mm Hg); n_{D}^{20} 1.5242; d_4^{20} 0.9832; α_{D}^{20} -26.1° ; MW, 178. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}$: C, 80.84; H, 10.12; O, 9.04; MW, 178. Found: C, 80.72 ; H, 10.01; O, 9.27; MW, 179 (benzene).

In the IR spectrum of the ether /VI/ there are bands at 992 and 1070 cm^{-1} , distinctive for the cyclic ethers. A band at 3030 cm^{-1} , corresponding to the $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ group was also present. UV spectrum $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ 242 $\text{m}\mu$ is distinctive for conjugated double bonds. (E.g. 2,4/8/-p-menthadiene absorbs at λ 244 $\text{m}\mu$).⁷ NMR spectrum of /VI/ shows a strong band at τ 8.97 (CH_3), sharp singlets at 8.34, 8.37 ($>\text{C}=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$) and a multiplet between 6.22 and 8.86 ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-$). The protons at the double bond in the cyclohexane ring are shown as to sharp doublets at 4.77 and 4.90 ($J = 5.3$ cps) and 3.75, 3.88 ($J = 5.3$ cps). Strong shift of the band for one of these protons is due to the presence of conjugated double bonds.^{7,8}

A mechanism of the formation of a similar ether from cyclohexene and formaldehyde was reported by Blomquist and Wolinsky.⁹ Basing on this mechanism we assume that the unsaturated alcohol /IV/ is formed as the first reaction product. In acid medium a molecule of formaldehyde is added to this alcohol with the formation of the hemiformal /V/. Subsequent cyclization and Wagner-Meerwein rearrangement yields a carbocation /X/ which is stabilized by a fission of the cyclopropane ring and loss of proton, thus giving the ether /VI/ as final product.



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