

Figure 5. ESR spectrum of cobaloxime(II) in the presence of excess pyridine, at 90°K (frozen solutions in water), with the enlarged portion showing ^{14}N shf splitting due to the interaction of the cobalt with two molecules of the base.

paramagnetic species in solution.⁶ In solid solutions at 90°K the esr spectra of the 1:1 adducts of cobaloximes(II)⁷ with acetonitrile or imidazole are almost indistinguishable from those of vitamin B_{12r} (Figure 4, Table I). It is furthermore of interest that a 1:2 adduct is formed with pyridine (Figure 5), in conspicuous analogy to the behavior of Factor B_r.

Acknowledgment. This work was supported by National Science Foundation Grant GB 6174 and PRF Grant No. 3486-A3 from the Petroleum Research Fund, administered by the American Chemical Society.

(6) G. N. Schrauzer and R. J. Windgassen, *Chem. Ber.*, **99**, 602 (1966).

(7) "Cobaloximes" are bis(dimethylglyoximate)cobalt complexes. Dmg in Table I denotes the dimethylglyoximate monoanion.

G. N. Schrauzer, Lian-Pin Lee

Department of Chemistry, University of California
La Jolla, California

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Proton Couplings in Cyclohexane

Sir:

An uncounted number of vicinal and geminal proton couplings are known for substituted cyclohexanes.¹ As these parameters are unknown for cyclohexane, we wish to present our determination of them here.

Specifically deuterated cyclohexene, **1**, of greater than 97% isotopic purity was synthesized through the Diels-Alder dimerization of perdeuteriobutadiene² and ethylene. The synthesis of **2** was accomplished by homogeneous catalytic deuteriumation of **1** using tris(triphenylphosphine)rhodium(I) chloride catalyst,³ ni-

(1) See A. A. Bothner-By, *Advan. Magnetic Resonance*, **1**, 149 (1965), for a survey of some of the more reliable proton couplings.

(2) D. Craig and R. B. Fowler, *J. Org. Chem.*, **26**, 713 (1961).

(3) J. A. Osborn, F. H. Jardine, J. F. Young, and G. Wilkinson, *J. Chem. Soc., A*, 1711 (1966).

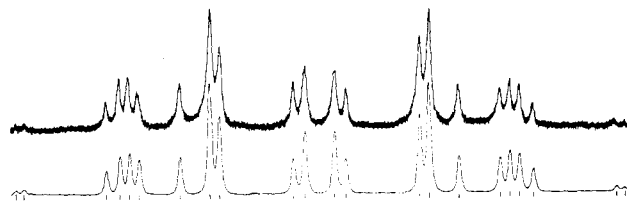
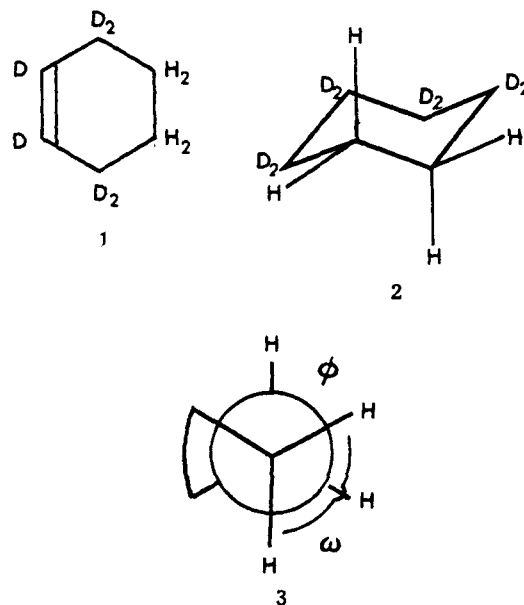


Figure 1. Deuterium-decoupled pmr spectrum of a 5% solution of **2** in CS₂ (mole/mole) at -103°. The total width of the spectrum is 63.58 cps. The bottom spectrum is the computed one.⁷

trogen purged benzene solvent, and 2 atm of deuterium at room temperature.

At 38°, the deuterium decoupled pmr spectrum⁴ of a 5% (mole/mole) solution of **2** in CS₂ consists of a single resonance at τ 8.6014 \pm 0.0003 ppm. Comparison with τ 8.5805 \pm 0.0003 ppm for cyclohexane, determined under the same conditions, gives a deuterium isotope shift (upfield) of -1.25 cps. Lowering the sample temperature to -103° reduced the frequency of chair-chair conformational interconversion⁵ to the extent necessary to give the AA'BB' spectrum shown in Figure 1. Each absorption of the spectrum has a full width at half-height comparable to that for TMS (i.e., between 0.4 and 0.5 cps). Six TMS side-band calibrated spectra were determined at this temperature and the averaged⁶ transition frequencies used for a hand analysis based upon repeated spacings.⁷ Statistical refinement of the parameters was effected through an iterative least-squares fit of the observed and computed spectra.⁸ The resulting solution parameters are collected in Table I.



(4) The nmr spectra were determined on a Varian A-60 spectrometer with an NMR Specialties HD60A heteronuclear decoupler.

(5) For earlier variable temperature measurements on cyclohexane see F. R. Jensen, D. S. Noyce, C. H. Sederholm, and A. J. Berlin, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **84**, 386 (1962); F. A. L. Anet, M. Ahmad, and L. D. Hall, *Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 145 (1964); F. A. Bovey, F. P. Hood III, E. W. Anderson, and R. L. Kornegay, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **41**, 2041 (1964).

(6) Standard deviations of all transition frequencies were less than 0.08 cps, with the majority being less than 0.06 cps.

(7) E. W. Garbisch, Jr., *J. Chem. Educ.*, **45**, 480 (1968).

(8) Computations were performed on a CDC 6600 using the LAOCOON III program provided by A. A. Bothner-By. The plotting program was provided by S. Castellano and modified for our use by B. Hawkins.

Table I. Proton Chemical Shifts and Coupling Constants for Cyclohexane, 2^a

Spectrum	Proton chemical shifts ^b		Geminal	Proton coupling constants			¹³ C-H
	Equatorial (E)	Axial (A)		a,a	e,e	cis a,e	
AA'BB' (-103°) ^c	96.96	68.20	-13.05	13.12	2.96	3.65	
¹³ C-H satellite (38°) ^d	83.92 ^e		<i>f</i>	8.07 ^g		3.73	125.00 ^h

^a In cycles per second. The tabulated parameters are considered accurate to 0.05 cps. The probable errors for the parameters, that arise from the least squares analysis, fall between 0.01 and 0.02 cps. ^b Cycles per second downfield from TMS at 60 Mcps. ^c 5% of 2 in CS₂ (mole/mole). ^d Neat 2. ^e $\frac{1}{2}(\nu_a + \nu_e)$. ^f Not accurately determined from the analysis. ^g $\frac{1}{2}(J_{a,a} + J_{e,e})$. ^h Neither the least-squares frequency fit nor the relative transition intensities are affected significantly by varying $J_{^{13}\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{H}}$ between 10 and -10 cps.

Analysis of the deuterium decoupled ¹³C-H (natural abundance) satellite spectrum of neat 2 at 38° (see Figure 2) verified the AA'BB' spectral analysis. The low-field ¹³C-H satellites were shifted from the C₆D₈H₄ band 0.28 cps less than were the corresponding high-

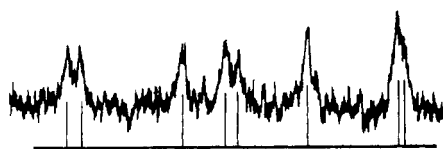


Figure 2. Low-field half of the deuterium-decoupled ¹³C-H satellite spectrum of neat 2 at 38°. The total width of the spectrum is 12.1 cps. The bottom stick spectrum is the computed one.

field ones. This shift gives an isotope shift of -0.14 ± 0.05 cps for the proton bonded to ¹³C. A comparable result has been reported for the ¹³C-H satellites of benzene.⁹ Ten C₆D₈H₄ side-band calibrated spectra were determined and the averaged⁶ transition frequencies used for an approximate AA'XX' (¹³CH_AH_{A'}-CH_XH_{X'}) analysis.⁷ The solution parameters obtained therefrom were refined by analyzing⁸ the spectrum as arising from an AA'A''A'''X system (X = ¹³C nucleus). The resulting parameters are given in Table I.

The theoretical relationship between dihedral angles (ϕ) and vicinal proton couplings in saturated systems is given¹⁰ by

$$J = A(\cos^2 \phi + n \cos \phi)$$

If ϕ is taken as the angle shown in 3, the following set of three equations in four unknowns can be written. Solution of these equations using the values obtained

$$J_{a,a} = A[\cos^2(\omega + \phi) + n \cos(\omega + \phi)]$$

$$J_{e,e} = A[\cos^2(\omega - \phi) + n \cos(\omega - \phi)]$$

$$J_{a,e} = A(\cos^2 \phi + n \cos \phi)$$

for the vicinal proton couplings in 2 at -103° gives for $\omega = 120^\circ$: $A = 13.13$, $n = 0.00$, and $\phi = 58.2^\circ$; and for $\omega = 118^\circ$: $A = 12.95$, $n = -0.02$, and $\phi = 57.2^\circ$. The latter solution probably is the most reliable, as the H-C-H bond angles in cyclohexane are smaller than the tetrahedral value.¹¹ The value of ϕ of about 57°

(9) J. M. Read, Jr., R. E. Mayo, and J. H. Goldstein, *J. Mol. Spectrosc.*, **22**, 419 (1967).

(10) M. Barfield and D. M. Grant, *Advan. Magnetic Resonance*, **1**, 149 (1965).

(11) M. Davis and O. Hassel, *Acta Chem. Scand.*, **17**, 1181 (1963); E. L. Eliel, N. L. Allinger, S. J. Angyal, and G. A. Morrison, "Conformational Analysis," Interscience Publishers, New York, N. Y., 1965, p 455.

should be compared with that of about 55° as estimated¹² from electron diffraction data¹¹ on cyclohexane.

Acknowledgment. We appreciate support of this work by the National Science Foundation (Grant GP-8315).

(12) R. A. Wohl, *Chimia*, **18**, 219 (1964).

Edgar W. Garbisch, Jr., Michael G. Griffith
Department of Chemistry, University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

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Intramolecular 1,3-Proton Transfers during Isofluorene-Fluorene Isomerization

Sir:

The substantial intramolecular components of 1,3- and 1,5-proton transfers in conjugated unsaturated systems catalyzed by strong bases in weakly acid solvents have been well documented by Cram, Schriesheim, and others.¹ Cram's approach is exemplified by the allylic rearrangement of 3-phenyl-1-butene to the more stable isomeric 2-phenyl-2-butenes, catalyzed by potassium *t*-butoxide in *t*-butyl alcohol. With a deuterium label in either the substrate (at C₃) or solvent (*t*-C₄H₉-OD) deuterium loss or incorporation into product was followed in order to measure intermolecularity.¹ Formation and rapid collapse of hydrogen-bonded delocalized carbanions, during which exchange of the bonding alcohol molecule with surrounding solvent does not occur, has been invoked to account for the frequently noted high degree of intramolecularity.¹ We now wish to report the overwhelming intramolecular nature of a 1,3-proton transfer carried out in strongly acidic trifluoroacetic acid (TFA), wherein trifluoroacetate is the strongest base available.² The systems

(1) D. J. Cram, "Fundamentals of Carbanion Chemistry," Academic Press, New York, N. Y., 1965, Chapter 5.

(2) A concerted uncatalyzed 1,3-electrocyclic hydrogen shift would have to be antarafacial, according to the Woodward-Hoffmann rules (R. Hoffmann and R. B. Woodward, *Accounts Chem. Res.*, **1**, 17 (1968)) which is obviously impossible in our systems. On the other hand, our rearrangements could also come about by a series of 1,5-suprafacial hydrogen shifts. We cannot rigorously disprove this possibility, but it is not consistent with the variation in $k_{\text{intra}}/k_{\text{inter}}$ for cyclization of VI when deuterium is in the substrate as compared with solvent (less intermolecular protonation), nor with the apparent catalytic effect of added sodium trifluoroacetate.^{3a}

(3) (a) Qualitative evidence for base catalysis was obtained with VI, which gave essentially no 9-phenyl-1,2-benzfluorene (VII) in refluxing trifluoroacetic anhydride during 6 hr, whereas addition of 2 equiv of sodium trifluoroacetate in an otherwise comparable experiment produced 65% of VII. In highly ionized TFA itself, the greatest yield of VII (~100%) resulted. The increased yields in these reactions roughly parallel the higher concentrations of trifluoroacetate in the medium. Ad-