

## Pentacyclo[5,3,1,0<sup>2,6</sup>,0<sup>3,5</sup>,0<sup>4,9</sup>]undecane and Tetracyclo[5,3,1,0<sup>2,6</sup>,0<sup>4,9</sup>]undecane

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**Summary** Direct irradiation of tricyclo[5,5,1,0<sup>4,9</sup>]undeca-2,5-diene in ether afforded pentacyclo[5,3,1,0<sup>2,6</sup>,0<sup>3,5</sup>,0<sup>4,9</sup>]undecane which was hydrogenated to give tetracyclo[5,3,1,0<sup>2,6</sup>,0<sup>4,9</sup>]undecane.

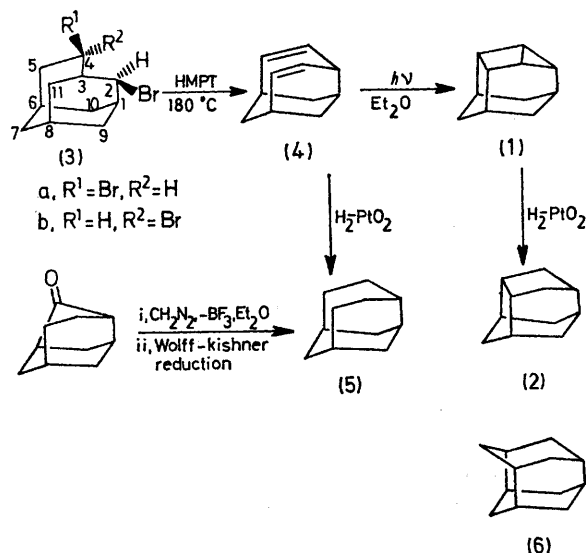
IN connection with the chemistry of strained  $\sigma$ -bonds, bicyclo[2,1,0]pentane and its derivatives have attracted considerable attention in the past decade.<sup>1</sup> We now report the synthesis of pentacyclo[5,3,1,0<sup>2,6</sup>,0<sup>3,5</sup>,0<sup>4,9</sup>]unde-

cane (**1**) which includes the bicyclopentane unit in its framework as well as the tetracyclo[5,3,1,0<sup>2,6</sup>,0<sup>4,9</sup>]undecane (noriceane) unit (**2**).

When the stereoisomeric 2,4-dibromohomoadamantanes (**3a**) and/or (**3b**)<sup>2</sup> were treated with hexamethylphosphoric triamide (HMPT)<sup>3</sup> at 180 °C for 3 h, dehydrobromination accompanying skeletal rearrangement took place easily to give the tricyclic diene, (**4**), m.p. 155—158 °C, † in 85—90% yield:  $m/e$  146 ( $M^+$ , 84%) and 80 (100%); <sup>1</sup>H n.m.r.:  $\delta$

† All m.ps. were measured in sealed capillary tubes.

(CCl<sub>4</sub>) 0.80—3.13 (10H, br complex m) and 5.50—6.17 (4H, m); <sup>13</sup>C n.m.r.: δ (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 137.0 (2CH=), 132.8 (2CH=), 39.4 (2CH<sub>2</sub>), 38.2 (CH), 32.2 (2CH), 26.9 (CH), and 24.0 (CH<sub>2</sub>).



The skeletal structure of (4) was further supported by the fact that hydrogenation of (4) over PtO<sub>2</sub> gave the saturated hydrocarbon (5) [*m/e* 150 (*M*<sup>+</sup>, 100%); <sup>1</sup>H n.m.r.: δ (CCl<sub>4</sub>) 0.90—3.10 (18H, br complex m); <sup>13</sup>C n.m.r.: δ (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 41.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 31.3 (2CH<sub>2</sub>), 30.1 (2CH<sub>2</sub>), 28.1 (2CH<sub>2</sub>), 26.6 (2CH), 26.5 (CCH), and 25.3 (CH)] which was identical (<sup>1</sup>H n.m.r.) with authentic tricyclo[5,3,1,0<sup>4,9</sup>] undecane, m.p. 242—246 °C, which was prepared from 2-protoadamantanone by ring

enlargement using CH<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub> (catalysed by BF<sub>3</sub>·Et<sub>2</sub>O)<sup>4</sup> followed by Wolff-Kishner reduction of the resulting ketone.†

Direct irradiation of (4) in ether with quartz-filtered light for 18 h induced an intramolecular [2+2]cycloaddition<sup>5</sup> to afford the saturated compound (1), m.p. 183—186 °C, as the sole product in 85% yield. Compound (1) in CCl<sub>4</sub> showed an i.r. band at 3100 cm<sup>-1</sup> indicative of a cyclopropane ring. Other spectral data are also compatible with structure (1) [*m/e* 146 (*M*<sup>+</sup>, 52%) and 80 (100%); <sup>1</sup>H n.m.r.: δ (CCl<sub>4</sub>) 0.50—2.90 (14H, complex m); <sup>13</sup>C n.m.r.: δ (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 43.3 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 38.3 (2CH), 33.1 (2CH<sub>2</sub>), 30.3 (2CH), 22.5 (CH), 20.0 (CH), and 7.3 (2CH)].

When (1) was hydrogenated over PtO<sub>2</sub> in MeOH, 1 mol. equiv. of hydrogen was absorbed to give compound (2), § m.p. 212—215 °C [*m/e* 148 (*M*<sup>+</sup>, 100%); <sup>1</sup>H n.m.r.: δ (CCl<sub>4</sub>) 0.60—2.67 (16H, br complex m); <sup>13</sup>C n.m.r.: δ (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 41.9 (2CH), 40.9 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 38.1 (2CH), 33.7 (CH), 30.9 (2CH<sub>2</sub>), 30.5 (CH), and 29.5 (2CH<sub>2</sub>)]. The disappearance of the i.r. band at 3100 cm<sup>-1</sup> also indicated cleavage of the cyclopropane ring. This hydrogenation is in good agreement with the well known fact that cleavage of the central bond of bicyclo-[2,1,0]pentane ring system occurs easily in a number of reactions.<sup>6</sup>

The <sup>13</sup>C n.m.r. data are conclusive in determining the structures of (1), (2), (4), and (5), all of which have a mirror plane.

The fixed bicyclopentane ring in the cage structure is interesting in that any attacking species must approach the bicyclopentane unit from the *exo* side alone and, in addition, isomerization to a cyclopentene derivative is impeded on the stereochemical grounds (*e.g.* Bredt's rule<sup>7</sup>).

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† This ketone gave satisfactory elemental analysis and consistent i.r., <sup>1</sup>H n.m.r., and mass spectra. However, the position of carbonyl function has not been determined yet.

§ Compound (2) could be named noriceane. For iceane (6), see C. A. Cupas and L. Hodakowski, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1974, **96**, 4668; D. P. G. Hamon and G. F. Taylor, *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1975, 155.

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