

A Convenient Synthesis of Benz[f] Indene

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Abstract: The crucial annulation of sulfone aldehyde 2 with enone 3 has led to an operationally simple two-step synthesis of benz[f]indene 1, and its derivatives 8 and 9 involving a new rearrangement.

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The chemistry of benz[f]indenes has not been much explored. Benz[f]indene 1, the parent member was first synthesized¹ in 1990 by Carpino et al as an intermediate in the preparation of newly introduced BIMOC protected amino acids². Subsequently, two more improved syntheses³ of this compound have appeared in the literature. We wish to report here a convenient two-step synthesis of 1, from two readily available starting materials 2⁴ and 3⁵ (Scheme 1).

In connection with our ongoing programmes⁶ on kinamycin antibiotics, we recently reported a methodology⁷ for the preparation of substituted benz[f]indenones, based upon sequential application of anionic [4+2] cycloaddition, and [4+2] cycloreversion. We intended to examine the same strategy for the preparation of benz[f]indene. But the planned annulation of sulfone aldehyde 2 with enone 3 proved to be very difficult, although such annulations⁸ have been utilized in the regiospecific syntheses of a variety of substituted fused aromatics. Under the standard conditions i.e. a strong base and an aprotic polar solvent, the reaction between 2 and 3 failed to provide the desired annulated product 4. Alternatively, the attempted annulation in the presence of ^tBuOLi in THF furnished a crystalline solid (~ 47%) which was tentatively characterized to be 5. This product resisted various base-promoted attempts for aromatization of the central ring.

A thorough investigation of reaction conditions resulted in a procedure involving the use of 2 equiv. of ^tBuOK in ^tBuOH-methanol. Submission of the two reactants 2 and 3 to this condition at room temperature provided the desired product 4 in 84% yield. The product was collected by filtration, washed with water and used as such in the next step. Huang-Minlon reduction of 4 at 210°C in diethylene glycol (DEG) directly furnished benz[f]indene 1 (72%), which often condenses as a sublimate on the inside wall of the air condenser used.

In the light of rapid acquisition of the annulated product 4, we further explored its utility. As shown in Scheme 2, it can be smoothly thermolysed to benz[f]indenone 6^9 (85%), and the corresponding alcohol derivative 7 to 8 (75%) at 170^0 C in o-dichlorobenzene (DCB) and 9^9 (87%).

The heat promoted rearrangement of 8 to 9 is noteworthy in view of the little known chemistry of 1-indenols¹⁰. It is conceivable that the isomerization presumably proceeds via 1,5-sigmatropic carbinol hydrogen migration followed by tautomerisation. In a separate experiment indenol 8 was thermolysed to 9 in almost quantitative yield. Currently, we are exploring the use of this type of unprecendented rearrangement in the synthesis of psoralen derivatives. In summary, we describe an expeditious access to benz[f]indene and its derivatives without employing any tedious sequence.

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