

# 9-Oxabicyclo[3.3.1]nona-2, 6-diene. Short Access and Allylic Bromination

Ghada Bassioni<sup>a</sup>, Fernando S. Delgado<sup>b</sup>, Matthieu Jaeggy<sup>a</sup>, Frank H. Köhler<sup>a</sup>,  
Stefan Nogai<sup>a</sup>, and Catalina Ruiz-Pérez<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department Chemie, Technische Universität München, D-85747 Garching, Germany

<sup>b</sup> Laboratorio de Rayos X y Materiales Moleculares, Departamento de Física Fundamental II,  
Universidad de La Laguna, Avda Astrofísico Francisco Sánchez, E-38204 La Laguna, Spain

Reprint requests to Prof. Dr. F. H. Köhler. E-mail: f.h.koehler@lrz.tu-muenchen.de

Z. Naturforsch. **60b**, 1143 – 1148 (2005); received June 26, 2005

9-Oxabicyclo[3.3.1]nona-2, 6-diene (**3**) has been synthesized from cycloocta-1, 5-diene in two steps in an overall yield of 88%. The dihedral-angle dependence of its <sup>1</sup>H solution NMR data and the double signal set of its <sup>13</sup>C CP MAS NMR spectrum correspond to the results of the single crystal structure analysis. Reaction of **3** with N-bromosuccinimide in the presence of sodium peroxodisulfate or benzoylperoxide has led in good yield to a dibromo derivative **4**, and a tribromo derivative **5**, respectively. Compounds **4** and **5** feature two allylic bromine substituents, while an additional vinylic bromine atom is present in **5**. According to a single crystal structure study the lattice of **4** consists of pairs of enantiomers similar to those found in the case of **3**.

*Key words:* Bicyclic Ether, Allylic Bromination, Vinylic Bromination, Crystal Structure