Synthesis and photochemistry of β-(3-substituted-2-furyl)-o-divinylbenzenes; [2+2] and [4+2] intramolecular cycloadditions

I. Škorić, a A. Hutinec, b Ž. Marinić, c and M. Šindler-Kulyk a *

a Department of Organic Chemistry, Faculty of Chemical Engineering and Technology, University of Zagreb, Marulićev trg 19, 10 000 Zagreb, Croatia
b present address: "PLIVA" d. d., Prilaz baruna Filipovića 25, 10 000 Zagreb, Croatia
c NMR Center, Ruder Bošković Institute, PO Box 180, 10 002 Zagreb, Croatia
E-mail: marija.sindler@pierre.fkit.hr

Dedicated to Professor Branko Stanovnik on his 65th birthday
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Abstract
Irradiation of 3-X-2-[2-(2-vinylphenyl)ethenyl]furans (6a, X=CH₃; 6b, X=Br; 6c, X=viny1) gave 2-(3-X-2-furyl)-2,3-dihydro-1,3-methano-1H-indenes (14a-c) and 1-X-phenanthrenes (15a-c). The formation of benzobicyclo[2.1.1]hexene structures (14a-c) is explained by intramolecular [2+2] photocycloaddition and the formation of phenanthrenes (15a-c) by photoinduced intramolecular [4+2] cycloaddition followed by dehydration.

Keywords: Furan, bicyclo[2.1.1]hexene, photochemical cycloaddition

Introduction
Intramolecular photochemical cycloadditions of aryl o-divinylbenzenes (1a) (Figure 1) have been the subject of intensive investigations.1-10 This work has been extended to furan (1b)11-16 and pyrrole (1c)17-21 analogues. It has been found that contrary to o-vinylstilbene (1a), which undergoes an intramolecular [2+2] photocycloaddition that generates benzobicyclo[2.1.1]hexene structure (2), the furano analogue (1b) gives benzobicyclo[3.2.1]octadiene structure (3a) while the pyrrolo analogue (1c) reacts completely different and is transformed into an intermolecular adduct. A study of furan derivatives with different functionalities at the 5 position of the furan ring showed a profound effect on the intramolecular cycloaddition.12 While the unsubstituted (3a) and methyl substituted (3b) benzobicyclo[3.2.1]octadiene derivatives were formed in very good yields, 3c and 3d were found only in traces. Unexpected 3-substituted phenanthrenes (4b-4d) were also isolated. The use of benzofuran derivatives provided a route to the fused benzobicyclo[3.2.1]octadiene structure 5, without the formation of phenanthrene derivatives.
Herein we report the substituent effect on the intramolecular cycloaddition process and the formation of photoproducts by irradiation of 3-substituted furan derivatives (6a-6c).

Figure 1

Results and Discussion

Scheme 1
The starting compounds for the irradiation experiments, 6a-6c and 13, were prepared using the Wittig reaction, from corresponding phosphonium salts and aldehydes (Scheme 1). They were obtained in moderate to good yields (40-80%) as mixtures of cis- and trans-isomers. The isomers were separated by column chromatography on silica gel and identified spectroscopically.

Scheme 2

Irradiation of 10⁻³ molar solutions of 6 in petroleum ether under anaerobic conditions at 300 nm, followed by evaporation of the solvent and chromatographic separation of the dark residue, gave a mixture from which exo-benzobicyclo[2.1.1]hexenes (10-30%) and endo-benzobicyclo[2.1.1]hexenes (14a-c, 5-10%) were isolated as main photoproducts in addition to 1-substituted phenantherenes (15a-c, 2-10%) (Scheme 2).
The structures of the photoproducts were determined spectroscopically and were based on their $^1$H NMR spectra. The pattern of four signals for five protons of 14a-c (Figure 2., $H_A$, 2$H_B$, $H_C$ and $H_D$) appeared in the $^1$H NMR spectrum between 2 and 4 ppm and is characteristic for 5-substituted-benzobicyclo[2.1.1]hexenes. The $exo$-isomer could be detected from the appearance of $H_A$ as a doublet ($J_{AD} = 7.5$ Hz) and the $endo$-isomer from $H_A$ as a triplet with small coupling constants ($J_{AB} = 2$ Hz). The starting compound 6e with two vinyl groups could react and form the product 16, instead of 14c. This could show a similar pattern in the $^1$H NMR spectrum. The non-participation of the vinyl group of the furan ring in the reaction and formation of 14c was confirmed on irradiation of 13. Under the same conditions the 2-styryl-3-vinylfuran (13) gave only high-molecular weight material, besides small quantities of unidentified products.

The structures of phenanthrenes 15a-c with the substituent at position 1 were confirmed by comparison with the $^1$H NMR spectra of authentic samples.

**Scheme 3**
On irradiation of 3-substituted-furyl-o-divinylbenzenes (6a-c) no formation of benzobicyclo[3.2.1]octadiene structures 18 was observed (Scheme 3). The preferred photoreaction of 6a-c was the [2+2] cycloaddition and formation of the benzobicyclo[2.1.1]hexene (14a-c) via a 1,4-biradical intermediate (17)\(^2,10\) that in this case, for steric reasons, does not give the ring closure to cyclohexene, and formation of 18. A competing process was the [4+2] photoinduced cycloaddition and formation of phenanthrenes 15a-c via the biradicals 19 and epoxide derivatives 20. This process is seen more often with starting compounds such as 6, 3-substituted furan derivatives, than as it was seen in 5-substituted derivatives,\(^12\) possibly because of steric effects. Thus, due to the substituent in position 3 the cis-configuration of 6 is forced preferred, as illustrated in Scheme 3. This arrangement allows better overlap of the vinyl and the furan moieties. The formation of phenanthrenes as the sole products in the case of prolonged irradiation, besides a lot of tarry material, was explained by the thermal instability of 14. Benzobicyclo[2.1.1]hexenes give, after ring opening, the starting compounds 6, that might again react by [2+2] or [4+2] cycloaddition. The thermal ring opening to starting compounds, a mixture of cis- and trans-isomers, was confirmed by warming the pure isolated 14. Formation of phenanthrenes 15 by thermal intramolecular reaction of the vinyl group and the furan moiety of 6, in the cis-configuration, was ruled out by carrying out dark reactions.

**Experimental Section**

**General Procedures.** The \(^1\)H and \(^13\)C NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Gemini 300 at 300 and 75 MHz, respectively. All NMR spectra were measured in CDCl\(_3\) and when necessary in C\(_6\)D\(_6\) solutions using tetramethylsilane reference. The assignment of the signals was based on 2D-CH correlation and 2D-HH-COSY, LR-COSY and NOESY experiments. IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin Elmer M-297 Spectrometer. UV spectra were measured on Perkin-Elmer LAMBDA 20 Spectrophotometer. HRMS spectra were measured on an Extrel FT MS 2001 DD. Melting points were obtained on an Original Kofler Mikroheitztisch apparatus (Reichert, Wien) and are uncorrected. Silica gel (Merck 0.05-0.2 mm) was used for chromatographic purifications. Solvents were purified by distillation.

**3-Substituted-2-furancarbaldehydes**

3-Methyl-2-furancarbaldehyde (8a)\(^22\) was prepared by oxidation of 3-methyl-2-furfurylalcohol\(^23\) that was obtained from 3-methyl-2-furoate\(^24\) with LiAlH\(_4\). 3-Bromo-2-furancarbaldehyde (8b) was prepared from 2-furancarboxylic acid according to the known procedure.\(^25\)

**Synthesis of 6a, 6b and 10**

Starting compounds 6a and 6b were prepared by the method described\(^26\) from the \(\alpha,\alpha’\)-oxy(ditriphenylphosphonium)bromide (7, 0.01 mol) and the corresponding aldehydes (8a: 0.01 mol, 8b: 0.01 mol) in absolute ethanol (200 mL) and sodium ethoxide (0.01 mol) as the base.
Under a stream of nitrogen gaseous formaldehyde (obtained by the decomposition of an excess of paraformaldehyde) was introduced and an additional quantity of sodium ethoxide (0.011 mol) was added. The reaction mixture was purified and the isomers were separated by repeated column chromatography on silica gel using petroleum ether as eluent. The first fractions yielded the trans- and the last fractions the cis-isomer.

Starting compound 10 was obtained similarly27 starting from benzyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (9) and 3-bromo-2-furancarbaldehyde (8b).

3-Methyl-2-[2-(2-vinylphenyl)ethenyl]furan (6a). Yield 81%; according to $^1$H NMR a mixture of 56% trans- and 44% cis-isomer.

trans-6a. oil. UV(EtOH) $\lambda_{max}$/nm (log $\varepsilon$/dm$^3$ mol$^{-1}$ cm$^{-1}$): 323 (4.42), 257 (4.12). IR $\nu_{max}$/cm$^{-1}$ (neat): 3070, 3040, 2910, 2850, 1620, 1080, 950. $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$/ppm: 7.17-7.61 (m, 6H), 7.12 (dd, 1H, $J = 17.40; 10.84$ Hz), 6.77 (d, 1H, $J_{ct} = 16.11$ Hz), 6.27 (d, 1H, $J = 1.76$ Hz), 5.63 (dd, 1H, $J = 17.40; 1.50$ Hz), 5.34 (dd, 1H, $J = 10.84; 1.50$ Hz), 2.11 (s, 3H, CH$_3$). $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$/ppm: 149.26 (s), 141.63 (d), 136.56 (s), 135.82 (s), 135.20 (d), 128.03 (d), 127.55 (d), 126.79 (d), 125.82 (d), 123.24 (d), 119.05 (s), 117.02 (d), 116.57 (t), 114.38 (d), 9.83 (q).

cis-6a. oil. UV(EtOH) $\lambda_{max}$/nm (log $\varepsilon$/dm$^3$ mol$^{-1}$ cm$^{-1}$): 301 (4.11), 255 (4.10). IR $\nu_{max}$/cm$^{-1}$ (neat): 3070, 3040, 3000, 2910, 2850, 1620, 1080, 845. $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$/ppm: 7.11-7.60 (m, 5H), 6.92 (dd, 1H, $J = 17.29; 10.84$ Hz), 6.50, 6.39 (ABq, 2H, $J_{ct} = 12.59$ Hz), 6.13 (d, 1H, $J = 1.76$ Hz), 5.63 (dd, 1H, $J = 17.29; 1.47$ Hz), 5.23 (dd, 1H, $J = 10.84; 1.47$ Hz), 1.90 (s, 3H, CH$_3$).

$^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$/ppm: 148.20 (s), 141.63 (d), 136.69 (s), 136.35 (s), 135.47 (d), 129.97 (d), 127.40 (d), 127.15 (d), 125.44 (d), 120.26 (s), 117.10 (d), 115.41 (t), 113.59 (d), 10.29 (q). MS: m/z 210 (M$^+$, 11%), 196 (16), 167 (10), 166 (11), 165 (31), 152 (13), 115 (15), 95 (100). Exact mass Calcd.: 210.103916. Found: 210.103583.

Anal. Calcd. for C$_{15}$H$_{14}$O (210.27): C, 85.68; H, 6.71%. Found: C, 85.80; H, 6.58%.

3-Bromo-2-[2-(2-vinylphenyl)ethenyl]furan (6b). Yield 53%; according to $^1$H NMR a mixture of 60% trans- and 40% cis-isomer.

trans-6b. oil. UV(EtOH) $\lambda_{max}$/nm (log $\varepsilon$/dm$^3$ mol$^{-1}$ cm$^{-1}$): 328 (4.39), 318 (4.39), 255 (4.11). $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$/ppm: 7.21-7.61 (m, 4H), 7.42; 6.84 (ABq, 2H, $J = 16.14$ Hz), 7.35 (d, 1H, $J = 1.96$ Hz), 7.09 (dd, 1H, $J = 17.34; 10.99$ Hz), 6.48 (dd, 1H, $J = 1.96$ Hz), 5.65 (dd, 1H, $J = 17.34; 1.34$ Hz), 5.40 (dd, 1H, $J = 10.99; 1.34$ Hz). $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$): 149.89 (s), 141.71 (d), 136.46; 134.48 (2s), 134.60 (d), 127.71 (d), 127.60 (d), 126.47 (d), 126.36 (d), 125.62 (d), 115.79 (d), 114.84 (d), 98.93 (s).

cis-6b. oil. UV(EtOH) $\lambda_{max}$/nm (log $\varepsilon$/dm$^3$ mol$^{-1}$ cm$^{-1}$): 298 (4.24), 255 (4.18). $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$/ppm: 7.14-7.60 (m, 4H), 7.11 (d, 1H, $J = 1.98$ Hz), 6.89 (dd, 1H, $J = 17.45; 10.99$ Hz), 6.67; 6.48 (ABq, 2H, $J = 12.36$ Hz), 6.38 (d, 1H, $J = 1.98$ Hz), 5.65 (dd, 1H, $J = 17.45; 1.25$ Hz), 5.26 (dd, 1H, $J = 10.99; 1.25$ Hz). $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$): 148.87 (s), 142.10 (d), 136.01; 135.50 (2s), 134.82 (d), 129.40 (d), 128.11 (d), 127.43 (d), 126.81 (d), 125.11 (d), 115.35 (t), 115.35 (d), 114.11 (d), 100.91 (s). MS: m/z 276, 274 (M$^+$, 14%), 195 (23), 167 (31), 165 (100), 139 (12), 128 (13), 115 (15), 102 (7), 89 (15), 51 (8). Exact mass Calcd.: 273.998777. Found: 274.002048.

Anal. Calcd. for C$_{14}$H$_{11}$BrO (275.15): C, 61.11; H, 4.03%. Found: C, 61.22; H 3.93%.
3-Bromo-2-(2-phenylethenyl)furan (10). Yield 82%; according to $^1$H NMR a mixture of 66% trans- and 37% cis-isomer.

**trans-10.** Colourless crystals; mp 48-49 °C. UV(EtOH) $\lambda_{max}$/nm (log $\varepsilon$/dm$^3$ mol$^{-1}$ cm$^{-1}$): 338 (4.39), 323 (4.54), 312 (3.45). $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$/ppm: 7.18-7.50 (m, 6H), 7.09; 6.92 (2d, 2H, J = 16.35 Hz), 6.43 (d, 1H, J = 1.95 Hz). $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$/ppm: 149.90 (s), 142.00 (d), 136.60 (s), 128.80 (d), 127.90 (d), 128.70; 126.50 (4d), 115.00 (d), 113.50 (d), 109.62 (d). MS: m/z 250, 248 (M$^+$, 27%), 169 (48), 141, 139 (100), 115 (68). Exact mass Calcd.: 247.983127. Found: 247.982529.

Anal. Calcd. for C$_{13}$H$_9$OBr (248.22): C, 57.86; H, 3.64%. Found: C, 57.79; H, 3.68%.

**Synthesis of 11 and 12**

To a stirred solution of 3.0 mmol 6b (a mixture of trans- and/or cis-isomers) or 10 (a mixture of trans- and/or cis-isomers), respectively, in 40 mL of anhydrous ether cooled to −70 °C, 3.3 mmol butyl lithium (1,6 M hexane solution) was added under a stream of nitrogen during 30 min. After additional stirring for 30 min, 6.6 mmol of anhydrous N,N-dimethylformamide was added. After 1 h on that temperature, the mixture was allowed gradually to warm up to 0 °C, during 3 h. Dilute hydrochloric acid was added, the layers were separated. After extraction the combined organic phases were dried over MgSO$_4$. The reaction mixture was purified and separated by column chromatography on silica gel using petroleum ether/ether (0-10%) as eluent.

**2-(2-Phenylethenyl)furan-3-carbaldehyde (12).** Yield 59%; **trans-12:** yellow crystals; mp 63-64 °C. UV(EtOH) $\lambda_{max}$/nm (log $\varepsilon$/dm$^3$ mol$^{-1}$ cm$^{-1}$): 345 (4.44), 263 (3.93), 235 (4.16). IR $\nu_{max}$/cm$^{-1}$ (neat): 1673 (C=O), 1626 (C=C). $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$/ppm: 10.10 (s, CHO), 7.54 (d, 2H, J = 7.20 Hz), 7.44-7.24 (m, 6H), 6.78 (d, 1H, J = 1.39 Hz). $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$/ppm: 183.89 (CHO), 158.34 (s), 142.22 (d), 135.30 (s), 133.76 (d), 128.66 (d), 128.41 (2d), 126.71 (2d), 122.06 (s), 112.83 (d), 109.27 (d); MS: m/z 198 (M$^+$, 68 %), 169 (27), 141 (100), 115 (74).

**cis-12.** Oil. IR $\nu_{max}$/cm$^{-1}$ (neat): 1673 (C=O), 1633 (C=C). $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$/ppm: 9.99 (s, 1H, CHO), 7.17-7.61 (m, 6H), 6.89 (d, 1H, J = 12.36 Hz), 5.67 (d, 1H, J = 12.36 Hz). $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$/ppm: 184.29 (CHO), 158.13 (s), 142.45 (d), 135.58 (s), 134.11 (d), 129.04 (d), 128.79 (2d), 128.27 (2d), 123.70 (s), 113.15 (d), 109.62 (d). MS m/z: 198 (M$^+$, 78 %), 169 (27), 141 (100), 115 (76).

Anal. Calcd. for C$_{13}$H$_9$O$_2$ (198.22): C, 78.77; H, 5.09%. Found C, 78.80; H, 5.20%.

**2-[2-(2-Vinylphenylethenyl)furan-3-carbaldehyde (11).** Yield 47%; **trans-11:** oil; UV(EtOH) $\lambda_{max}$/nm (log $\varepsilon$/dm$^3$ mol$^{-1}$ cm$^{-1}$): 348 (4.12), 337 (4.09, sh). IR $\nu_{max}$/cm$^{-1}$ (neat): 1670 (C=O), 1635 (C=C). $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$/ppm: 10.11 (s, 1H, CHO), 7.75; 7.23 (ABq, 2H, J = 15.90 Hz), 7.40 (d, 1H, J = 1.95 Hz), 7.11 (dd, 1H, J = 17.10; 11.25 Hz), 6.81 (d, 1H, J = 1.95 Hz), 5.67 (dd, 1H, J = 17.10; 1.20 Hz), 5.44 (dd, 1H, J = 11.25; 1.20 Hz). $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$/ppm:
overnight, water added (40 mL) and the product extracted with ether (60 mL). After extraction lithium (1.6 M hexane solution) was added under a stream of nitrogen. The mixture was stirred methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (2.2 mmol) in 40 mL anhydrous ether, 2.2 mmol butyl

184.46 (d, CHO), 158.95 (s), 142.79 (d), 137.41 (s), 133.76 (s), 134.44 (d), 131.77 (d), 129.05 (d), 128.00 (d), 127.01 (d), 126.14 (d), 122.62 (s), 117.64 (t), 115.07 (d), 109.66 (d).

cis-11. oil. UV(EtOH) \( \lambda_{\text{max}}/\text{nm} \) (log \( \varepsilon/\text{dm}^3 \text{mol}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1} \)): 335 (3.92). IR \( \nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1} \) (neat): 1670 (C=O). \(^1\)H NMR (CDCl\(_3\)) \( \delta/\text{ppm} \): 9.96 (s, 1H, CHO), 6.80-7.65 (m, 6H), 7.00 (d, 1H, \( J = 12.36 \) Hz), 6.89 (d, 1H, \( J = 12.36 \) Hz). 6.69 (d, 1H, \( J = 1.11 \) Hz), 5.66 (d, 1H, \( J = 17.70 \) Hz), 5.28 (d, 1H, \( J = 11.50 \) Hz). MS: \( m/z \) 224 (M\(^+\), 25%), 206 (53), 115 (100). Exact mass Calcd.: 224.083181. Found: 224.085716.

To a stirred solution of 11 (2.0 mmol) or 12 (2.0 mmol), respectively, and methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (2.2 mmol) in 40 mL anhydrous ether, 2.2 mmol butyl lithium (1.6 M hexane solution) was added under a stream of nitrogen. The mixture was stirred overnight, water added (40 mL) and the product extracted with ether (60 mL). After extraction the combined organic phases were dried over anhydrous MgSO\(_4\). The reaction mixture was purified and separated by column chromatography on silica gel using petroleum ether/ether (0-15%) as eluent. The first fractions yielded the vinyl derivatives (first \( \text{trans-} \) and than \( \text{cis-} \)isomer) and in the last fractions the unreacted formyl derivatives were recovered.

\section*{Synthesis of 6c and 13}

To a stirred solution of 11 (2.0 mmol) or 12 (2.0 mmol), respectively, and methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (2.2 mmol) in 40 mL anhydrous ether, 2.2 mmol butyl lithium (1.6 M hexane solution) was added under a stream of nitrogen. The mixture was stirred overnight, water added (40 mL) and the product extracted with ether (60 mL). After extraction the combined organic phases were dried over anhydrous MgSO\(_4\). The reaction mixture was purified and separated by column chromatography on silica gel using petroleum ether/ether (0-15%) as eluent. The first fractions yielded the vinyl derivatives (first \( \text{trans-} \) and than \( \text{cis-} \)isomer) and in the last fractions the unreacted formyl derivatives were recovered.

\subsection*{3-Vinyl-2-[2-(2-vinylphenyl)ethenyl]furan (6c) (for notations see Figure 2). Yield 37%；

\subsection*{3-Vinyl-2-[2-phenylethenyl]furan (13). \(^{28a,b}\) Yield 32%；

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\section*{3-Vinyl-2-[2-phenylethenyl]furan (13). \(^{28a,b}\) Yield 32%；
(2H, AB$_q$, $J = 16.10$ Hz), 6.76 (dd, 1H, $J = 17.20$; 10.90 Hz), 6.59 (d, 1H, $J \approx 2$ Hz), 5.50 (dd, 1H, $J = 17.20$; $\approx 1$ Hz), 5.23 (dd, 1H, $J = 10.90$; $\approx 1$ Hz). $^{13}$C NMR (CD$_{6}D_{6}$) $\delta_{ppm}$: 150.61 (s), 142.84 (d), 137.86 (s), 129.29 (2d), 128.26 (d), 127.21 (2d), 127.11 (d), 123.02 (s), 114.70 (d), 114.15 (t), 109.41 (d). MS: $m/z$ 196 (M$^+$, 100), 167 (52), 115 (17), 91 (20).

cis-13. oil. UV(EtOH) $\lambda_{max}$/nm ( log $\varepsilon$/dm$^3$ mol$^{-1}$ cm$^{-1}$): 320 (3.92), 245 (3.71, sh).

$Irradiation$ $experiments$

Furan derivatives 6a-c ($10^{-3}$ M) were dissolved in distilled petroleum ether (bp 40-60 °C), flushed with nitrogen or argon for 30 min, and irradiated in a Quartz tube using a Rayonet Reactor with 300 nm lamps. Irradiation time varied depending on the starting compound (6a and 6b 40-60 h and 6c 2-4 h, respectively). The solvent was evaporated and the residue separated by column chromatography on silica gel using petroleum ether as eluent. The first fractions yielded 1-substituted-phenanthrenes (15a-c) followed by exo- and endo-isomers (14a-c). High-molecular weight products remained on the column.

$Irradiation$ $products$ $of$ $6a$

2-(3-Methyl-2-furyl)-2,3-dihydro-1,3-methano-1H-indene (14a). exo-14a. 31%; oil. $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta_{ppm}$: 7.23-7.32 (m, 3H), 6.97-7.03 (m, 2H), 6.22 (d, 1H, $J = 1.60$ Hz, $H_{4f}$), 3.76 (d, 1H, $J_{AD} = 7.60$ Hz, $H_{A}$), 3.47 (d, 2H, $J_{BC} = 2.50$ Hz, $H_{B}$), 3.33 (dt, 1H, $J_{CD} = 6.20$ Hz; $J_{BC} = 2.50$ Hz, $H_{C}$), 2.40 (dd, 1H, $J_{AD} = 7.60$ Hz; $J_{CD} = 6.20$ Hz, $H_{D}$), 2.03 (s, 3H, CH$_3$). $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta_{ppm}$: 152.46 (s), 149.34 (s), 139.82 (d), 124.21 (d), 118.81 (d), 115.76 (s), 113.30 (d), 70.66 (d), 60.82 (t), 48.99 (d), 10.12 (q).

do-14a. 7%; oil. $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta_{ppm}$: 6.82-7.20 (m, 5H), 5.87 (d, 1H, $J = 1.80$ Hz, $H_{4f}$), 4.19 (m, 1H, $J_{AB} = 2.50$ Hz; $J_{AMe} = 0.80$ Hz, $H_{A}$), 3.52 (t, 2H, $J_{BC} = 2.50$ Hz, $H_{B}$), 2.79 (dt, 1H, $J_{CD} = 5.90$ Hz; $J_{BC} = 2.50$ Hz, $H_{C}$), 2.39 (d, 1H, $J_{CD} = 5.90$ Hz, $H_{D}$), 1.81 (d, 3H, $J_{AMe} = 0.80$ Hz, CH$_3$). $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta_{ppm}$: 150.13 (s), 149.34 (s), 139.82 (d), 124.21 (d), 118.81 (d), 115.76 (s), 113.30 (d), 70.66 (d), 60.82 (t), 48.99 (d), 10.12 (q). Exact mass Calcd.: 210.103916. Found: 210.102710.

Anal. Calcd. for C$_{15}$H$_{14}$O (210.27): C, 85.68; H, 6.71%. Found: C, 85.53; H, 6.87%.

1-Methylphenanthrene (15a). 10%; $^1$H NMR spectrum identical to the spectrum of an authentic sample.

$Irradiation$ $products$ $of$ $6b$

2-(3-Bromo-2-furyl)-2,3-dihydro-1,3-methano-1H-indene (14b). exo-14b. 7%; oil. $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta_{ppm}$: 7.33 (d, 1H, $J = 1.90$ Hz, $H_{4f}$), 7.20-7.30 (m, 2H), 6.99-7.01 (m, 2H), 6.42 (d, 1H, $J = 1.90$ Hz, $H_{4f}$), 3.74 (d, 1H, $J = 7.50$ Hz, $H_{A}$), 3.60 (d, 2H, $J = 2.40$ Hz, $H_{B}$), 3.24 (dt, 1H, $J = 10.90$ Hz, $H_{D}$), 2.79 (dt, 1H, $J_{AB} = 2.50$ Hz; $J_{AMe} = 0.80$ Hz, $H_{A}$), 3.52 (t, 2H, $J_{BC} = 2.50$ Hz, $H_{B}$), 2.79 (dt, 1H, $J_{CD} = 5.90$ Hz; $J_{BC} = 2.50$ Hz, $H_{C}$), 2.39 (d, 1H, $J_{CD} = 5.90$ Hz, $H_{D}$), 1.81 (d, 3H, $J_{AMe} = 0.80$ Hz, CH$_3$). $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta_{ppm}$: 150.13 (s), 149.34 (s), 139.82 (d), 124.21 (d), 118.81 (d), 115.76 (s), 113.30 (d), 70.66 (d), 60.82 (t), 48.99 (d), 10.12 (q). Exact mass Calcd.: 210.103916. Found: 210.102710.

Anal. Calcd. for C$_{15}$H$_{14}$O (210.27): C, 85.68; H, 6.71%. Found: C, 85.53; H, 6.87%.

1-Methylphenanthrene (15a). 10%; $^1$H NMR spectrum identical to the spectrum of an authentic sample.
J = 7.50; 2.40 Hz, H(C), 2.42 (t, 1H, J = 7.50 Hz, H(D)). 13C NMR (CDCl3) δ/ppm: 152.05 (s), 150.78 (s), 141.22 (d), 124.39 (d), 118.98 (d), 114.20 (d), 97.31 (s), 69.63 (d), 60.71 (t), 48.59 (d). MS m/z: 276,274 (M+, 80%), 195 (100). Exact mass Calcd.: 273.99877. Found: 274.034001.

endo-14b. 9%; oil. 1H NMR (CDCl3) δ/ppm: 7.15-7.21 (m, 2H), 6.98 (d, 1H, J = 1.90 Hz, H(5f)), 6.86-6.92 (m, 2H), 6.09 (d, 1H, J = 1.90 Hz, H(4f)), 4.15 (t, 1H, J = 2.60 Hz, H(A)), 3.63 (t, 2H, J = 2.60 Hz, H(B)), 2.80 (dt, 1H, J = 6.00 Hz; 2.60 Hz, H(C)), 2.40 (d, 1H, J = 6.00 Hz, H(D)). 13C NMR (CDCl3) δ/ppm: 149.53 (s), 149.53 (s), 141.19 (d), 124.30 (d), 120.00 (d), 113.32 (d), 96.55 (s), 67.96 (d), 60.50 (t), 48.51 (d). MS m/z: 276,274 (M+, 20%), 195 (55), 165 (100). Exact mass Calcd.: 273.99877. Found: 274.000346.

Anal. Calcd. for C14H11BrO (275.15): C, 61.11%; H, 4.03%. Found: C, 61.23%; H, 3.91%.

1-Bromophenanthrene (15b).30 3%; colourless crystals; mp 110-112 °C (lit.31 mp = 112 °C). 1H NMR (CDCl3) δ/ppm: 8.69 (d, 2H, J = 8.20 Hz), 8.21 (d, 1H, J = 9.00 Hz), 7.80-7.95 (m, 6H).

13C-NMR (CDCl3) δ/ppm: 132.02 (s), 131.90 (s), 130.71 (d), 130.55 (s), 129.92 (s), 128.66 (d), 128.48 (d), 127.20 (d), 127.08 (d), 126.85 (d), 125.26 (d), 123.69 (s), 122.86 (d), 122.31 (d). MS: m/z 258,256 (M+, 60%), 176 (100), 150 (35). Exact mass Calcd.: 255.988212. Found: 255.998328.

Irradiation products of 6c 2-(3-Vinyl-2-furyl)-2,3-dihydro-1,3-methano-1H-indene (14c). exo-14c. 11%; oil. 1H NMR (CDCl3) δ/ppm: 7.34 (d, 1H, J = 1.80 Hz, H(5f)), 7.27-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.02-7.04 (m, 2H), 6.62 (dd, 1H, J = 17.40; 11.10 Hz, H(3)), 6.57 (d, 1H, J = 1.80 Hz, H(4f)), 5.42 (dd, 1H, J = 17.40; 1.20 Hz, H(1)), 5.14 (dd, 1H, J = 11.10; 1.20 Hz, H(2)), 3.87 (d, 1H, JAD = 7.50 Hz, H(A)), 3.53 (d, 2H, JBC = 2.40 Hz, H(B)), 3.34 (dt, 1H, JCD = 6.60 Hz; JCB = 2.40 Hz, H(C)), 2.43 (dd, 1H, JAD = 7.50 Hz; JDC = 6.60 Hz, H(D)). 13C NMR (CD6D) δ/ppm: 151.71 (s), 149.29 (s), 134.43 (d), 124.57 (d), 118.87 (d), 116.16 (t), 115.55 (d), 114.93 (s), 114.52 (d), 68.29 (d), 60.30 (t), 48.50 (d).

endo-14c. 5%; oil. 1H NMR (CDCl3) δ/ppm: 7.56-6.98 (m, 5H), 6.65 (d, 1H, J = 1.80 Hz, H(4f)), 5.49 (dd, 1H, J = 17.40; 1.80 Hz, H(1)), 5.18 (dd, 1H, J = 11.40; 1.80 Hz, H(2)), 4.26 (m, 1H, H(3)), 3.58 (t, 2H, JBC = 2.40 Hz, H(B)), 2.82 (dt, 1H, JCD = 11.40 Hz; JBC = 2.40 Hz, H(C)), 2.56 (d, 1H, JCD = 11.40 Hz, H(D)). MS: m/z 222 (M+, 83%), 207 (69), 165 (48), 115 (66).

Anal. Calcd. for C16H14O (222.28): C, 86.45; H, 6.35%. Found: C, 86.51; H, 6.24%.

1-Vinylphenanthrene (15c). traces seen in 1H NMR spectrum, identical to the spectrum of an authentic sample.2

Acknowledgements

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References and Notes

23. (a) 3-Vinyl-2-(2-phenylethenyl)furan was prepared by an other method as a putrid-smelling yellow solid with an identical 1H NMR spectrum. (b) Craig, D.; Etheridge, Ch. Tetrahedron 1996, 52, 15289.
25. 1-Bromophenanthrene was unambiguously prepared on irradiation of 2-bromostilbene.