Novel Photochemical Reactions of Benzil

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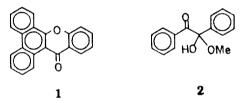
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The photochemistry of α -diketones has been the subject of interest for about a century. It has been known that photoirradiation of benzil in solution produces a variety of reaction products, i.e., benzaldehyde, benzoic acid, benzoin, benzil pinacol, benzoin benzoate, and α , α' -dihydroxystilbene.^{1.7}

We now report that irradiation of benzil ($\lambda_{max} = 370$ nm) in methanol gave the unexpected photoproduct 1 as the major product, not α -hydroxyketone 2.⁸⁻¹⁰

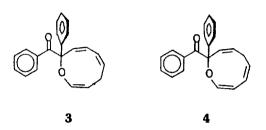
A solution of benzil in methanol was irradiated with 350 nm UV light under nitrogen gas for 28 h to obtain a solid product.



The infrared spectrum showed $\nu_{C=0}$ at 1648 cm⁻¹ (1670 cm⁻¹ for benzil), ν_{C0} at 1243 cm⁻¹, and ν_{CH} (aromatic) at 3070-3020 cm⁻¹. The stretching and bending vibrations for the methyl group were not observed. ¹H-NMR spectrum (CDCl₃) showed phenyl protons at δ 8.68-8.35 ppm (4H, m) and \$7.80-7.30 ppm(8H, m). The molecular ion peak (m/e 296, $C_{21}H_{12}O_2$, base peak) was observed in the mass spectrum (EI method), which may be due to the rigid cyclic structure of the product 1. A peak at m/e 176 is good diagnostic peak for phenanthrene moiety. The M-CO peak was also observed at m/e 268(relative abundance 18.6). The new absorption bands observed at 363, 346, 330, 317, 300, and 277 nm are due to the phenanthrene moiety. The product 1 was not obtained in benzene or dichloromethane. This reaction can be explained on the basis of a mechanism involving the formation of biradical, a-cleavage of diketone, and hydrogen atom abstraction from solvent.⁸ Cyclization prior to the formation of biradical can not be excluded in this reaction.

Irradiation of a solution of benzil and cycloheptatriene in dichloromethane for 25 h gave a photoadduct 3 via (2+2)-cycloaddition as follow.

The adduct was isolated by the column chromatography (silica gel) using chloroform as an eluting solvent ($R_f = 0.59$, TLC solvent; CHCl₃). The structure for the adduct **3** is supported by the spectroscopic data. An alternative structure **4** has



been ruled out by means of the ¹H-NMR spectrum. The methylene protons were observed at $\delta 2.72 \text{ ppm}(\delta 2.25 \text{ ppm}$ for cycloheptatriene). The infrared spectrum showed $\nu_{C=0}$ (1680 cm⁻¹), $\nu_{C=0}$ (1250 cm⁻¹), $\delta_{C=H}$ (1450 cm⁻¹, methylene group), and $\nu_{C=H}$ (aromatic and aliphatic, ca. 3000 cm⁻¹). The ¹H-NMR spectrum(CDCl₃) showed methylene protons($\delta 2.72$ ppm, 2H, m), vinyl protons($\delta 6.78$ -5.25 ppm, 6H, m), and phenyl protons($\delta 8.13$ -7.25 ppm, 10H, m). The mass spectrum (EI method) showed m/e 77 (C₆H₅, phenyl group), 105 (C₆H₅, CO, base peak), and 197(M-C₆H₅, CO, C₁₄H₁₃O).

Studies on the mechanism and scope of the reaction are in progress.

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