

PHOTOINDUCED OXIRANE-CLEAVAGE OF
A CONJUGATED ϵ,ζ -EPOXY-DIENONE¹

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Dedicated to Professor S.Nozoe on the occasion of his
77th birthday.

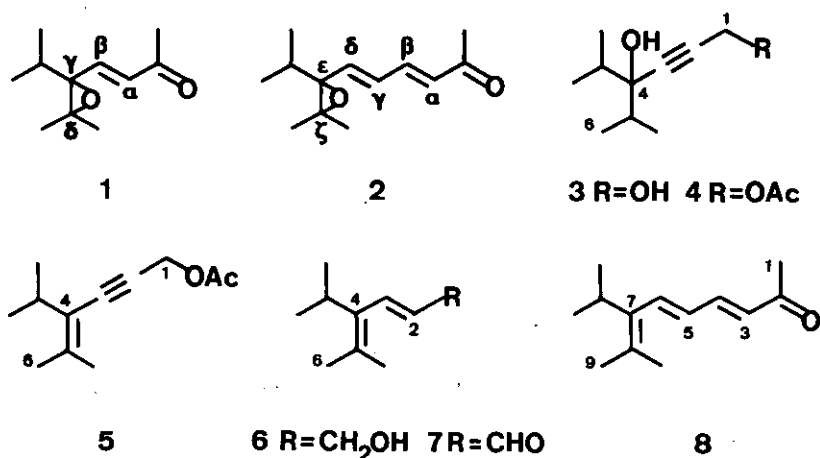
On UV.-irradiation the conjugated epoxydienone 2 undergoes oxirane-cleavage by scission of the C,O or C,C-bond and forms the isomeric products 9-12. Thus evidence is given that dienones can react via photoinduced β -cleavages.

In competition to these processes E/Z-isomerization and dimerization of the dienone moiety of 2 is observed (2+14,15 and 2+16).

Introduction.-Continuing our studies of the photochemistry of conjugated unsaturated ketones (2) we recently reported on the photo-

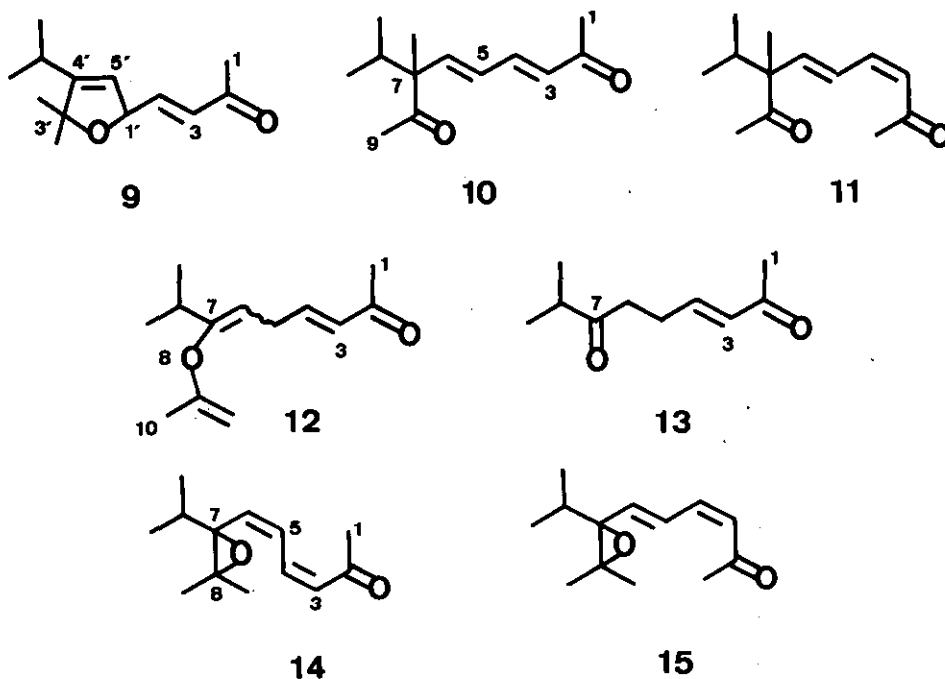
¹ Photochemical Reactions; 96th communication (1).

to induced vinylogous β -cleavage of the α,β -unsaturated γ,δ -epoxyketone 1(3). This epoxy-enone shows cleavage of the C(γ),C(δ)-bond exclusively on π,π^* -excitation, but it gives cleavage of the C(γ),O-bond on n,π^* -excitation. Compared with these oxirane-cleavages, the E/Z-isomerization of the enone moiety is, rather unexpectedly, a minor photoprocess(2). We therefore decided to check the photochemistry of the analogous conjugated epoxy-dienone 2.



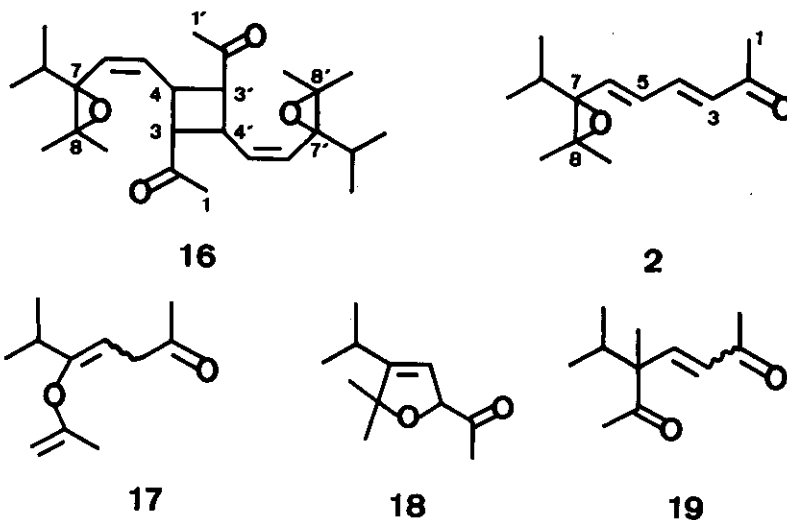
Synthesis of 2. -Grignard condensation of 3-hydroxypropyne with diisopropylketone gave the diol 3(88%). Treatment with Ac_2O /pyridine converted 3 to the monoacetate 4(93%). Dehydration of 4 by POCl_3 /pyridine yielded 5(76%). Reduction of 5 by LiAlH_4 /ether gave the dienol 6(92%), which was converted by MnO_2 -oxidation to the aldehyde 7(86%). Condensation of 7 with acetone in aqueous NaOH , followed by column chromatography (SiO_2 , ether-pentane-hexane-(1:1:1)), yielded the trienone 8(75%). Epoxydation of 8 with MCPBA under standard conditions (3) gave 2(74%).

UV.-irradiations.-a) 2 was irradiated in pentane (500ml, $5,8 \cdot 10^{-2}M$) at $\lambda=254nm$ (Hg-low pressure lamp(3), quartz) to 80% conversion. After evaporation of the solvent, column chromatography (SiO_2 , ether-pentane-hexane(1:1:1)) yielded mixtures of enriched products, whose distribution has been estimated (by combination of gas-chromatography (11% QF-1, 180°) and PMR-spectroscopy) to be: 1% 9, 6% 10, 0,5% 11, 6% 12, 4% 13 (13 is proven to be a hydrolysis product of 12), 4% 14, 14% 15 and 17% 16.



b) 2 was irradiated in pentane (500ml, $4,4 \cdot 10^{-2}M$) at $\lambda>347nm$ (Hg-medium pressure lamp(3), NaBr/Pb(NO₃)₂-filter(3)) to 80% conversion. The photolysis mixture was worked up and analyzed as in experiment a). Distribution of products: 7% 9, 7% 10, 0,5% 11, traces of 12,

1% 14, 6% 15 and 45% 16.



Discussion.— UV.-irradiation of the conjugated epoxydienone 2 leads to four different reactions: scission of the oxirane by cleavage of the C(7),O-bond (2→9,10,11), cleavage of the C(7),C(8)-bond (2→12), E/Z-isomerization of the dienone (2→14,15) and enone-dimerization (2→16). In regard to the photocleavages 2 shows a similar excitation dependence as the epoxyenone 1. Thus, the amount of C,O-bond cleavage is about 8% on π, π^* -excitation, but 20% on n, π^* -excitation (1:18% versus 96%(3)). On the other hand, C,C-bond cleavage amounts to about 10% at $\lambda=254\text{nm}$, whereas at $\lambda>347\text{nm}$ it is virtually absent(1:65% versus nil(3)). The isomerization 2→12 is an homosigmatropic 1,5-H-shift analogous to the isomerization 1→17 (see(2)(3)). On the other hand the isomerizations 2→9,10,11 parallel the photoisomerizations 1→18,19 (for discussion see(3)). On contrast to 1 the epoxydienone 2 shows E/Z-isomerization as well as dimeriza-

tion of the unsaturated carbonyl system without oxirane scission, both on π, π^* - and n, π^* -excitation. We conclude that an excited acyclic epoxydienone of type 2 shows preferentially dimerization and E/Z-isomerization of the dienone moiety. However, it may also react by scission of the oxirane system thus supporting the presumption that acyclic dienones can undergo photoinduced β -cleavages.

Analytical data.-IR and PMR(100MHz) spectra were recorded in CCl_4 , CMR(25,2MHz) spectra in CDCl_3 and UV spectra in pentane. 2²: bp. 85-90°/0,08mm Hg; λ_{max} 270(25860); ν_{max} 1692, 1673, 1631, 1597 cm^{-1} ; δ (PMR) 0.95, 1.03(2d, J=7, $(\text{H}_3\text{C})_2\text{CH}-\text{C}(7)$), 1.12, 1.35(2s, $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}(8)$, 3H-C(9)), 1.74(septet, J=7, $(\text{H}_3\text{C})_2\text{CH}-\text{C}(7)$), 2.14(s, 3H-C(1)), 5.96-6.44(m, H-C(3), -C(4), -C(6)), 7.02(dxdxd, J=16, J=9, J=2, H-C(5)³); δ (CMR) 65.0, 71.3(2s, C(7), C(8)); m/e 208(34, M⁺), 193(53). 3²: mp. 77-79°; ν_{max} 3620, 3400 cm^{-1} ; δ 0.94, 0.97(2d, J=6, $(\text{H}_3\text{C})_2\text{CH}-\text{C}(4)$, $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}(5)$, 3H-C(6)), 1.60-2.34(2septet, J=6, H-C(5), $(\text{H}_3\text{C})_2\text{CH}-\text{C}(4)$) and 2bs, HO-C(1), HO-C(4)), 4.19(s, 2H-C(1)); m/e 127(90, M⁺-43). 4²: bp. 115°/0,008mm Hg; ν_{max} 3621, 3490, 1747 cm^{-1} ; δ 1.74(s, HO-C(4)),

² Correct C,H values in microanalysis were obtained.

³ The assignment is based on comparison with the corresponding d_4 -deuterated compound (d_3 at C(1); d_1 at C(3)). The deuteration ($\text{d}_4 > 95\%$) was achieved by condensation of 7 with acetone- d_6 in $\text{D}_2\text{O}/\text{NaOD}$.

1.87(2septets, $J=6$, $(\text{H}_3\text{C})_2\text{CH}-\text{C}(4)$, $\text{H}-\text{C}(5)$), 2.00(s, $\text{H}_3\text{CCOO}-\text{C}(1)$), 4.58 (s, $2\text{H}-\text{C}(1)$); m/e 169(100, M^+-43). 5: purity about 95%; bp. 50-55°/0,06mm Hg; ν_{max} 1748 cm^{-1} ; δ 0.98(d, $J=7$, $(\text{H}_3\text{C})_2-\text{CH}-\text{C}(4)$), 1.74, 1.87 (2s, $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}(5)$, $3\text{H}-\text{C}(6)$), 2.00(s, $\text{H}_3\text{CCOO}-\text{C}(1)$); m/e 194(17, M^+). 6: bp. 50-55°/0,08mm Hg; λ_{max} 239(8770); ν_{max} 3620, 3345b, 3015, 1635, 1000, 973 cm^{-1} ; δ 4.06(d, $J=6$, $2\text{H}-\text{C}(1)$), 5.52(dxt, $J=16$, $J=6$, $\text{H}-\text{C}(2)$), 6.01(bd, $J=16$, $\text{H}-\text{C}(3)$); m/e 154(73, M^+), 121(71), 111(100). 7: bp. 35-40°/0,06mm Hg; ν_{max} 1685, 1608 cm^{-1} ; δ 1.08(d, $J=7$, $(\text{H}_3\text{C})_2\text{CH}-\text{C}(4)$), 1.86(2s, $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}(5)$, $3\text{H}-\text{C}(6)$), 2.98(septet, $J=7$, $(\text{H}_3\text{C})_2\text{CH}-\text{C}(4)$), 6.04(dxd, $J(2,3)=16$, $J(2,1)=7.5$, $\text{H}-\text{C}(2)$), 7.14(d, $J(3,2)=16$, $\text{H}-\text{C}(3)$), 9.42(d, $J(1,2)=7.5$, $\text{H}-\text{C}(1)$); m/e 152(13, M^+), 137(100). 8: bp. 95-100°/0,15mm Hg; λ_{max} 313(25500); ν_{max} 1685, 1668, 1610, 1590 cm^{-1} ; δ 1.04(d, $J=7$, $(\text{H}_3\text{C})_2\text{CH}-\text{C}(7)$), 1.78(2s, $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}(8)$, $3\text{H}-\text{C}(9)$), 2.14(s, $3\text{H}-\text{C}(1)$), 2.91(septet, $J=7$, $(\text{H}_3\text{C})_2\text{CH}-\text{C}(7)$), 5.98(d, $J(3,4)=16$, $\text{H}-\text{C}(3)^3$), 6.15(dxd, $J(5,6)=16$, $J(5,4)=10$, $\text{H}-\text{C}(5)^3$), 6.54(bd, $J(6,5)=16$, $\text{H}-\text{C}(6)^3$), 7.03(dxd, $J(4,3)=16$, $J(4,5)=10$, $\text{H}-\text{C}(4)^3$); m/e 192(45, M^+), 177(24), 149(100). 9⁴: bp. 80-85°/0,1mm Hg.; λ_{max} 218(16700); ν_{max} 1698, 1676, 1630, 1072, 1045, 1035 cm^{-1} ; δ (PMR) 1.11(d, $J=7$, $(\text{H}_3\text{C})_2\text{CH}-\text{C}(4')$), 1.27, 1.32(2s, $2\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}(3')$), 2.15 (s, $3\text{H}-\text{C}(1)$), 5.15(bd, $J(1',4)=6$, $\text{H}-\text{C}(1')^3$), 5.27(bs, $\text{H}-\text{C}(5')^3$), 6.28 (AB-system, $\delta_A=6,06$, $\delta_B=6,49$, $J=16$, A-part d, $J=2$, B-part d, $J=6$, $\text{H}-\text{C}(3)$, $\text{H}-\text{C}(4)$); δ (CMR) 26.0(d, $(\text{H}_3\text{C})_2\text{CH}-\text{C}(4')$), 82.1(d, $\text{C}(1')$), 117.7, 129.0

⁴ 9 was treated with $\text{BF}_3\text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ in benzene. Column chromatography (SiO_2 , ether-pentane-hexane-(1:1:1)) yielded 32% 9 (used for spectral analysis) and 28% 10.

147.2 (3d, C(3), C(4), C(5')), 89.7 (s, C(3')), 155.8 (s, C(4')), 198.1 (s, C(2)); m/e 208(44, M^+). 10^{2,3}: bp. 110-115°/0.01mm Hg; λ_{\max} 261sh (26140), 268(29160); ν_{\max} 1705, 1695, 1670 cm^{-1} ; δ (PMR in CDCl_3) 0.81, 0.84 (2d, $J=7$, $(\text{H}_3\text{C})_2\text{CH}-\text{C}(7)$), 2.10, 2.25 (2s, 3H-C(9), 3H-C(1)), 6.00-6.42 (m, H-C(3), -C(4), -C(6)), 6.98-7.32 (m, H-C(5)); δ (CMR) 34.0 (d, $(\text{H}_3\text{C})_2\text{CH}-\text{C}(7)$), 58.6 (s, C(7)), 198.3, 209.4 (2s, C(2), C(8)); m/e 208 (1, M^+), 166(78). 11: λ_{\max} 270(20670), 278(20840); ν_{\max} 1710, 1687, 1622, 1578 cm^{-1} ; δ 0.97, 0.81 (2d, $J=7$, $(\text{H}_3\text{C})_2\text{CH}-\text{C}(7)$), 2.02, 2.11 (2s, 3H-C(9), 3H-C(1)), 5.91 (d, $J(3,4)=11$, H-C(3)), 6.02 (d, $J(6,5)=16$, H-C(6)), 6.32 (dxd appearing as t, $J(4,5)=J(4,3)=11$, H-C(4)³), 7.45 (dxd, $J(5,6)=16$, $J(5,4)=11$, H-C(5)); m/e 208(1, M^+), 166(88). 12: (obtained together with 14; column chromatography of the (1:1)-mixture over a layer of $(\text{COOH})_2$ on SiO_2 in ether-pentane-hexane (1:1:1) gave a (1:1)-mixture of 13 and 14, which was separated by vpc.) δ 1.04 (d, $J=7$, $(\text{H}_3\text{C})_2\text{CH}-\text{C}(7)$), 1.84 (s, $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}(9)$), 2.10 (s, 3H-C(1)), 2.42 (septet, $J=7$, $(\text{H}_3\text{C})_2\text{CH}-\text{C}(7)$), 2.80 (dxd appearing as t, $J(5,6)=J(5,4)=6$, 2H-C(5)), 3.85 (bs, 2H-C(10)), 4.91 (t, $J(6,5)=6$, H-C(6)), 5.72-6.12 (m, H-C(3), overlapped by signals of 14), 6.61 (dxt, $J(4,3)=16$, $J(4,5)=6$, H-C(4)). 13: λ_{\max} 218(13620); ν_{\max} 1715, 1702, 1675, 1625 cm^{-1} ; δ (PMR) 1.06 (d, $J=7$, $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}(8)$), 3H-C(9)), 2.10 (s, 3H-C(1)), 6.32 (AB-system, $\delta_A=5.94$, $\delta_B=6.68$, $J=17$, B-part d, $J(4,5)=6$, H-C(3)³, H-C(4)); δ (CMR) 18.2 (2q, C(9), $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}(8)$), 26.9 (q, C(1)), 26.3, 38.2 (2t, C(5), C(6)), 40.8 (d, C(8)), 131.7, 146.7 (2d, C(3), C(4)), 198.2, 212.7 (2s, C(2), C(7)); m/e 168 (27, M^+). 14: λ_{\max} 274(16920); ν_{\max} 1685, 1623, 1570 cm^{-1} ; δ 0.94, 0.97 (2d, $J=7$, $(\text{H}_3\text{C})_2\text{CH}-\text{C}(7)$), 1.16, 1.22 (2s, $\text{H}_3\text{C}-$

$C(8), 3H-C(9)), 1.69$ (septet, $J=7, (H_3C)_2\underline{CH}-C(7)), 2.10$ (s, $3H-C(1)), 5.79$
 (d, $J(6,5)=11, H-C(6)), 5.91$ (d, $J(3,4)=11, H-C(3)^3), 7.00$ (dxd appearing
 as t, $J(4,3)=J(4,5)=11, H-C(4)), 7.43$ (dxd appearing as t, $J(5,4)=$
 $J(5,6)=11, H-C(5)); m/e 208(7, M^+)$. 15: $\lambda_{max} 275(23400); \nu_{max} 1692,$
 $1666, 1628, 1580 cm^{-1}; \delta 0.92, 1.03$ (2d, $J=7, (H_3C)_2\underline{CH}-C(7)), 1.16, 1.36$
 (2s, $H_3C-C(8), 3H-C(9)), 1.74$ (septet, $J=7, (H_3C)_2\underline{CH}-C(7)), 2.14$ (s,
 $3H-C(1)), 5.88$ (d, $J(3,4)=11, H-C(3)^3$, overlapped by d at 6.01), 6.01
 (d, $J(6,5)=16, H-C(6)), 6.30$ (dxd appearing as t, $J(4,3)=J(4,5)=11,$
 $H-C(4)), 7.31$ (dxd, $J(5,6)=16, J(5,4)=11, H-C(5)); m/e 208(12, M^+)$. 16:
 mixtures of stereoisomers; bp. $190-200^\circ/0,05 mm Hg; \nu_{max} 1708 cm^{-1};$
 $\delta(PMR) 1.31$ (s, $H_3C-C(8), H_3C-C(8')$), 1.44-1.86 (b septet, $(H_3C)_2\underline{CH}-C(7),$
 $-C(7')$), 1.98, 2.00 (2s appearing in the ratio of 1:3, $3H-C(1)^3,$
 $3H-C(1')^3), 2.42-2.72$ (m, $H-C(3)^3, H-C(3')^3), 2.99-3.20$ (m, $H-C(4)^3,$
 $H-C(4')^3), 5.46-5.76$ (m, $C(5), -C(5'), -C(6), -C(6')$); CMR shows 10q
 and $\delta 31.0$ (2d, $(H_3C)_2\underline{CH}-C(7), -C(7')$), 45.0, 45.2, 45.4, 49.8, 50.1 (d,
 $C(3), C(3'), C(4), C(4')$), 126.2, 134.1 (2x2d, $C(5), C(5'), C(6), C(6')$),
 64.2, 70.9 (2x2s, $C(7), C(7'), C(8), C(8')$), 206.4 (2s, $C(1), C(1')$); m/e
 $416(2, M^+), 373(10), 303(18), 208(44), 207(24), 193(26), 166(34)$.

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