PHOTOOXIDATION OF ALKYLBENZENES AND CYCLOHEXANE BY ATMOSPHERIC OXYGEN

IN ACETONITRILE SENSITIZED BY o-PHENANTHROLINE

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Electron phototransfer [1] from alkylaromatic and saturated hydrocarbons may lead to activation of the C-H bonds in these compounds [2]. Thus, aromatic nitriles have been used as sensitizers for the photooxidation of hydrocarbons [3].

We have found that irradiation of a solution of $0.95 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mole alkylbenzene, 10^{-6} mole o-phenanthroline, 0.05 ml H₂SO₄, and 0.05 ml water in 24 ml acetonitrile at 10°C for 4 h using the total emission of a high-pressure 1000-W mercury lamp in a glass vessel ($\lambda > 310$ nm) gives the following products (yield relative to the starting compound, %, in parentheses): from toluene) C₆H₅CHO (22) and C₆H₅CO₂H (5), from ethylbenzene) C₆H₅COCH₃ (55) and C₆H₅. CH(OH)CH₃ (19), from p-CH₃C₆H₄CH₃) p-CH₃C₆H₄CHO (48) and p-CH₃C₆H₄CO₂H (11), from (C₆H₅)₃CH) (C₆H₅)₃COH (48) and (C₆H₅)₂CO (32), and from C₆H₅CH(CH₃)₂) C₆H₅C(CH₃)₂OH (23) and C₆H₅COCH₃(6). Under analogous conditions using 2,2'-dipyridyl as the sensitizer, the yield of C₆H₅CHO from toluene is three times less than in the case of o-phenanthroline (the photoactivity of 2,2'-dipyridyl was discussed by Kachanova [4]). On the other hand, 4,4'-dipyridyl, pyridine, α -picolinic acid, and imidazole are inactive in the oxidation.

The irradiation of $1.9 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mole cyclohexane in 6 ml acetonitrile in the presence of 10^{-6} o-phenanthroline, 0.05 ml H₂SO₄, and 0.05 ml water for 4 h at 10° C gives $7.3 \cdot 10^{-6}$ mole cyclohexanol and $1.2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mole cyclohexanone. Hexane is not oxidized. The proposed reaction mechanism involves electron transfer from the hydrocarbon to photoexcited protonated o-phenanthroline with subsequent formation of a hydrocarbon radical, which reacts ith the O₂ molecule.

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