

Photoalkylation of Pyridine with Methanol

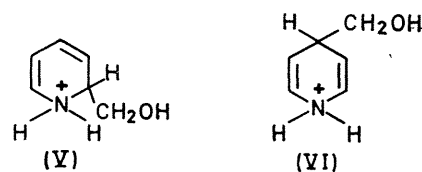
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Summary Pyridine is photoalkylated in acid methanol solutions to yield 2- and 4-methylpyridines (I and II), 1-(2-pyridyl)-2-(4-pyridyl)ethane (III), and 1,2-di-(4-pyridyl)ethane (IV).

t.l.c.) with authentic materials except for (III). The structure of (III) was inferred by i.r. and n.m.r. spectrum correlation with 1,2-di-(2-pyridyl)ethane and (IV).

THERE has been considerable current interest in pyridine photochemical reactions.¹⁻⁴ Previous attempts to photoalkylate pyridine have been unsuccessful.³ Linschitz and Connolly⁴ reported changes in the absorption spectrum of alcohol solutions of pyridine upon irradiation. Irradiation of 0.1M-solutions of pyridine in HCl-methanol solutions with the 253.7 nm line of Hg through quartz (Srinivasan-Griffin-Rayonet reactor) under nitrogen produces the methylpyridines, (I) and (II), and the pyridylethanes, (III) and (IV). The results are given in the Table. The products were compared (i.r., n.m.r., g.l.c., retention time, and



The photoalkylation mechanism can be explained by analogy with the pathway suggested by Stermitz, Wei, and Huang⁵ in the quinoline system using the intermediates (V) and (VI). In support of this hypothesis, Kellogg and his

co-workers¹ isolated an intermediate like these in the corresponding hydroxymethylpyridine compounds and not the photolysis of 3,5-dialkoxy carbonyl-substituted pyridines. the methylpyridines.⁶ We are engaged in the study of the

Products and yields of the pyridine irradiation^a

Solvent ^b	Alcohol ^d (%)	Yield ^d I (%)	Yield ^d II (%)	Yield ^d III (%)	Yield ^d IV (%)	Recovered starting material (%)
Anhydrous CH ₃ OH-saturated HCl	—	2.5	6.0	1.0	1.3	10
2N ^c -aqueous HCl-CH ₃ OH	80	2.0	10.0	1.0	3.0	20
6N ^c -aqueous HCl-CH ₃ OH	50	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	20
CH ₃ OH	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36

^a G.l.c. analysis was done on a 15 ft × $\frac{1}{8}$ in 18% OV-1 (Applied Science Labs) Chromosorb Q 60/80 column.

^b The solvent was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure, made basic with NH₃(g) and extracted with ether. Aqueous HCl was added to the anhydrous methanol reaction solutions after irradiation and before work-up.

^c Based on total volume of solution.

^d Based on total amount of starting material.

The dehydration and rearrangement is favoured in relatively strong acid solution (see Table). The low yield in 6N-HCl solution is most probably due to the decrease of the hydrogen-donor concentration, methanol. Since no photoalkylation was found in the absence of hydrochloric acid, it can be assumed that the $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ excited state is causing the initial hydrogen abstraction. The pyridyl-ethane derivatives, (III) and (IV), are formed from the

mechanism as well in the nature of the excited states involved in the reaction.

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⁶ V. I. Stenberg and E. F. Travedo, submitted for publication in *Tetrahedron*.