

PHOTO-FRIES REARRANGEMENT OF HETEROAROMATIC
ACID PHENYL ESTERS^{1,2}

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Photolysis of the phenyl esters of pyridine-carboxylic acids 1a-b and furan-2-4a, thiophene-2-4b, and N-methylpyrrole-2-carboxylic acids 4c afforded the corresponding o- and p-hydroxy-ketones 2,3,5,6.

The photo-Fries rearrangement has been the subject of considerable study in the last decade.³⁻⁵ However, little attention has been given to the reactions of heterocyclic aryl esters except some examples of pyridine-containing esters^{6,7} and p-*t*-butylphenyl furoate⁸ with divergent results. In the course of our synthetic photochemical study in the heterocyclic series,⁹ we wish to report the photolysis of the phenyl esters of pyridine-carboxylic acids 1a-b and furan-2-4a, thiophene-2-4b and N-methylpyrrole-2-carboxylic acids 4c.¹⁰

Although it has been generally recognized that both o- and p-rearranged products are formed from esters of unsubstituted phenol,³⁻⁵ photolysis of aryl nicotinate and isonicotinate was reported to give either the o- or the p-products.⁶ Therefore, the photoreactions of 1a-b were first examined to

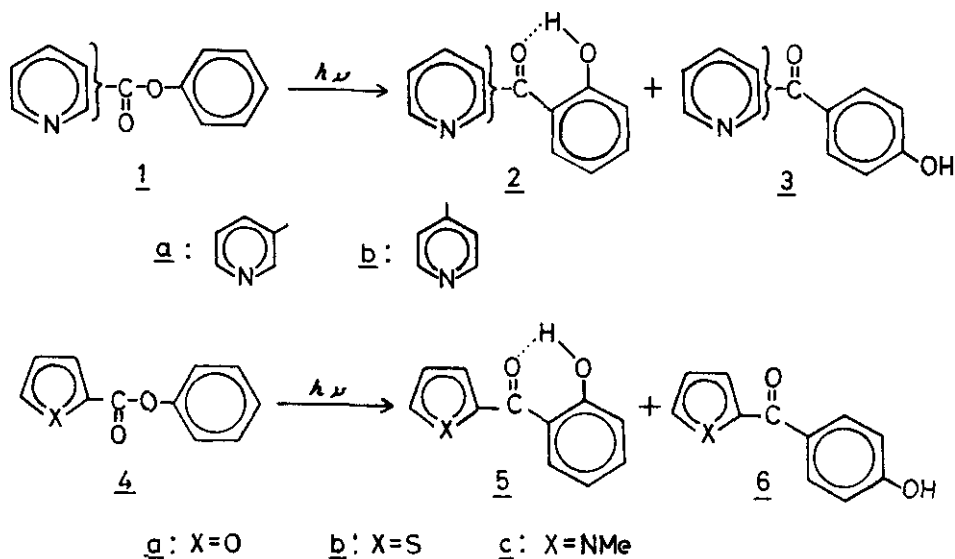
determine the general photochemical behavior of such typical heteroaromatic esters. The reactions were run in hexane (500 ml; 10 mM) using three 10-W low-pressure mercury lamps. As expected, both the o-hydroxy- 2a-b and the p-hydroxy-ketones 3a-b were obtained (Table). The structural assignment of 2-3 was mainly based on their nmr spectra (comparison of the p-, and o-disubstituted benzene protons). Further, phenyl esters of five-membered electron-rich heteroaromatic carboxylic acids 4a-c were irradiated in acetonitrile (500 ml; 10 mM) with a 500-W high-pressure mercury lamp. The table compiles the results which are again in agreement with the general pattern of the photo-Fries rearrangement. The structures of 5-6 were similarly confirmed by their nmr spectra.

TABLE Photorearrangement of the Heteroaromatic Phenyl Esters

Ester	Reaction time (hr)	Recovered (%)	Hydroxyphenone (% yield) mp° C (or bp)	
<u>1a</u>	48	<u>1a</u> (25)	<u>2a</u> (25) <u>3a</u> (11)	63-4 196-6.5 ^{a)}
<u>1b</u>	66	<u>1b</u> (8)	<u>2b</u> (15) <u>3b</u> (6)	74-5 257-8.5
<u>4a</u>	1	<u>4a</u> (9)	<u>5a</u> (31) <u>6a</u> (14)	bp ₃ 125-30 ^{b)} 163-4
<u>4b</u>	2.5	<u>4b</u> (14)	<u>5b</u> (33) <u>6b</u> (22)	bp ₃ 140-5 ^{c)} 103.5-4.5
<u>4c</u>	1.5	<u>4c</u> (13)	<u>5c</u> (28) <u>6c</u> (24)	bp ₂ 135-40 ^{d)} 136-6.5

a) lit.⁶, mp 192 . Oximes, mp: b) 130-1° c) 128-9° d) 100-1°.

The mechanism of this rearrangement is not yet well understood and conflicting interpretations have been advanced in the literature^{5,11,12}. Regardless of the detailed mechanism, however, it is worth noting that phenyl esters of the representative heteroaromatic acids as above undergo such a typical photo-rearrangement. In the conventional acid-catalyzed Fries reaction, the product distribution mostly favors *p*-hydroxyketones¹³ and, in addition, very little has been known of examples in heterocyclic systems. Thus by the procedure described in the present work a variety of heterocyclic ketones will be readily accessible as a pair of the *o*- and *p*-hydroxy derivatives under neutral conditions without substantial side reactions. Scope and limitation of these reactions are under investigation.



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Received, 27th April, 1974