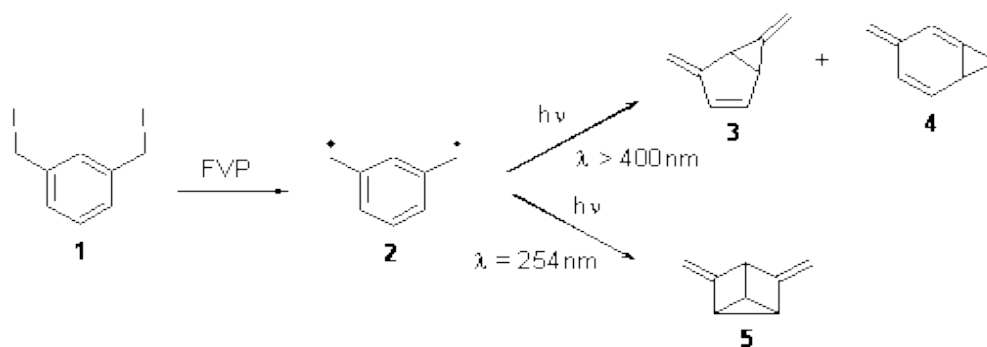


# M-XYLYLENE

The photochemistry of *m*-xylylene **2** has been studied by Sander<sup>1</sup> and, as might be anticipated, it's fascinating! Flash vapor pyrolysis of **1** produces **2**. Photolysis of **2** at wavelengths above 400nm gives **3** and **4**, while photolysis at 254 nm gives **5**. These are products are novel strained hydrocarbons. Confirmation of their structures was obtained by comparing their experimental IR spectra with that computed at B3LYP/6-311G(d,p). Table 1 compares the experimental and computed IR absorptions for **2-5**. Note in particular the fine agreement between the two, especially the predicted changes due to  $i>d_4$  substitution for all the phenyl positions.



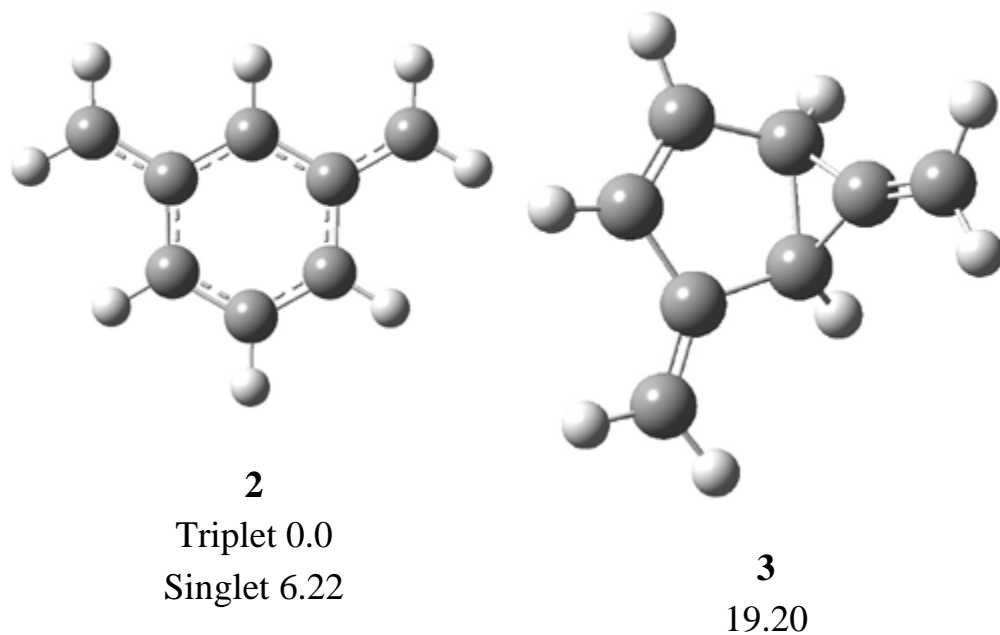
**Table 1.** Experimental and Calculated vibrational frequencies ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) of **2-5**.<sup>1</sup>

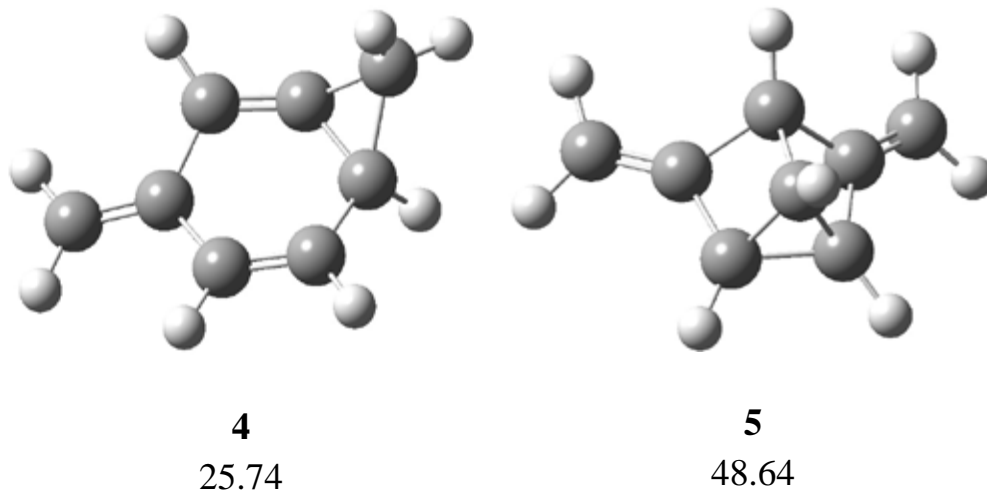
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Mode	v (expt)	v (calc)	v (expt)	v (calc)
	<b>2</b>		<b>2-d<sub>4</sub></b>	
11	640.5	655.0	645.6	661.3
12	723.9	721.0	581.0	576.5
15	766.4	777.0	759.1	772.6
16	834.9	849.0	831.4	847.3
	<b>3</b>		<b>3-d<sub>4</sub></b>	
11	733.6	757.8	681.1	698.8
16	869.9	899.9	808.1	822.2
17	883.2	915.3	703.4	726.5
33	1640.6	1696.4	1614.4	1658.8
	<b>4</b>		<b>4-d<sub>4</sub></b>	
10	706.6	715.8	627.1	633.9
11	757.4	770.8	689.7	702.3
15	874.2	896.6	763.5	784.2
23	1065.2	1082.7	1001.4	1017.5
	<b>5</b>		<b>5-d<sub>4</sub></b>	
10	742.9	764.2	660.5	676.4
16	851.7	876.4	787.2	797.5
17	852.9	880.1	789.8	799.9
33	1678.6	1747.1	166.2	1709.7
34	1683.8	1758.7	1669.2	1719.9

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The computed structures of **2-5** and their relative energies are shown in Figure 1. Triplet **1** is the lowest energy isomer, with the singlet-triplet gap of 6.22 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>. This compares with recent high-level computations which give a value of 13.8 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>.<sup>2</sup> The other structures are much higher in energy. These other isomers have unusual bonding environments – **3** contains the strained methylenecyclopropane group, **4** is an anti-Bredt compound, and **5** is a very strained tricycle. These compounds can only be prepared by the application of light to provide the energy needed for their creation.





**Figure 1.** B3LYP/6-311G(d,p) optimized structures of **2-5** and their relative energies ( $\text{kcal mol}^{-1}$ ).<sup>1</sup>

Source: <http://comporgchem.com/blog/?p=65>