

Carbonyl-Olefin Metathesis



2019.04.13
Yinghua Wang

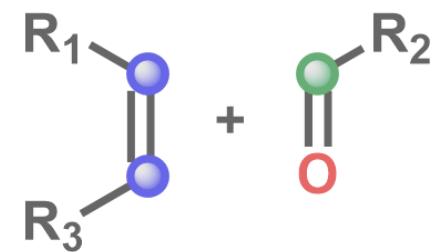


Table of Contents

1. Introduction of carbonyl-olefin metathesis
2. Fe(III)-catalyzed carbonyl-olefin metathesis of aryl ketone
(Schindler, 2016)
LETTER
doi:10.1038/nature17432
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Article

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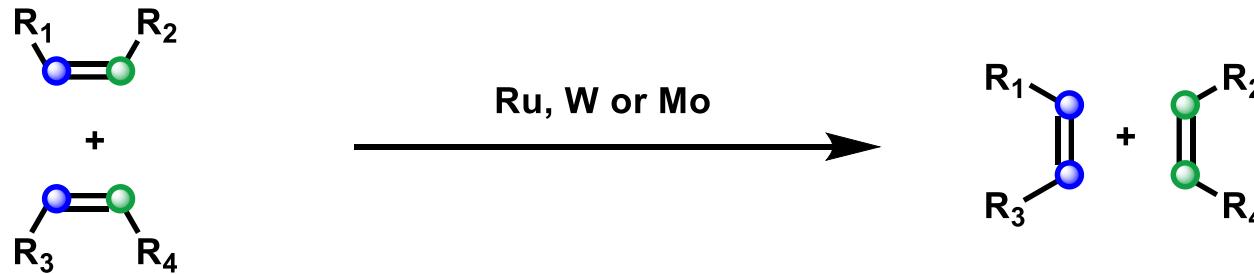
Catalytic Carbonyl-Olefin Metathesis of Aliphatic Ketones: Iron(III) Homo-Dimers as Lewis Acidic Superelectrophiles

Haley Albright,[†] Paul S. Riehl,[†] Christopher C. McAtee,[†] Jolene P. Reid,[§] Jacob R. Ludwig,[†] Lindsey A. Karp,[†] Paul M. Zimmerman,[†] Matthew S. Sigman,[§] and Corinna S. Schindler^{*,†}

Introduction of Metathesis

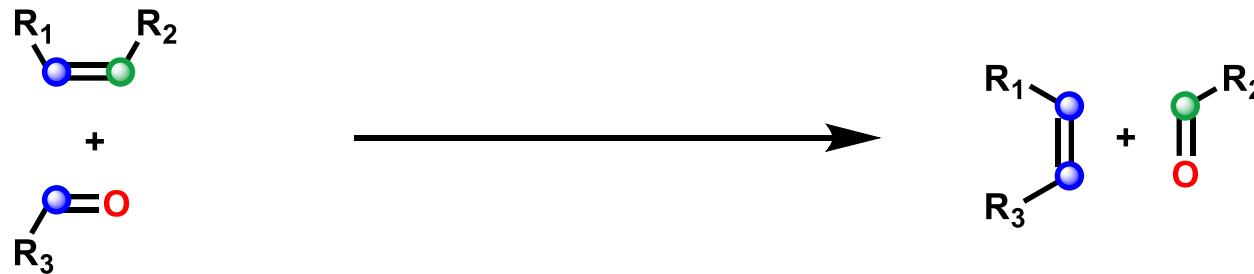
Metathesis: Exchange of substituents between different olefins

Olefin-olefin metathesis



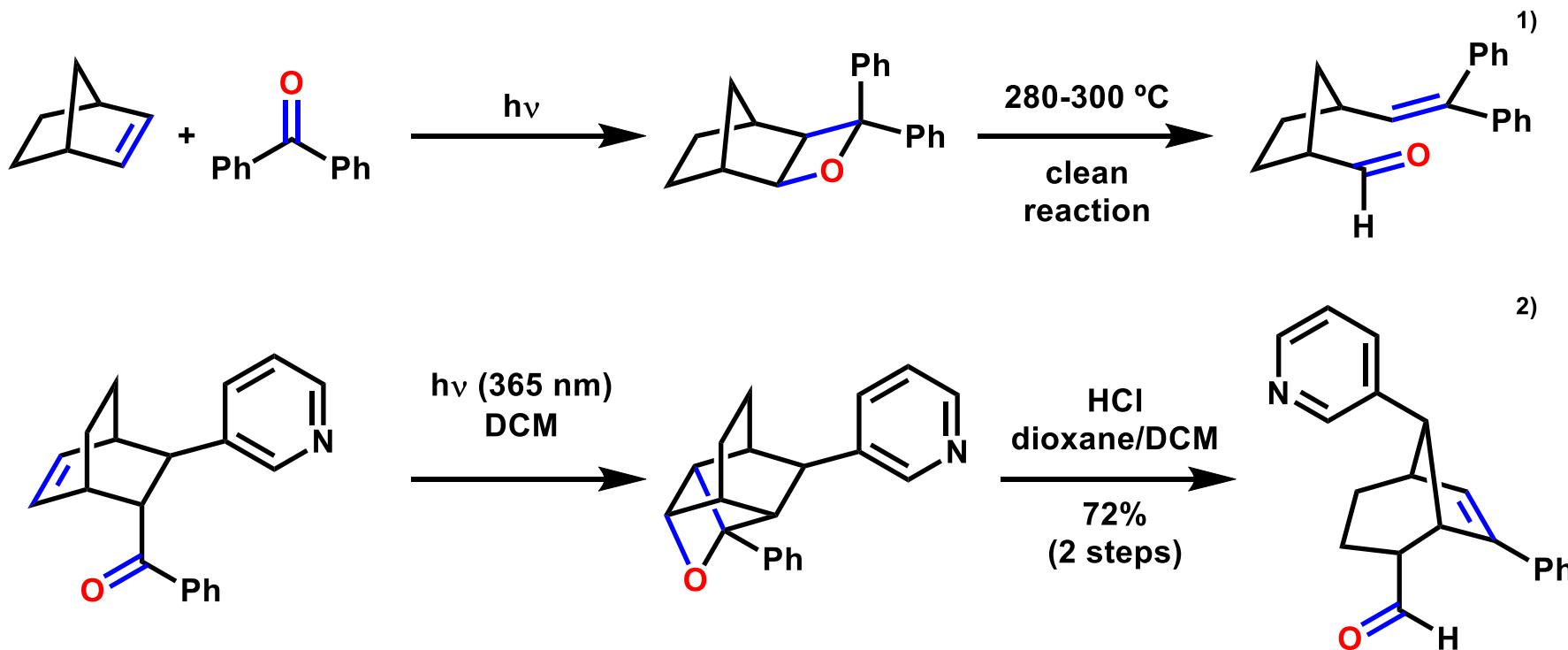
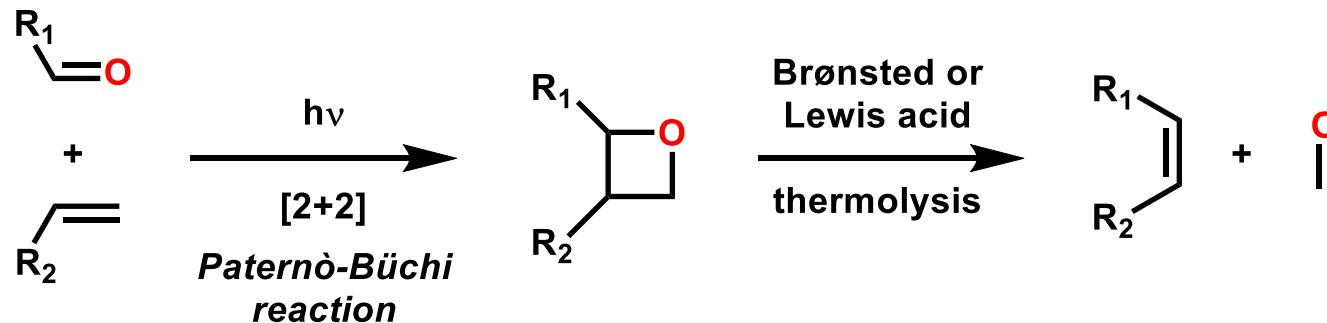
One of the most powerful carbon-carbon bond-forming reactions

Carbonyl-olefin metathesis



Much less developed than olefin-olefin metathesis

Photochemical Carbonyl-Olefin Metathesis

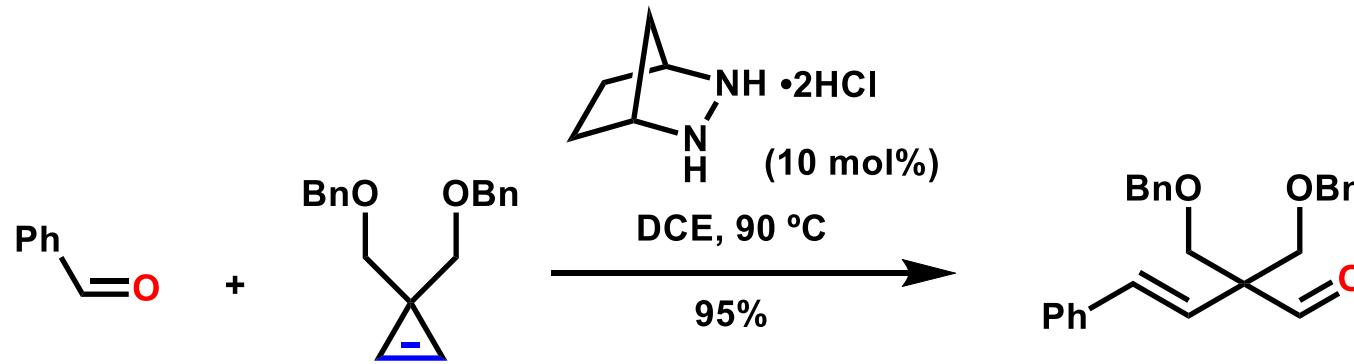
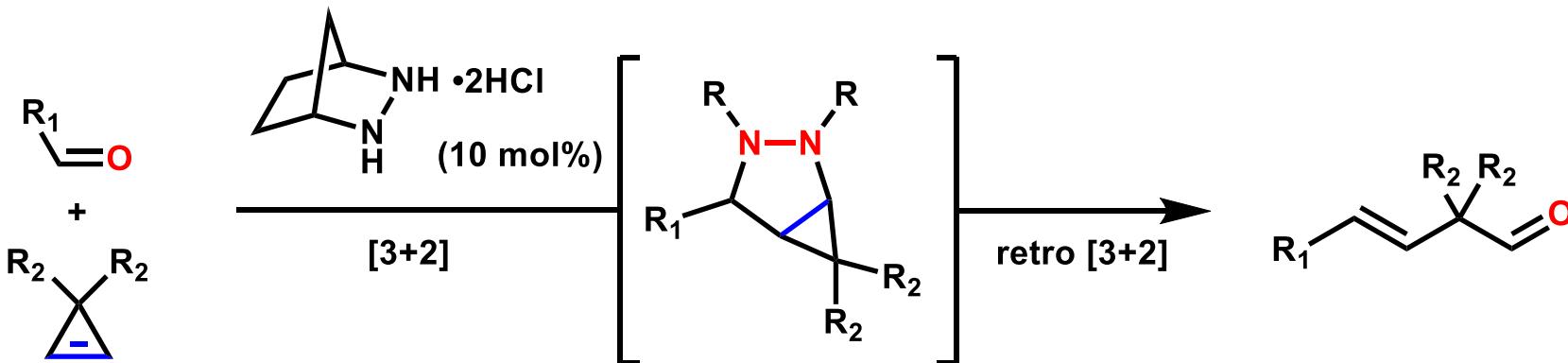


1) Jones, G. II.; Schwartz, S. B.; Marton, M. T. *J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun.* **1973**, 374.

2) Valiulin, R. A.; Kutateladze, A. G. *Org. Lett.* **2009**, 11, 3886.

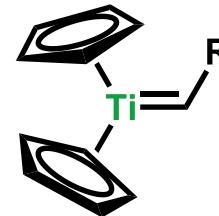
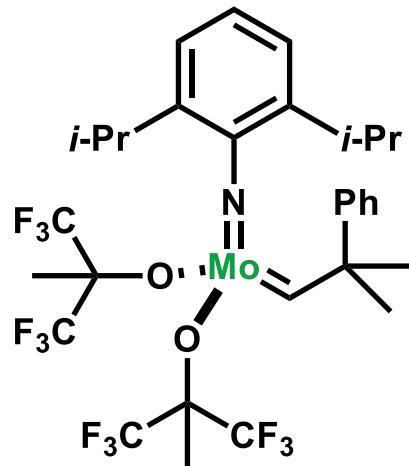
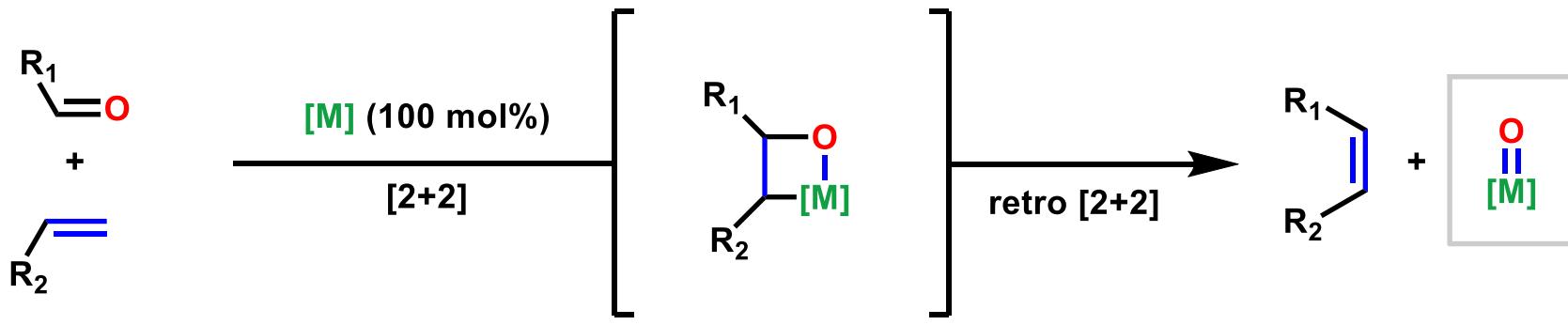
For detail of these reactions; see also 131005_PS_Hidenori_Todoroki.

Organocatalyzed Carbonyl-Olefin Metathesis



Only highly strained cyclopropanes were applicable as olefinic components.

Metal-mediated Carbonyl-Olefin Metathesis

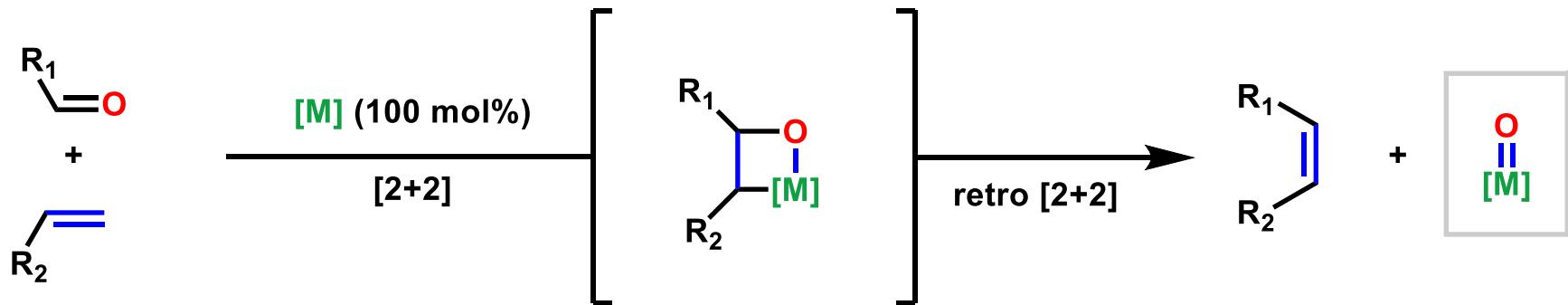


Tebbe reagent
or
Petasis reagent

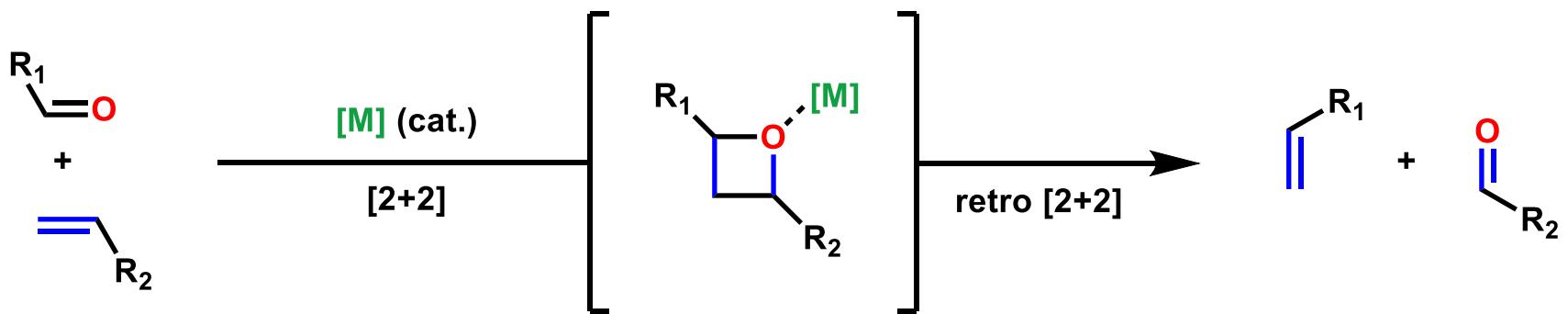
Due to formation of metal-oxo complex, stoichiometric amount of reagents were required.

Design Principle of Lewis Acid Catalyzed Carbon-Olefin Metathesis

Metal-alkylidene reagents mediated carbonyl-olefin metathesis

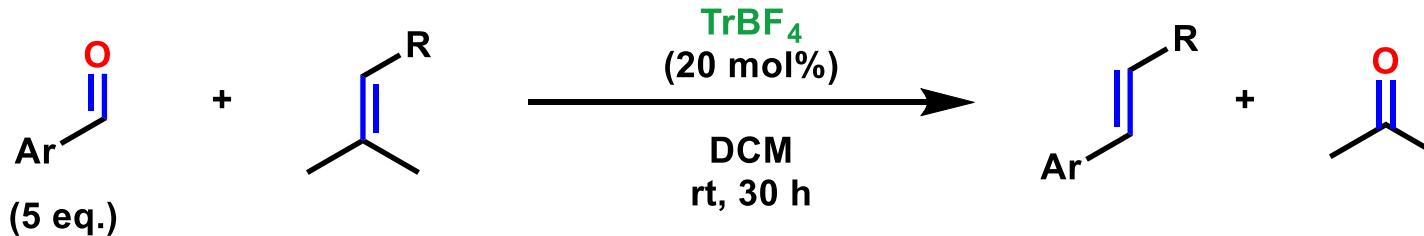


Lewis acid catalyzed carbonyl-olefin metathesis

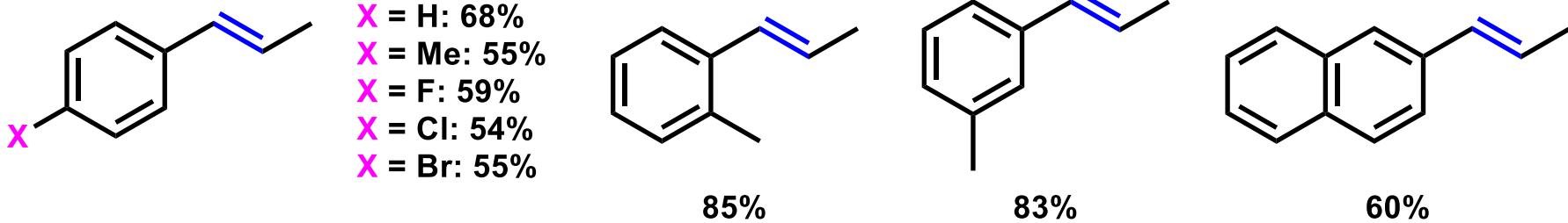


Lewis Acid-catalyzed Carbonyl-Olefin Metathesis

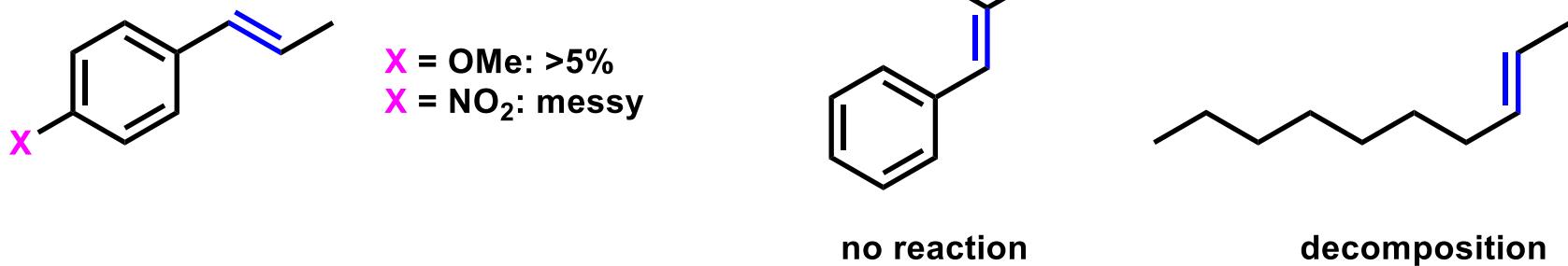
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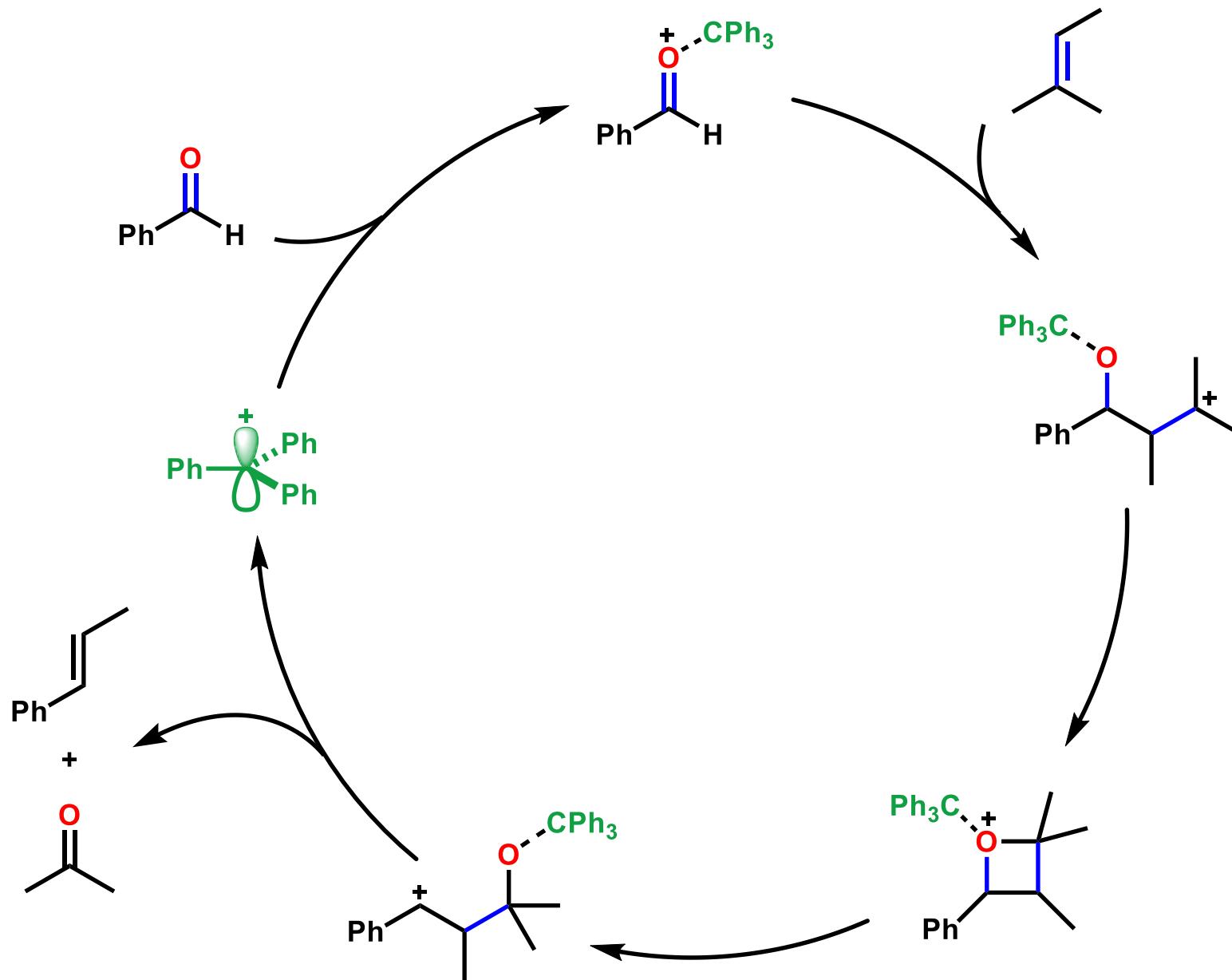
Substrate scope



Limitations

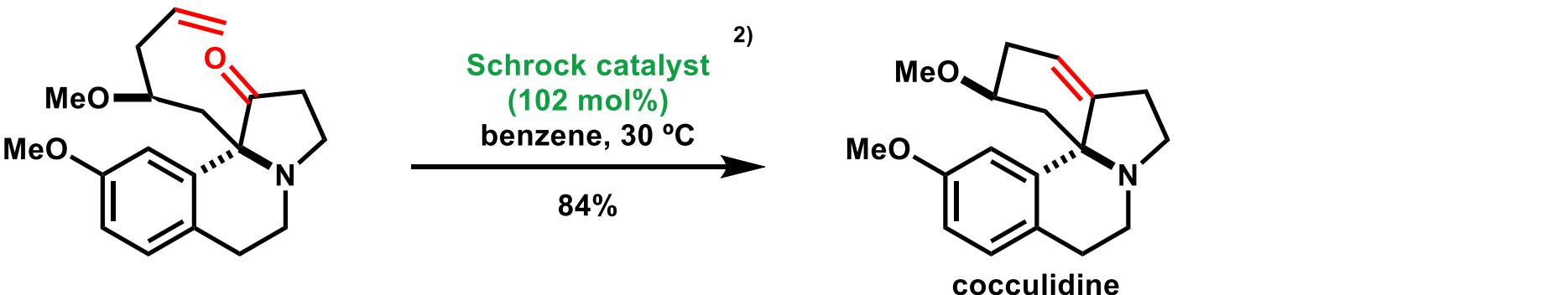
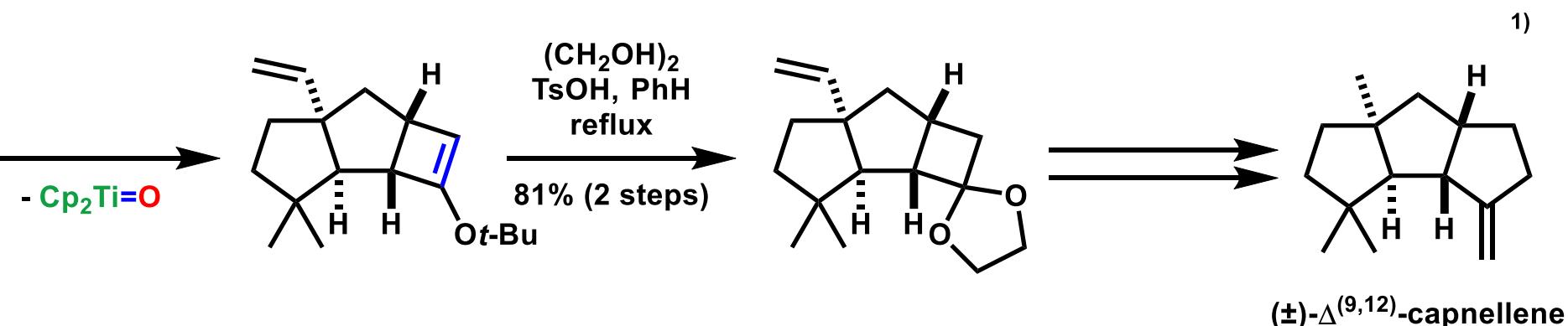
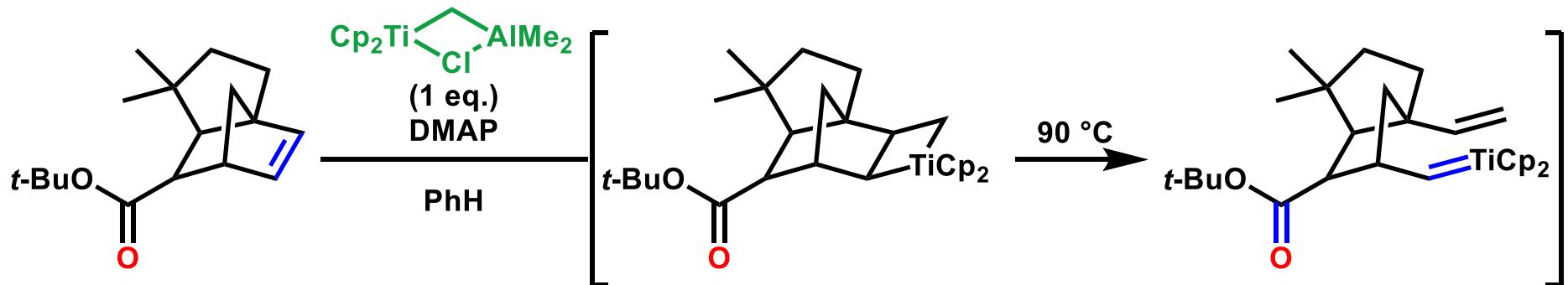


Proposed Mechanism for TrBF_4 -catalyzed Metathesis



Application to Total Synthesis

Only a few examples of application to total synthesis has been reported.



1) Stille, J. R.; Santarsiero, B. D.; Grubbs, R. H. *J. Org. Chem.* **1990**, *55*, 843.

2) Heller, S. T.; Kiho, T.; Narayan, A. R. H.; Sarpong, R. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2013**, *52*, 11129.

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doi:10.1038/nature17432

Iron(III)-catalysed carbonyl–olefin metathesis

Jacob R. Ludwig¹, Paul M. Zimmerman¹, Joseph B. Gianino¹ & Corinna S. Schindler¹

3. Fe(III)-catalyzed carbonyl-olefin metathesis of aliphatic ketone
(Schindler, 2019)



Cite This: J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2019, 141, 1690–1700

Article

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Catalytic Carbonyl-Olefin Metathesis of Aliphatic Ketones: Iron(III) Homo-Dimers as Lewis Acidic Superelectrophiles

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Prof. Corinna S. Schindler



1999 – 2004: Technical University of Munich
(Diploma; German Equivalent M.Sc.: Prof. K.C. Nicolau)

2005 – 2010: ETH Zurich (Ph.D.: Prof. Erick M. Carreira)

2010 – 2013: Harvard University (Postdoc: Prof. Eric N. Jacobsen)

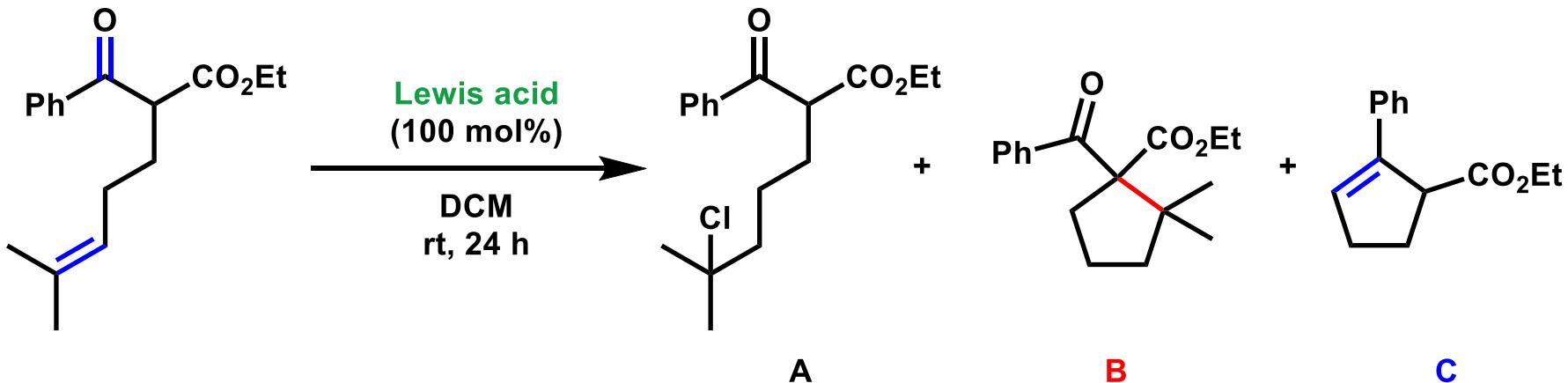
2013 – : University of Michigan (Assistant Professor)

Research area:

1. Development of catalysis with environmentally benign metals.
2. Total synthesis of biological active natural compounds.
3. Biological application of synthesized natural compounds.

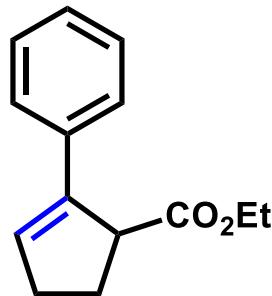
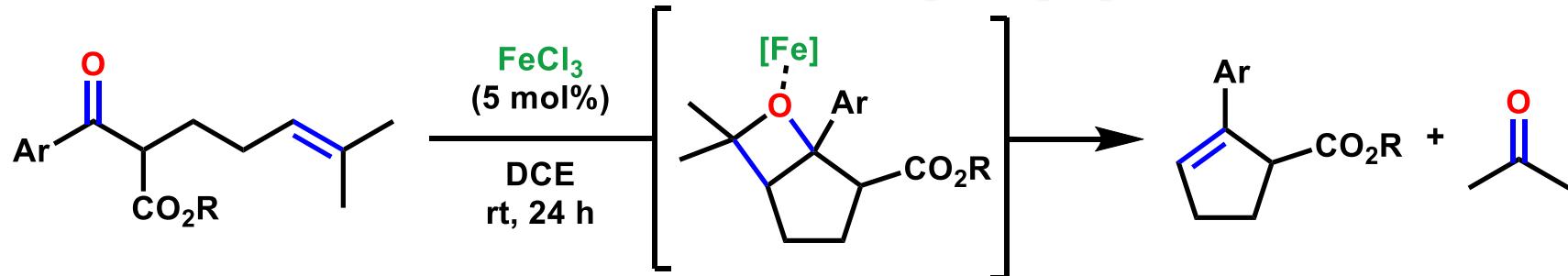


Stoichiometric Lewis Acid Evaluation

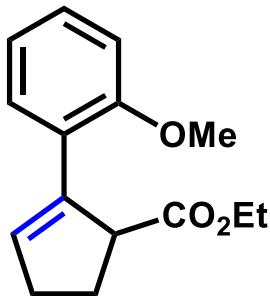


Lewis acid	A	B	C
AlCl_3	66%	-	-
TiCl_4	-	74%	-
SnCl_4	-	47%	24%
FeCl_3	-	-	50%

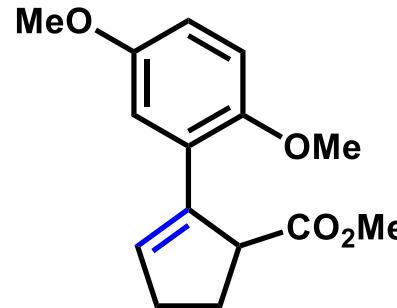
Substrate Scope (1)



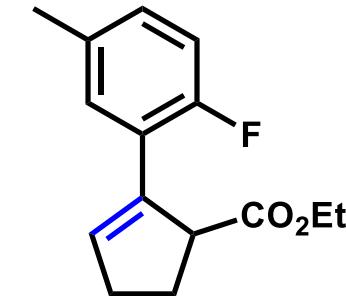
99%



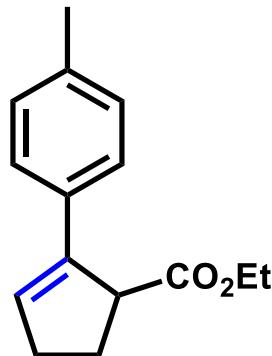
99%



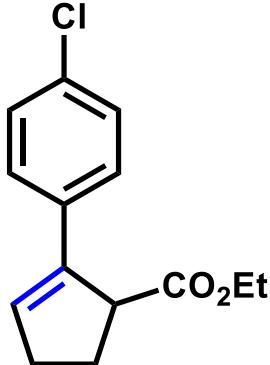
64%



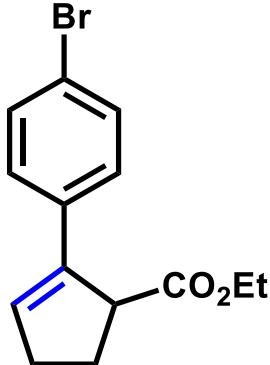
99%



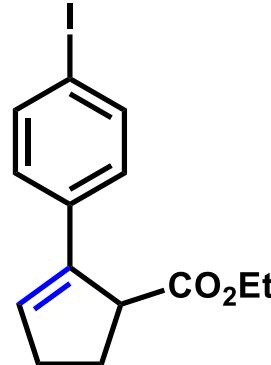
72%



55% (rt), 99% (reflux)

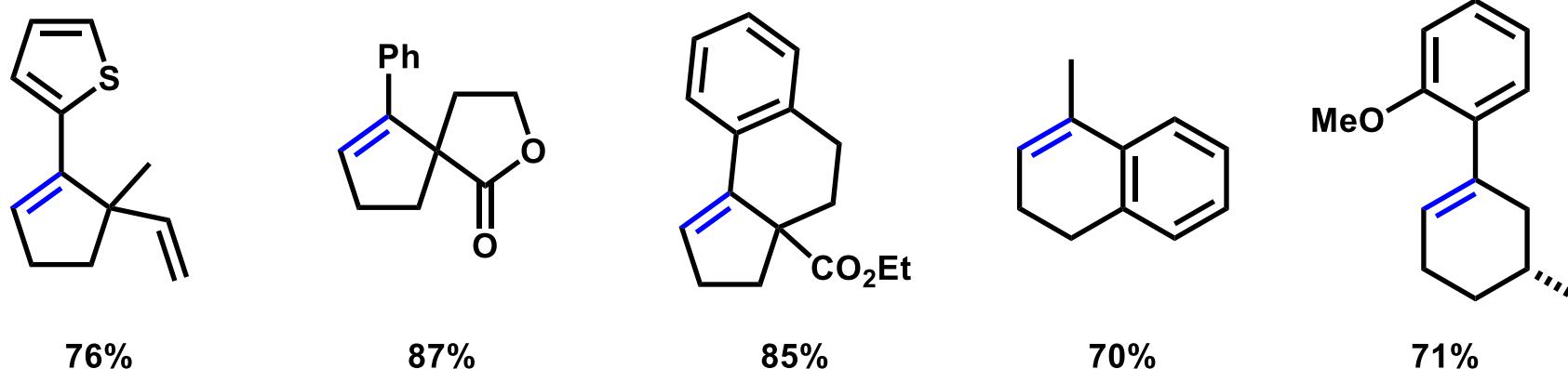
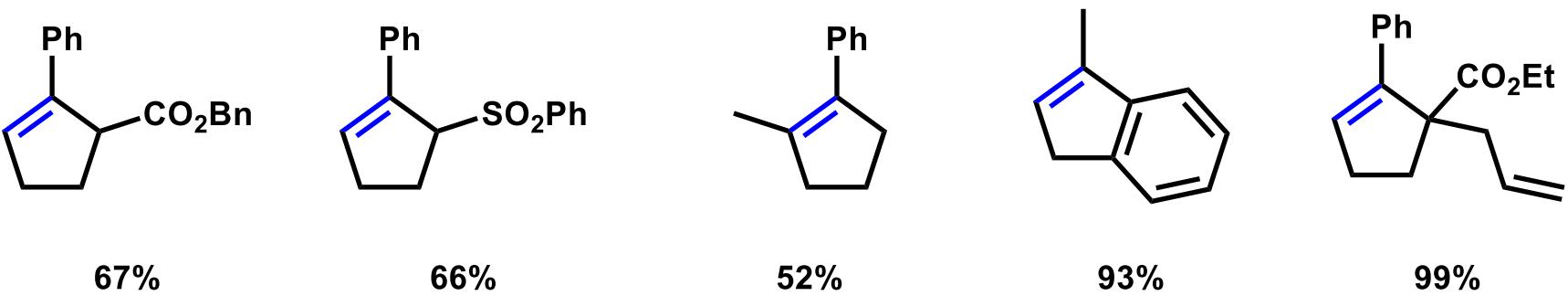
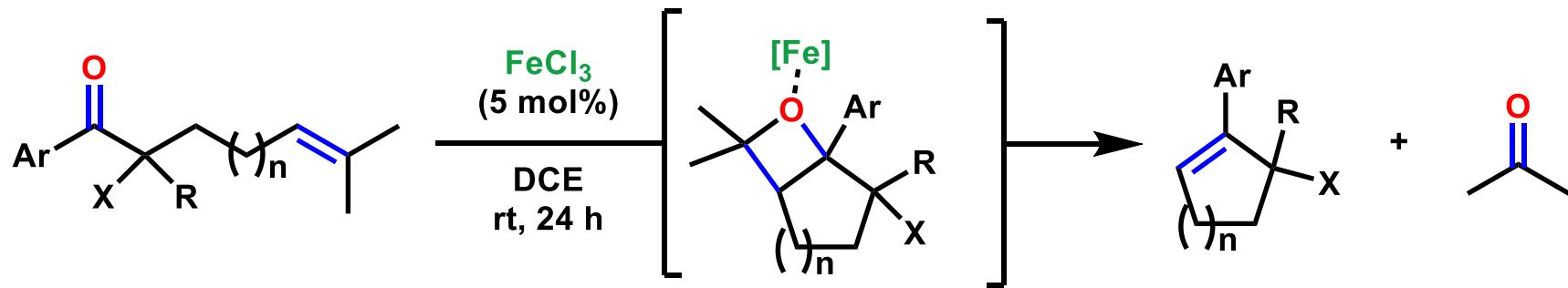


64%

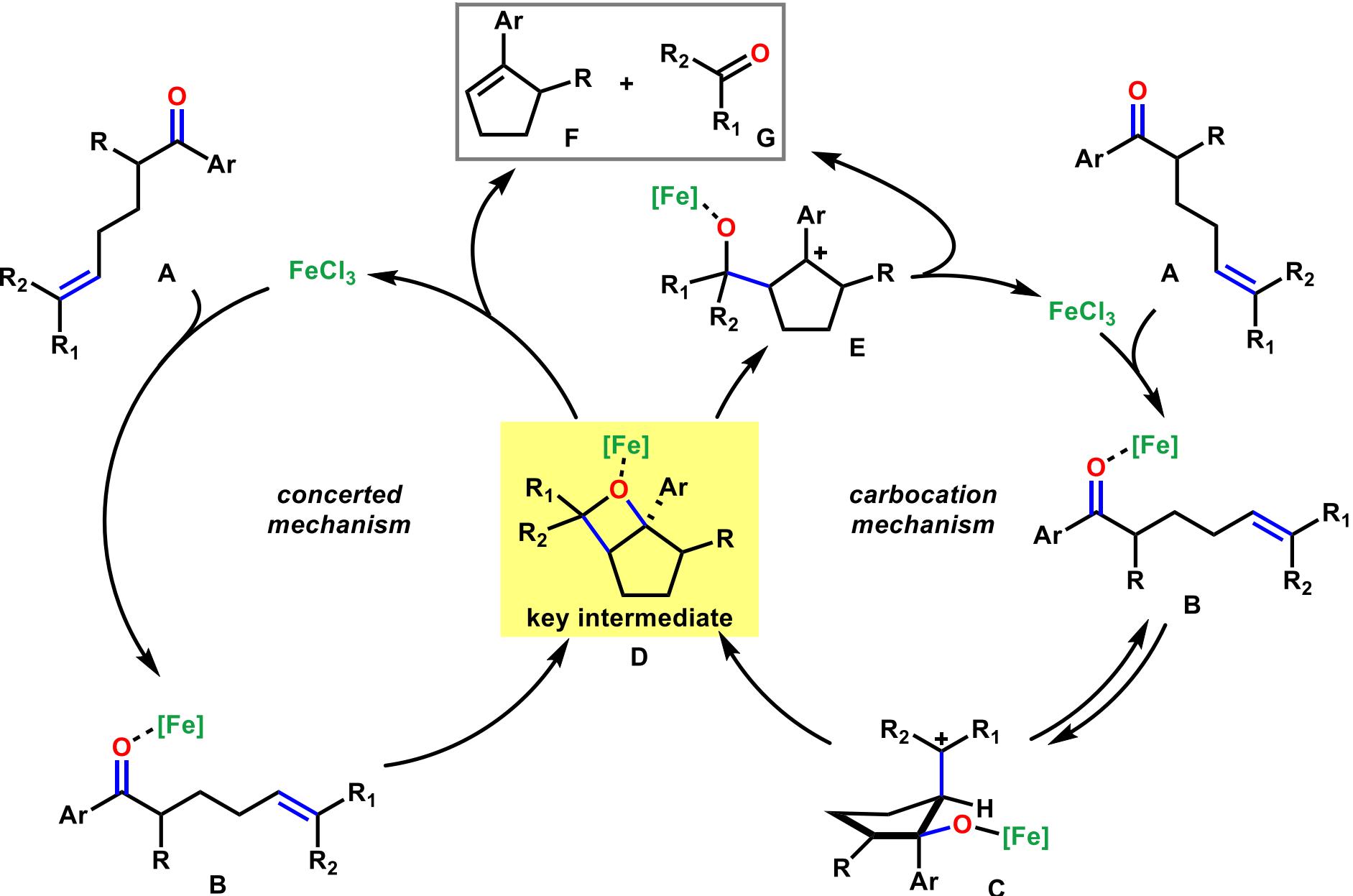


83%

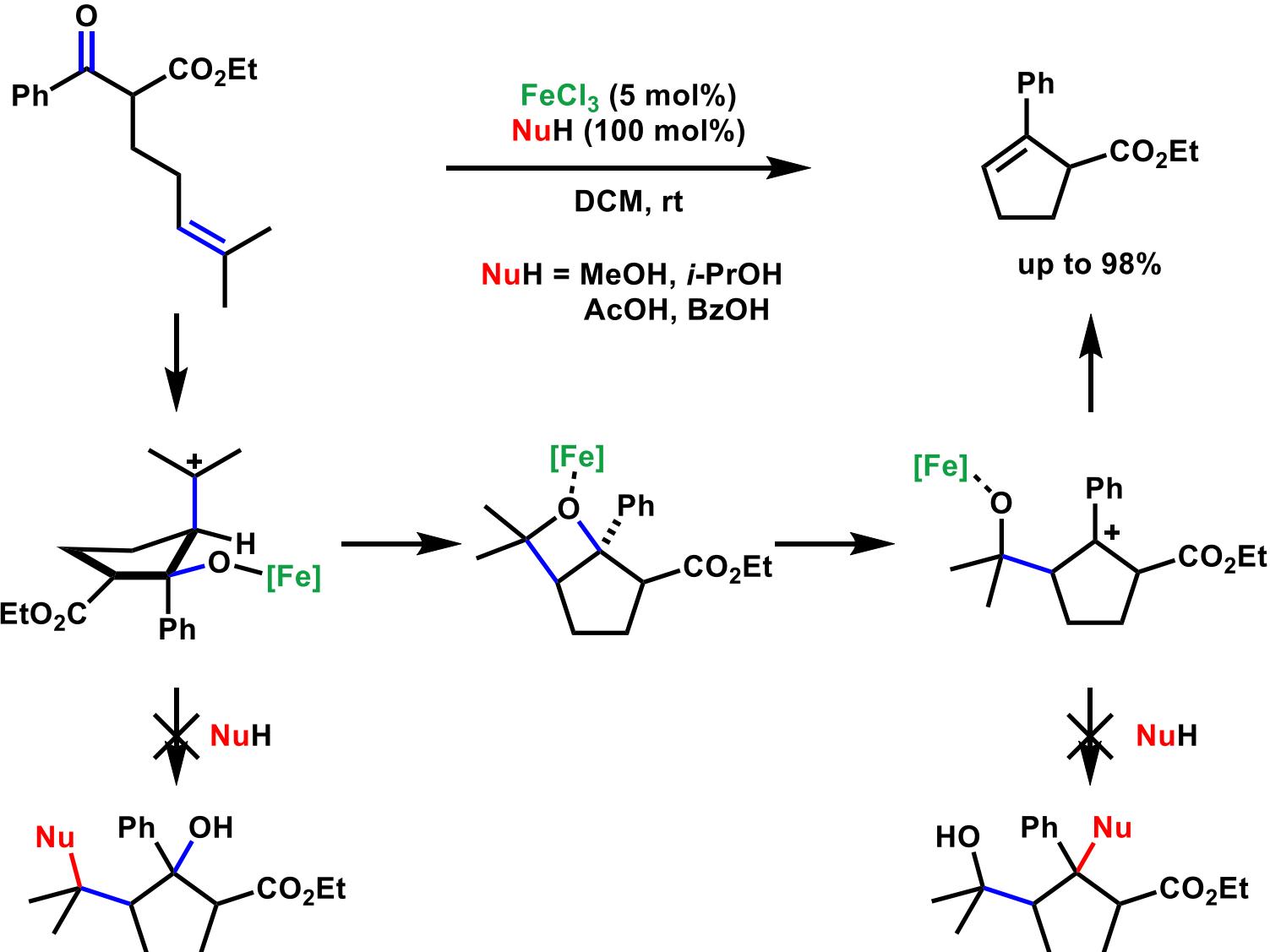
Substrate Scope (2)



Mechanism Hypothesis



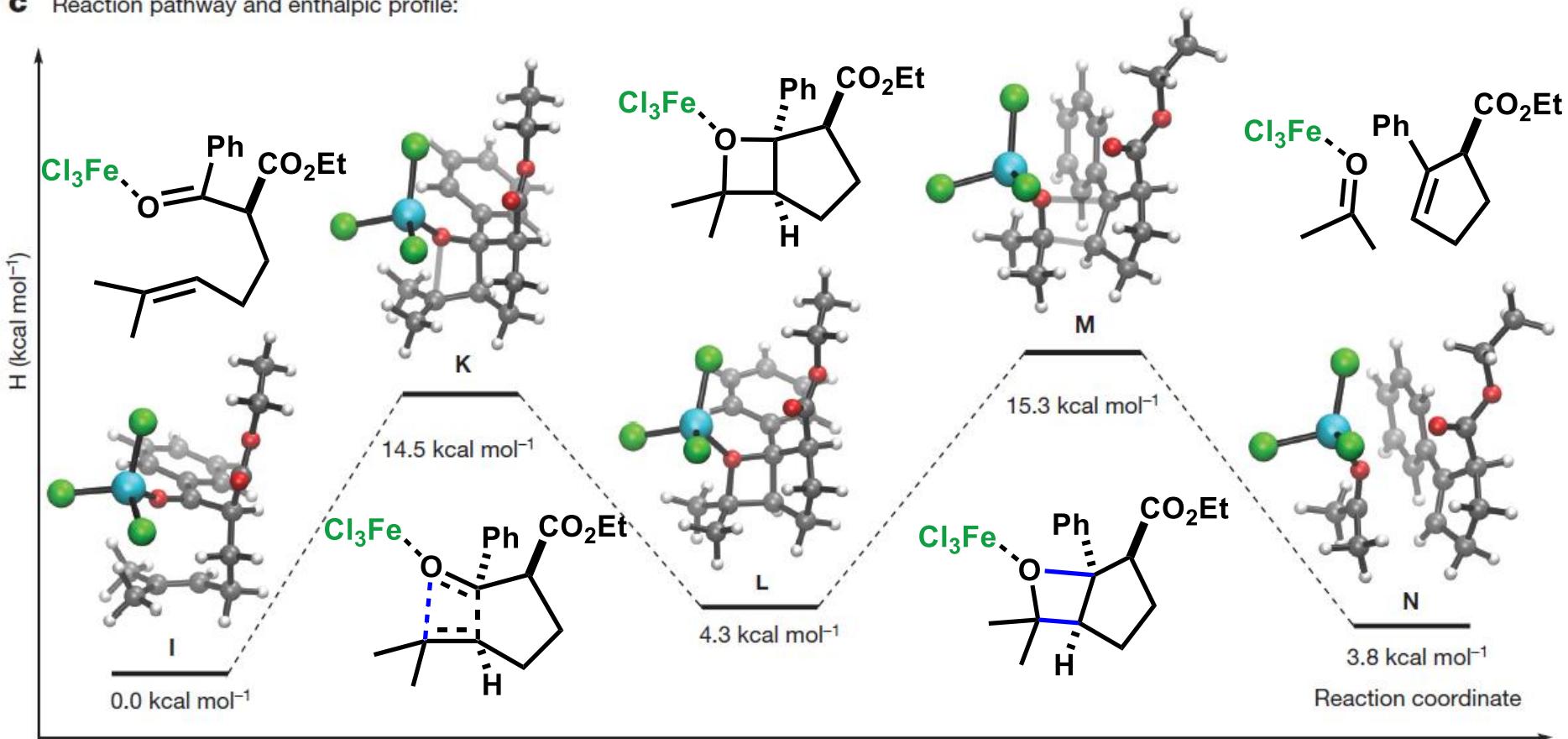
Mechanistic Probe for Carbocations



*Carbocations seemed not to be essential intermediates for the reaction;
The reaction proceeded via a concerted mechanism?*

Computationally Proposed Pathway

c Reaction pathway and enthalpic profile:



UB97-D/6-31G* without solvent

The reaction seemed to proceed via concerted, asynchronous pathway

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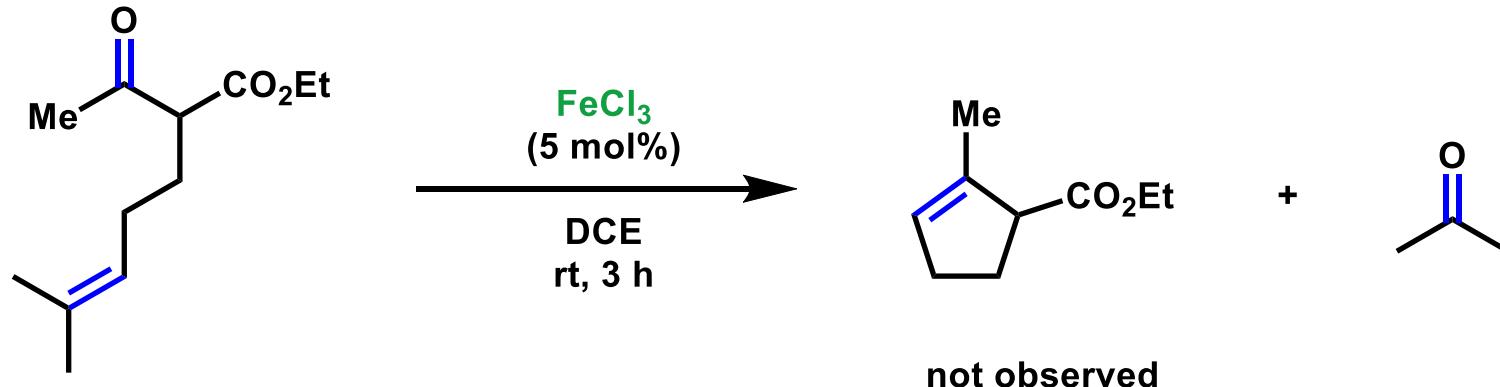
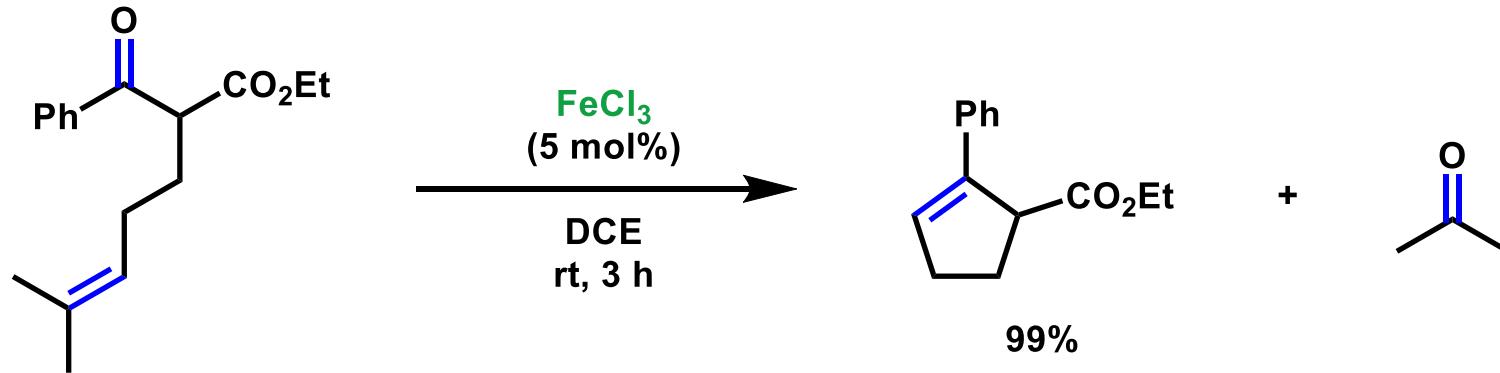
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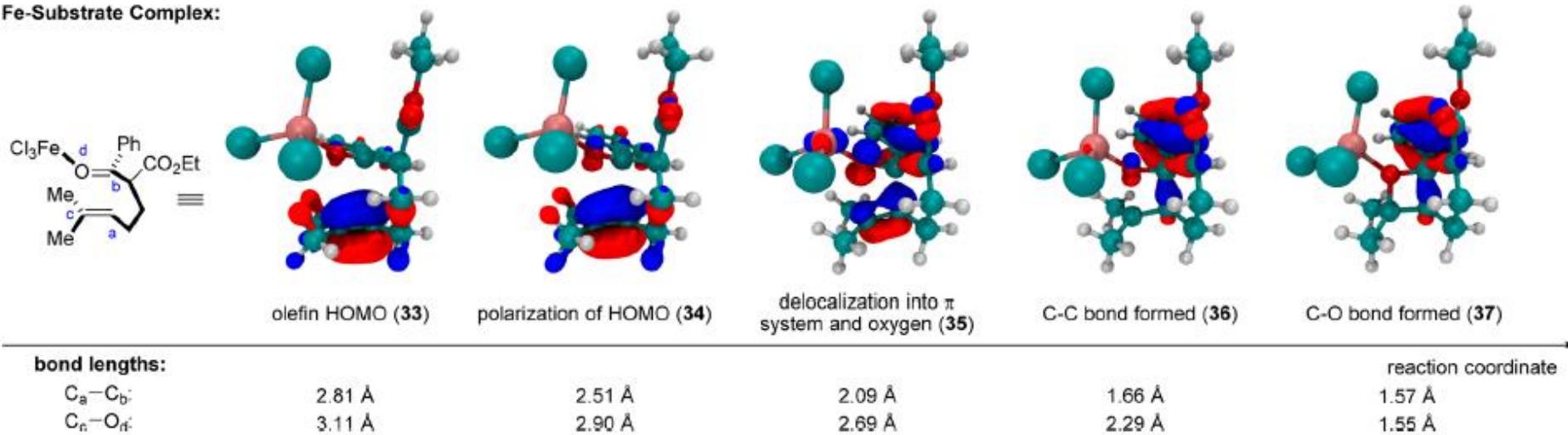
Failure of Metathesis of Aliphatic Ketones



Importance of Aryl Group for Metathesis

HOMO of Fe-Substrate complex during oxetane formation

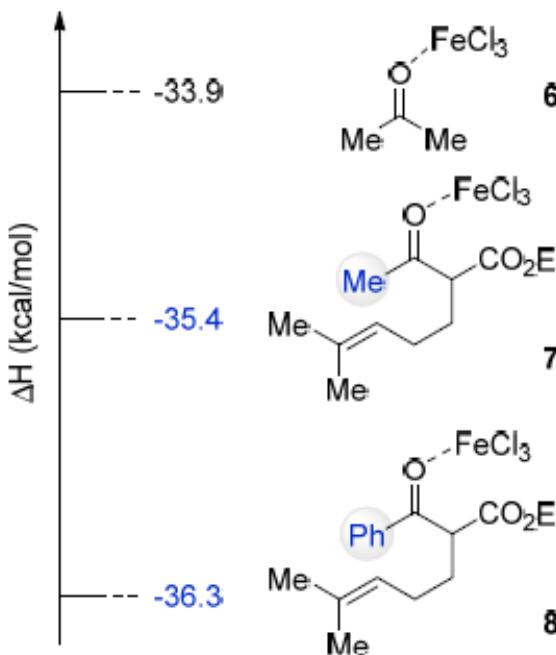
Fe-Substrate Complex:



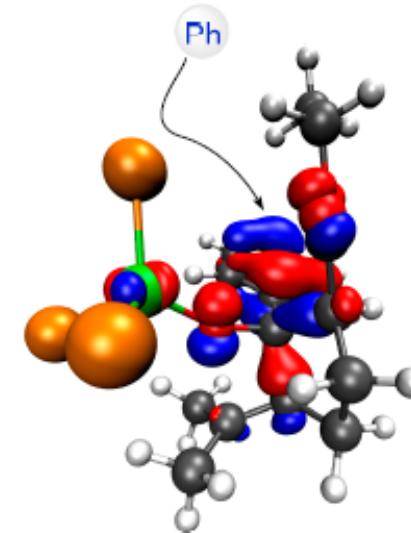
Aryl π system plays an important role in stabilization of transition state

Challenges Associated with Aliphatic Ketones

A. Alkyl Ketones Bind Less Strongly to FeCl_3

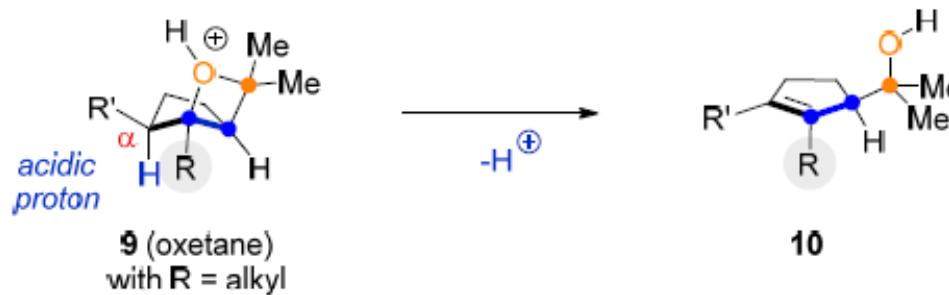


B. Aryl Stabilizes Transition State in Oxetane Formation

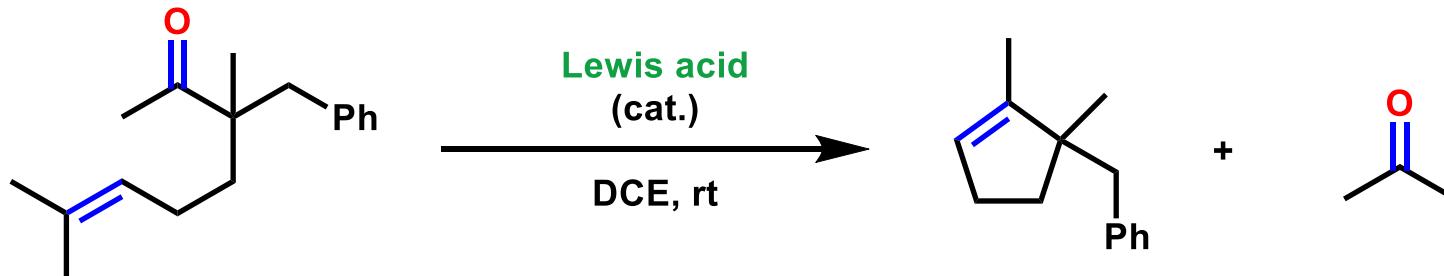


HOMO of 8 in oxetane formation

C. Oxetane Fragmentation via Elimination as Competing Reaction Path



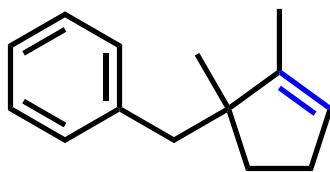
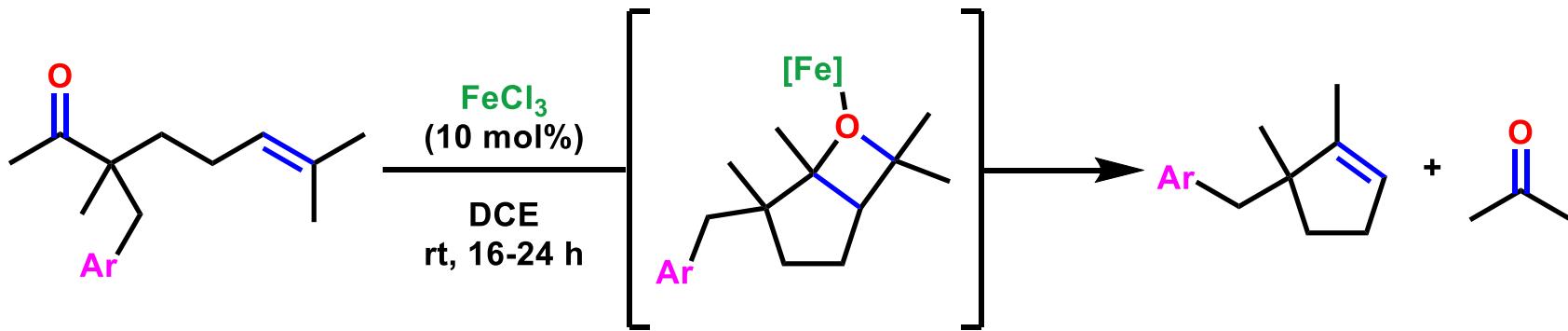
Lewis Acid Evaluation



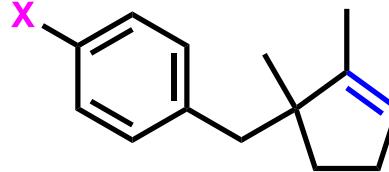
entry	Lewis acid	mol%	time	yield (%)	conv. (%)
1	AlCl_3	5	24 h	0	0
2	EASC	100	15 min	30	100
3	TiCl_4	5	24 h	0	36
4	GaCl_3	5	16 h	21	82
5	SnCl_4	5	16 h	30	70
6	$\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$	5	24 h	24	51
7	FeCl_3	5	15 min	44	48
8	FeCl_3	10	24 h	74	78

EASC = ethyl aluminum sesquichloride

Substrate Scope (1)

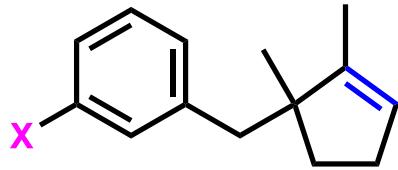


74% (99% brsm)

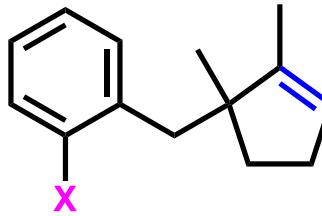


$\text{X} = \text{F}: 63\% \text{ (94\% brsm)}$
 $\text{X} = \text{Cl}: 75\% \text{ (99\% brsm)}$
 $\text{X} = \text{CF}_3: 72\%^*$
 $\text{X} = \text{CN}: 93\% \text{ (99\% brsm)*}$
 $\text{X} = \text{NO}_2: 84\%^*$
 $\text{X} = \text{Br}: 16\%$

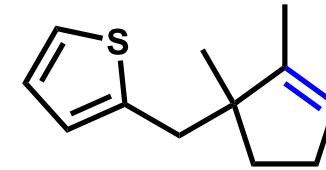
$\text{X} = \text{Me}: 94\% \text{ (97\% brsm)*}$
 $\text{X} = i\text{-Pr}: 85\% \text{ (98\% brsm)*}$
 $\text{X} = t\text{-Bu}: 68\%^*$
 $\text{X} = \text{OMe}: 38\% \text{ (93\% brsm)*}$



$\text{X} = \text{F}: 73\% \text{ (94\% brsm)}$
 $\text{X} = \text{Cl}: 72\%$
 $\text{X} = \text{OMe}: 64\% \text{ (83\% brsm)}$
 $\text{X} = \text{Me}: 30\% \text{ (50\% brsm)}$



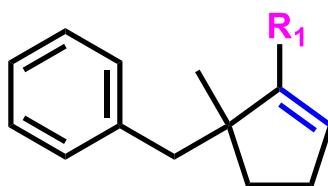
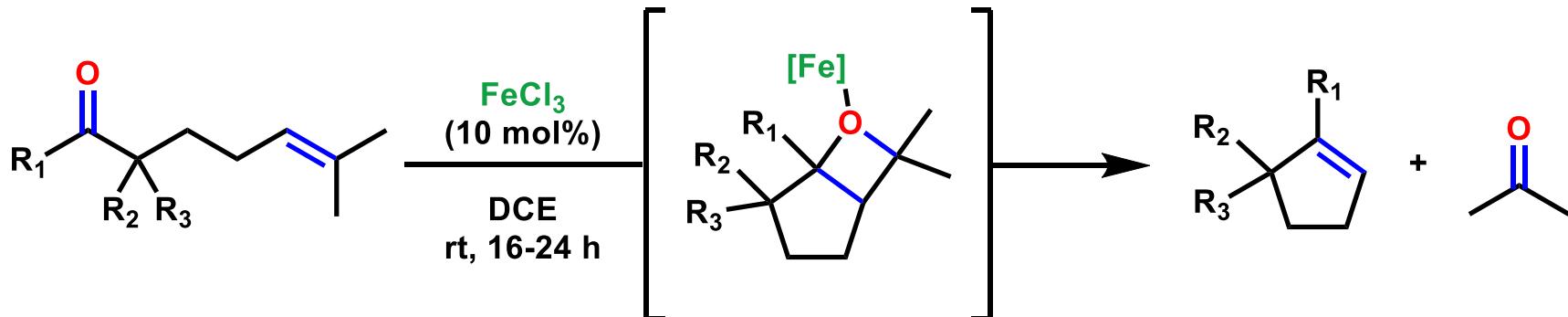
$\text{X} = \text{Me}: 63\% \text{ (99\% brsm)*}$
 $\text{X} = \text{Cl}: 50\% \text{ (99\% brsm)*}$



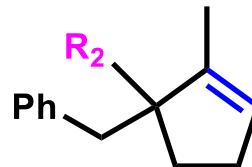
64% (83% brsm)

* 80 °C for 3 h

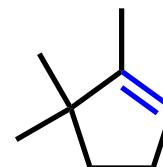
Substrate Scope (2)



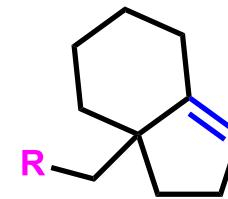
$\text{R}_1 = \text{Et}: 34\%$
 $\text{R}_1 = i\text{-Bu}: 62\%^*$



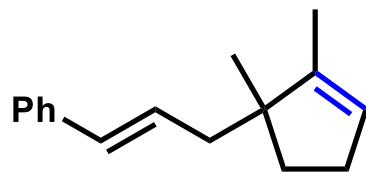
$\text{R}_2 = \text{Bn}: 72\%^*$
 $\text{R}_1 = c\text{-Pr}: 58\%^*$



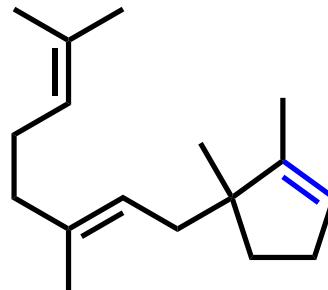
56%*



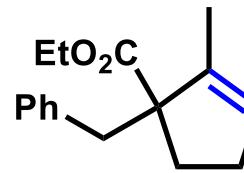
$\text{R} = \text{H}: 38\%^*$
 $\text{R} = \text{Ph}: 78\%^*$
 $\text{R} = \text{tol}: 70\%^*$



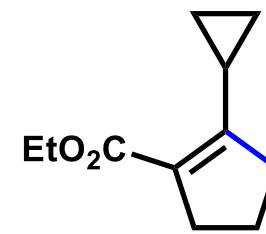
60% (99% brsm)*



31% (77% brsm)*



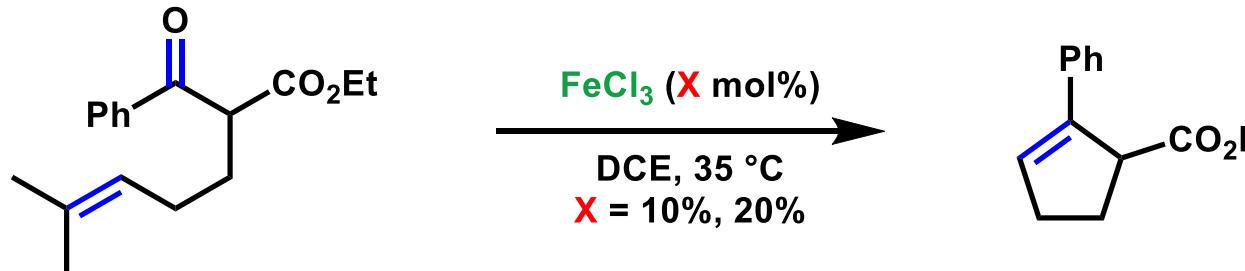
28%*



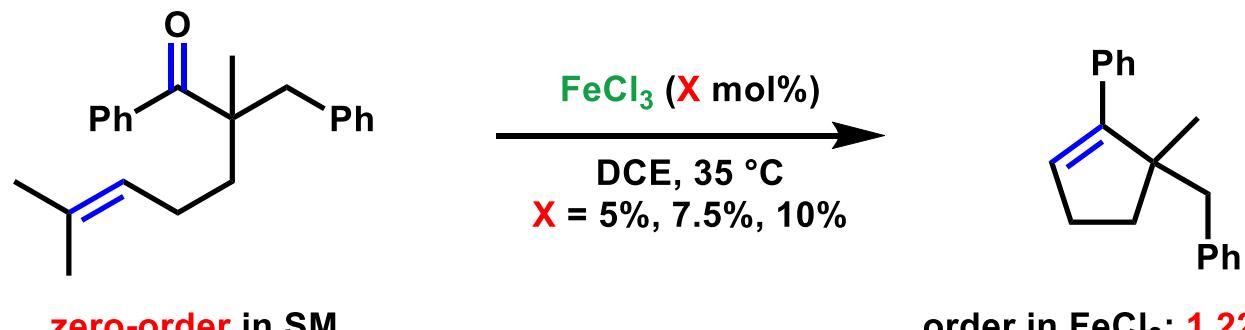
20%

* 80 °C for 3 h

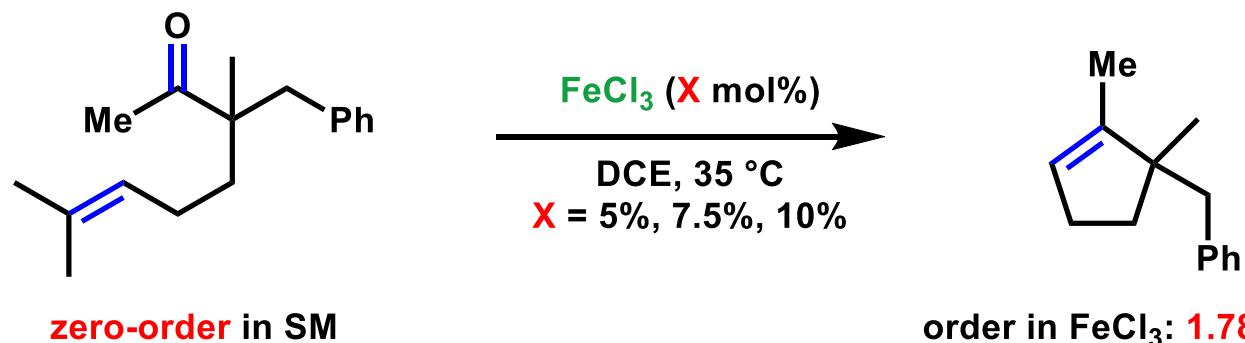
Kinetic Investigations of Metathesis



order in FeCl_3 : 1.11 ± 0.15



order in FeCl_3 : 1.22 ± 0.20

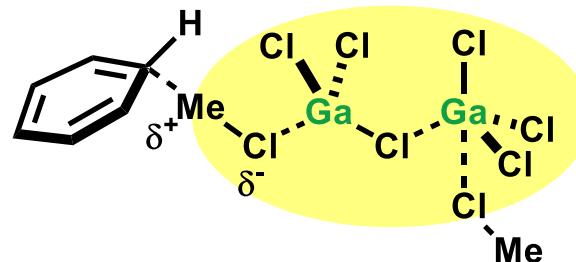
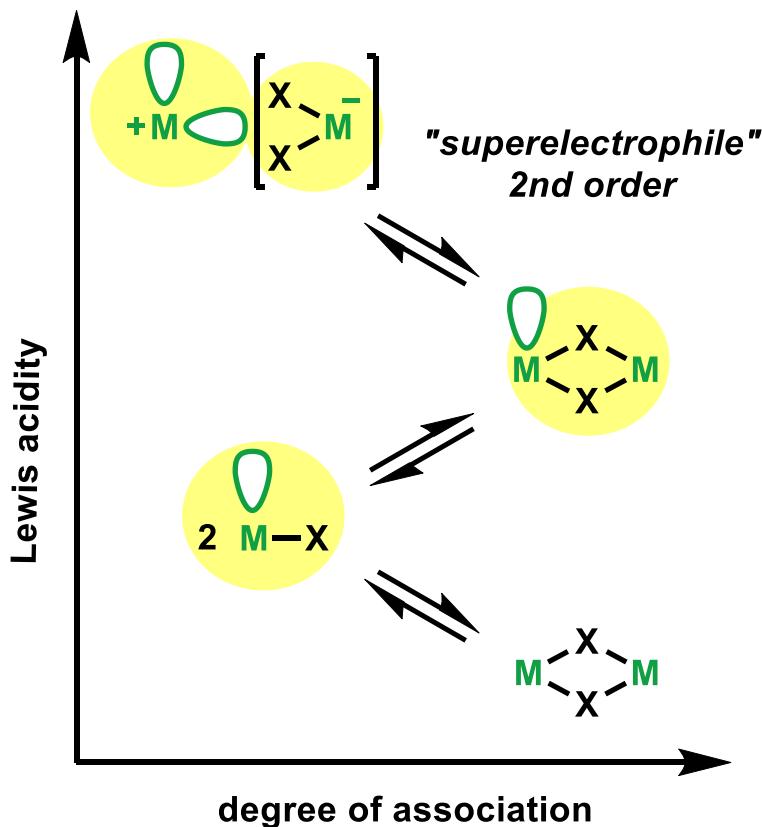


order in FeCl_3 : 1.78 ± 0.18

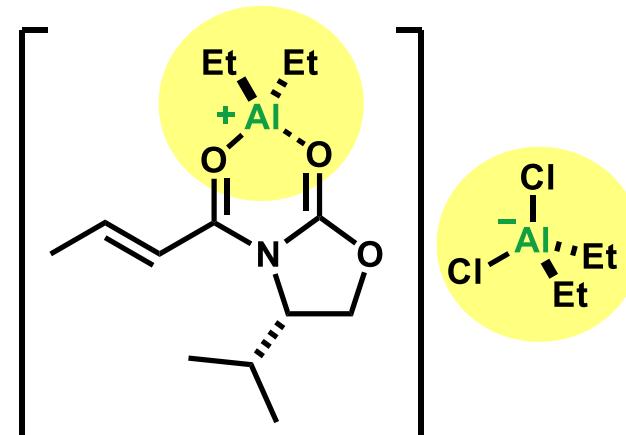
Two equivalent of FeCl_3 seemed to be involved in the reaction.

Lewis Acid Activation Mode: "Superelectrophile"²⁶

- Relationship between Lewis acidity and state of association
- Friedel-Crafts alkylation of benzene was second order in GaCl_3 (Brown, 1969)²⁾



- Ionic complex of Et_2AlCl_2 and dienophile in Diels-Alder reaction (Evans, 1988)³⁾



Heterobiometallic association of two Lewis acids¹⁾
(e.g. B, Al, Zr, Ti) is more common than homobimetallic association.

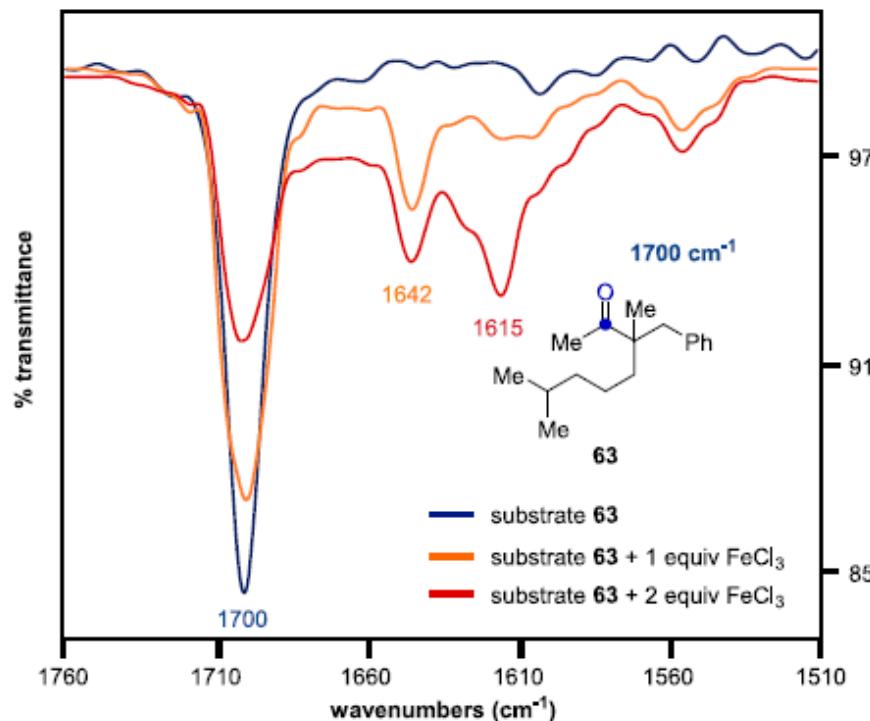
1) Negishi, E. *Pure Appl. Chem.* **1981**, *53*, 2333.

2) DeHaan, F. P.; Brown, H. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1969**, *91*, 4844.

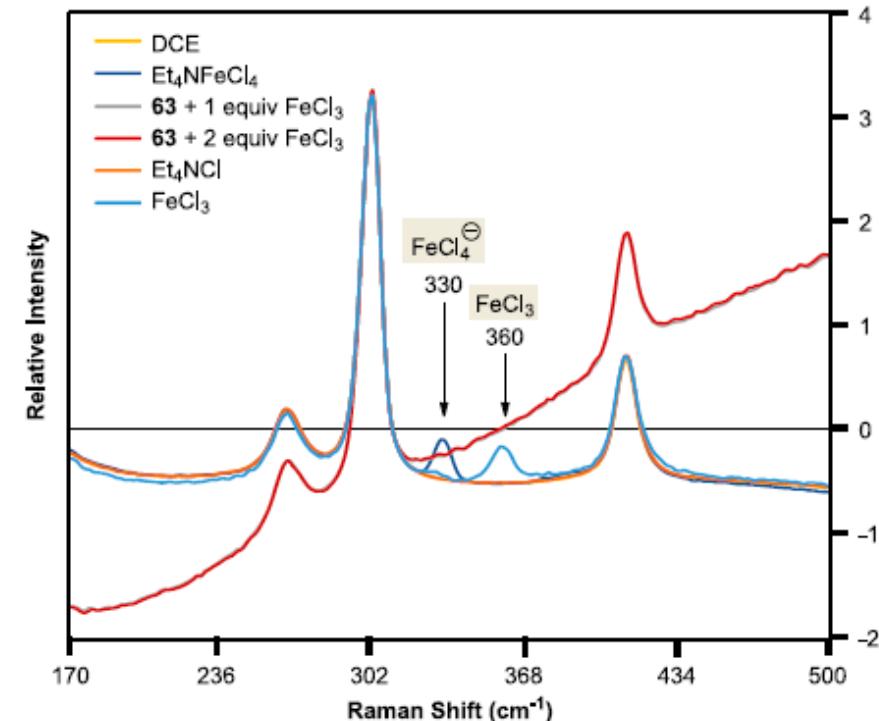
3) Evans, D. A.; Chapman, K. T.; Bisaha, J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1988**, *110*, 1283.

Spectroscopic Measurement of Fe-Dimer

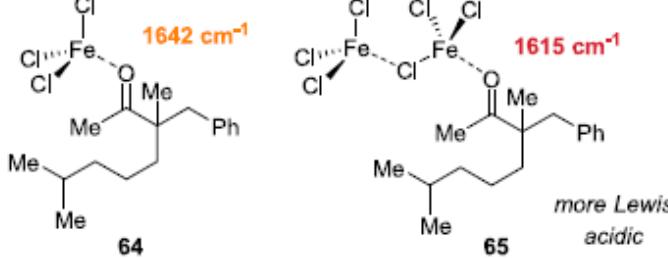
A. IR Spectroscopic Measurements Support Iron-Dimer



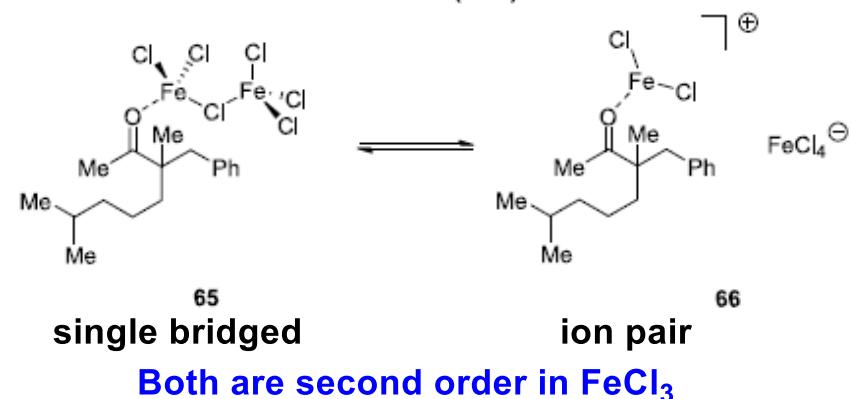
C. Raman Spectroscopic Measurements Support Iron-Dimer



B. Calculations Support IR Results



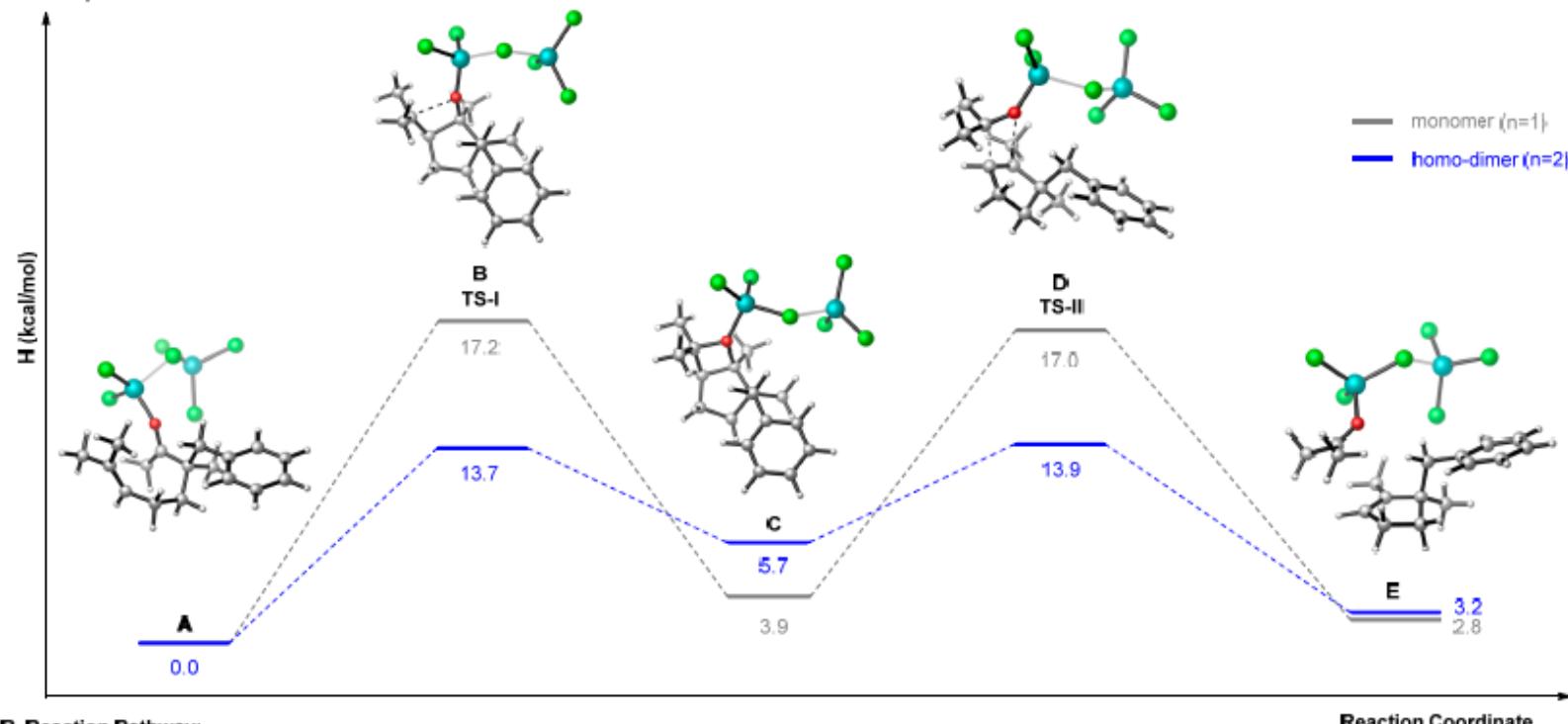
$\Delta(\text{measured}) = 27 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ vs. $\Delta(\text{calculated}) = 20.02 \text{ cm}^{-1}$



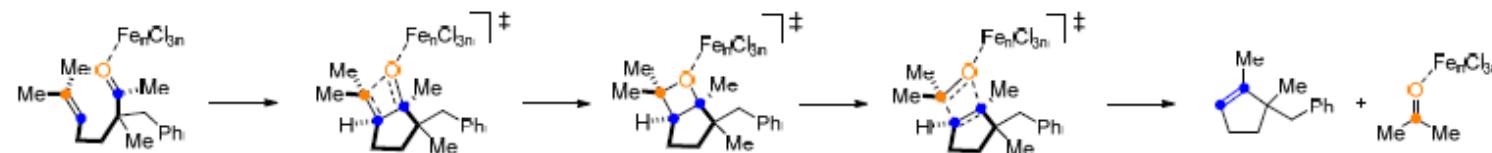
Singly bridged FeCl_3 dimers might be active catalytic species

Computational Study of Reaction Pathway

A. Enthalpic Profile:



B. Reaction Pathway:



A

B (TS-I)

C

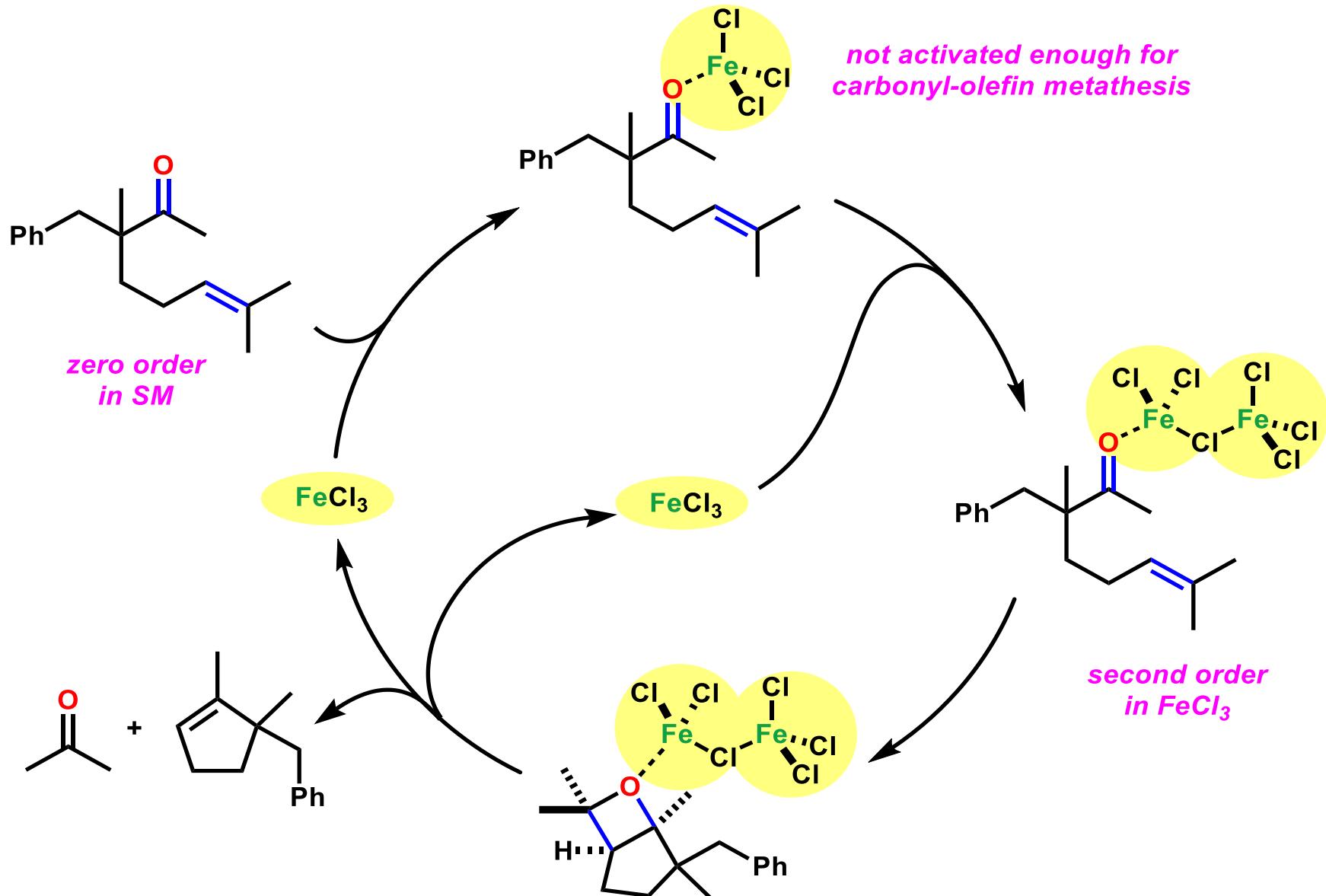
D (TS-II)

E

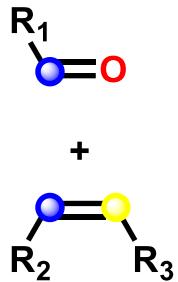
activation mode	A ⁺	B (TS-II) ⁺	C ⁺	D (TS-II) ⁺	E ⁺
monomer ($n=1$)	0.0	17.2	3.9	17.0	2.8
homo-dimer ($n=2$)	0.0	13.7	5.7	13.9	3.2

*values refer to enthalpies H in kcal/mol.

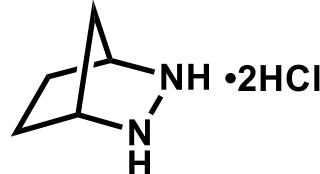
Proposed Reaction Pathway for Aliphatic Ketones



Summary



Organocatalyzed



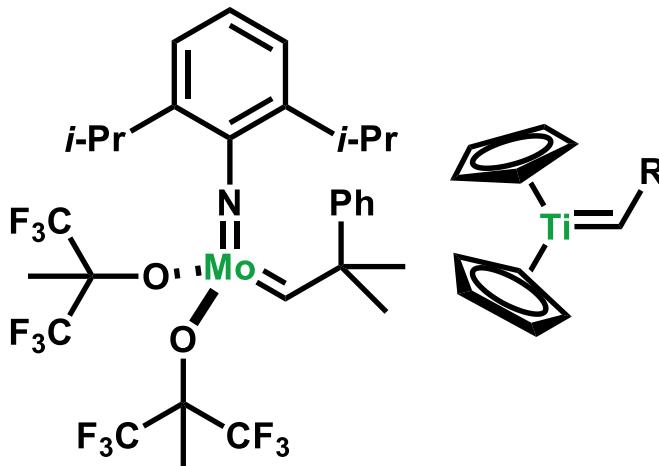
strained olefin

Lewis acid catalyzed

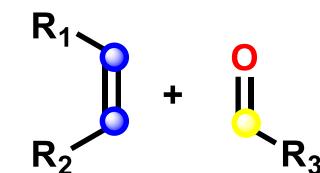
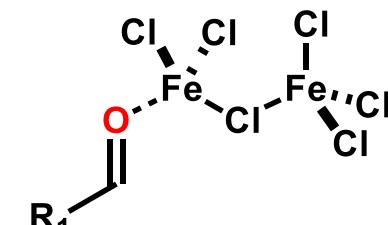


aryl ketones

Stoichiometric Metal



The first catalytic carbonyl-olefin metathesis of aliphatic ketones



Appendix