

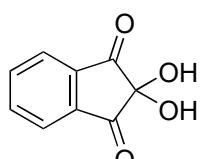
### Problem Session (3)

2024.6.22. Shuji Toyama

Topic: Multicomponent reaction with ninhydrin

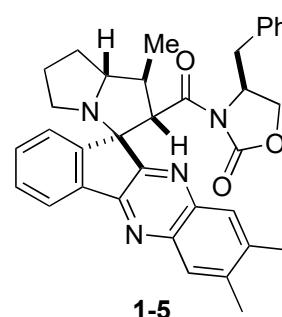
Please explain the reaction mechanisms and stereochemistry.

1.

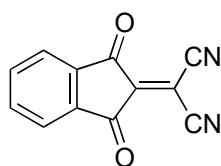


1-1

1-2 (1 equiv), EtOH (0.1 M), rt, 10 min  
then 1-3 (1 equiv), 1-4 (1 equiv)  
reflux, 20 h, 96%

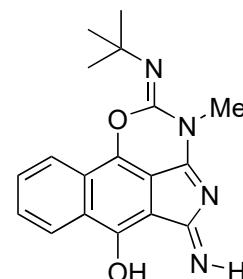


2.

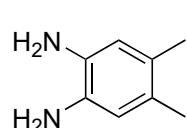
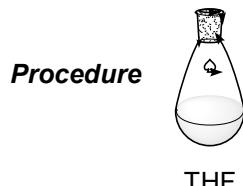


2-1

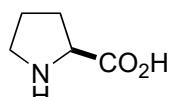
2-2 (1 equiv), MeNH<sub>2</sub> (1 equiv), Se (2 equiv)  
Et<sub>3</sub>N (1 equiv), LiI (30 mol%)  
air, THF (0.3 M), **procedure**, 78%



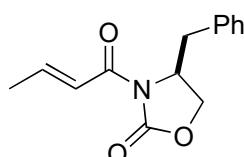
2-3



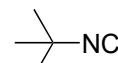
1-2



1-3

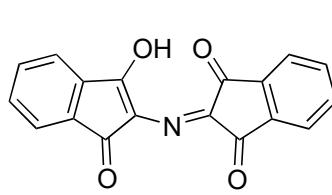
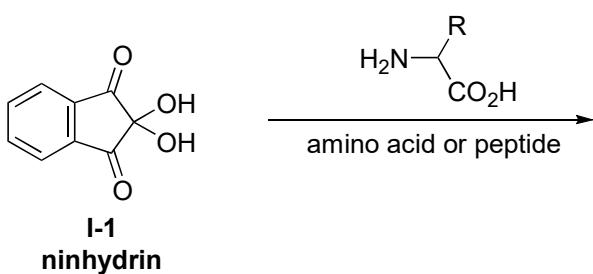


1-4

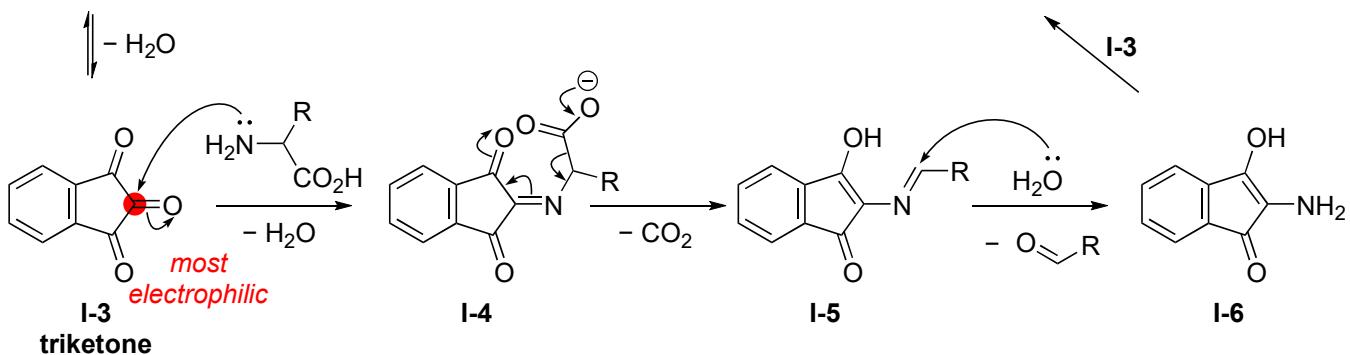


2-2

Introduction: Ninhydrin reaction

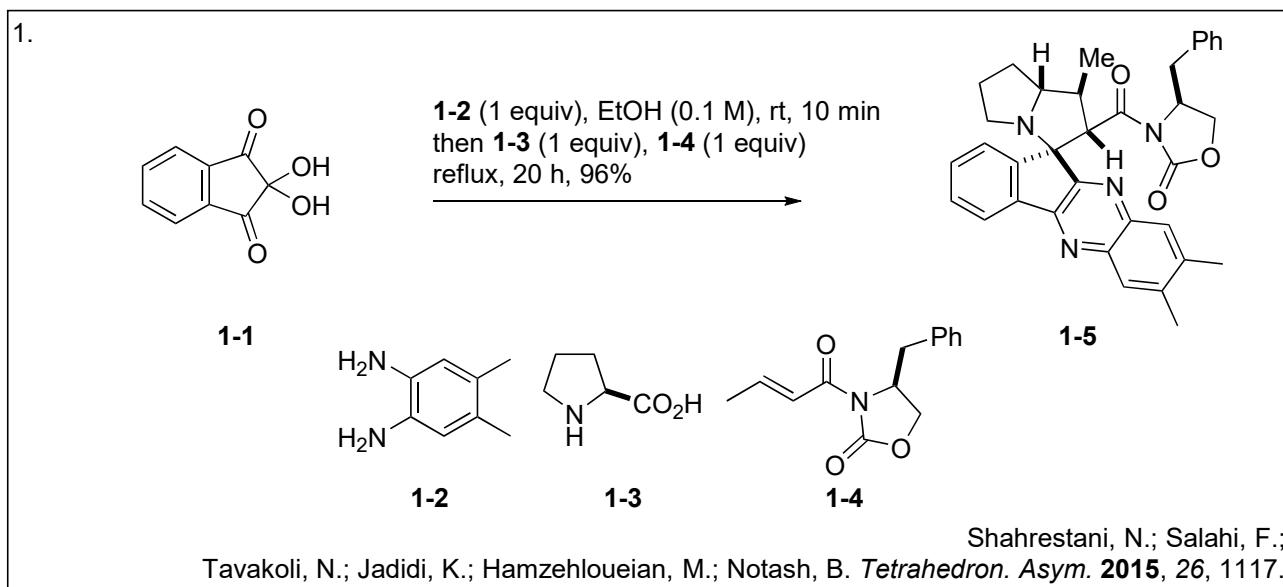


Fingerprint colored by  
ninhydrin reaction  
- Wikipedia

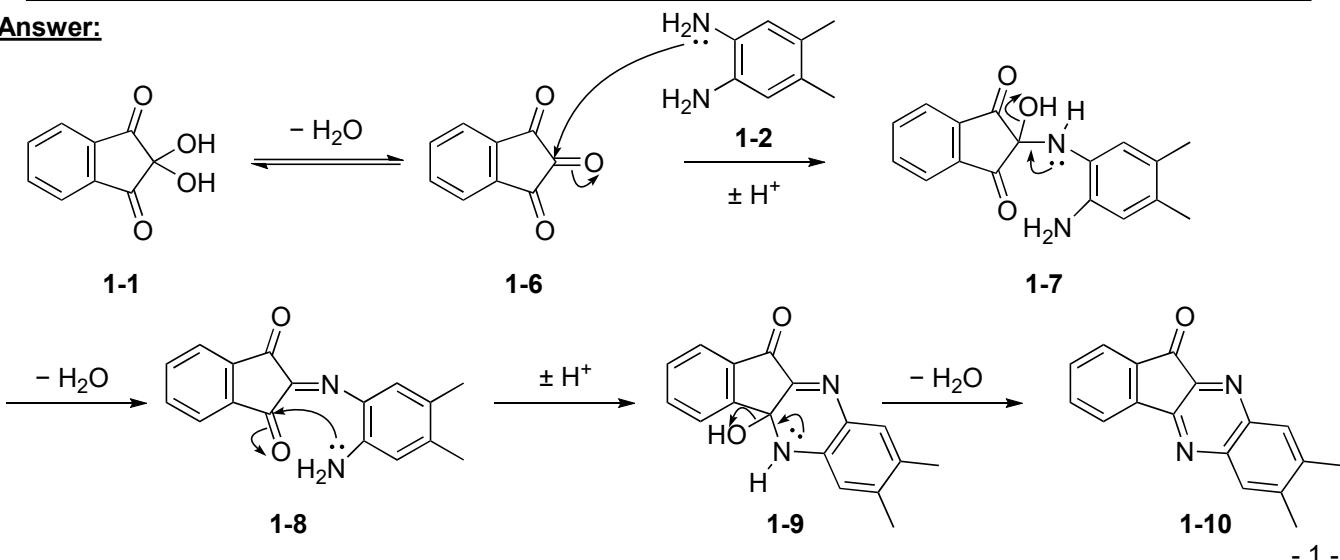


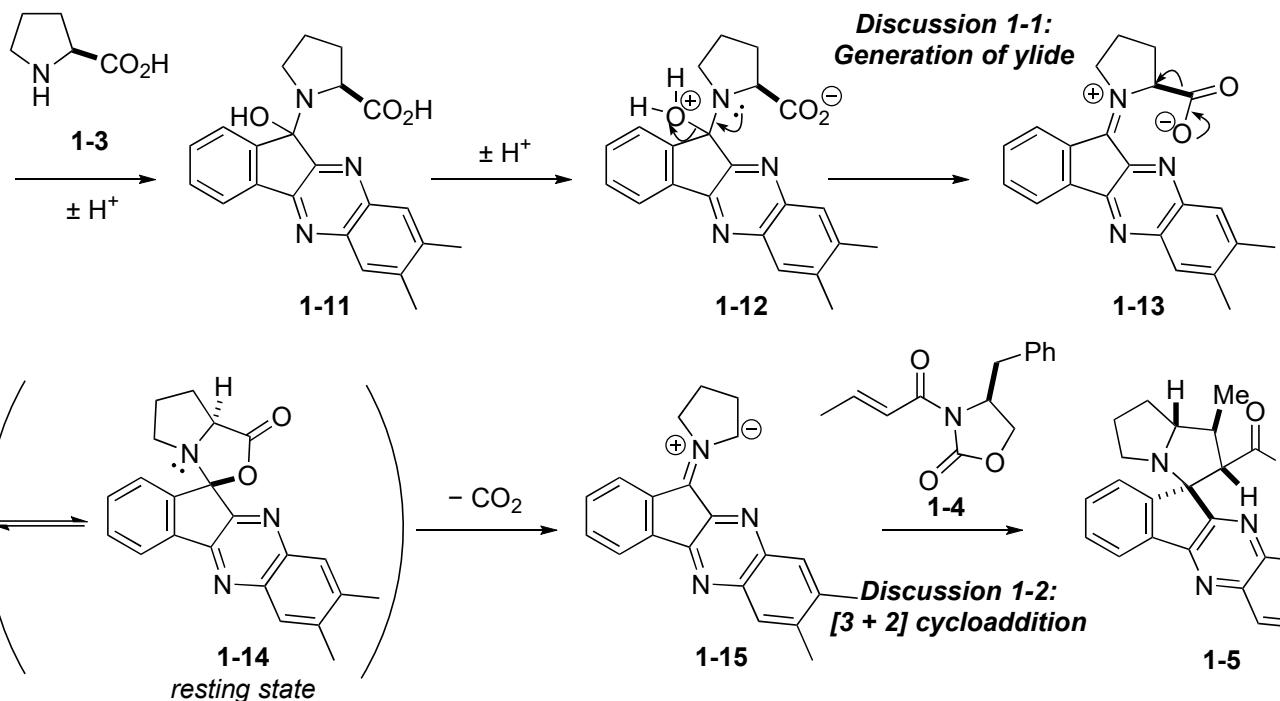
Ruhemann, S. J. Chem. Soc. Trans. **1911**, 99, 1486.

Ninhydrin reaction is a well-known reaction applied in fingerprint identification in the field of forensic science.  
Recent review of applications of ninhydrin in multicomponent reactions: → Das, S. RSC Adv. **2020**, 10, 18875.

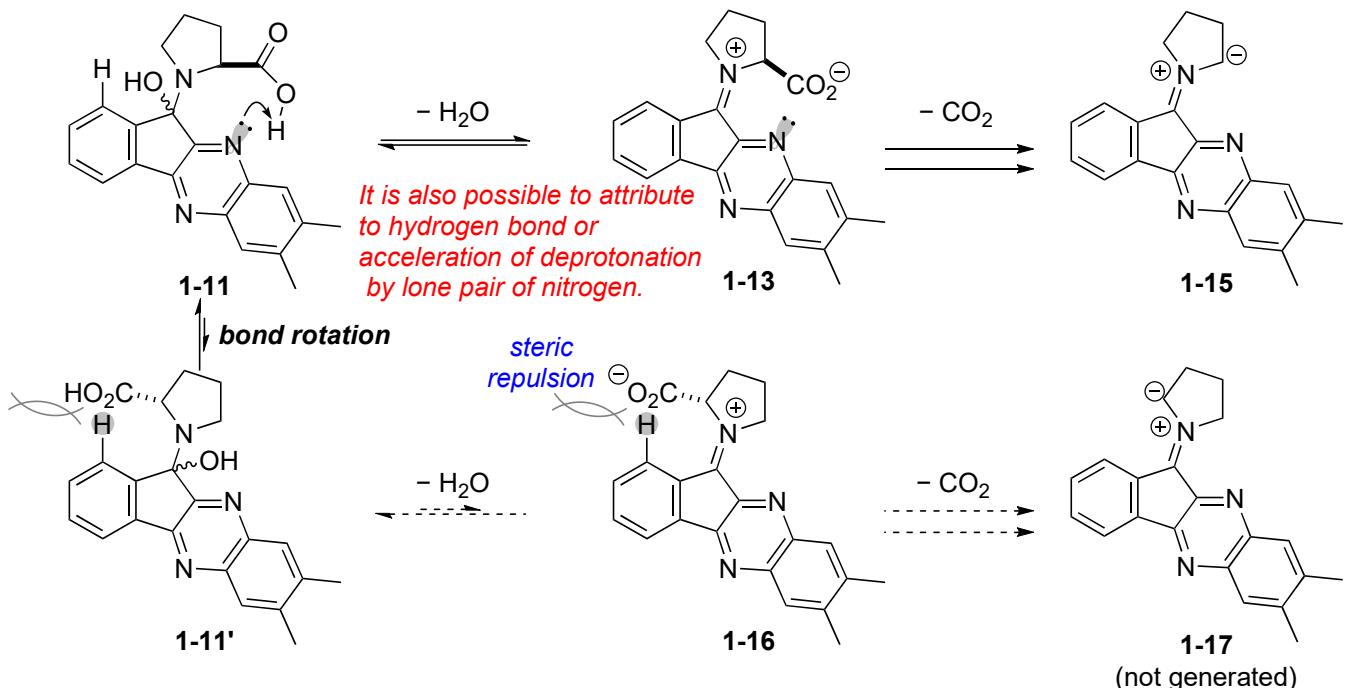


Answer:



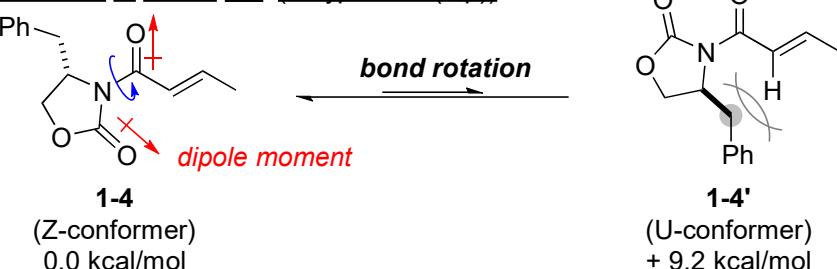


### Discussion 1-1: Generation of ylide



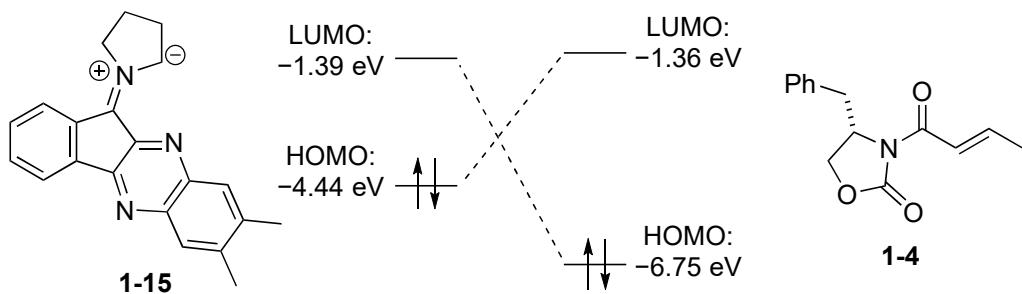
### Discussion 1-2: [3 + 2] cycloaddition

#### 1. Conformation of enone **1-4** (B3lyp/6-31G(d,p))



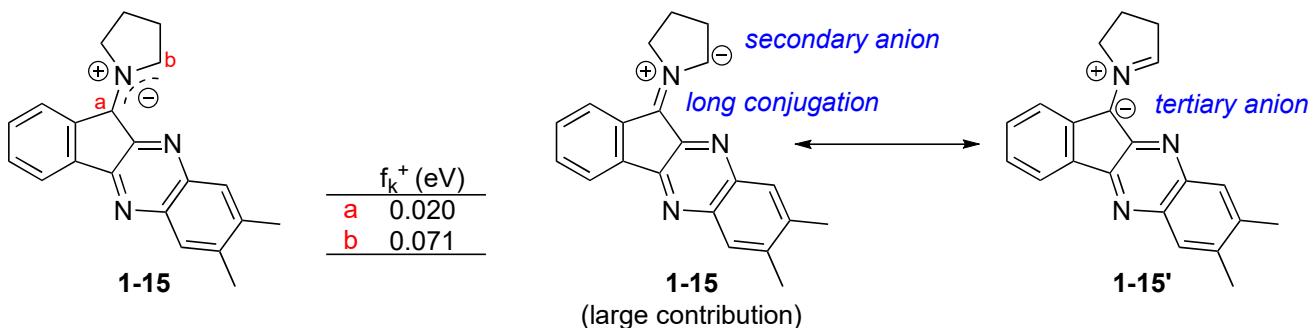
Z-conformer **1-4** is favored in 9.2 kcal/mol than U-conformer **1-4'**, maybe because there is the steric repulsion in **1-4'** between methylene group and proton of enone  $\alpha$  position. Therefore, only Z-conformer **1-4** will be discussed in the following section.

2. HOMO, LUMO calculation of azomethine ylide **1-15** and enone **1-4** (B3lyp/6-31G(d,p))



The energy gap between  $\text{HOMO}_{1-15}$  and  $\text{LUMO}_{1-4}$  ( $\Delta 3.08 \text{ eV}$ ) is lower than that of  $\text{HOMO}_{1-15}$  and  $\text{LUMO}_{1-4}$  ( $\Delta 5.36 \text{ eV}$ ). Therefore, this cycloaddition reaction is controlled by  $\text{HOMO}_{\text{dipole}}\text{-}\text{LUMO}_{\text{dipolarophile}}$  interaction (normal electron demand reactions).

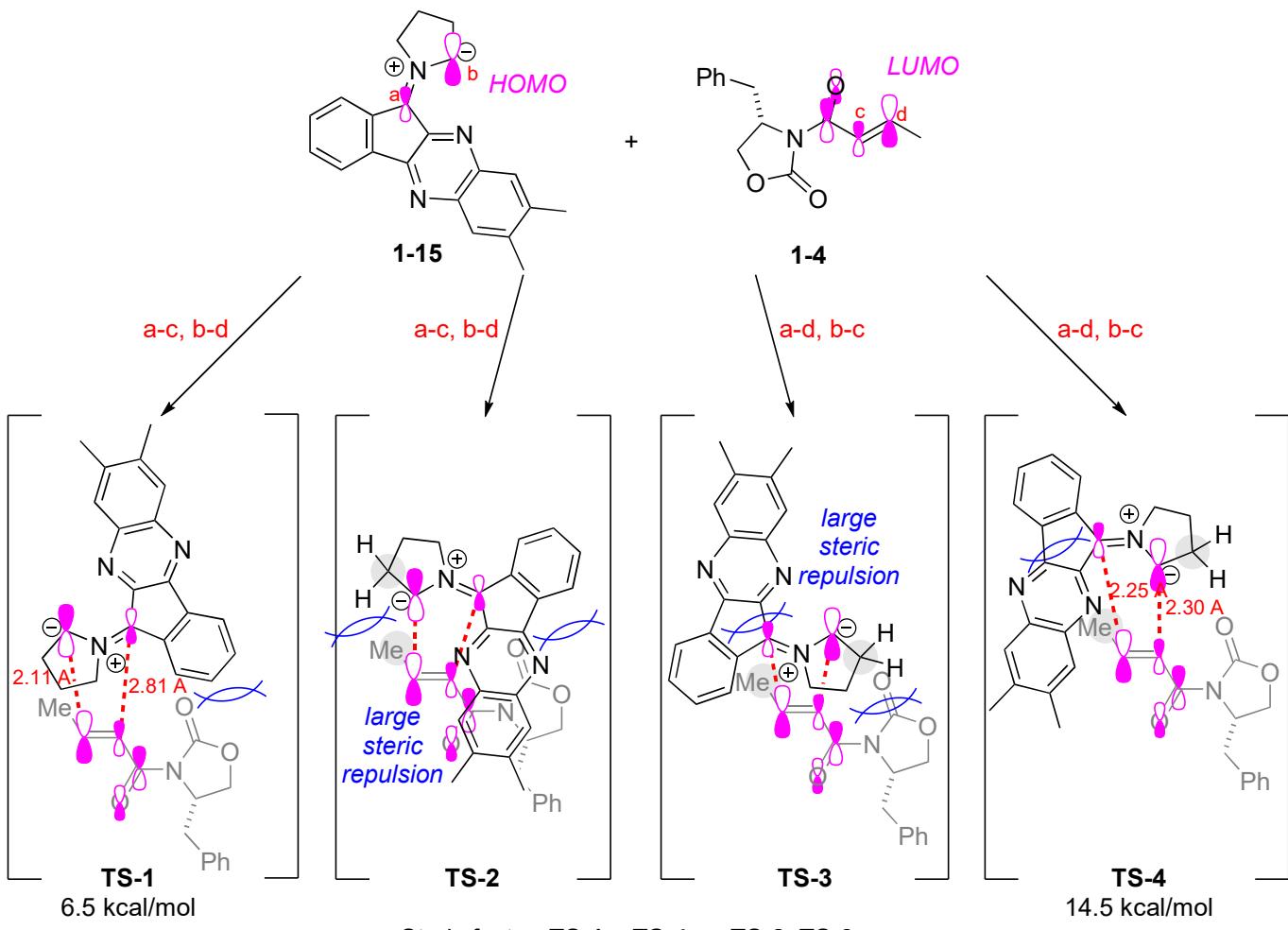
3. Localization of charge in azomethine ylide **1-15** (B3lyp/6-31G(d,p))



$f_k^+$ : Fukui function for nucleophilic attack

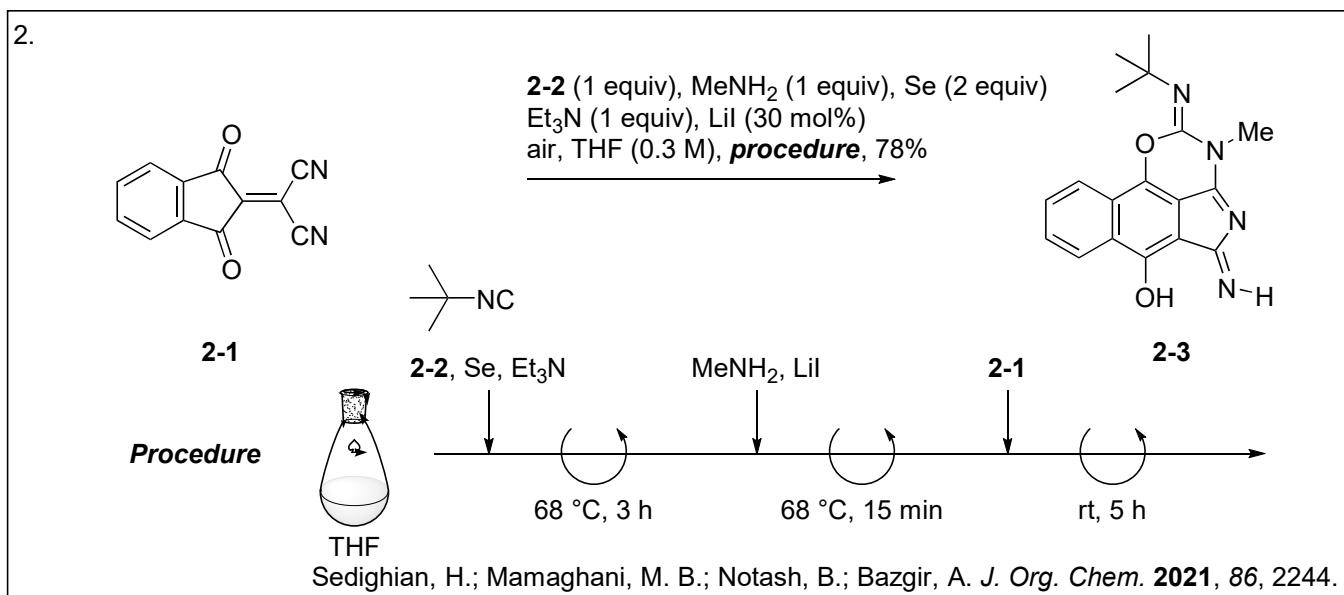
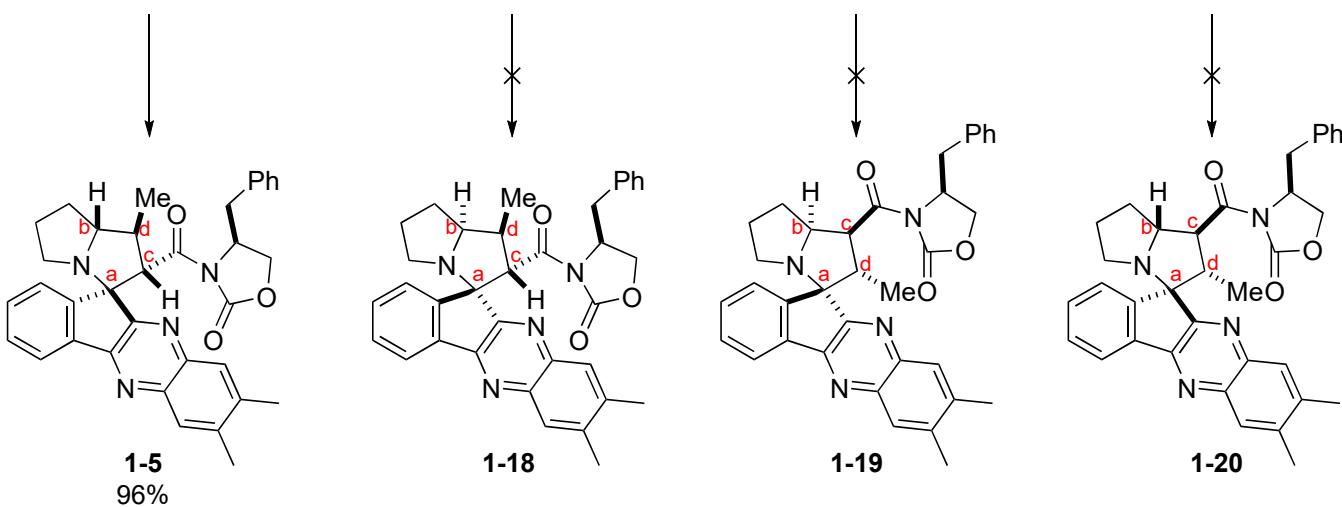
The calculation of Fukui function shows  $C_b$  is more nucleophilic than  $C_a$ . This result suggests that  $C_b$  is better to connect enone  $\beta$  position based on frontier orbital theory that explain the bond formation at the site of the largest LUMO of nucleophile and the largest HOMO of electrophile.

4. Explanation of regio- and stereoselective [3 + 2] cycloaddition

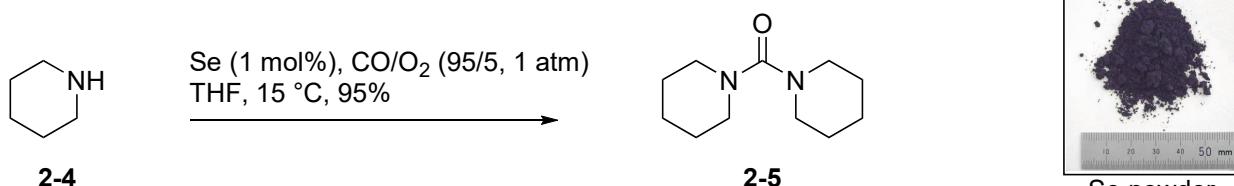


Steric factor: **TS-1 > TS-4 >> TS-2, TS-3**

Orbital interaction: **TS-1, TS-2 > TS-3, TS-4**

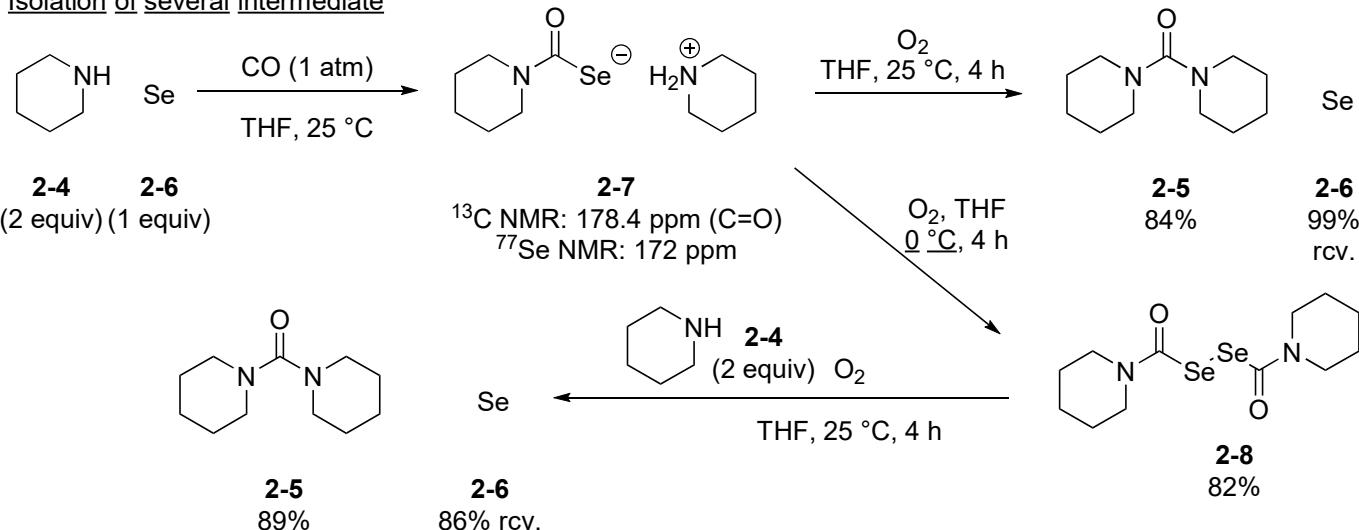


**Introduction:** The use of elemental Se. <Se/CO system>



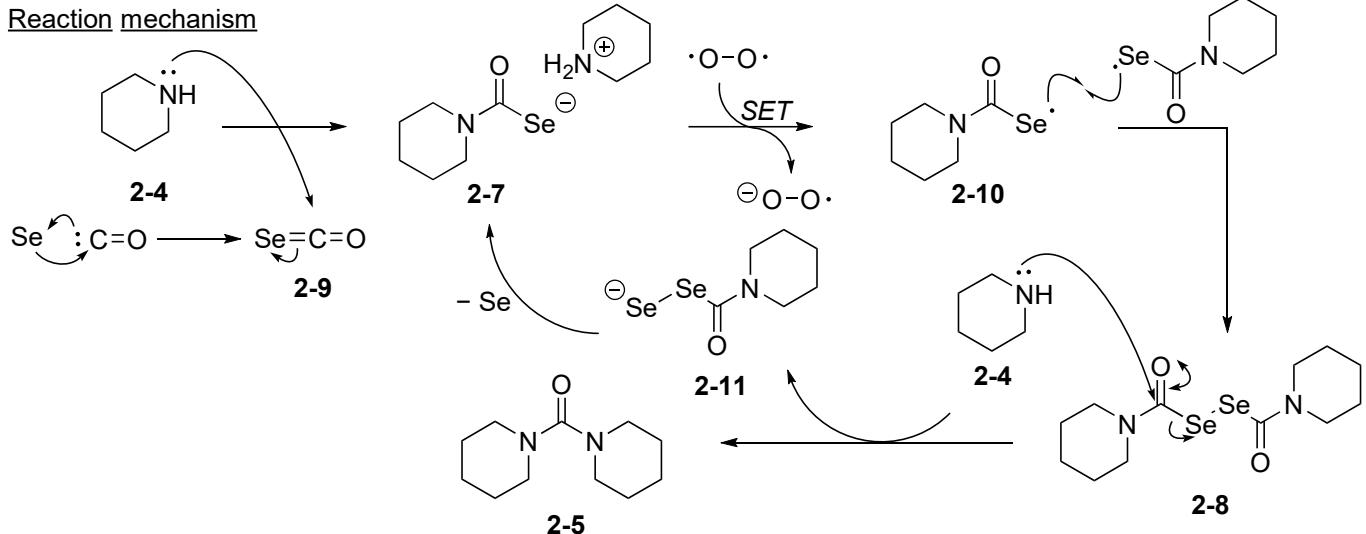
Sonoda, N. *Pure & Appl. Chem.* **1993**, *65*, 699.

Isolation of several intermediate

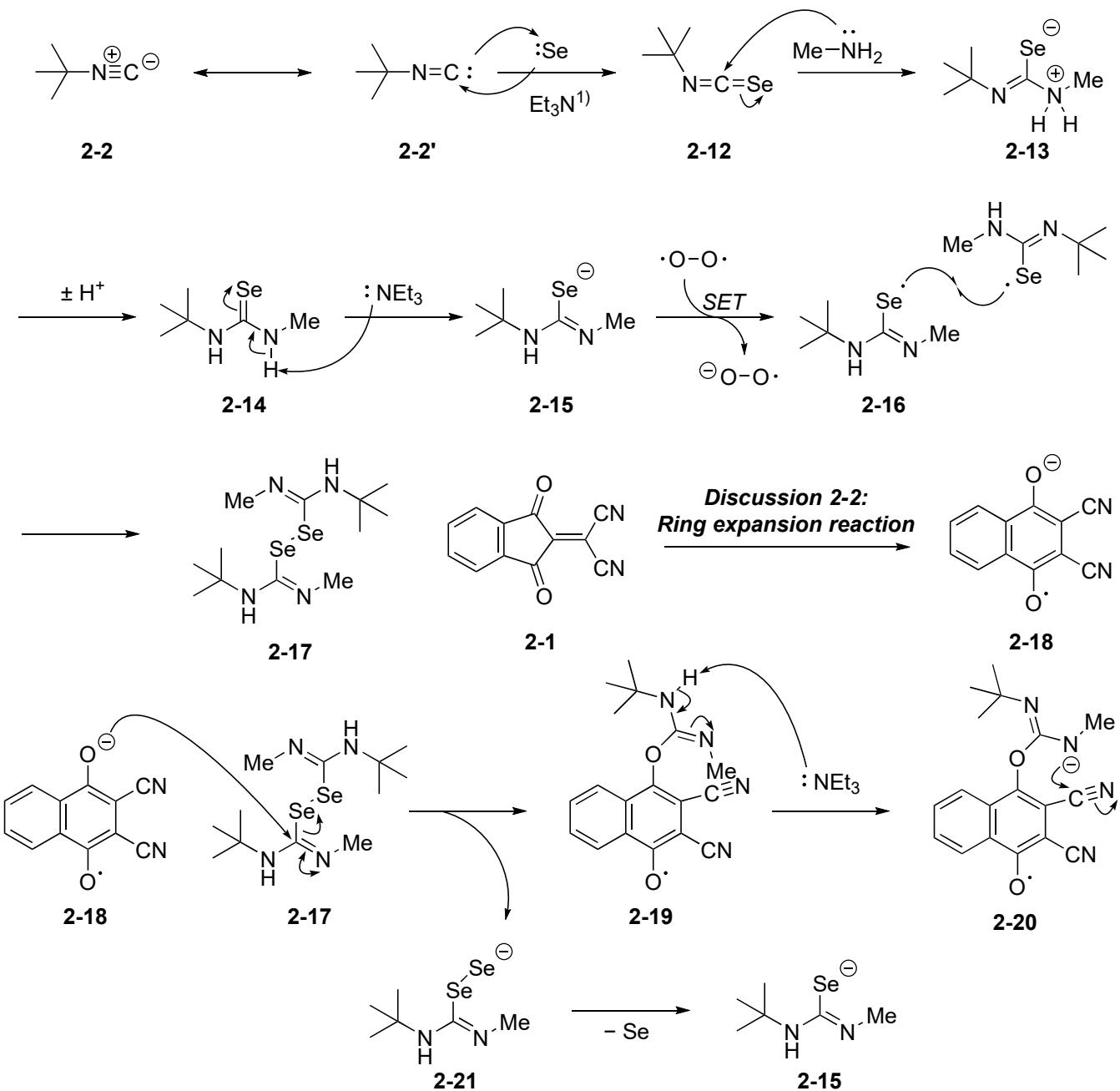


Fujiwara, S.; Miyoshi, N.; Ogawa, A.; Kambe, N.; Sonoda, N. *J. Phys. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *2*, 359  
- 4 -

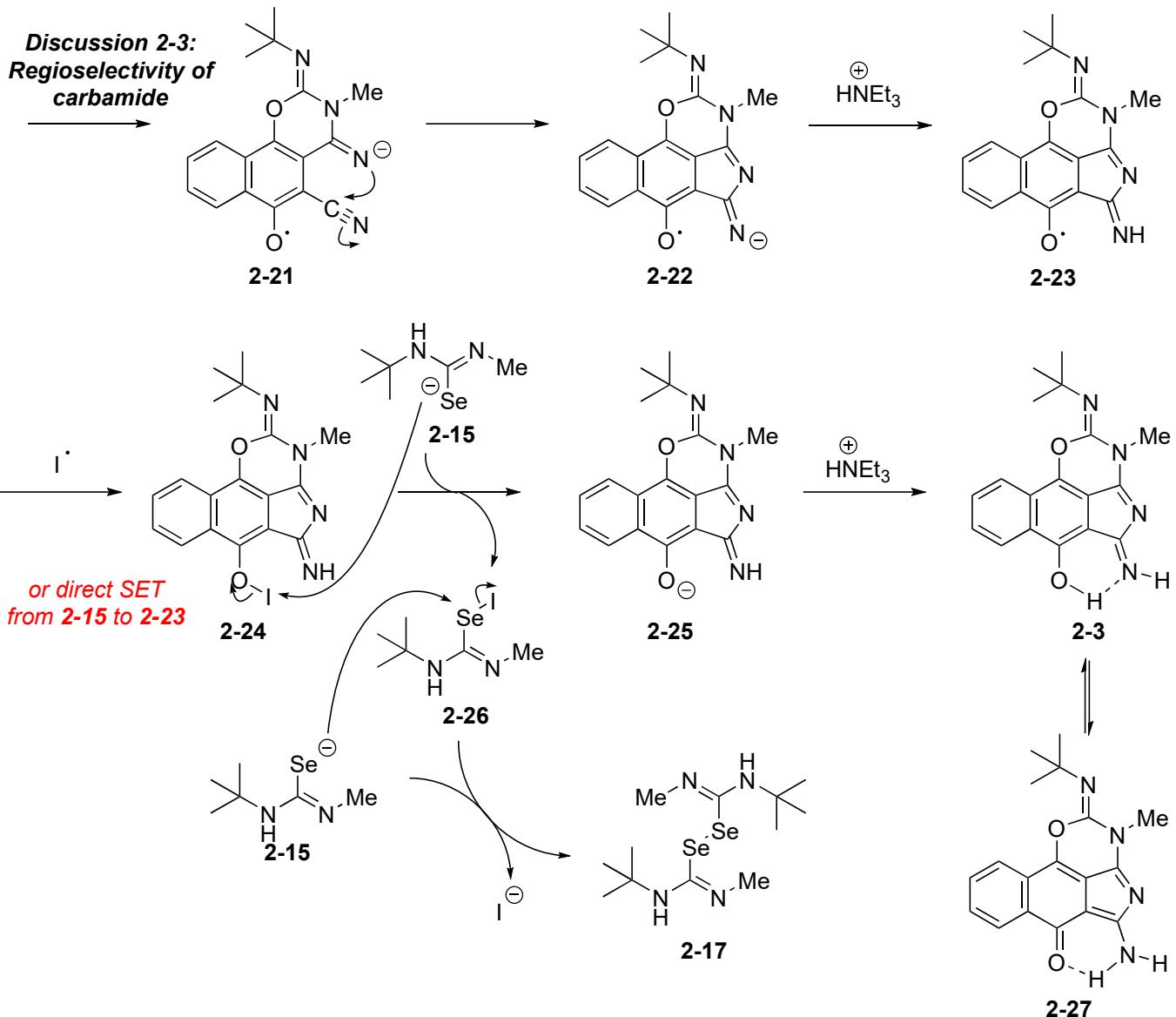
Reaction mechanism



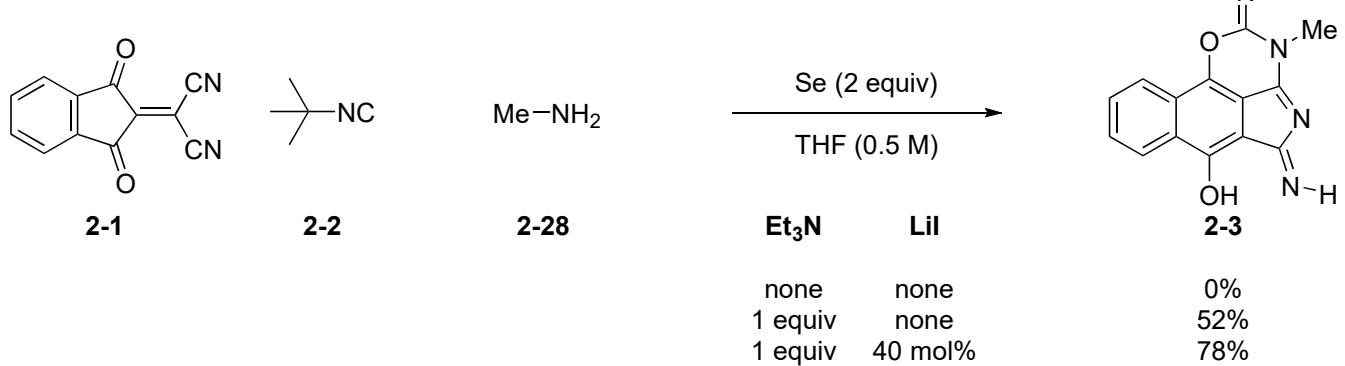
Answer: Discussion 2-1: Optimization and control experiment



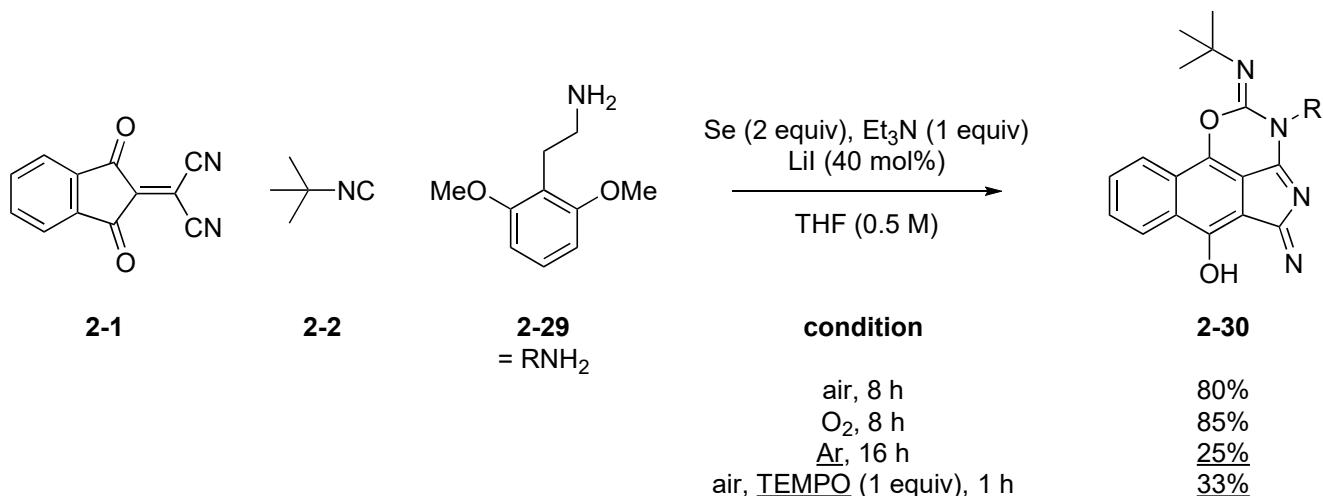
1) Sonoda, N.; Yamamoto, G.; Tsutsumi, S. *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.* **1972**, *46*, 2937.



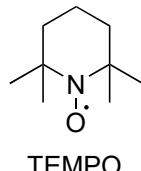
**Discussion 2-1: Optimization and control experiments**



$\text{Et}_3\text{N}$  was necessary for the reaction.  $\text{Lil}$  promoted the reaction, although **2-3** was obtained in moderate yield without  $\text{Lil}$ .

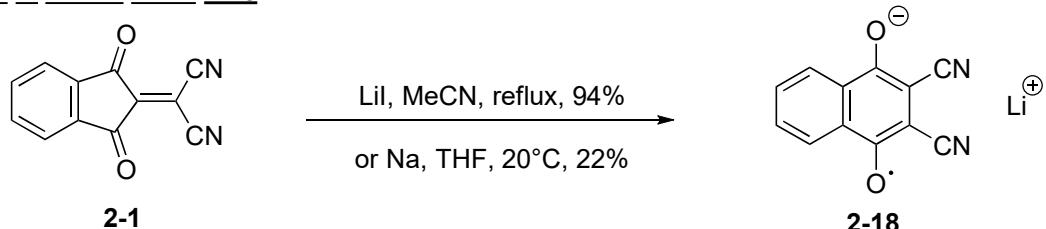


O<sub>2</sub> promoted the reaction. The yield got low when TEMPO was added as a radical scavenger, so radical intermediates should be involved in the reaction.



### Discussion 2-2: Ring expansion reaction

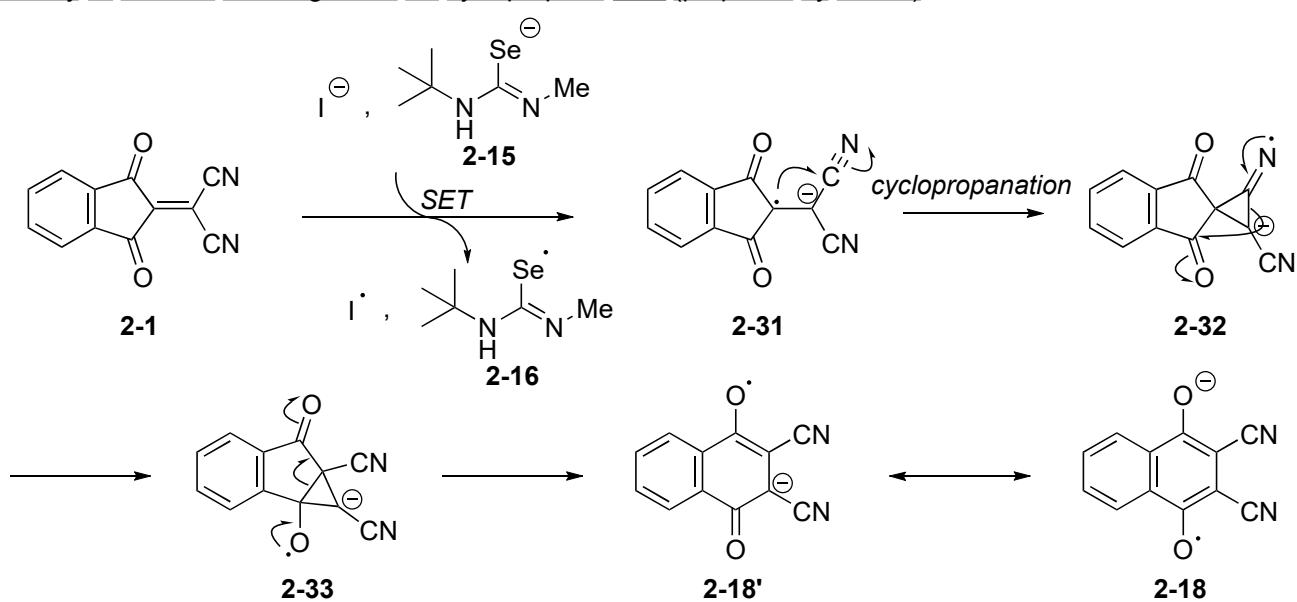
#### 1. Isolation of radical anion **2-18**



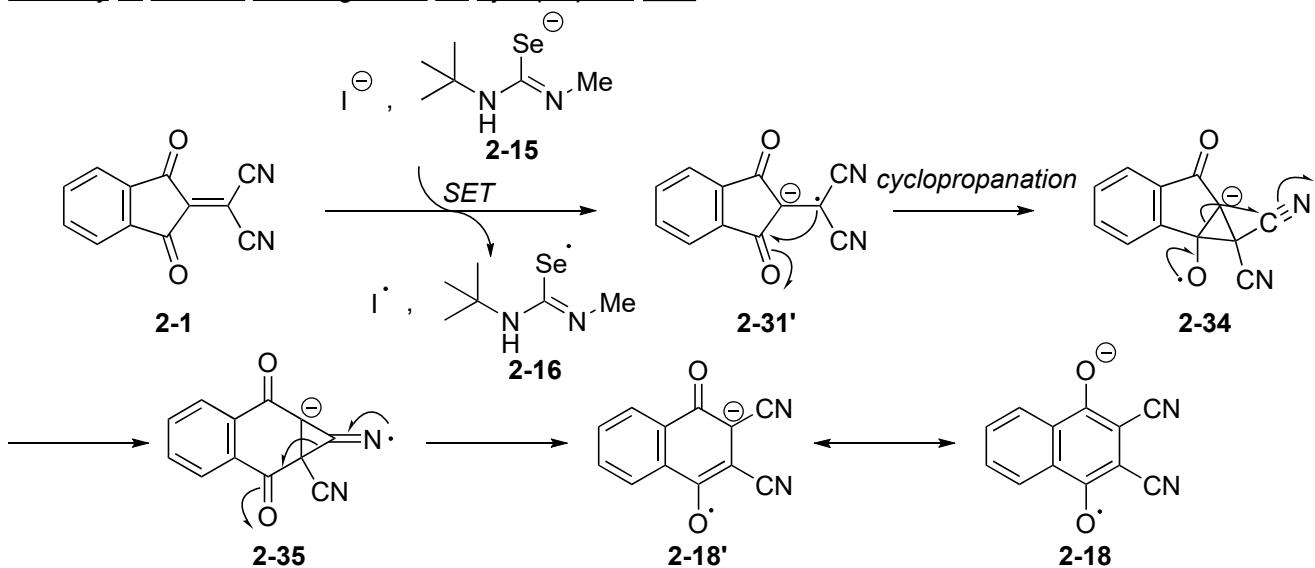
Ashwell, G. J.; Bryce, M. R.; Davies, S. R.; Hasan, M. *J. Org. Chem.* **1988**, *53*, 4585.  
 Bryce, M. R. S.; Davies, R.; Hasan, M.; Ashwell, G. J.; Szablewski, M.; Drew, M. G. B.; Short, R.; Hursthouse, M. B. *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin. Trans. 1989*, *2*, 1285.

#### 2. Possible reaction mechanisms

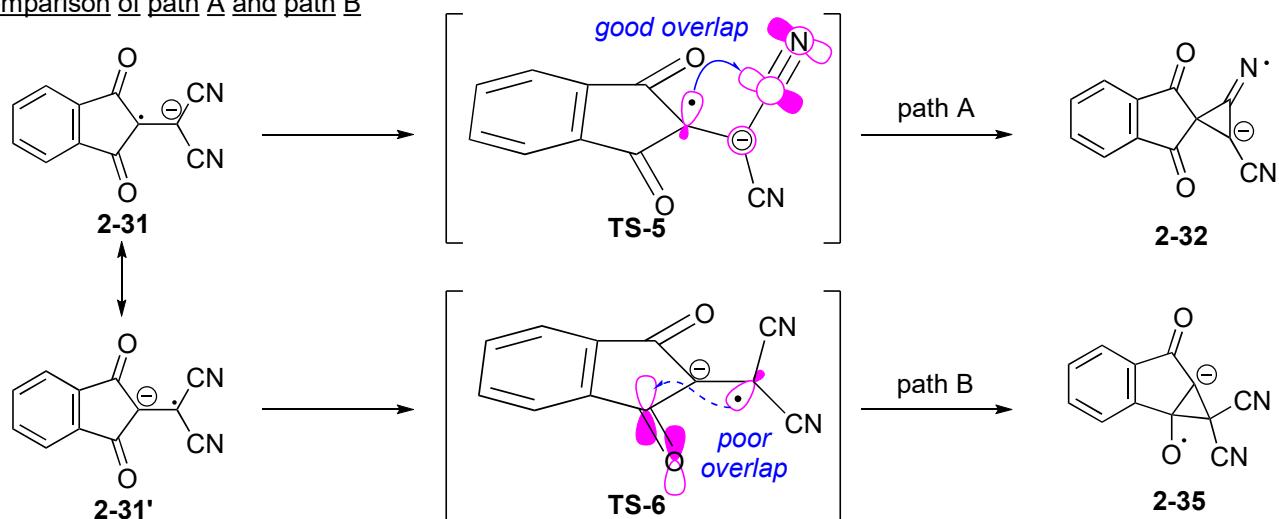
##### Pathway A: Skeletal rearrangement via cyclopropane **2-32** (proposed by author)



Pathway B: Skeletal rearrangement via cyclopropane 2-34



3. Comparison of path A and path B



Discussion 2-3: Regioselectivity of carbamide

