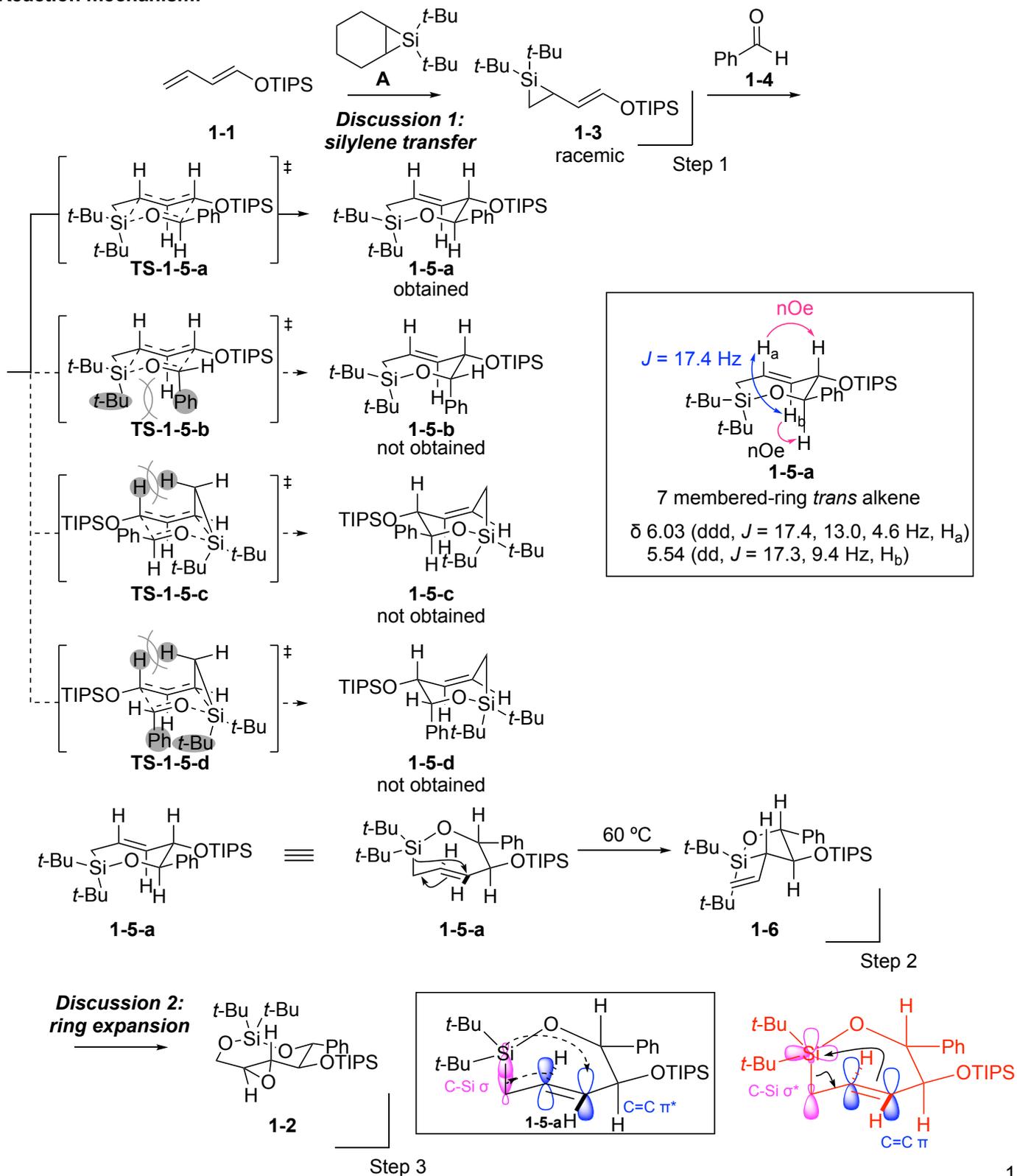
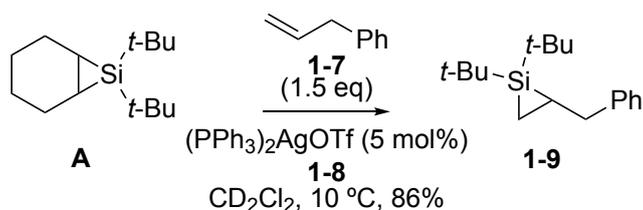


Reaction mechanism:

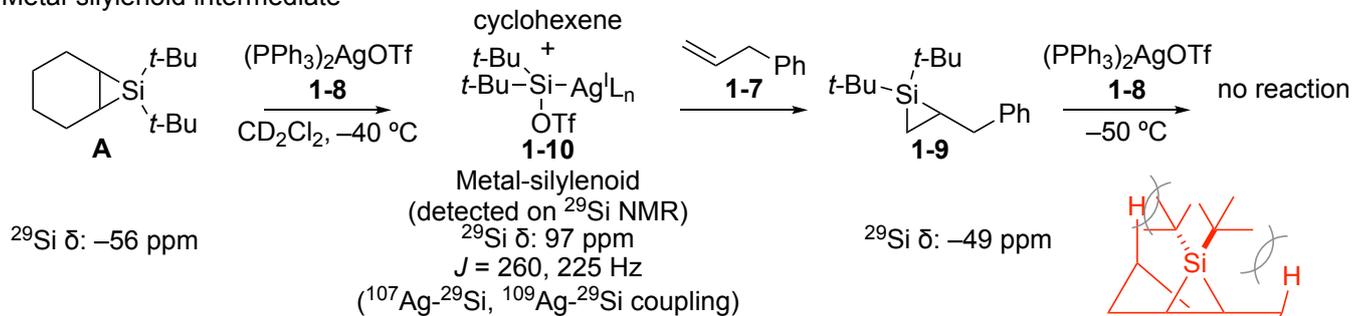


Discussion 1: silylene transfer

1.1. Mechanistic study



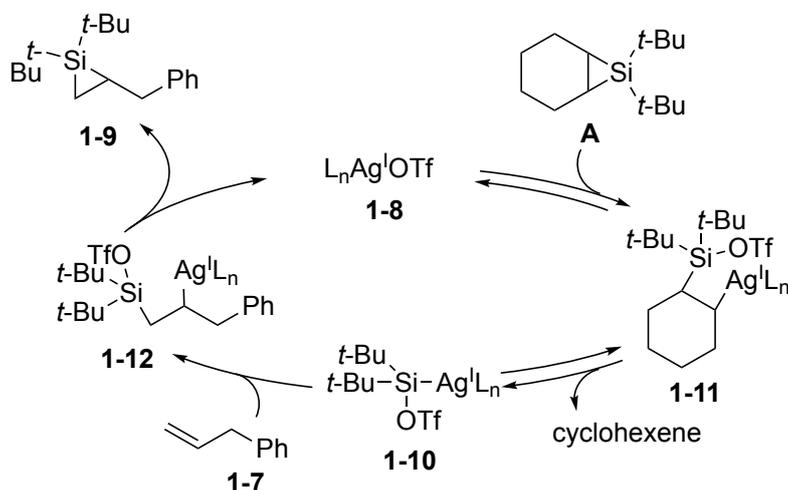
• Metal-silylenoid intermediate



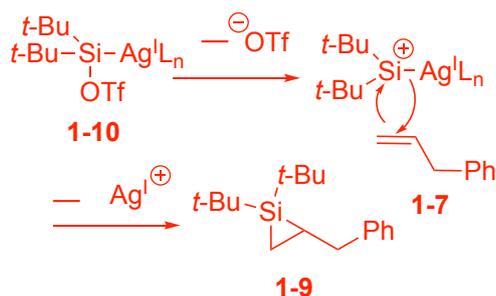
low field shift of ^{29}Si shift \longrightarrow silylenoid is electrophilic.

A is less stable than **1-9** due to the steric hindrance between *t*-Bu group and H.

• catalytic cycle

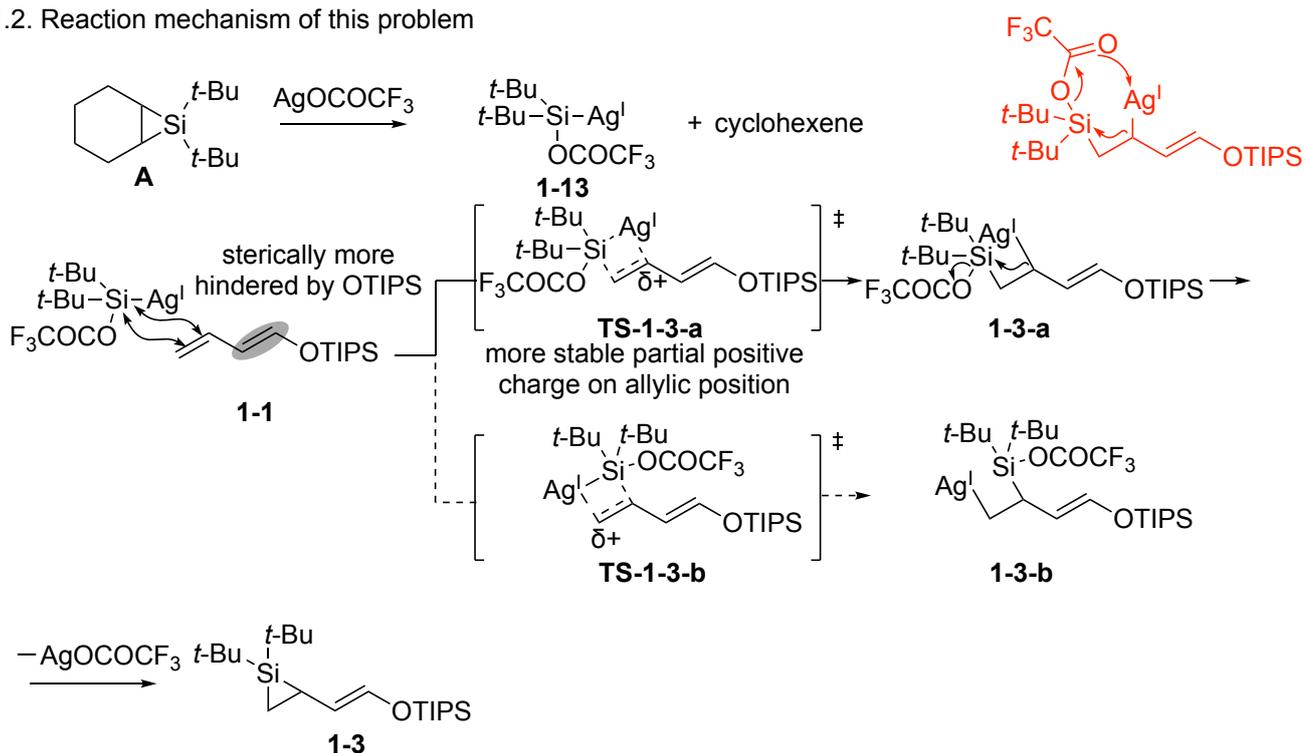


other possible mechanism



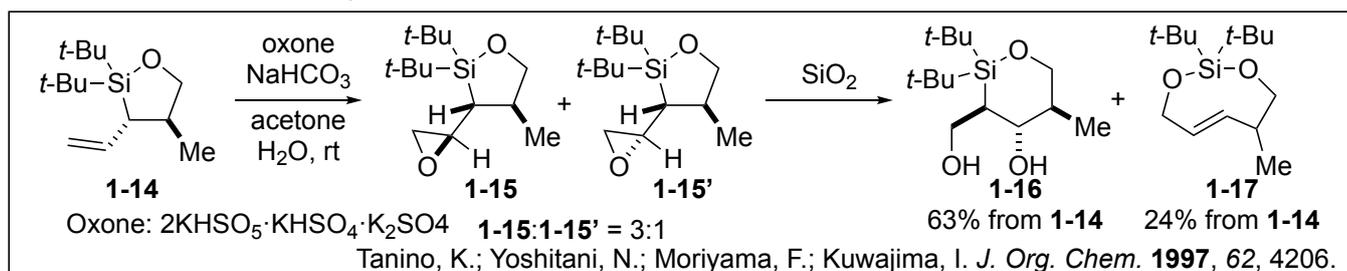
Tom, G. D.; Woerpel, K. A. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, *126*, 9993-10002.

1.2. Reaction mechanism of this problem

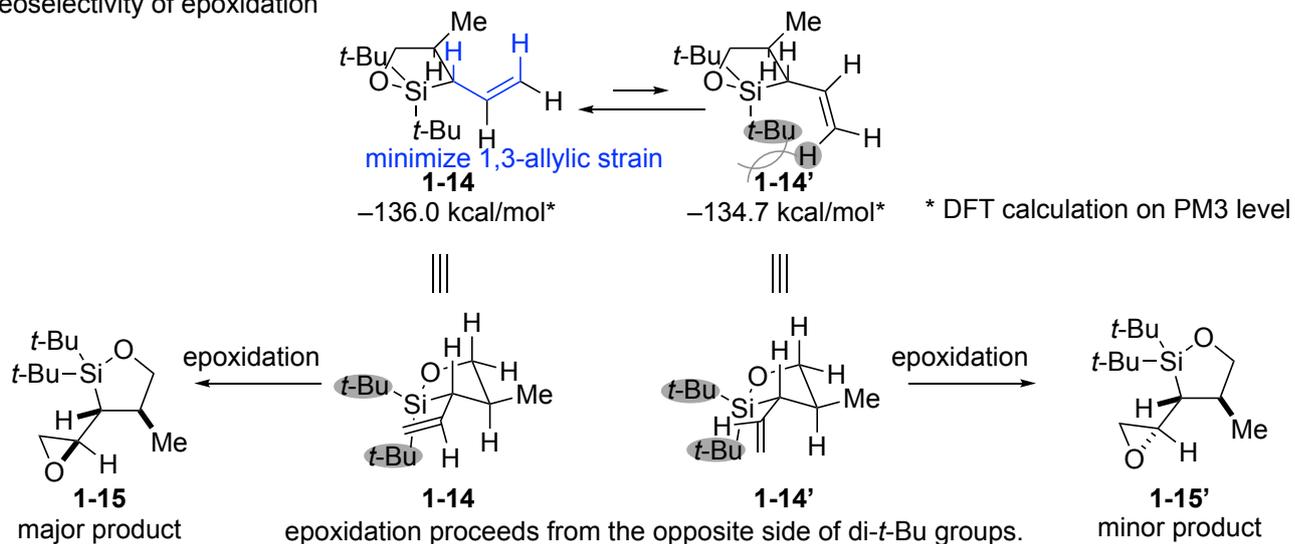


Discussion 2: Ring expansion

2.1. Other results of similar compound

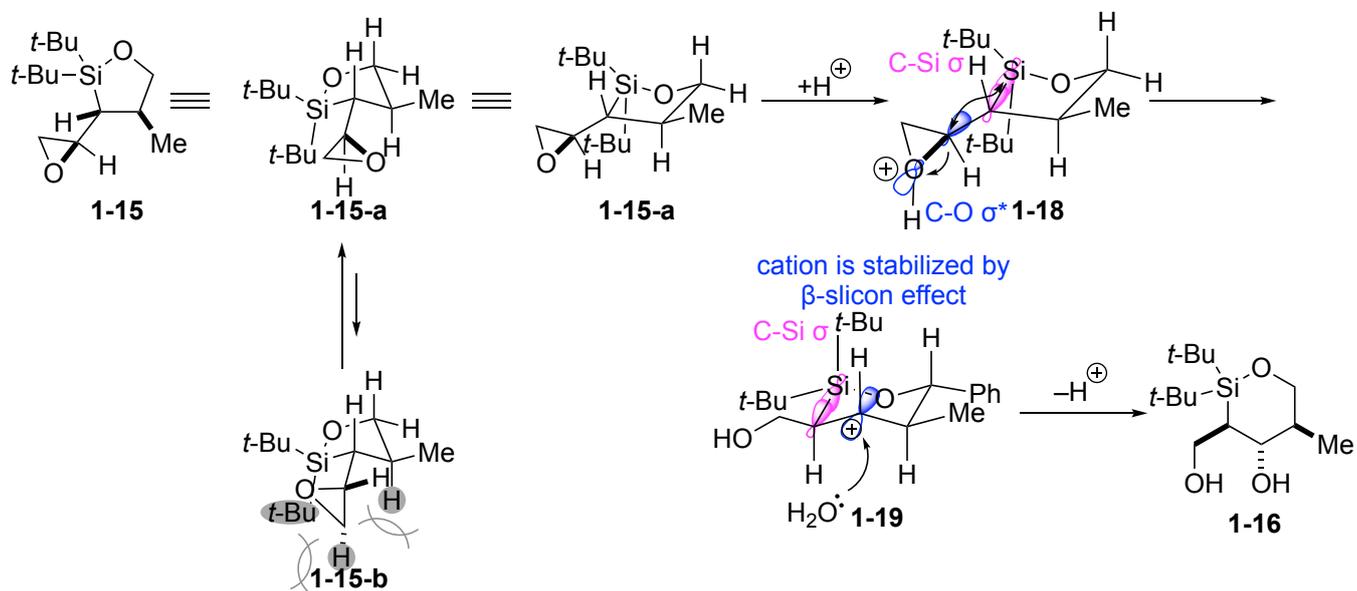


i) Stereoselectivity of epoxidation

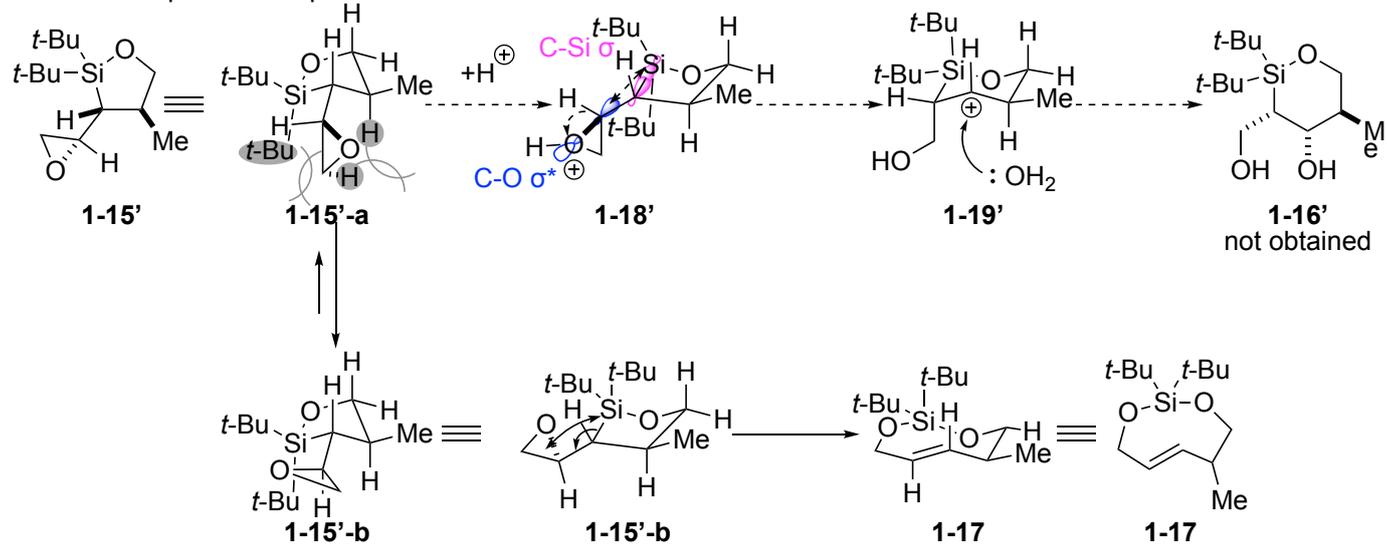


ii) Reaction mechanism of ring expansion

- From major product of epoxidation

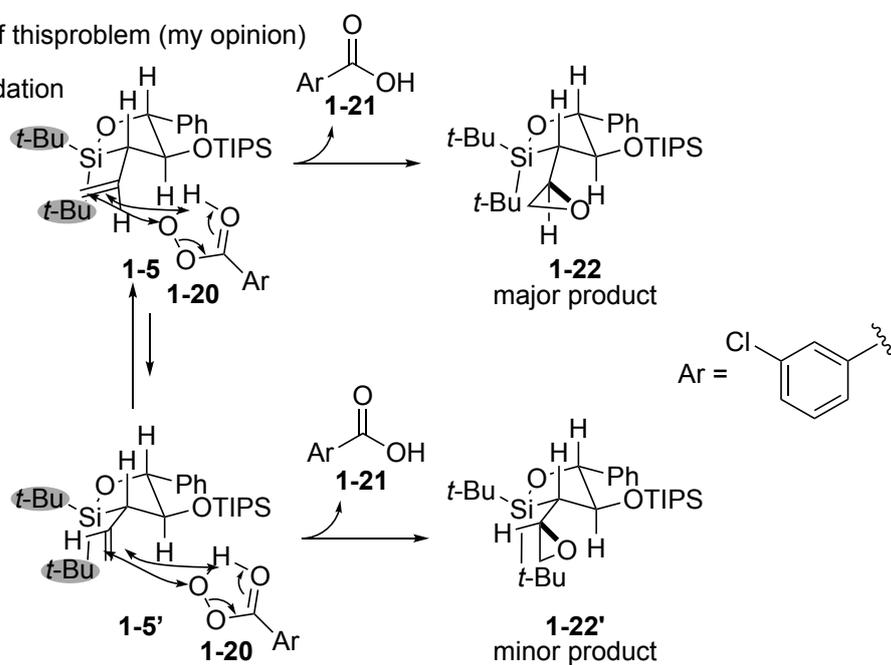


• From minor product of epoxidation



2.2. Reaction mechanism of this problem (my opinion)

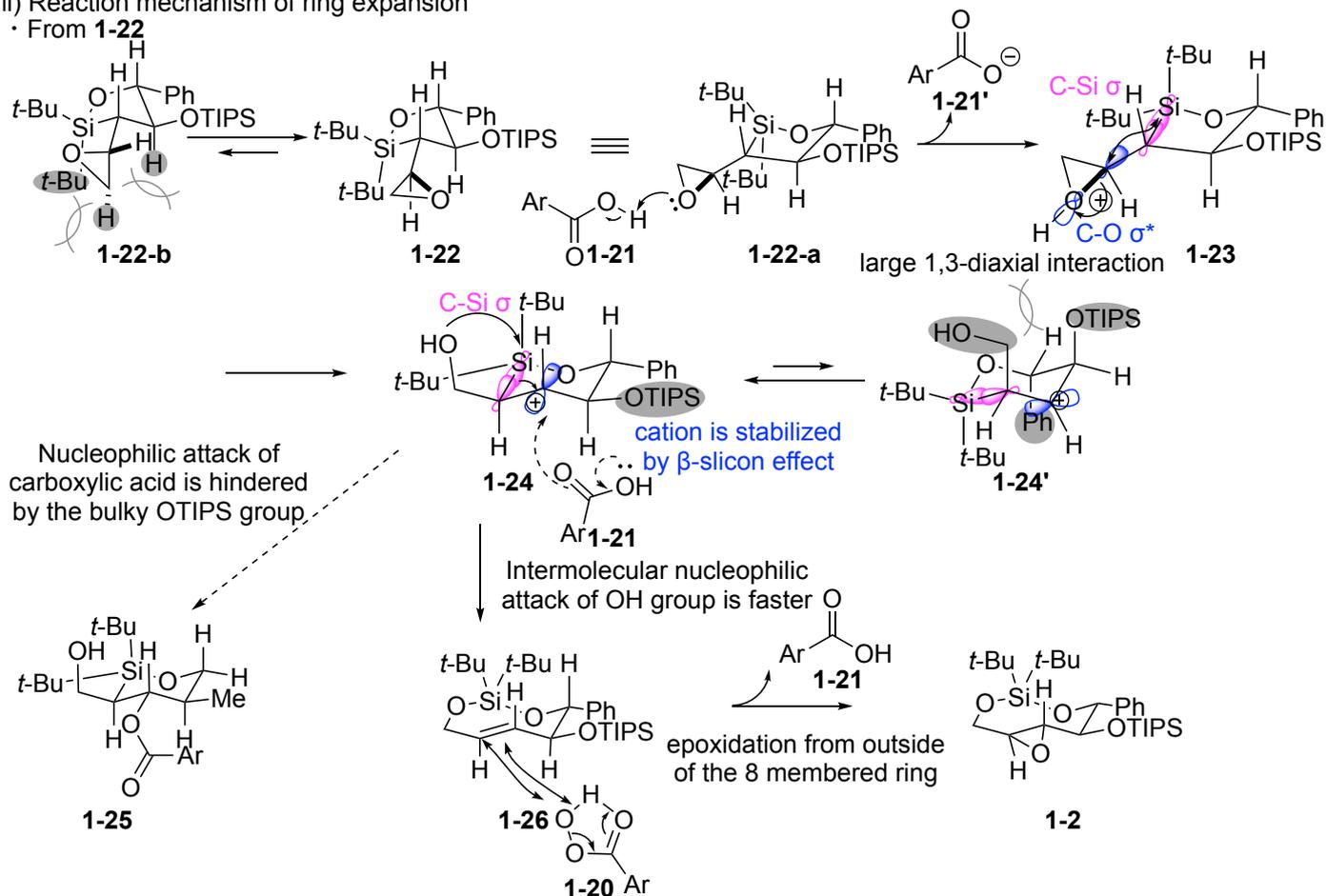
i) Stereoselectivity of epoxidation



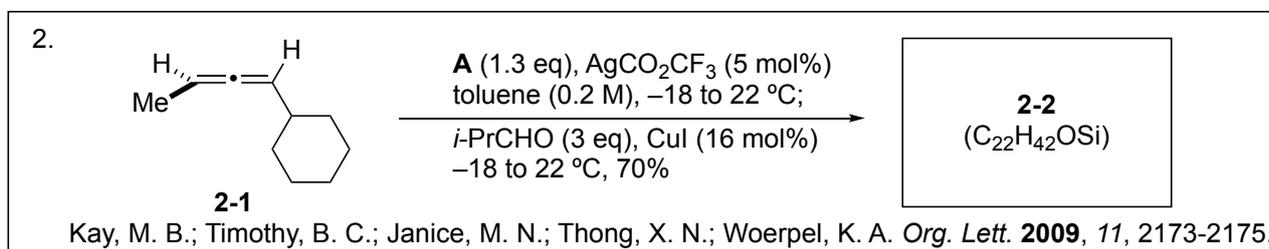
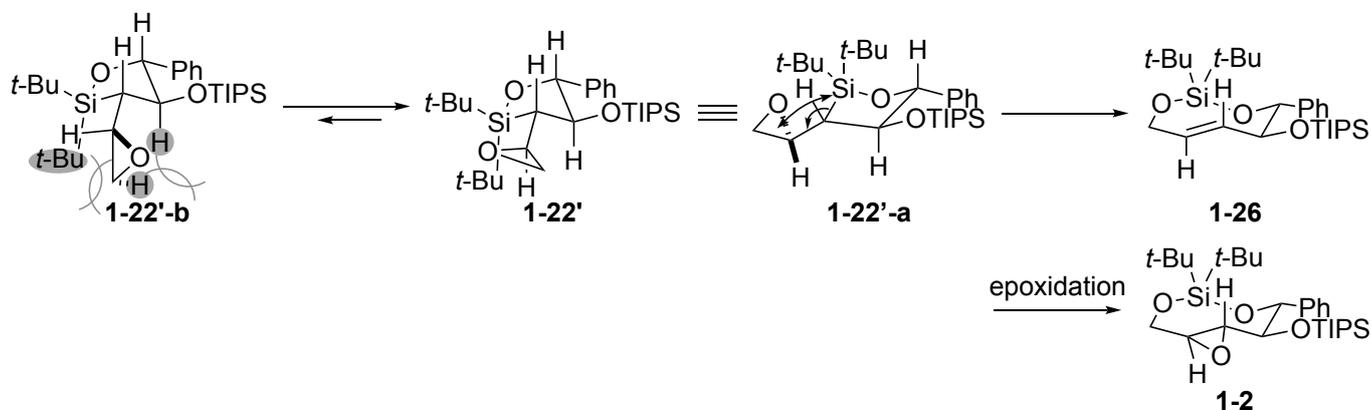
Same as the results in the box, I think that both 1-22 and 1-22' are generated, and 1-22 would be a major product.

ii) Reaction mechanism of ring expansion

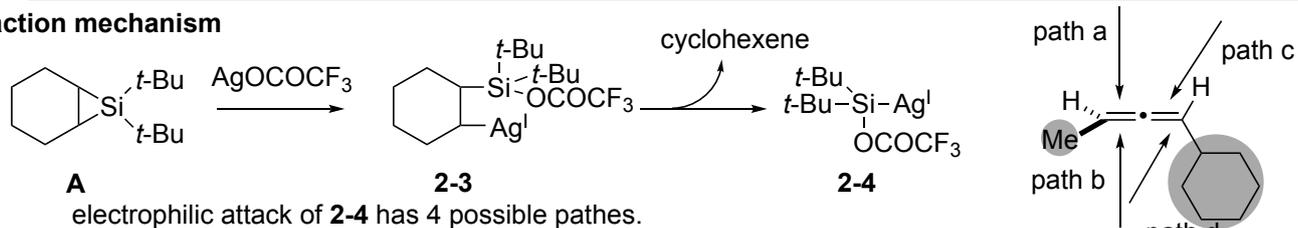
• From **1-22**



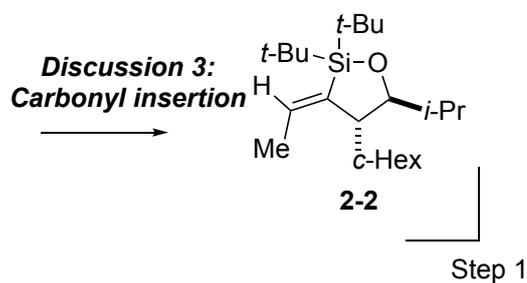
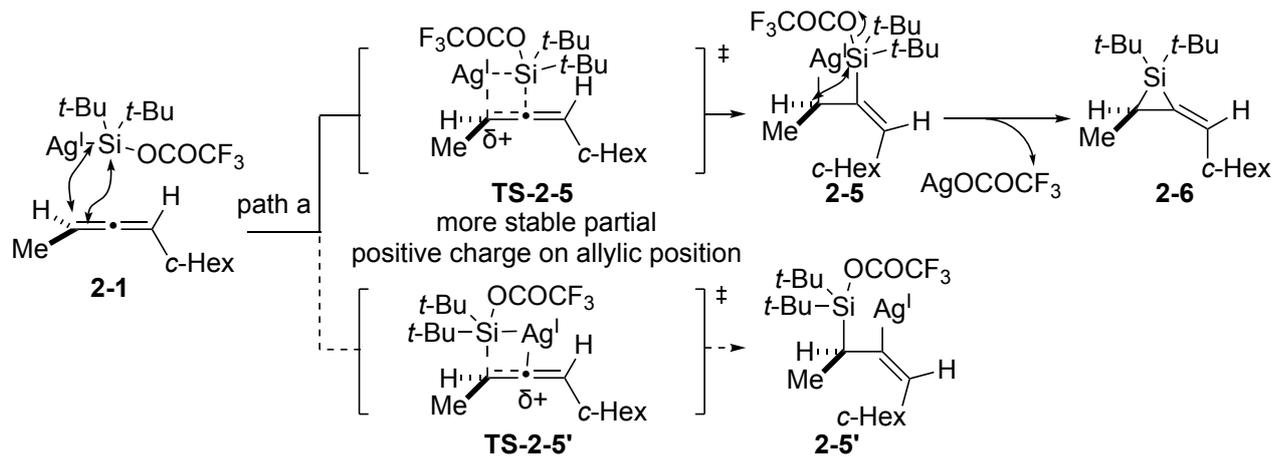
• From **1-22'**



Reaction mechanism

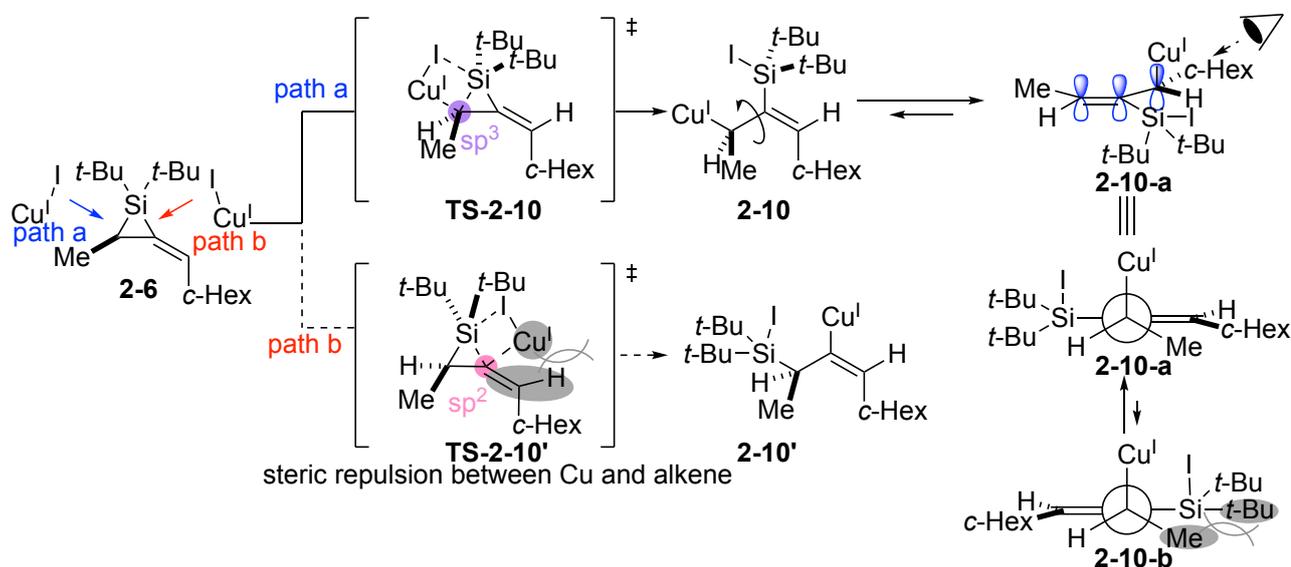
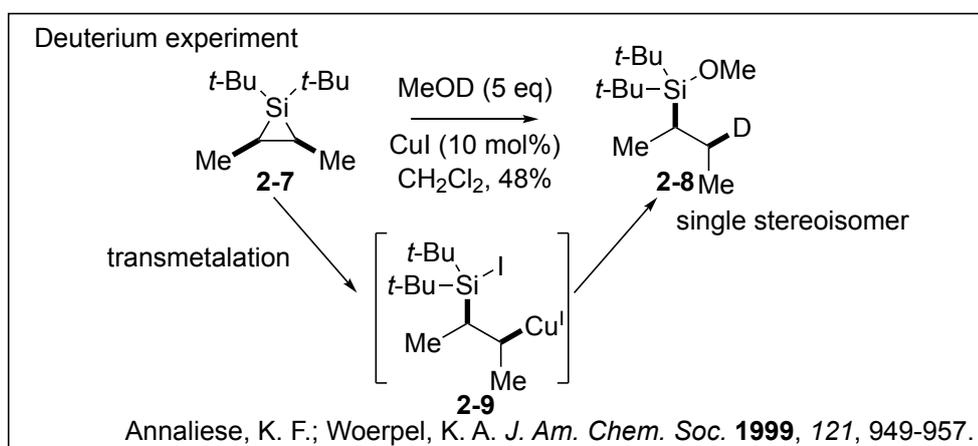


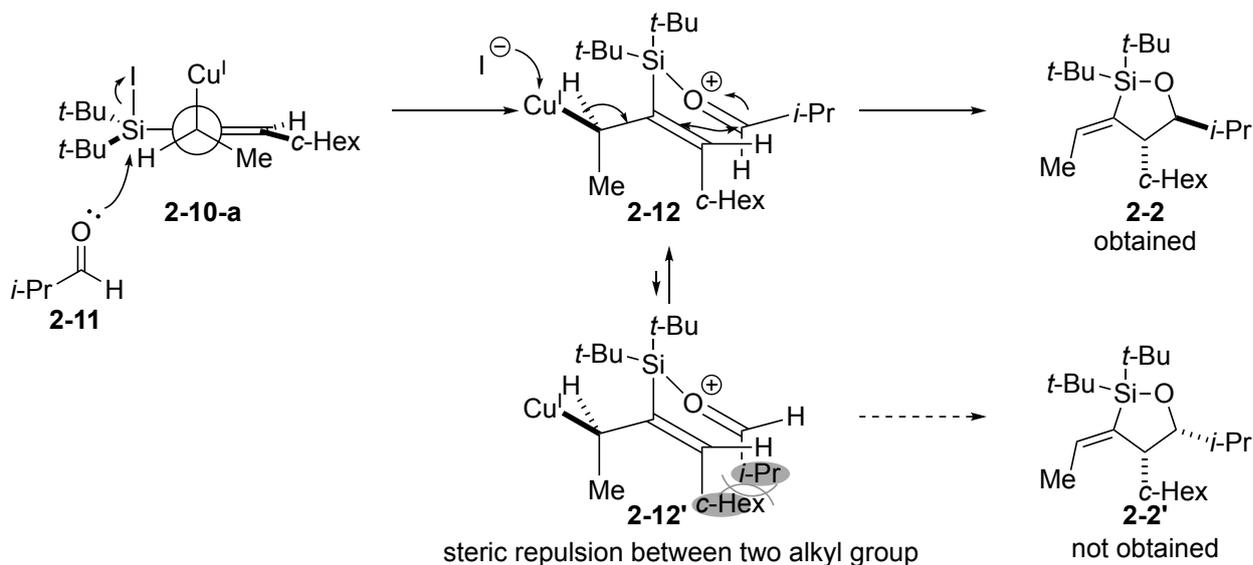
- i) Me vs. *c*-Hex: **2-4** reacts with the olefin containing a less bulky Me group. → path a and b
- ii) *c*-Hex vs. H: **2-4** attacks from the same side of the smaller H atom. → path a is the most favored.



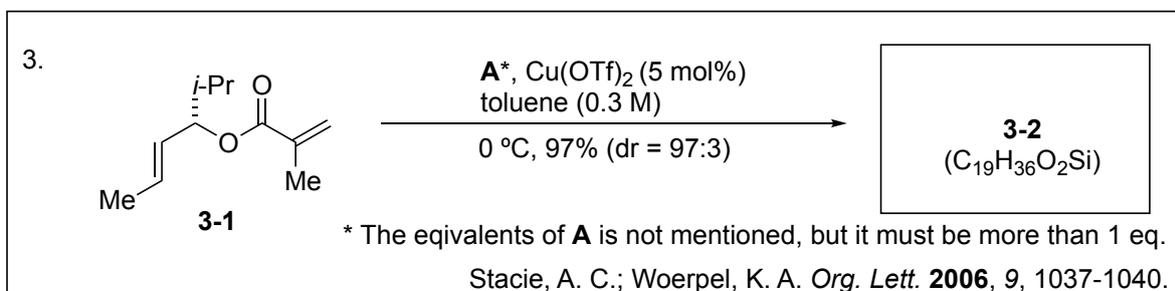
Discussion 3: Carbonyl insertion

- Cu catalyzed reaction mechanism (my opinion)

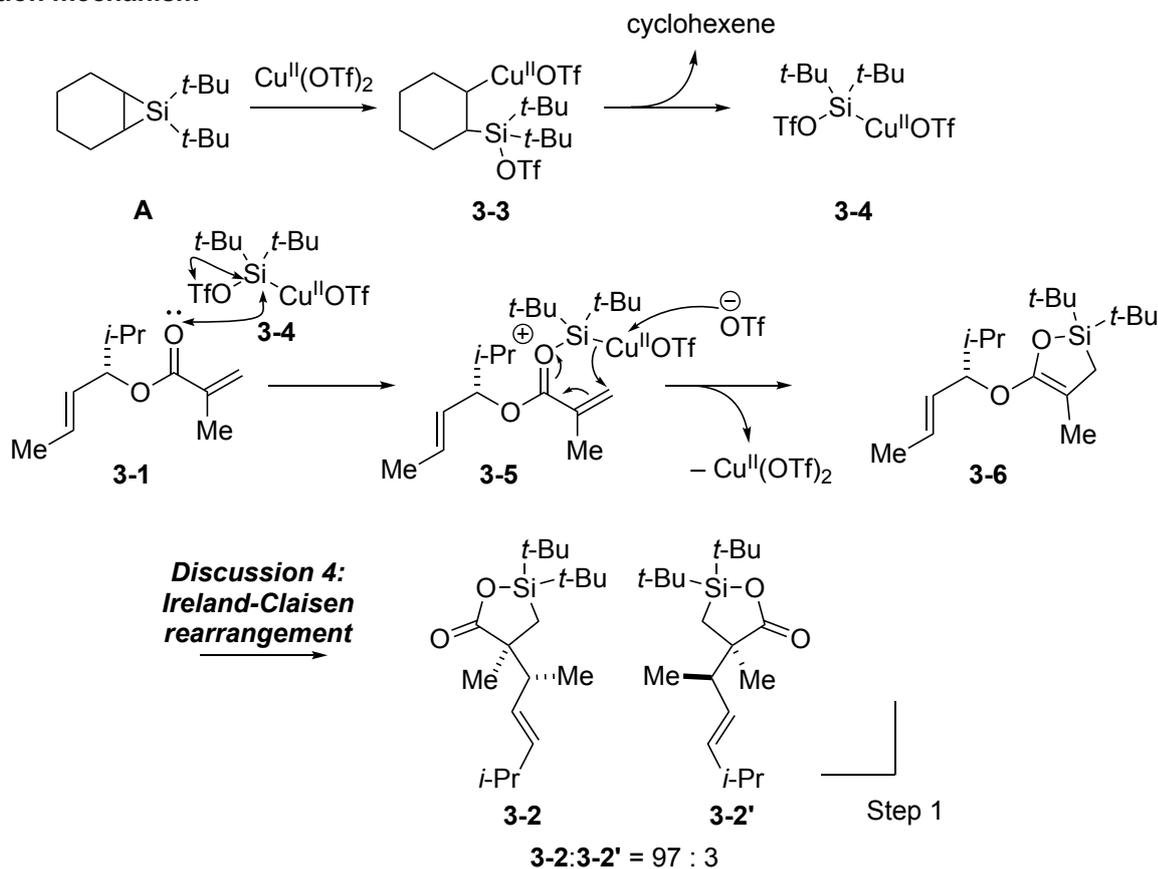




Nucleophilic attack of carbonyl to Si proceeds from the opposite side of I.



Reaction mechanism



Discussion 4: Ireland-Claisen rearrangement

