



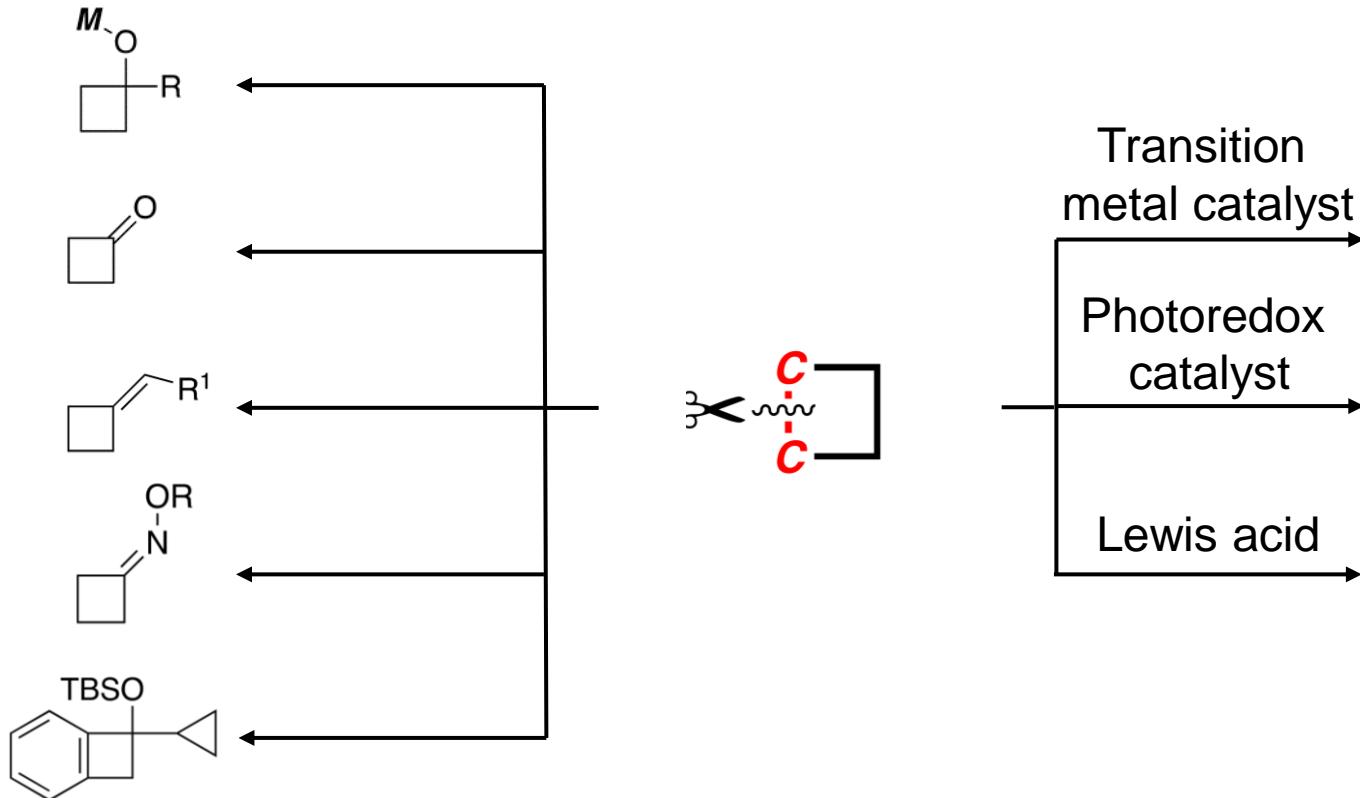
# **Cleavage of Carbon–Carbon $\sigma$ -Bonds of Four-Membered Rings by Oxidative addition and Ring metallization**

Xu Weiwei

2021-8-16



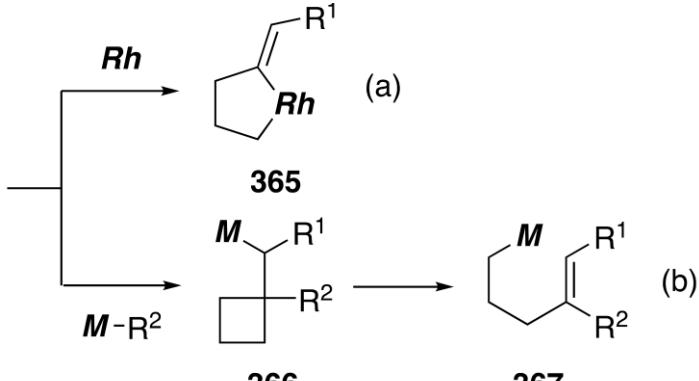
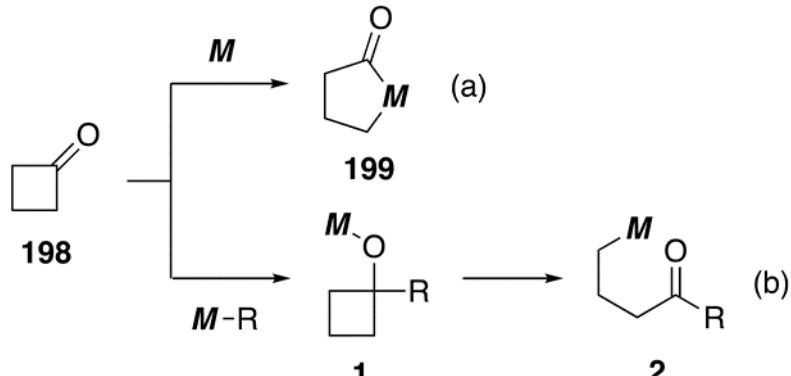
# Literature report





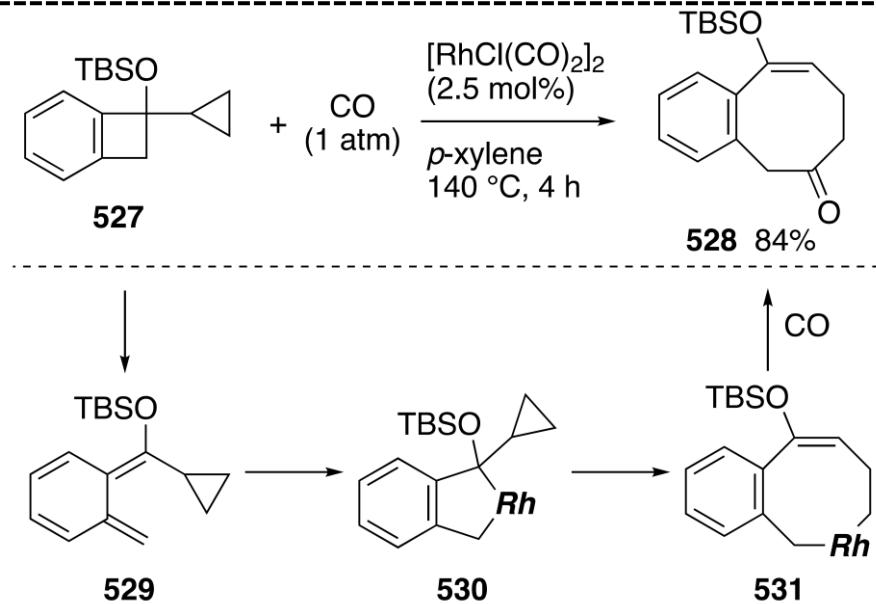
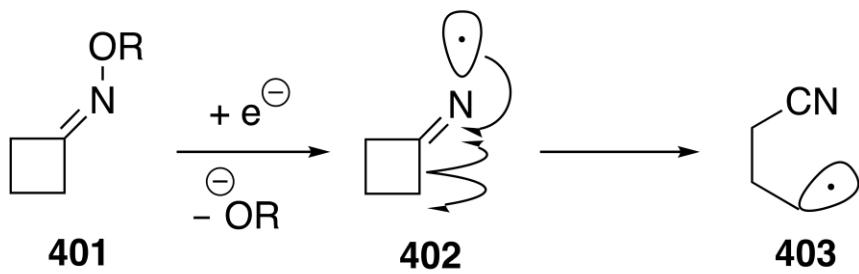
# Literature report

## Transition metal catalyst



$M = Rh$  and  $Pd$

## Others

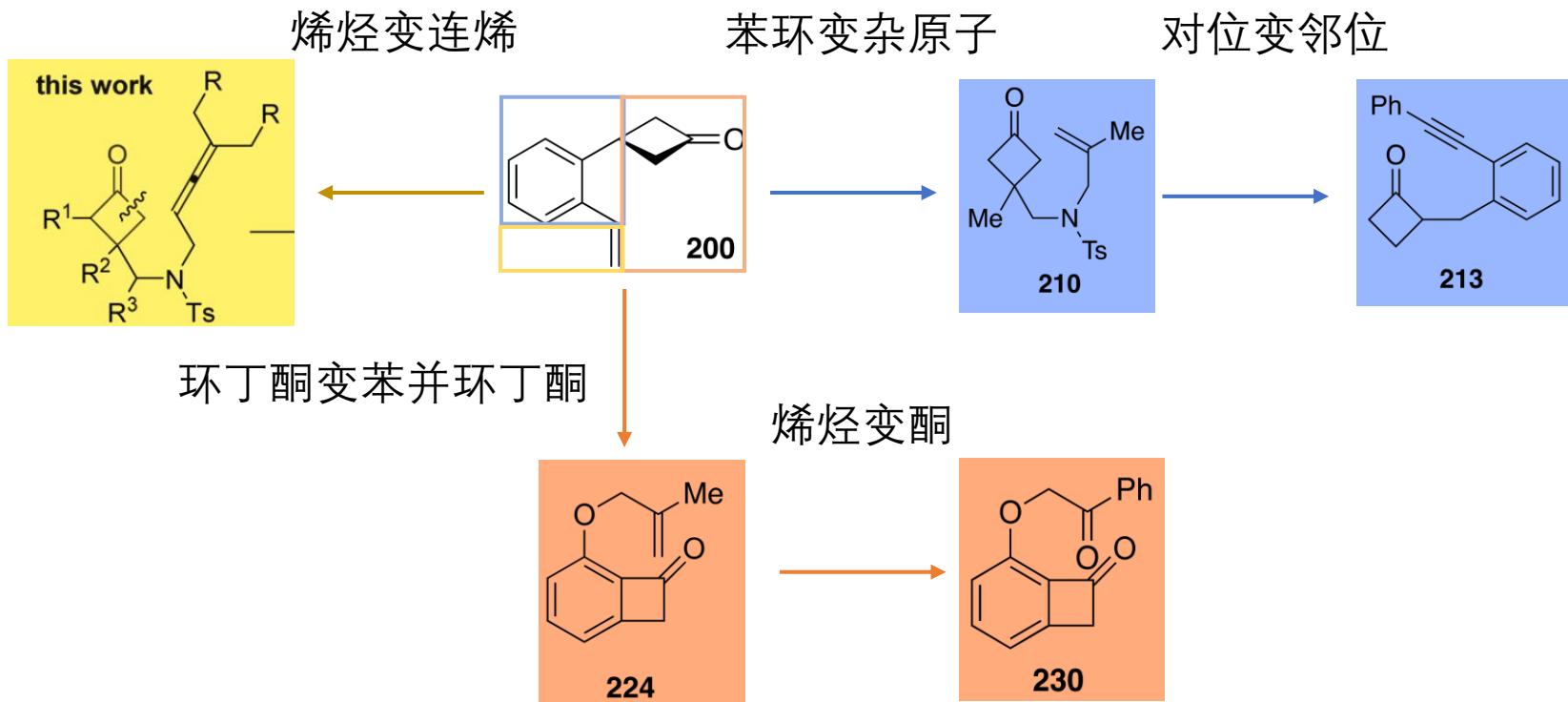


# Contents

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- ◆ **2. Nickel Catalysis**
- ◆ **3. Palladium Catalysis**
- ◆ **4. Others Catalysis**
- ◆ **5. Alkylidenecyclobutanes**
- ◆ **6. Summary**

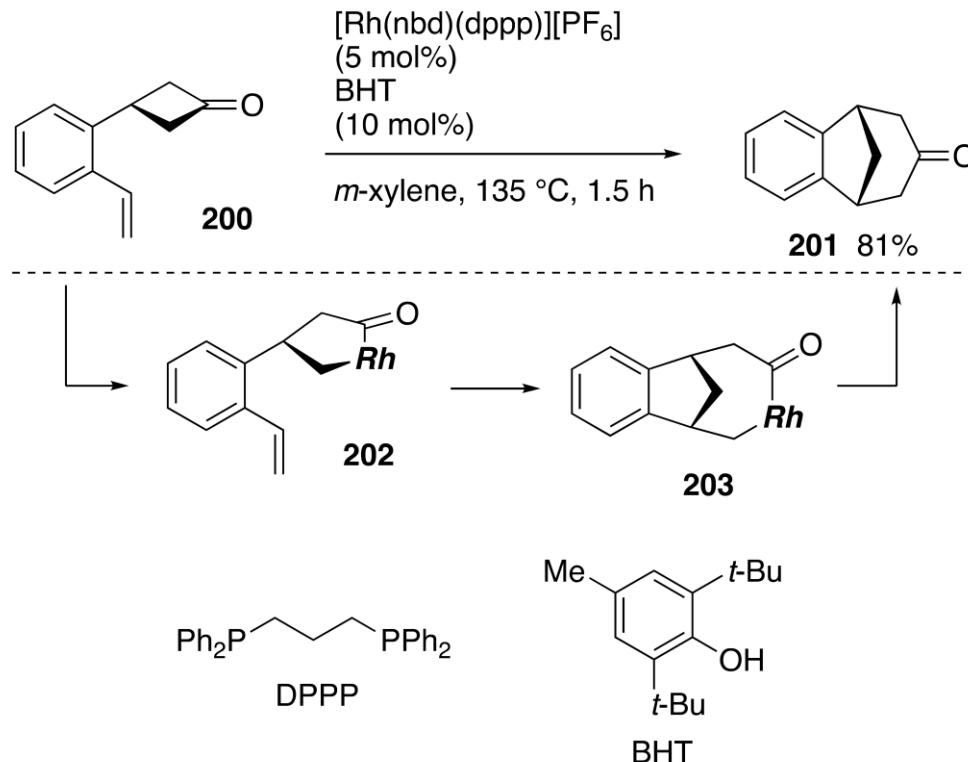


# Rhodium Catalysis - process





# Rhodium Catalysis - Cyclobutanones

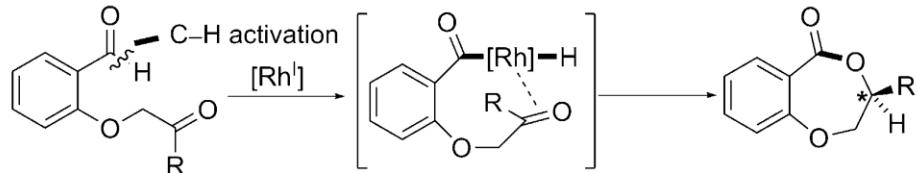


BHT的作用？

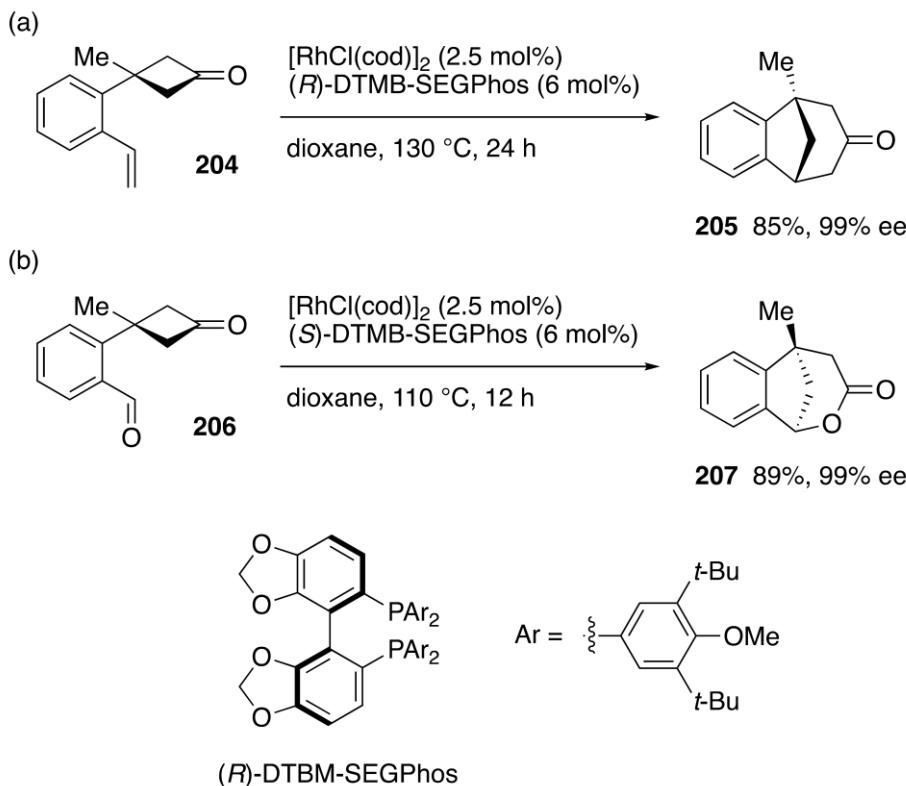
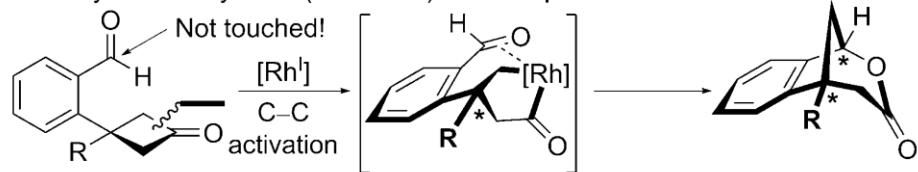
# Rhodium Catalysis - Cyclobutanones



Carbonyl Hydroacylation (Dong 2008): First step: aldehyde C–H activation



Carbonyl Carboacylation (This work): First step: ketone C–C activation

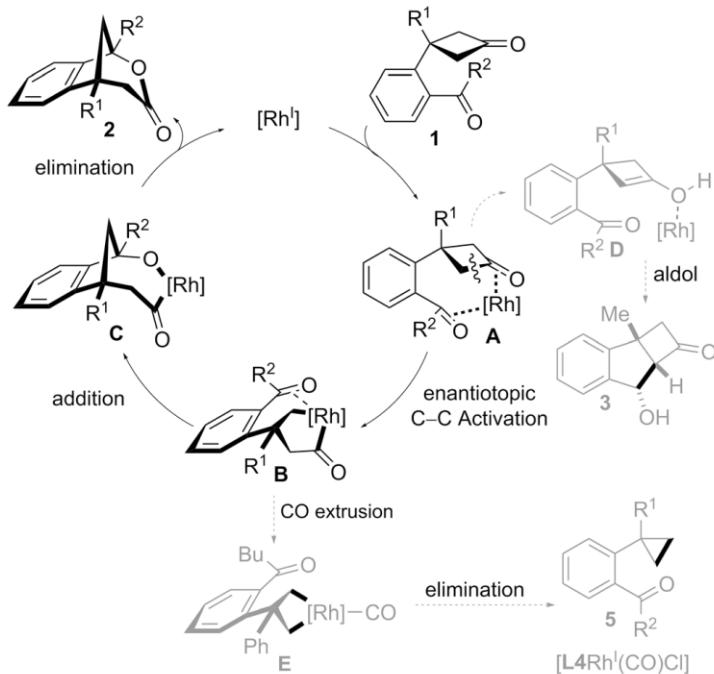


首例不对称

# Rhodium Catalysis - Cyclobutanones

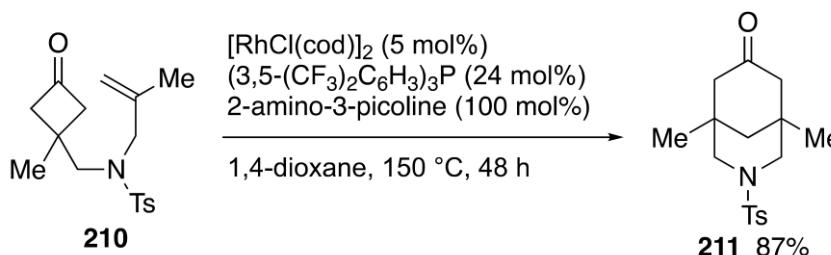
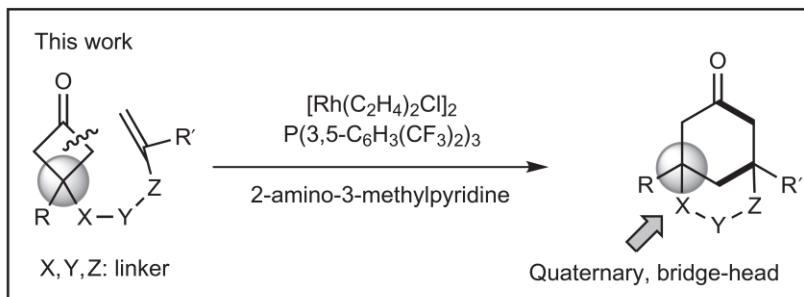
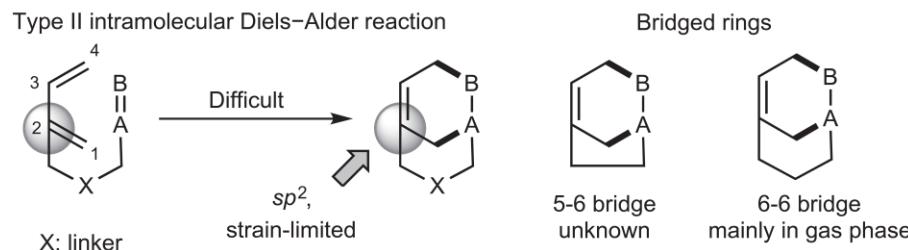


		86	99.5:0.5
		85	99.3:0.7
		80	99.7:0.3
		81	99.8:0.2
		10	-

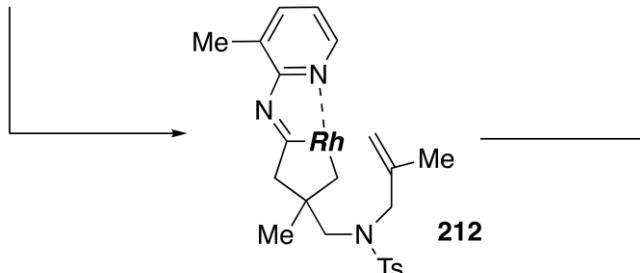


苯环必须存在

# Rhodium Catalysis - Cyclobutanones



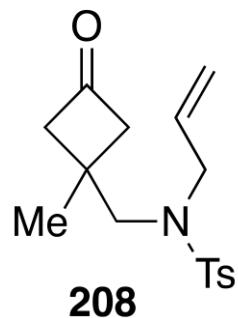
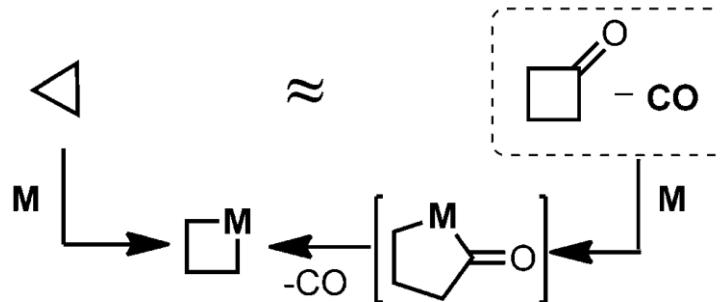
苯环拓成杂原子  
杂原子必须



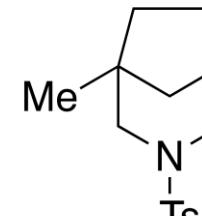


# Rhodium Catalysis - Cyclobutanones

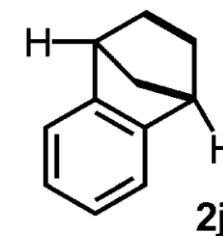
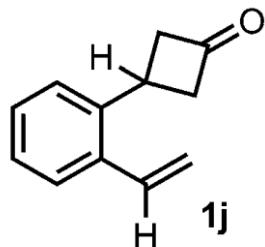
## c) Cyclobutanone as a cyclopropane surrogate



[RhCl(*coe*)<sub>2</sub>] (5 mol%)  
XPhos (10 mol%)  
1,4-dioxane, 170 °C, 72 h



67%

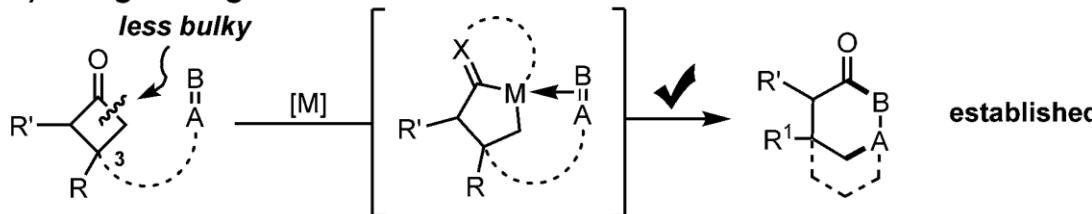


脱羧

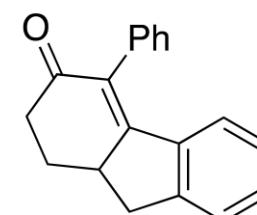
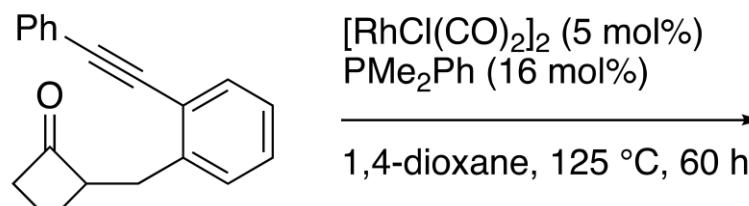
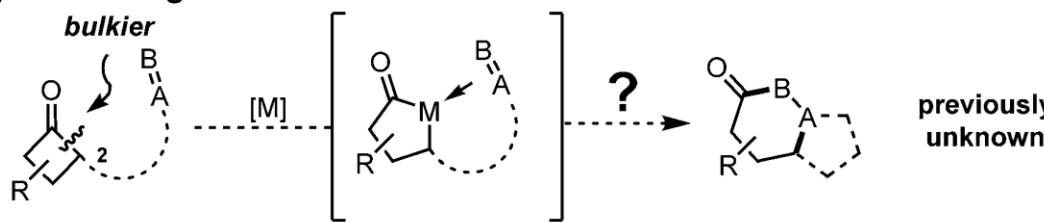


# Rhodium Catalysis - Cyclobutanones

## a) Bridged-ring formation



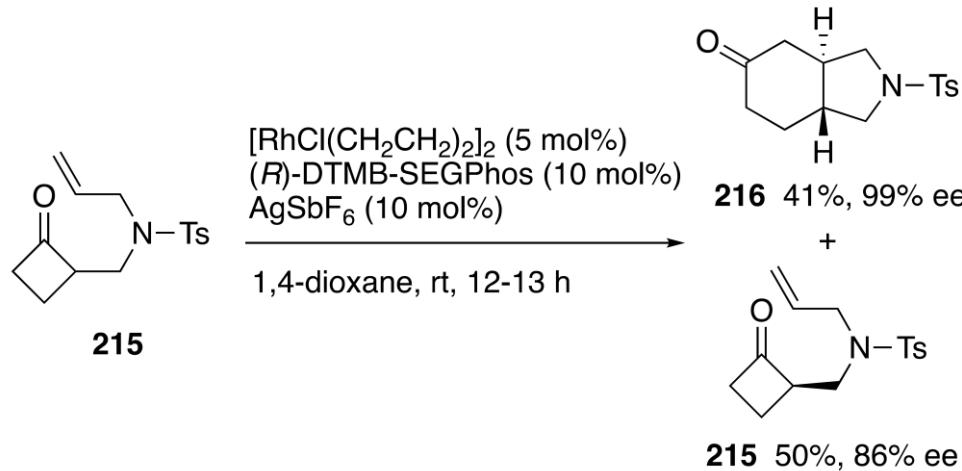
## b) Fused-ring formation



对位变成邻位

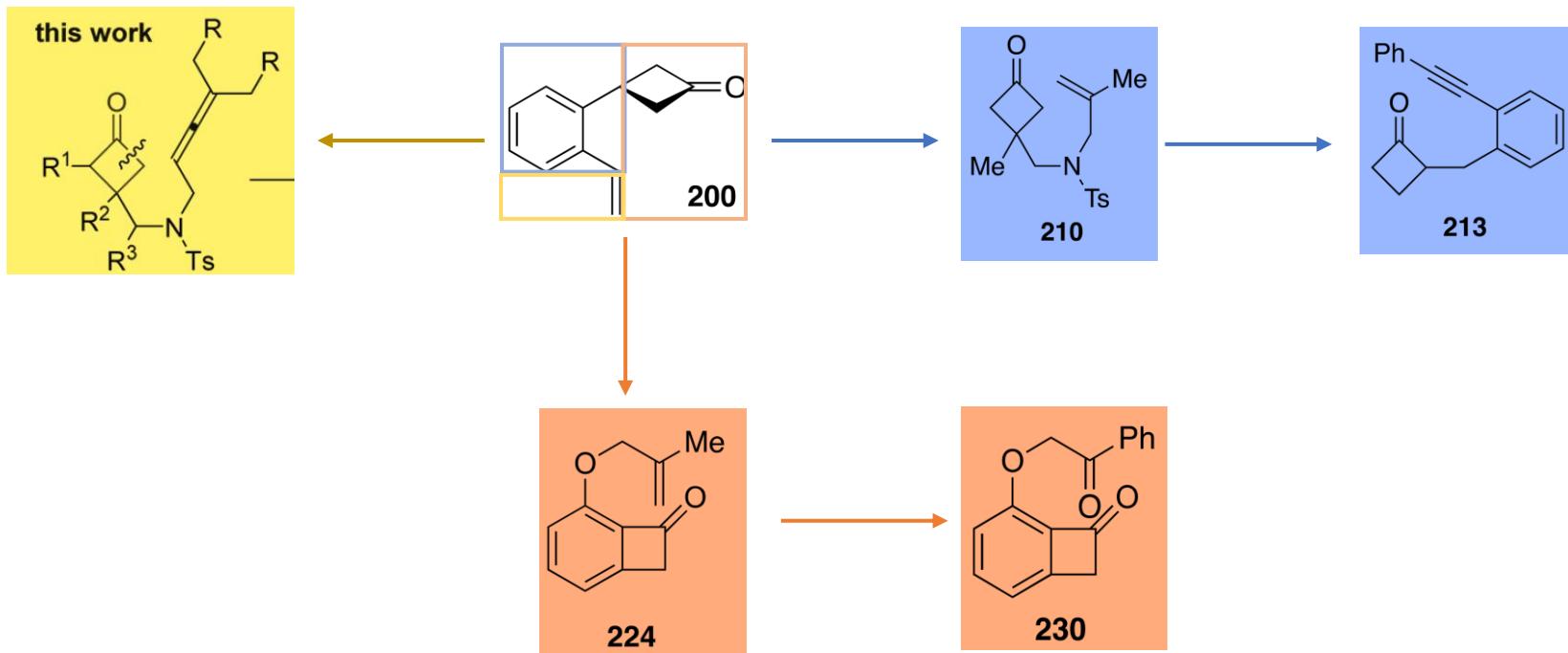


# Rhodium Catalysis - Cyclobutanones



邻位首例不对称

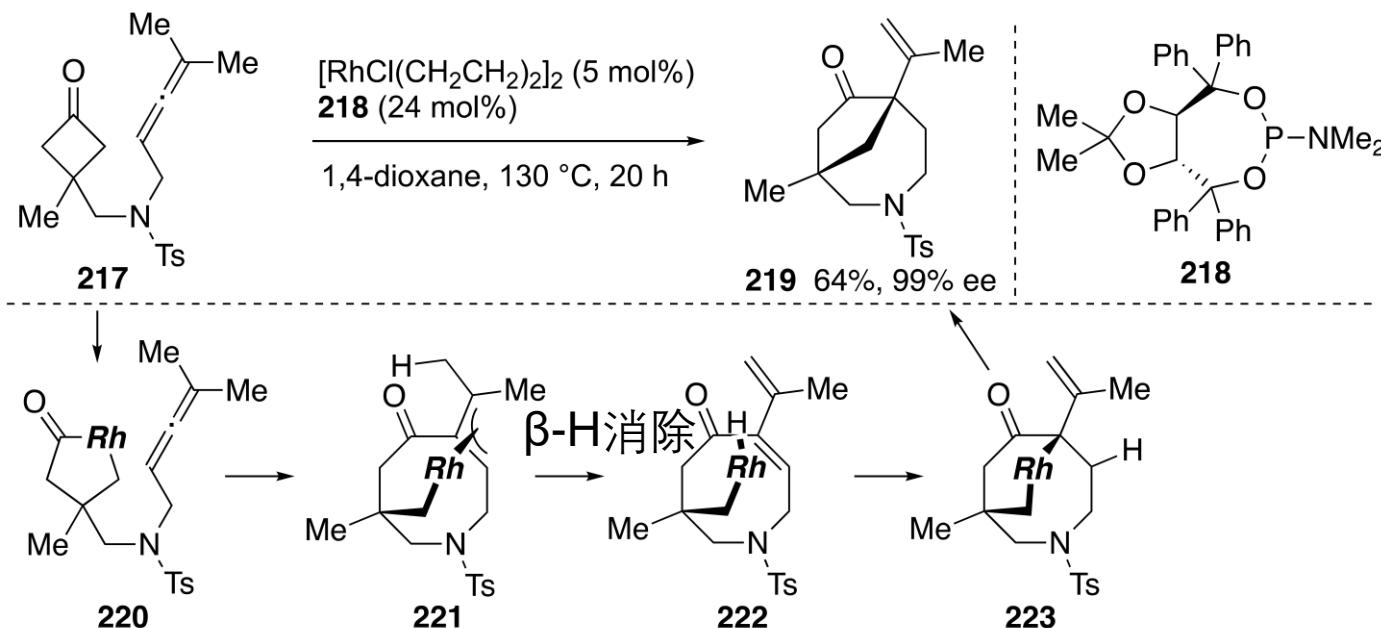
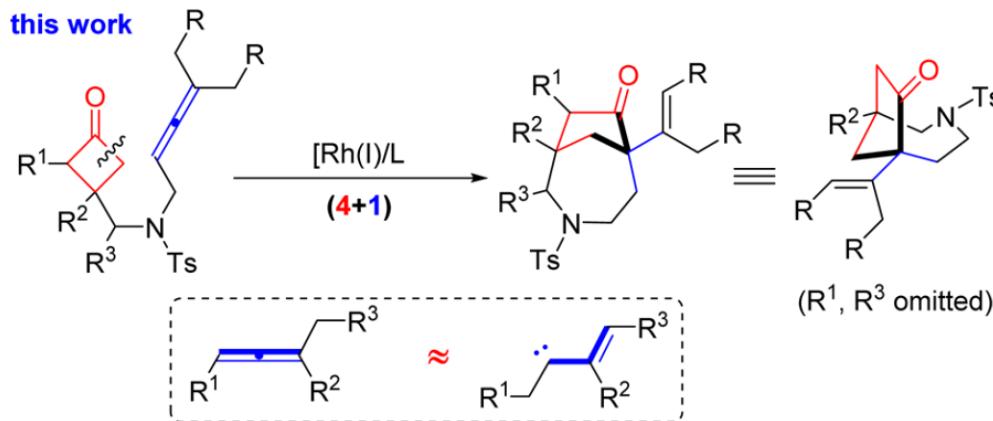
# Rhodium Catalysis - process



# Rhodium Catalysis - Cyclobutanones

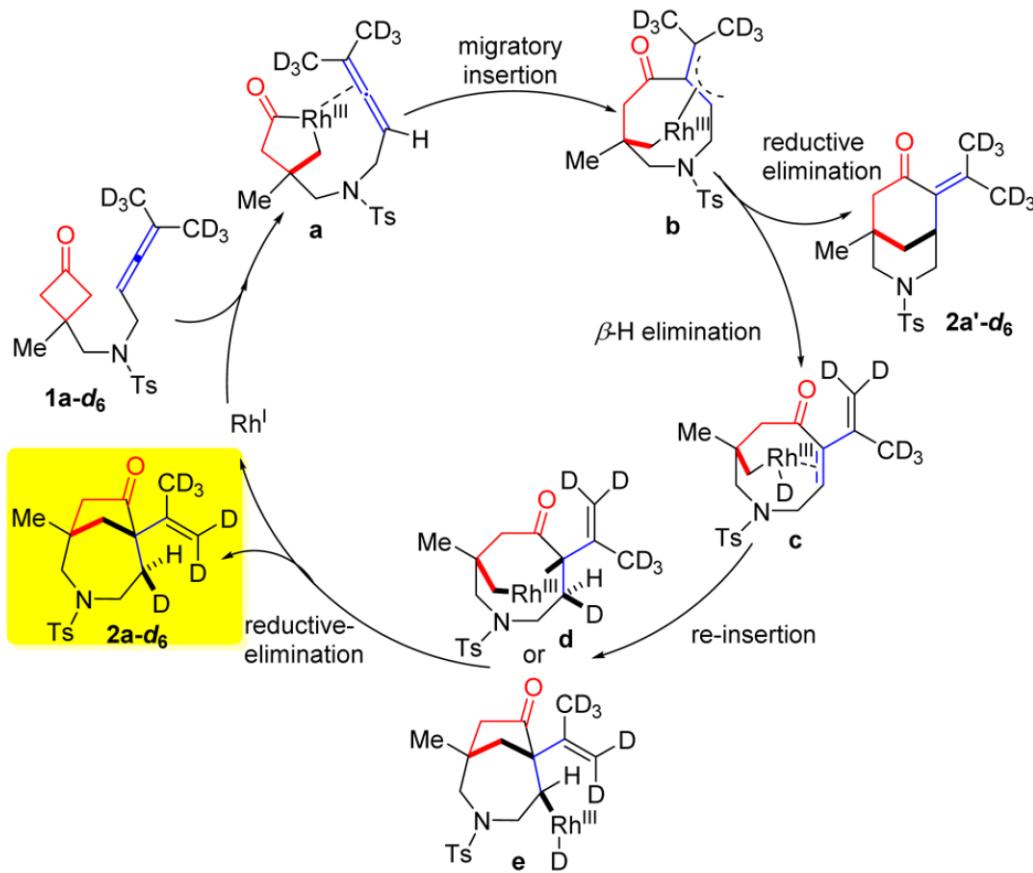


## b. allene insertion into C–C bond as a one-carbon unit

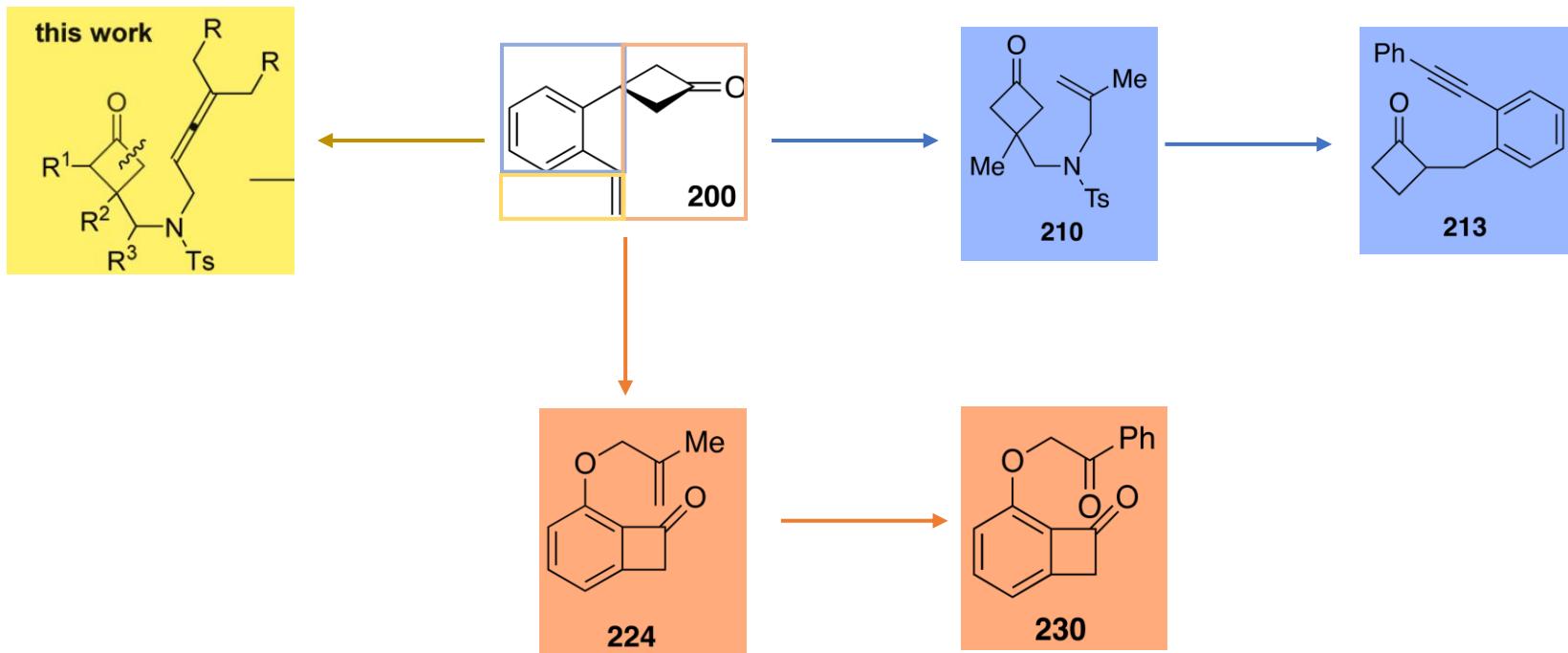


两次迁移插入；连烯作为单碳单元

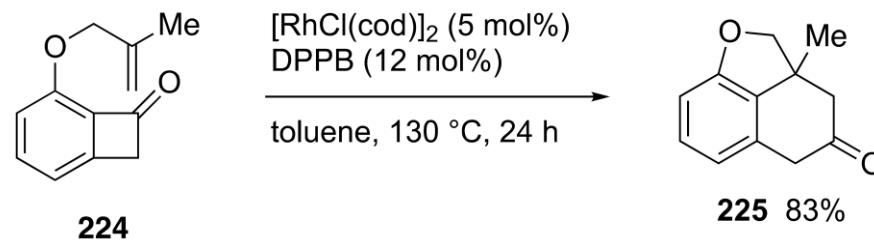
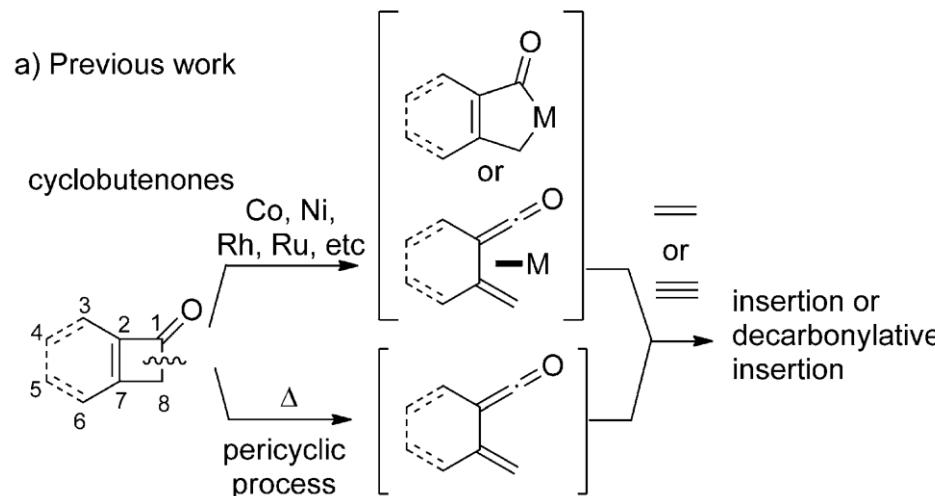
# Rhodium Catalysis - Cyclobutanones



# Rhodium Catalysis - process



# Rhodium Catalysis - Benzocyclobutone

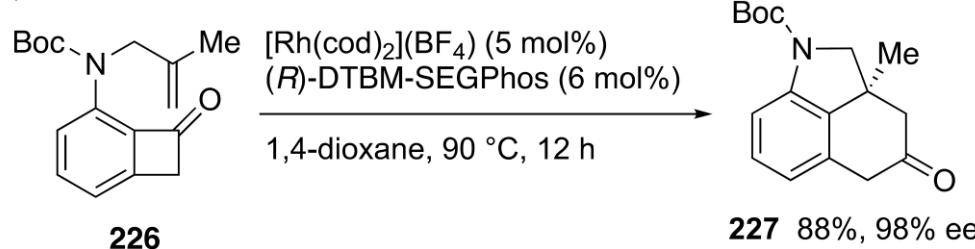


1,8- C-C活化变成1,2- C-C活化

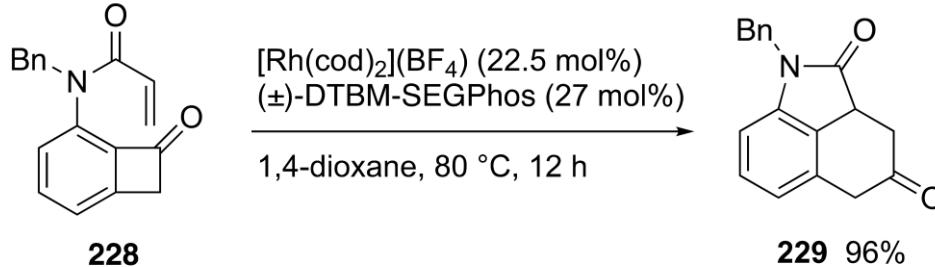
# Rhodium Catalysis - Benzocyclobutone



(a)



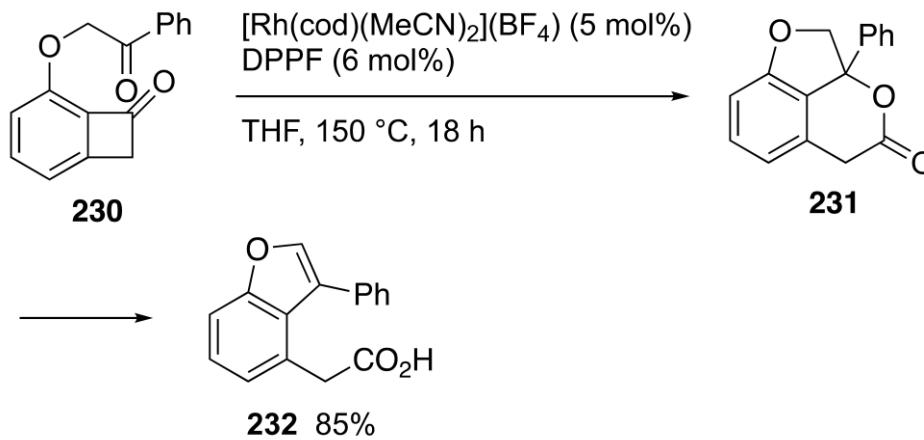
(b)



杂原子氧变成氮

Dong, G.; *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, 140, 9652–9658  
Xu, T.; *Org. Lett.* **2018**, 20, 7689–7693

# Rhodium Catalysis - Benzocyclobutone

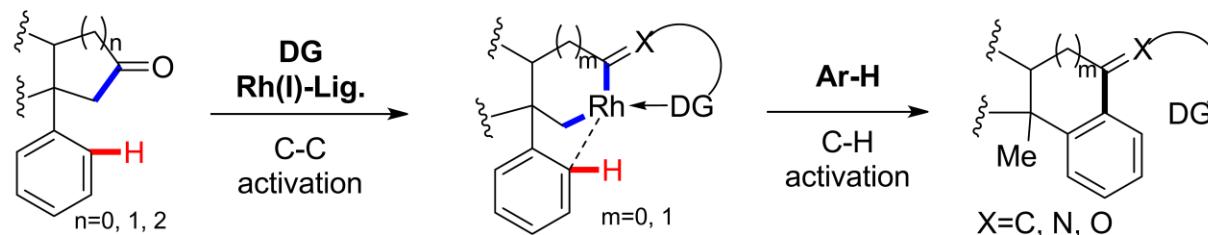


烯烃变成酮

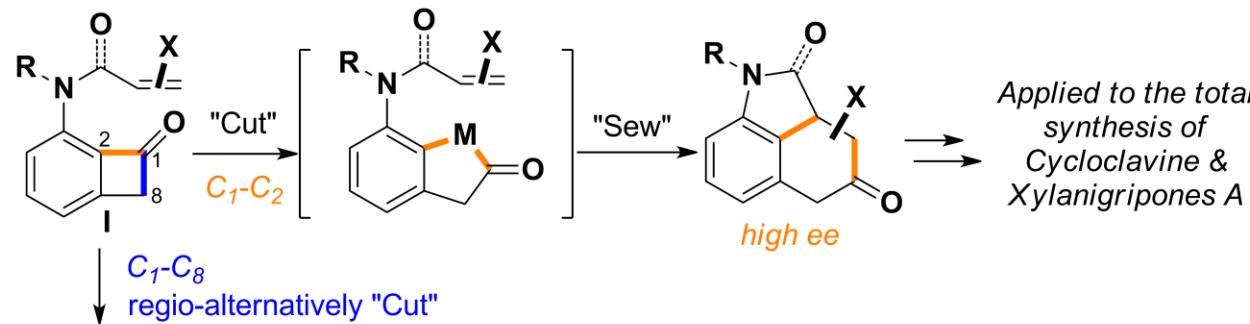
# Rhodium Catalysis - process



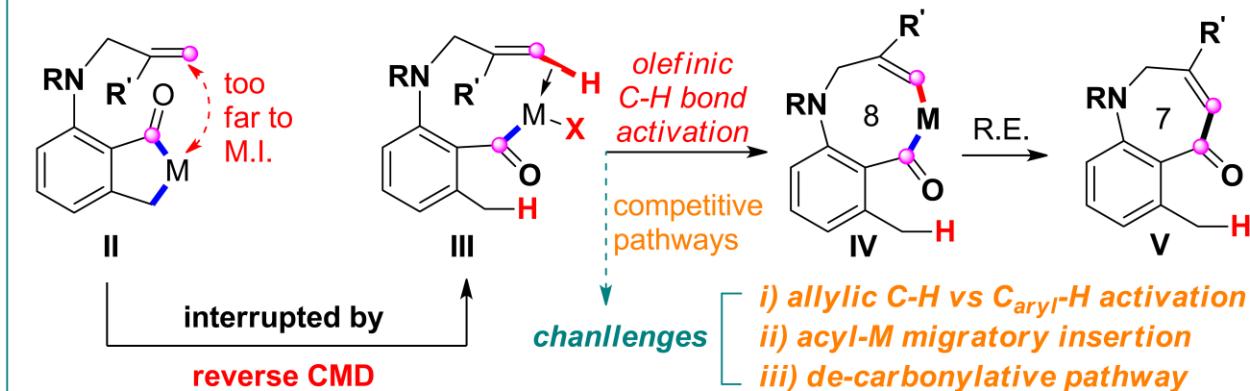
(a) Previous work: directed cascade C-C/C<sub>aryl</sub>-H activation



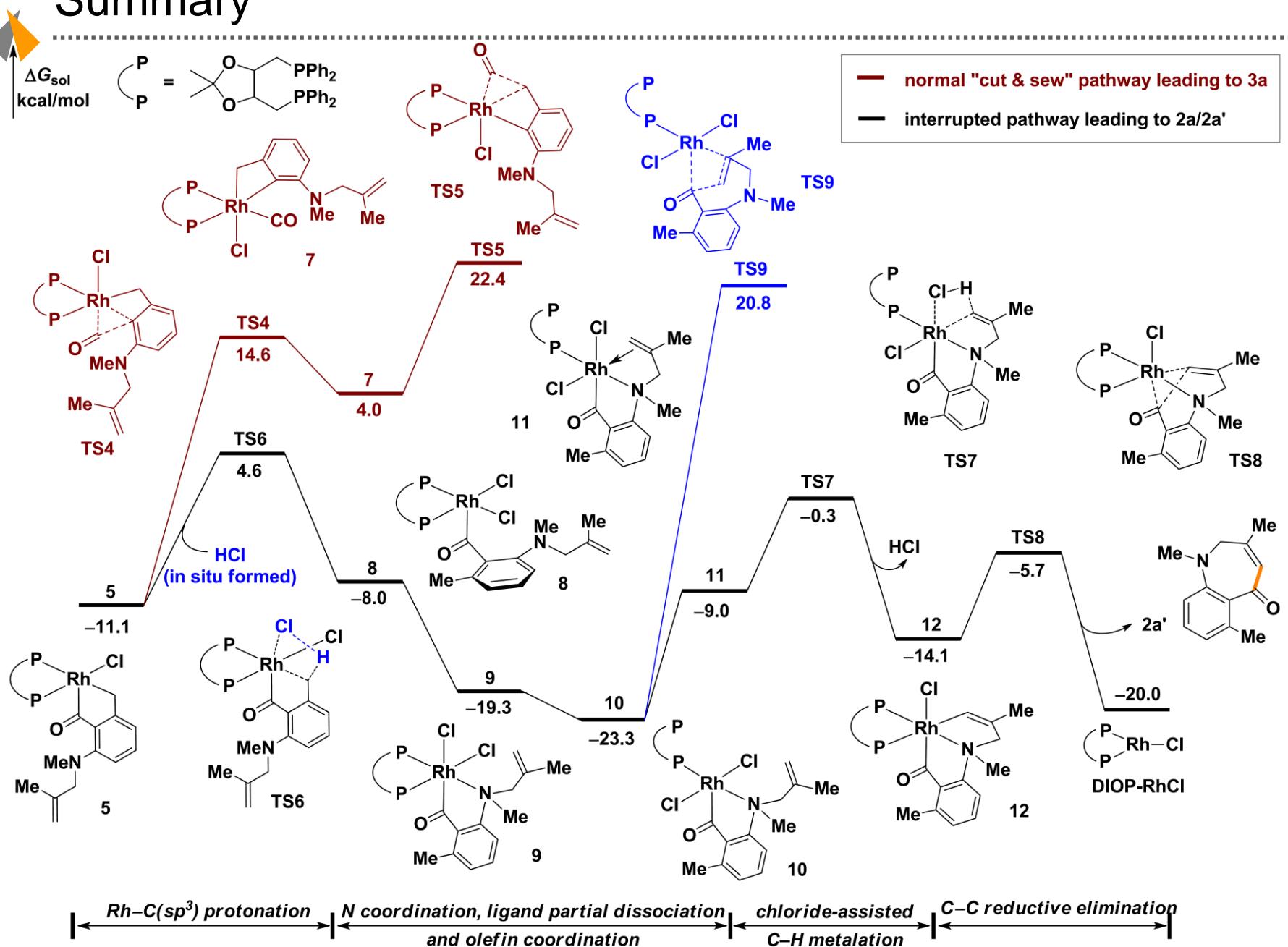
(b) Normal "Cut and Sew" using substrate I reported by Dong and us in 2018



(c) This work: Interrupted "Cut and Sew" enabled cascade C-C/C<sub>olefin</sub>-H activation

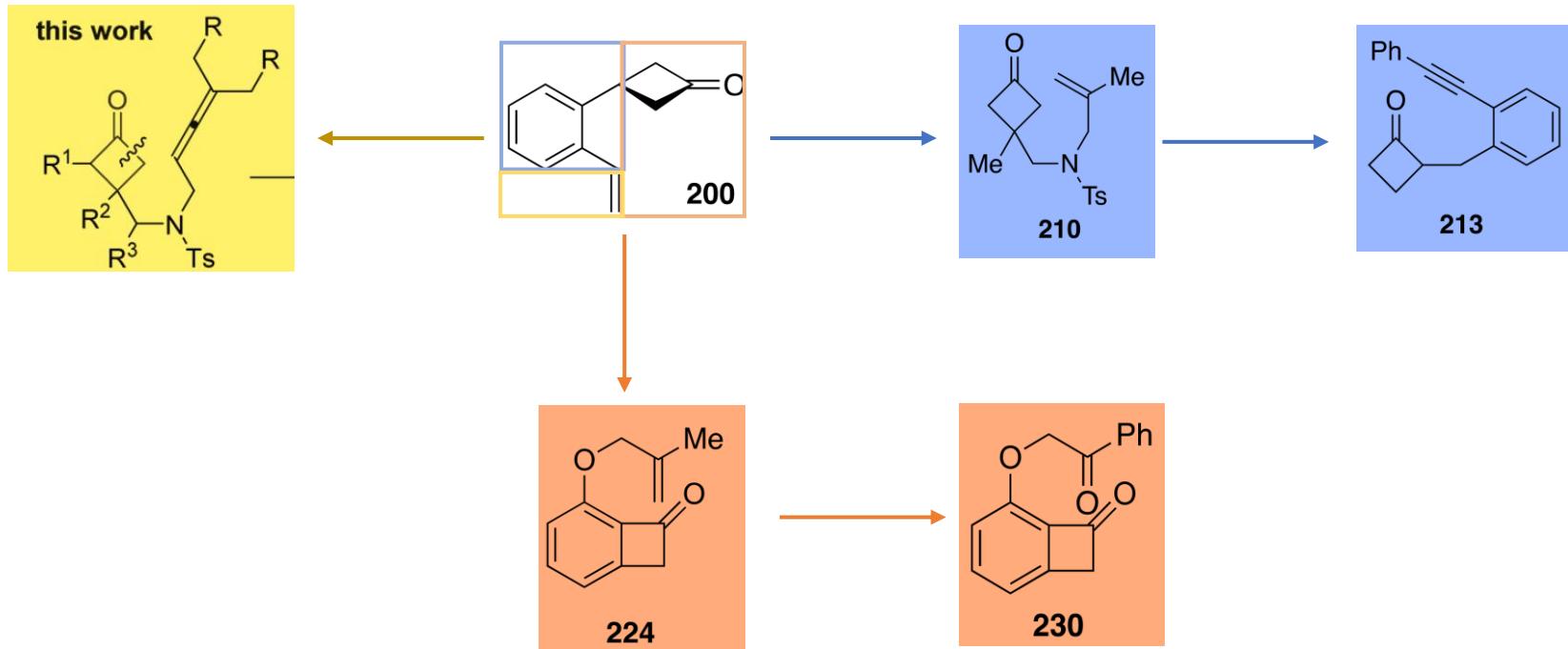


# Summary





# Rhodium Catalysis - summary



局限:

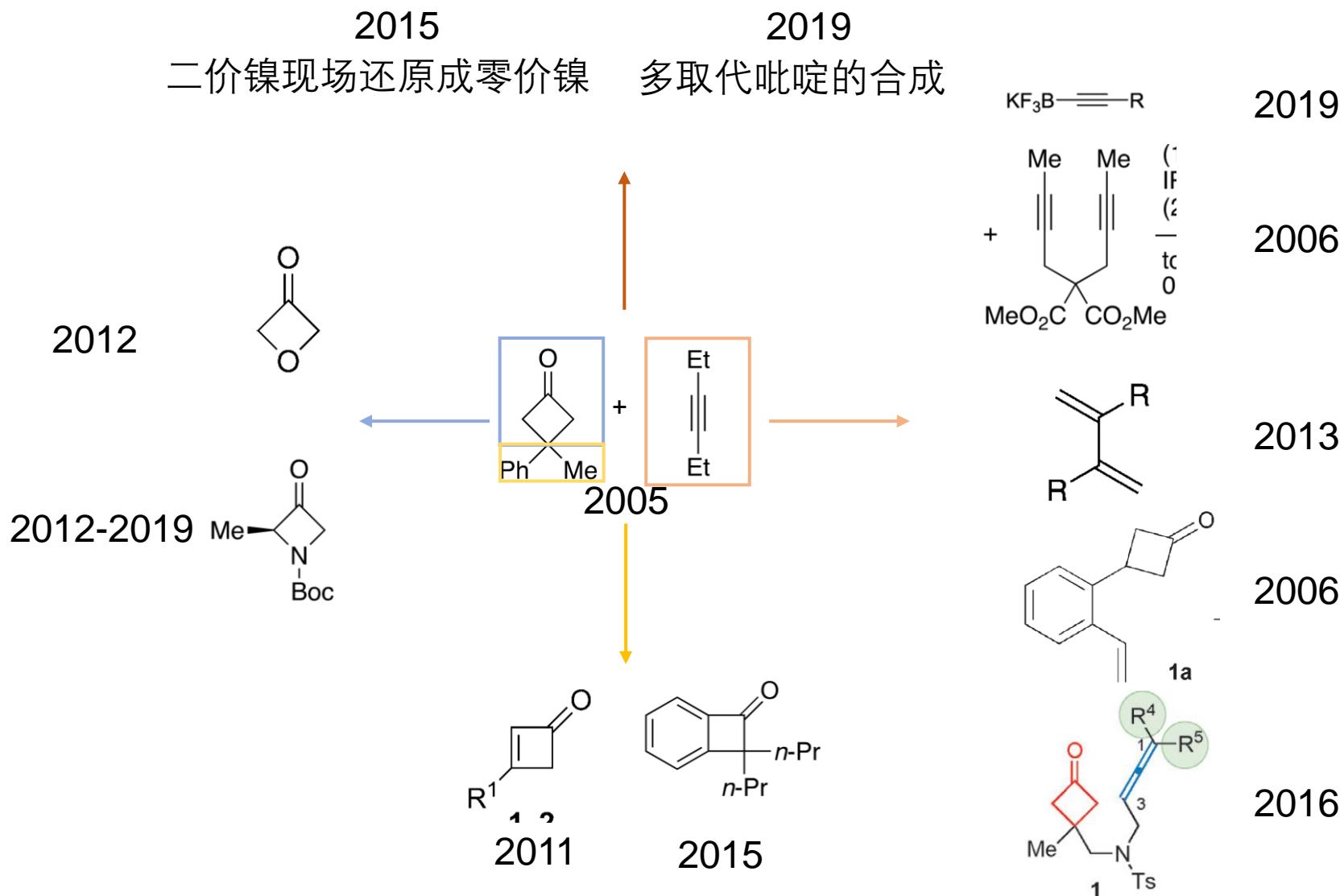
- 全部为分子内反应，无分子间反应
- 底物中必须包含苯环或者杂原子

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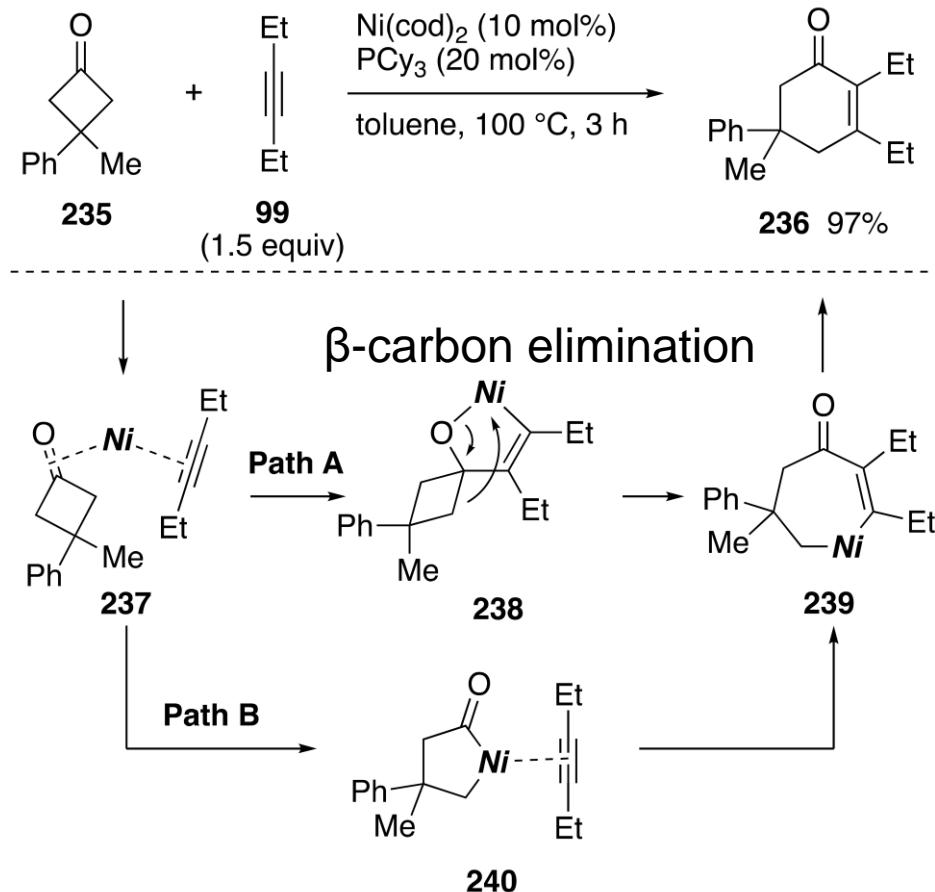


# Nickel Catalysis - process





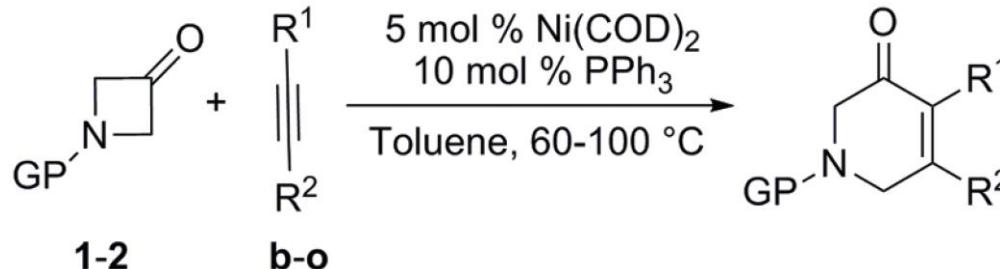
# Nickel Catalysis



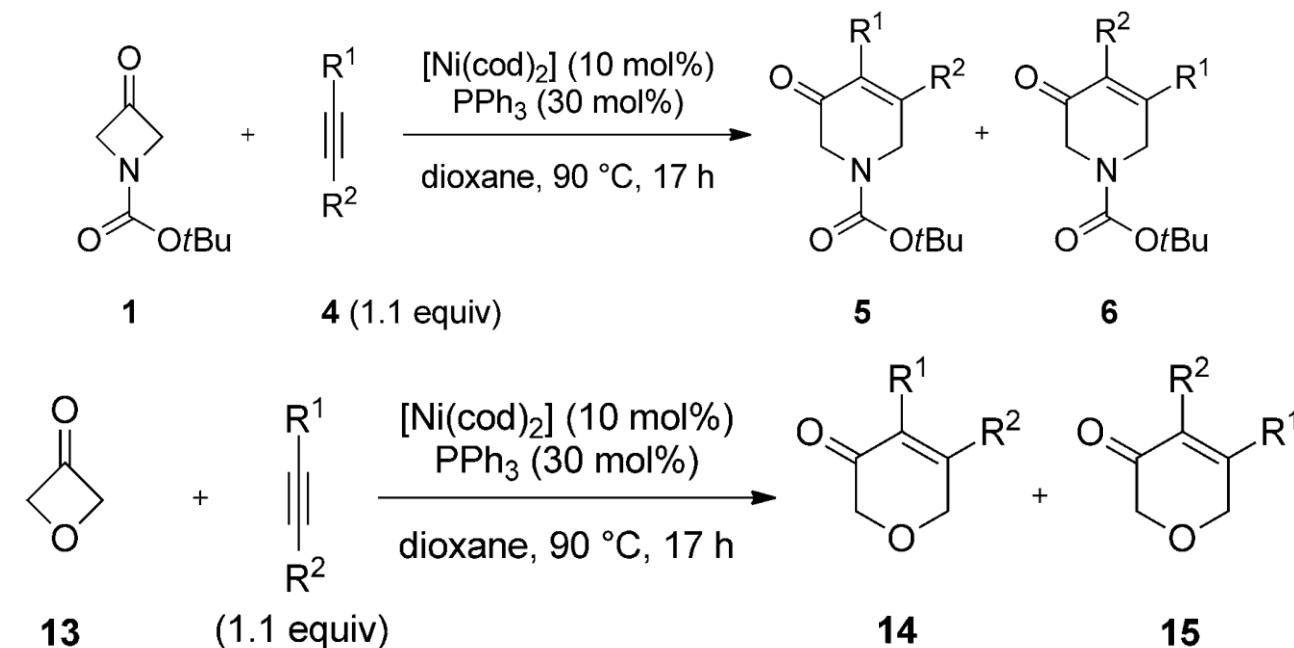
分子间



# Nickel Catalysis



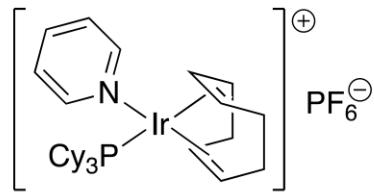
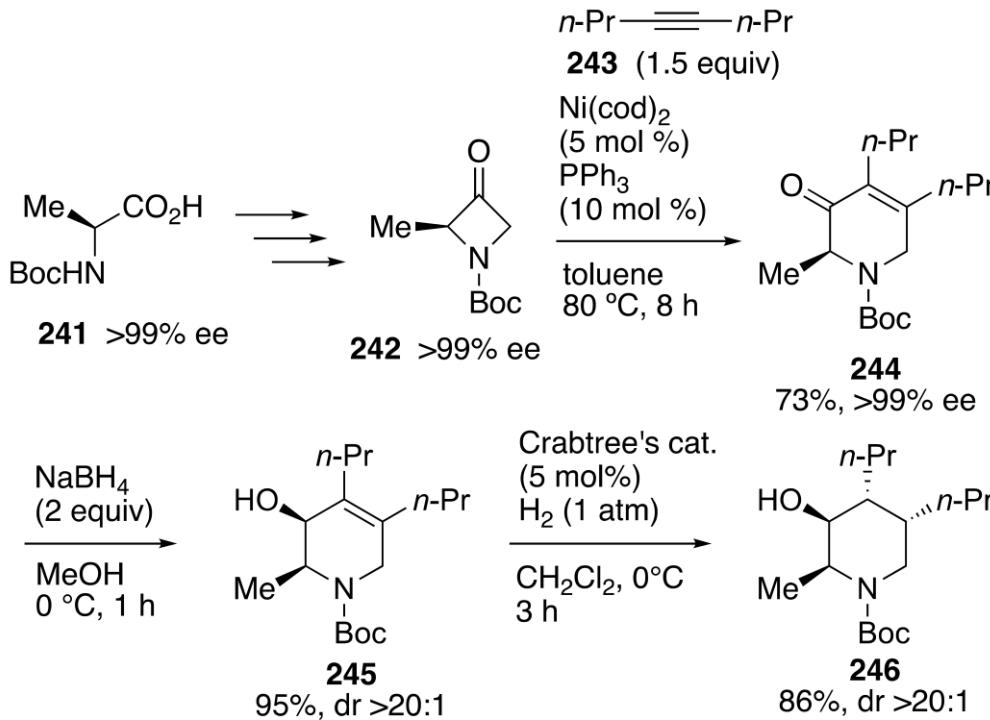
12年以来跟了几篇文章



Louie, J.; *Org. Lett.* **2012**, *14*, 2026–2029.  
Aïssa, C.; *Chem. - Eur. J.* **2012**, *18*, 3486–3489.

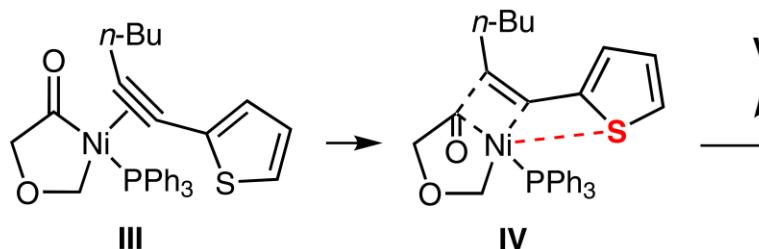
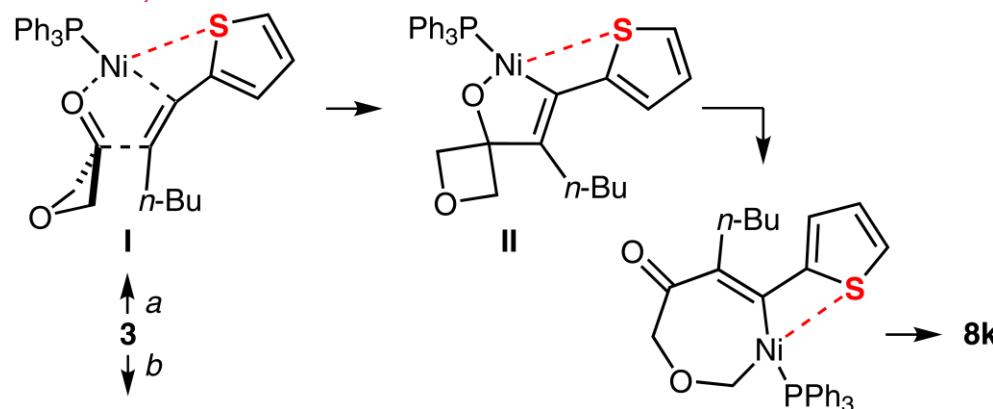
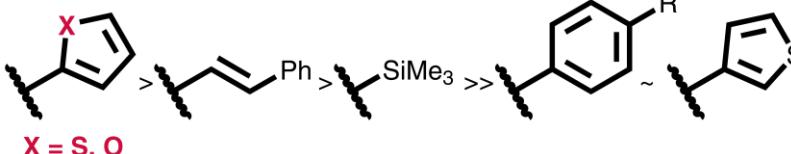
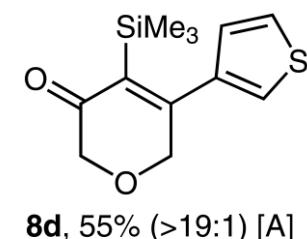
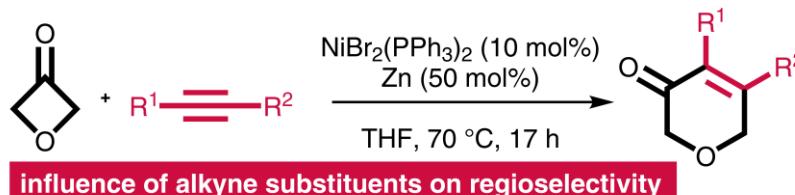


# Nickel Catalysis



Crabtree's cat.

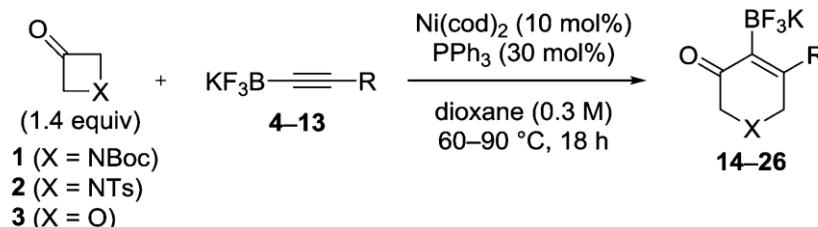
# Nickel Catalysis



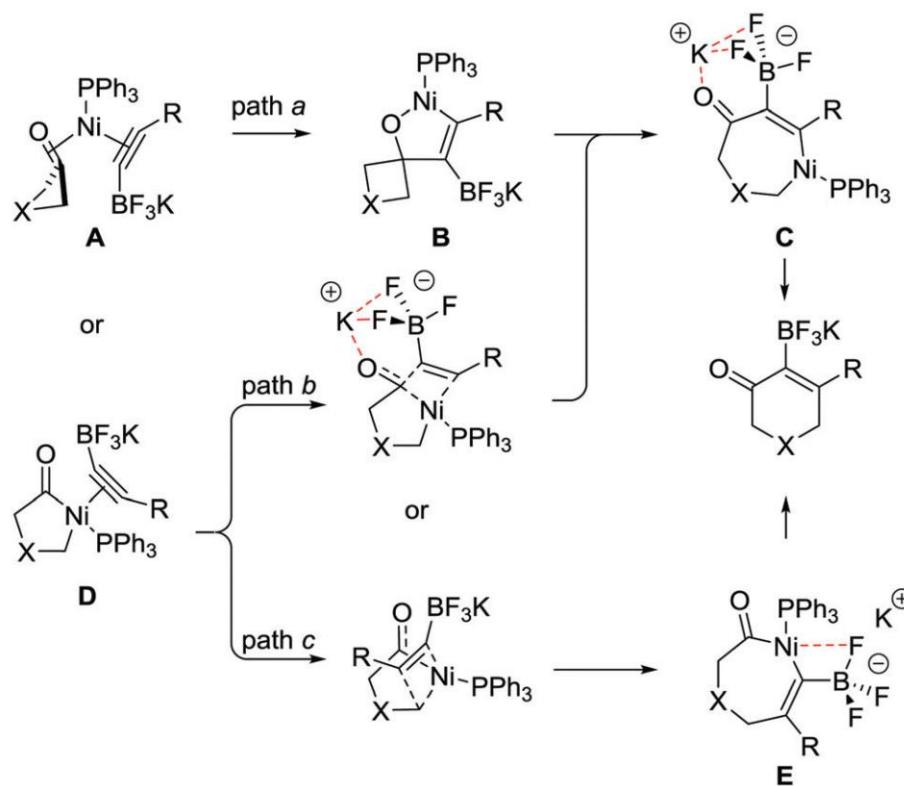
杂原子在区域选择性中的作用

# Nickel Catalysis

C-B键没有断裂



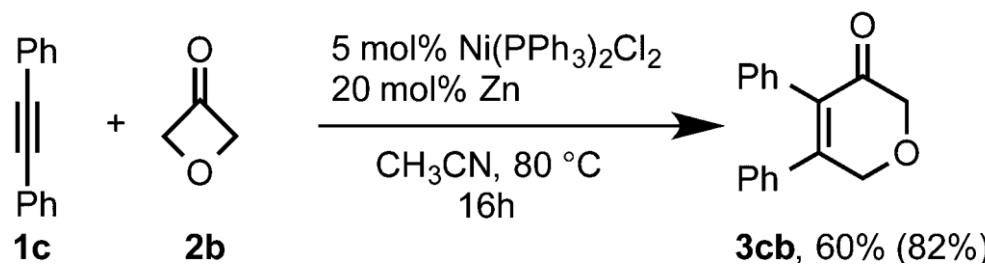
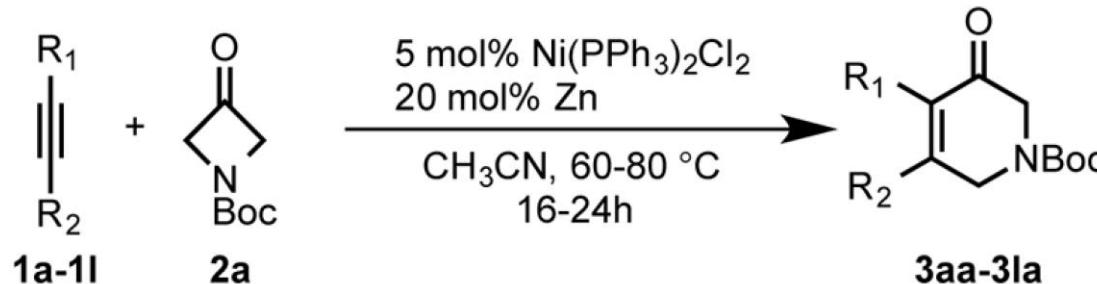
更倾向于path c



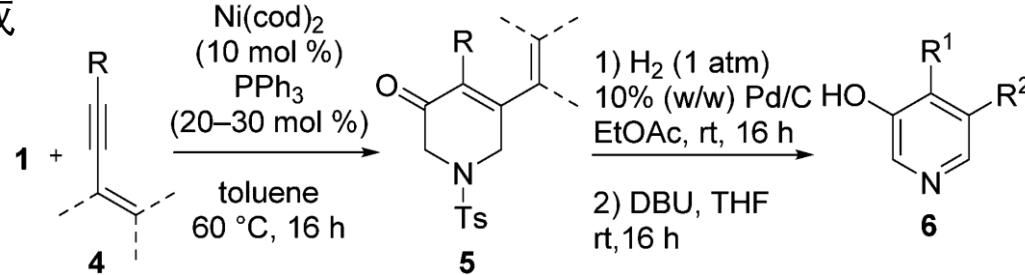


# Nickel Catalysis

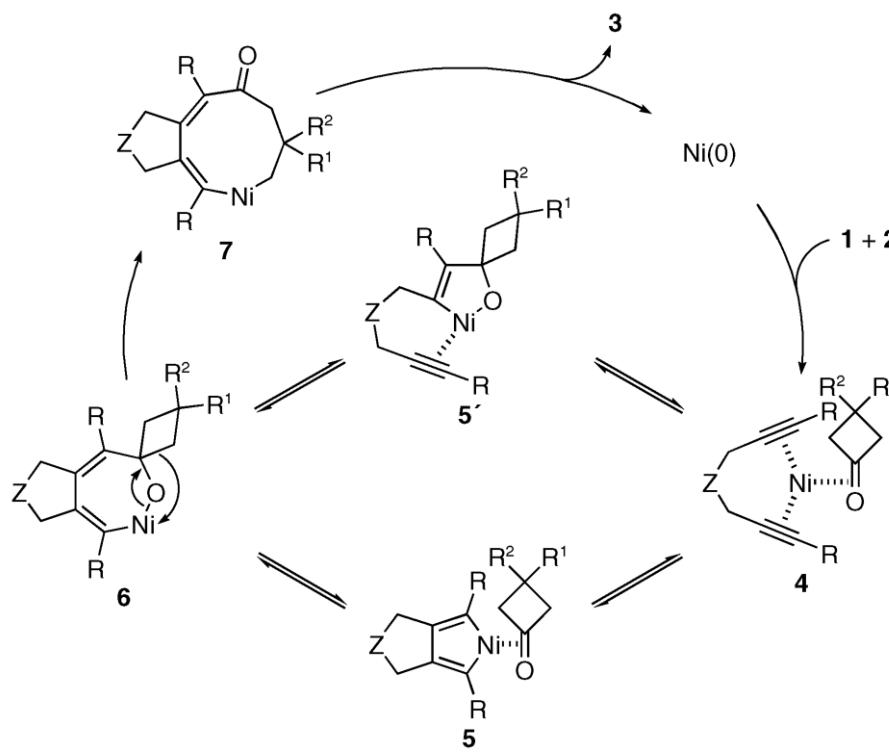
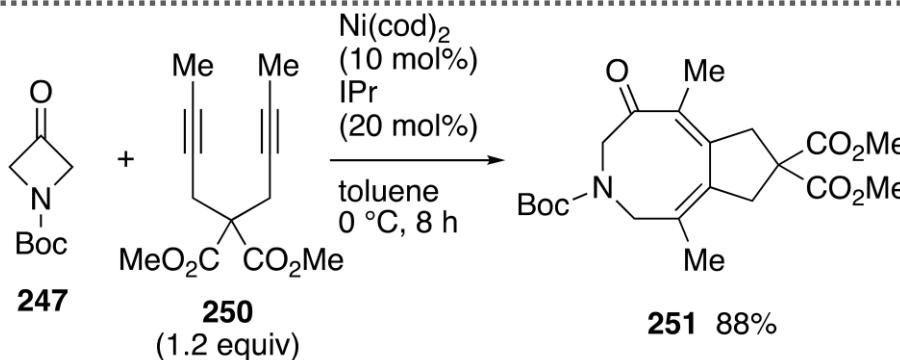
二价镍现场还原成零价镍



多取代吡啶的合成



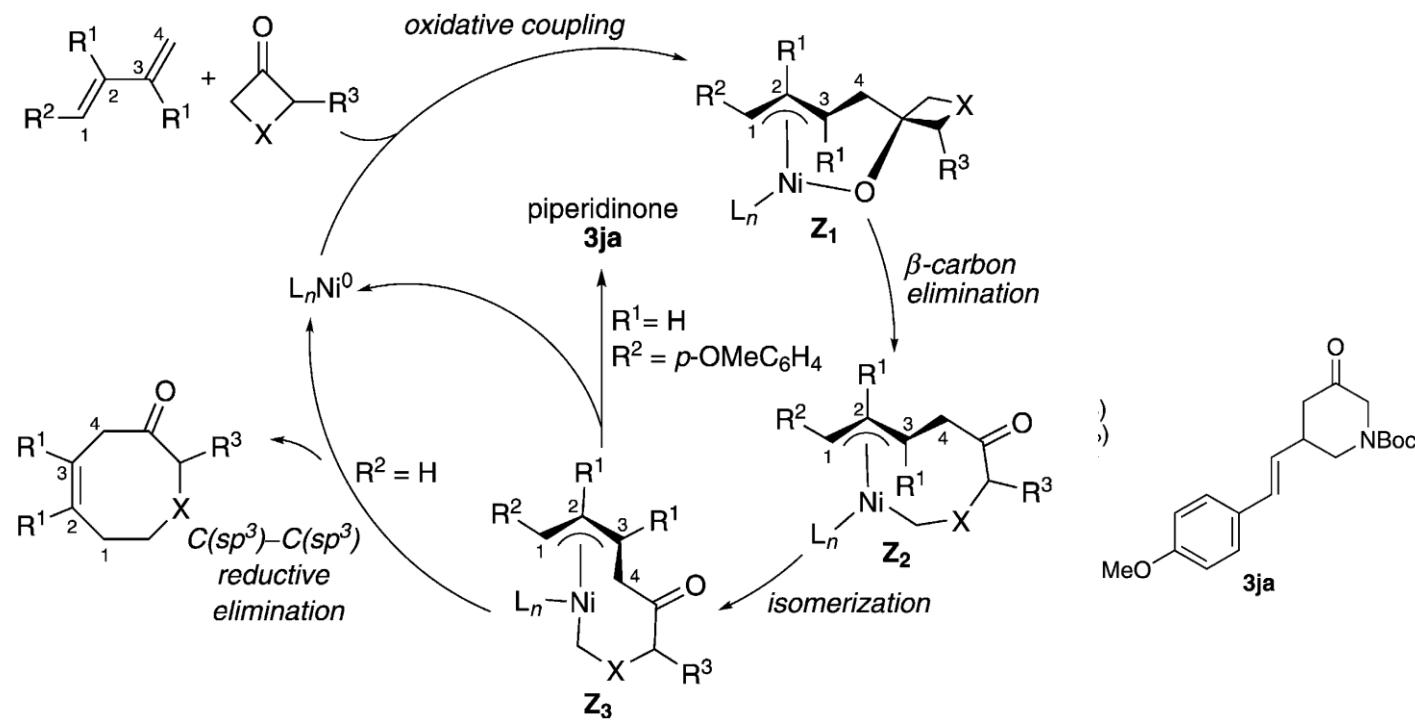
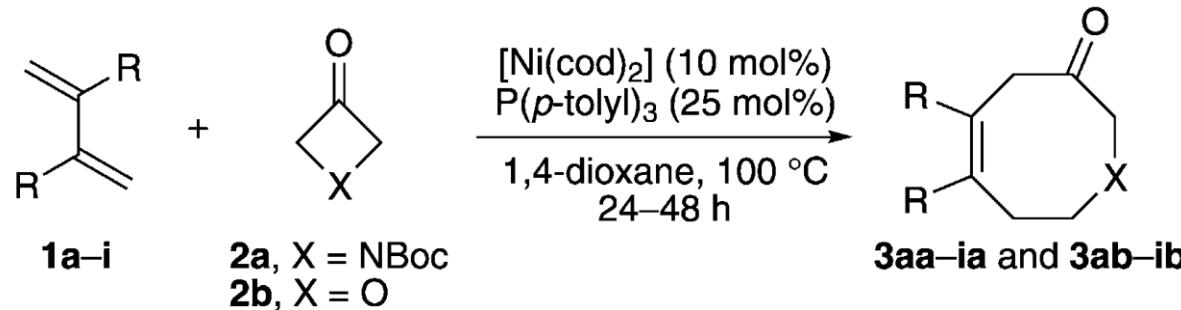
# Nickel Catalysis



Matsuda, T.; *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, *128*, 2166–2167.  
 Murakami, M.; *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.* **2008**, *81*, 885–893.  
 Louie, J.; *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2012**, *51*, 8602–8606.



# Nickel Catalysis

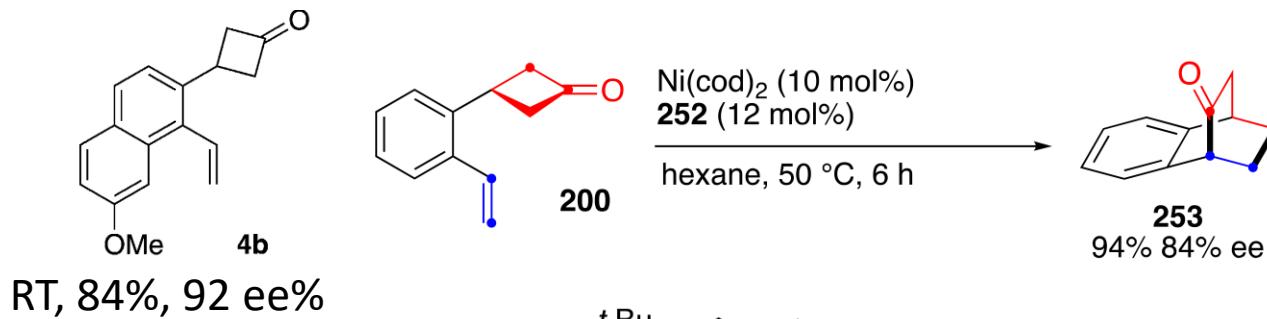
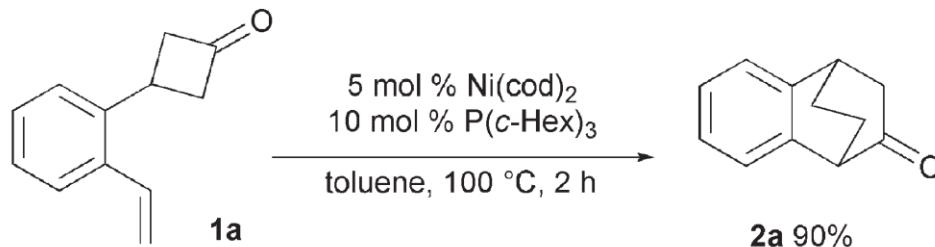


炔烃拓成二烯

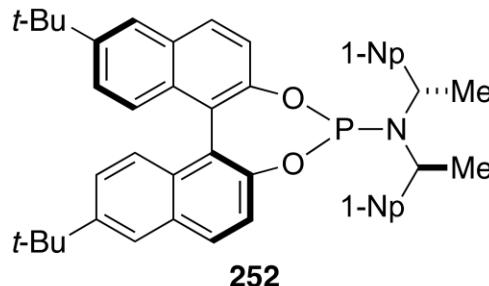


# Nickel Catalysis

首例炔烃拓成烯烃



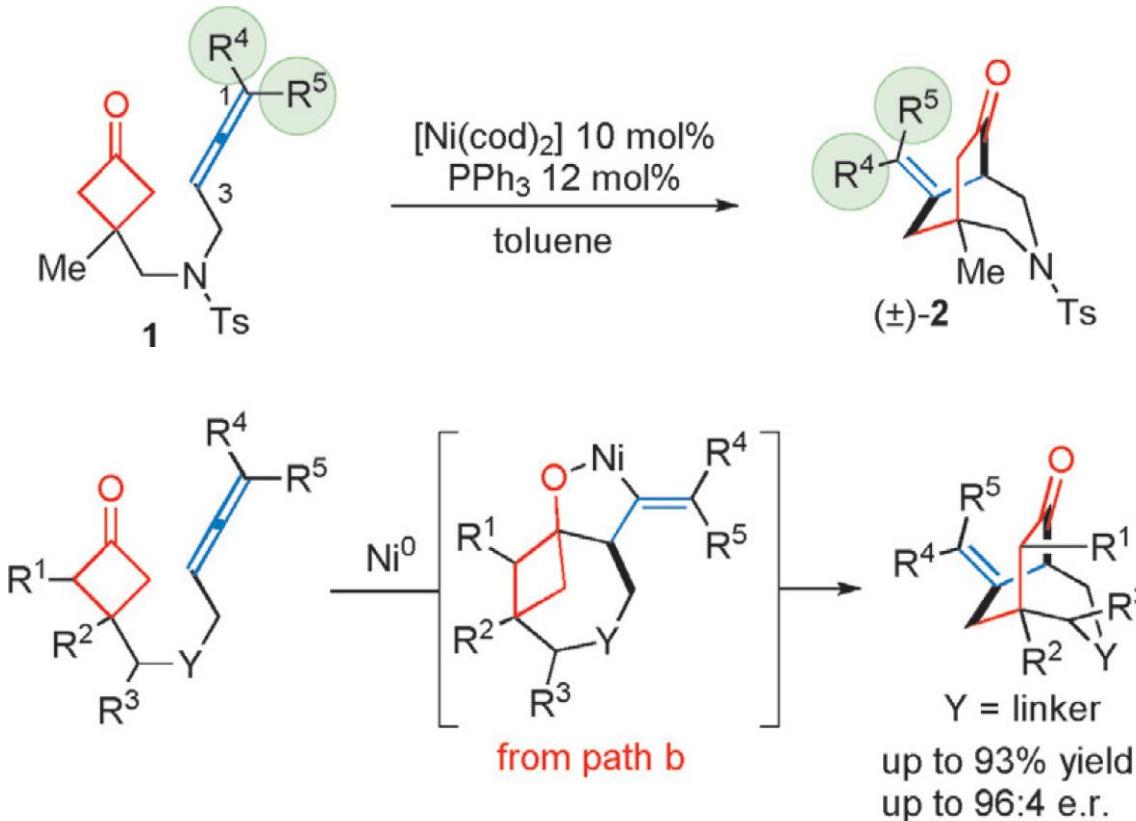
首例不对称  
苯环换成萘基活性更高



Ashida, S.; *Chem. Commun.* **2006**, 44, 4599–4601.  
Murakami, M.; *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2012**, 51, 2485–2488.



# Nickel Catalysis

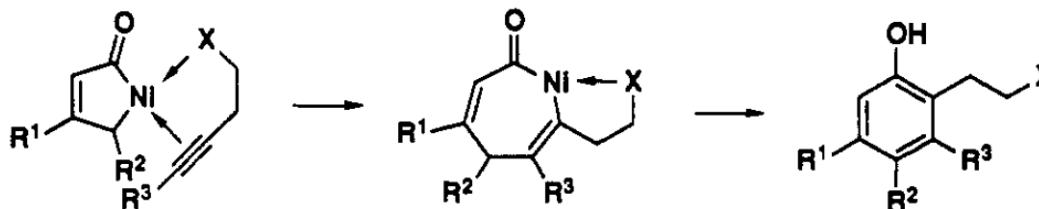


引入杂原子，炔烃拓成连烯

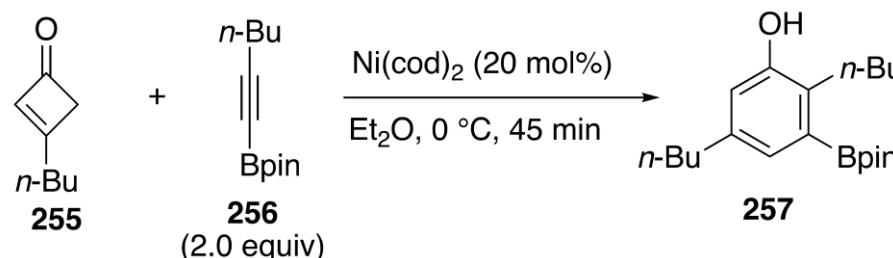


# Nickel Catalysis

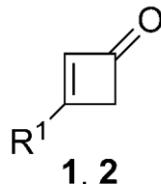
首例发现在1991年



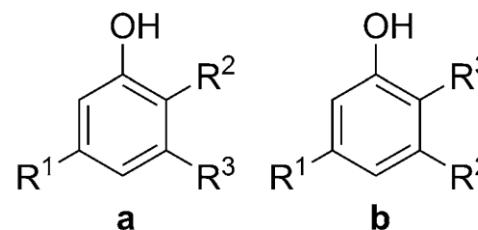
杂原子B是必须



普通炔烃  
1, 2



$\xrightarrow[\substack{\text{50\% Norbornadiene} \\ \text{Toluene} \\ 0^\circ\text{C - RT, 16 h}}]{\substack{\text{R}^2 \equiv \text{R}^3 \\ 10\% \text{ Ni}(\text{COD})_2}}$



Norbornadiene

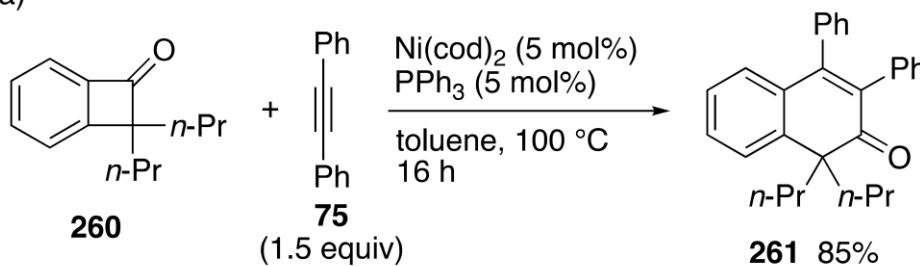


- Liebeskind, L. S.; *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1991**, 113, 2771–2772.  
Harrity, J. P. A.; *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2011**, 50, 2769–2772.  
Cornel, E. J.; *Chem. - Eur. J.* **2015**, 21, 2701–2704.

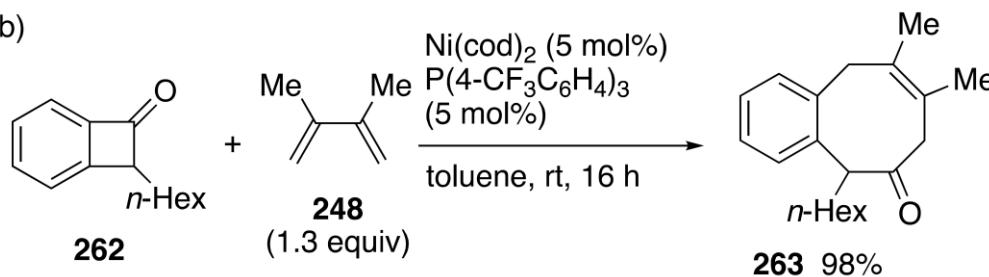
# Nickel Catalysis



(a)



(b)



苯并环丁酮

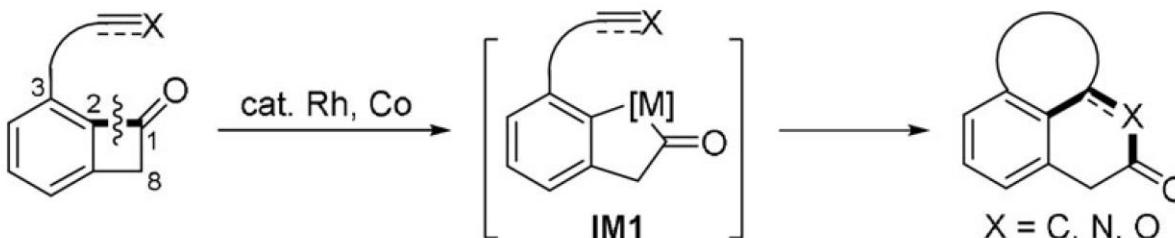
Martin, R.; *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2015**, 54, 9537–9541.

# Nickel Catalysis

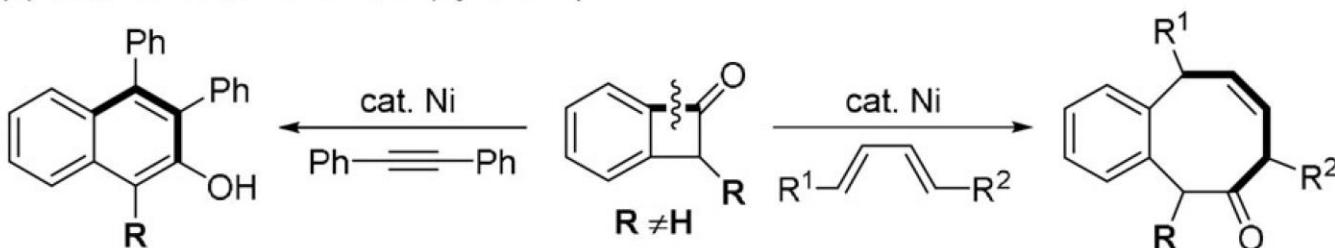


**Previous work:** Reactions of BCBs with  $2\pi$  units through C1–C2 bond cleavage

(a) Intramolecular reactions (by Dong)

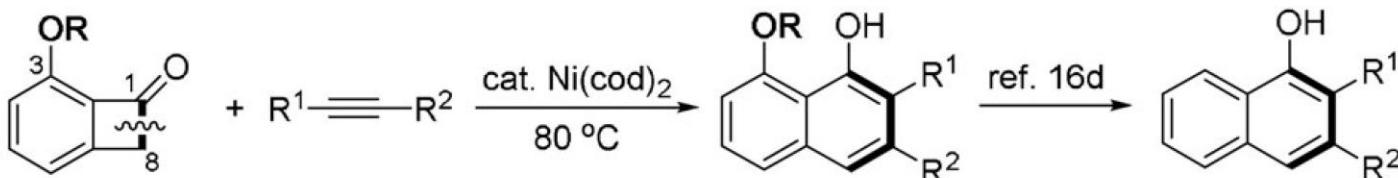


(b) Intermolecular reactions (by Martin)



**This work:**

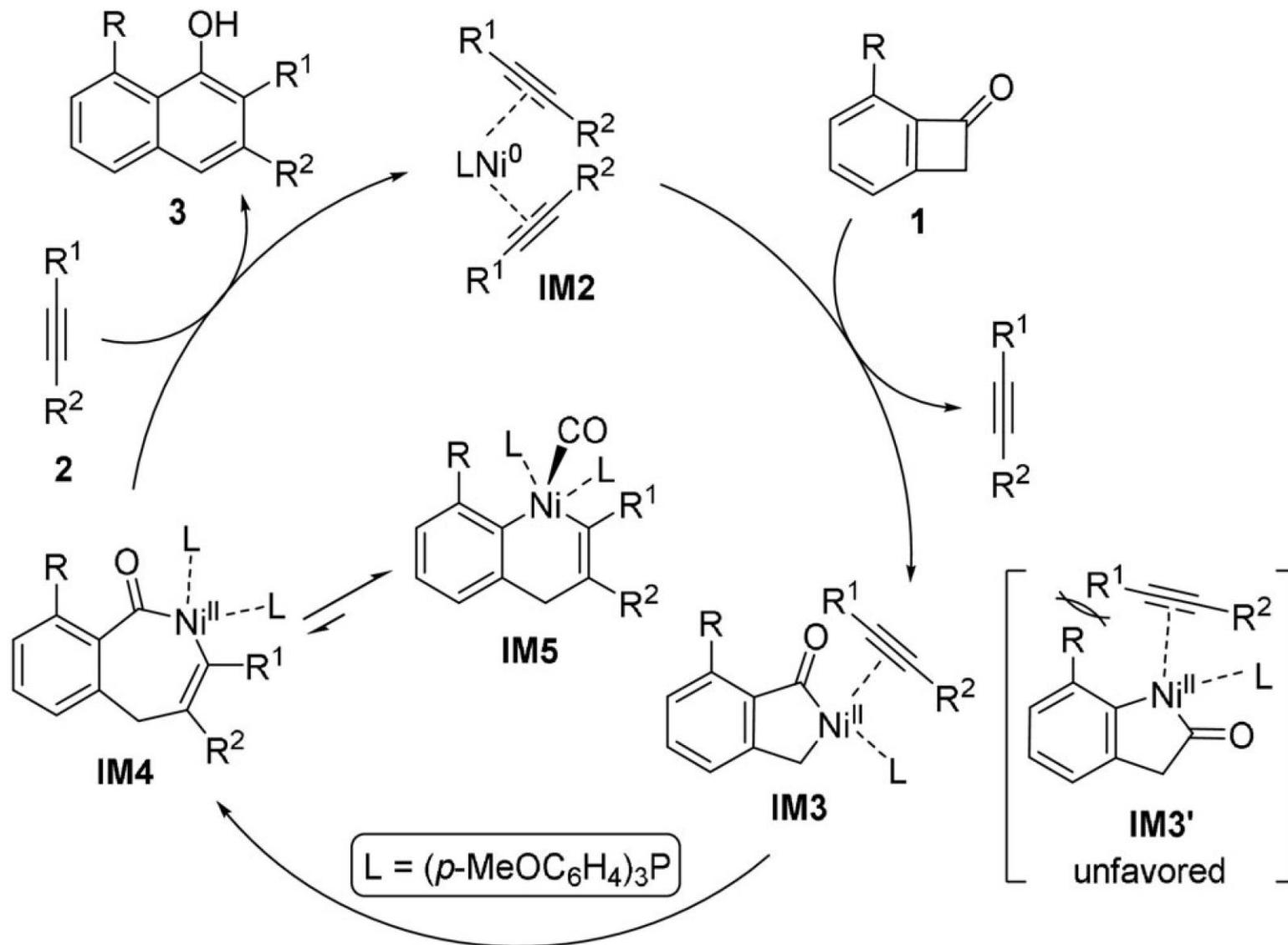
(c) Sterically-controlled C1–C8 bond cleavage of BCBs



- unconventional regioselectivity
- neutral reaction condition
- high atom and step economies
- mechanistic studies



# Summary

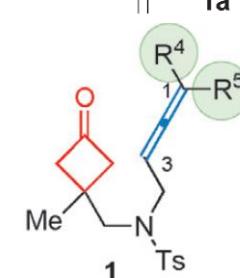
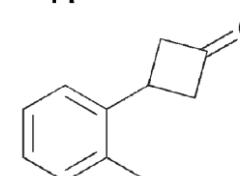
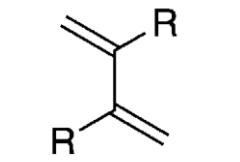
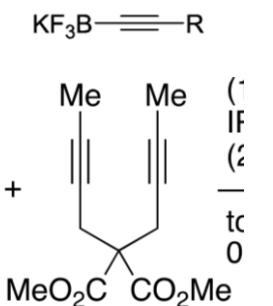
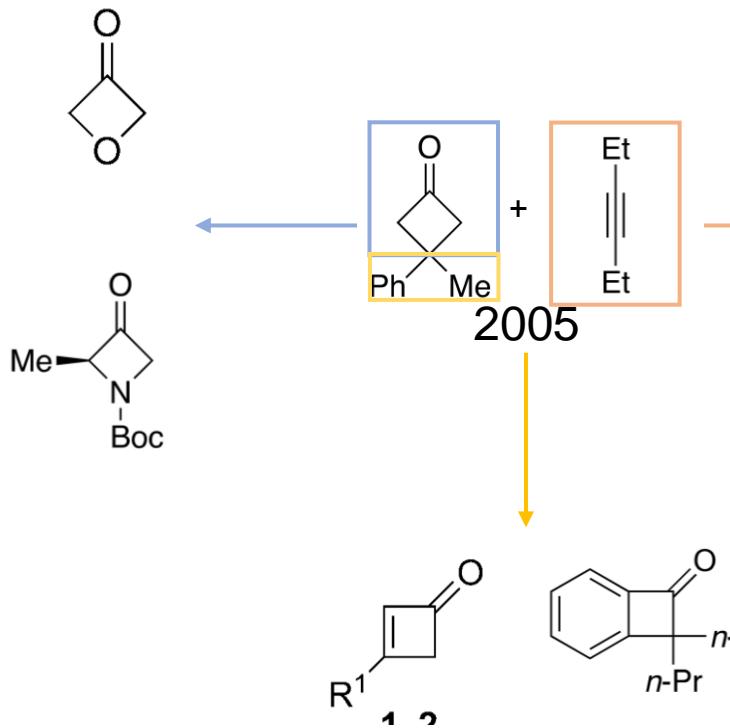


# Nickel Catalysis - summary



局限:

- 没有一例不对称
- 分子间反应必须为活性高的炔烃或者二烯，分子内反应也必须为活性高的苯乙烯或者连烯

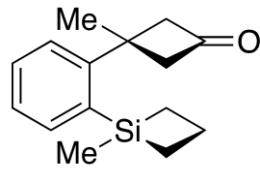


# Contents

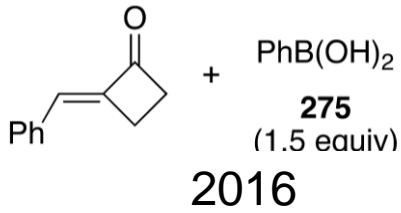
- ◆ **1. Rhodium Catalysis**
- ◆ **2. Nickel Catalysis**
- ◆ **3. Palladium Catalysis**
- ◆ **4. Others Catalysis**
- ◆ **5. Alkylidenecyclobutanes**
- ◆ **6. Summary**



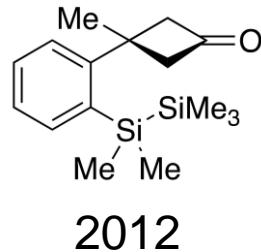
# Palladium Catalysis - process



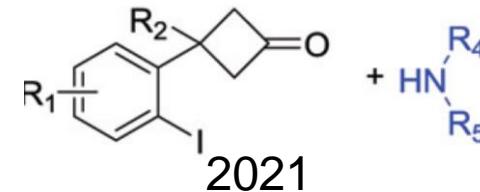
2014



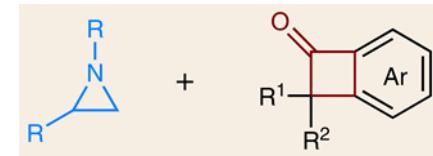
2016



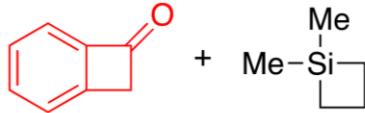
2012



2021

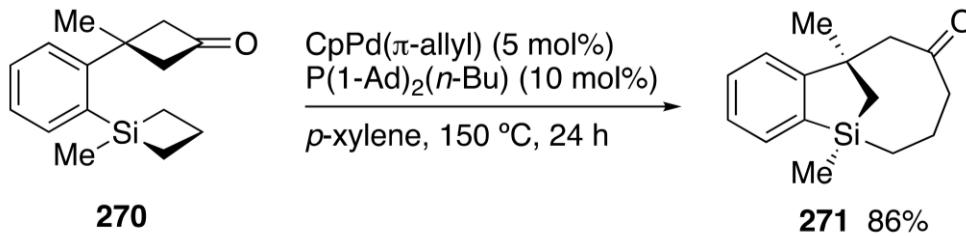
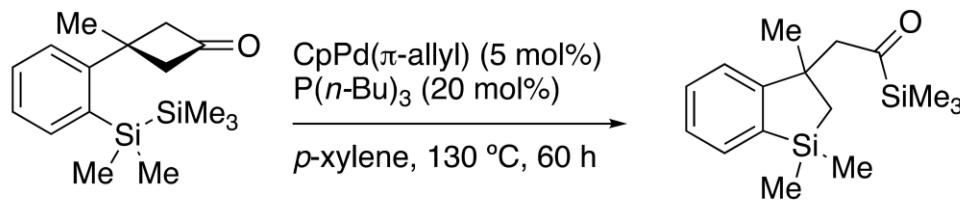


2021



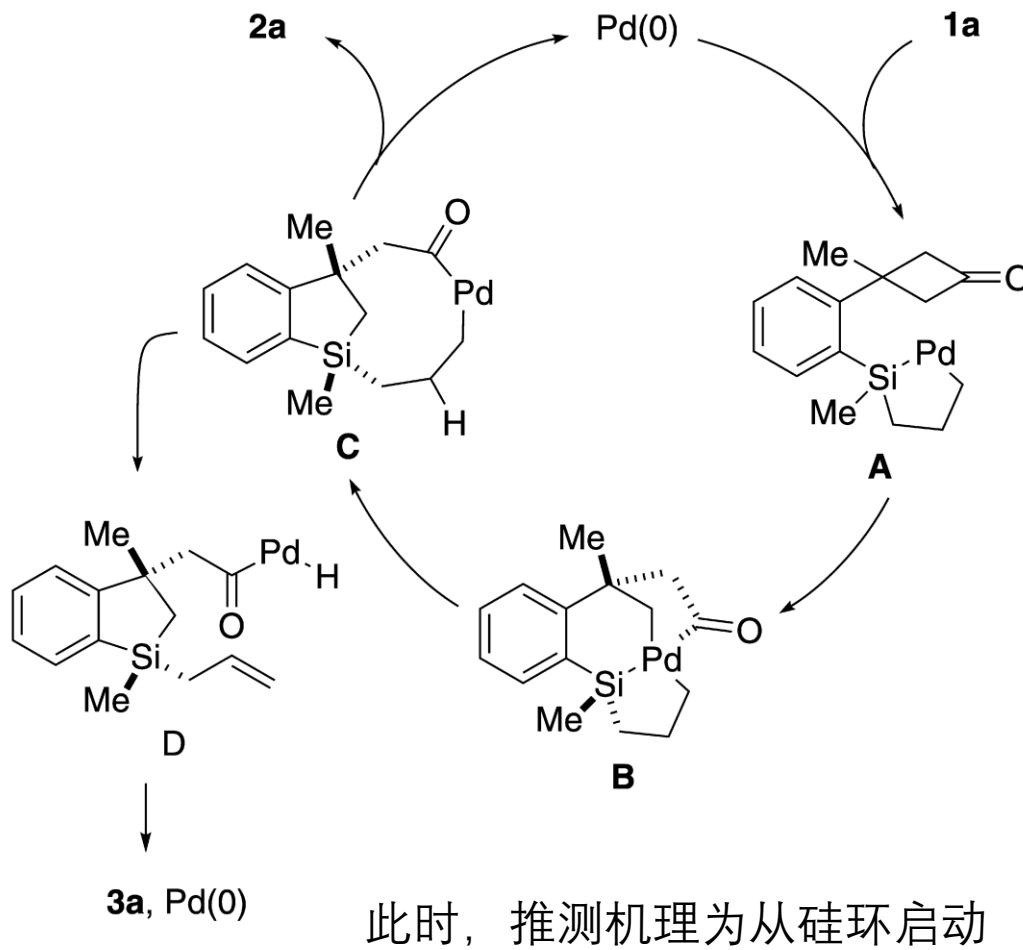
2017

# Palladium Catalysis



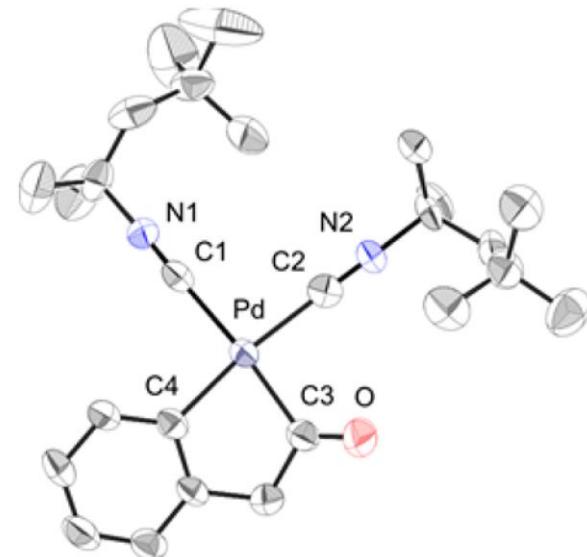
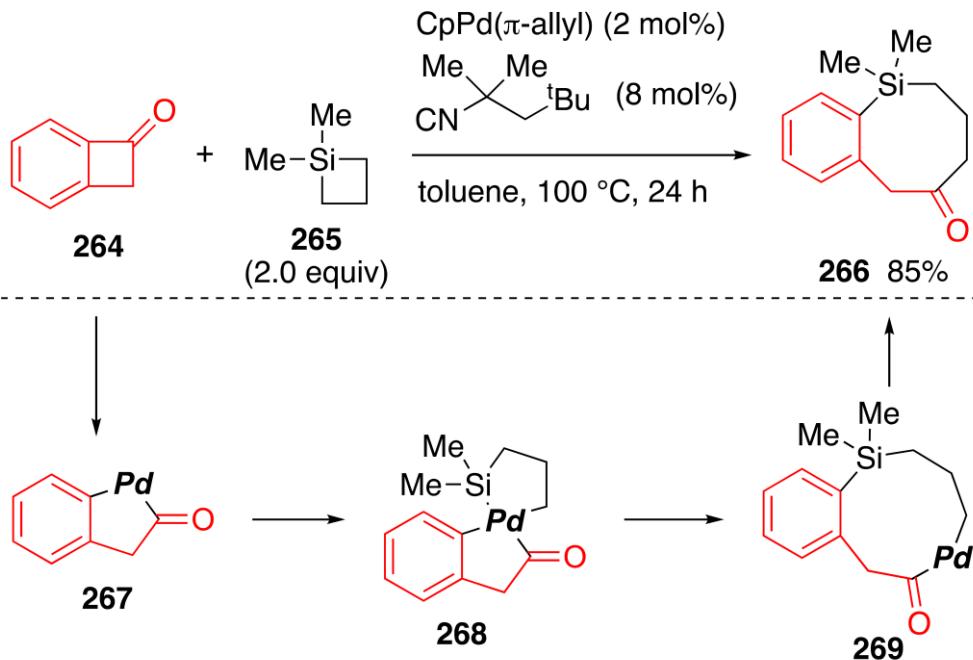
Murakami, M.; *Org.Lett.* **2012**, *14*, 3230–3232.  
Murakami, M.; *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2014**, *136*, 5912–5915.

# Palladium Catalysis



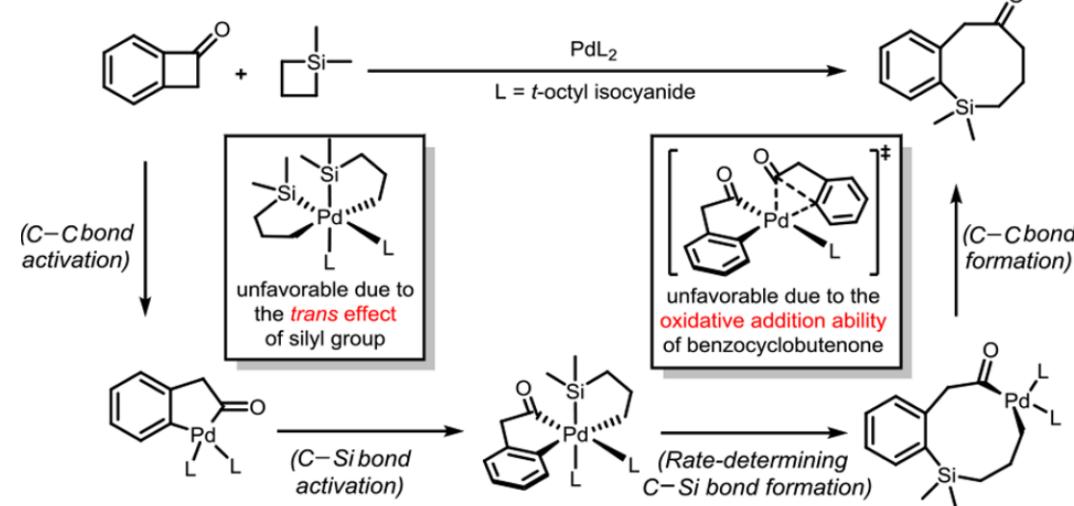
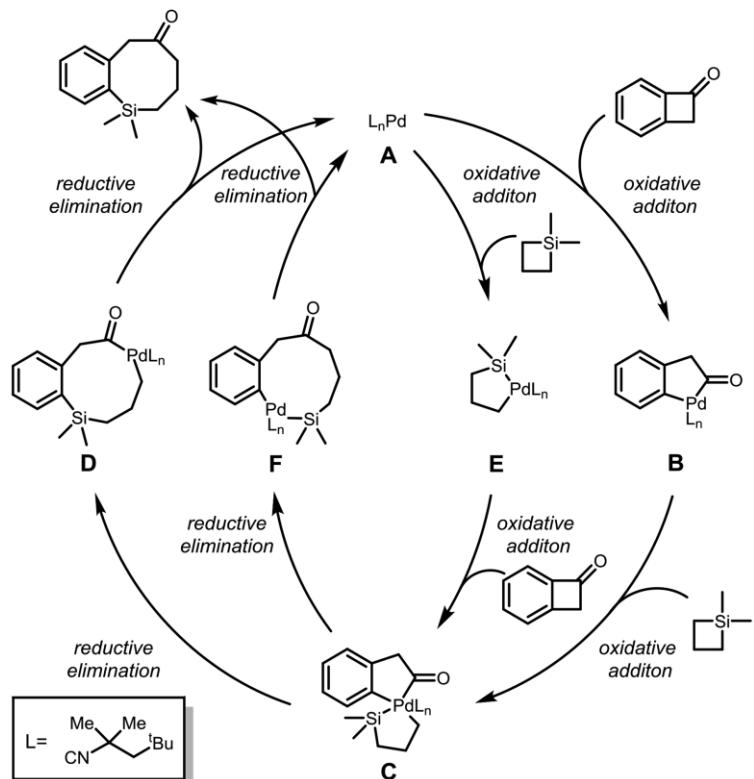


# Palladium Catalysis



通过单晶提出从C-C键启动

# Palladium Catalysis

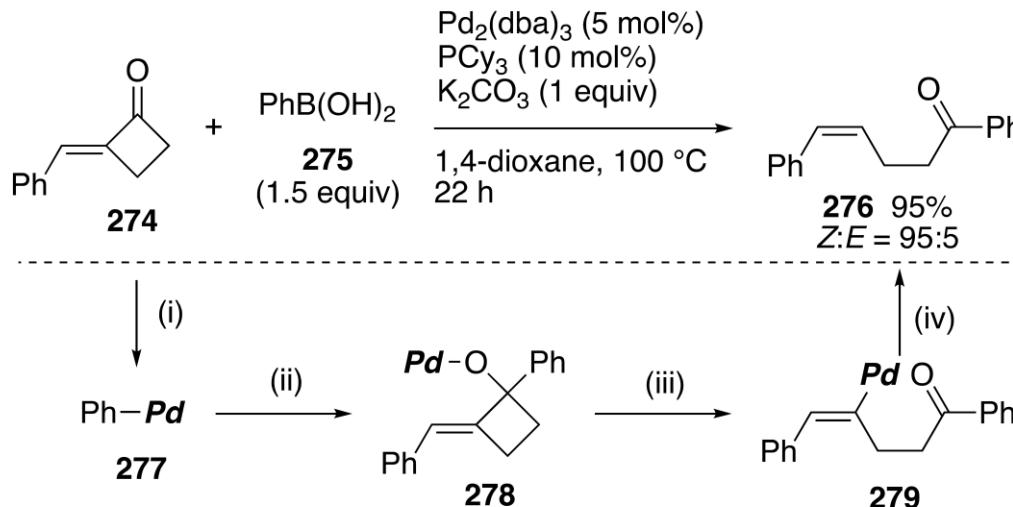


计算表明从C-C键启动可能性更大

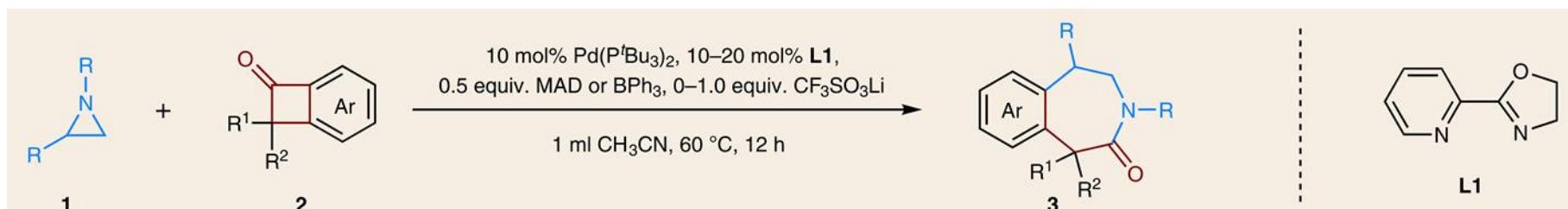


# Palladium Catalysis

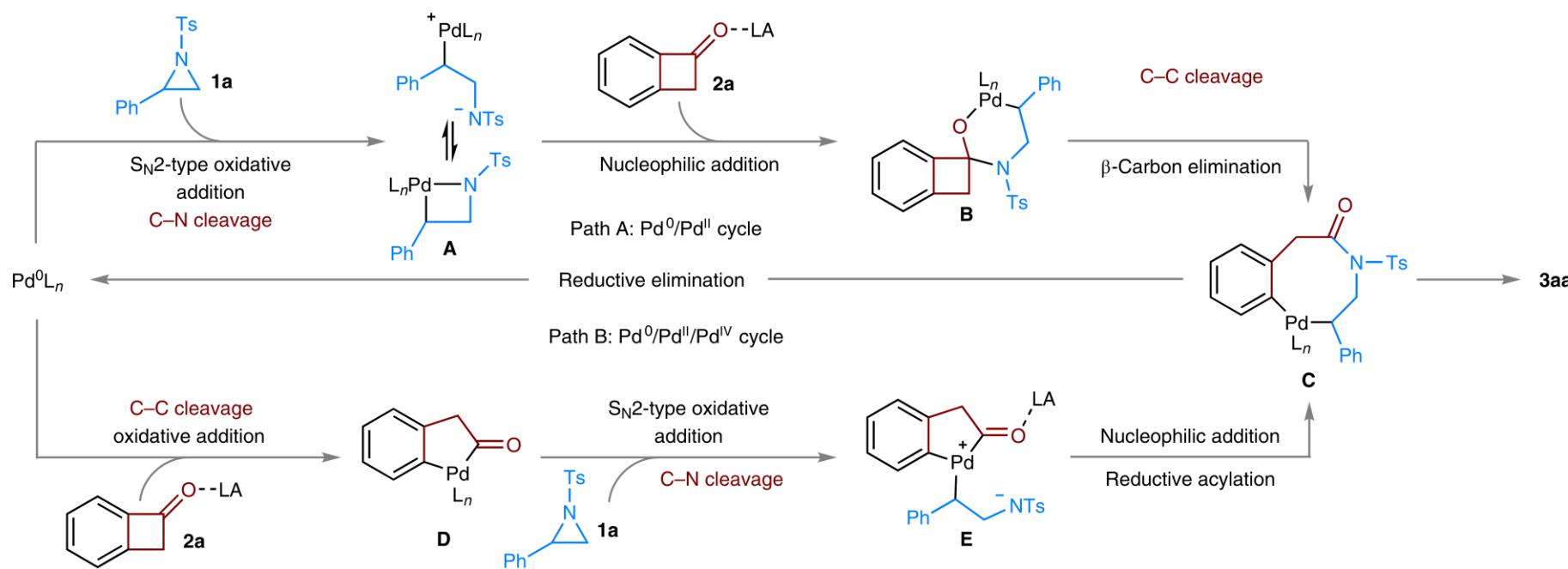
提出的机理类似于Murakami 在2012年和2014年提出的从Si-Si或C-Si启动，是不是还存在从C-C键启动的可能性



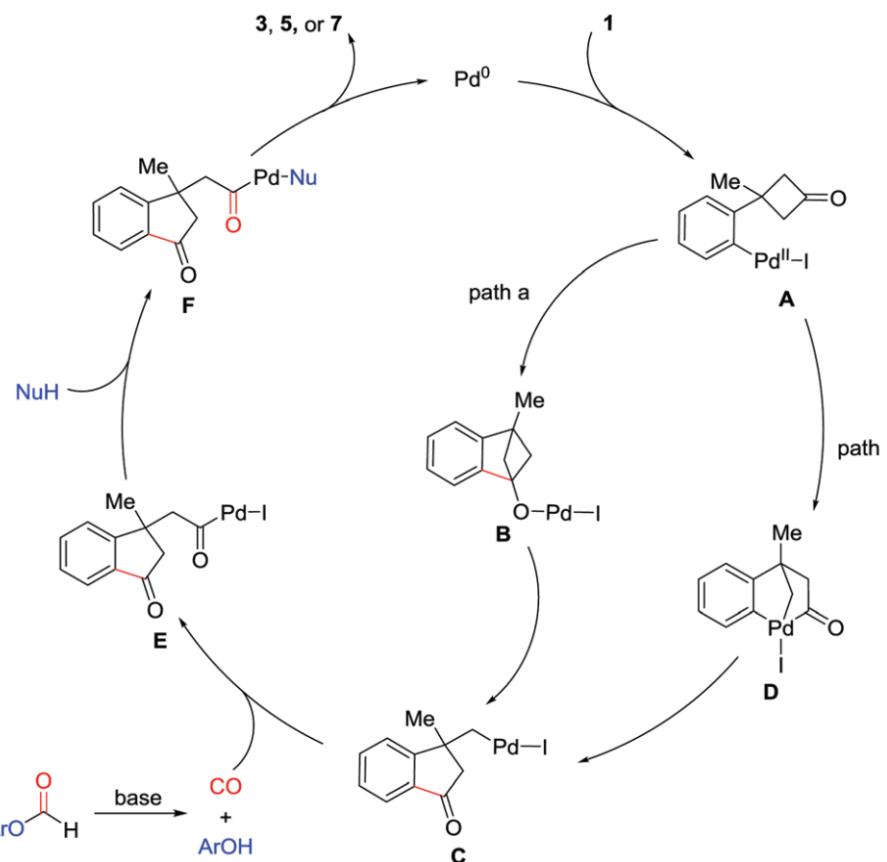
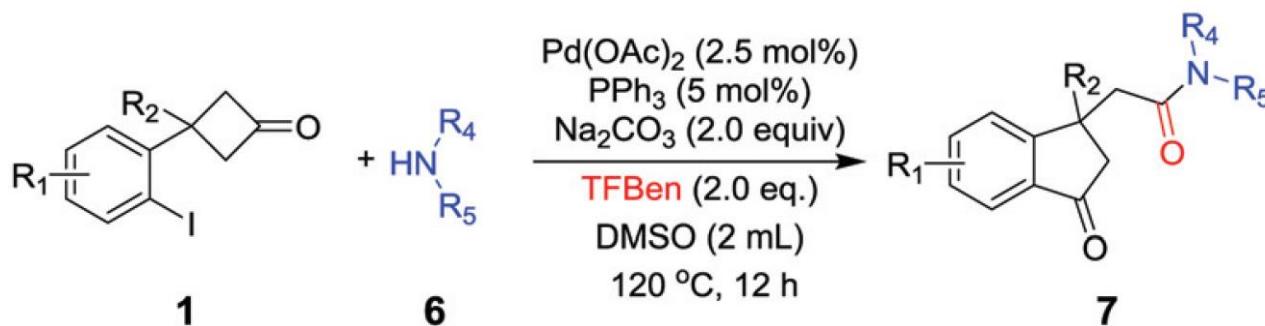
# Palladium Catalysis



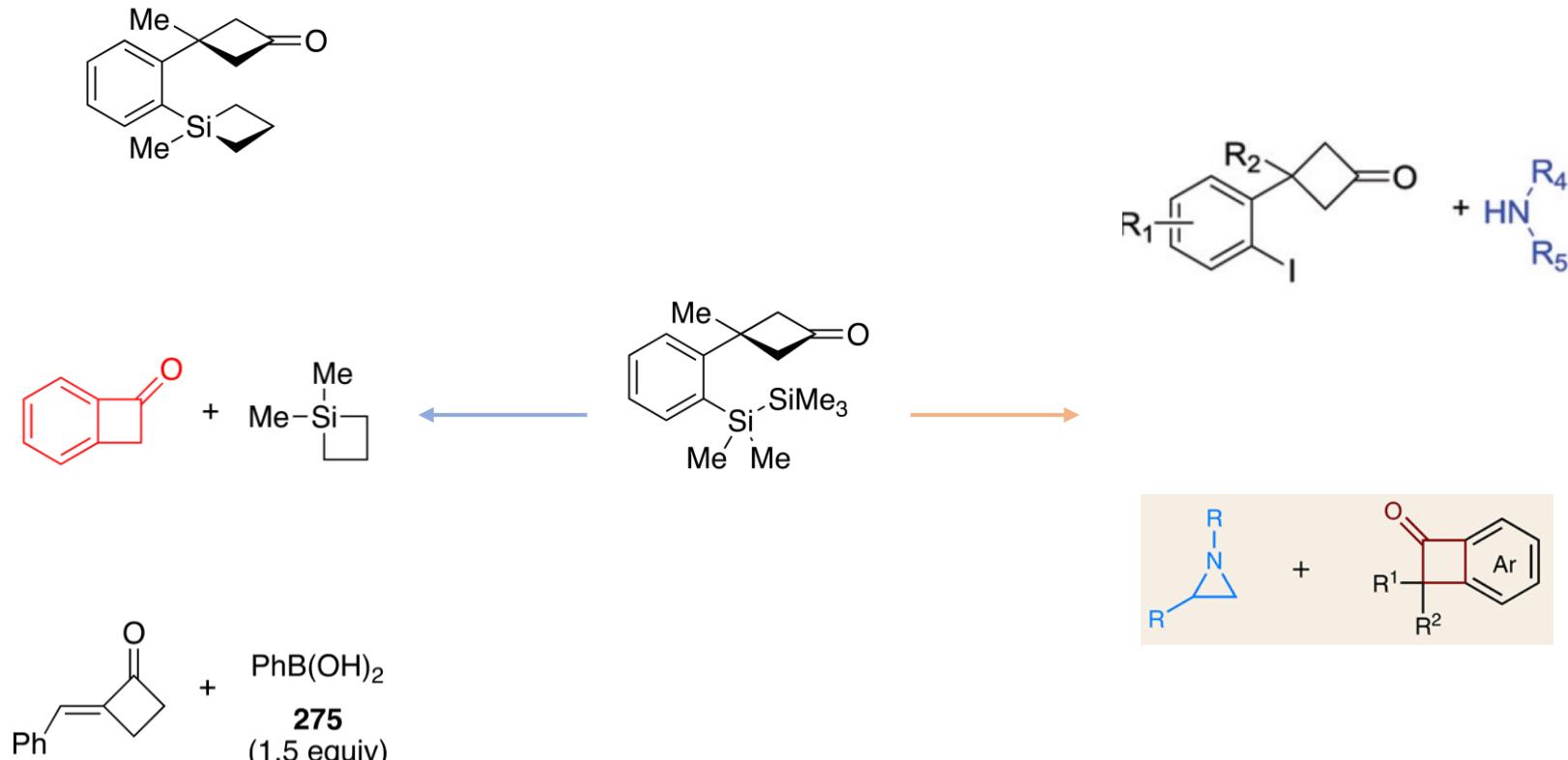
a



# Palladium Catalysis



# Palladium Catalysis - summary



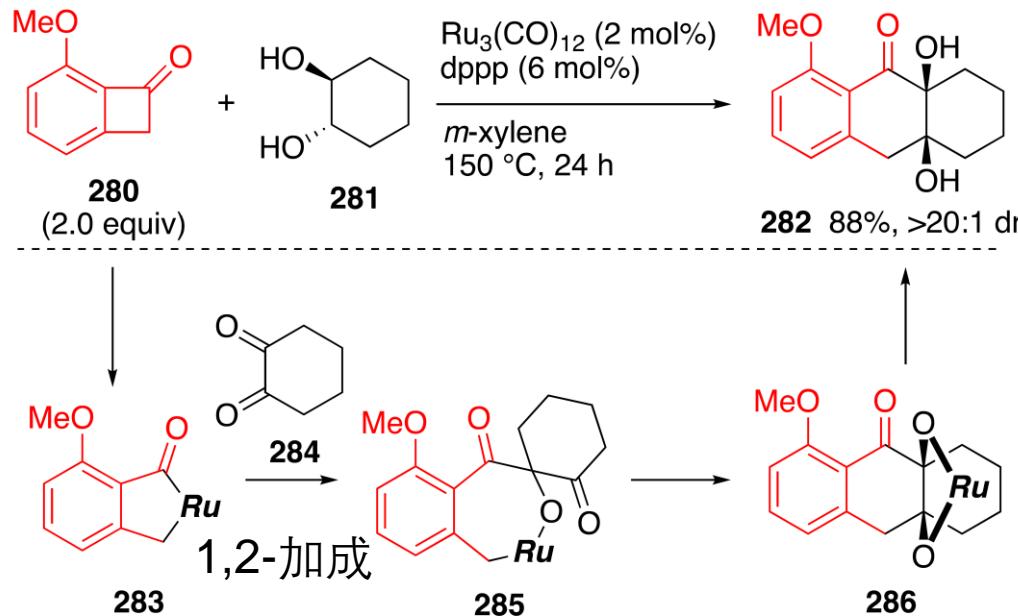
总结：

- 利用金属钯的优势，通过转金属或者其它方式实现反应类型的拓展

# Contents

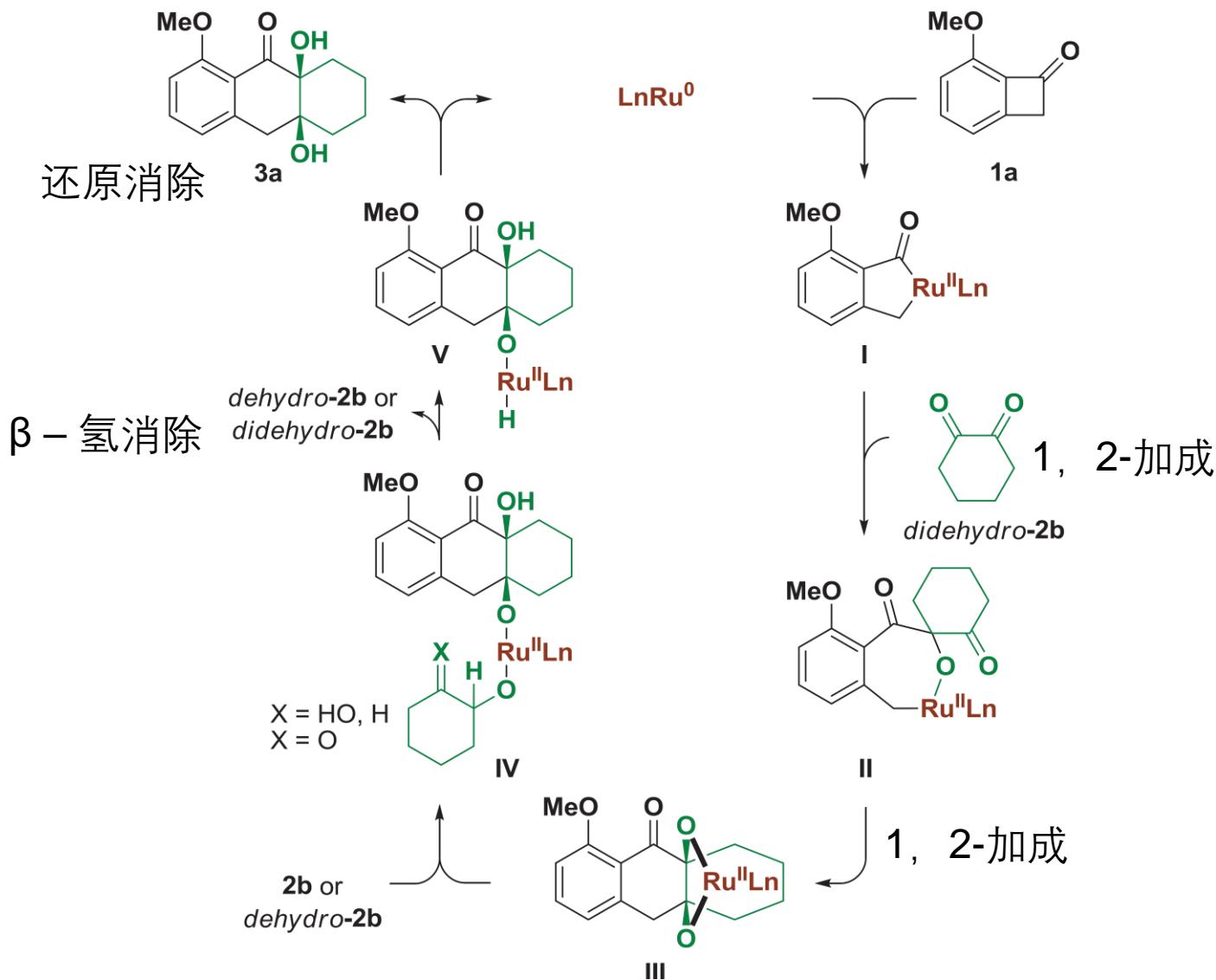
- ◆ **1. Rhodium Catalysis**
- ◆ **2. Nickel Catalysis**
- ◆ **3. Palladium Catalysis**
- ◆ **4. Others Catalysis**
- ◆ **5. Alkylidenecyclobutanes**
- ◆ **6. Summary**

# Ruthenium Catalysis

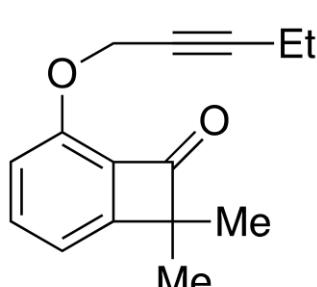


第一步怎么启动的?

# Ruthenium Catalysis

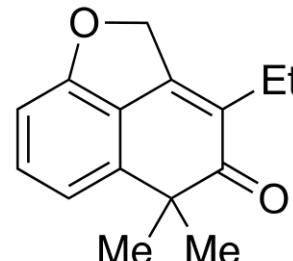


# Cobalt Catalysis



233

$\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_8$  (7.5 mol%)  
 $(3,5-(\text{CF}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3)_3\text{P}$  (36 mol%)  
pyridine *N*-oxide (20 mol%)  
1,4-dioxane, 110 °C, 15 h

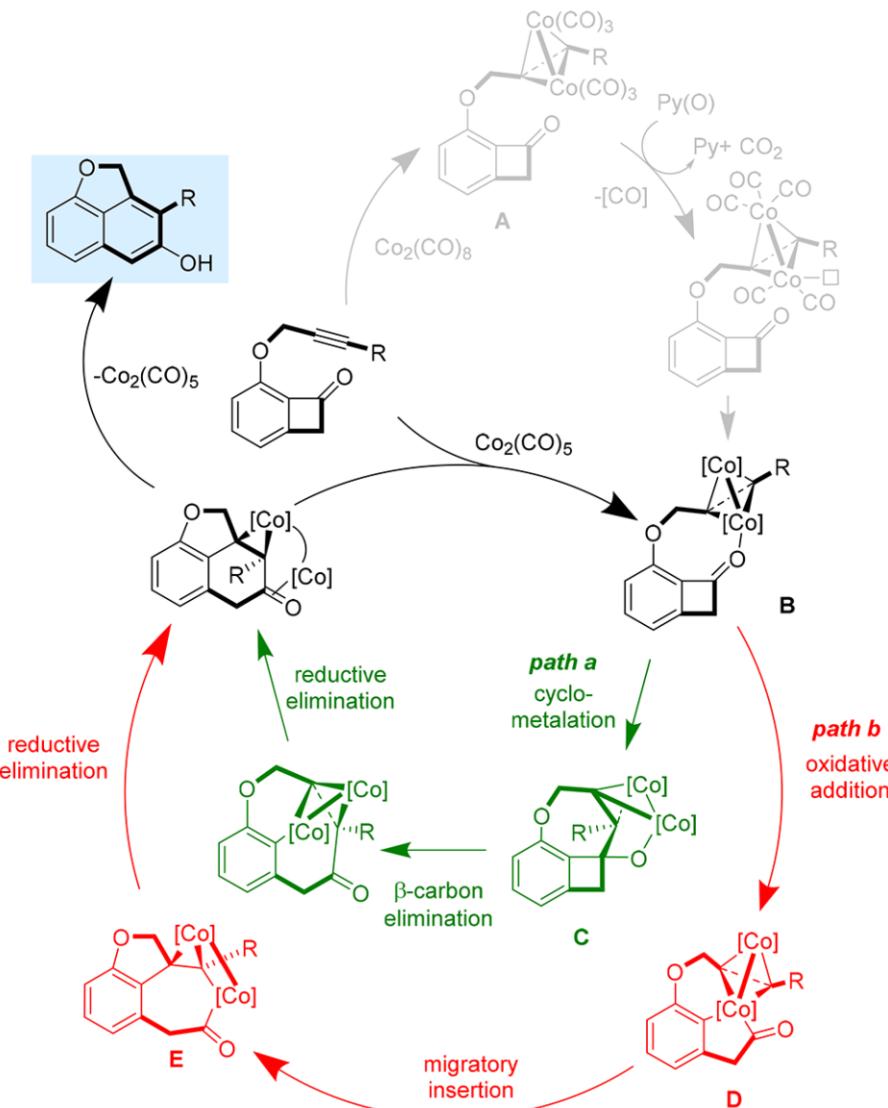


234 52%



首例钴催化酮的碳碳键活化

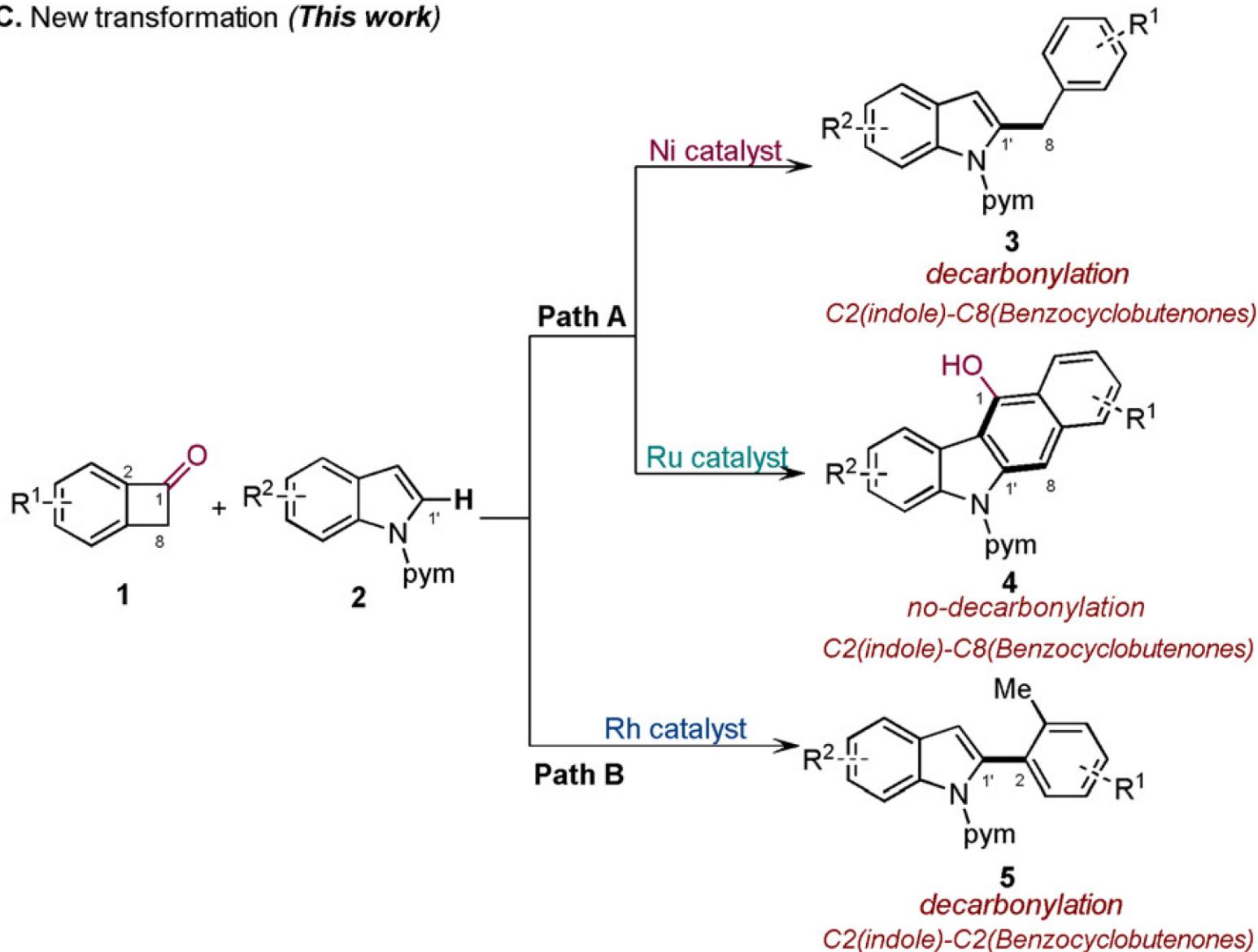
# Cobalt Catalysis



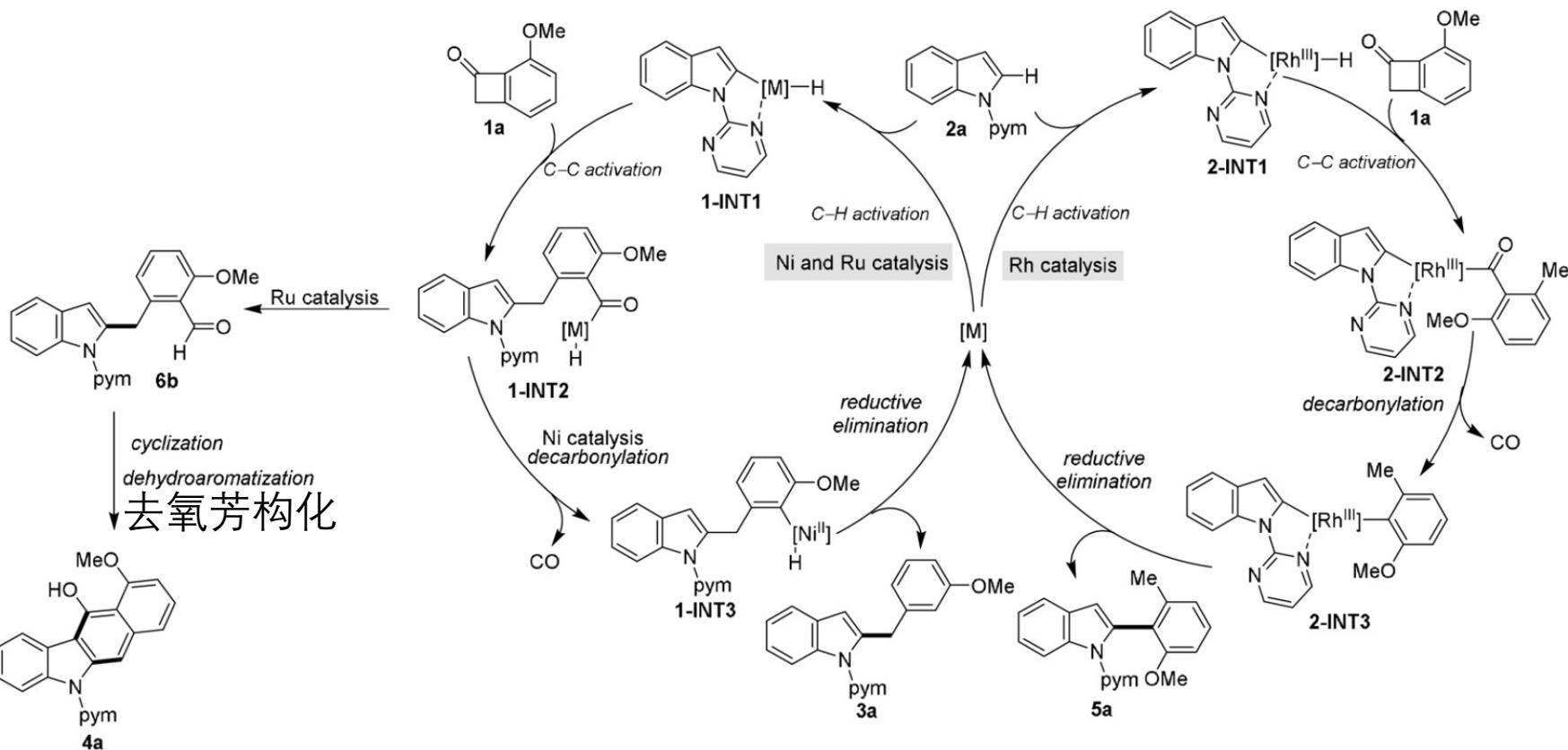
# Nickel, Ruthenium, Rhodium Catalysis



## C. New transformation (*This work*)



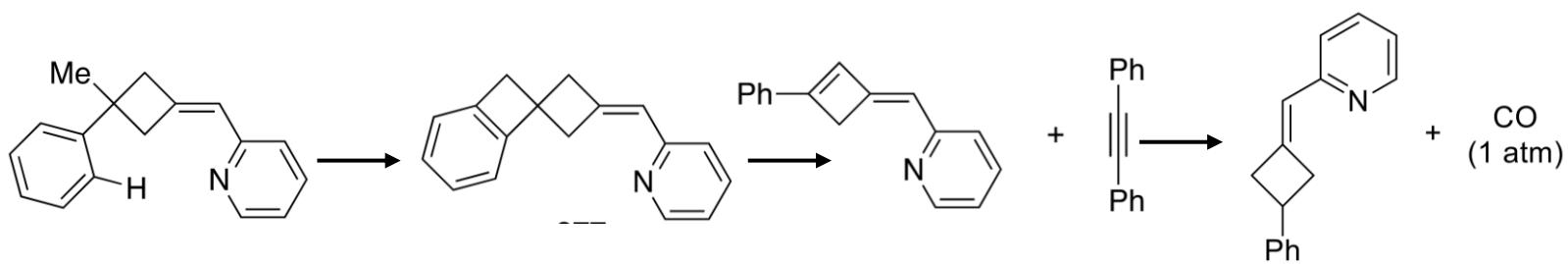
# Nickel, Ruthenium, Rhodium Catalysis



# Contents

- ◆ **1. Rhodium Catalysis**
- ◆ **2. Nickel Catalysis**
- ◆ **3. Palladium Catalysis**
- ◆ **4. Others Catalysis**
- ◆ **5. Alkylidenecyclobutanes**
- ◆ **6. Summary**

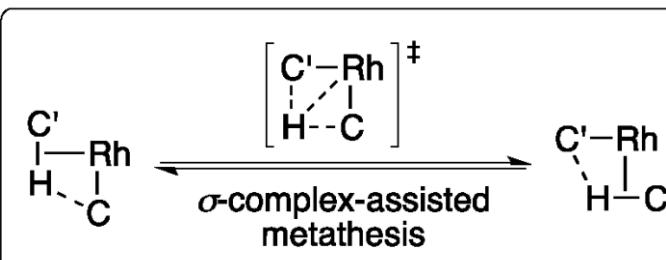
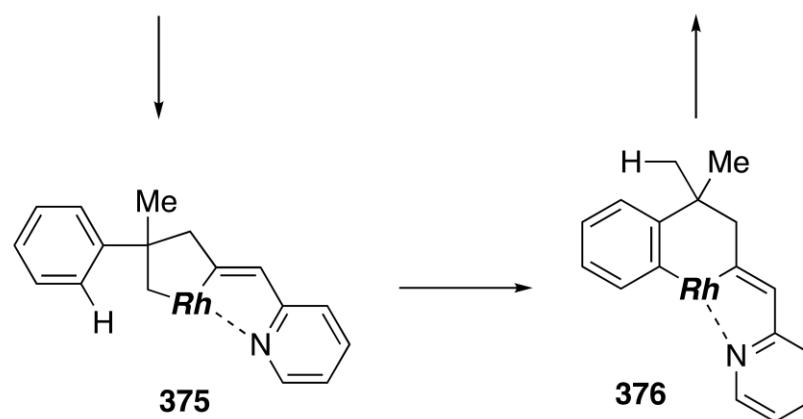
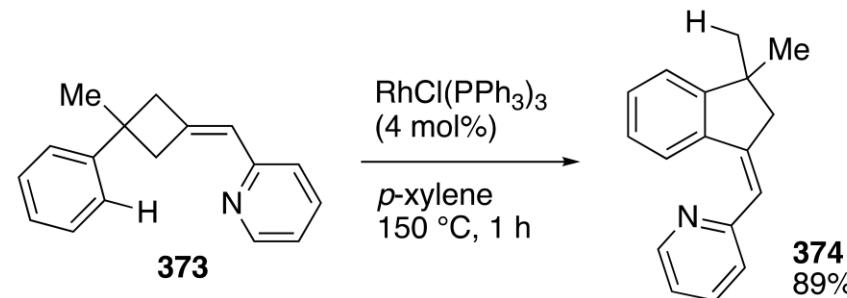
# Alkylidenecyclobutanes - process



# Alkylidenecyclobutanes



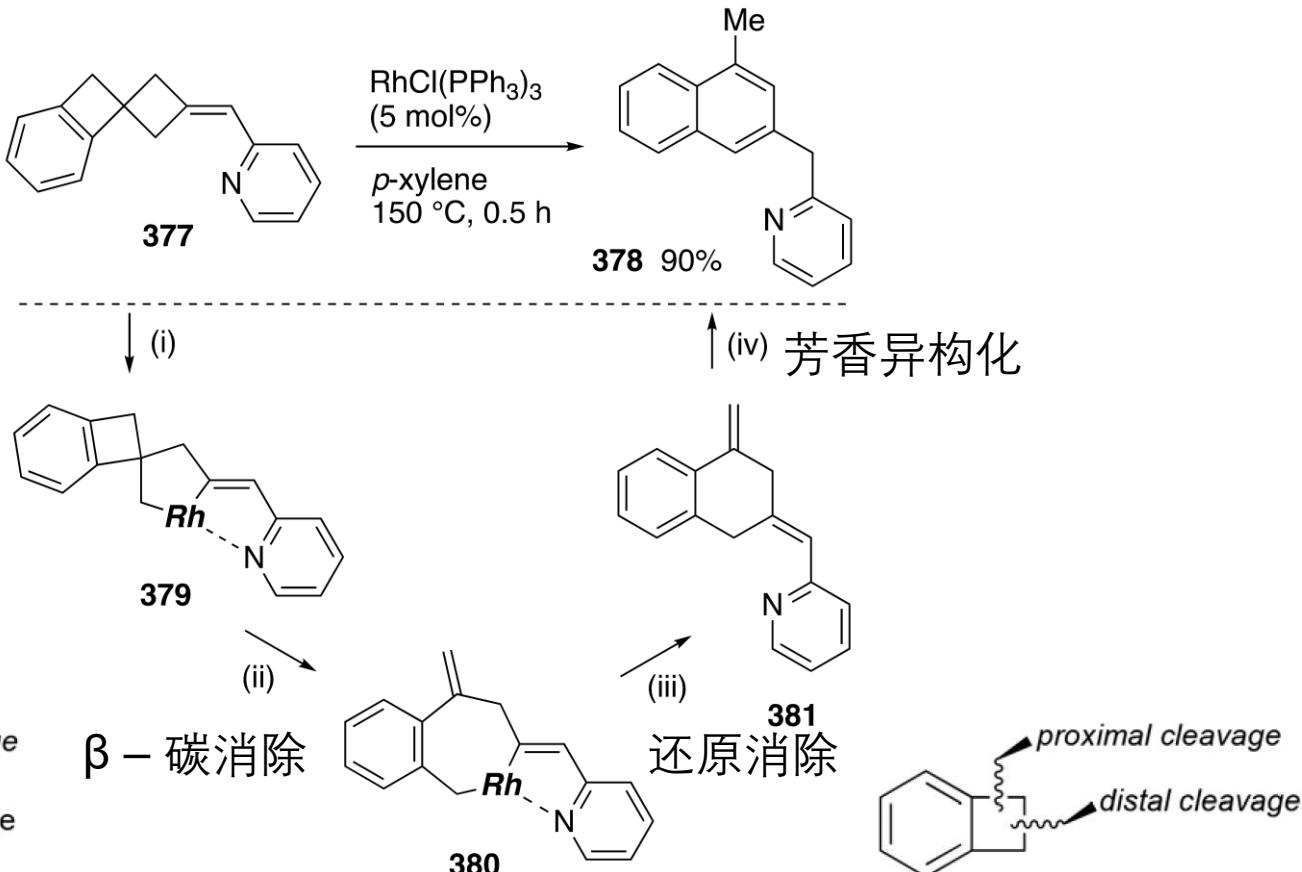
分子内碳氢键活化





# Alkylidenecyclobutanes

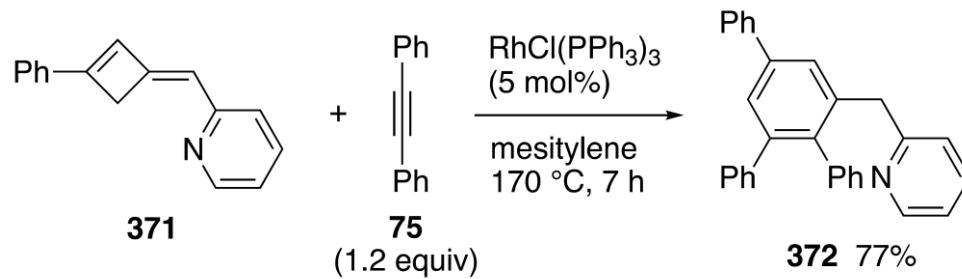
分子内扩环



# Alkylidenecyclobutanes



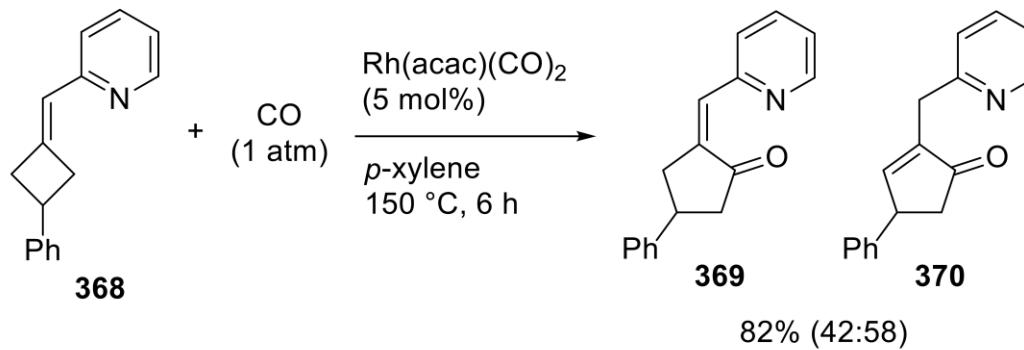
分子间插炔烃



# Alkylidenecyclobutanes

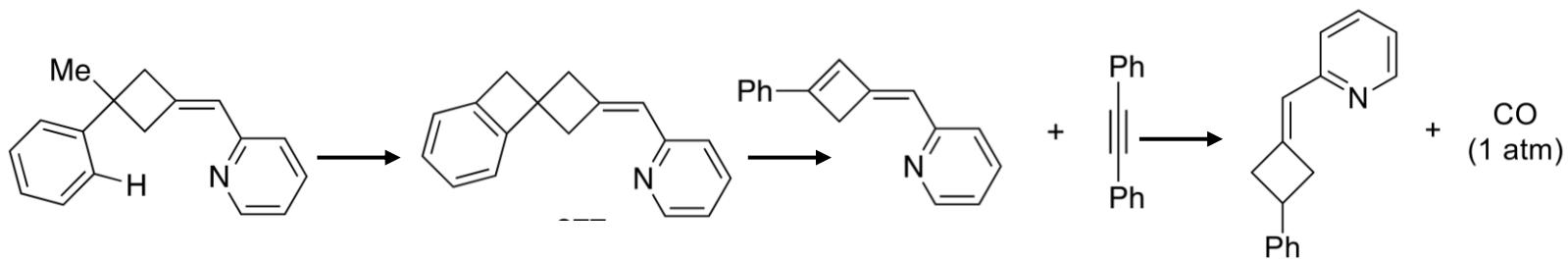


分子间插一氧化碳





# Alkylidenecyclobutanes



局限：

- 必须含有吡啶导向基，目前只有金属铑催化
- 没有实现烯烃及其不对称

# Contents

◆ 1. Rhodium Catalysis .....

◆ 2. Nickel Catalysis .....

◆ 3. Palladium Catalysis .....

◆ 4. Others Catalysis .....

◆ 5. Lewis Acid-Mediated .....

◆ 6. Summary .....



# Summary

