

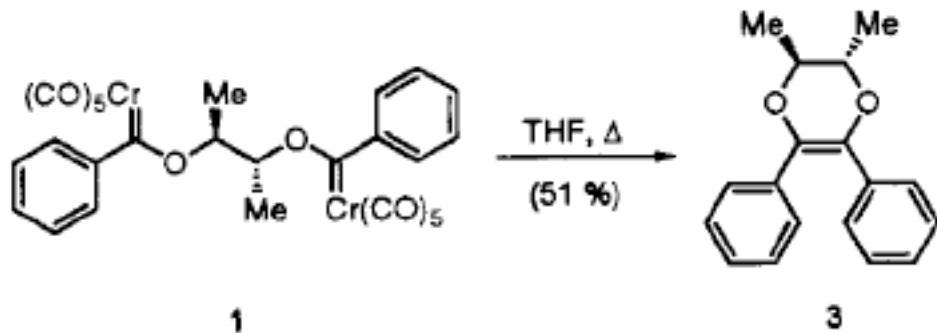
# **None-group VI Metal Catalyzed Reactions of Fischer Carbene Complexes through Transmetallation**

*presented by: Jie Huang*

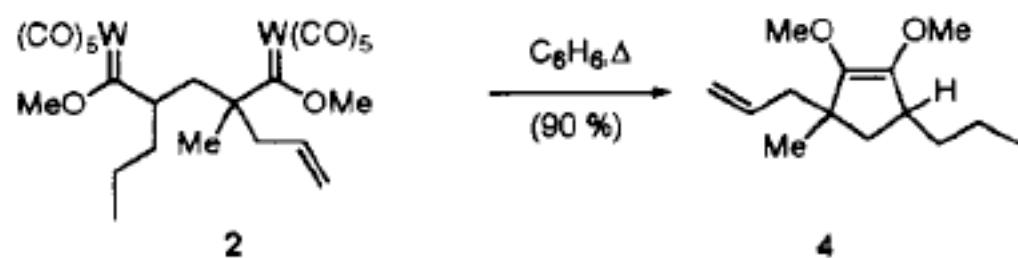
*Feburary 5, 2004*

1. Jose Barluenga et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2004**, 126, 470-471-----**Ni, Cu, Rh**
2. Miguel A. Sierra et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2001**, 123, 851-861-----**Pd**
3. Rudolf Aumann et al. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, **1999**, 2545-2561-----**Rh, Cu**
4. Koichi Narasaka et al. *Chemistry Letters* **1999**, 75-76-----**Pd**

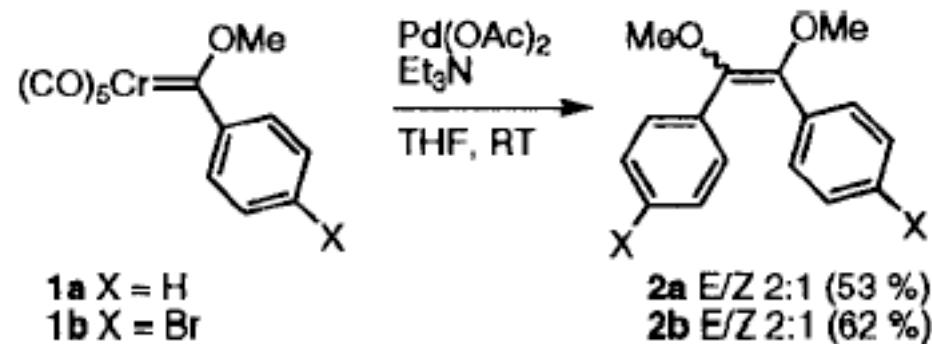
## Self-Dimerization Catalyzed by Pd (OAc)<sub>2</sub>



Wulff JACS 1996, 2166

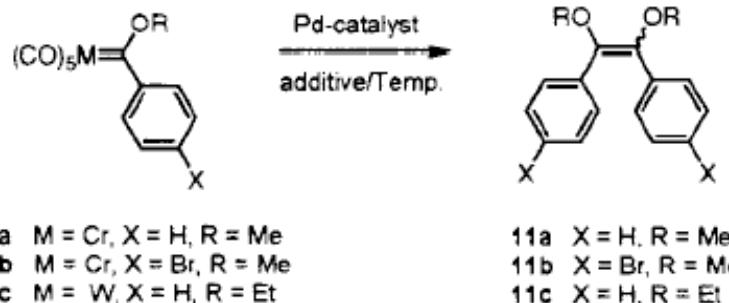


Macomber Organometallics  
1988, 2072



Rh<sub>2</sub>(OAc)<sub>4</sub> not effective

# Self-Dimerization of Complexes 10

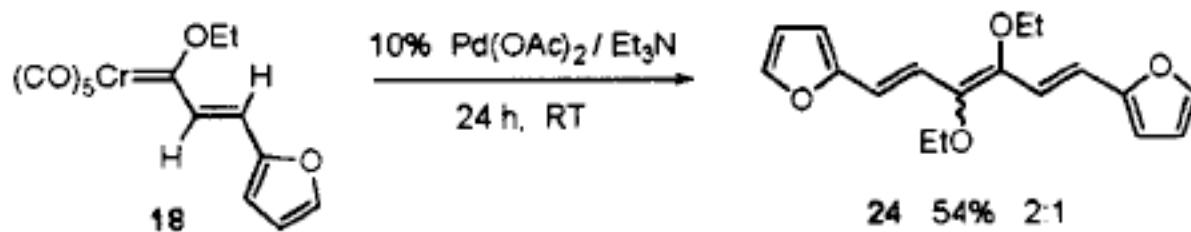
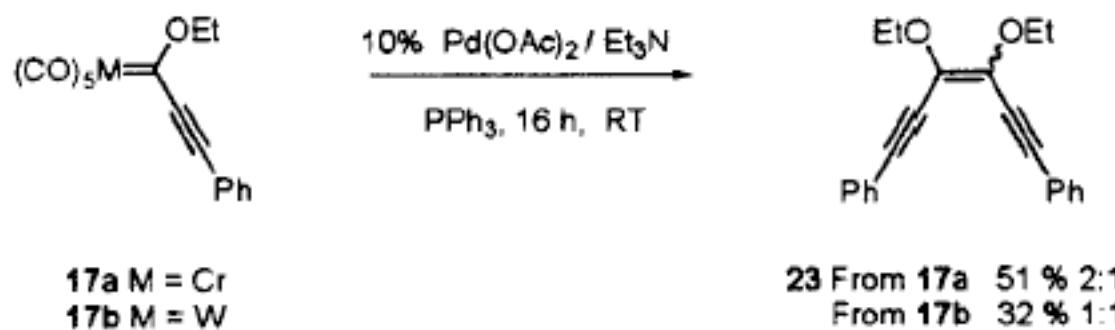
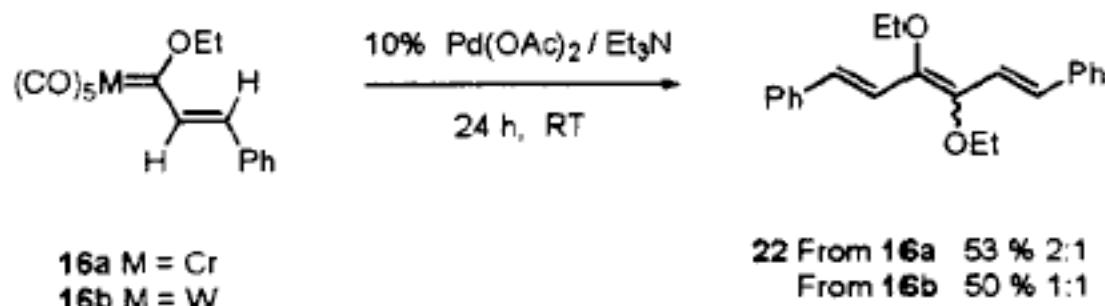


**Table 1.** Self-dimerization of Complexes 10

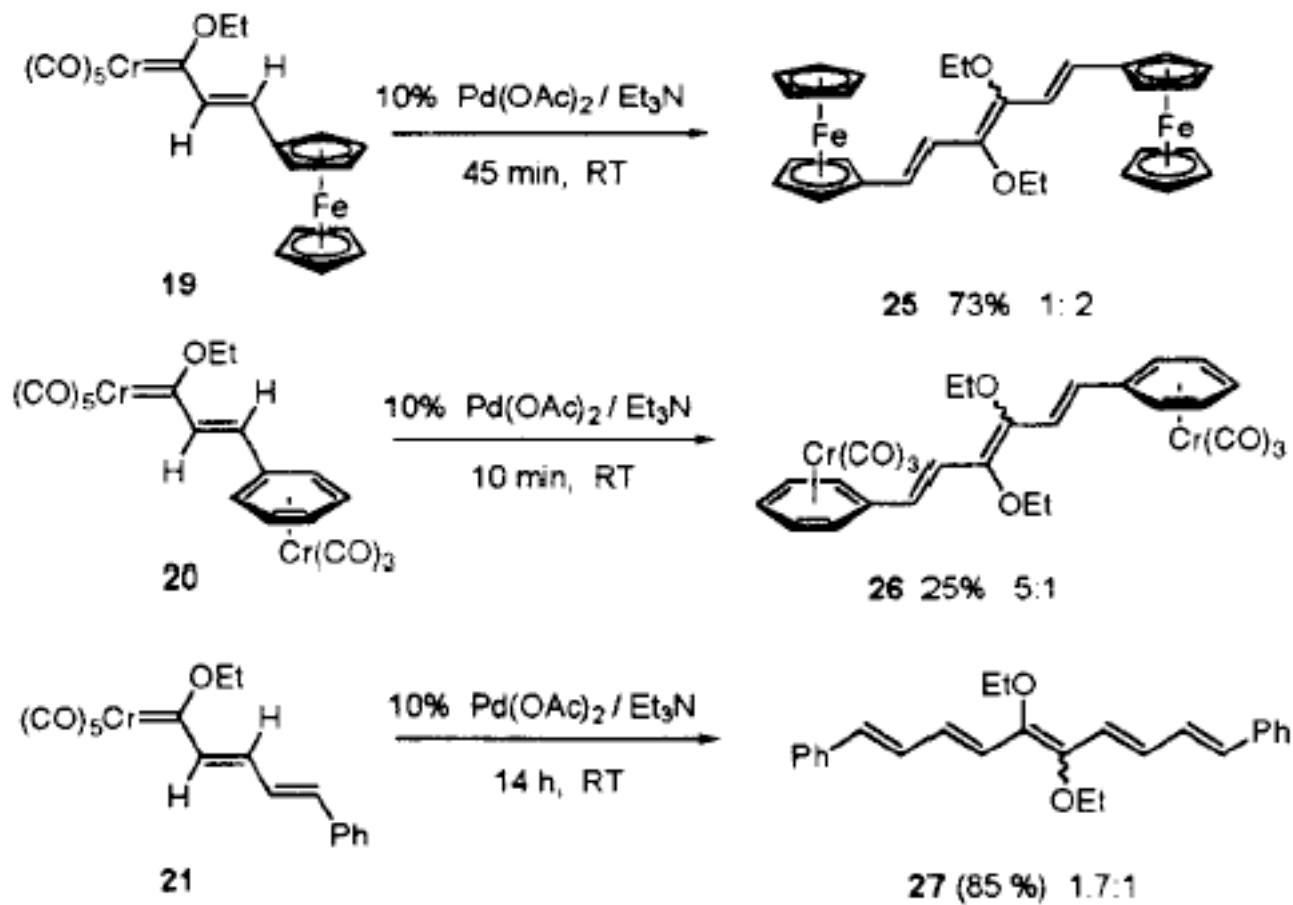
entry	compd	catalyst (load) <sup>a</sup> /additive	solvent	T	reaction time (h) <sup>b</sup>	11 E/Z <sup>c</sup>	yield (%)
1	<b>10a</b>	Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub> (10%)/Et <sub>3</sub> N	THF	rt	1.0	2:1	53
2	<b>10a</b>	Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub> (2%)/Et <sub>3</sub> N	THF	rt	12.0	4:1	58
3	<b>10a</b>	Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub> (10%)/Et <sub>3</sub> N/PPh <sub>3</sub> (30%) <sup>a</sup>	THF	rt	0.75	2.5:1	65
4	<b>10a</b>	Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub> (10%)/Et <sub>3</sub> N/AsPh <sub>3</sub> (30%) <sup>a</sup>	THF	rt	1.5	3.6:1	72
5	<b>10a</b>	Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub> (10%)/Et <sub>3</sub> N/SbPh <sub>3</sub> (30%) <sup>a</sup>	THF	rt	3.0	2:1	52
6	<b>10a</b>	Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub> (10%)/Et <sub>3</sub> N	THF	0 °C	2.0	2.5:1	48
7	<b>10a</b>	Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub> (10%)/Et <sub>3</sub> N	hexane	rt	20.0	2.4:1	50
8	<b>10a</b>	Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub> (10%)/Et <sub>3</sub> N	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	rt	4.0	2.2:1	63
9	<b>10a</b>	Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub> (10%)/Et <sub>3</sub> N	Et <sub>2</sub> O	rt	8.0	2.6:1	57
10	<b>10a</b>	Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub> (10%)/Et <sub>3</sub> N	MeCN	rt	0.25	2:1	94
11	<b>10a</b>	Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub> (10%)/Et <sub>3</sub> N	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	rt	1.5	2.2:1	68
12	<b>10a</b>	Pd(C) (5%)	THF	rt	21.0	5.1:1	49
13	<b>10a</b>	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub> ·CHCl <sub>3</sub> (5%)	THF	rt	5.0	2.1:1	80
14	<b>10a</b>	PdCl <sub>2</sub> (PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (5%)/Et <sub>3</sub> N	THF	rt	1.25	2.7:1	64
15	<b>10a</b>	PdCl <sub>2</sub> (MeCN) <sub>2</sub> (5%)/Et <sub>3</sub> N	THF	rt	0.75	2:1	72
16	<b>10b</b>	Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub> (10%)/Et <sub>3</sub> N	THF	rt	1.0	2:1	62
17	<b>10b</b>	Pd(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> (3%)	THF	rt	2.5	2:1	55
18	<b>10b</b>	Pd(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> (0.6%)	THF	rt	18.0	2:1	40
19	<b>10c</b>	Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub> (10%)/Et <sub>3</sub> N	THF	rt	5.0	1:1	46

<sup>a</sup> Referred to the carbene complex. <sup>b</sup> The reactions were followed by TLC until complete disappearance of the spot corresponding to the starting carbene complex. <sup>c</sup> Determined by integration of the signals corresponding to the MeO-groups in the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of the crude reaction mixtures. Each experiment was repeated at least twice and the value given is the average of both experiments.

## Polyene-conjugated System Formation

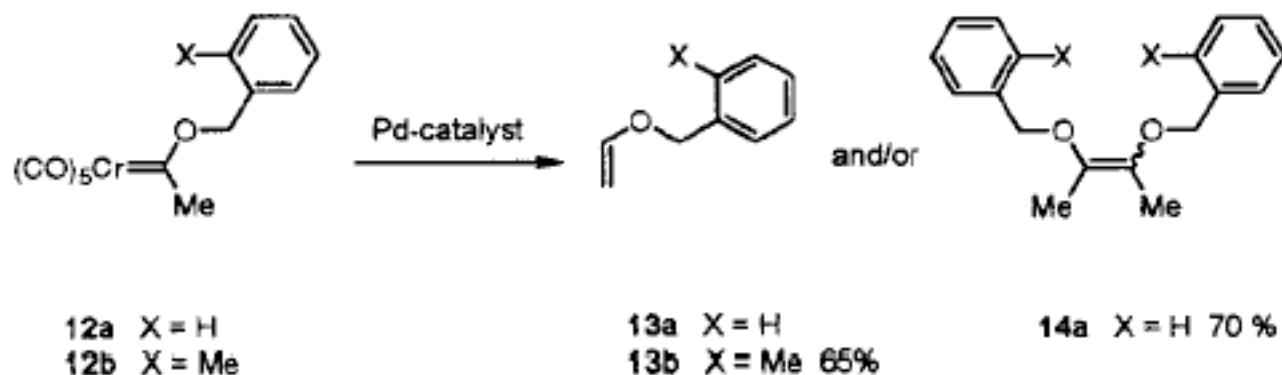


## Polyene-conjugated System Formation



Miguel A. Sierra et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2001**, 123, 851-861

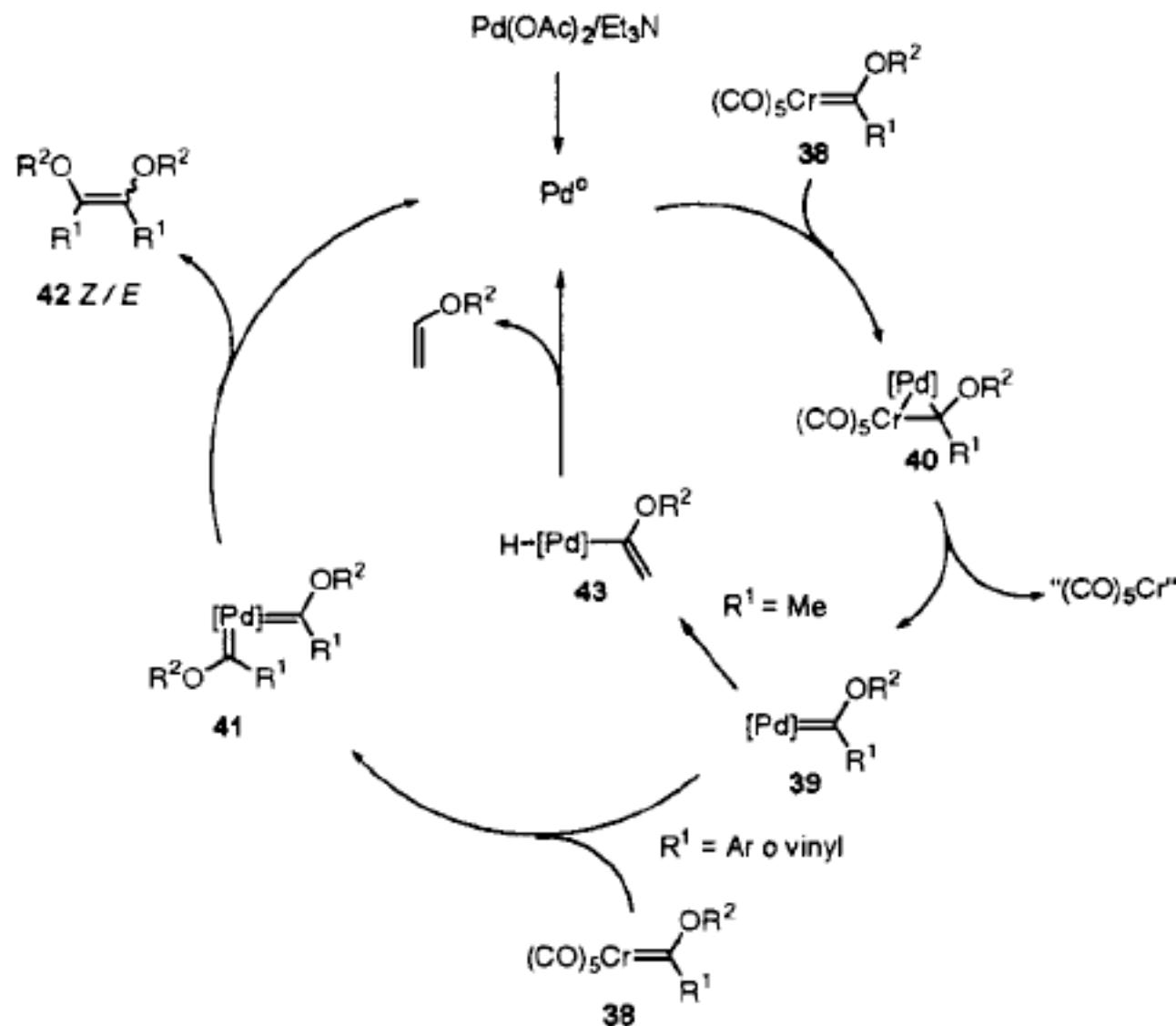
## Reaction of Complexes 12



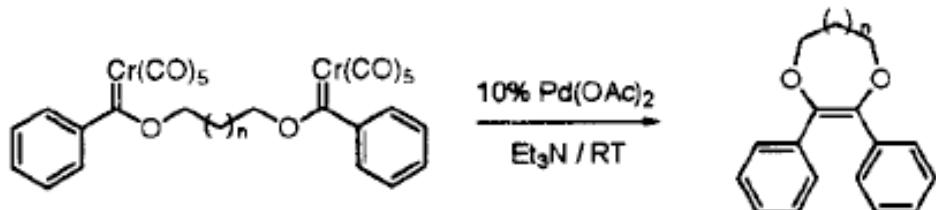
**Table 2.** Reaction of Alkyl-Substituted Carbene Complexes **12** with Different Pd-Catalysts

entry	com- pound	catalyst (10%) <sup>a</sup> /additive	reaction time (h) <sup>b</sup>	<b>13/14</b> <sup>c</sup>	<b>14</b> E/Z <sup>d</sup>	yield (%)
1	<b>12a</b>	Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub> /Et <sub>3</sub> N	1	100:0	—	— <sup>e</sup>
2	<b>12a</b>	Pd(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub>	20	0:100	1.1:1	87
3	<b>12a</b>	Pd(C)	20	0:100	1.3:1	70
4	<b>12a</b>	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub> ·CHCl <sub>3</sub>	5	0:100	1.9:1	76
5	<b>12a</b>	PdCl <sub>2</sub> (PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> /Et <sub>3</sub> N	3	5:95	1.3:1	72
6	<b>12a</b>	PdCl <sub>2</sub> (MeCN) <sub>2</sub> /Et <sub>3</sub> N	1	8:92	1.1:1	78
7	<b>12b</b>	Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub> /Et <sub>3</sub> N	1	100:0	—	65

Scheme 8

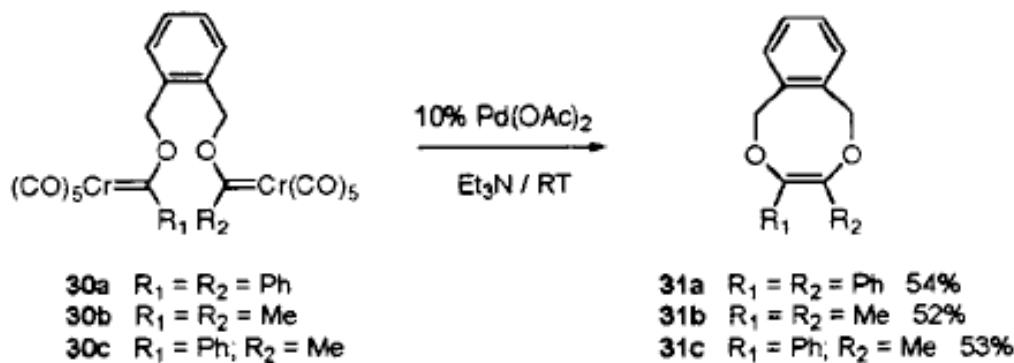


## Intramolecular Dimerization to Form Cyclic Compounds



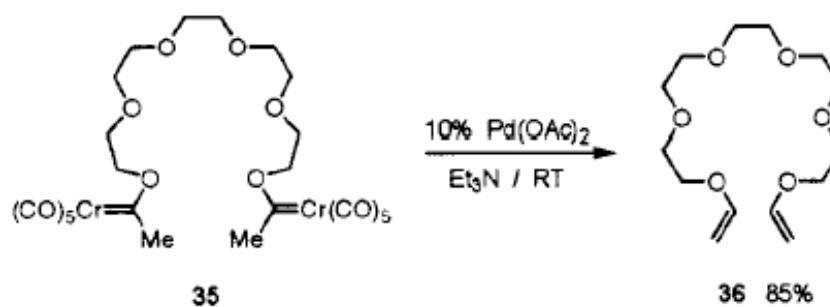
28a n = 0  
28b n = 1  
28c n = 2  
28d n = 3

29a n = 0 70%  
29b n = 1 64%  
29c n = 2 21%  
29d n = 3 14%



30a R<sub>1</sub> = R<sub>2</sub> = Ph  
30b R<sub>1</sub> = R<sub>2</sub> = Me  
30c R<sub>1</sub> = Ph; R<sub>2</sub> = Me

31a R<sub>1</sub> = R<sub>2</sub> = Ph 54%  
31b R<sub>1</sub> = R<sub>2</sub> = Me 52%  
31c R<sub>1</sub> = Ph; R<sub>2</sub> = Me 53%

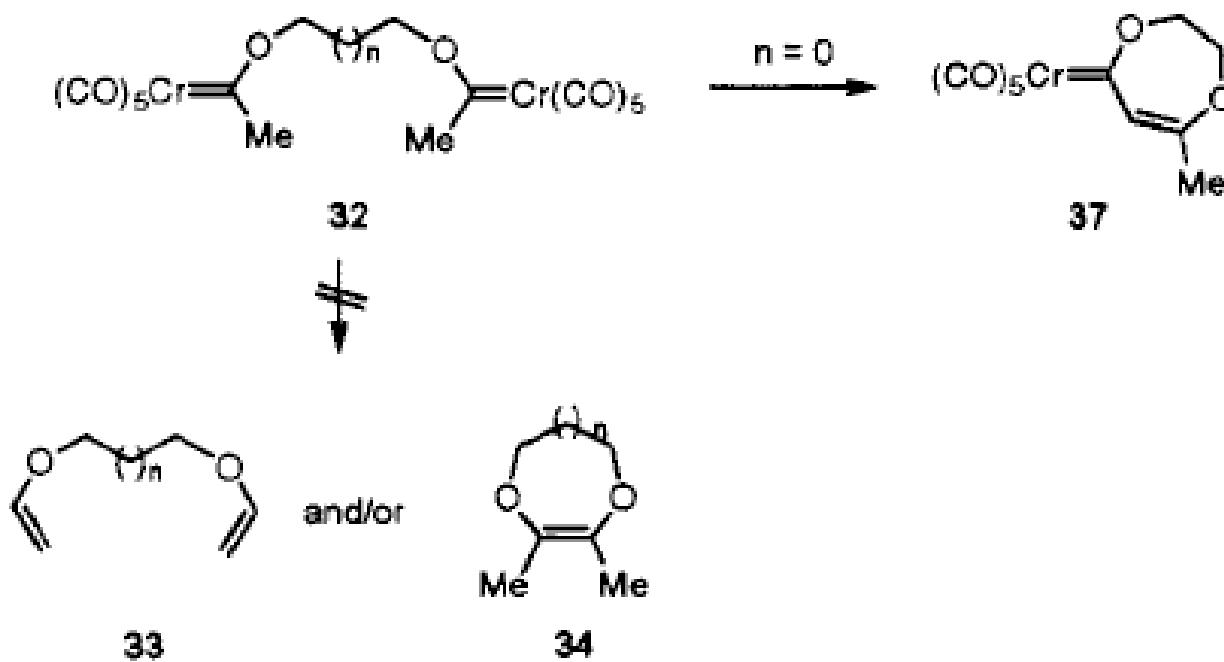


35

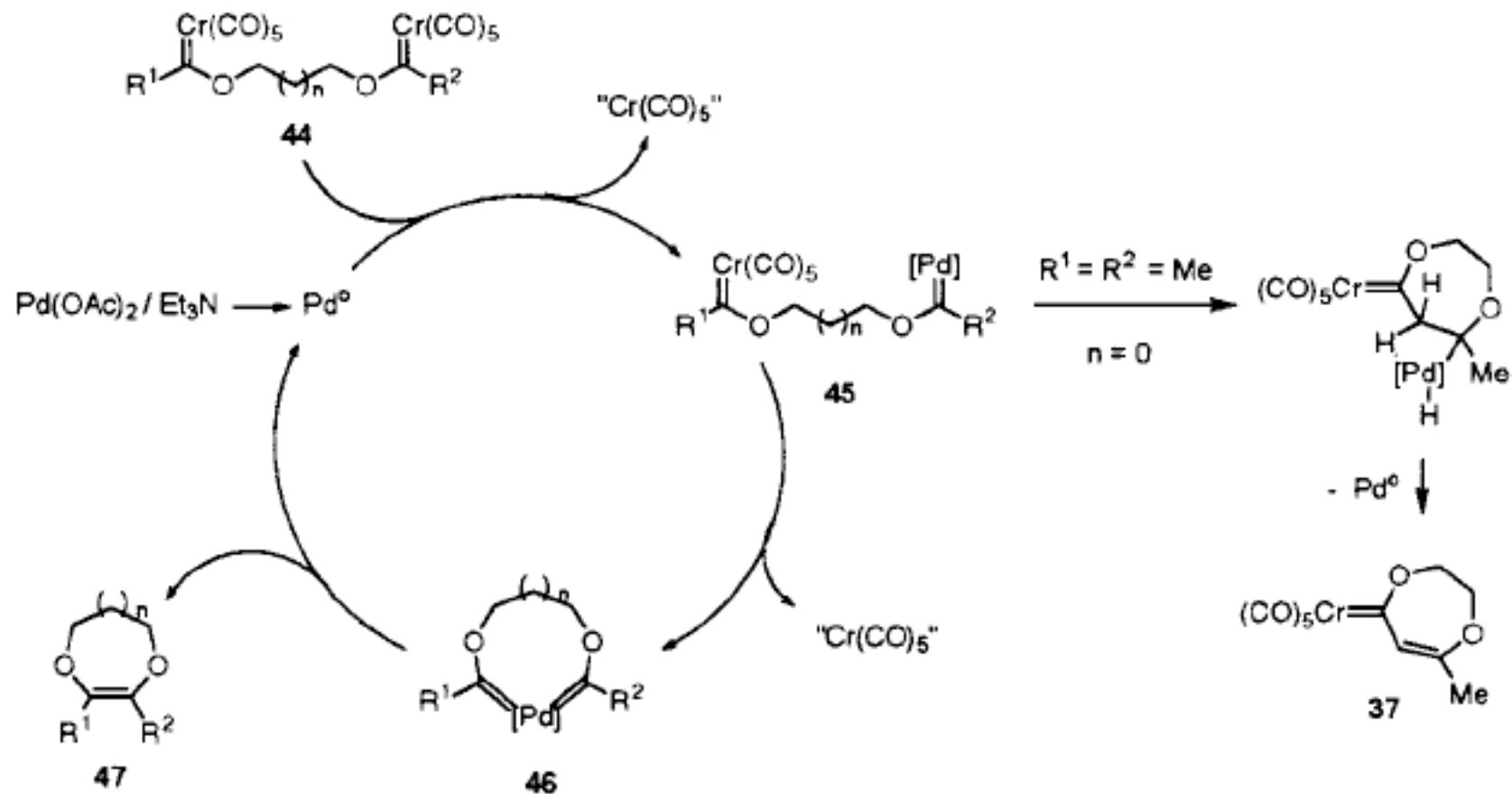
36 85%

## A Different Process

Scheme 7

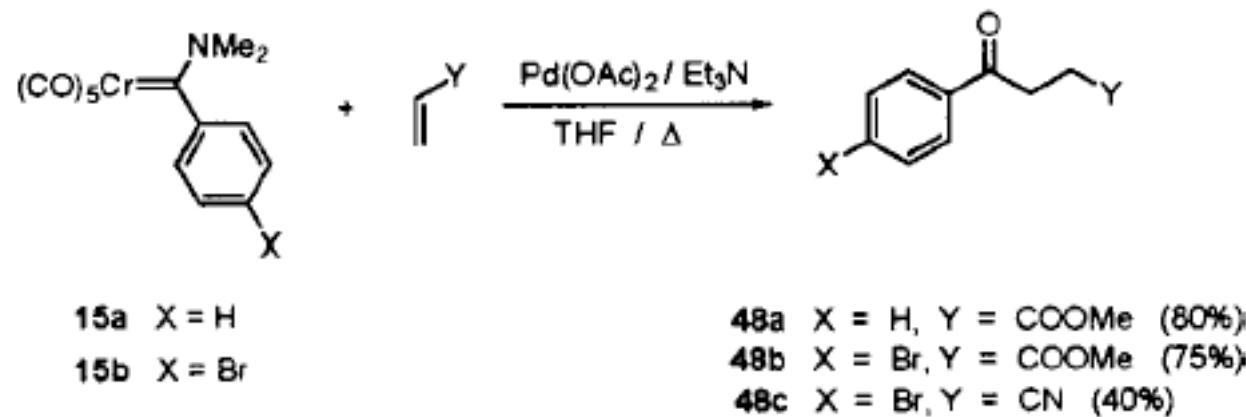


Miguel A. Sierra et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2001**, 123, 851-861

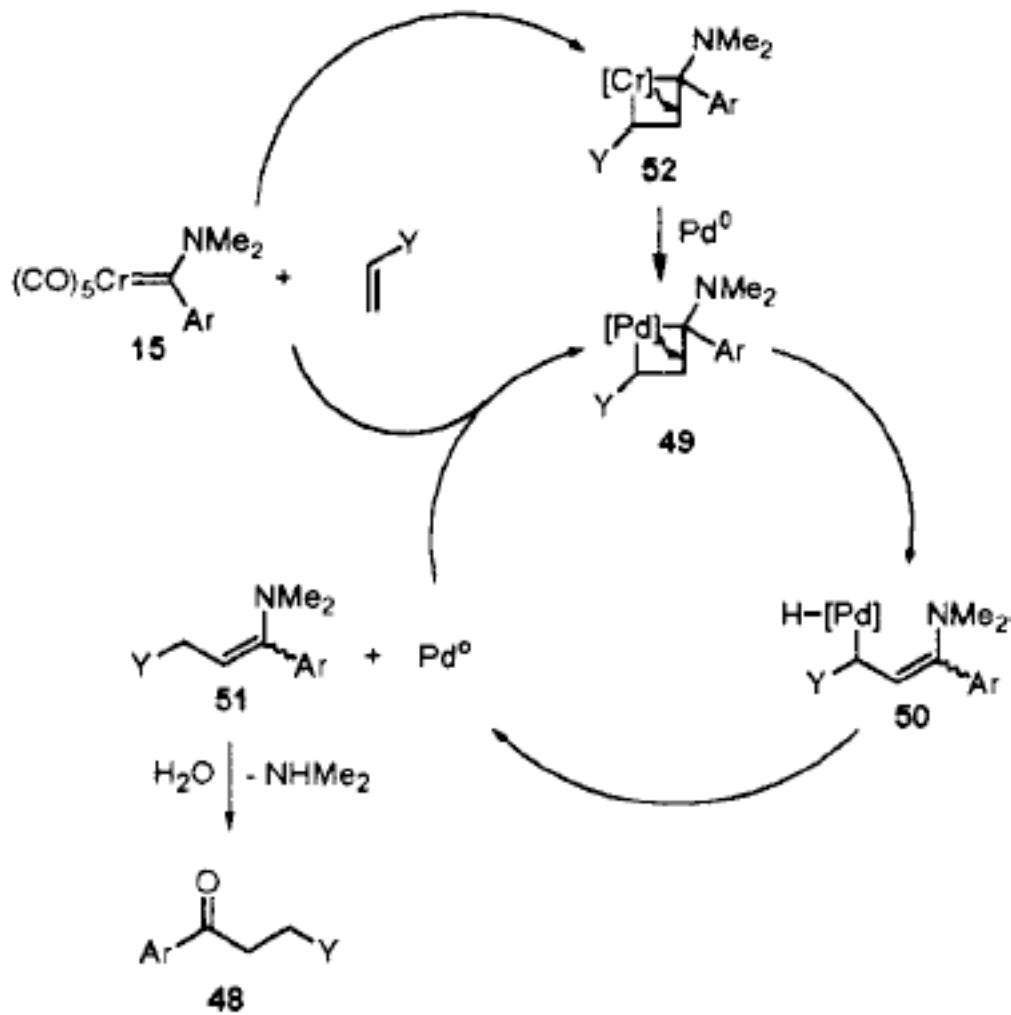


Miguel A. Sierra et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2001**, 123, 851-861

## Pd Catalyzed Reaction of Aminocarbene Complexes

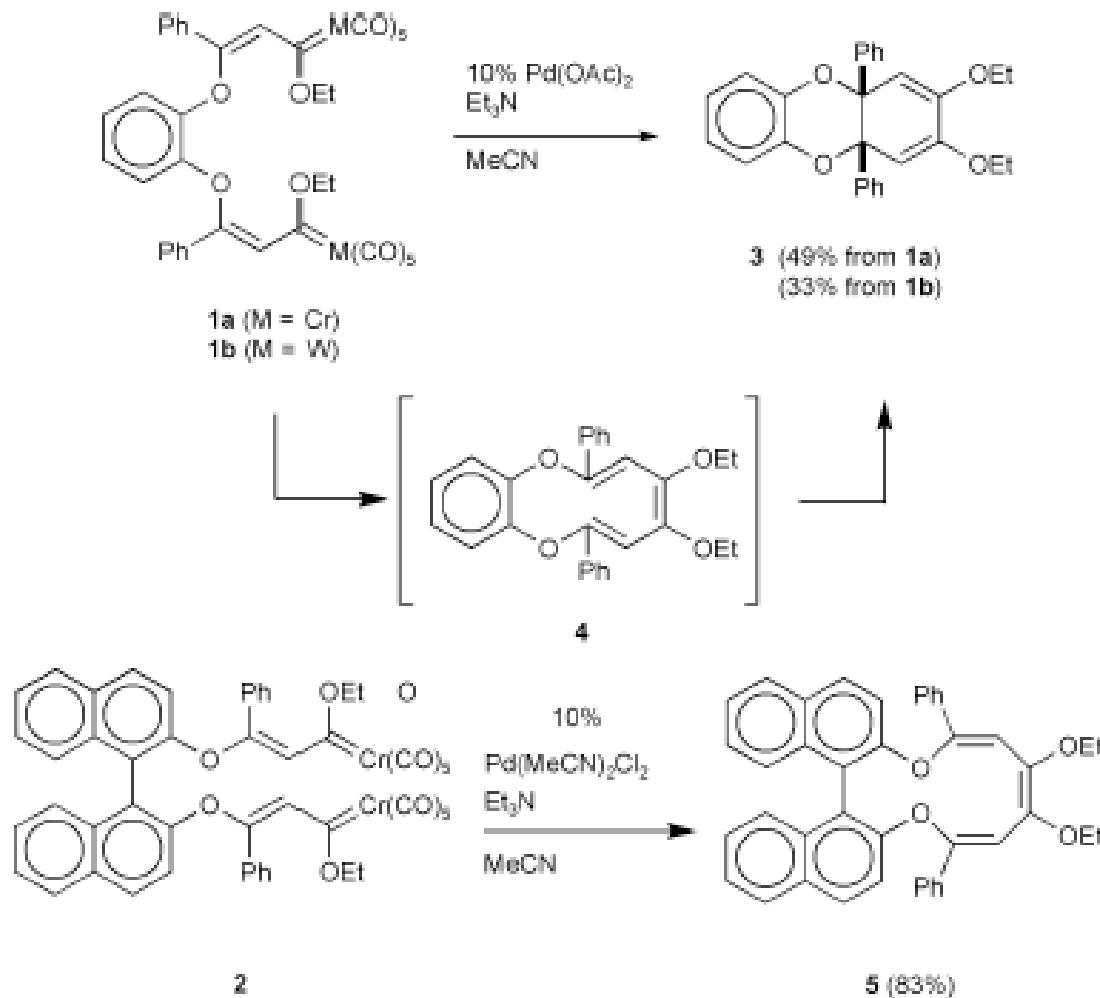


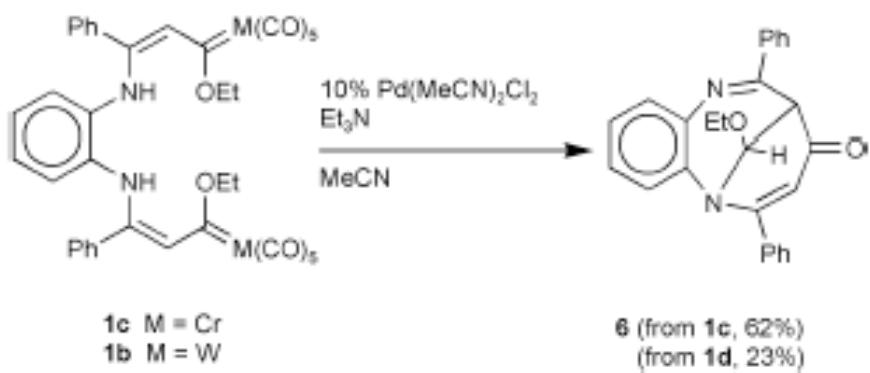
Miguel A. Sierra et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2001, 123, 851-861



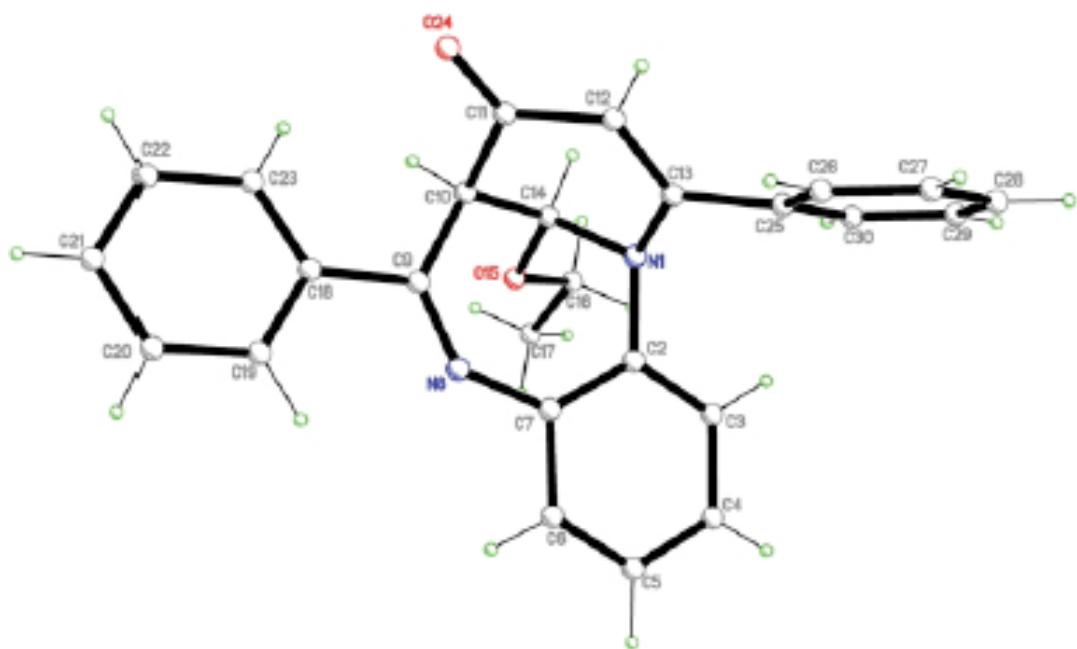
Miguel A. Sierra et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2001**, 123, 851-861

## Pd Catalyzed Tandem Cyclization Process on Group VI bis-carbene Complexes

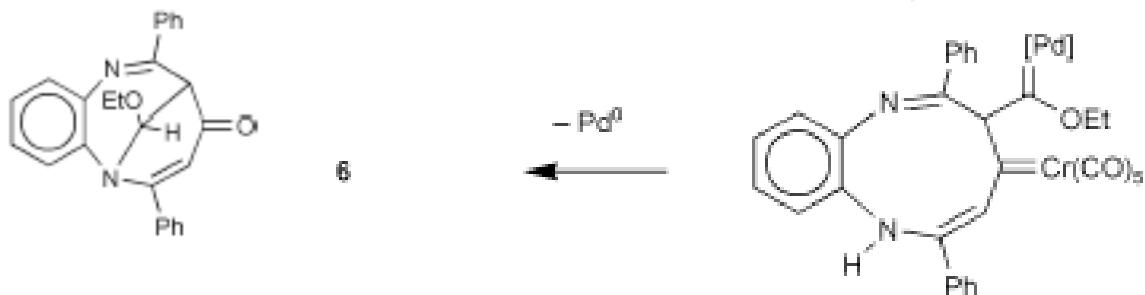
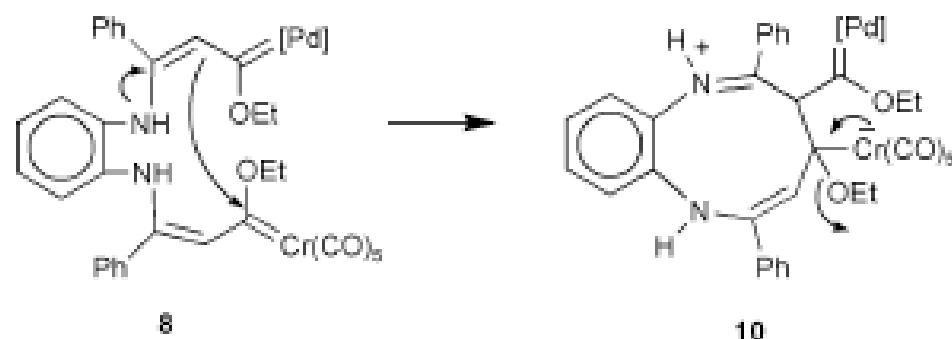
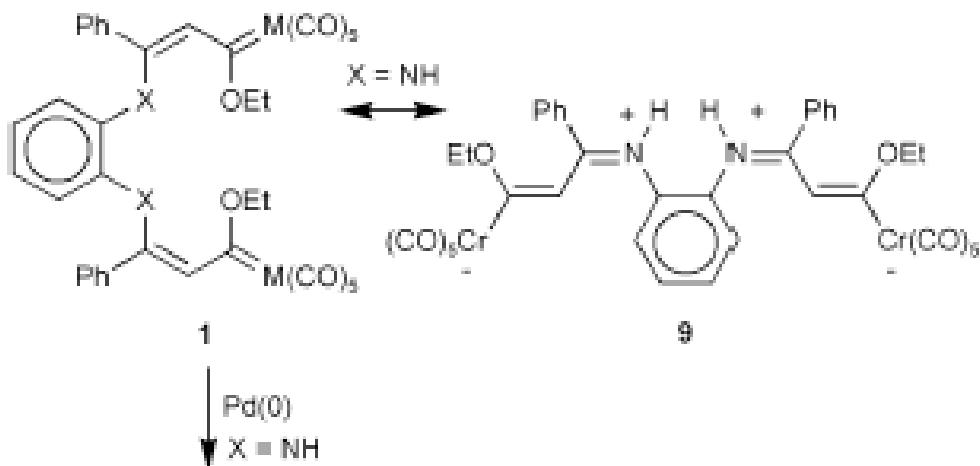




**Scheme 2**



**Fig. 1** Crystal structure for compound 6 obtained from 1c.



# Rearrangement of Chromium Allyloxy(aryl)carbene Complexes Catalyzed by Pd(0)

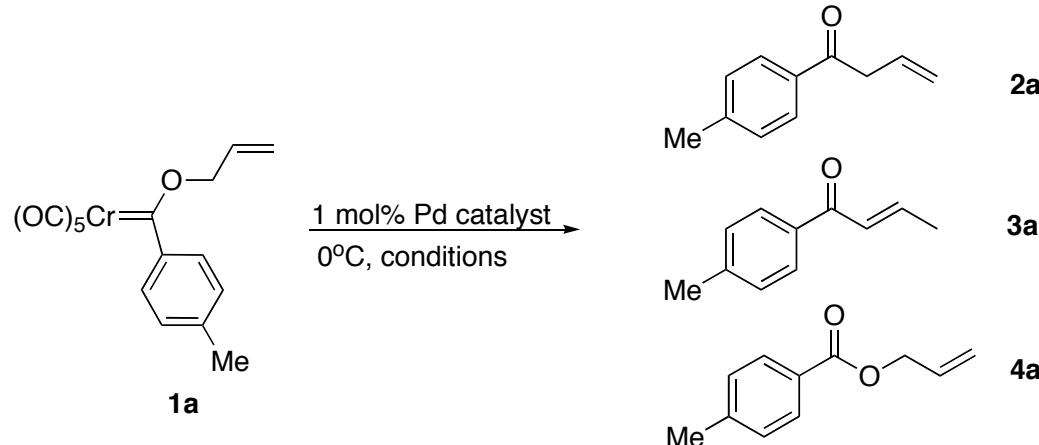
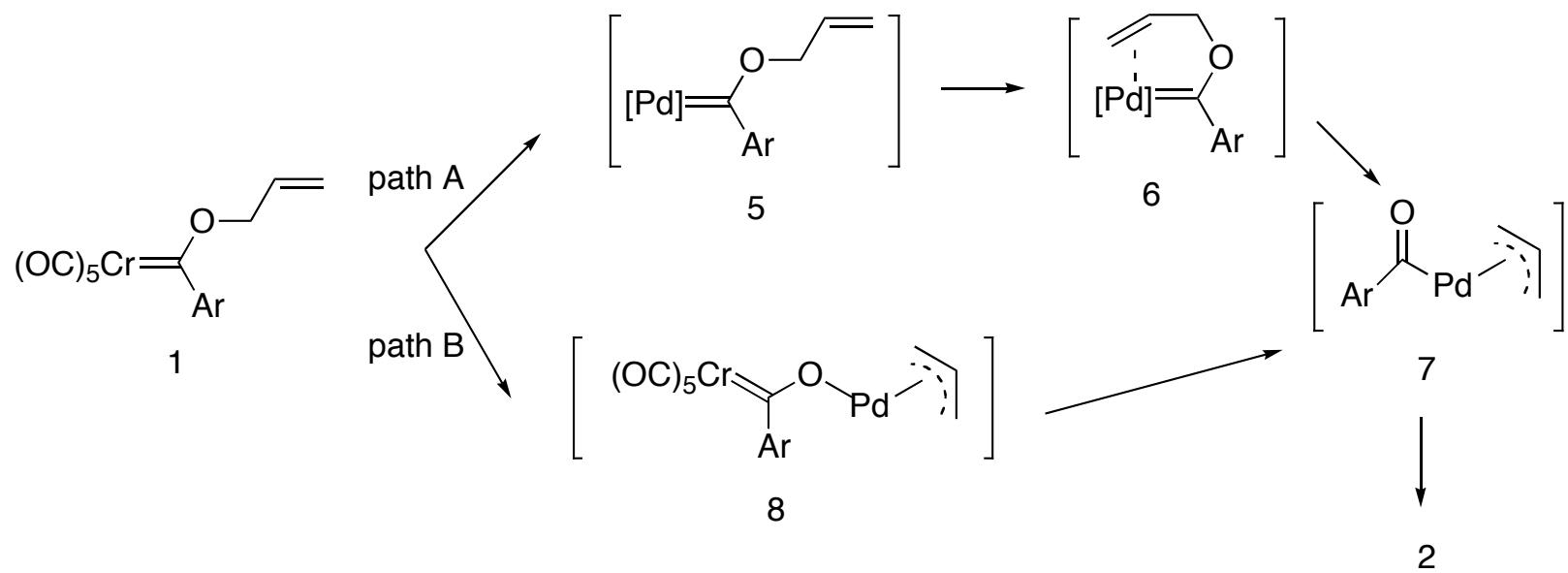


Table. Reaction conditions of Pd catalyzed reaction of **1a**

Entry	Catalyst	Solvent	Atm.	Time/h	Yields/%		
					<b>2a</b>	<b>3a</b>	<b>4a</b>
1	Pd(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub>	Toluene	Ar	2	0	38	4
2	Pd(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub>	THF	Ar	5	19	0	9
3 <sup>a</sup>	Pd(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub>	THF	CO	2.5	35	29	3
4	Pd(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	Ar	6	33	6	17
5	Pd(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	CO	17	71	0	4
6	Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	CO	1	42	0	2
7	PdCl <sub>2</sub> (PhCN) <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	CO	1	47	4	4
8	PdCl <sub>2</sub> (dpff)	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	CO	24	34	0	6
9	Pd(dbu) <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	CO	1	6	13	0

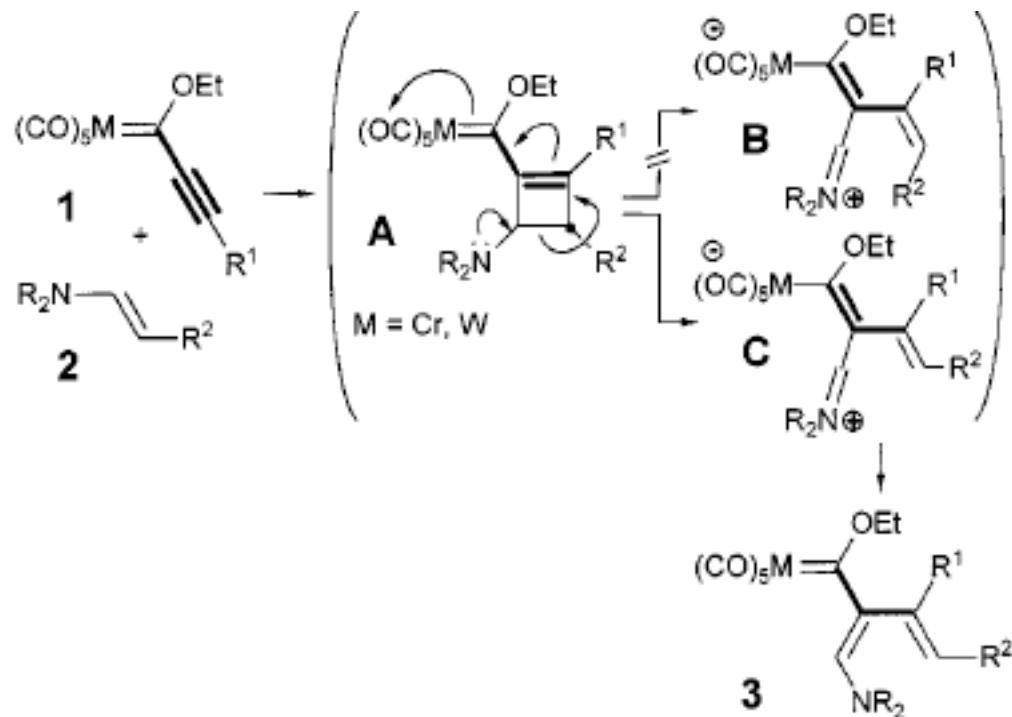
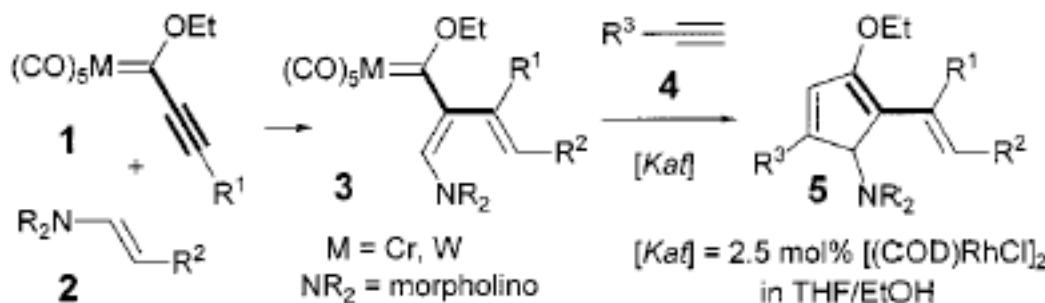
<sup>a</sup> room temperature

## Plausible Mechanisms

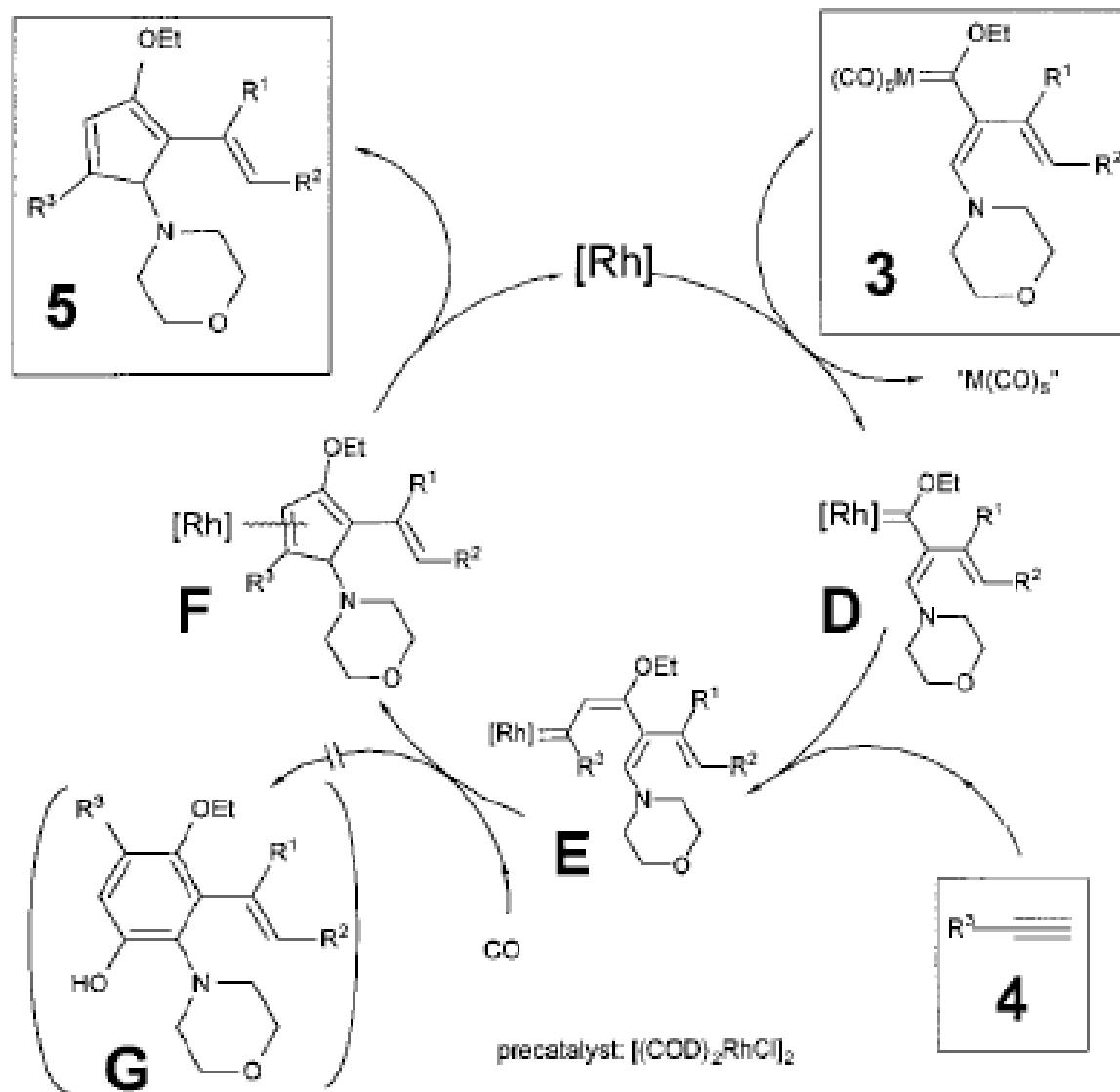


Koichi Narasaka et al. *Chemistry Letters* **1999**, 75-76

## Rh-Catalyzed Vinyl Cyclopentadiene Formation: Type A

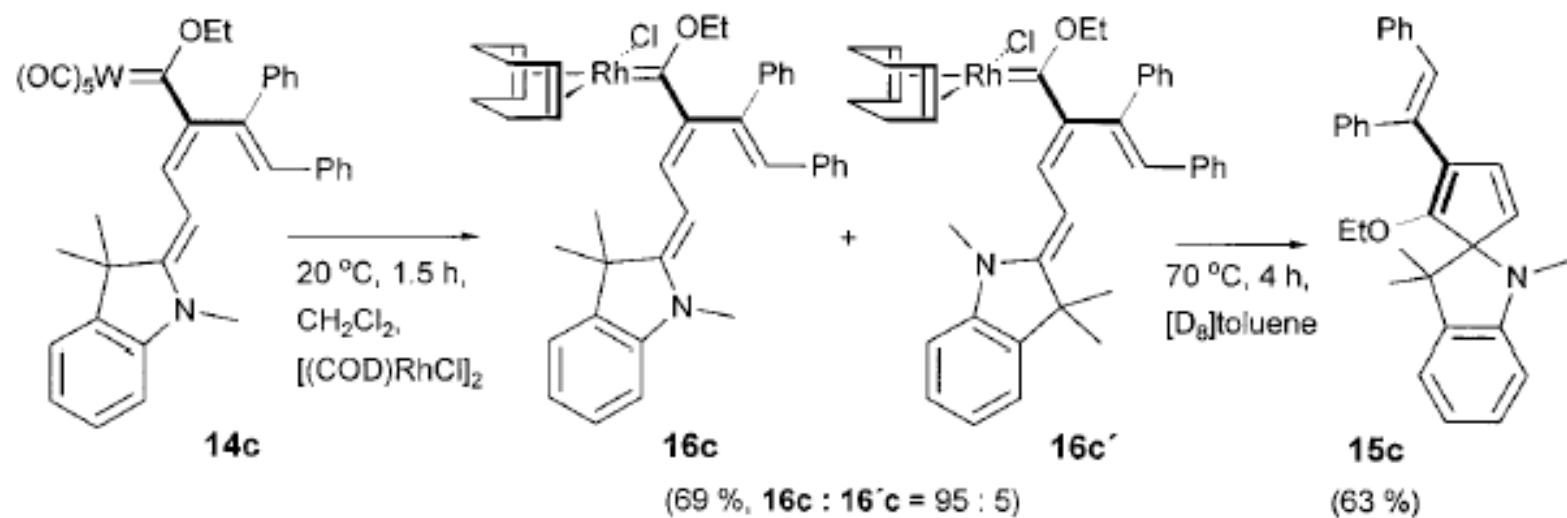


## Rh-Catalyzed Vinyl Cyclopentadiene Formation



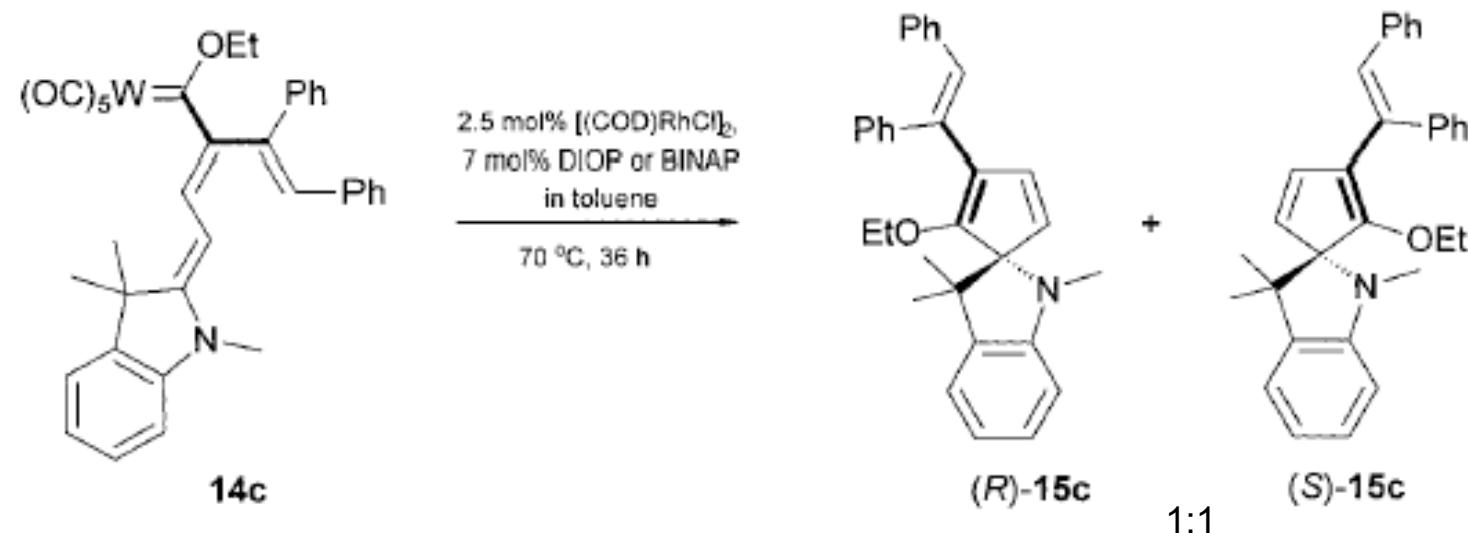
Scheme 4. Rhodium-catalyzed generation of cyclopentadienes **5** from cross-conjugated metallahexatrienes **3**

## Experimental Proof: Preparation and Characterization of 16C



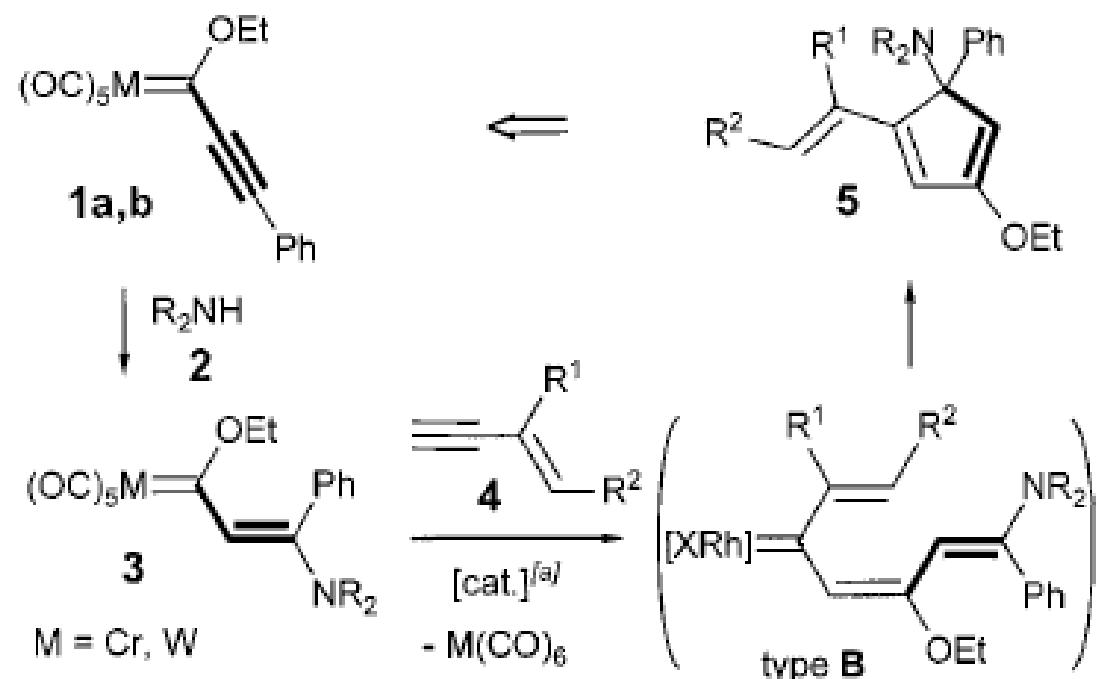
Rudolf Aumann et al. *Organometallic*, 2001, 3574-3581

**Scheme 6. Attempted Chiral Induction by a Rhodium-Catalyzed  $\pi$ -Cyclization**



Reaction of **14C** in the presence of 5 mol %  $\text{CuI}$  and  
7 mol % (-)-sparteine, 14 mol % (+)-methoxyproline, or 14 mol % (+)-1-phenylethylamine  
in toluene or 1,2-dichloroethane afforded **15C** after 12-16 h at 70°C, but no enantioselectivity was observed

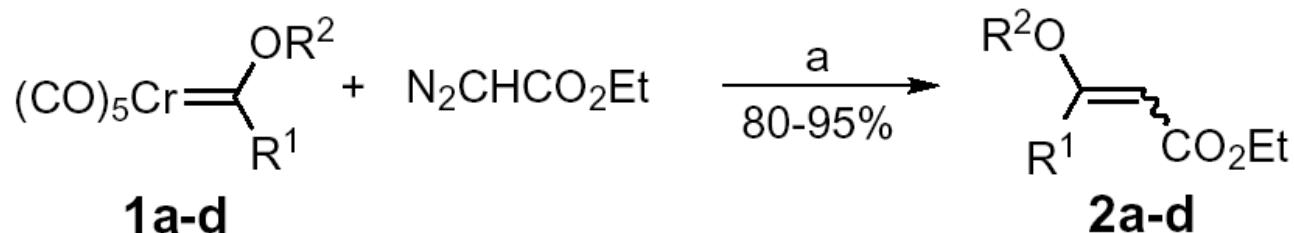
## Rh-Catalyzed Vinyl Cyclopentadiene Formation: Type B



<sup>a</sup> [cat.] = 2 mol %  $RhCl_3 \cdot 3H_2O$  in THF/MeOH (4:1); 20 °C.

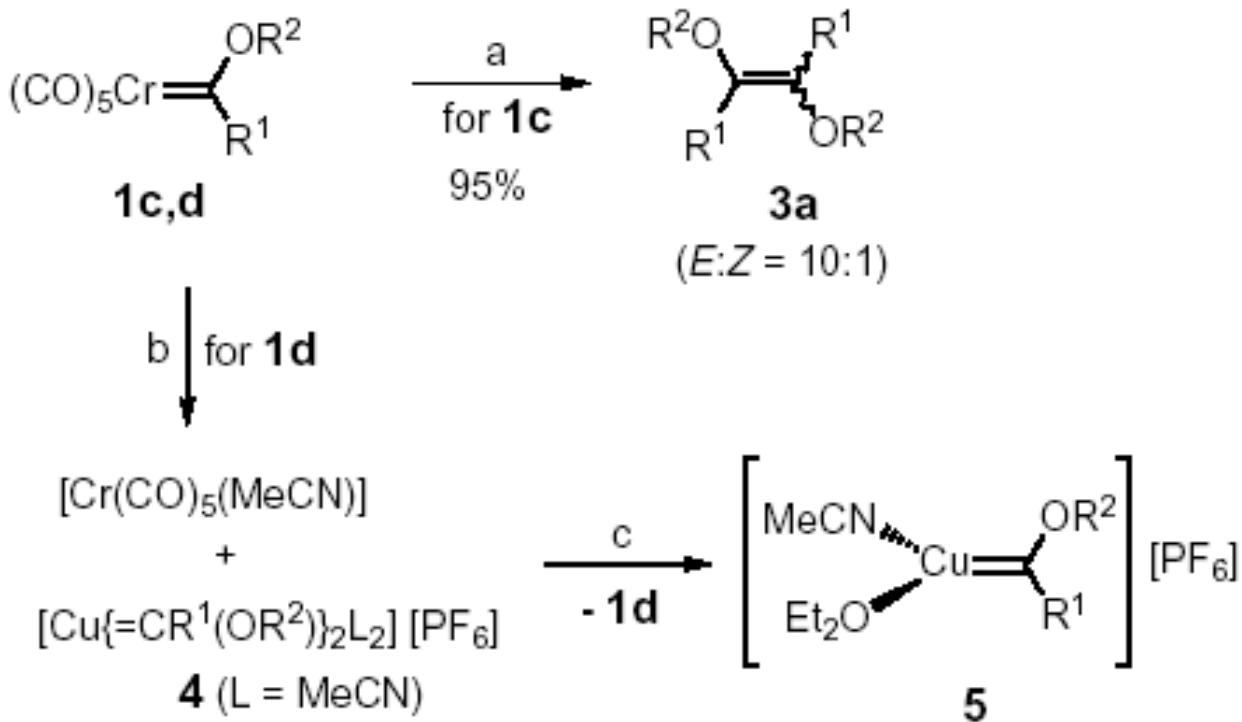
Rudolf Aumann et al. *Organometallics*, **2001**, 346-354

## Chromium-Copper Exchange of Fischer Carbene Complexes



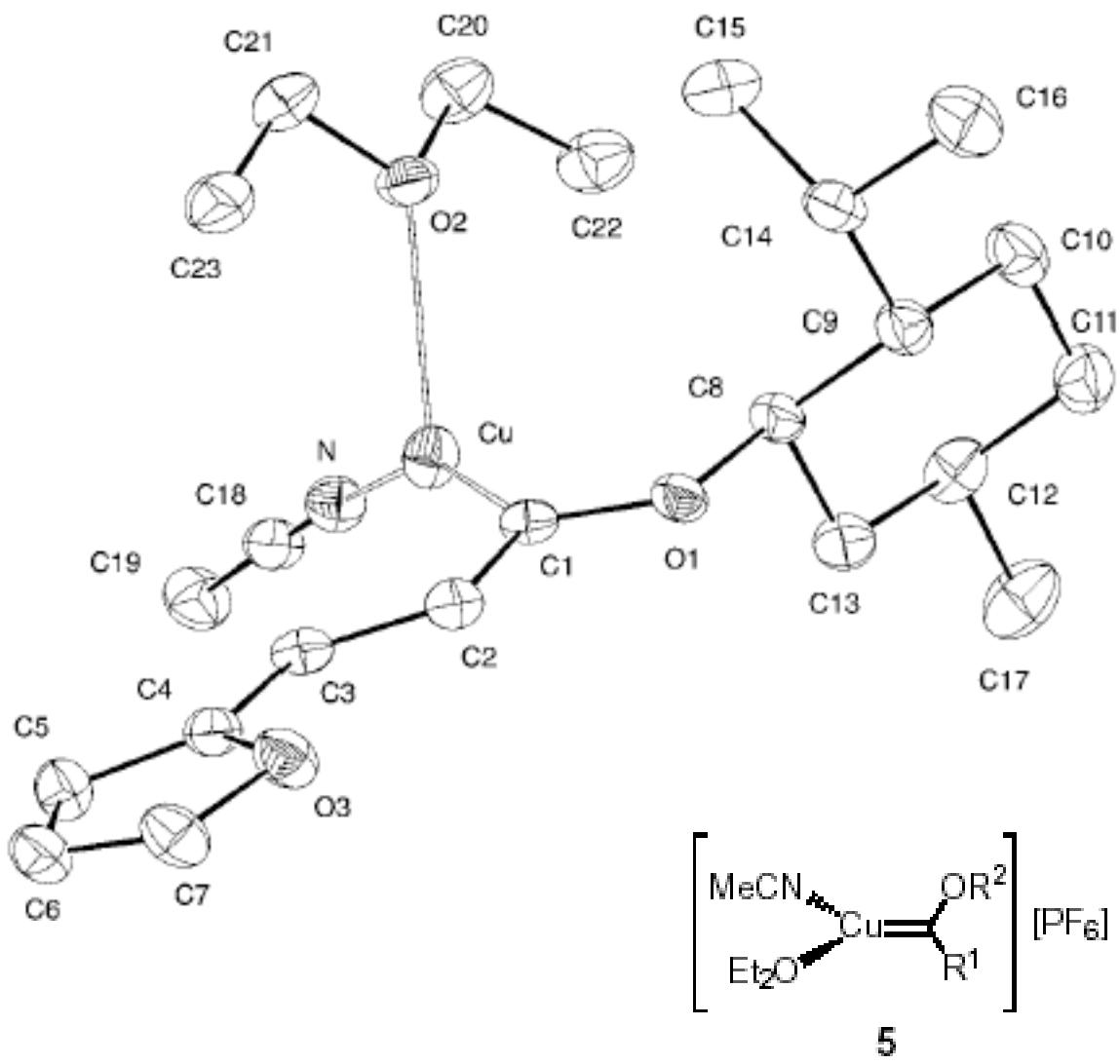
	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>
1a:	Ph	Me
1b:	Bu	Me
1c:	(E)-CH=CH-2-furyl	Me
1d:	(E)-CH=CH-2-furyl	(1R, 2S, 5R)-menthyl

a: 15 mol % CuBr, THF, 25°C,  
 $E:Z = 1:1$  ( $R^2 = Me$ )  
 $E:Z > 30:1$  ( $R^2 = (1R, 2S, 5R)$ -menthyl)

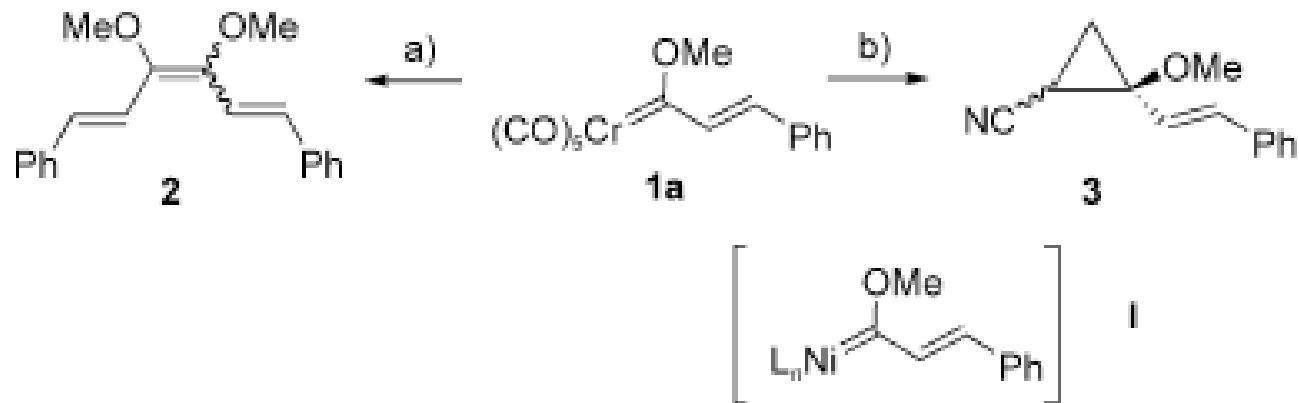


	$\text{R}^1$	$\text{R}^2$
<b>1c:</b>	$(E)\text{-CH=CH-2-furyl}$	Me
<b>1d:</b>	$(E)\text{-CH=CH-2-furyl}$	(1R, 2S, 5R)-menthyl
<b>3a:</b>	$(E)\text{-CH=CH-2-furyl}$	Me

- a: 15 mol %  $[\text{Cu}(\text{MeCN})_4]\text{[PF}_6\text{]}$   $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ,  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , 95%
- b: 50 mol %  $[\text{Cu}(\text{MeCN})_4]\text{[PF}_6\text{]}$   $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ,  $25^\circ\text{C}$
- c: crystallization from  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  (1:5 v/v),  $-20^\circ\text{C}$ , 50% (35% recovery of **1d**)



## Ni(0)-Mediated Dimerization and Cyclopropanation Reactions of Chromium Fischer Carbene Complexes



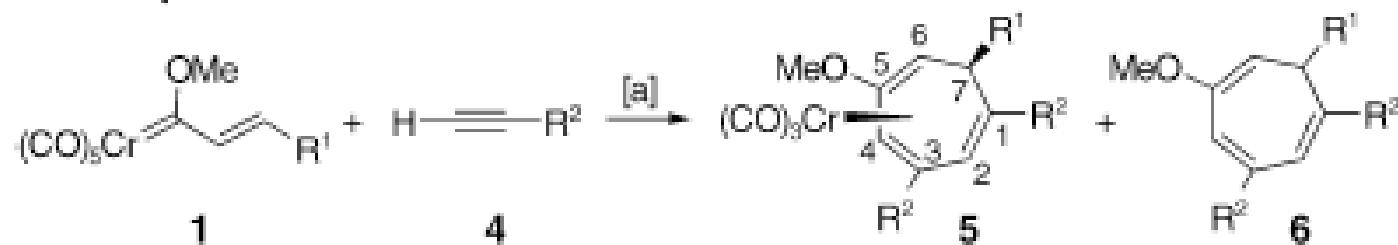
**Scheme 1.**  $\text{Ni}^0$ -catalyzed dimerization and cyclopropanation of chromium carbene complex **1a**. Reagents and conditions: a)  $[\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2]$  (10 mol %), THF, 25 °C, 2 h, 90%; b) acrylonitrile,  $[\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2]$  (10 mol %), MeCN, 25 °C, 3 h, 85 %.

Neither reaction occurs in the absence of nickel catalyst at RT

Jose Barluenga et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2003, 42, 3008-3011

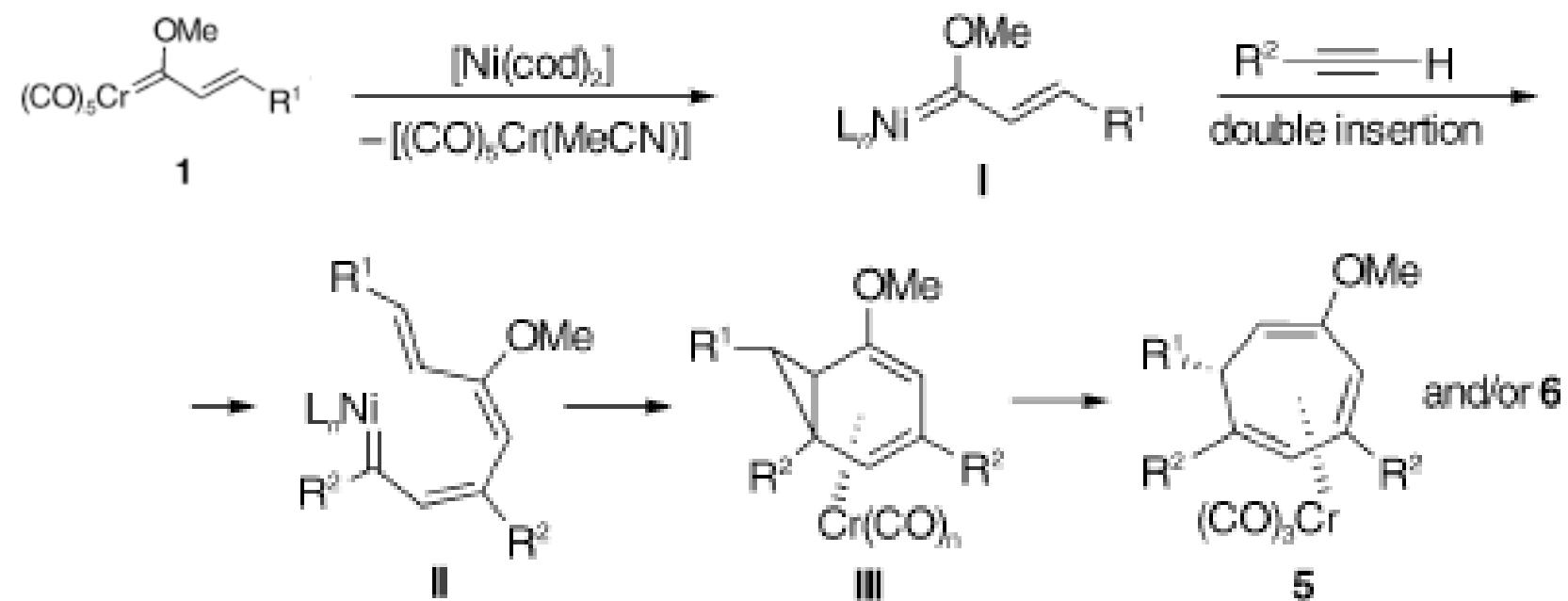
# Ni(0)-Mediated [3+2+2] Cyclization of Chromium Fischer Carbene Complexes and Alkynes

**Table 1:** [3+2+2] cyclization of chromium alkenyl carbene complexes **1** with alkynes **4**.



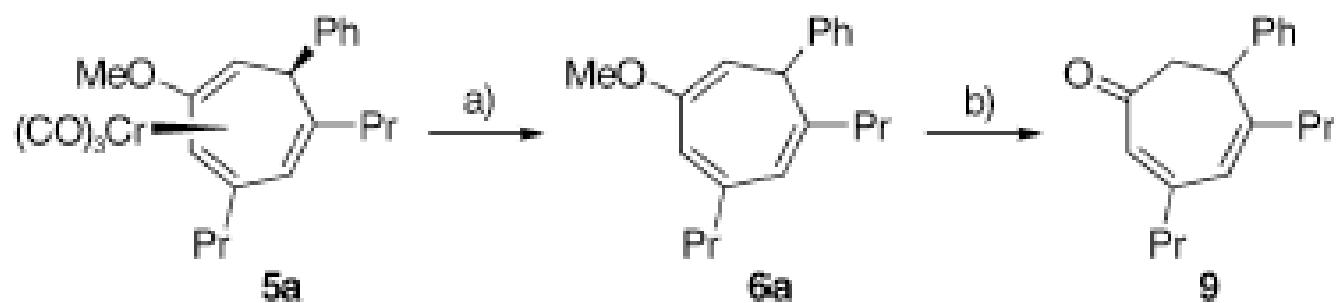
entry	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	5 [%] <sup>[b]</sup>	6 [%] <sup>[b]</sup>
1	Ph	nPr	<b>5a</b> (86)	—
2	ferrocenyl	nPr	<b>5b</b> (73)	—
3	2-furyl	nPr	<b>5c</b> (76)	—
4	nPr	nPr	<b>5d</b> (62)	—
5	Ph	Me <sub>3</sub> Si	<b>5e</b> (80)	—
6	Ph	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CN	<b>5f</b> (78)	—
7	2-furyl	Ph	<b>5g</b> (30)	<b>6g</b> (40)
8	Ph	CO <sub>2</sub> Me	—	<b>6h</b> (75)

[a] MeCN, 1:4:[Ni(cod)<sub>2</sub>] 1:3:1.1, –10 to 20 °C, 2 h. [b] Yields of isolated products.



**Scheme 2.** Proposed mechanism for the formation of **5** and **6**.

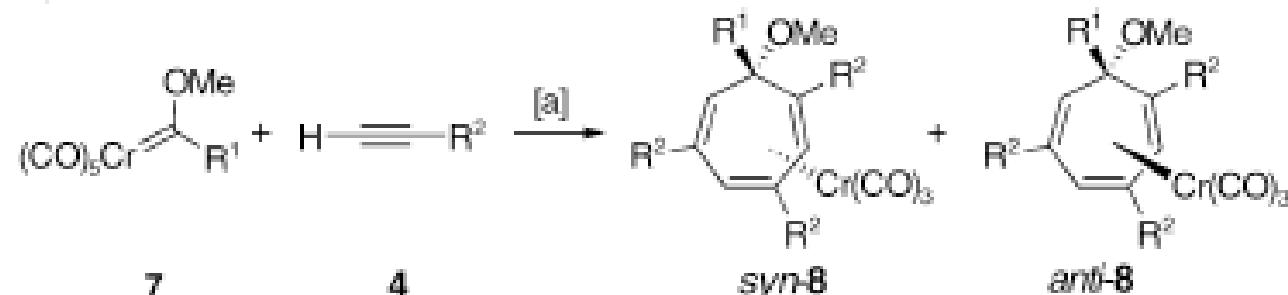
Jose Barluenga et al. *Angew.Chem. Int. Ed.*, **2003**, 42, 3008-3011



**Scheme 3.** Decomplexation of **5a** and hydrolysis of **6a**. Reagents and conditions: a)  $\text{CO}$  (35 bar),  $\text{MeCN}$ ,  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , 48 h, quantitative; b) 1 N  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{THF}$ ,  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , 2 h, 95%.

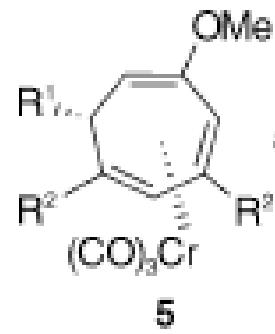
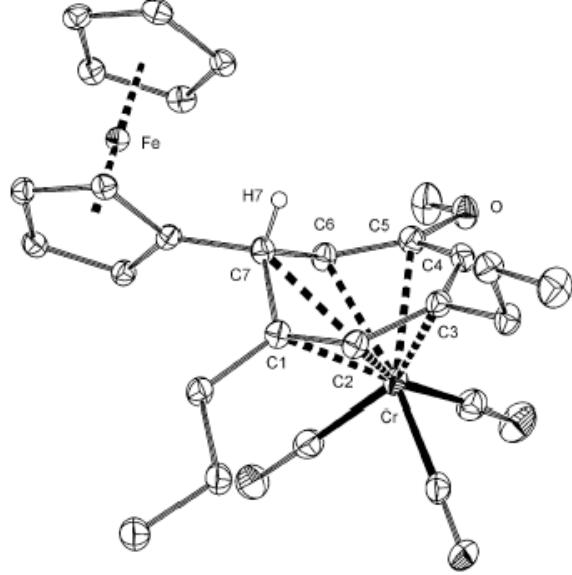
Jose Barluenga et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, **2003**, 42, 3008-3011

**Table 2:** [2+2+2+1] cyclization of chromium carbene complexes **7** with alkynes **4**.



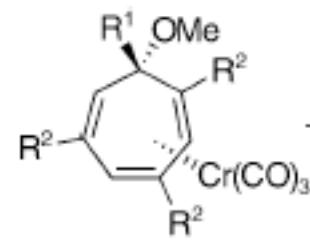
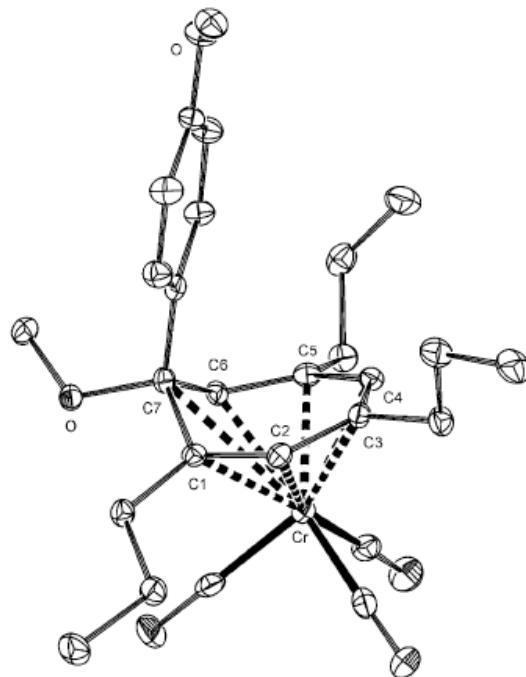
entry	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	8 [%] <sup>[b]</sup>	syn:anti <sup>[c]</sup>
1	Me	nPr	8a (92)	> 98:2
2	Me	Me <sub>3</sub> Si	8b (65)	> 98:2
3	Me	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CN	8c (96)	> 98:2
4	c-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	nPr	8d (75)	> 98:2
5	p-MeOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	nPr	8e (83)	> 98:2
6	2-furyl	nPr	8f (86)	90:10
7	Ph	nPr	8g (68)	60:40

[a] MeCN, 7:4:[Ni(cod)<sub>2</sub>] 1:4:1.1, -10 to 20 °C, 2 h. [b] Yields of isolated products. [c] <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy (300 MHz) on the crude reaction mixture.



**5b:**

**R¹=ferrocenyl,  
R²=npr**

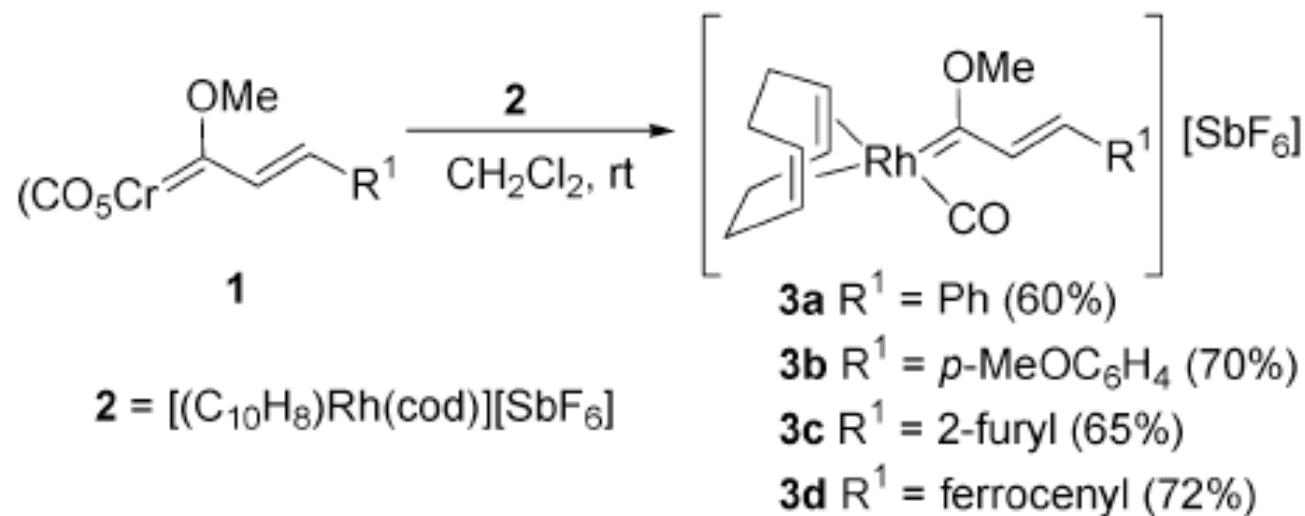


**8e:**

**R¹=p-MeOC₆H₄,  
R²=npr**

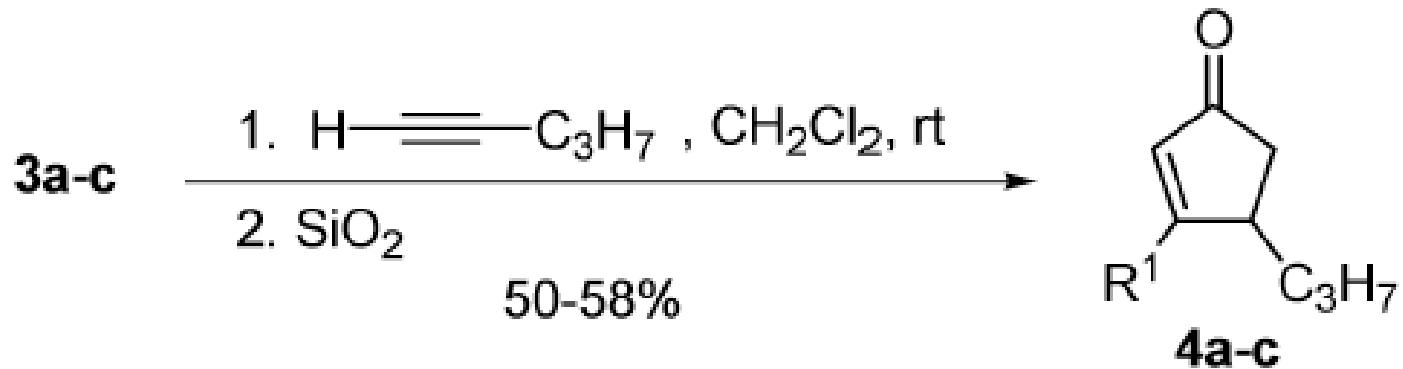
## New Fischer Carbene Complexes of Rhodium (I)

**Scheme 1.** Synthesis of Cationic Carbonyl Rhodium(I) Carbene Complexes **3a–d**



The solid-state structure of **3b** could be determined by a single-crystal analysis

**Scheme 2.** [3 + 2] Cyclization of Carbenes **3a–c** with 1-Pentyne



Jose Barluenga et al. *J.Am.Chem.Soc.*, **2004**, 126, 470-471

**Table 1.** Rh-Catalyzed [3 + 2] Cyclization of Alkenyl Chromium Carbene Complexes with Electron-Poor Alkynes<sup>a</sup>

The reaction scheme illustrates the Rh-catalyzed [3 + 2] cyclization of alkenyl chromium carbene complexes (1) with electron-poor alkynes (5). The starting material (1) is a complex where a pentacarbonylchromium moiety is coordinated to an alkene. The alkene has substituents R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup>, and a methoxy group (OMe) is also present. It reacts with an alkyne (5), which has substituents R<sup>3</sup> and EWG (electron-withdrawing group). The reaction can yield three different products, depending on the regiochemistry of the cyclization:

- Product 6:** A five-membered ring containing a carbonyl group (C=O) and two double bonds. It has substituents R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>1</sup> at one end and R<sup>3</sup> and EWG at the other.
- Product 7:** A five-membered ring containing a carbonyl group (C=O) and one double bond. It has substituents R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>1</sup> at one end and R<sup>3</sup> and EWG at the other.
- Product 8:** A five-membered ring containing a carbonyl group (C=O) and one double bond. It has substituents R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>1</sup> at one end and R<sup>3</sup> and EWG at the other.

entry	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	EWG	compd (yield, %) <sup>b</sup>
1	Ph	H	H	COOMe	<b>6a</b> (75)
2	p-MeOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	H	H	COOMe	<b>6b</b> (81)
3	2-furyl	H	H	COOMe	<b>6c</b> (88)
4	ferrocenyl	H	H	COOMe	<b>6d</b> (71)
5	n-Bu	H	H	COOMe	<b>6e</b> (70)
6	-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O-	H		COOMe	<b>6f</b> (89)
7	2-furyl	H	H	COMe	<b>6g</b> (64)
8	2-furyl	H	Ph	COOEt	<b>7a</b> (75)
9	2-furyl	H	1-cyclohexenyl	COOMe	<b>7b</b> (85)
10	2-furyl	H	Me	COOMe	<b>8</b> (81)

<sup>a</sup> Reagents and conditions: [(naphthalene)Rh(cod)][SbF<sub>6</sub>] (10 mol %), CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 25 °C, 12–36 h, and then chromatographic workup. <sup>b</sup> Yields of isolated products.

**Scheme 3.** Proposed Mechanism for the [3 + 2] Cyclization

