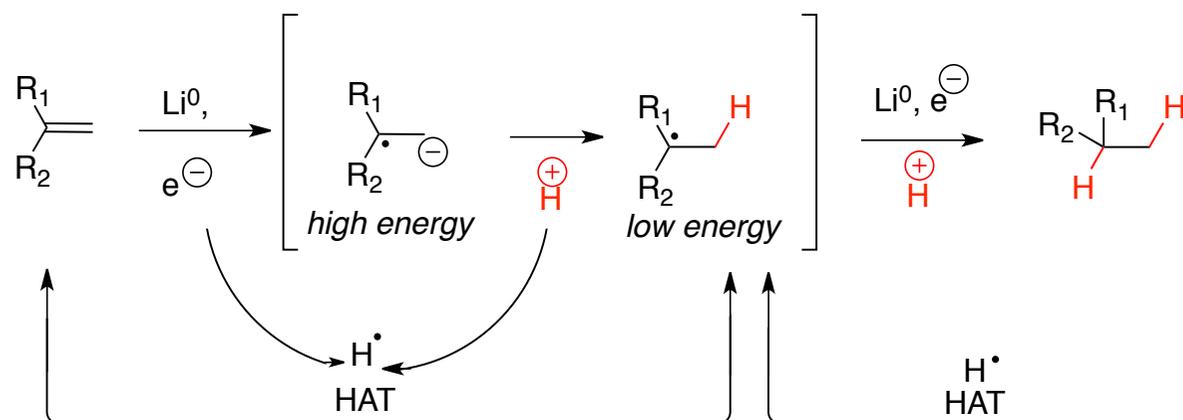


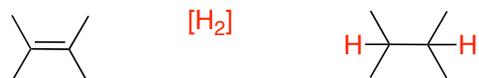
# Simple, Chemoselective Hydrogenation with Thermodynamic Stereocontrol

Kotaro Iwasaki, Kanny K. Wan, Alberto Oppedisano, Steven W. M. Crossley and Ryan A. Shenvi  
*JACS*, 2014, 136, 1300-1303



Steph McCabe  
Wipf Group Current Literature  
15<sup>th</sup> February 2014

## Quick Overview of Hydrogenation



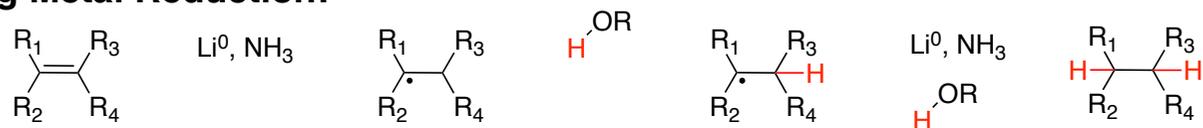
- Formal addition of dihydrogen to alkenes to give alkanes
- Reaction is strongly exothermic (high activation barrier)

### Transition Metal Catalysed Hydrogenation (Homogenous and Heterogeneous forms):



- Overall *syn*-addition with delivery of dihydrogen to the least hindered face of olefin
- Very sensitive to substitution on olefin (mono-> di-> tri-> tetrasubstituted alkenes)
- Good functional group tolerance

### Dissolving Metal Reduction:

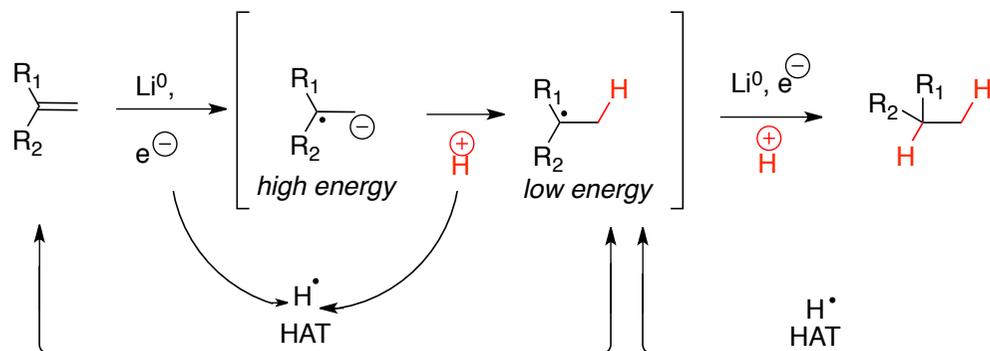


- thermodynamic product favoured
- Conjugated olefins and enones are reduced
- Isolated olefins are generally stable to dissolving metal reductions
- Poor functional group tolerance!

Barton, D. H. R.; Robinson, C. H., *J. Chem. Soc.*, **1954**, 3045; Stork, G.; Darling, S. D., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **1960**, 82, 1512; Whitesides, G. M.; Ehmman, W. J., *J. Org. Chem.*, **1970**, 35, 3565

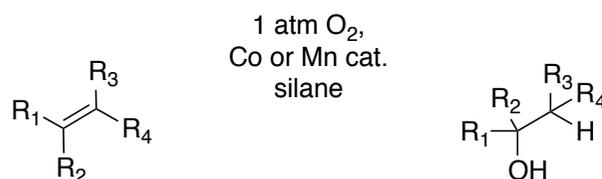
# THIS WORK

**A LONG STANDING CHALLENGE** is hydrogenation of alkenes to the thermodynamic product when steric constraints of the substrate direct delivery to the less hindered face of the olefin.

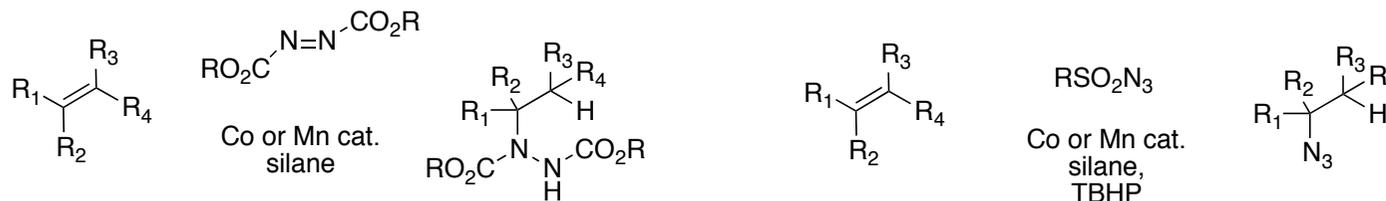


## Literature precedent

- Mukaiyama**

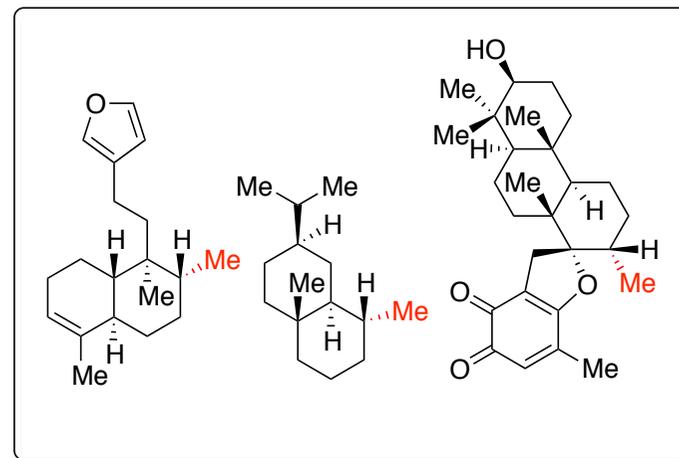
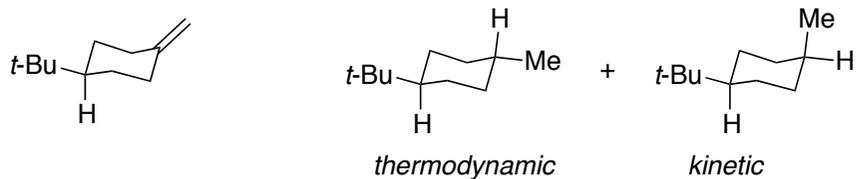


- Carreira**

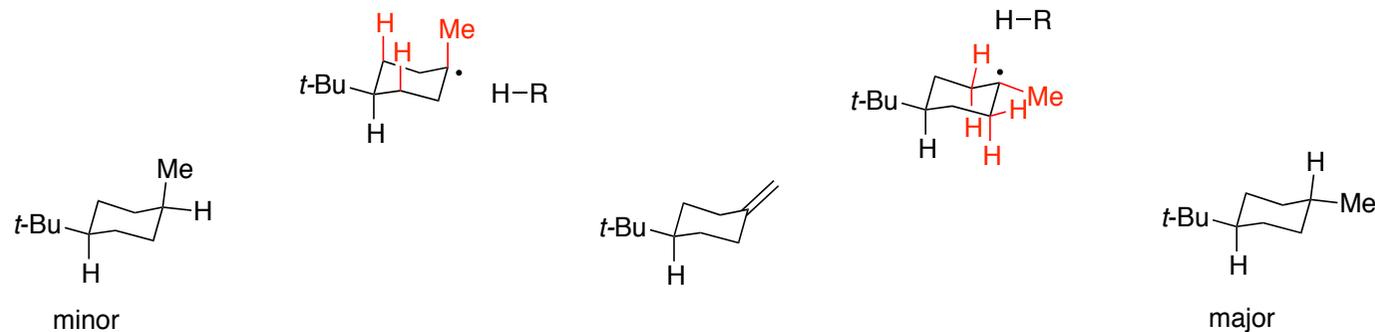


Mukaiyama, T., Yamada, T., *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.*, **1995**, *68*, 17  
 Waser, J., Gaspar, B., Namnu, H., Carreira, E. M., *JACS*, **2006**, *128*, 11693

## DIVERGENT STEREOCONTROL



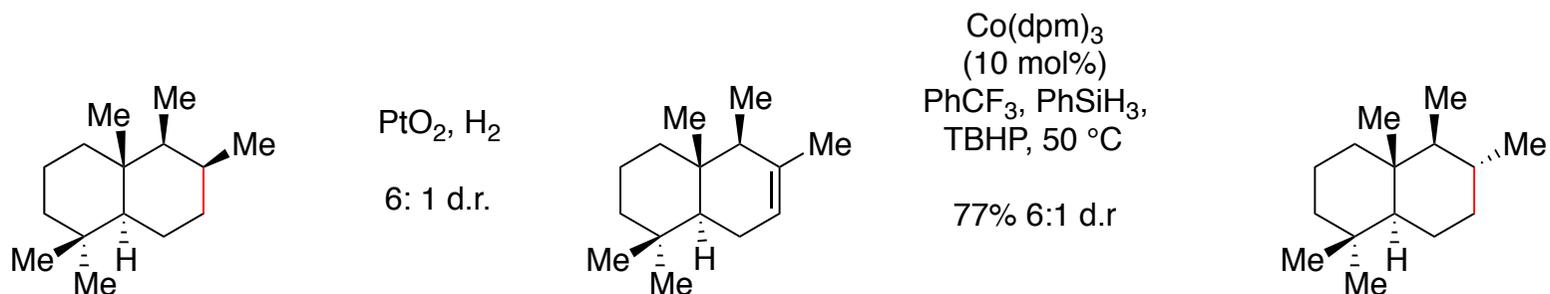
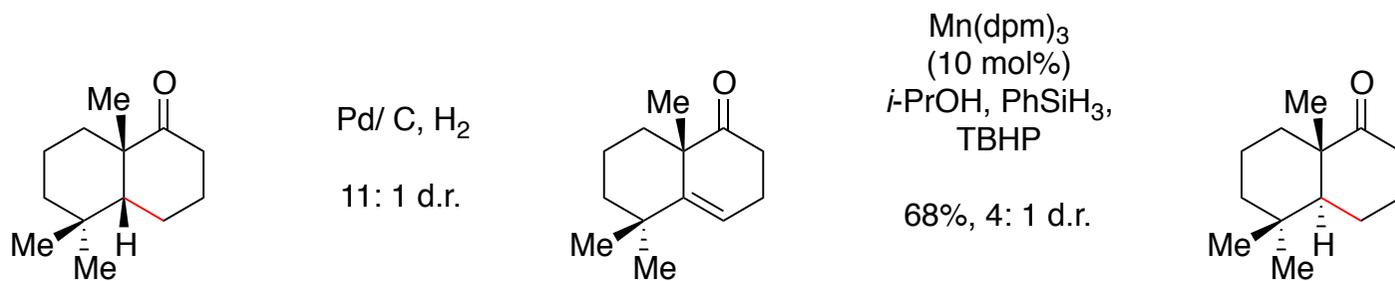
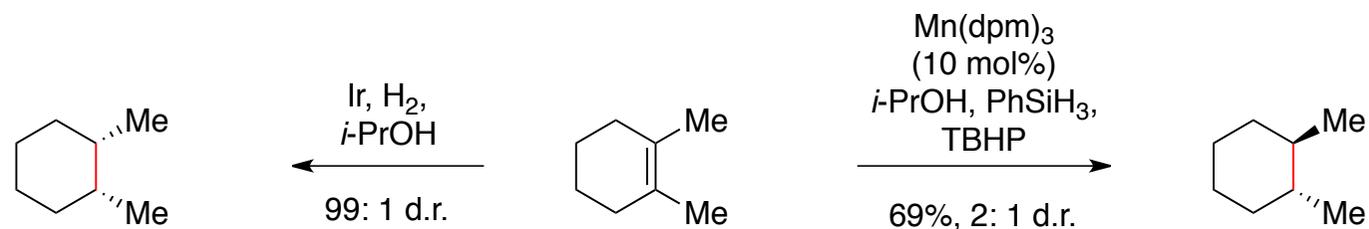
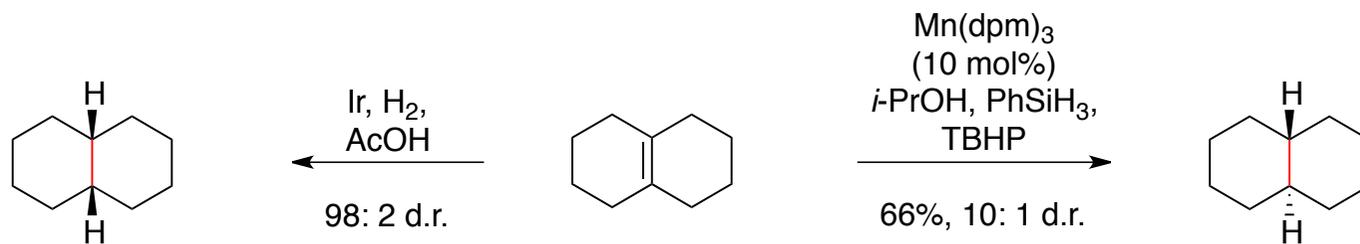
conditions	Yield	1:2
<b>Homogenous:</b> 5 mol% $\text{RhCl}(\text{PPh}_3)_3$ , 1 atm $\text{H}_2$ , PhH, 18 °C	100	32:68
<b>Heterogeneous:</b> 9 mol% $\text{PtO}_2$ , 2 atm $\text{H}_2$ , AcOH	100	21:79
<b>Pericyclic:</b> $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$ , $\text{O}_2$ EtOH, 55 °C	ND	49: 51
<b>Dissolving metal:</b> $\text{Li}^0$ , EDA, 35 °C	ND	95:5
<b>Radical:</b> 10 mol% $\text{Mn}(\text{dpm})_3$ , 1.0 equiv $\text{PhSiH}_3$ , 1.5 equiv TBHP, <i>i</i> -PrOH, (0.5 M), 22 °C, 1h	86%	84: 16
or: 10 mol% $\text{Co}(\text{dpm})_3$ , 1.0 equiv $\text{PhSiH}_3$ , 1.5 equiv TBHP, <i>i</i> -PrOH, (0.5 M), 22 °C, 1h	69%	86:14



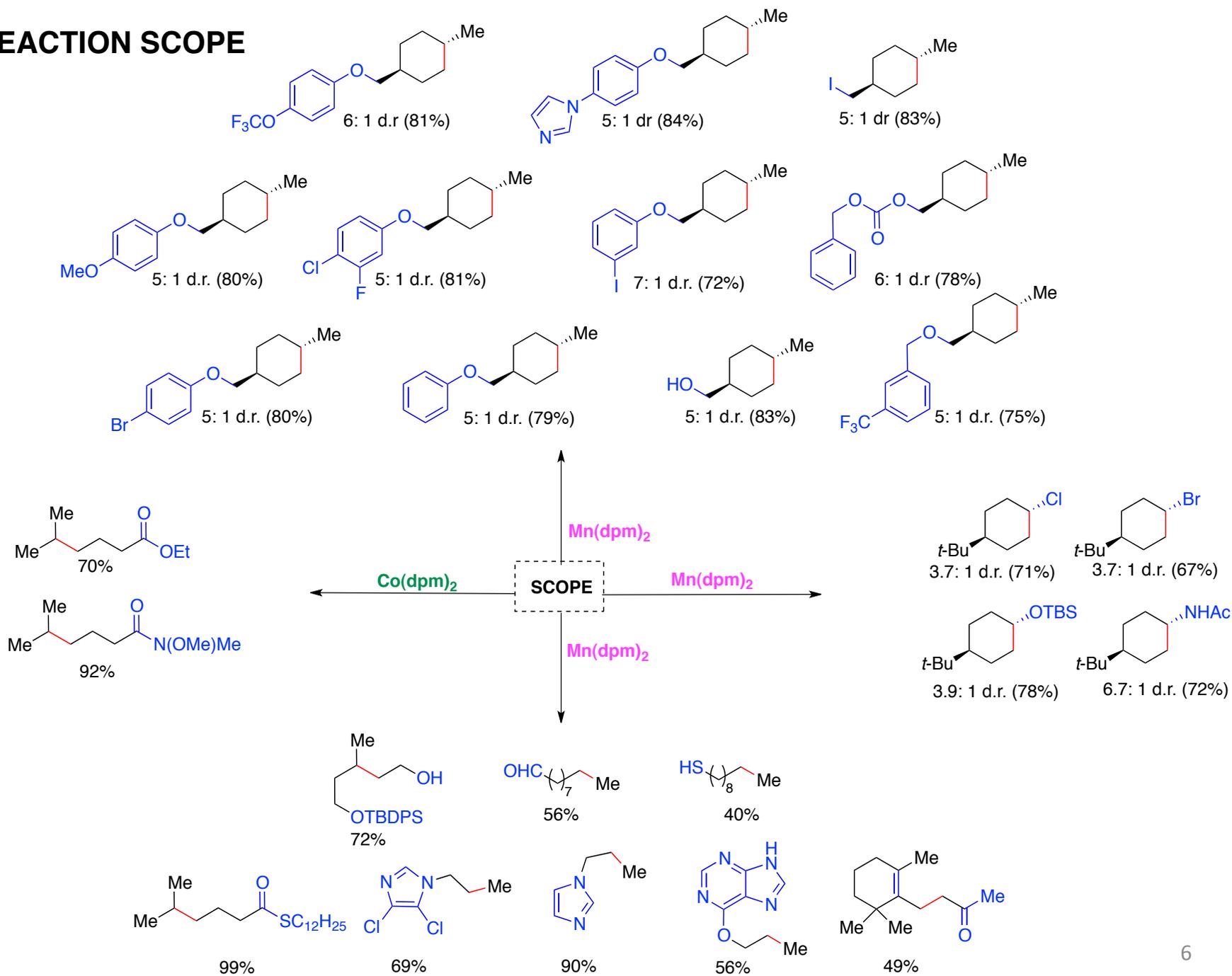
Damm, W., Giese, B., Hartung, J., Hasskerl, T., Houk, K. N., Huter, O., Zipse, H., *JACS*, **1992**, *114*, 4067

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**DIVERGENT STEREOCONTROL** – polycyclic systems are also hydrogenated to the thermodynamic product



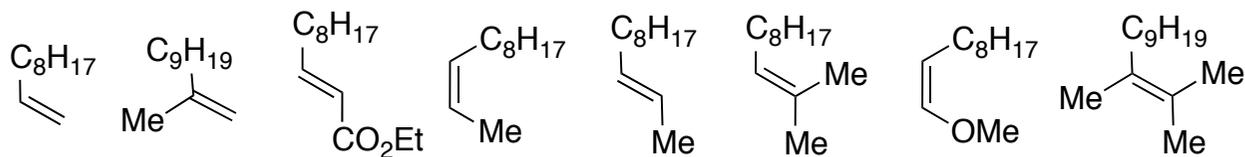
# REACTION SCOPE



## CONCLUSIONS AND COMMENTS

- Orthogonal stereoselectivity to transition metal based hydrogenation
  - Broad scope (reduction of halogenated alkenes)

*decreasing rate of consumption*



- Mechanism (in the works)?
- Asymmetric Variant (in the works)?