## Problem session (1)

Please provide the mechanisms for the following reactions.

## Problem 1



## Problem 2


${ }^{a}$ Two diastereomers were obtained (major one: 54\%, minor one: 22\%). Only the major diastereomer was used for the next reaction.


Grubbs' catalyst 2nd generation

$\mathrm{Tf}_{2} \mathrm{O}$


DAF


Dess-Martin periodinane

1. Problem 1


1-1. Reaction mechanisms










1-2. Discussion 1: Chemoselectivity and diastereoselectivity of intramolecular Diels-Alder reaction

looking from $\beta$-face of 1-8


1-8a'
\|


1-8a


1-8a-TS favored


1-9a
= 1-9 in page 2 obtained
looking from $\alpha$-face of 1-8


1-8b'



1-8b
$i$
$i$


1-8b-TS


looking from $\alpha$-face of 1-8

too far to react
1-8c'
$\|$


1-8c



1-8c-TS


1-9c
NOT obtained

${ }^{a}$ Two diastereomers were obtained (major one: $54 \%$, minor one: $22 \%$ ). Only the major diastereomer was used for the next reaction.
Nie, W.; Gong, J.; Chen, Z.; Liu, J.; Tian, D.; Song, H.; Liu, X-Y.; Qin, Y. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2019, 141, 9712.
2-1. Reaction mechanisms



2-2. Discussion 2: Reaction mechanism and diastereoselectivity of aza-Wacker reaction
2-2-1. Reaction mechanism (only major product 2-3 is described)


Amidopalladation occurs in the syn fashion due to the coordination of N to Pd .

## 2-2-2. Proposed reaction pathway and the advantage of using DAF as a ligand


$\mathrm{Pd}(\mathrm{OAc})_{2}$ ( $5 \mathrm{~mol} \%$ )
ligand (5 mol\%)


Figure 1. Rates of consumpusion of Ex1-1 during aza-Wacker reaction with various ligand
—> DAF extremely accelerated aza-Wacker reaction.
Table 1. Effect of ligands on aza-Wacker reactivity

| entry | ligand | yield |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | none | $66 \%$ |
| 2 | $6,6^{\prime}-\mathrm{Me}_{2}$ bpy | $81 \%$ |
| 3 | $6,6^{\prime}-\mathrm{Me}_{2} \mathrm{bpy}\left(24^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | $40 \%$ |
| 4 | DAF | $97 \%$ |
| 5 | DAF $\left(24{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | $97 \%$ |

Experiment 2: Assessment of relative ligand binding strengths of bidentate ligands
(White, P. B.; Jaworski J. N.; Zhu G. H.; Stahl, S. S. ACS Catal. 2016, 6, 3340.)


Albeit lower affinity than pyridine, DAF prefered to form a $\mathrm{k}^{1}$-ligand complex.

## Rationale of the results in Experiment 2

(White, P. B.; Jaworski J. N.; Fry, C. G.; Dolinaar, B. S.; Guzei, I. A.; Stahl, S. S. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2016, 138, 4869.) unligated ligands
angle $\alpha$
N-N distance


$73^{\circ}$
3.10 Å

$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N}$ distance
2,2'-bipyridine (bpy)
$53^{\circ}$
2.66 Å
*angle a: defined by C2-N and C2'-N bond vectors of the two pyridine ring
ligand complexes of $\mathrm{Pd}^{11}$


DAF (with one atom linker between 3- and 3'- positions of 2,2'-bipyridine)
: The $\kappa^{2}$-DAF complex of $\mathrm{Pd}^{\text {ll }}$ Ex2-1 requires contraction of angle $\alpha$, but $\kappa^{1}$-DAF complex Ex2-2 does not. -> $\mathrm{K}^{1}$-DAF complex is more favored than $\mathrm{k}^{2}$-DAF complex.

6,6'- $\mathrm{Me}_{2}$ bpy and 2,9-Me ${ }_{2}$ phen (without one atom linker between 3- and 3'- positions of 2,2'-bipyridine, probably showing the similar angle $\alpha$ to 2,2'-bipyridine)
: The angle $\alpha$ of $\kappa^{2}$-bpy complex of $\mathrm{Pd}^{\text {l }}$ Ex2-3 is similar to that of unligated bpy.
-> $\mathrm{K}^{2}$-ligand complex is favored.

Conputational study: DFT calculation of aza-Wacker reaction pathway with three bidentate ligands
(White, P. B.; Jaworski J. N.; Zhu G. H.; Stahl, S. S. ACS Catal. 2016, 6, 3340.)
Cationic complex $\mathrm{D}^{\prime}$ is unstable in toluene.
-> Authors propose electroneutral $\kappa^{1}$-ligand complex $\mathbf{D}$ as an intermidiate.
Using DAF as a bidentate ligand, $\kappa^{2}$-ligand complex $\mathbf{B}$ and $\mathbf{C}$ is less stable, and $\kappa^{1}$-ligand complex $\mathbf{D}-\mathbf{H}$ is more stable.
-> DAF promotes transition from $\mathbf{C}$ to $\mathbf{D}$, and lowers $\Delta E^{\circ}$ in $T S \mathbf{E}$ and $\mathbf{G}$.

-> DAF extremely accelerates aza-Wacker reaction.

## 2-2-3. Diastereoselectivity

The orientation of allyl group is determined by 1,3-allylic strain.


## 2-3. Discussion 3: Diastereoselectivity of intramolecular Diels-Aider reaction

Orientation of dienophile is determind by 1,3 -allylic strain.

2-13 $\overline{ }$


2-21
smaller 1,3-allylic strain favored


2-22
larger 1,3-allylic strain disfavored


2-23
larger 1,3-allylic strain disfavored

Diene is placed at the $\beta$-side of the dienophile, so approach of diene from the $\beta$-face is favored.
-> Stereochemistry at highlighted carbon is ditermined.


2-21'
2-24


Stereochemistries of highlighted carbons are determined by orientation of diene



2-21a


2-21b


2-24a


2-24b


2-21a-TS'
(from 2-21a)
2-21b-TS'
(from 2-21b)

The conformations depicted as 2-21a-TS' and 2-21b-TS' are also possible. However, these transition states are considered to be less stable than 2-21a-TS and 2-21b-TS respectively because of large 1,3-diaxial intractions caused by bulky $4^{\circ}$ carbon.

