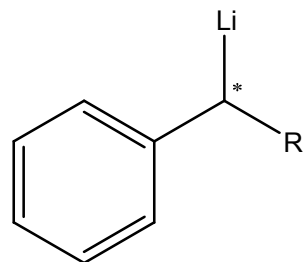


# Diastereoselective Synthesis of Open-Chain Secondary Alkylolithium Compounds and Trapping Reactions with Electrophiles

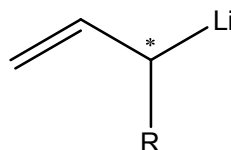
G. Dagousset, K. Moriya, R. Mose, G. Berionni, K. Karaghiosoff, P. Knochel,  
*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2013**, 52, asap  
DOI: 10.1002/anie.201308679



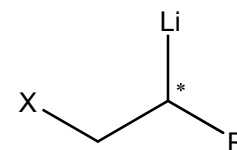
## Stereoselective generation of secondary alkyl lithium compounds



benzylic



allylic



$\alpha$ -heteroatom-substituted

R = alk  
X = S, N, O

Stabilized alkyl lithium compounds have been widely studied

The behaviour of the unstabilized ones remains a challenge.

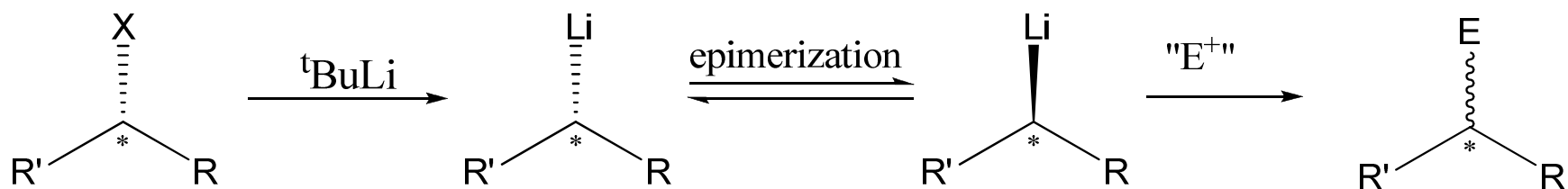
To learn more about the stereochemical behaviour of alkyl lithium compounds:

A. Basu, S. Thayumanavan, *Angew. Chem.* **2002**, *114*, 716-738

W. K. Lee, Y. S. Park, P. Beak, *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2009**, *42*, 224-234

David PIERROT, STeRéO group meeting, 20.01.14

## Preparation of unstabilized secondary alkyl lithiated compounds



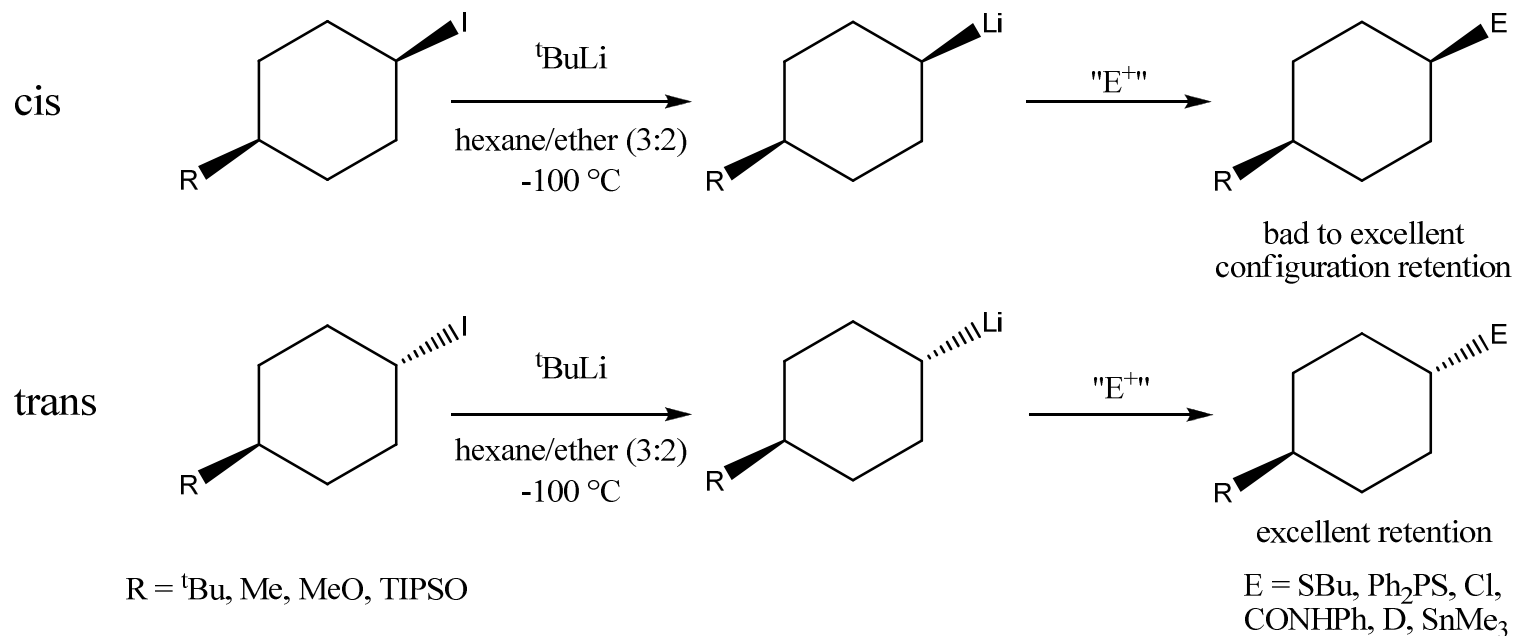
Unstabilized alkyl lithium compounds have been less studied

How can these compounds be stereoselectively generated ?

How do they behave ?

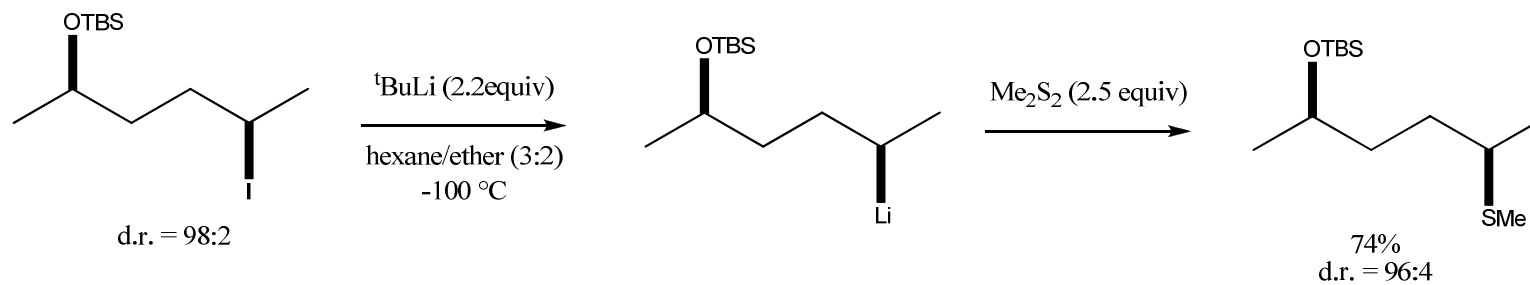
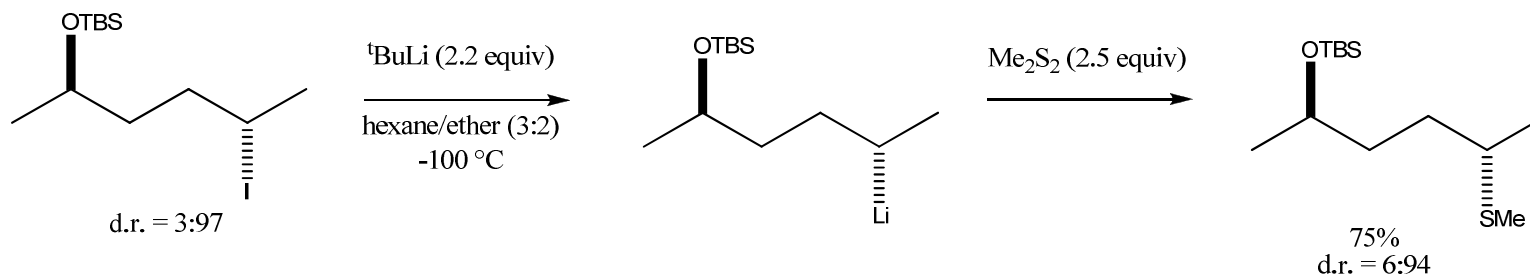
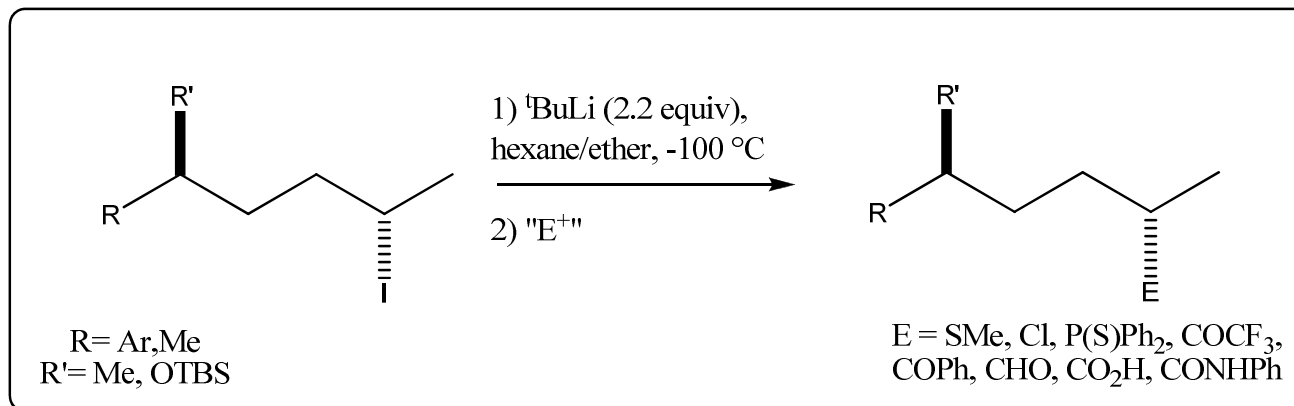
How long do they live ?

## Previously, in the Knochel group

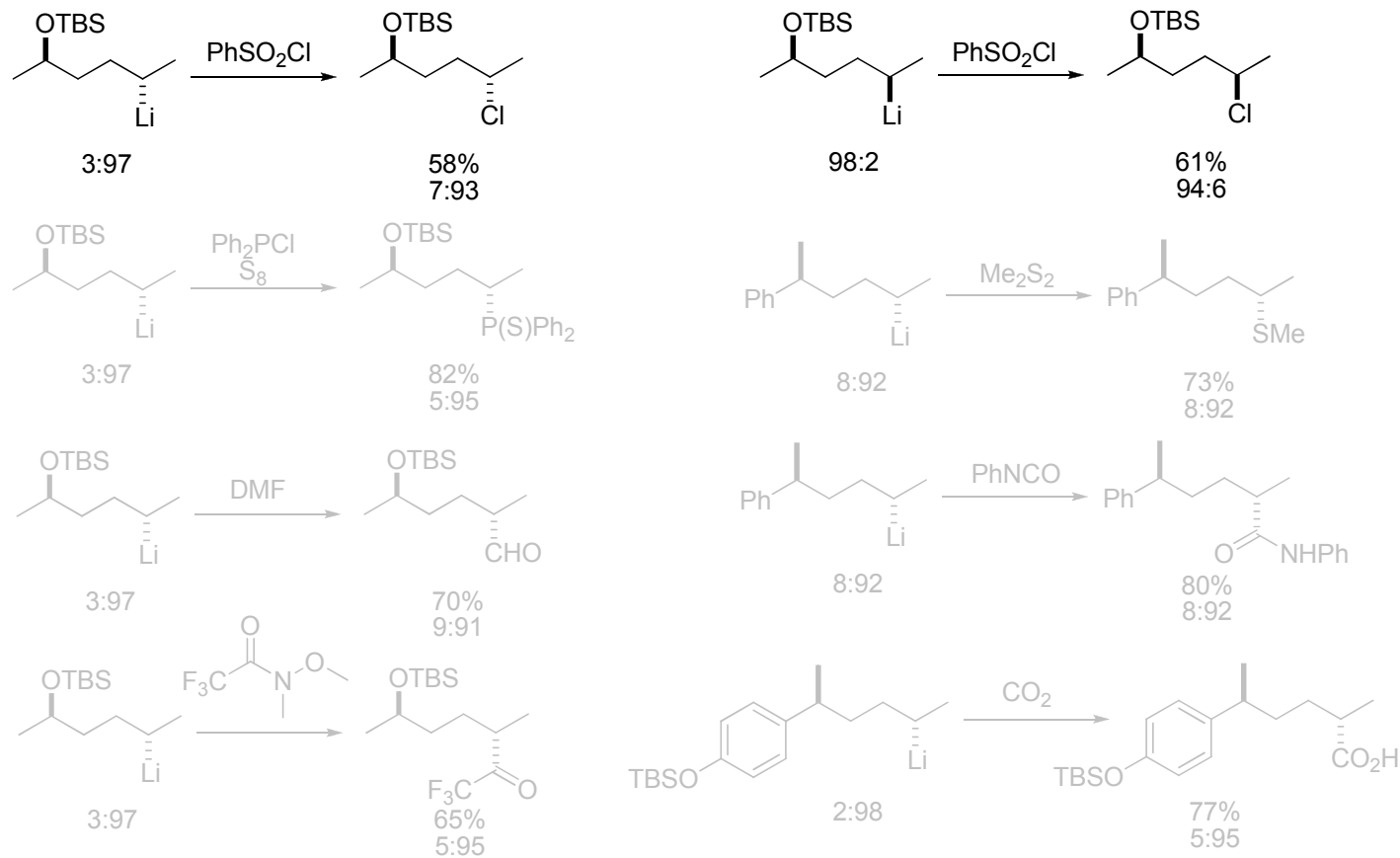


Poorest retention results were obtained with a methoxy (stabilizing) group.

# Experiment design



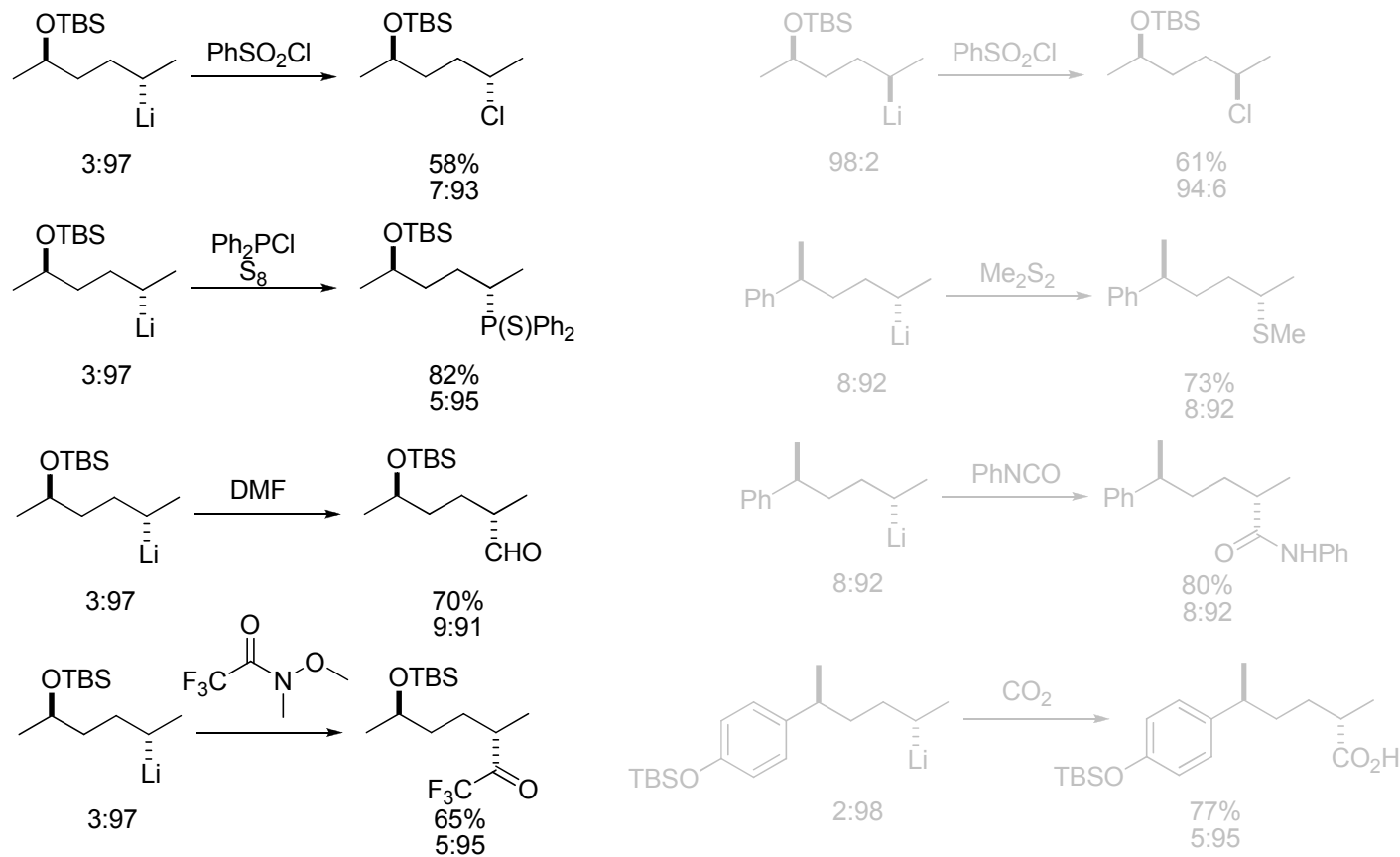
## Selected examples



**Reaction conditions:** hexane/ether, -100 °C, 5 min

Stereoretention and reaction yields are slightly better starting from the syn compound.

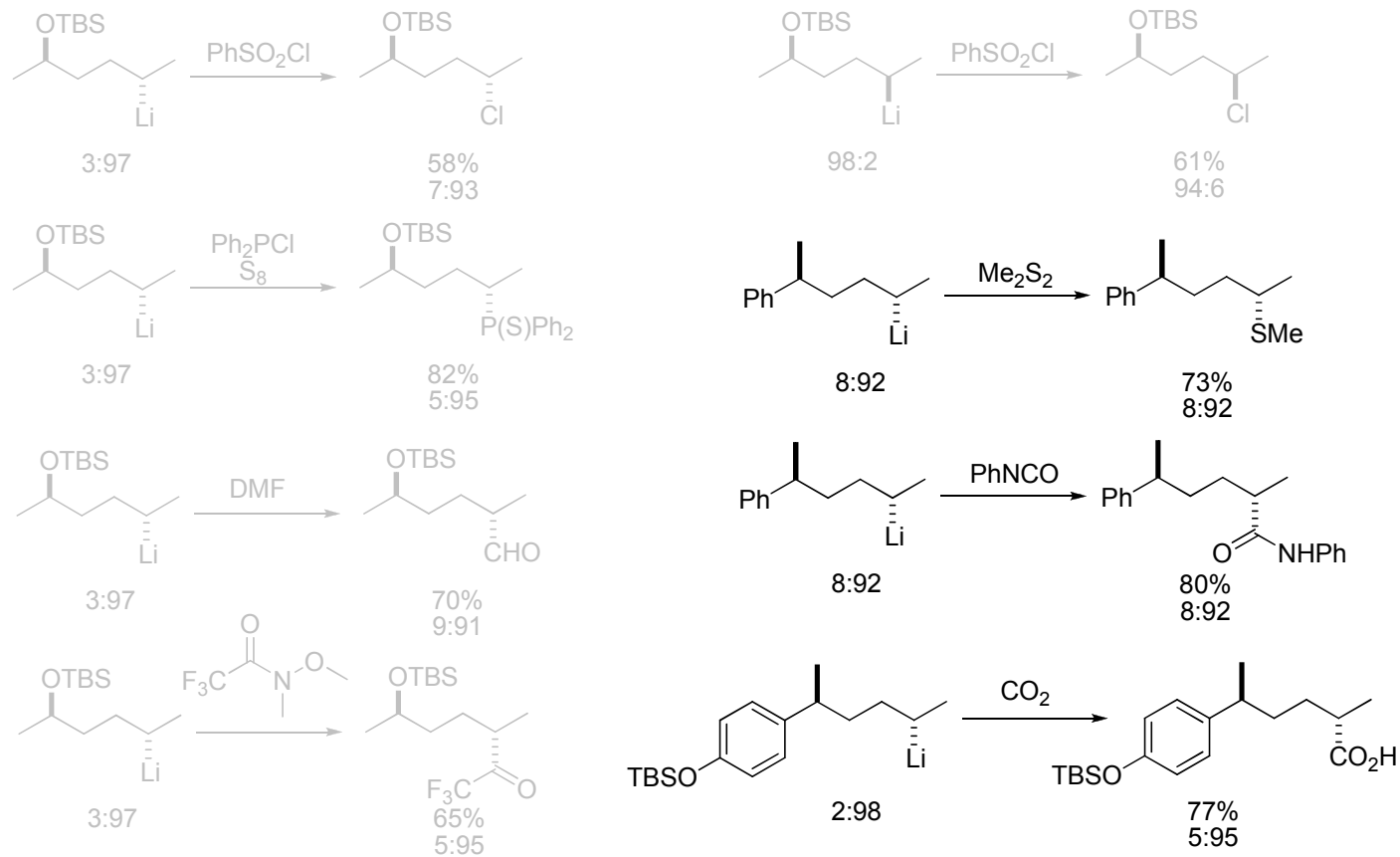
## Selected examples



**Reaction conditions:** hexane/ether, -100 °C, 5 min

Stereoretention and reaction yields are slightly better starting from the syn compound.

## Selected examples

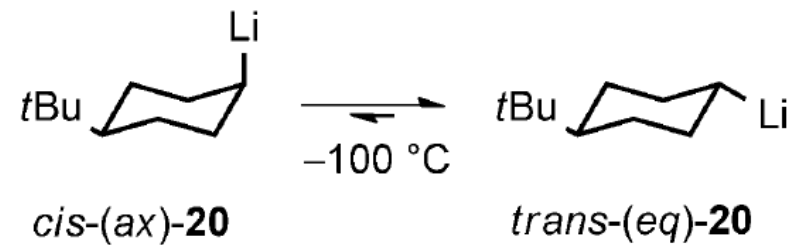
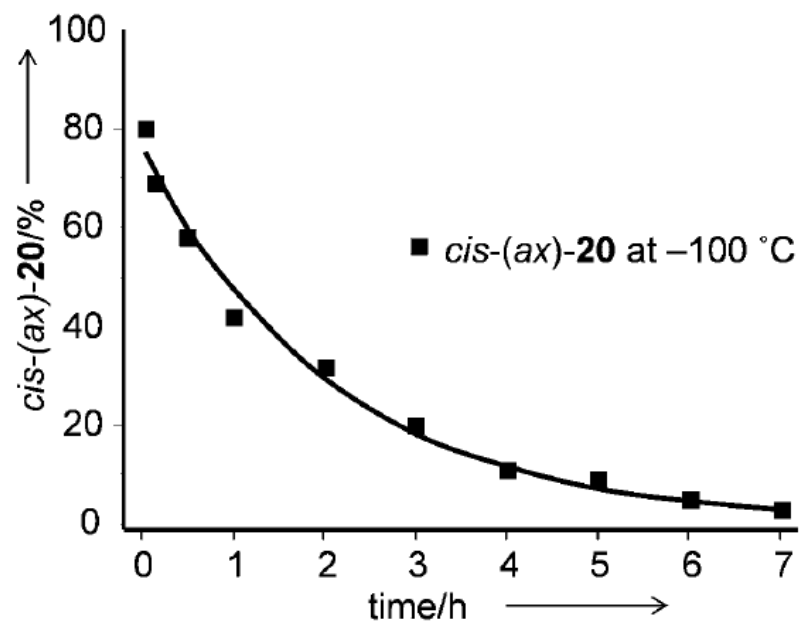


**Reaction conditions:** hexane/ether, -100 °C, 5 min

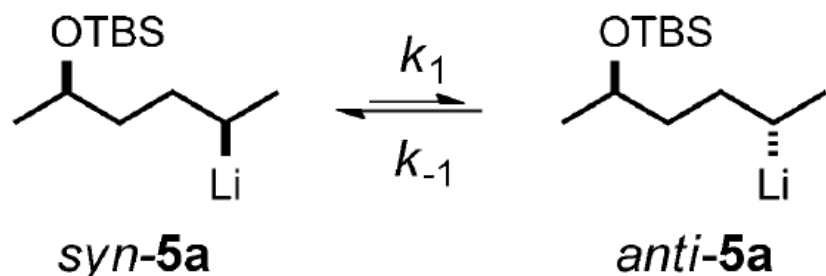
Stereoretention and reaction yields are slightly better starting from the syn compound.



# Thermodynamical study

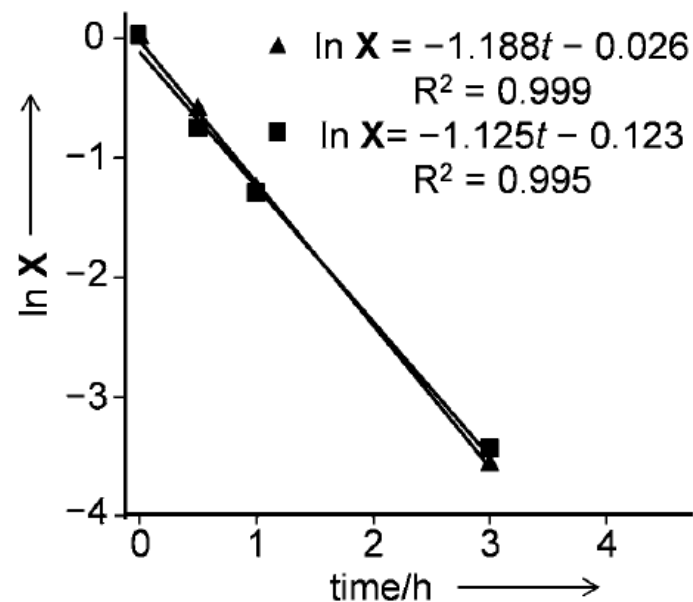
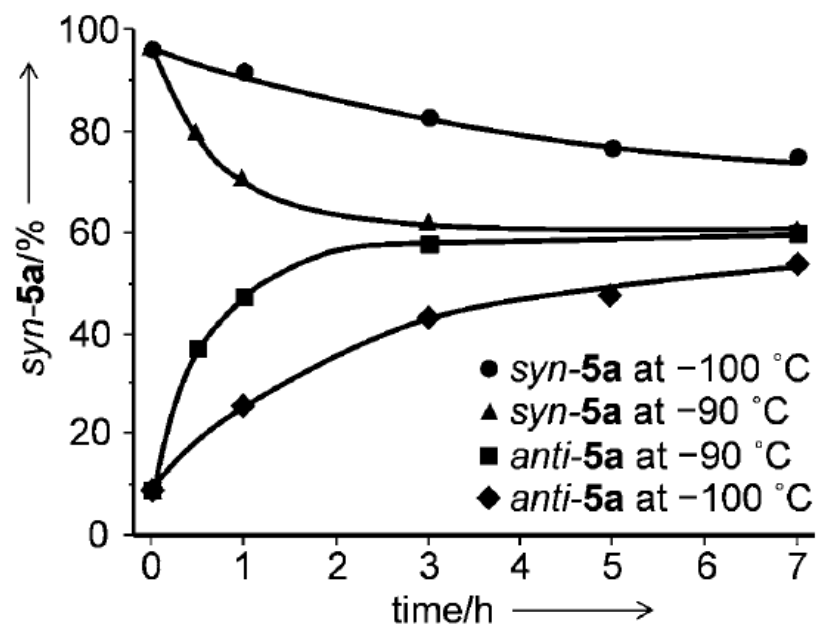


# Thermodynamical study



$$\frac{d[\text{syn}]}{dt} = k_{-1}[\text{anti}] - k_1[\text{syn}]$$

$$\ln \frac{[\text{syn}] - [\text{syn}]^{\text{eq}}}{[\text{syn}]^{\circ} - [\text{syn}]^{\text{eq}}} = -(k_1 + k_{-1}) t \quad (1)$$



$$\Delta G^{\circ} (T = -90 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}) = -RT \ln \frac{[\text{anti}]^{\text{eq}}}{[\text{syn}]^{\text{eq}}} = 0.62 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

## Conclusion

- a wide and complete study
- synthetic application example ?
- why this test substrate design ?
- scope design



*That's all Folks!*