

Alkane/Alkene Synthesis
Organocopper Reagents

Lithium Dialkylcuprates

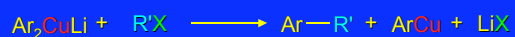
Lithium dialkylcuprates are useful synthetic reagents.

They are prepared from alkyllithiums and a copper(I) halide.



[customary solvents are diethyl ether and tetrahydrofuran (THF)]

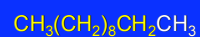
Lithium Diorganocuprates are Used to Form C—C Bonds



Example: Lithium Dimethylcuprate



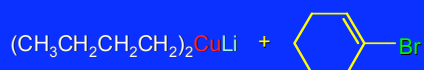
↓
diethyl ether



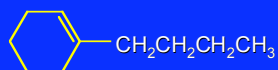
(90%)

Primary alkyl halides work best (secondary and tertiary alkyl halides undergo elimination).

Vinyl Halides Can be Used

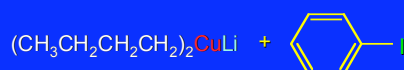


↓
diethyl ether

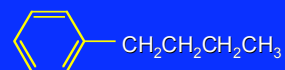


(80%)

Aryl Halides Can be Used



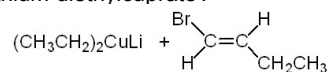
↓
diethyl ether



(75%)

Question

- What is the principal organic product of the reaction of *trans*-1-bromo-1-butene with lithium diethylcuprate?



- A) *cis*-3-hexene
- B) *trans*-3-hexene
- C) 3-ethyl-3-hexene
- D) *trans*-2-hexene

Organozinc Reagent

Cyclopropane Synthesis

Iodomethylzinc Iodide

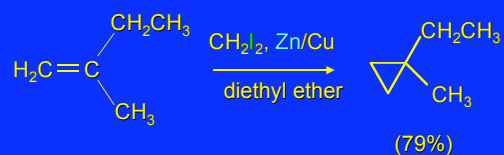
Formed by reaction of diiodomethane with zinc that has been coated with copper (called zinc-copper couple).



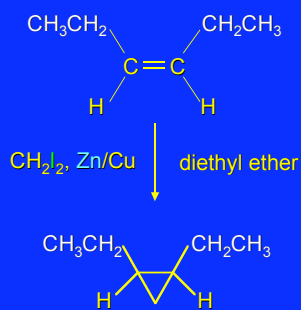
Reacts with alkenes to form cyclopropanes.

Reaction with alkenes is called the Simmons-Smith reaction.

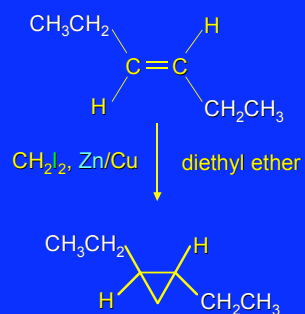
Example



Stereospecific syn-Addition



Stereospecific syn-Addition



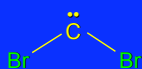
Question

- Give the major product of the reaction of (*E*)-2-pentene with CH_2I_2 and $\text{Zn}(\text{Cu})$.
- A) *cis*-1-ethyl-2-methylcyclopropane
- B) *trans*-1-ethyl-2-methylcyclopropane
- C) 1-ethyl-1-methylcyclopropane
- D) an equimolar mixture of products A and B

Carbenes and Carbenoids

Carbene

Name to give to species that contains a divalent carbon (carbon with two bonds and six electrons).

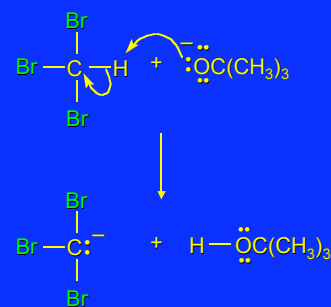


dibromocarbene

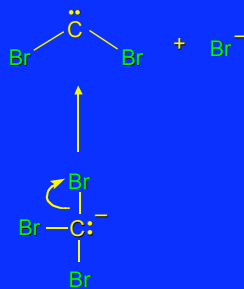
Carbenes are very reactive; normally cannot be isolated and stored.

Are intermediates in certain reactions.

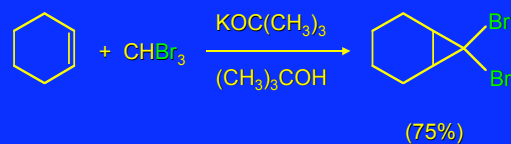
Generation of Dibromocarbene



Generation of Dibromocarbene



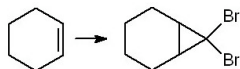
Carbenes React with Alkenes to Give Cyclopropanes



CBr_2 is an intermediate
stereospecific syn addition

Question

- Which combination of reagents would accomplish the transformation shown at the right?



- A) CHBr_3 , $\text{KOC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$, $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COH}$
- B) CH_2Br_2 , $\text{Zn}(\text{Cu})$, ether
- C) CH_2Br_2 , $\text{KOC}(\text{CH}_3)_3$, $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COH}$
- D) CHBr_3 , NaOH , $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

Homogeneous Catalytic Hydrogenation

Wilkinson's Catalyst

Wilkinson's Catalyst

Ni, Pt, Pd, and Rh can act as a heterogeneous catalyst in the hydrogenation of alkenes. However, tris(triphenylphosphine)rhodium chloride was found to be soluble in organic solvents. This catalyst was developed by Sir Geoffrey Wilkinson, who received a Nobel Prize in 1973.

Olefin Metathesis

The catalytic breaking and remaking of carbon - carbon bonds in alkenes

Olefin Metathesis

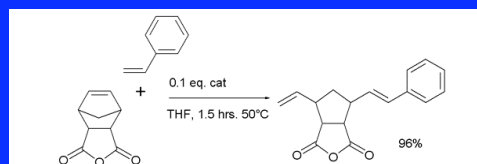
The reaction is generally catalyzed a transition metal complex. Typically Ni, Ru, W, or Mo are used.

Olefin metathesis was first commercialized in petroleum reformation for the synthesis of higher alkenes. There are many types:

- Cross-metathesis (CM)
- Ring-closing metathesis (RCM)
- Enyne metathesis (EM)
- Ring opening metathesis (ROM)
- Ring opening metathesis polymerisation (ROMP)
- Acyclic diene metathesis (ADMET)
- Alkyne metathesis (AM)
- Alkane metathesis

Olefin Metathesis

Example Cross Olefin Metathesis :



Ziegler-Natta Catalysis of Alkene Polymerization

The catalysts used in coordination polymerization for many polymers are transition-metal organic compounds.

Ziegler-Natta Catalysts

Early Ziegler-Natta catalyst were a combination of $TiCl_4$ and $(CH_3CH_2)_2AlCl$, or $TiCl_3$ and $(CH_3CH_2)_3Al$.

Currently used Ziegler-Natta catalyst combinations include a metallocene such as bis(cyclopentadienyl)zirconium dichloride.

