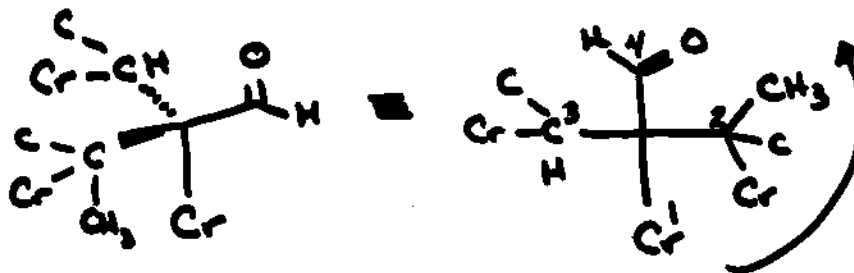
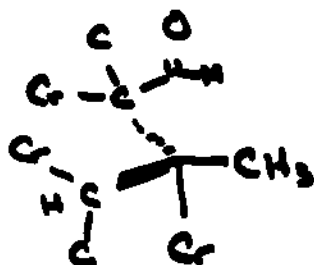


- AT POSITION 1
WE HAVE



$\therefore$ S ENANTIOMER.

- AT POSITION 2.



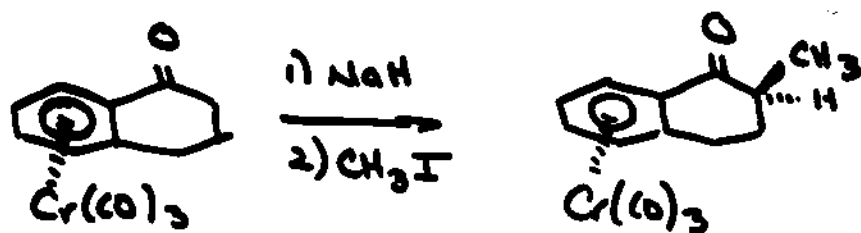
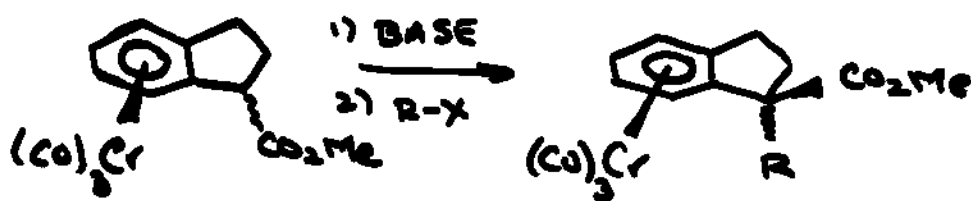
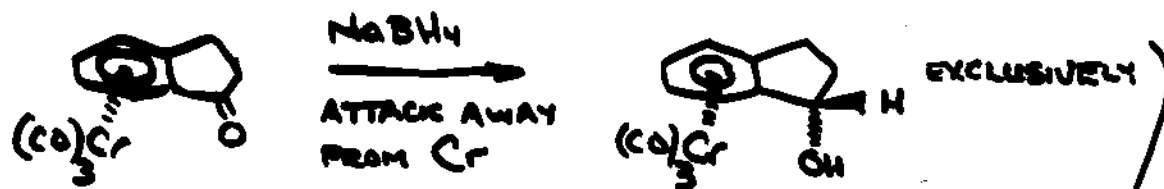
R-ENANTIOMER

$\therefore$ THIS IS (1S,2R)-2-METHYLBENZALDEHYDE CHROMIUM TRICARBONYL

- NOTE - DAVIES JUST USES LABEL AT POSITION 1, AS 2-POSITION IS THEN DEFINED AUTOMATICALLY.

- CHIRAL CENTRE - $\therefore$ SHOULD BE ABLE TO DO ASYMMETRIC RXNS

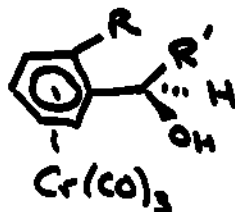
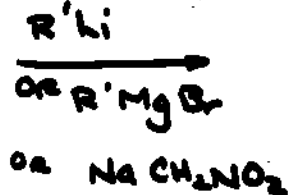
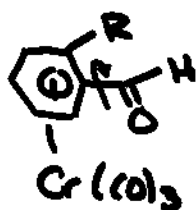
- WILL GIVE A SAMPLING, AS THIS IS A NEW & ACTIVE AREA



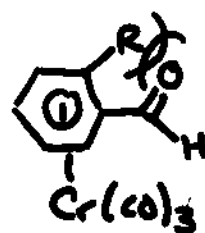
ATTACK ALWAYS
ON FACE
OPPOSITE TO Cr

ACYCLIC CASES

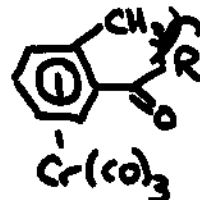
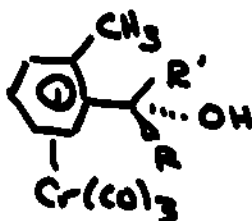
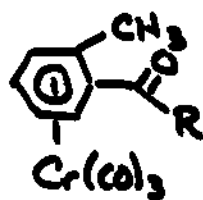
112



86-94%
de

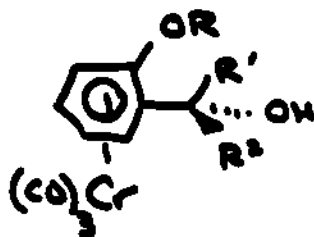
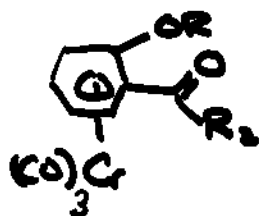


DISFAVOURD ROTAMER

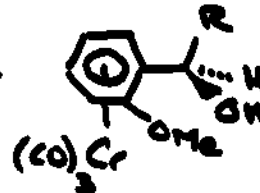
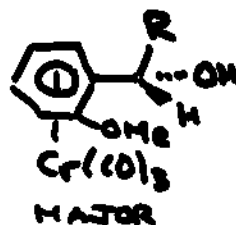
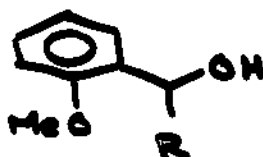
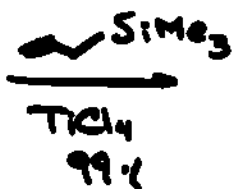
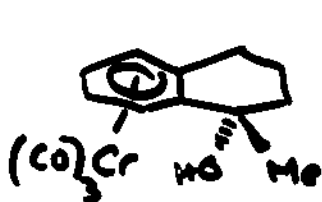


NOW
DISFAVOURD

$R=Me, Et$



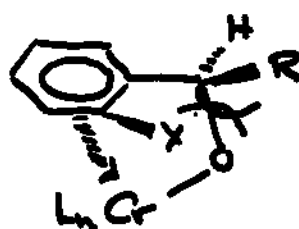
ALMOST
EXCLUSIVE



BECAUSE

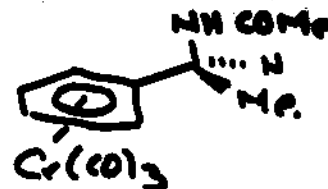
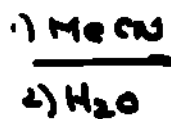
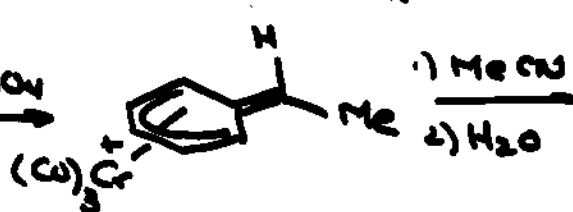


FAVOURED



DISFAVOURED

EVEN



REVIEWS

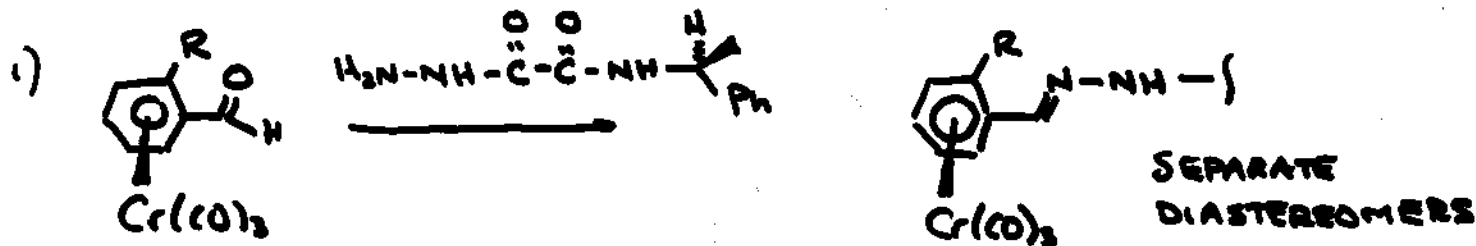
SOLLAND - CAVALLO, A. ADV. MET. ORG. CHEM. 1989, 1, 19. ①

WEMURA, M. " " " 1991, 3, 195. ②

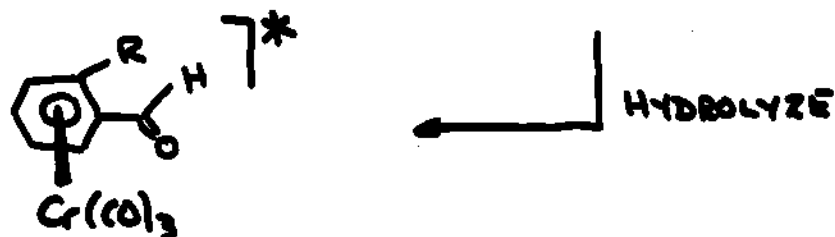
DAVIES, S. ET AL. " " " 1991, 3, 1. ③

MANY OF THESE DONE ON RACEMIC MATERIAL

- HOW DO YOU GET ENANTIOMERICALLY PURE MATERIAL?

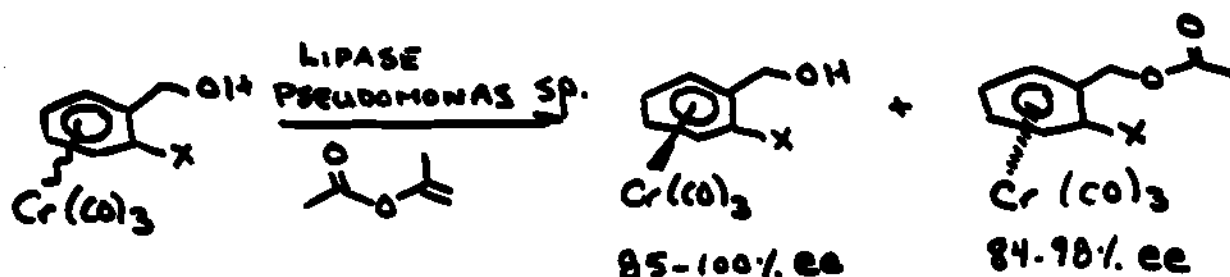


CLASSICAL
RESOLUTION



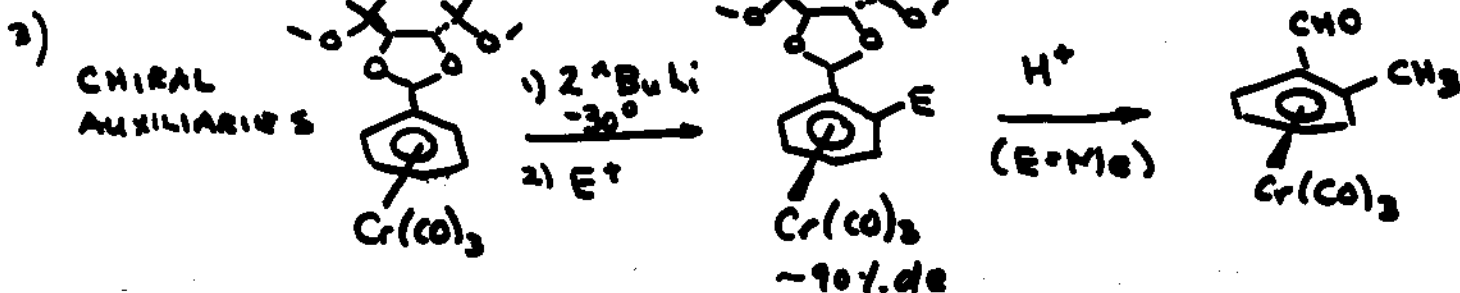
- SEE ALSO DAVIES, S.G. ET AL J.C.S. PERKIN TRANS. I 1989, 192.

2) KINETIC
RESOLUTION



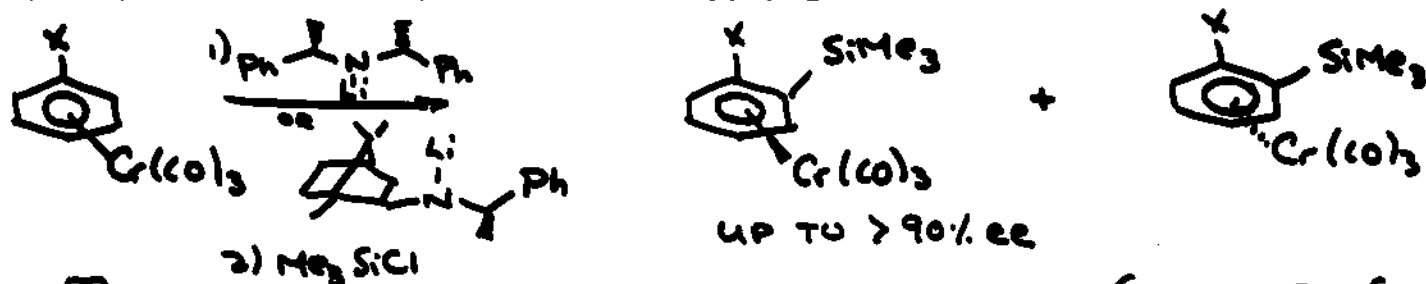
YEMURA, M. ET AL TETRAHEDRON LETT. 1990, 31, 3603.

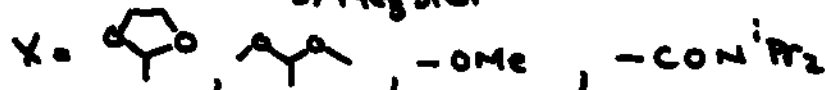
JACQUE, G. ET AL JCS CHEM COMMUN 1984, 1284



KONDO, Y.; GREEN, J.R.; HO, J. J. ORG. CHEM. 1993, 58, 6182.

4) ENANTIOSELECTIVE FUNCTIONALIZATION

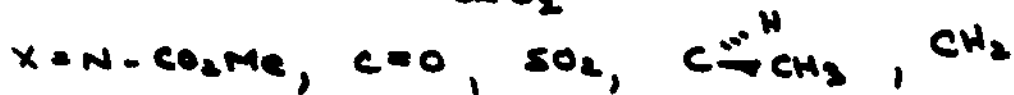
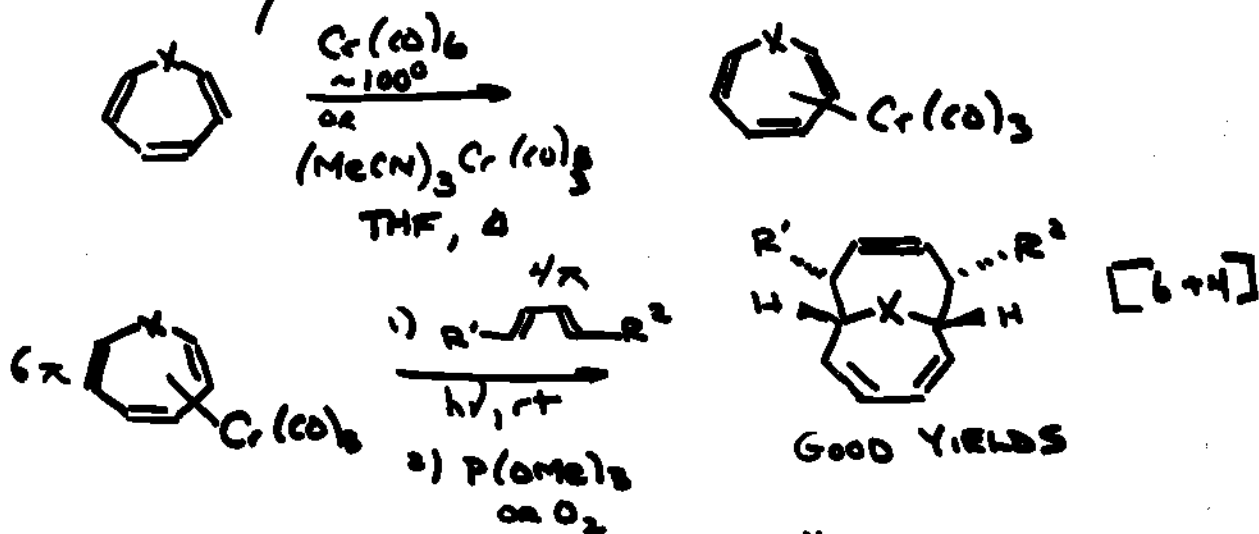


X = 

KÜNDIG, R.P. ETAL TETRAHEDRON LETT. 1994, 35, 3497

SIMPKINS, N.S. ET AL. J. ORG. CHEM. 1994, 59, 1961.

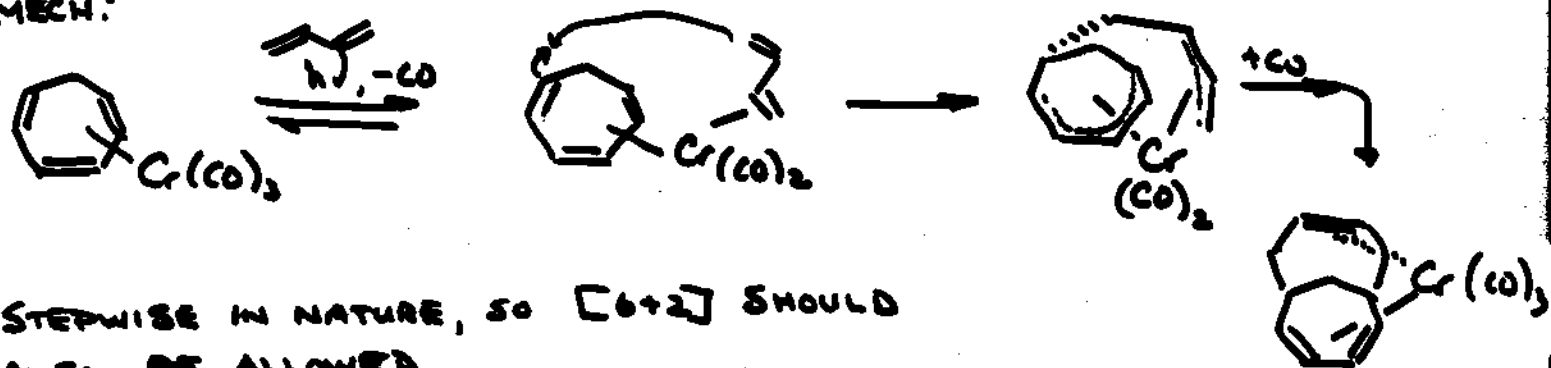
SIWER, M.J.; GREEN, J.R.
JCS CHEM. COMMUN.
1996, 2359.



NOTES: RATES UNCHANGED IF R'S = EWG OR EDG

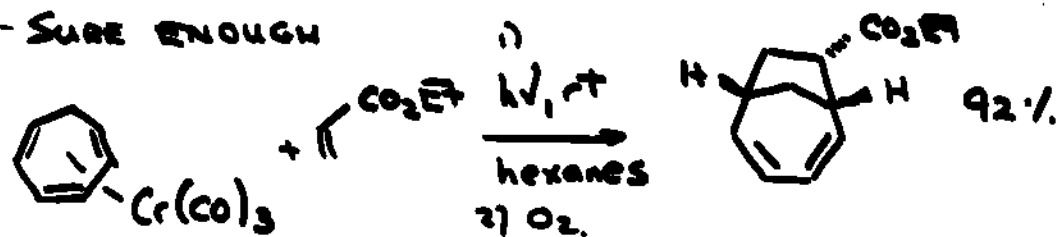
IF PUT SUBSTITUENT ON REMOTE SITES, OF TRIENE, REGIOCHEMISTRY IS $\sim 1:1$

MECH?

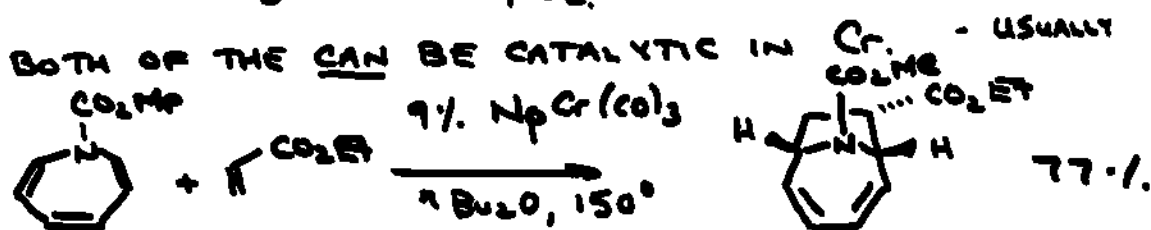


STEPWISE IN NATURE, SO $[6+2]$ SHOULD ALSO BE ALLOWED.

- SURE ENOUGH



BOTH OF THE CAN BE CATALYTIC IN $\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_3$ - USUALLY IN PRESENCE OF Mg^0



RIGBY, J.H. ET AL ADV. MAT. ORG. CHEM. 1995, 4, 89.

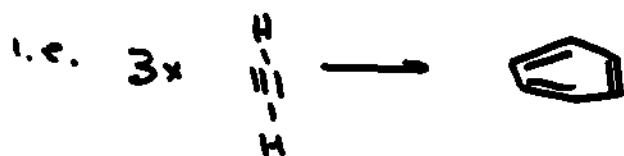
*RIGBY, J.H. TETRAHEDRON 1999 55 4251

RIGBY, J.H. ORG. REACT. 1997 49 331.

MULTISTEP REACTIONS.

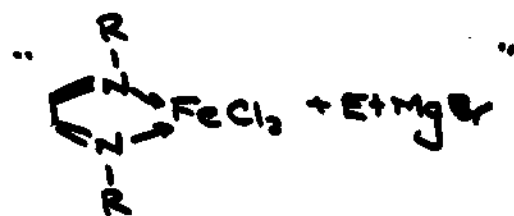
115

- BASED ON THE $[2+2+2]$ MANIFOLD OF REACTIONS.

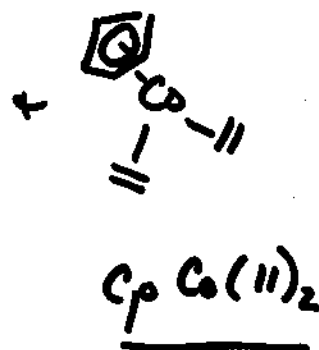
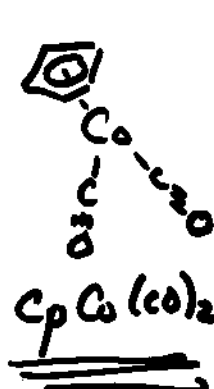


FEASIBLE RXN
- REQUIRES 400°C
- MANY SIDE PRODUCTS
- NOT SYNTHETICALLY USEFUL.

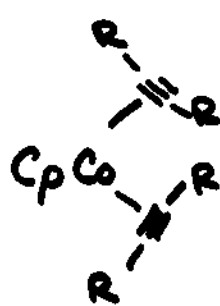
- THERE ARE SEVERAL TRANSITION METAL FRAGMENTS WHICH ALLOW THIS TYPE OF REACTION TO OCCUR AT MUCH LOWER TEMPS. INCLUDING.



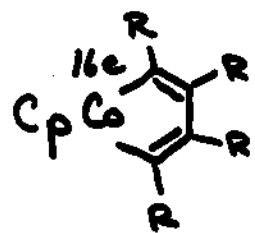
$(\text{Ph}_3\text{P})_3\text{RhCl}$;
R. GRIGG
JCS PERKIN I
1988, 1357 & 1365.



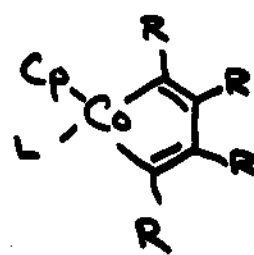
How DOES THIS GO ? - EXAMPLE FOR CpCo(CO)_2
 $\text{CpCo(CO)}_2 + \text{R-C}\equiv\text{C-R} \xrightarrow[\text{-CO}]{\text{h}\nu \text{ or } \Delta} \text{CpCo(CO)(R-C}\equiv\text{C-R)}$



OXIDATIVE
COUPLING



L



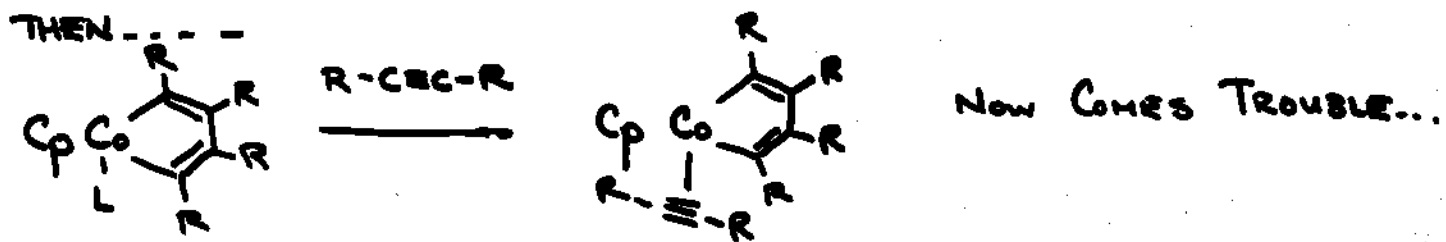
L = SOLVENT IN MANY CASES

L = PPh_3 ISOLATED IN MANY CASES BY YAMAZAKI GROUP.

WAKATSUKI, Y. ; KURAMITSU, T. ; YAMAZAKI, H. TETRAHEDRON LETT 1974, 4549.

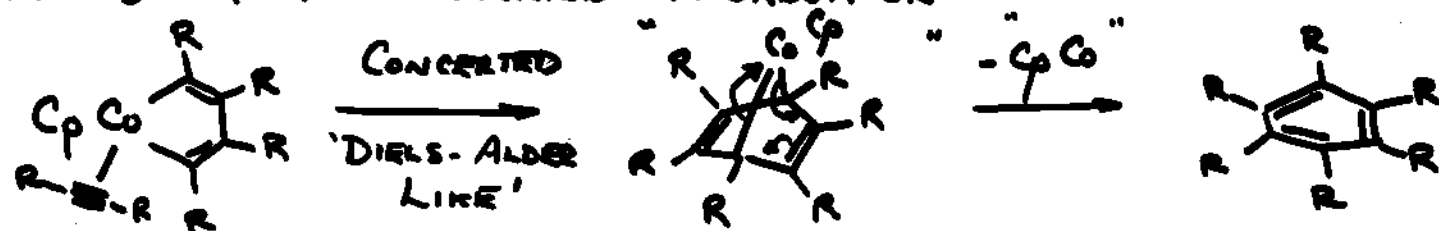
YAMAZAKI, H. ; WAKATSUKI, Y. J. ORGANOMET. CHEM. 1977, 139, 157.

WAKATSUKI, Y. ; NOMURA, O. ; KITAHARA, K. ; MOROKUMA, K. ; YAMAZAKI, H. J. AM. CHEM. SOC. 1983, 105, 1907.



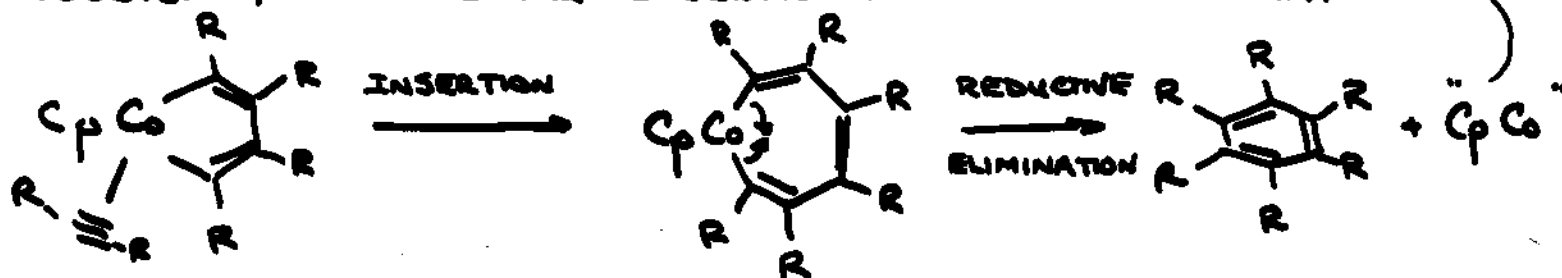
- THE NEXT STEPS ARE UNDECIDED BETWEEN 2 POSSIBILITIES.

POSSIBILITY #1 - CONCERTED CYCLOADDITION



"CpCo" REGENERATED $\therefore$ POSSIBLE TO BE CATALYTIC IN Co

POSSIBILITY #2 - ALKYNYL INSERTION / REDUCTIVE ELIMINATION



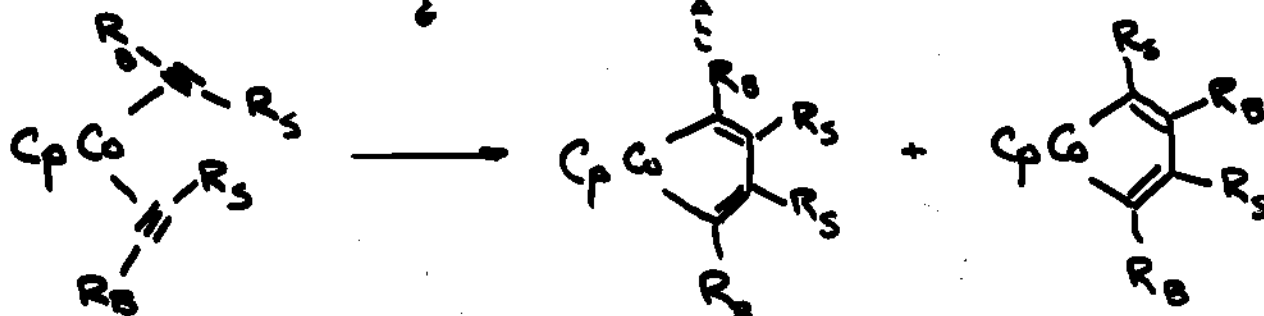
PERSONAL OPINION - THERE ARE CASES WHERE CONCERTED CYCLOADDN. IS OPERATING

- THERE ARE CASES WHERE INSERTION / ELIMINATION IS OPERATING

- MORE OFTEN, IT IS INSERTION / ELIMINATION.

REGIOCHEMISTRY.

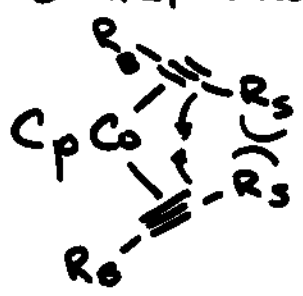
IF YOU HAVE $\text{R}_B-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{R}_S$, WHAT HAPPENS?



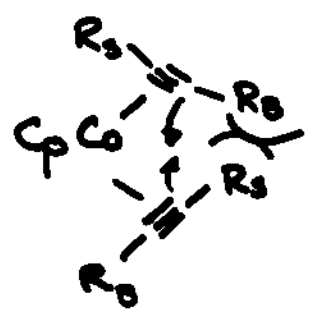
MAJOR PROD.

SOMETIMES MINOR AMOUNT OF THIS.

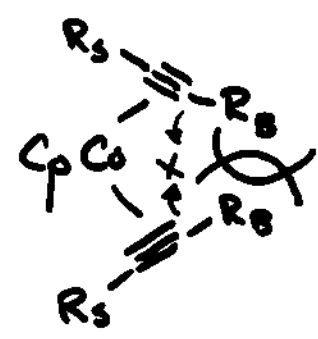
SIMPLY FROM STERIC



FAST

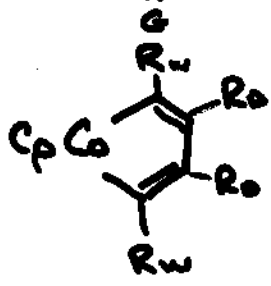
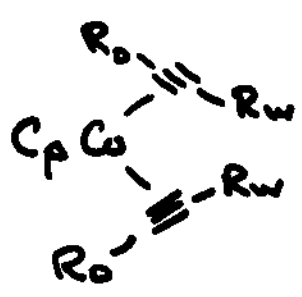


SLOWER

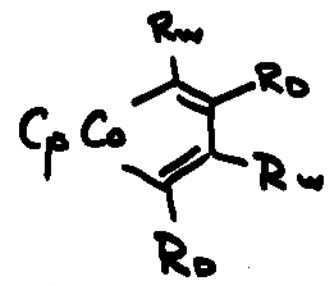


FORGET IT, BASTY.

- IF YOU HAVE $R^O-C\equiv C-R^E$, WHAT HAPPENS?



MAJOR



SOMETIMES MINOR AMOUNT.

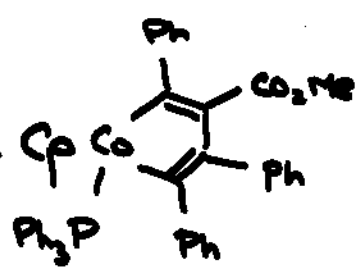
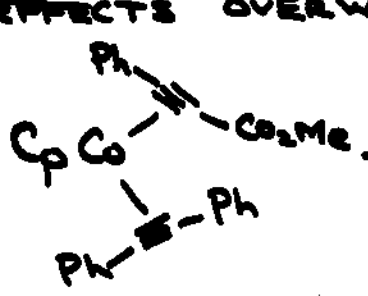
REASON - RYN. PROPOSED TO OPERATE UNDER ORBITAL CONTROL.

- HOMO OF COMPLEX, WHICH IS DOMINATED BY π^* OF ALKENE

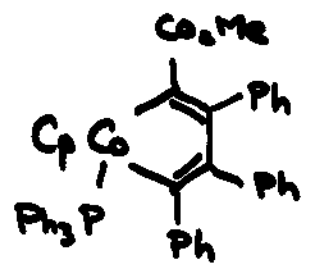


← C-C BOND FORMATION TO METALLACYCLE OCCURS AT CARBON β - TO EWG.

- IF STERIC AND ELECTRONIC EFFECTS COMPETE, THE STERIC EFFECTS OVERWHELM.



43%



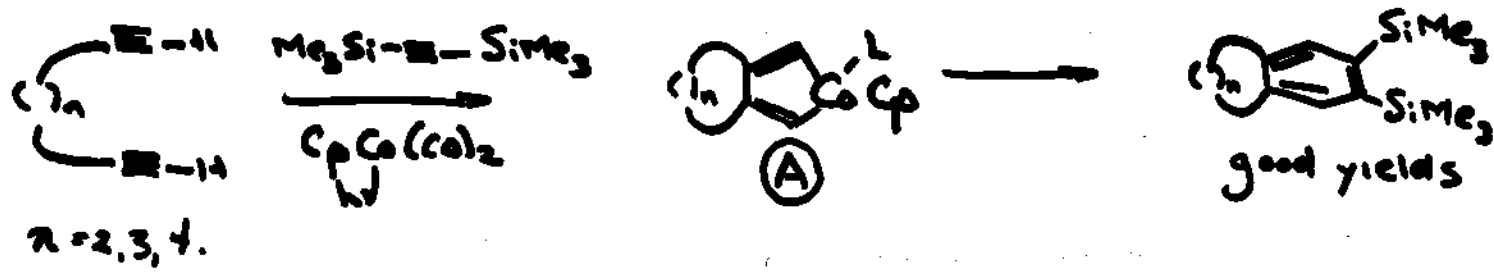
5%

- STILL IS THIRD ALKYNE TO PARTICIPATE IN REACTION, SO OFTEN ONE GETS FURTHER REGIOCHEMICAL MIXTURES.

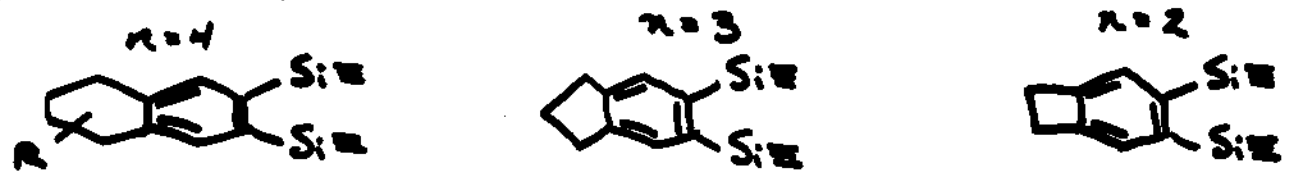
- RYN BECOMES SYNTHETICALLY USEFUL WHEN $Me_3Si-C\equiv C-SiMe_3$ (BTMSA) IS USED AS THIRD ALKYNE (IT ONLY ADDS TO ITSELF V. SLOWLY)

- PARTICULARLY USEFUL RXN WHEN TWO OTHER ALKYNES ARE CONNECTED.

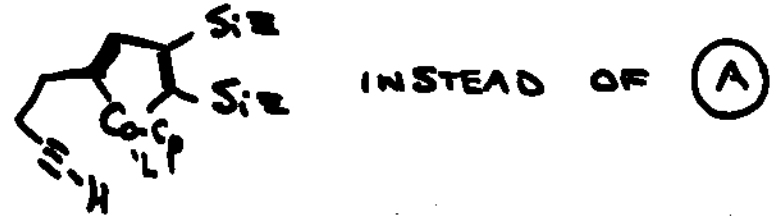
1.e.



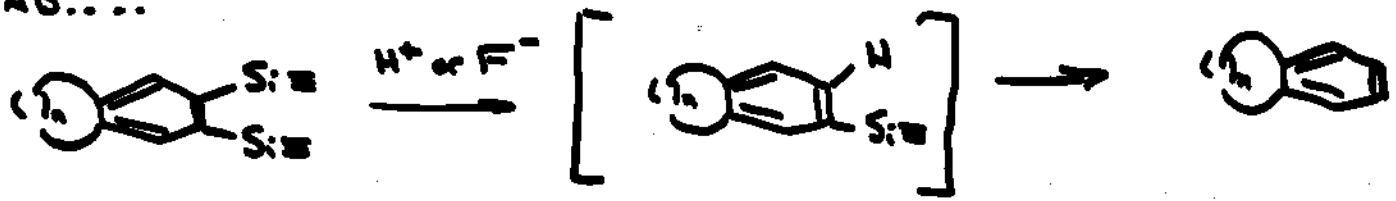
1.e. CAN FORM.



NOTE: IN $n = 2$ CASE, RXN GOES THROUGH



AND....



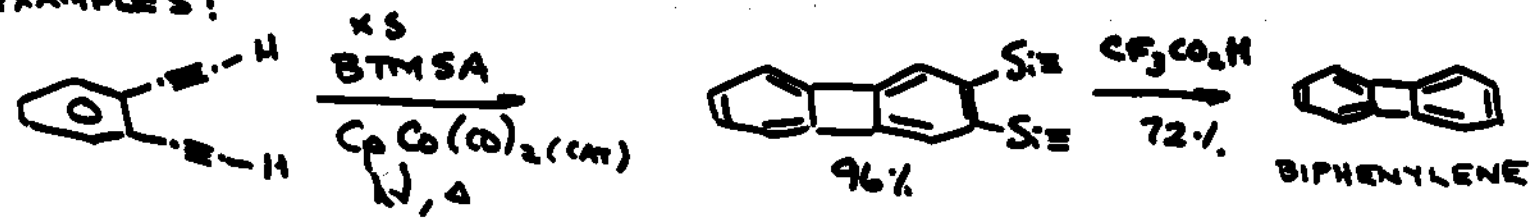
REACTIONS TOLERATE A PRETTY GOOD RANGE OF SUBSTITUENTS

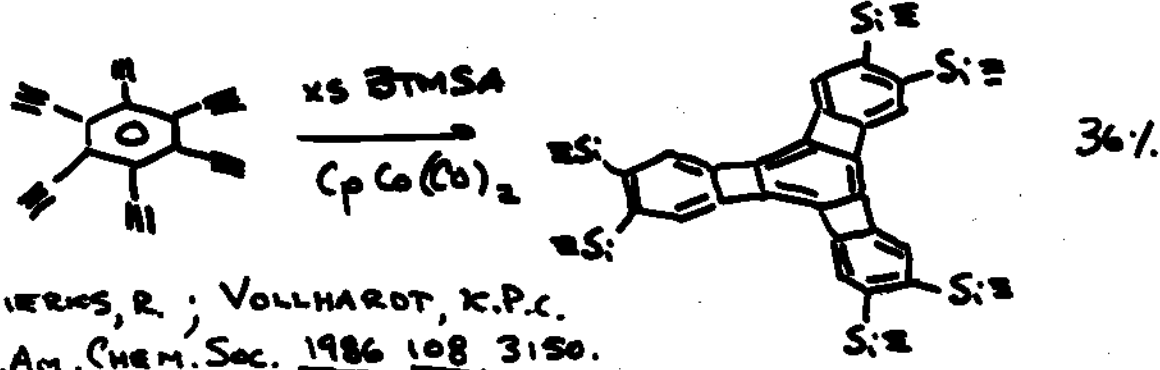
- $\text{CO}_2\text{R}'$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{OR}'$, $-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{R}'$, $\text{N-OR}'$, NR_2' , SR'

- REACTION CARRIED OUT THERMALLY OR PHOTOCHEMICALLY

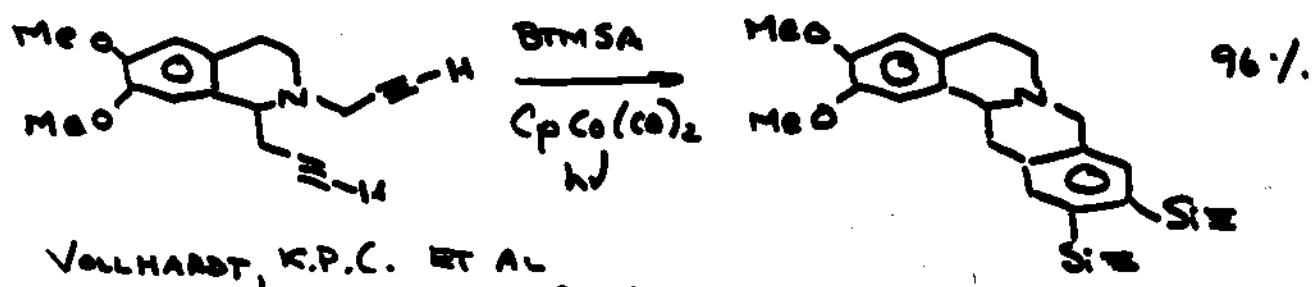
- REACTION IS OFTEN (NOT ALWAYS) CATALYTIC IN COBALT.

EXAMPLES:





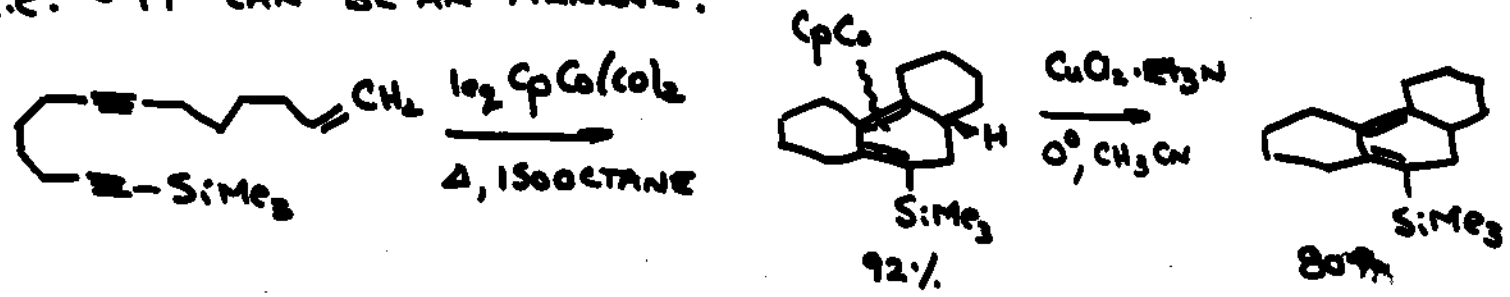
DIERKS, R.; VOLLHARDT, K.P.C.
 J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1986, 108, 3150.



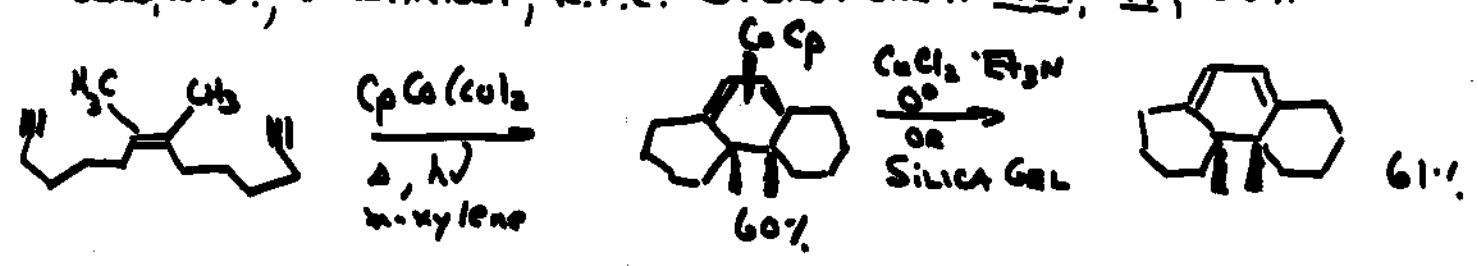
VOLLHARDT, K.P.C. ET AL
 TETRAHEDRON 1983, 39, 905.

OTHER CYCLIZATION PARTNERS

- THE 'THIRD ALKYNE' DOESN'T HAVE TO BE AN ALKYNE PER SE
- I.E. - IT CAN BE AN ALKENE.

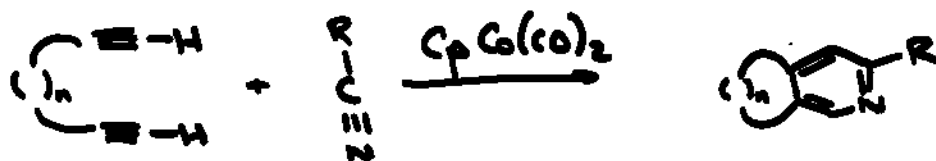


STERNBERG, E.D.; VOLLHARDT, K.P.C. J. ORG. CHEM. 1984, 49, 1564.



VOLLHARDT, K.P.C. ET AL J. ORG. CHEM. 1984, 49, 5010.
 ANGEN. CHEM. INT. ED. ENGL. 1981, 20, 802.

- IN THESE CASES, THERE MUST BE AT LEAST ONE EQUIVALENT OF Co
- MUST SUBSEQUENTLY DECOMPLEX Co-DIENE COMPLEX.
- NORMALLY ALKENE IS THE 'THIRD' PARTNER.
- THIRD PARTNER CAN ALSO BE $\rightarrow$ NITRILE $\text{R}-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$

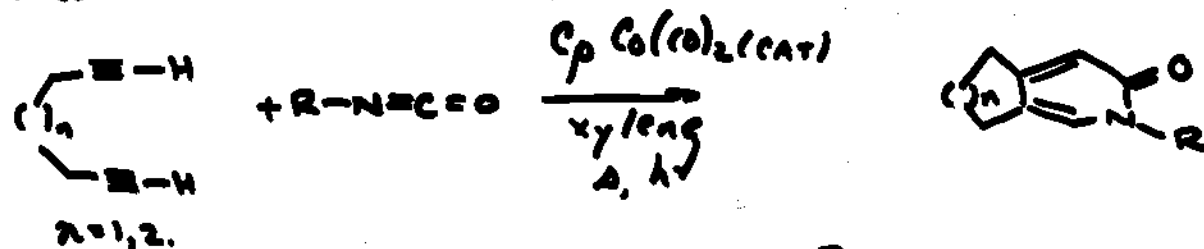


$n=3-5$

NAIMAN, A.; VOLLHARDT, K.P.C. *ANGEW. CHEM. INT. ED. ENGL.* 1987, 16, 708.

VOLLHARDT, K.P.C. ETAL *TETRAHEDRON* 1983, 39, 905.

- AND ISOCYANATES.

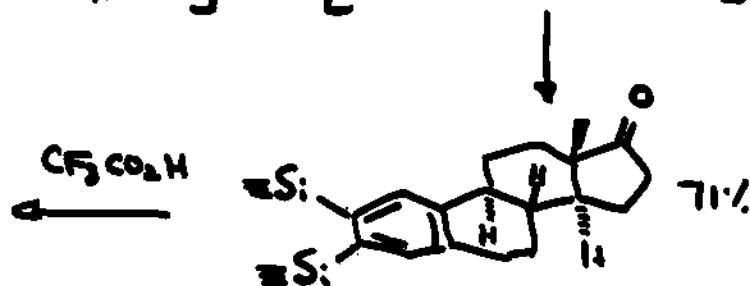
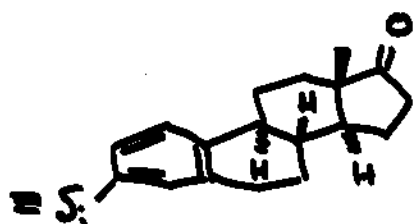
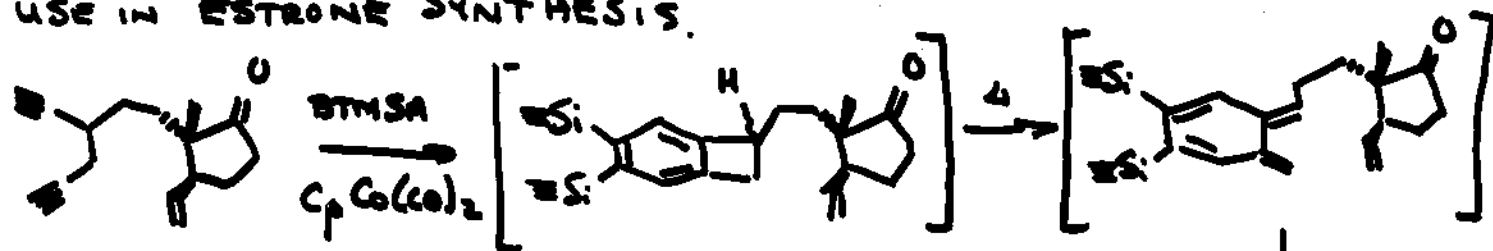


EARL, R.A.; VOLLHARDT, K.P.C. *J.ORG. CHEM.* 1984, 49, 4786.

- AGAIN, THESE ARE THE 'THIRD' PARTNER.



USE IN ESTRONE SYNTHESIS.



FUNK, R.L.; VOLLHARDT, K.P.C.

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1977, 99, 5483;

1979, 101, 215; 1980, 102, 5253.