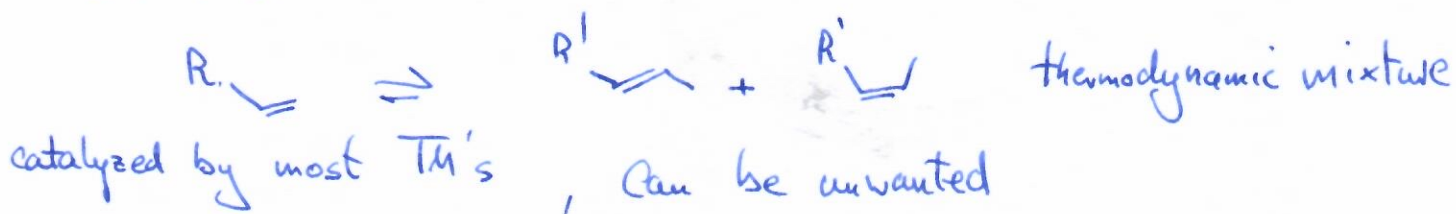


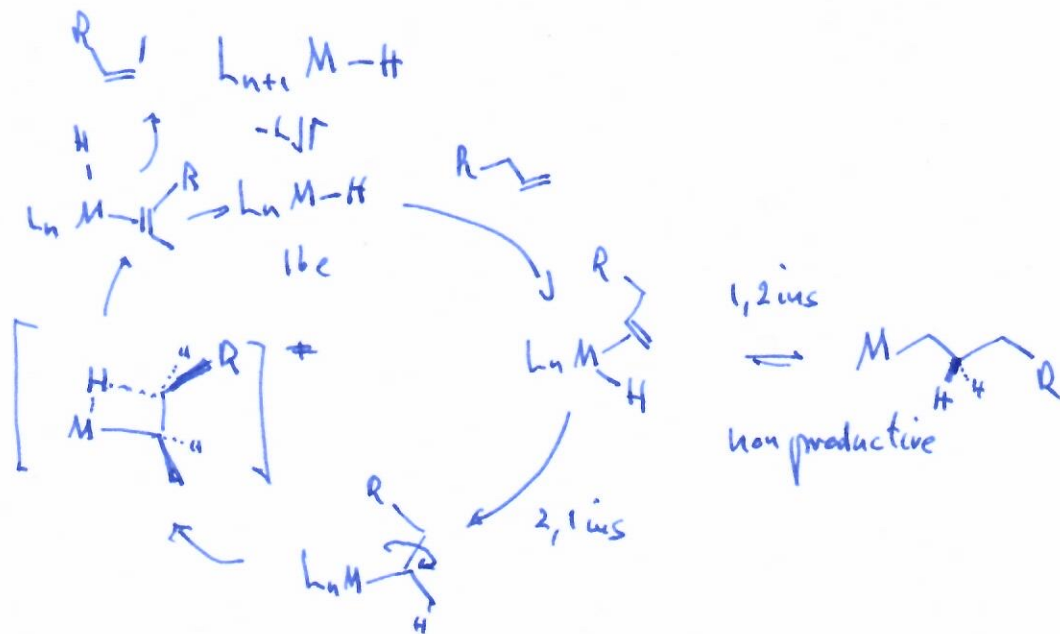
Catalytic Transformations of Olefins

lecture 22

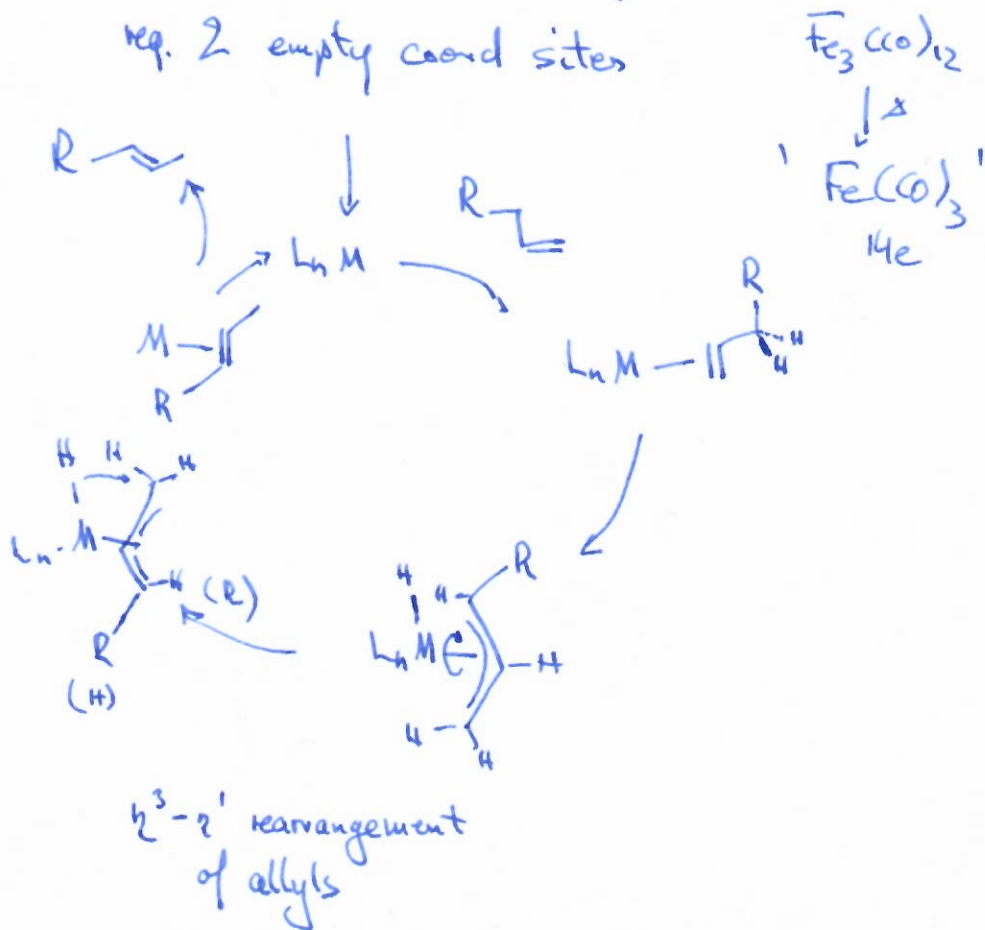
Isomerization:



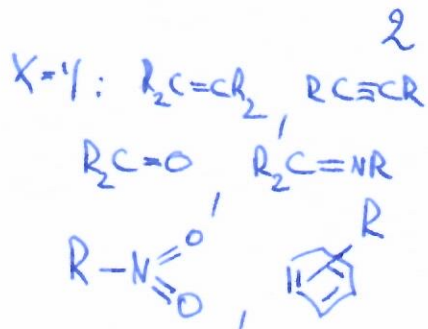
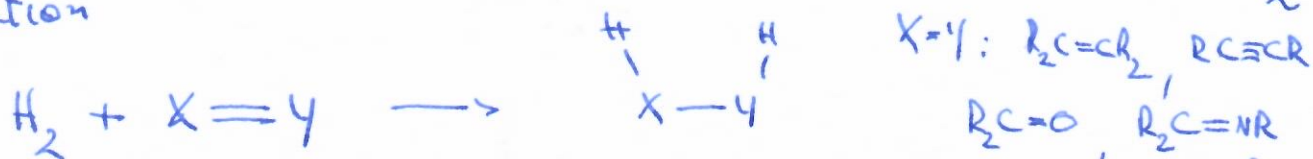
1) hydride mech



2) allyl mech



Hydrogenation



Thermodynamics:



spontaneous, but requires catalyst!

best catalysts groups 8, 9, 10

Pd/C (heterogeneous) Syn addition of H_2

Rh/IR (homogeneous)

e.g. Wilkinson's catalyst $Rh^I(PPh_3)_3Cl$, - J. Halpern

2 papers:

a) ox. addn of H_2 to Rh^I : Chem. Comm. 1973, 629

reaction w/ ' L_2RhCl ' is dominant

$$\text{rate} = \left(k_2 + \frac{k_1 k_4}{k_{-1}[L] + k_2[H_2]} \right) [H_2][ClRhL_3]$$

b) insertion of , J. Mol. Cat 1976, 2, 65

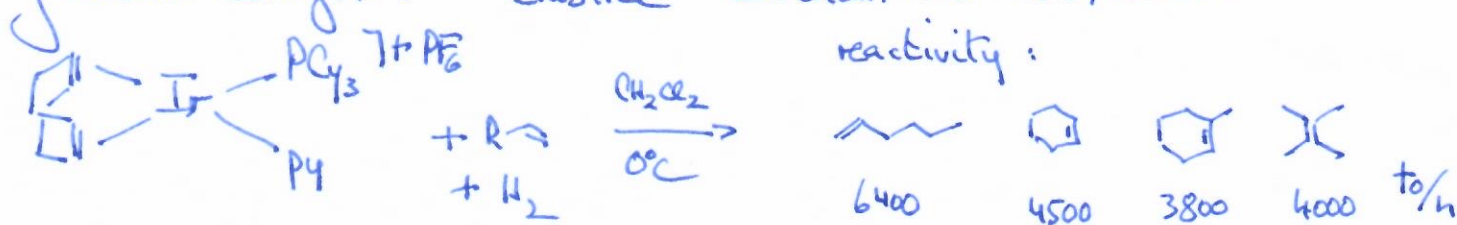
$$k_6 = 0.2 \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ at } 25^\circ\text{C in benzene}$$

$$k_{H_2}/k_{C_5H_6} = 1.15$$

very reactive catalysts?

Crabtree Acc. Chem. Res 1979, 12, 331

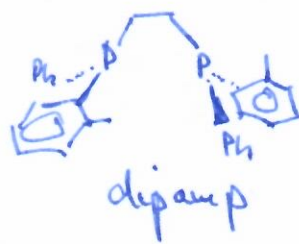
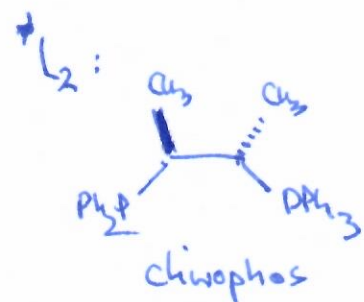
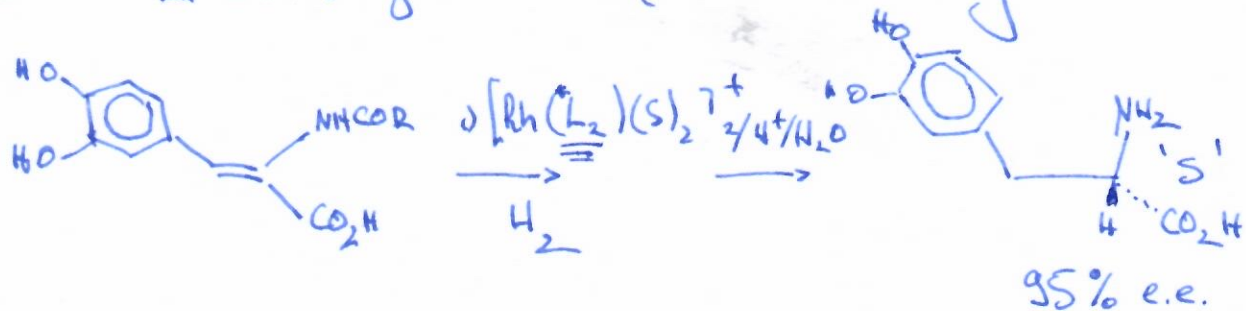
reactivity:



'asymmetric' hydrogenation

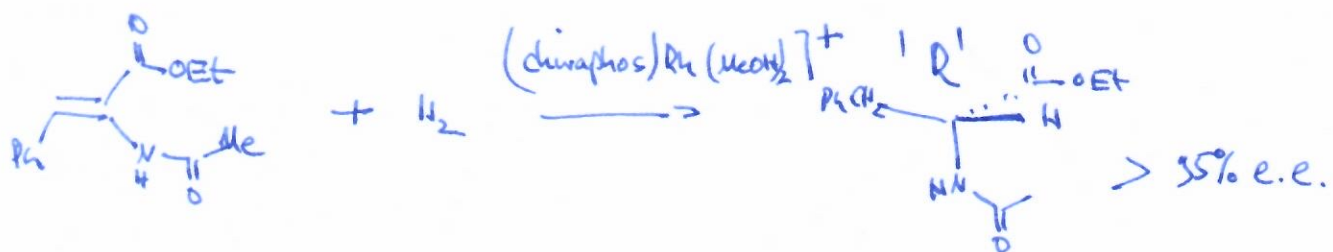
→ enantioselective hydrog... of prochiral olefins

Monsanto L-DOPA synthesis (Parkinson's drug)



2001 Nobel
Knowles, Noyori, Sharpless

J. Halpern JACS 1980, 102, 5352



→ minor diastereomer more reactive?

J. Brown JACS 1980, 102, 3040

detects minor isomer and shows...

a ' Curtin - Hammett' situation

