

# Handbook of Palladium-Catalyzed Organic Reactions

# Synthetic Aspects and Catalytic Cycles

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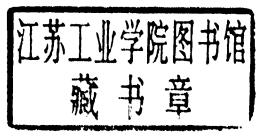
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### Foreword

Palladium chemistry and its application to the synthesis of organic compounds already has a long history. It was involved in the shift of raw C<sub>2</sub> materials from coal chemistry via acetylene to oil chemistry via ethylene. For years the Wacker process (which is palladium catalyzed) provided several million tons per year of acetaldehyde from ethylene. From the 1960s, homogeneous catalysis by palladium complexes started to be applied to more complicated organic molecules (Tsuji-Trost allylic substitution, Heck, Stille, Neghishi or Suzuki coupling reactions, Bäckvall functionalization of dienes, etc.). In the last 10 years, organic transformations catalyzed by palladium complexes have become one of the most active fields in homogeneous organometallic catalysis as judged by the number of publications per year. They are used routinely in multi-step total syntheses, as well as in fundamental research (e.g. the recent developments in asymmetric catalysis). Mechanistic details of the various catalytic cycles are reasonably well understood.

It is therefore opportune that this handbook is offered to those synthetic organic chemists wishing to take advantage of the rich chemistry of palladium for solving their problems. This handbook has been prepared for practitioners by Dr. J.-L. Malleron, an industrial chemist (Rhône-Poulenc-Rorer Co., Vitry, France), and Prof. J.-C. Fiaud and Dr. J.-Y. Legros from Université Paris-Sud (Orsay, France). For each class of reaction, a mechanism taken from the most recent literature is included which aids understanding and optimization of a given process. This handbook originates from a computerized database of more than 3,000 references which has been created and organized by Dr. Malleron.

The aim of the book is to provide the user with the main organic transformations catalyzed by palladium complexes, with a choice of references, in order to find the closest example for solving a given problem. To that end, structural features of the reactants as well as some experimental parameters are indicated in the tables. The reactions are numbered from RXN1 to RXN84. This large number of transformations shows the power of palladium homogeneous catalysis. This handbook offers the synthetic organic chemist in either industry or academia an impressive source of inspiration and information. The manipulation of this handbook is not difficult and is helped by the instructions given by the authors. It is also very useful for the reader to have access to the corresponding database on diskette. This greatly extends the scope of the book since it allows searching by keywords.

In conclusion it is very fortunate that this important work of selection and classification of data on palladium-catalyzed reactions originally from an industrial chemist, is now available to the scientific community. I congratulate the authors and wish them every success in their enterprise.

## Abbreviations and Symbols

[Red.]

[Ox.]

L

BQ

H<sub>2</sub>BQ

dba

dppb

Τf

M, M'

Nu

E

( )<sub>n</sub>

RF

$$=$$
 or  $\overset{H}{\longrightarrow}$ 

reducing agent

oxidizing agent

ligand

benzoquinone

dihydrobenzoquinone

dibenzylideneacetone

bis(diphenylphosphino)butane

trifluoromethylsulfonyl (triflyl)

metal

nucleophile

electrophile

(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>

polyfluorinated alkyl chain

RR'R"-Si / RR'R"-Sn

alkene

1,3-diene

allene

alkyne

allylic derivative

allylic epoxide

diphosphine

#### **NOTES**

The references are given with abbreviations from the CAS source index. They are indicated as follows:

name of the main author, abbreviation of the journal, year, first page or, when necessary,

name of the main author, abbreviation of the journal, year, volume, first page

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## I- INTRODUCTION

Organometallic chemistry is widely used by organic chemists and palladium chemistry is probably one of their most versatile tools. For synthetic and economic reasons, catalyzed reactions are preferred to stoichiometric reactions. It is very important to have a good knowledge of the synthetic aspects of organic chemistry, promoted by palladium complexes and of the catalytic cycles involved. In spite of excellent reviews and series having been published on this topic, it appears difficult to quickly and easily find complete information in this area.

This review provides a compilation of the most well-known catalytic reactions related to organo-palladium chemistry. The references have been covered up to November 1995. The mechanisms are generally described with respect to the data in the literature and by the use of information found mainly in publications. For each catalytic cycle, the chemical parameters are listed and one or more related references are given. As an example, for the cross-coupling reactions between RX and R'M, the identity of R, R', X, and M parameters are defined. The references which are quoted contain at least one example of these parameters. A few palladium-catalyzed reactions are not reported in this review because of insufficient data concerning the mechanism or because the reaction affords a complex mixture of products.

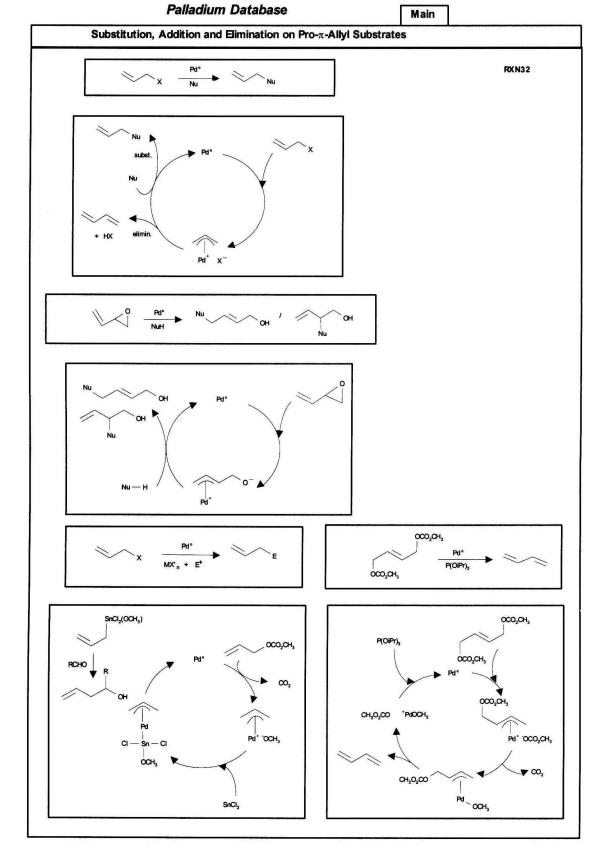
For classification, a name has been assigned to each reaction related to a reaction number (RXN) and these have been listed. With this classification, for any general mechanism presented here, it is possible to identify very quickly to which class the reaction belongs from the table of contents.

The first chapter presents the graphical abstracts for all the reactions (reaction numbers) which are described in this handbook. Thus it is easy to search for a reaction type and then look at the literature references in the tables.

In addition, the catalytic cycles and the corresponding chemical parameters have been entered into a database of palladium-catalyzed reactions. As well as the various examples quoted in the publications, it is possible to view either the general catalytic cycle (RXN) related to each reference or all the chemical parameters related to a reaction number. For each reference, one or more examples have been selected with respect to the reaction. ISIS software (version 1.2) from MDL, EXCEL software (version 5.0c) and WORD software (version 6.0c) from MICROSOFT have been used. At the present time, this database is made available to many research centres by the Rhône-Poulenc company. An example of the database form is shown over the page.

Any remaining errors and inaccuracies are solely the responsibility of the authors.

23/03/19	995 PAL	LADIUM DA	ATABASE	Chem. Parameters	Zoom	Mechanism
	<u> </u>			F	Reaction #:	2467
	·	0	0 > 0 \	V	ariation :	1
	) + \ \ C \ Na*	, L <sub>o</sub> /		Y	ield (%) :	75.0
	Na		<b>~</b> •	E	xp. Conditions	:
				N	I <sub>2</sub> / 20°C/ 48h	
Solvent #	Solvent Name	Catalyst #	Catalyst Name	(3)	$\odot$	Step:
1	THF	1	Pd(dba)2	-رح	·	1
			dppe	<u> </u>	<u>්</u>	RXN Code:
						RXN32
Comments	<b>S</b> :					
			Several exam	ples.		
Reference	s:					
FIAUD J	C., MALLERON J.	-L., TETRA	HEDRON LETT.,	1980, 21, 443	37	
RXN type:				A		
	Substitu	ution Addit	ion and Eliminatio	n on Pro-π-Al	lvl Substrates	



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ОН	Bergbreiter D.E., J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun., 1989; 883
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OC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	Takahashi K.; Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn., 1972; 230
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OCOtBu	Fiaud J.C., J. Org. Chem., 1990; 4840

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## **II- GRAPHICAL ABSTRACTS OF REACTION NUMBERS**

Reaction number	Graphical abstracts
RXN1	R—X + R'−M ————————————————————————————————————
RXN2	R—M + CI———————————————————————————————————
RXN3	OSIR" <sub>3</sub> OR  Pd°  R  OR  OR  OR  OR  OR  OR  OR  OR  OR
RXN4	$R - X + = R' - R' - R'$ $\epsilon Cul / NB3$
RXN5	R-X +
	$+ R - I \xrightarrow{Pd(II) + Zn} R$

RXN6	Br Pd <sup>0</sup> base  R
RXN7	Br Pd° + PPh <sub>3</sub> (1 eq.)  K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>
RXN8	x + H + HN Pd°
	+ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
RXN9	+ R'-X + R-M Pd.
RXN10	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

RXN11	$R-X + ()n \qquad NuH \qquad base \qquad R \qquad Nu \qquad NuH \qquad base \qquad ()n \qquad$
	+ R-X Pd° NuH + R-X CO/ base
RXN12	X Pd <sup>0</sup> R R R R R R R R
	Pd° / Et <sub>2</sub> Zn  Znl  1°) Pd° / Et <sub>2</sub> Zn  2°) CuCN / E <sup>+</sup> E