

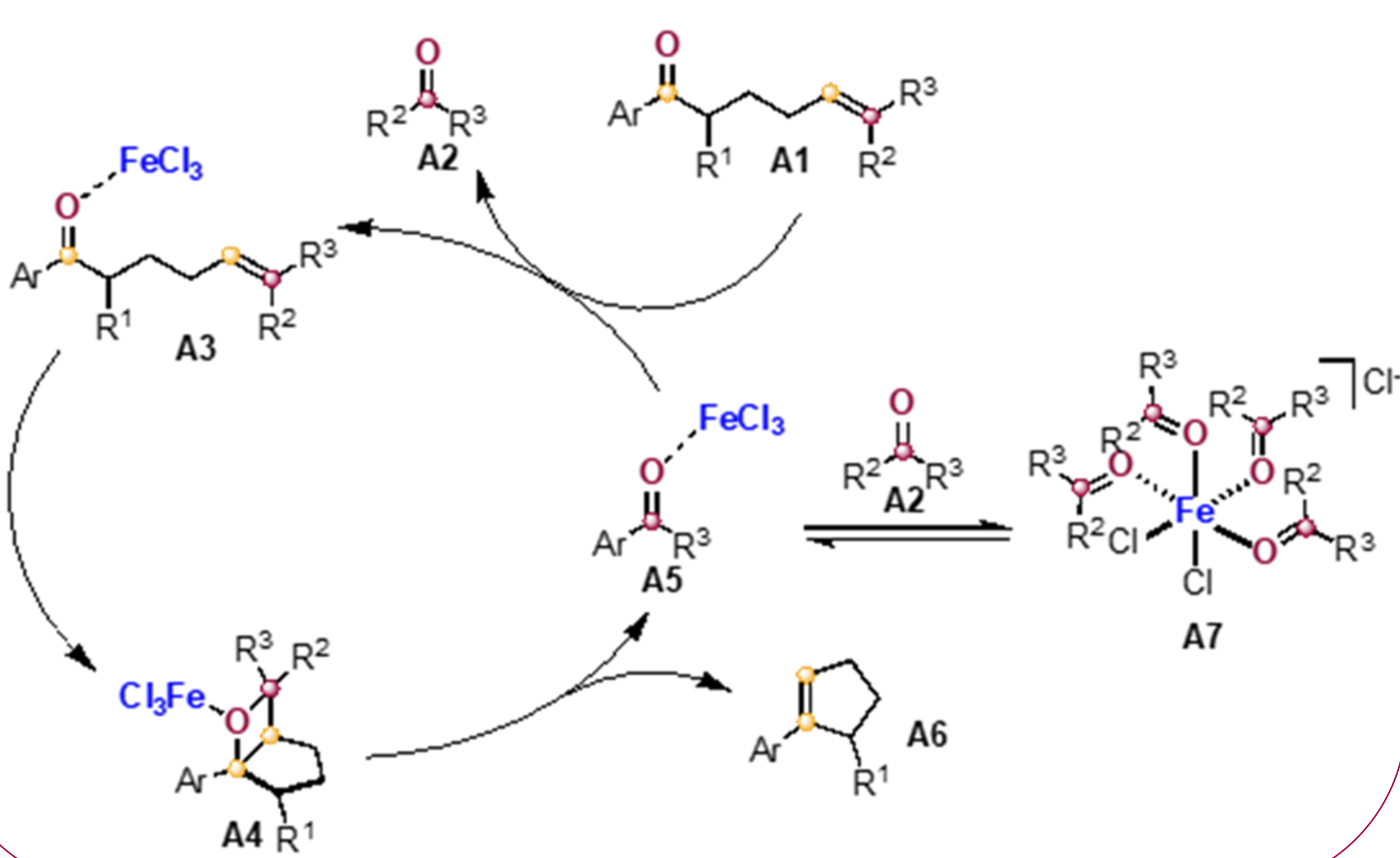
Chlorosilane effect on the efficiency of Metal-Catalyzed Carbonyl-Olefin Metathesis

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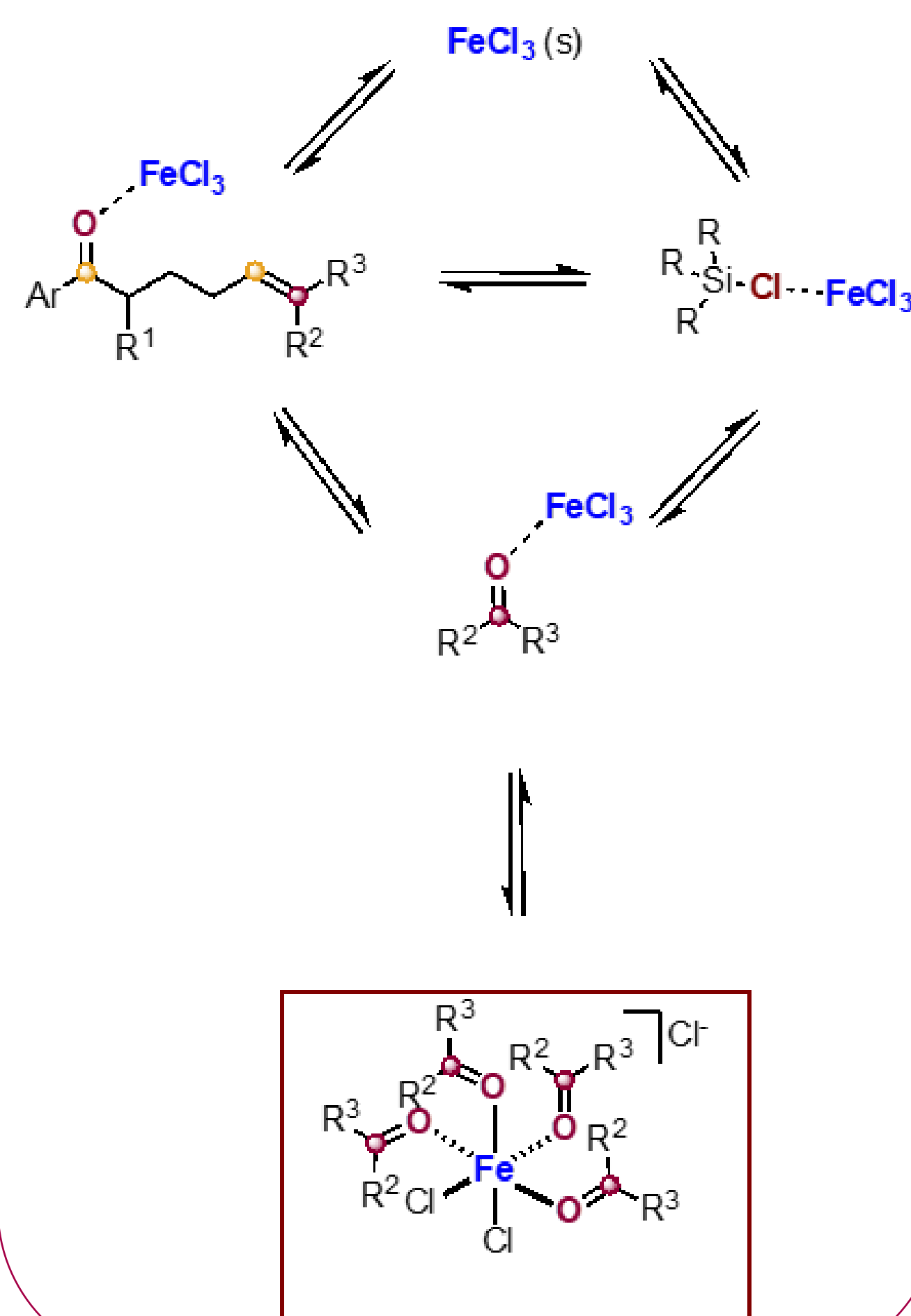
Introduction

Carbonyl-olefin Metathesis (COM) is a reaction in which a carbonyl and an olefin form a new carbon-carbon double bond. This reaction is metal catalyzed and can be very useful in synthetic chemistry. It was previously observed that the use of the Lewis acid, FeCl₃, in combination with specific carbonyls creates an excess of byproduct that then coordinates to the metal and forms an aggregate.^{1,2} The presence of this aggregate can affect the rate of the COM reaction; therefore, this work investigates how additives, specifically chlorosilane additives, may hinder this change in the rate of reaction and possibly the formation of the aggregate.

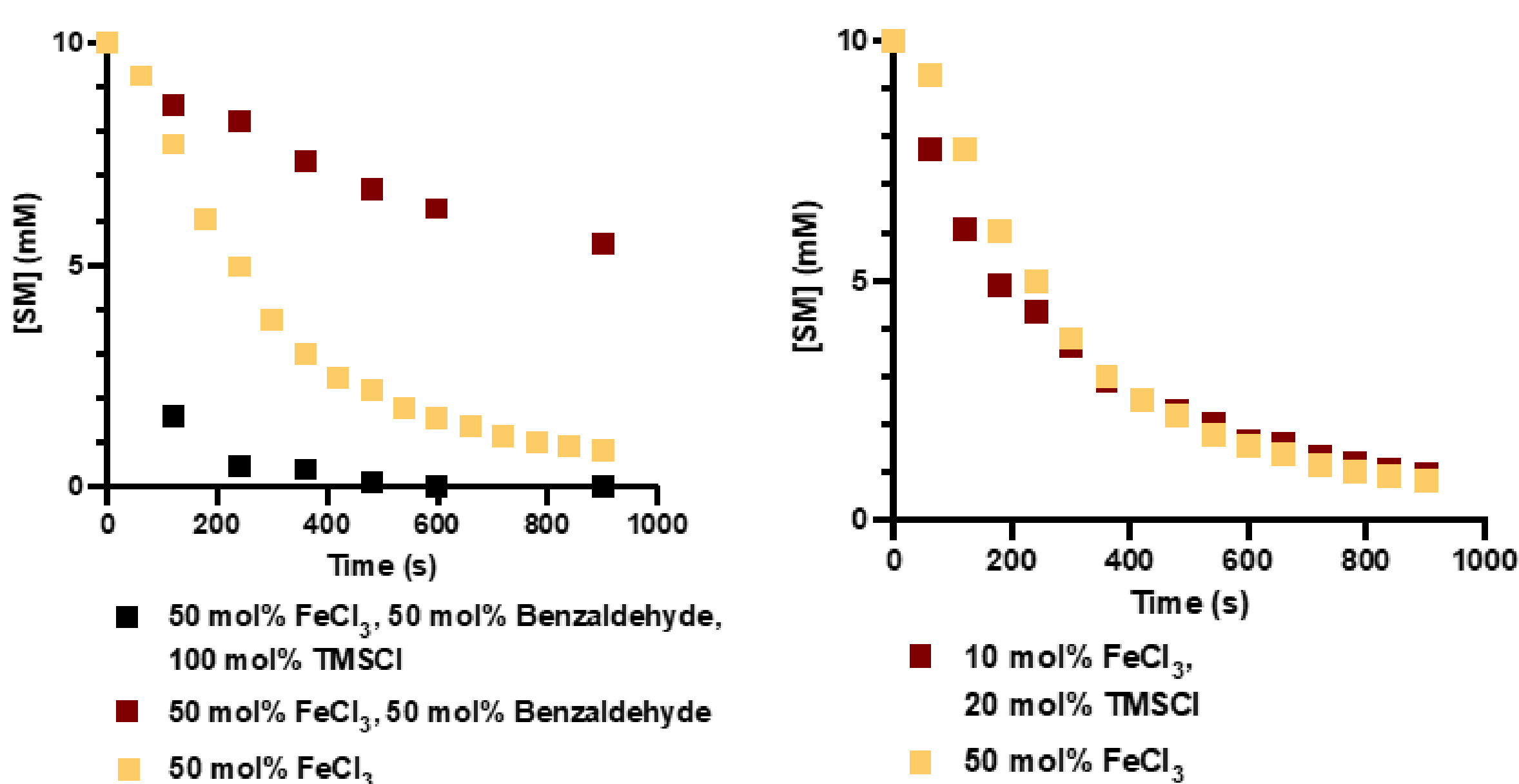
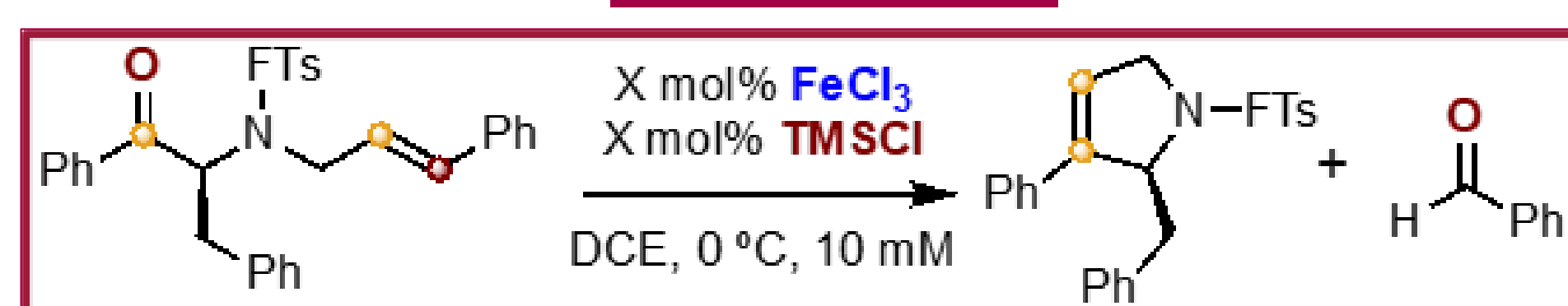
Catalytic Cycle



Equilibria



Kinetics

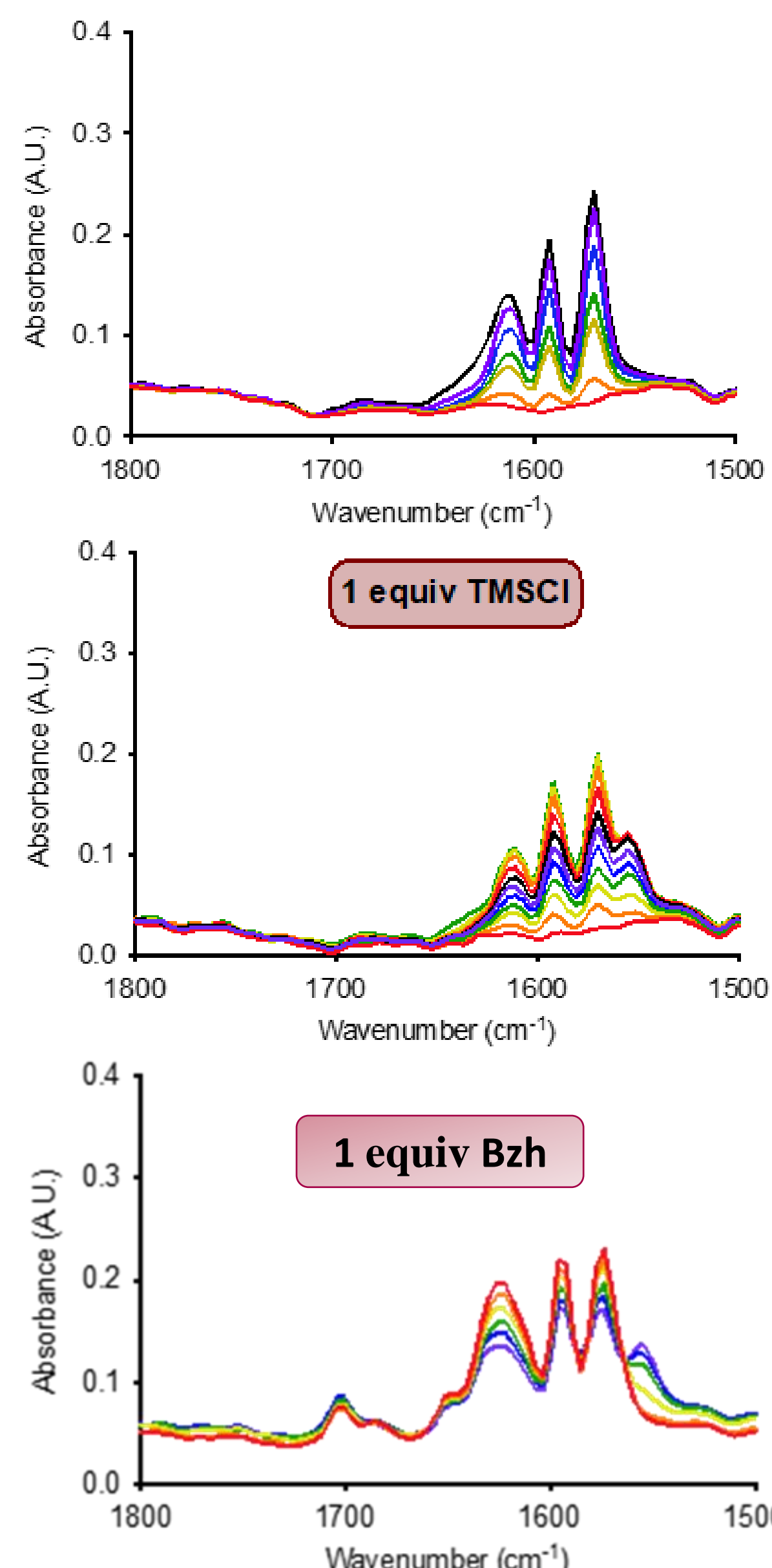


- When carbonyl, TMSCl, and FeCl₃ are present reaction is drastically faster

References

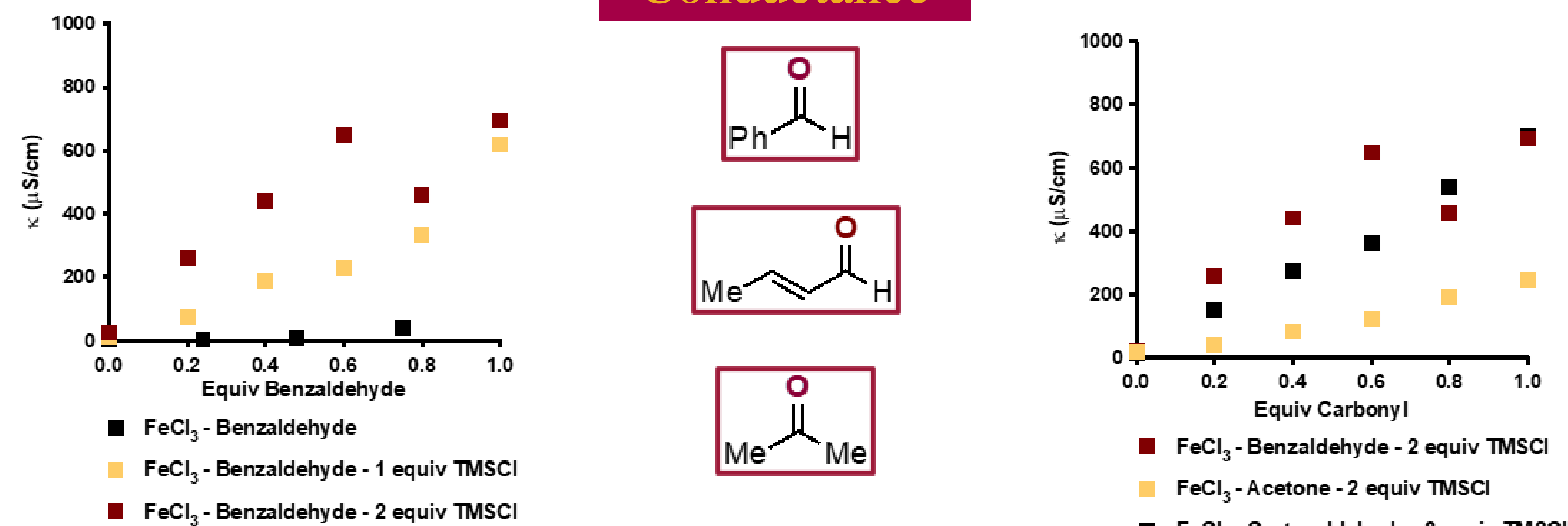
- Ludwig, J. R.; Schindler, C. S. Lewis Acid Catalyzed Carbonyl-Olefin Metathesis. *Synlett* 2017, 28 (13), 1501–1509. <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0036-1588827>.
- Hanson, C. S.; Psaltakis, M. C.; Cortes, J. J.; Siddiqi, S. S.; Devery, J. J. Investigation of Lewis Acid-Carbonyl Solution Interactions via Infrared-Monitored Titration. *J. Org. Chem.* 2020, 85 (2), 820–832. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.joc.9b02822>.

Benzaldehyde IR spectrum



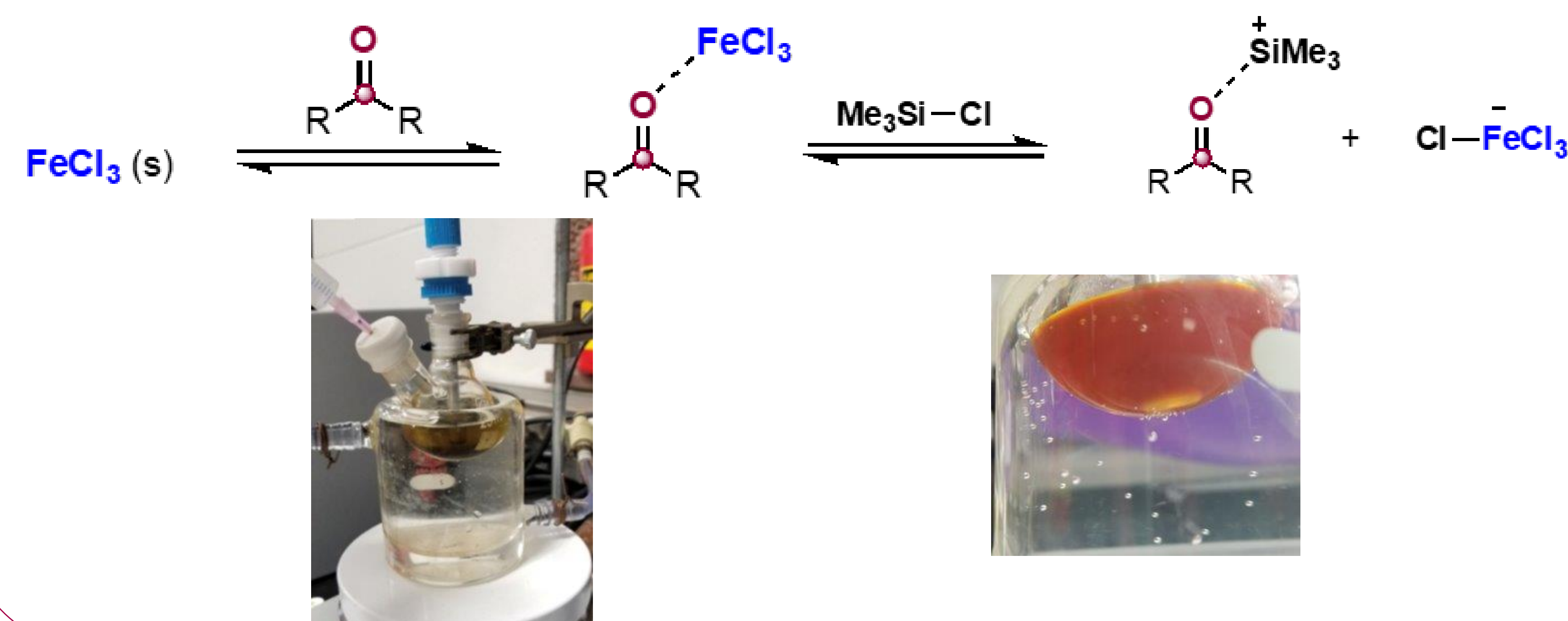
- New peak at 1555 cm⁻¹ with TMSCl present

Conductance

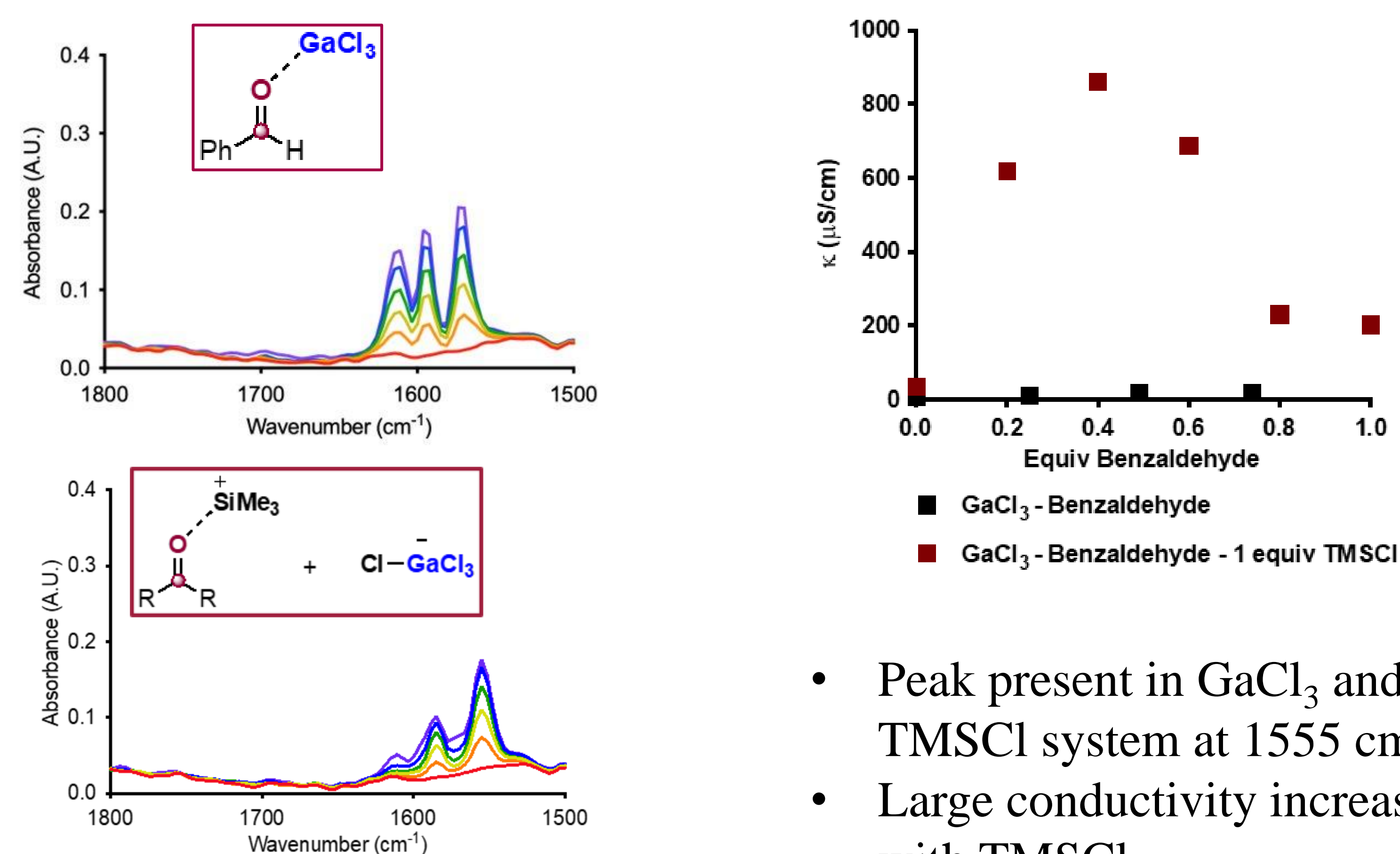


- Conductivity of benzaldehyde increases with equivalents of TMSCl
- Carbonyls with more degrees of unsaturation are more conductive

Equilibria with FeCl₃



GaCl₃ and benzaldehyde IR spectrum and conductance



- Peak present in GaCl₃ and TMSCl system at 1555 cm⁻¹
- Large conductivity increase with TMSCl

Equilibria with GaCl₃

