

SAMARIUM DIIODIDE: DISCOVERY AND APPLICATIONS

Nik Savage

Wednesday Night Live Literature Series

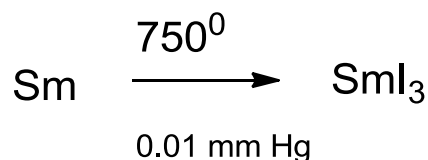
Dong Group, February 2013

Outline

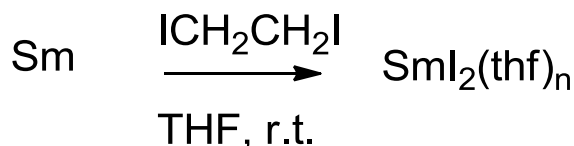
- Introduction and Discovery
- Early Reactions and Applications
- Modifications
- Applications in Natural Products
- Expansion to Other Lanthanides (II)

Discovery and Early Applications

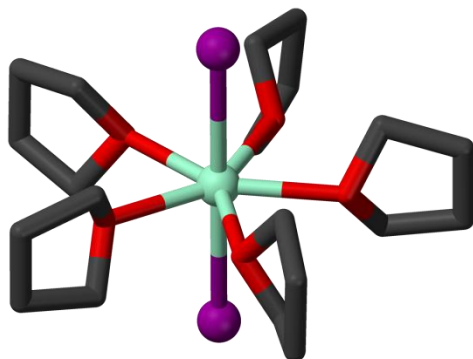
Before 1977



Kagan's Work (1977)

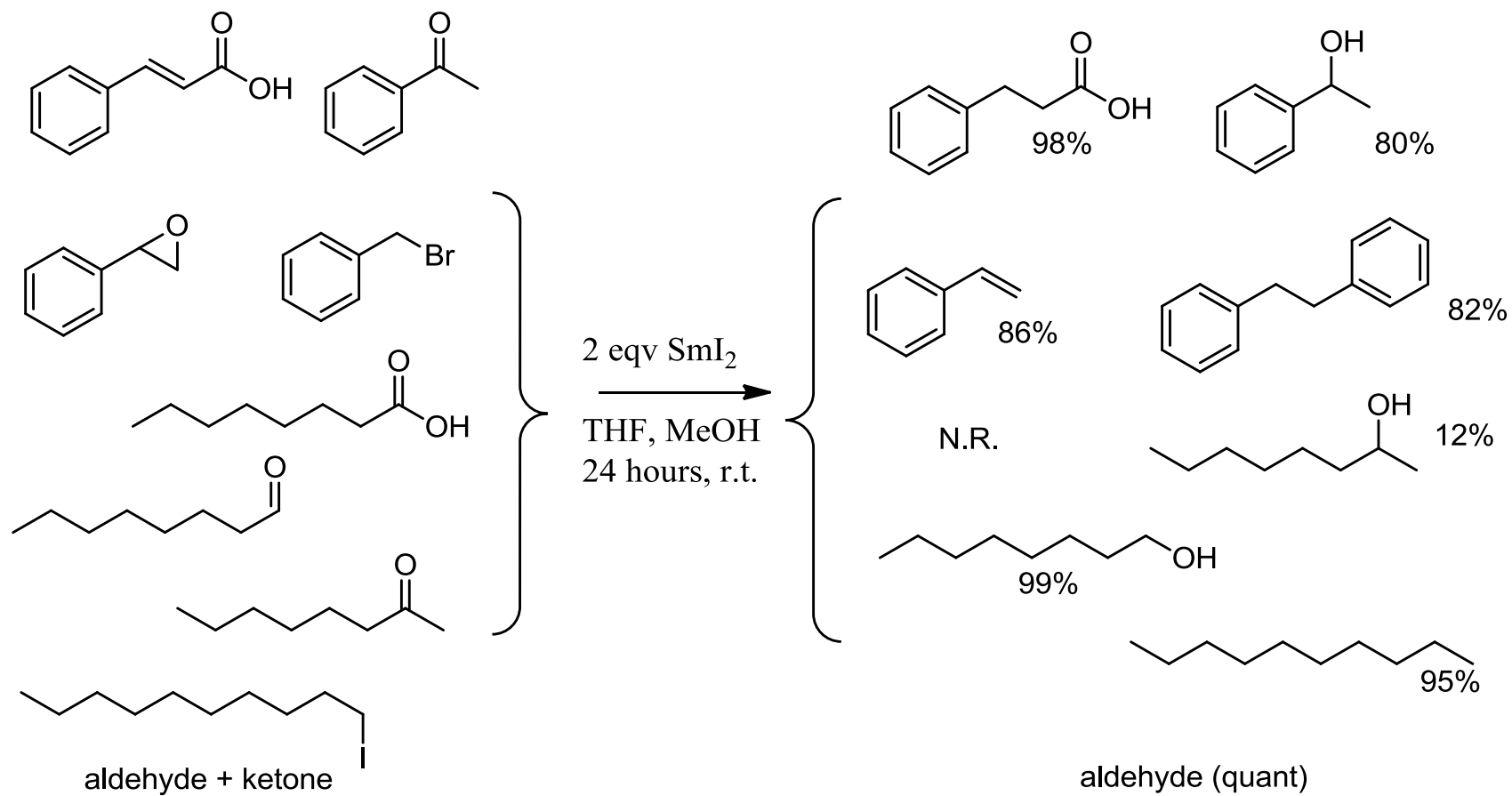


- Known by inorganic chemists since 1906
 - Ubiquitous in nature, commercial applications
- Highly dependent on solvent and additives (more later)
- Solution goes from dark blue (Sm(II)) to yellow (Sm(III)) over time
- Generally prepared and used in situ

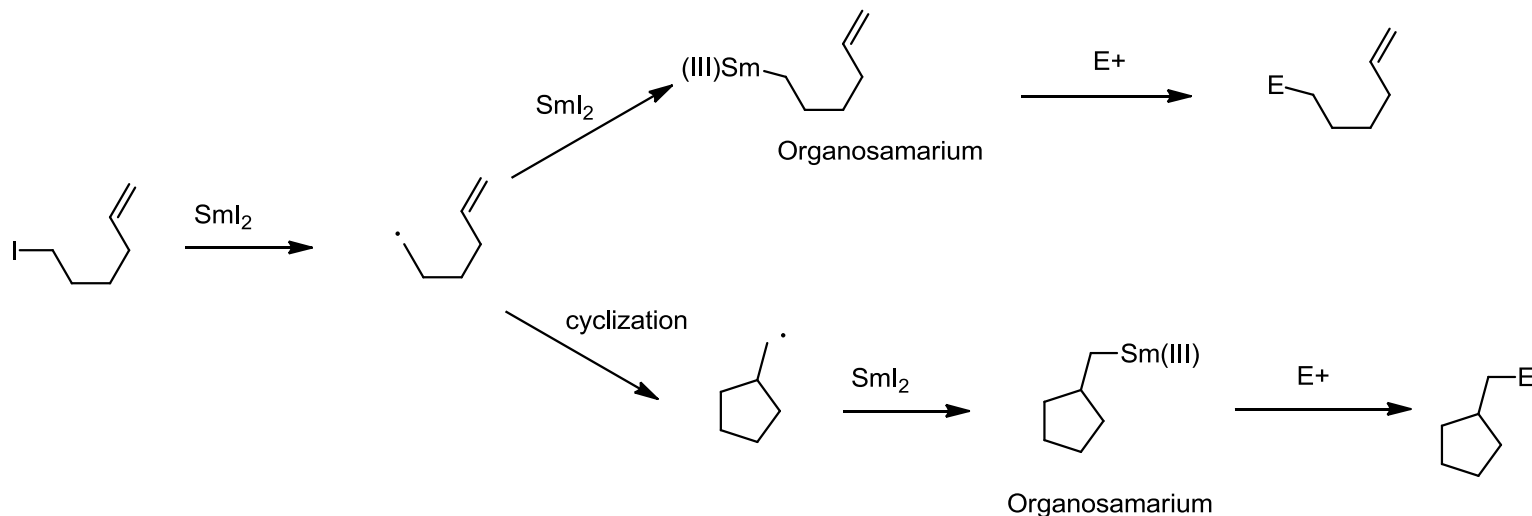


| Entry | Ln | Electron configuration of Ln | Ionic radius Ln ^{II} [Å] ^[a] | Ionic radius Ln ^{III} [Å] ^[b] | Oxophilicity D ₀ (Ln-O) [kcal mol ⁻¹] ^[c] | E° Ln ^{III} /Ln ^{II} [V] ^[d] |
|-------|----|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| 1 | Nd | [Xe]4f ⁴ 6s ² | 1.29 | 1.16 | 179 | -2.62 |
| 2 | Sm | [Xe]4f ⁶ 6s ² | 1.27 | 1.13 | 138 | -1.55 |
| 3 | Eu | [Xe]4f ⁷ 6s ² | 1.25 | 1.12 | 93 | -0.35 |
| 4 | Dy | [Xe]4f ¹⁰ 6s ² | 1.19 | 1.08 | 145 | -2.56 |
| 5 | Tm | [Xe]4f ¹³ 6s ² | 1.09 | 1.05 | 116 | -2.22 |
| 6 | Yb | [Xe]4f ¹⁴ 6s ² | 1.14 | 1.04 | 88 | -1.15 |

Seminal Work- Reduction Reactions

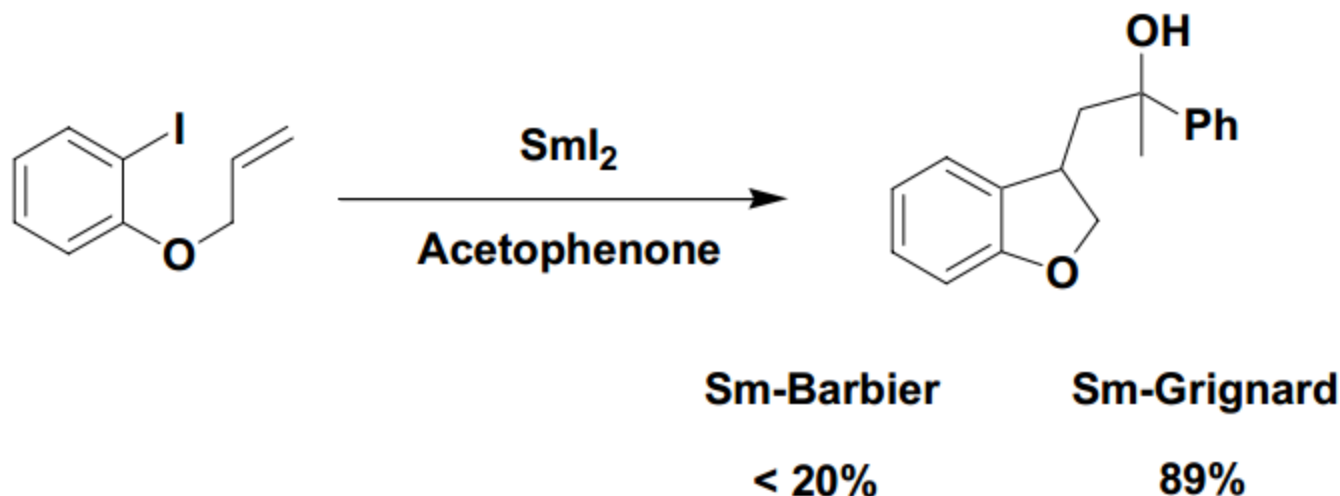


Proposed Reactivity



- Ability to promote one and two electron processes :
radical/radical, radical/anionic, anionic/radical, anionic/anionic
- Promotes several reaction types:
 - Radical Cyclizations, Ketyl-Olefin Coupling, Pinacols, Aldol-type, Barbier-Type, Cycloadditions, etc

Competition Reactions / Mechanistic Discovery



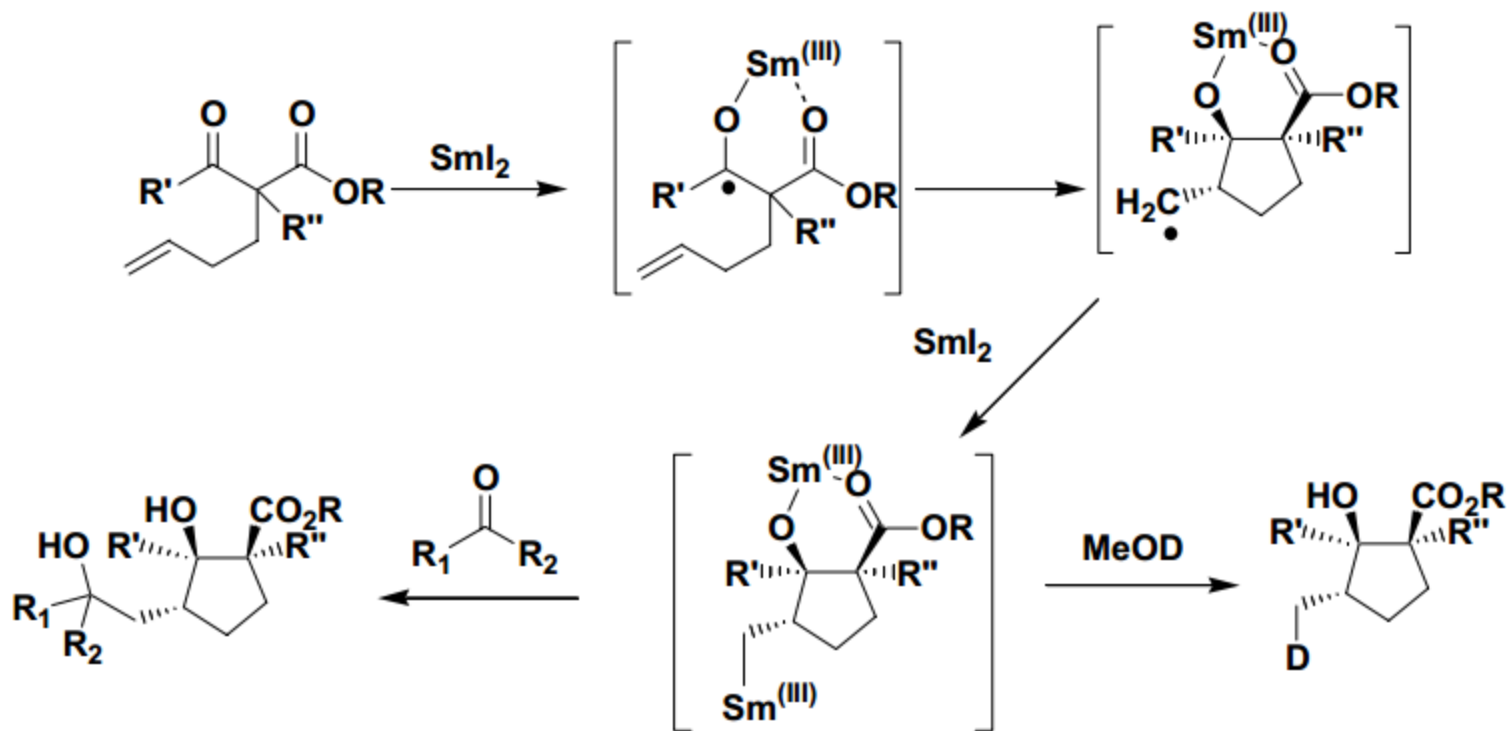
Samarium-Barbier Conditions:

Addition of O-Allyl-iodobenzene **and** acetophenone to a THF solution containing Samarium diiodide and HMPA

Samarium-Grignard Conditions:

Iodobenzene was added to a solution of SmI_2/HMPA after; 5 minutes acetophenone was added

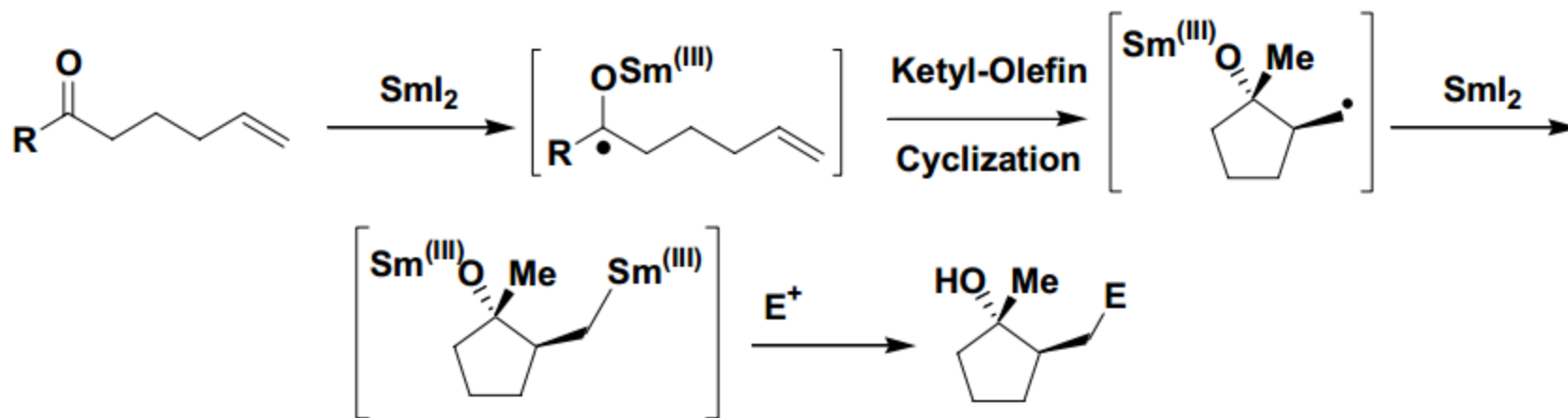
Cyclization Reactions



- Ester activates ketone
- Stereocontrol of 3 different centers
- Reactive electrophiles = lower yields

| Ketone | % Yield | d.r. |
|---------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Acetone | 79 | 31:1 |
| 3-Pentanone | 73 | 65:1 |
| Diisopropyl ketone | 32 | >200:1 |
| Cyclohexanone | 58 | 200:1 |
| Cyclopentanone | 65 | 60:1 |
| 2-Methylcyclohexanone | 75 | 1:1 |
| 4- <i>t</i> -Butylcyclohexanone | 61 | 10:1 |

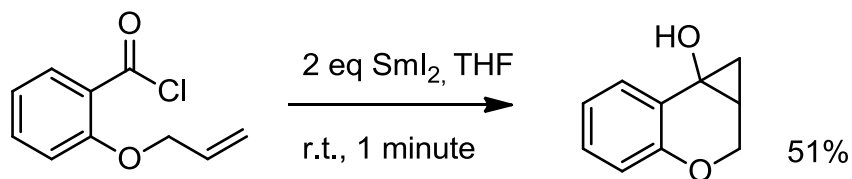
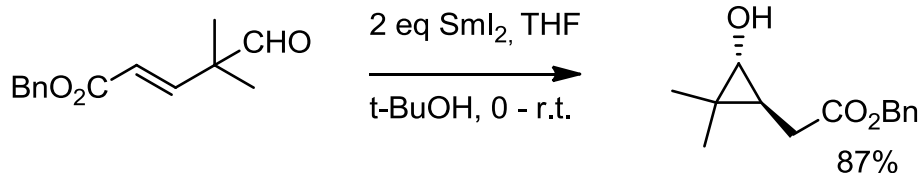
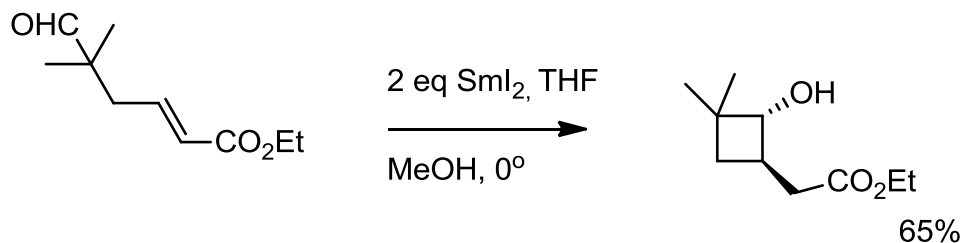
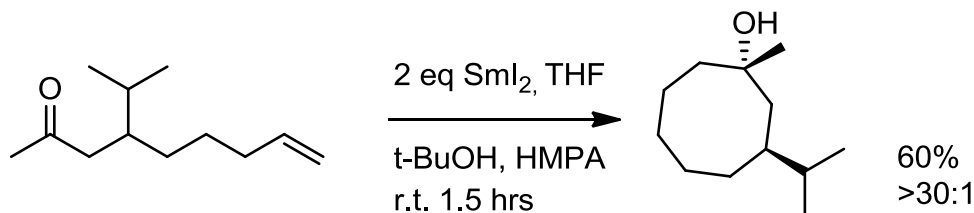
Cyclization Reactions



| Electrophile | Product | % Yield | Electrophile | Product | % Yield |
|--|---------|----------|------------------|---------|-----------|
| | | 80 | $(\text{PhS})_2$ | | 77 |
| PhCHO | | 83 (3:1) | O_2 | | 69 (15:1) |
| Ac_2O (2 eq., 0 °C, 15 min) | | 74 | CO_2 | | 73 |

- Also forms:
 - Cyclohexanol
 - Cis fused [3,0,3]

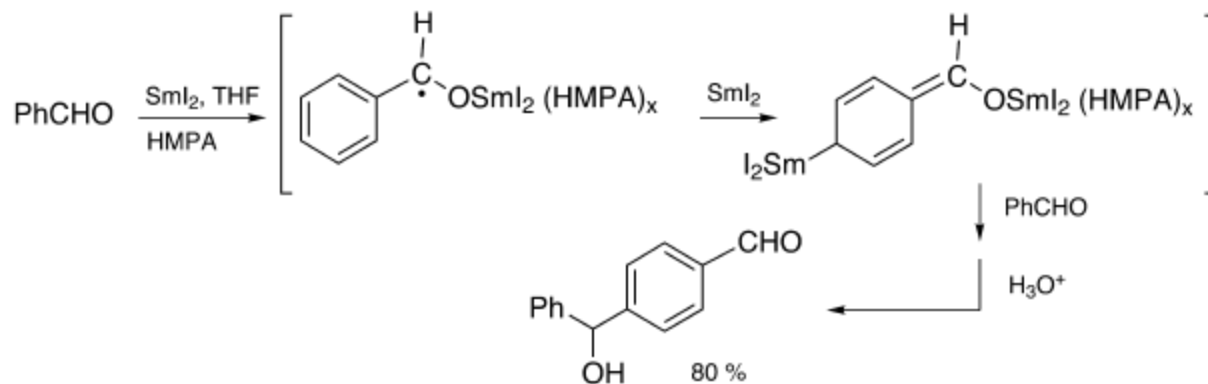
Cyclization Reactions



- Rings of various sizes (3,4,8) amongst variety created
- Isolated as stable, refined products
- Fast, clean reactions

Influence of Additives

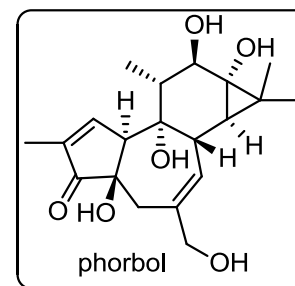
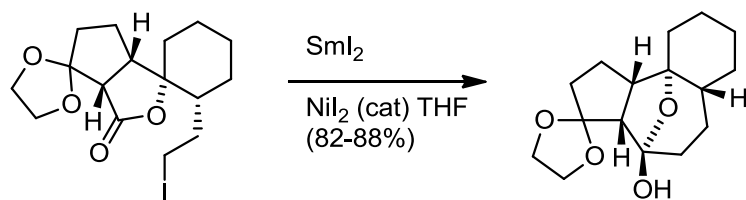
- Addition of HMPA accelerates reactivity and aids in selectivity (Also TMU, DMPU)



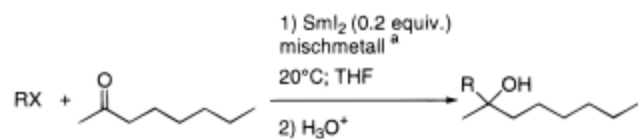
- Select solvents for preparation- THP shows no competing side reactions (ie ring opening)
- Addition of alcohols (MeOH or t-BuOH) is essential for desired product distribution via in situ protonation of intermediates or products
- Recent discoveries into complex combinations
 - Water/tertiary amine/SmI₂ reductions in under 10 seconds
 - Rarely, if ever, have acid additives been used

Metal Salts and Catalytic Variants

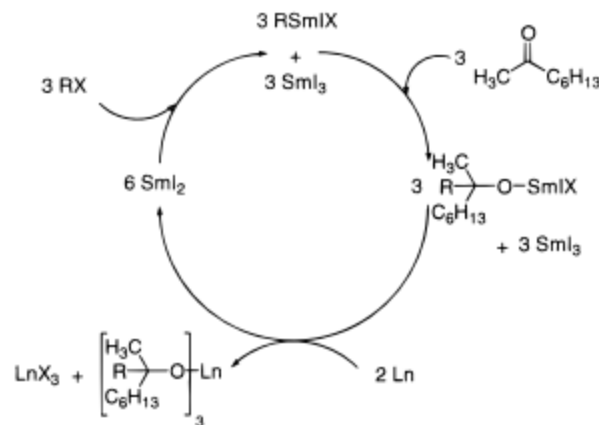
- 1980- Fe(III) & 1996- Ni(II) in catalytic amounts:



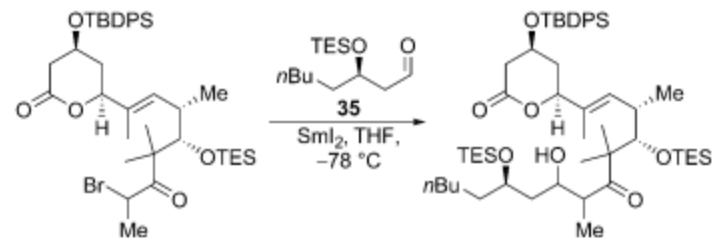
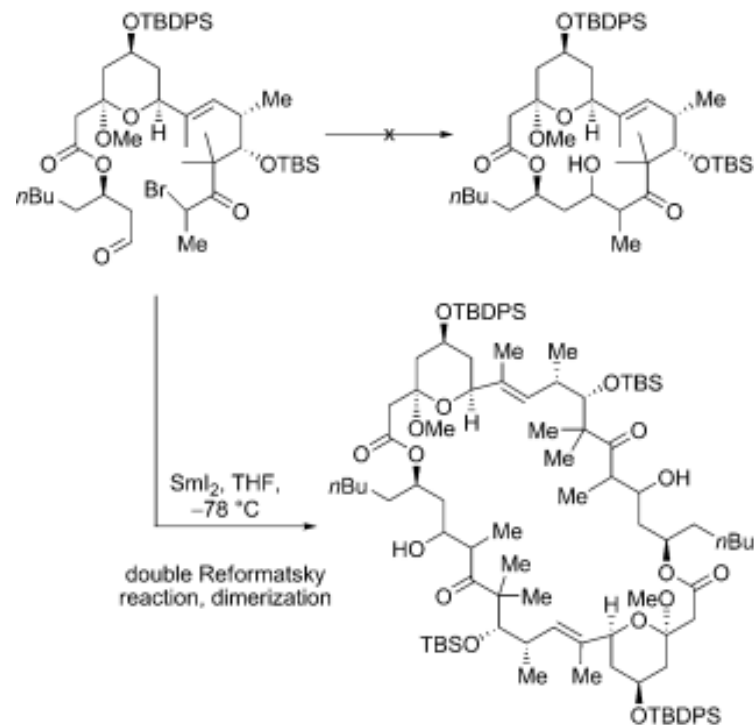
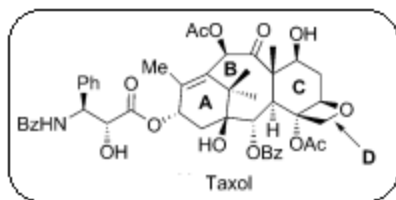
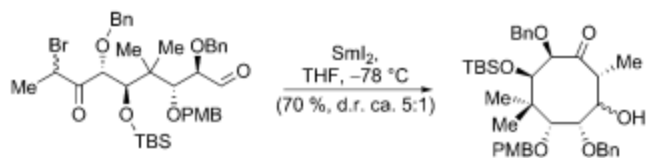
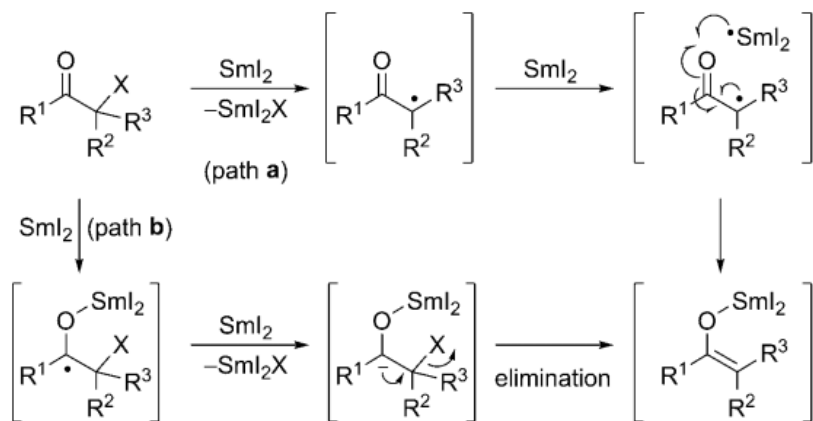
- Mg/Zn/Mischmetall



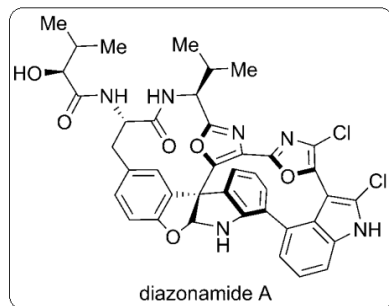
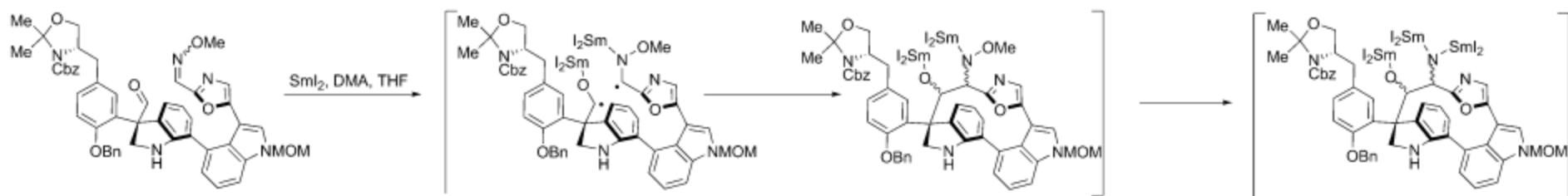
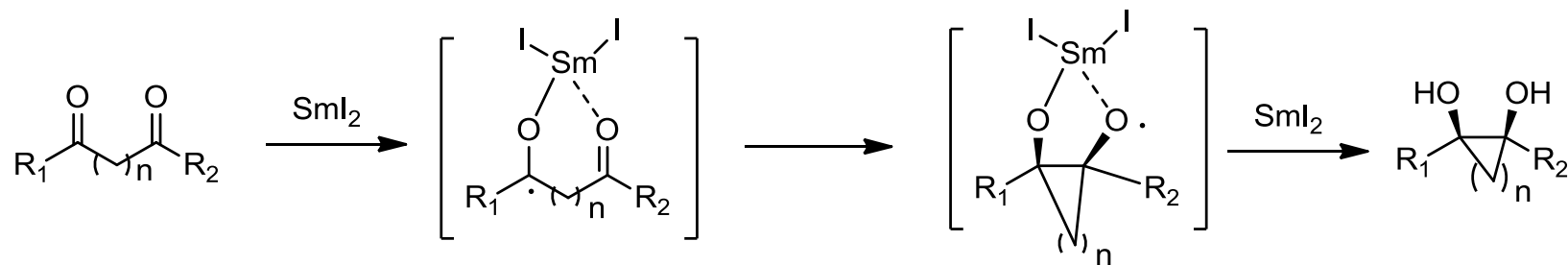
| run | RX | reaction conditions ^a | isolated yields of products (%) |
|-----|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | allyl iodide | 1.5 h then 0.5 h | 90 |
| 2 | allyl bromide | 3.5 h then 0.5 h | 91 |
| 3 | benzyl bromide | 3.0 h then 0.5 h | 91 |
| 4 | ethyl iodide | 3.5 h then 1 h | 52 |
| 5 | ethyl iodide | 6.5 h then 1 h | 67 |
| 6 | ethyl iodide | 2.5 h then 1 h | 67 ^b |



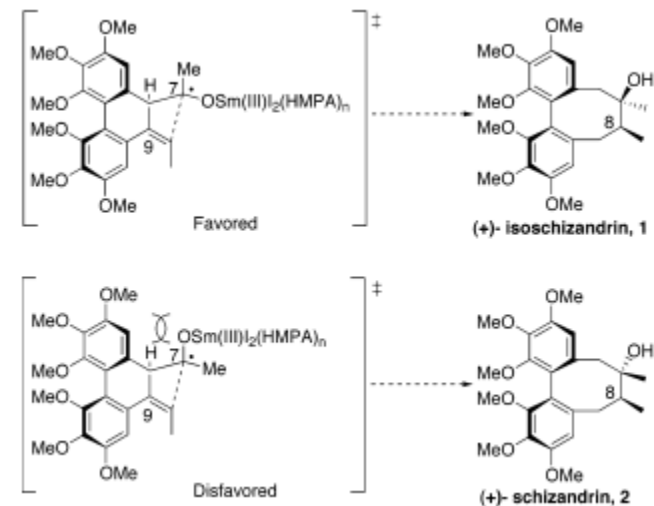
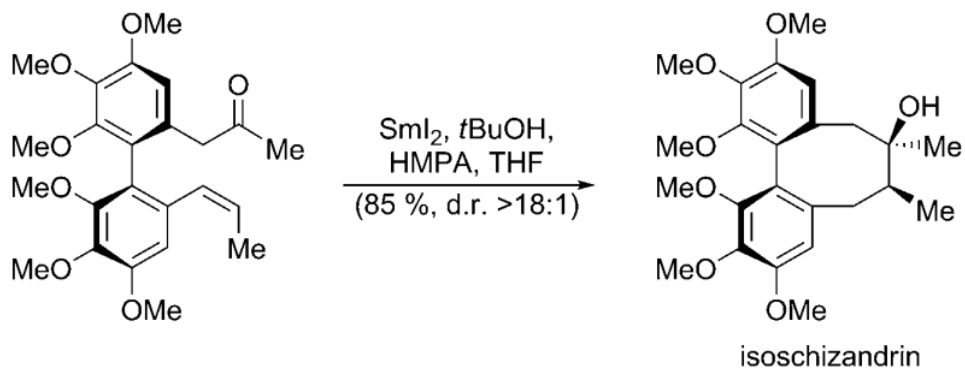
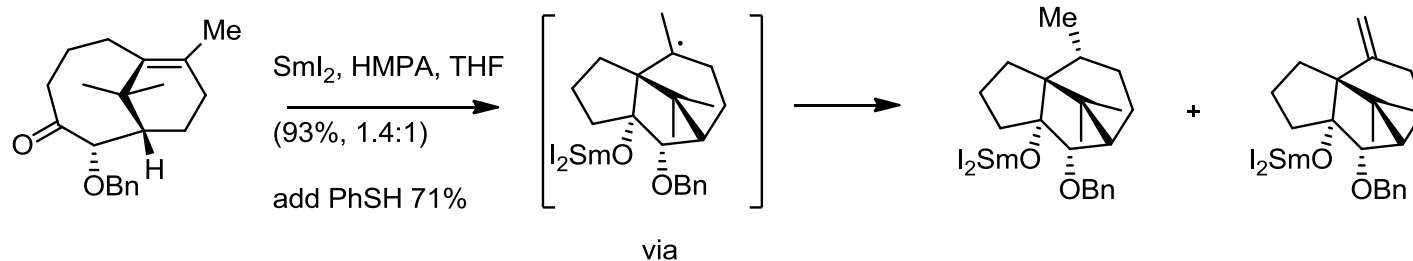
Reformatsky-Type Reactions



Pinacol-Like

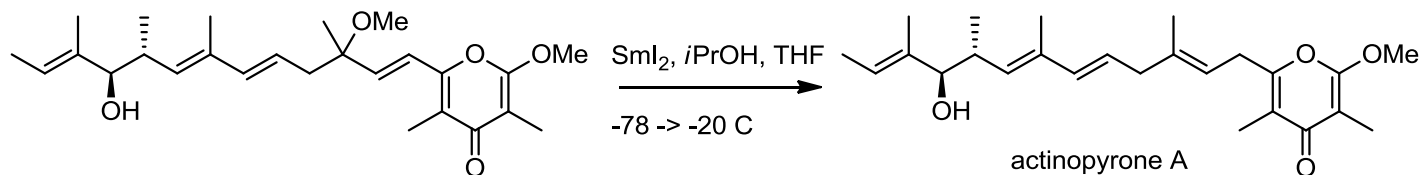


Carbonyl-Alkene Reactions

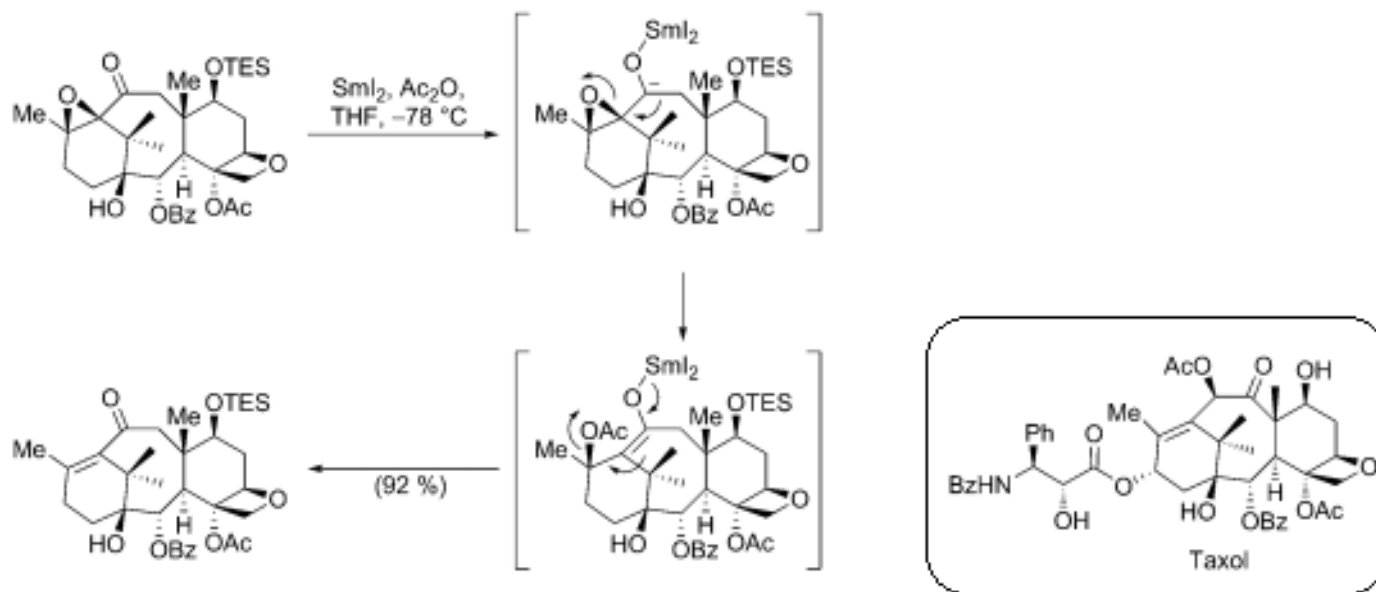


Elimination Reactions

Reductive Deconjugation



Successive Single-Electron Reductions

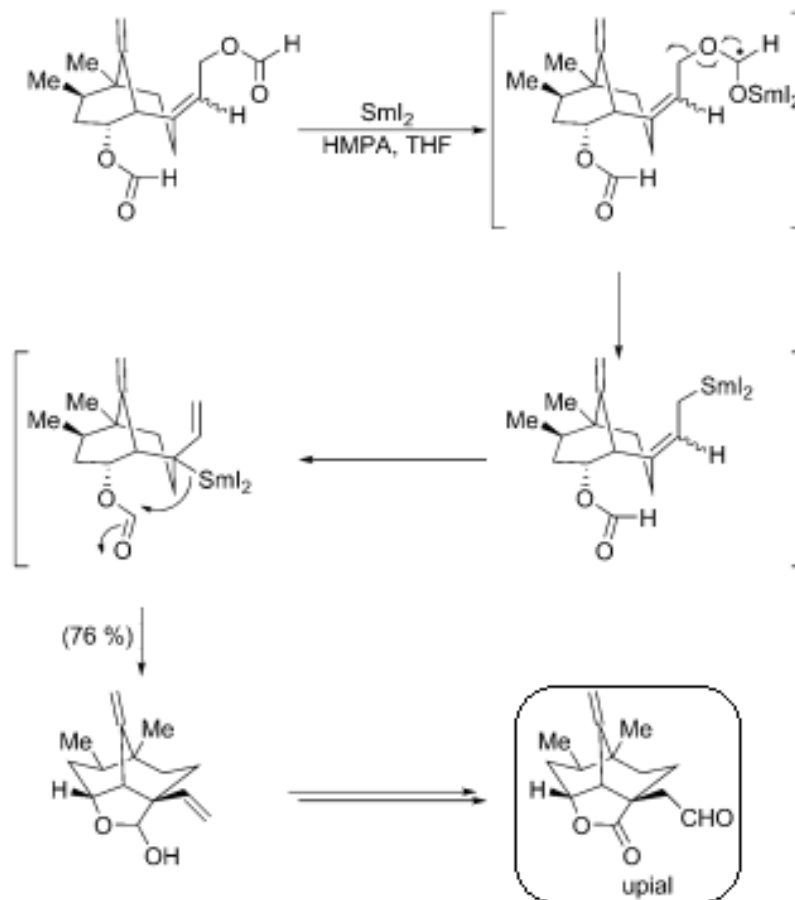
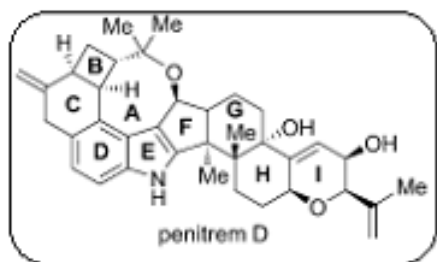
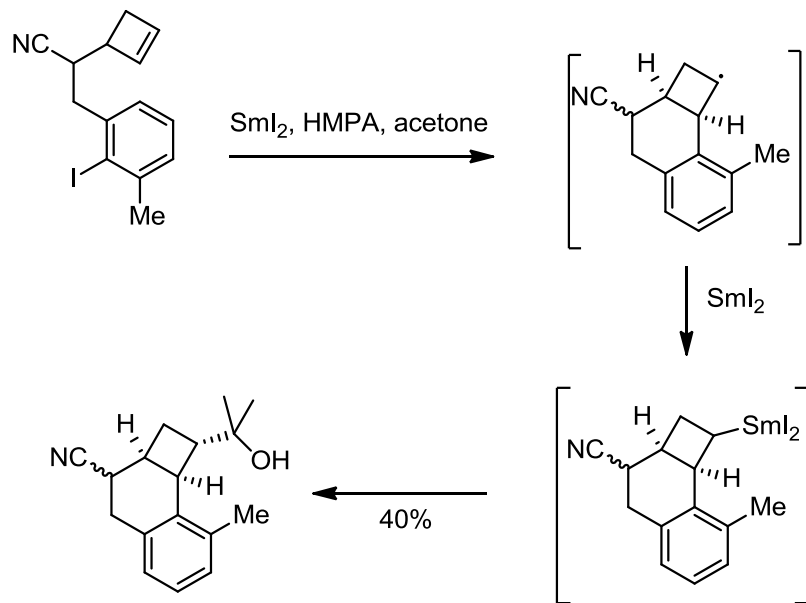


Hosokawa, S., et al. *Tet Lett* **2006**, 47

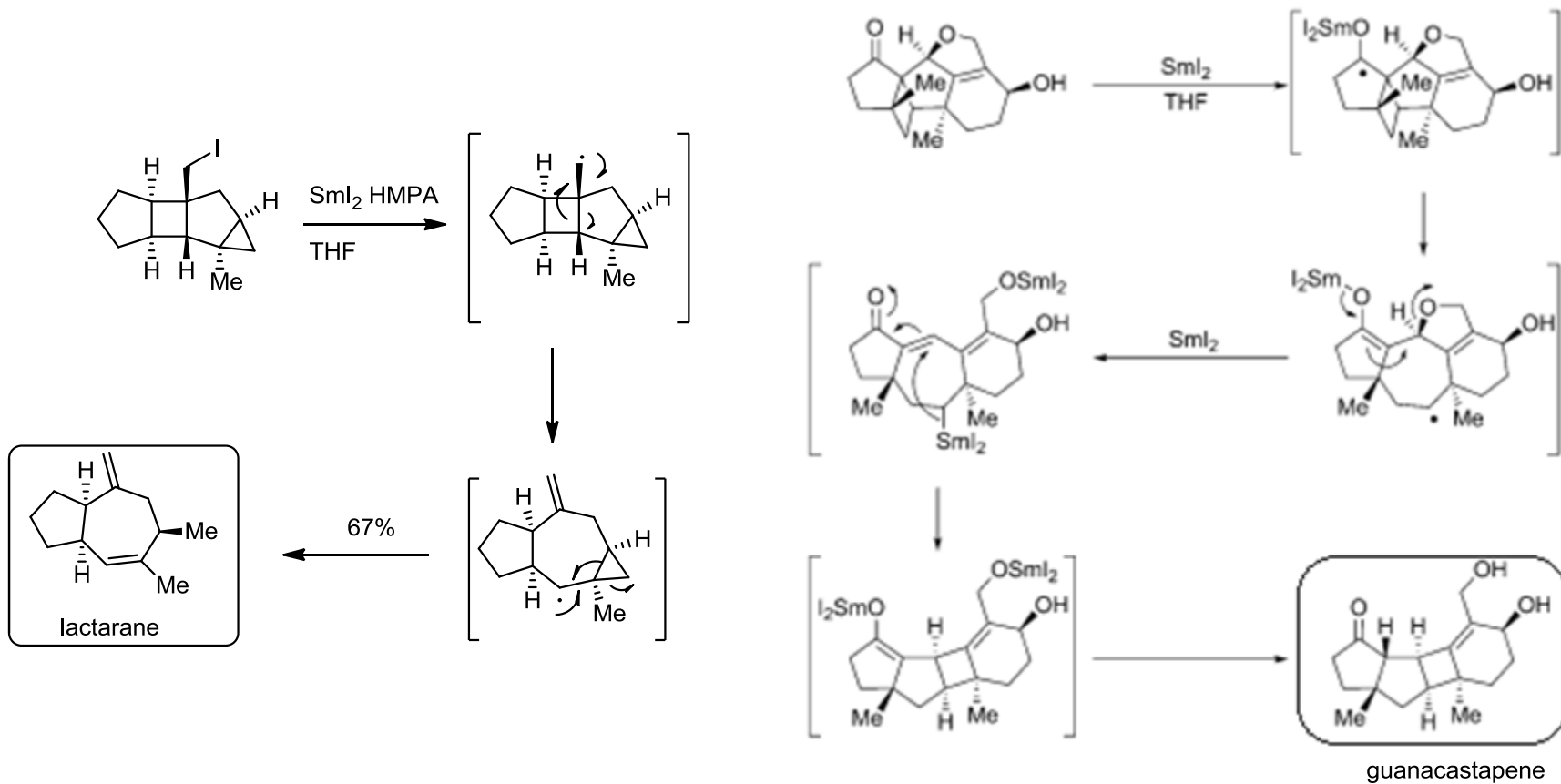
Otaka, A., et al. *Chem Comm*, **2003**, 1834-1835

Masters, J. L., Danishefsky, S., et al., *Angew Chem* **1995** 107

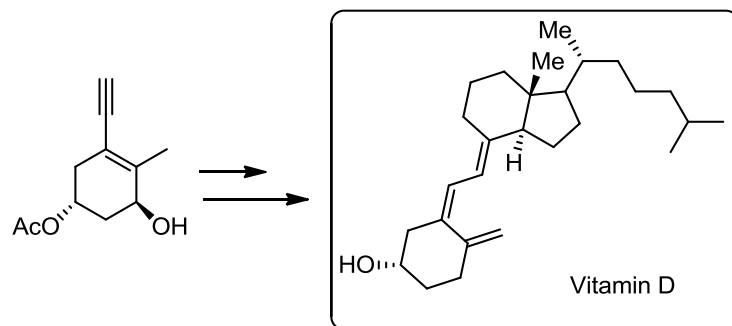
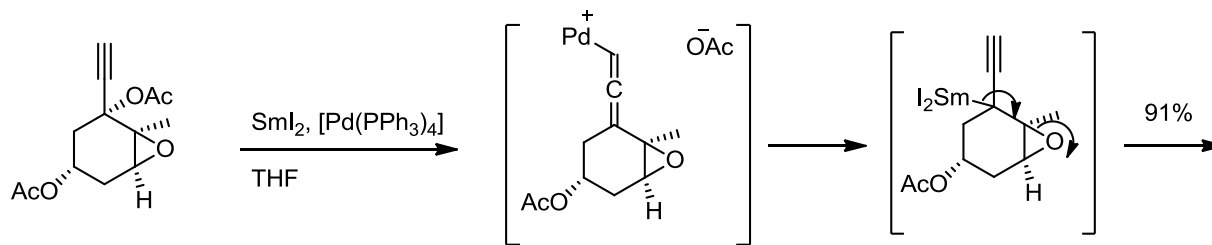
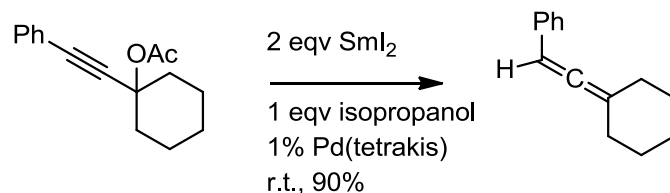
Cascade Reactions



Cascade Reactions



A Transition Metal!



- First ever organosamarium generated from organopalladium to undergo elimination/fragmentation

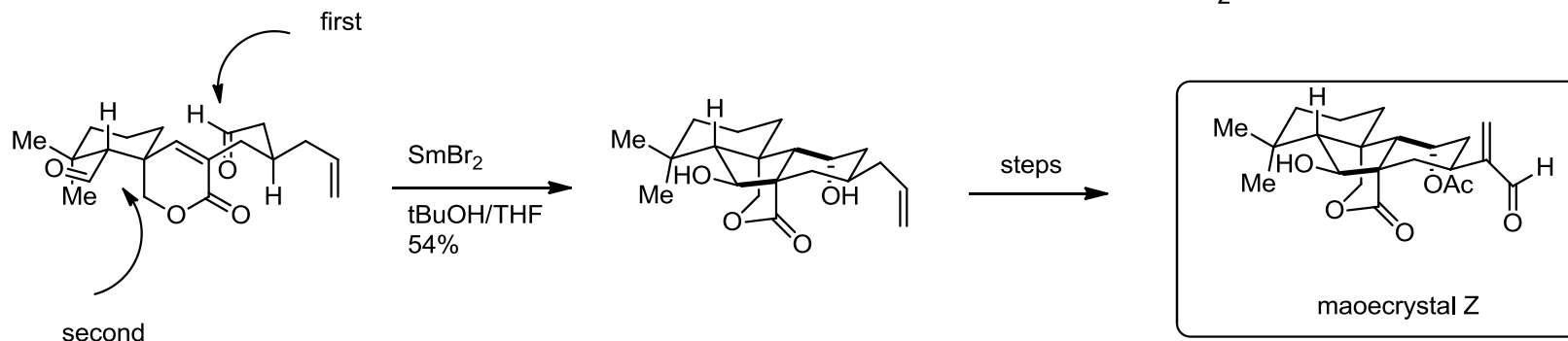
Beyond SmI₂: SmBr₂

SmBr₂ –0.57 V stronger reductant than iodine equivalent



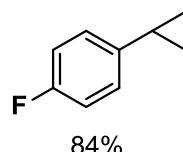
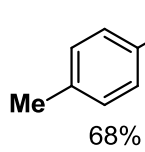
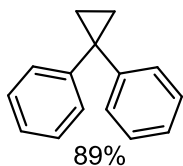
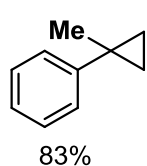
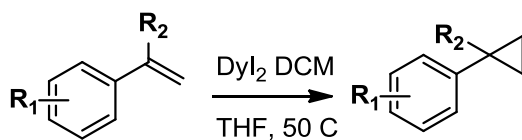
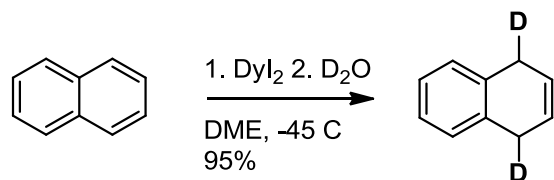
exclusively
SmBr₂

exclusively
SmI₂

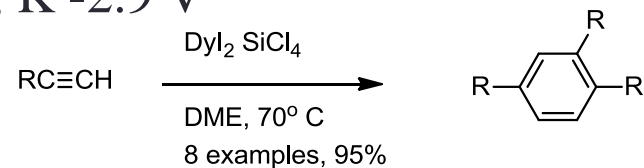
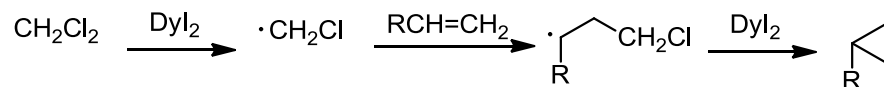


Beyond SmI_2 : DyI_2

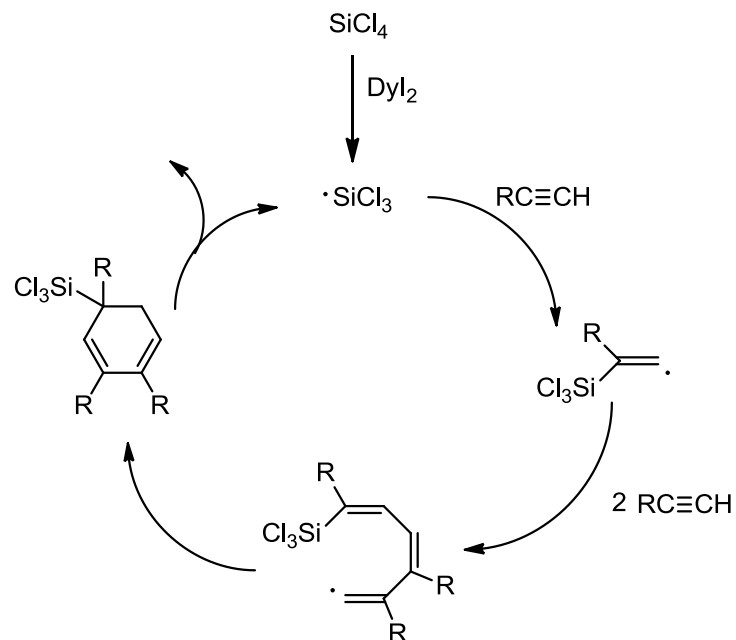
- Redox potential: Dy -2.5 V, Mg -2.4 V, Na -2.7 V, K -2.9 V



proposed mechanism

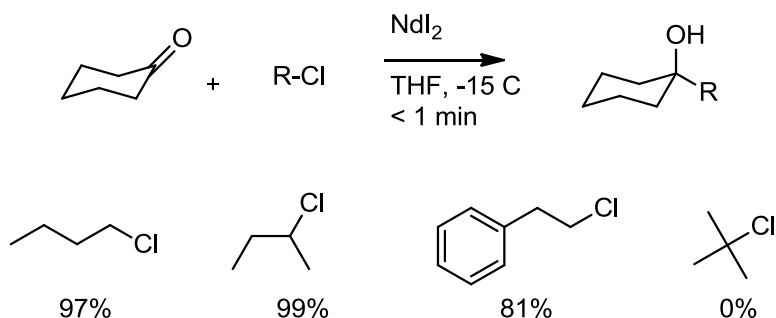


proposed mech.



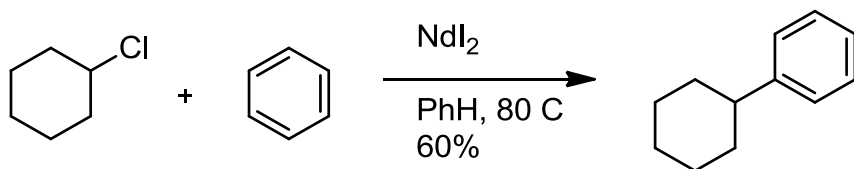
Beyond SmI_2 : NdI_2

- NdI_2 -2.6 V reduction potential (strongest lanthanide to date)

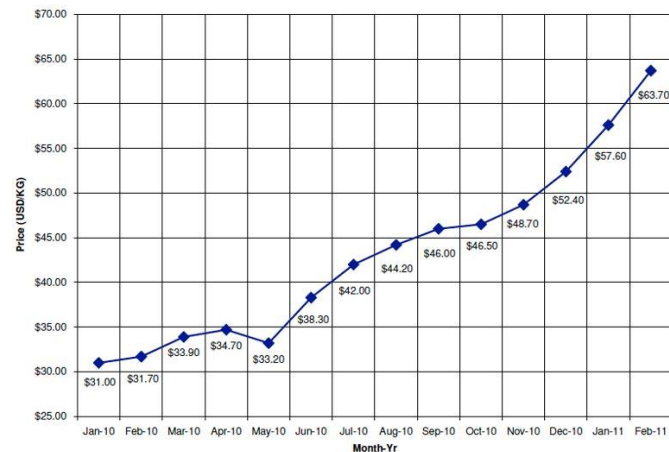


| Entry | Reagent | E° ($\text{Ln}^{\text{III}}/\text{L}^{\text{II}}$) ^[a] | Unactivated R-CI ^[b] | Birch reduction |
|-------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | $[\text{SmI}_2(\text{hmpa})]$ | -2.05 V | - | - |
| 2 | TmI_2 | -2.22 V | + | - |
| 3 | DyI_2 | -2.56 V | + | + |
| 4 | NdI_2 | -2.62 V | + | + |

[a] For entry 1 values are vs Ag/AgNO_3 in THF;^[26b] for entries 2–4 values are vs NHE.^[87] [b] For entry 1: 25 °C, 18 h; for entry 2: 0 °C, 1 h; for entries 3 and 4: < 0 °C, < 5 s.



Price Tendency of Neodymium (Nd) in 2010 - 2011



Conclusions and Future Outlook

- Extremely powerful reactivity-
 - Highly tunable via optimization of reaction conditions
 - Conceptually attractive, but also overwhelming
- Limitations still exist-
 - Price/molecular weight of Sm
 - Poor catalytic activity
- Future advances-
 - Photoinduced Reductions
 - Redox-active ligands
- “We hope that divalent lanthanide derivatives could form novel class of useful reagents for organic synthesis”

Thank You! Questions?

