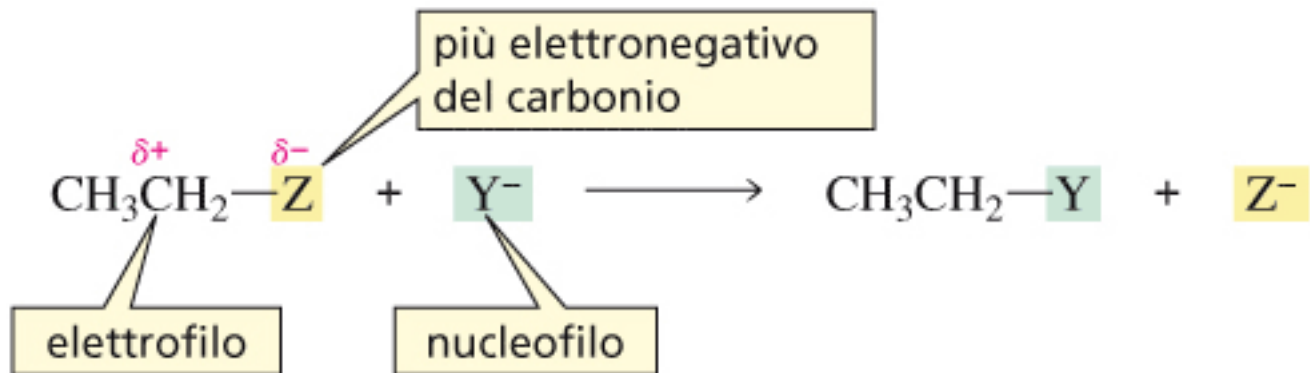


reagenti organometallici per fare legami C-C

cap. 9 Clayden 2 ed.

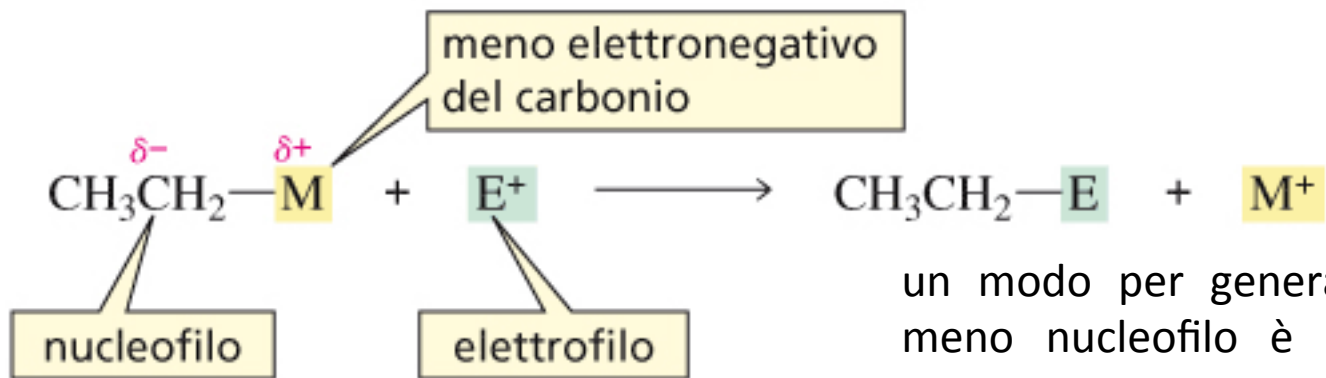
cap. 11 Bruice 2 ed.

finora abbiamo considerato il C legato ad un atomo **più elettronegativo**



se volessimo un C reattivo verso gli elettrofili?

Esso deve essere legato ad un atomo **meno elettronegativo**.



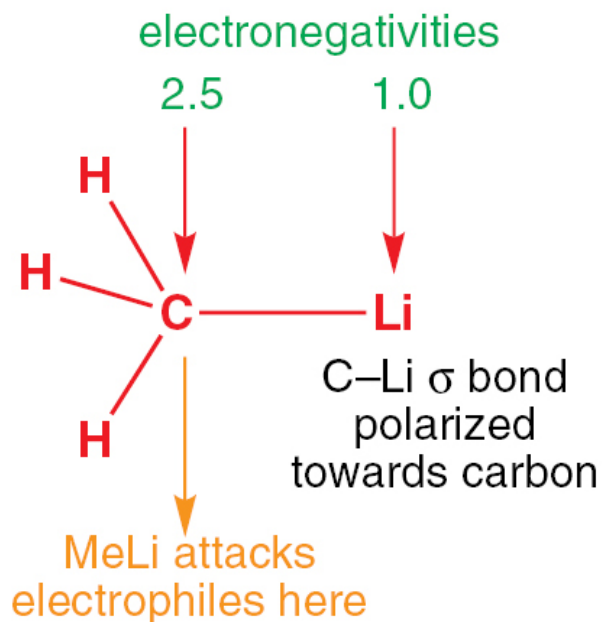
un modo per generare un C meno nucleofilo è quello di legarlo ad un **metallo**

molti metalli possono legarsi al C
per formare **composti organometallici**

Tabella 11.1 Valori di elettronegatività di alcuni elementi^a

IA	IIA		IB, IIB, IIIA, IVA, VA, VIA, VIIA							
H 2.1										
Li 1.0	Be 1.5					B 2.0	C 2.5	N 3.0	O 3.5	F 4.0
Na 0.9	Mg 1.2					Al 1.5	Si 1.8	P 2.1	S 2.5	Cl 3.0
K 0.8	Ca 1.0	Co 1.7	Ni 1.7	Cu 1.8	Zn 1.7	Ga 1.8	Ge 2.0			Br 2.8
		Rh 2.4	Pd 2.4	Ag 1.8	Cd 1.5		Sn 1.7			I 2.5
					Hg 1.5		Pb 1.6			

^aDalla scala sviluppata da Linus Pauling

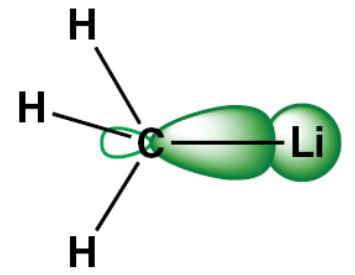
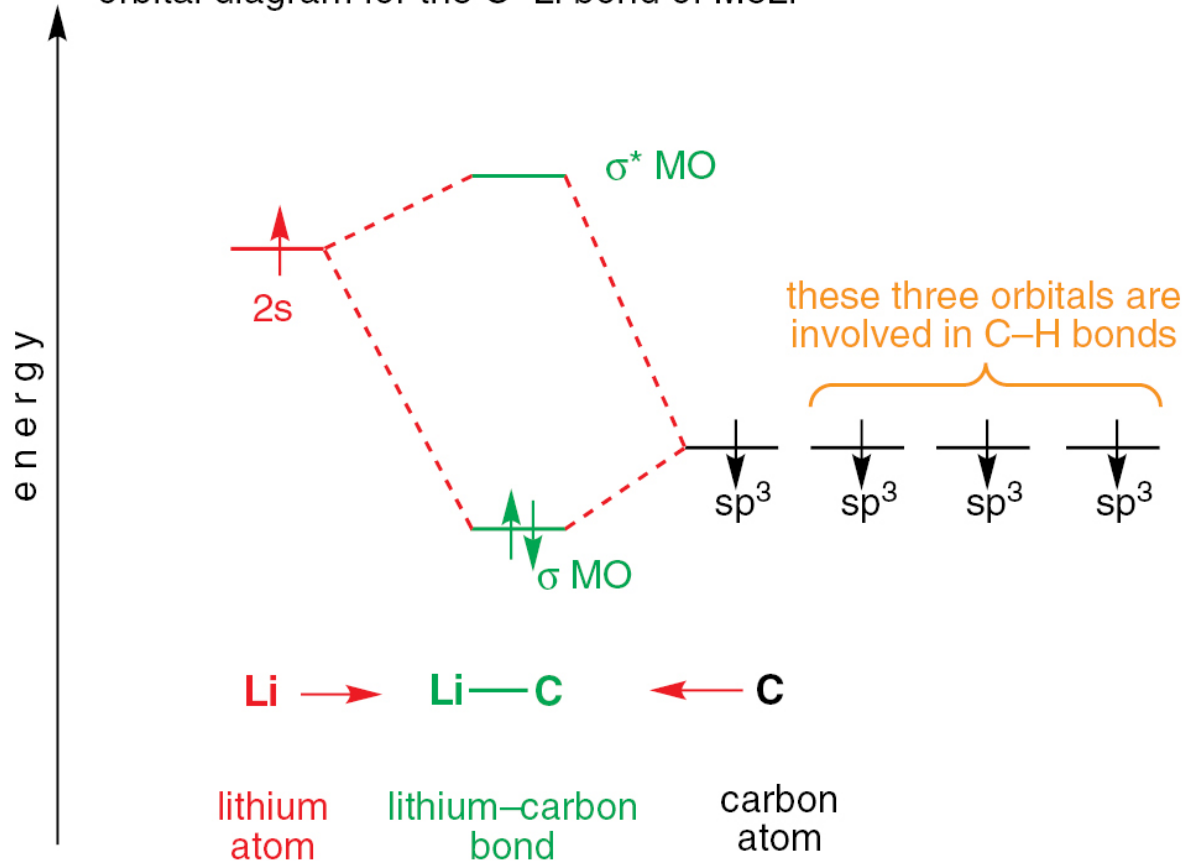


i composti organometallici contengono un legame carbonio-metallo. Il legame è polarizzato in senso contrario rispetto ad un alogenuro alchilico, cioè verso il carbonio che diventa un **centro nucleofilo**

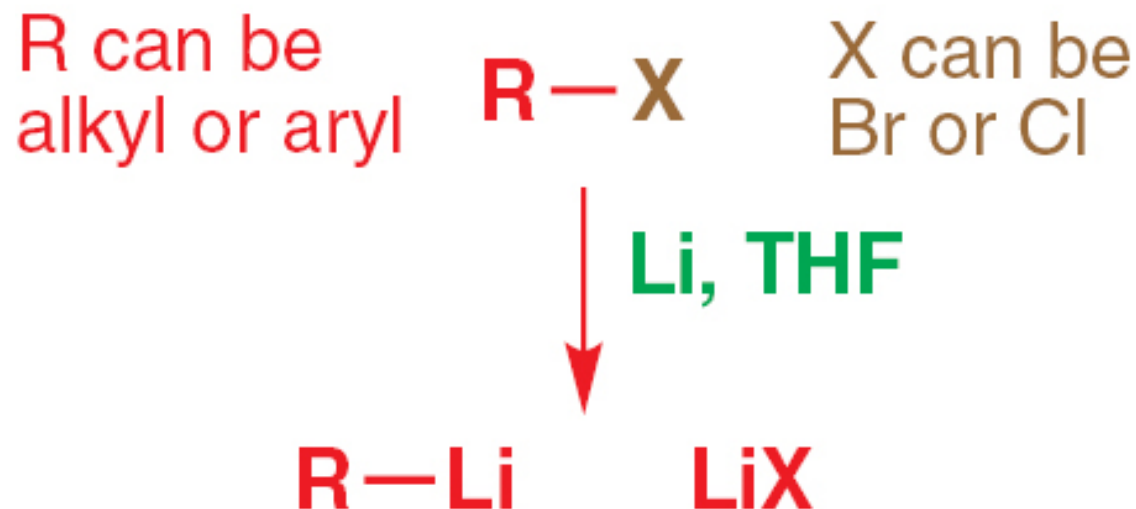
tanto più grande è la differenza di elettronegatività tanto più polare sarà il legame

diagramma degli orbitali molecolari per il legame C-Li nel metillitio

orbital diagram for the C-Li bond of MeLi



preparazione dei reagenti **organolitio** (litiorganici)



alkyllithium plus lithium halide

R-Li reagisce come se fosse un **carbanione**
es. CH_3Li (il carbanione è CH_3^-)

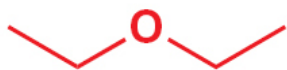
comuni solventi eteri

Etere etilico

Tetraidrofurano (THF)

Diossano

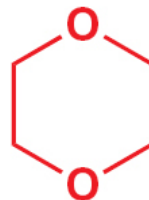
Dimetossietano (DME)



diethyl ether



THF
(tetrahydrofuran)

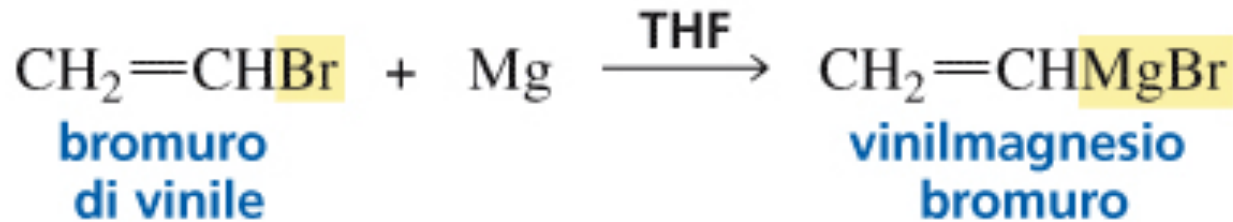


dioxane



DME
(dimethoxyethane)

organomagnesio (reattivi di Grignard): si aggiunge un alogenuro alchilico in solvente apolare aprotico anidro in atmosfera inerte a trucioli di magnesio



preparazione dei reagenti **organomagnesio**
(magnesiorganici, reattivi di Grignard)

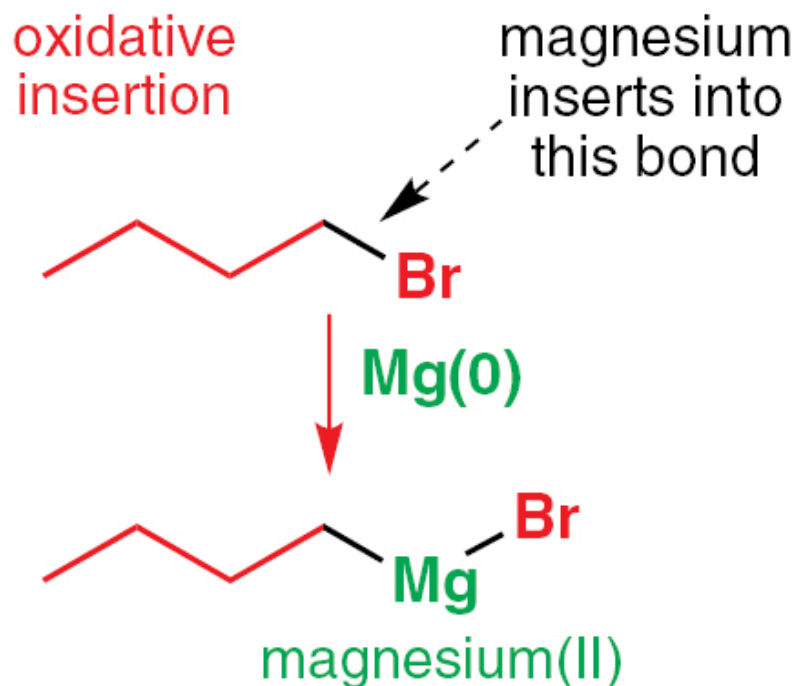


alkylmagnesium halide
(Grignard reagent)

R-MgX reagisce come se fosse un **carbanione**
es. CH₃MgBr (il carbanione è CH₃⁻)

formazione dei reattivi di Grignard

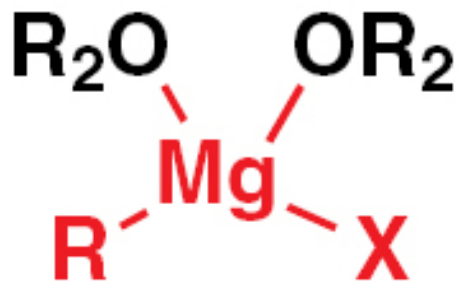
inserzione ossidativa del magnesio (II) nel legame C-X



la reazione avviene sulla superficie del metallo e non in soluzione. Una volta formato il Grignard va in soluzione.

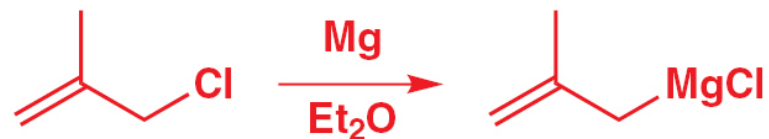
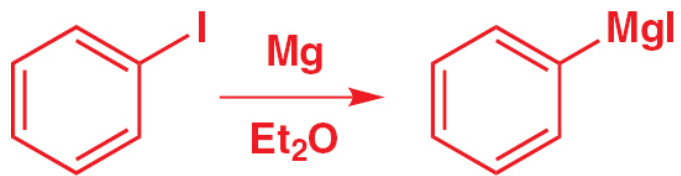
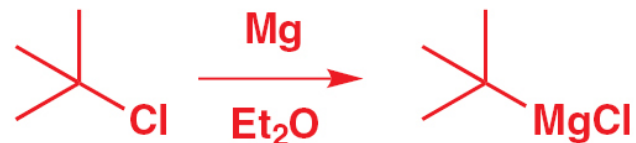
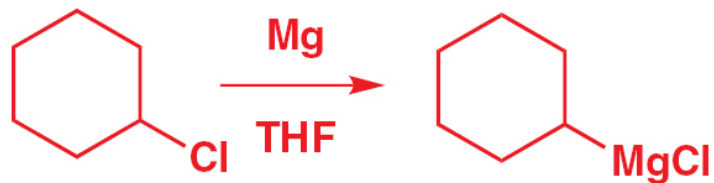
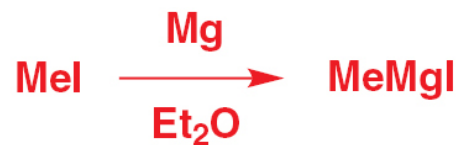
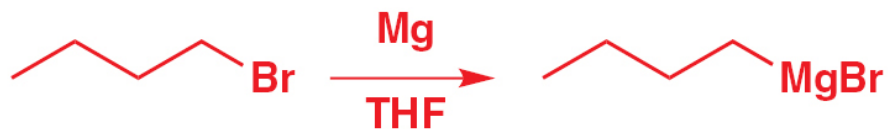
in modo analogo la formazione dei composti litiorganici prevede **inserzione ossidativa** del **litio** (I) nel legame C-X

Mg e Li sono acidi di Lewis in quanto possiedono orbitali vuoti (2p per Li, 3p per Mg) che possono **accettare** la coppia solitaria dell'ossigeno del solvente etereo (si forma un complesso di coordinazione tra il Grignard, o il litiorganico, e l'etere)

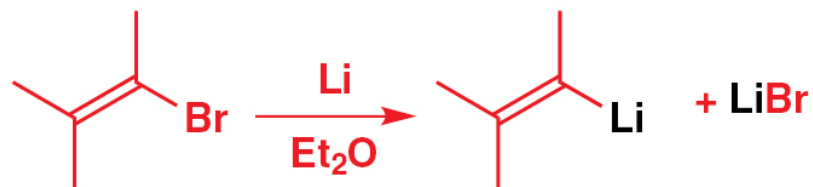
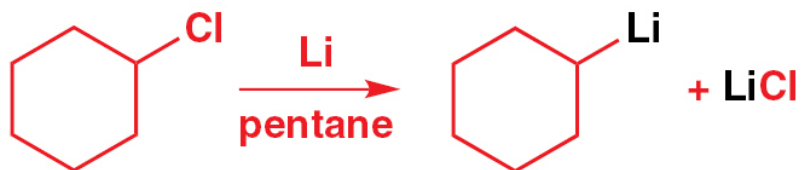
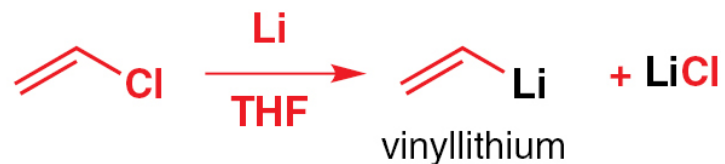
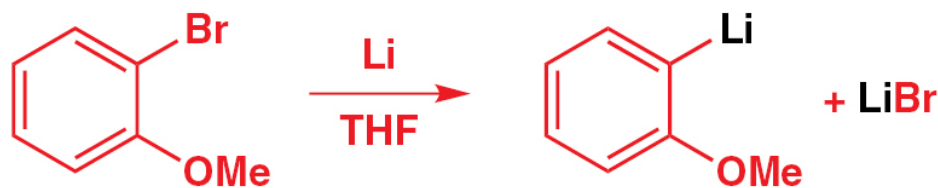
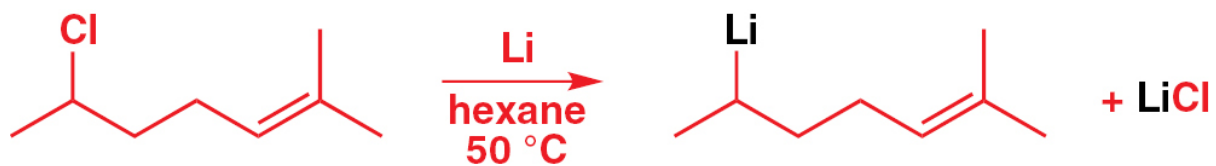


complex of
ether with
Grignard reagent

sintesi di reattivi di Grignard



sintesi di composti litioorganici



composti organometallici **commerciali**

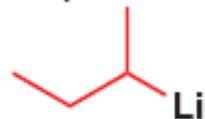
methylithium (MeLi) in Et₂O or DME

***n*-butyllithium** (*n*-BuLi or just BuLi)



in cyclohexane or hexanes

***sec*-butyllithium** (*sec*-BuLi or *s*-BuLi) in pentane or cyclohexane



***tert*-butyllithium** (*tert*-BuLi or *t*-BuLi) in pentane



phenyllithium (PhLi) in (*n*-Bu)₂O

methylmagnesium chloride, bromide, and iodide (MeMgX) in Et₂O, or THF

ethylmagnesium bromide (EtMgBr)

butylmagnesium chloride (BuMgCl) in Et₂O or THF

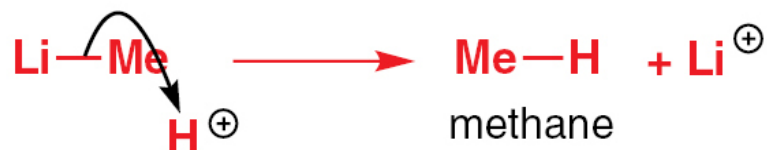
allylmagnesium chloride and bromide



phenylmagnesium chloride and bromide (PhMgCl or PhMgBr) in Et₂O or THF

i composti organometallici come **basi**

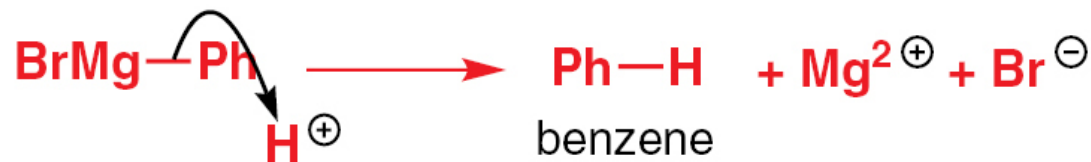
i composti organometallici vanno mantenuti assolutamente **anidri** in quanto reagiscono in maniera **rapida ed esotermica** con l'acqua producendo **alcani**.



si tratta di un **equilibrio acido-base**



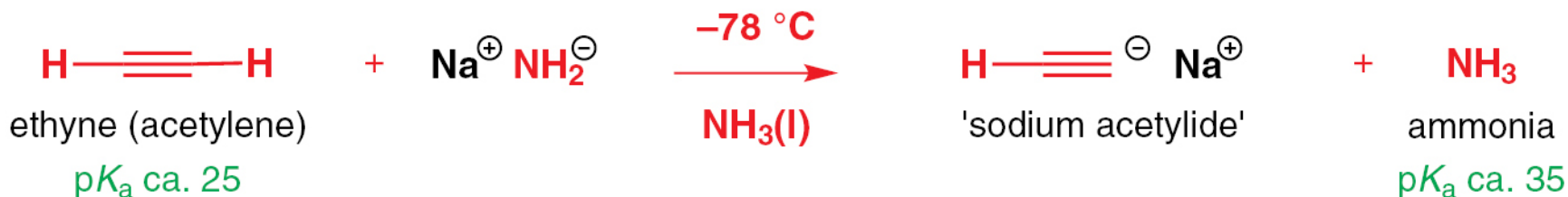
spostato decisamente a **sinistra** (il metano è un acido estremamente **debole** mentre il metillitio è di conseguenza una **base fortissima**)



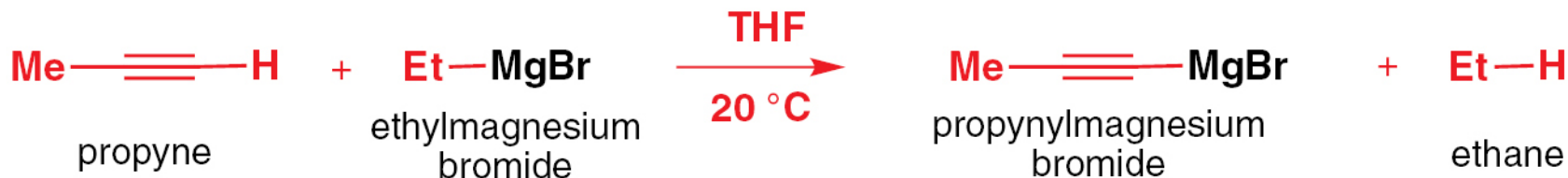
NB: i composti **litiorganici** e **magnesiorganici** vengono impiegati come basi atte a deprotonare moltissime specie organiche. Ciò ne fa reagenti utilissimi per preparare **altri composti litio- o magnesiorganici**

composti organometallici attraverso la deprotonazione di alchini

ricorda la sintesi degli **acetiluri** di sodio mediante l'impiego della **sodio ammid**



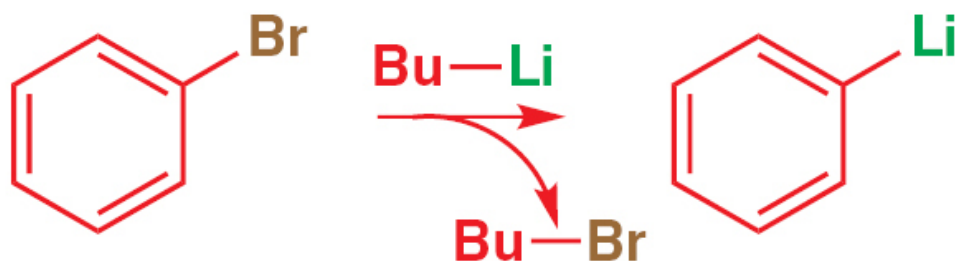
deprotonazione con un reattivo di Grignard



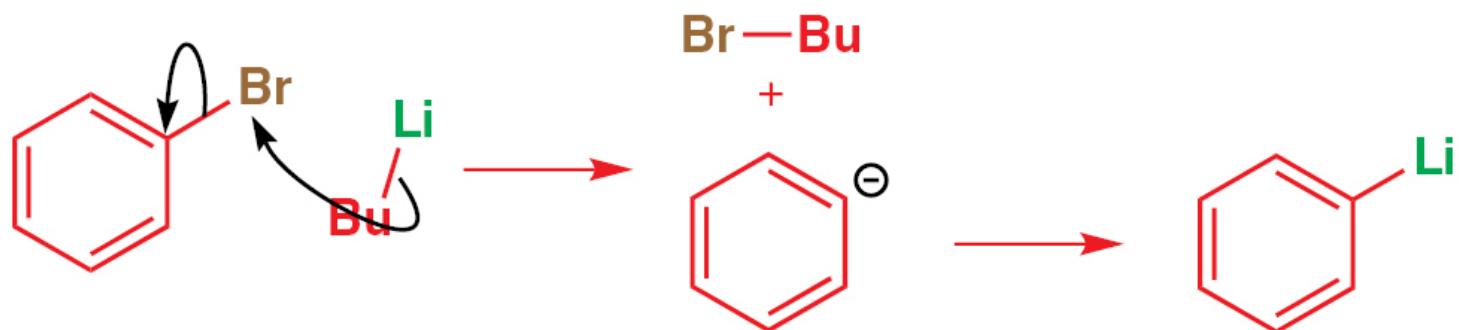
deprotonazione con un litioalchile



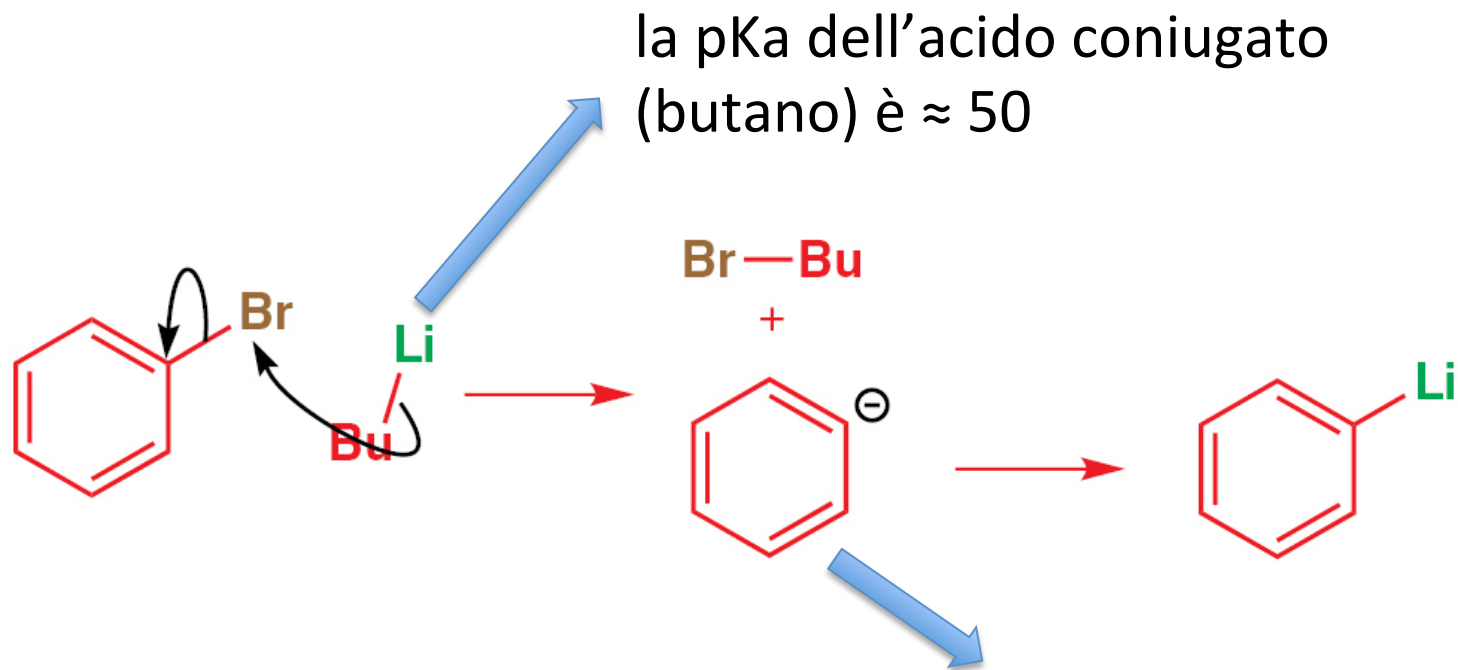
non solo deprotonazione: lo scambio **metallo-alogeno**



meccanismo: **attacco nucleofilo** del BuLi al bromo



perché la reazione ha successo?



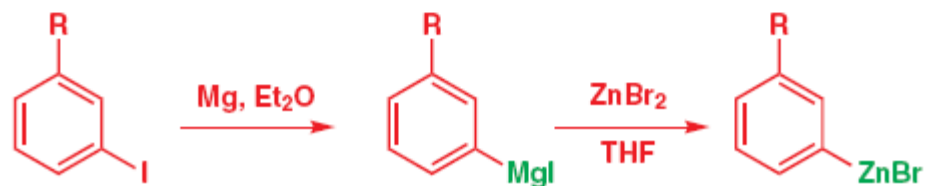
la basicità del composto litiorganico che si forma **diminuisce** (il fenillitio è **più stabile** del butillitio)

esempi



transmetallazione (scambio di metallo)

la transmetallazione avviene se il **gruppo organico viene trasferito ad un metallo** più elettronegativo. Lo scambio di metallo avviene solo se il gruppo alchilico può essere trasferito ad un metallo con una elettronegatività più vicina a quella del carbonio formando un legame C-M **meno polare**.



(il reagente zincorganico è **meno reattivo** del corrispondente Grignard. Nel reattivo zincorganico viene esaltata la **nucleoficità** del C in quanto RZnBr è meno basico di RMgI di partenza)

riepilogo

- Oxidative insertion of Mg into alkyl halides



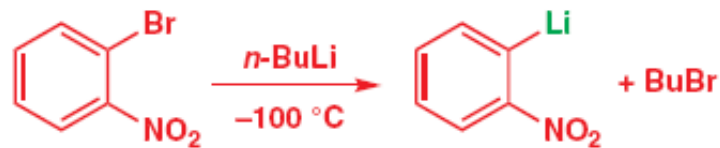
- Oxidative insertion of Li into alkyl halides



- Deprotonation of alkynes



- Halogen-metal exchange

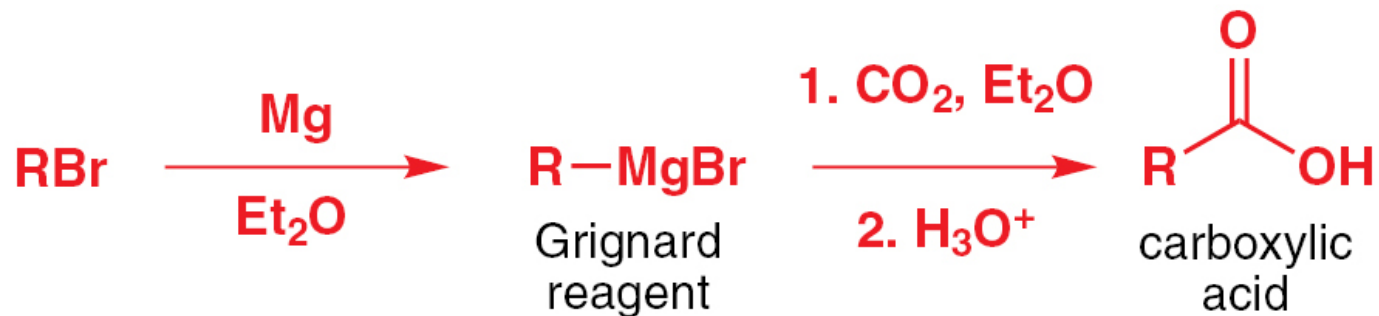


- Transmetalation

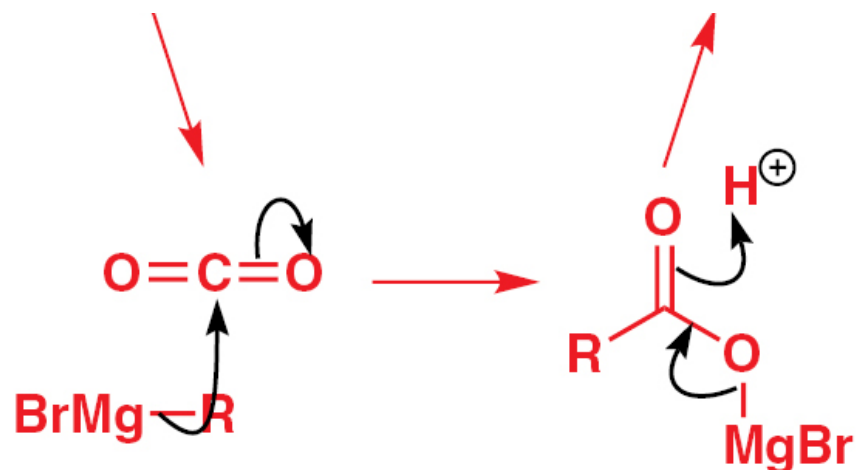


impiego dei reagenti organometallici

sintesi di acidi carbossilici



meccanismo



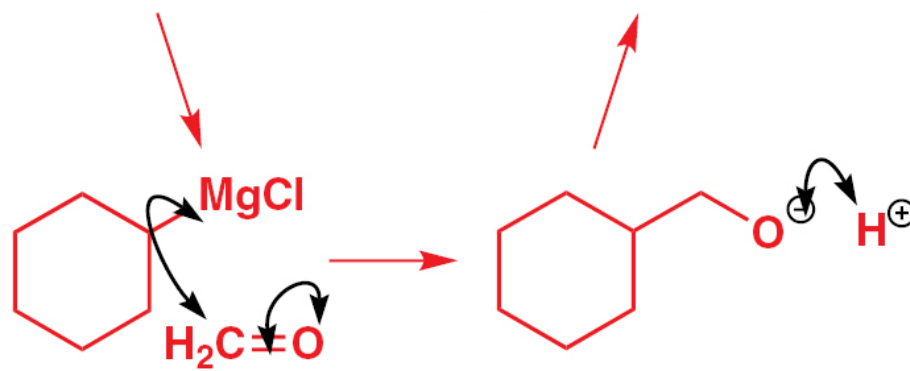
sintesi di alcoli primari: reagente organometallico + formaldeide

a primary alcohol from formaldehyde



primary alcohol with one additional carbon atom

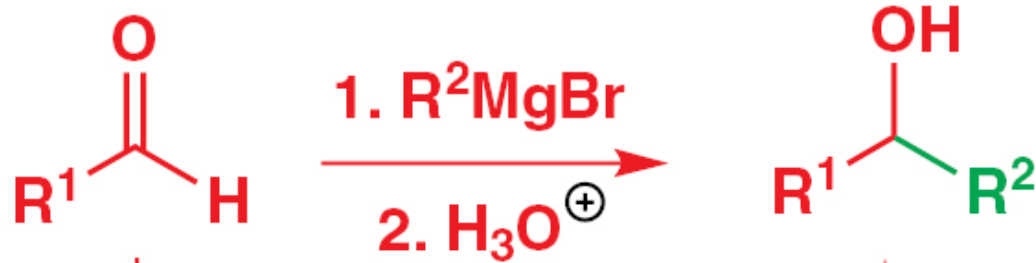
meccanismo



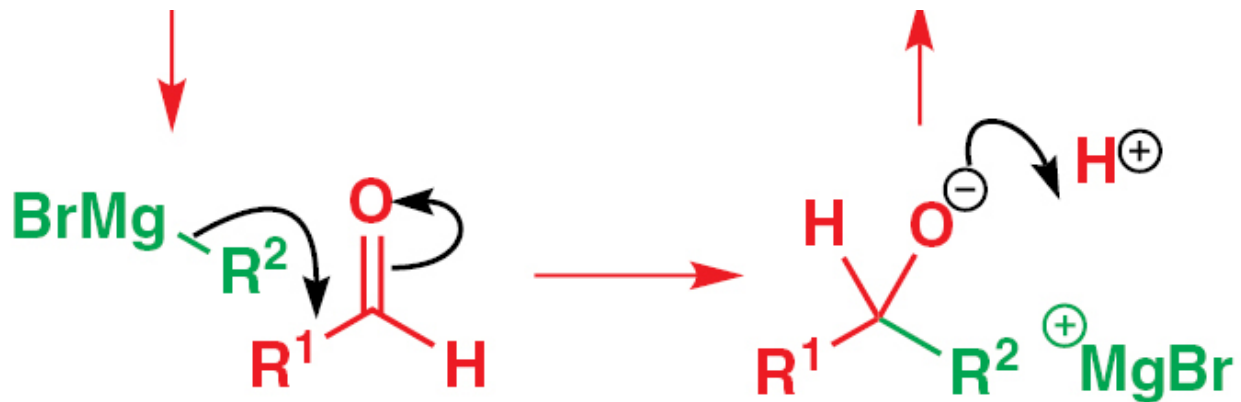
sintesi di alcoli secondari: reagente organometallico + aldeide

aldehyde

secondary alcohol



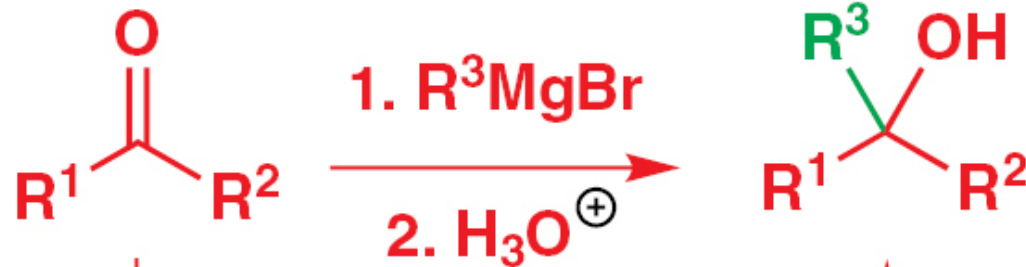
meccanismo



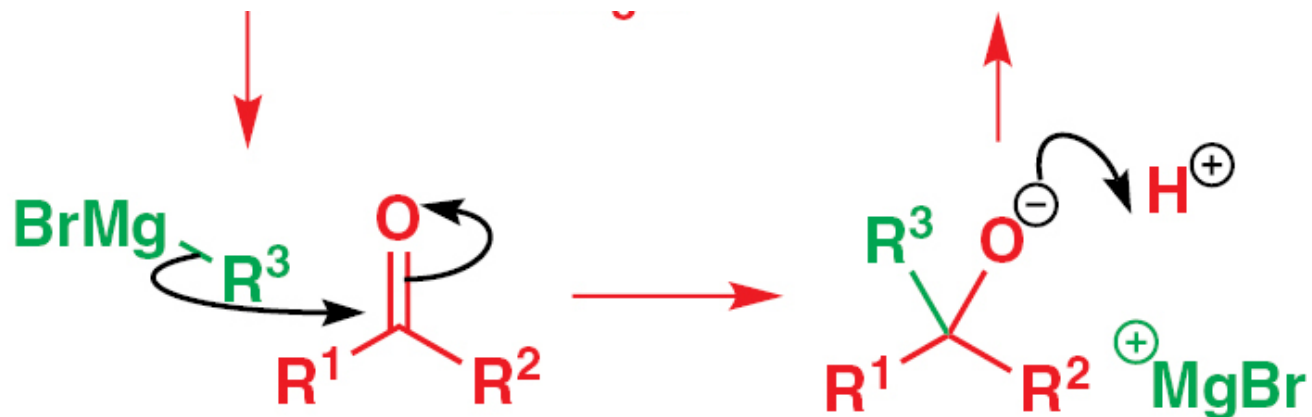
sintesi di alcoli terziari: reagente organometallico + chetone

ketone

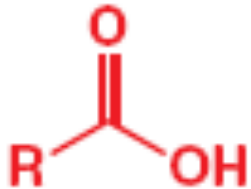

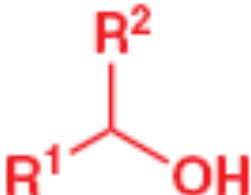
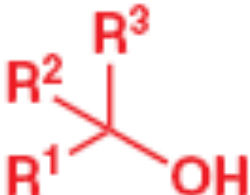
tertiary alcohol



meccanismo

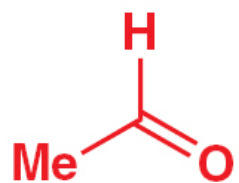


riepilogo

- additions to CO_2 give carboxylic acids 
- additions to formaldehyde (CH_2O) give primary alcohols 
- additions to other aldehydes (RCHO) give secondary alcohols 
- additions to ketones give tertiary alcohols 

la via di sintesi non è sempre univoca

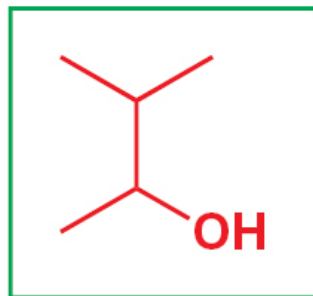
acetaldehyde



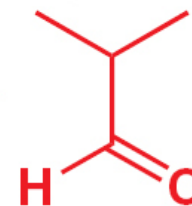
1. *i*-PrMgBr

2. $\text{H}_3\text{O}^{\oplus}$

54% yield



isobutyraldehyde



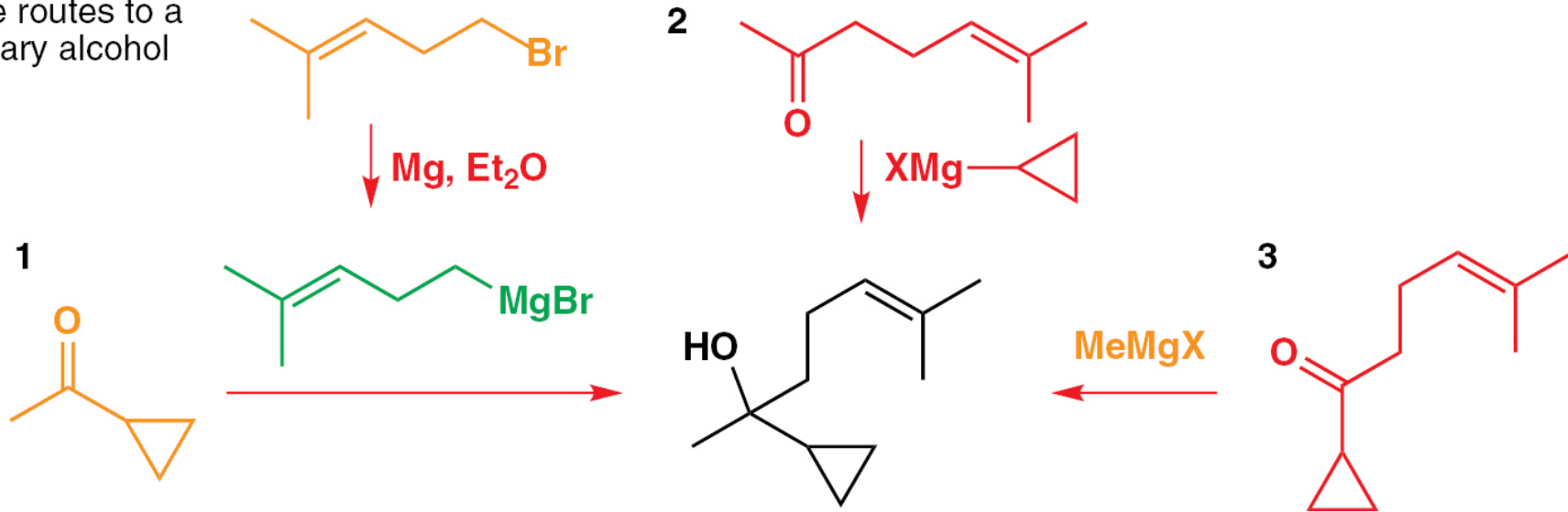
1. MeMgCl

2. $\text{H}_3\text{O}^{\oplus}$

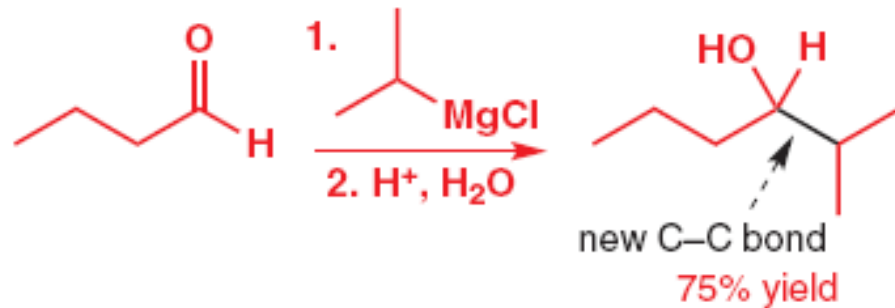
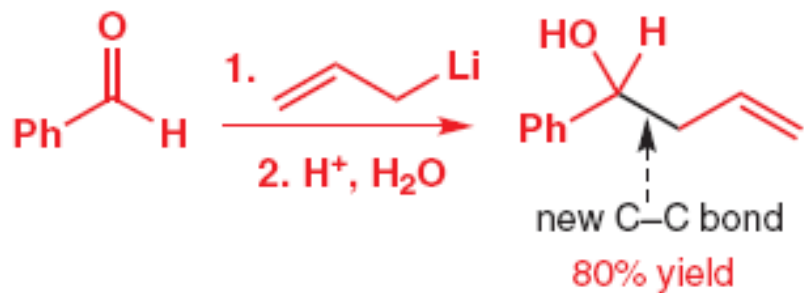
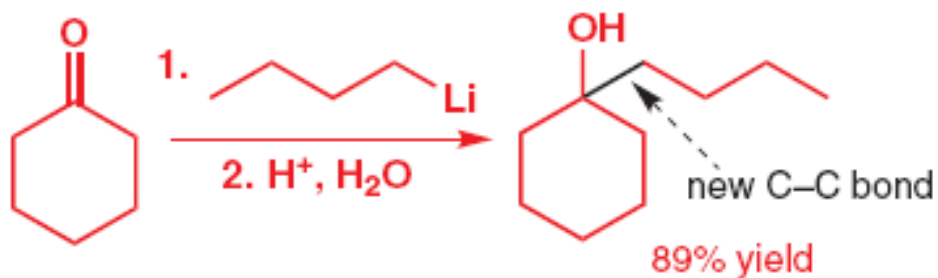
69% yield

la via di sintesi non è sempre univoca

three routes to a tertiary alcohol

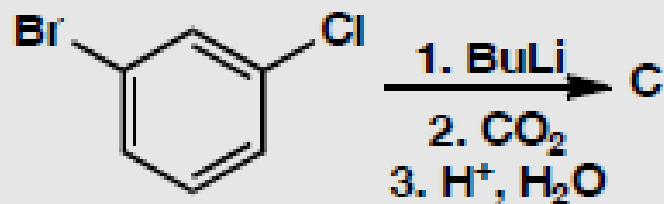
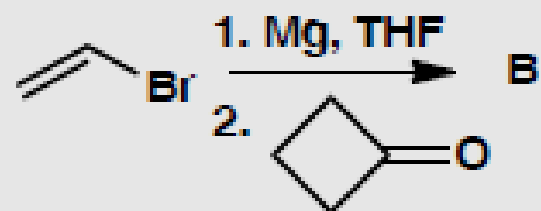
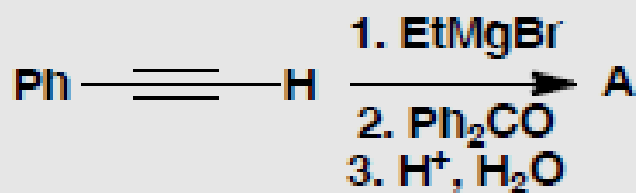


suggerire un meccanismo



esercizi

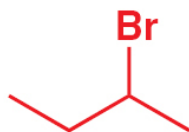
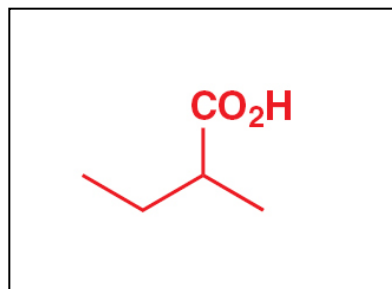
What products would be formed in these reactions?



Suggest two syntheses of the bee pheromone heptan-2-one.

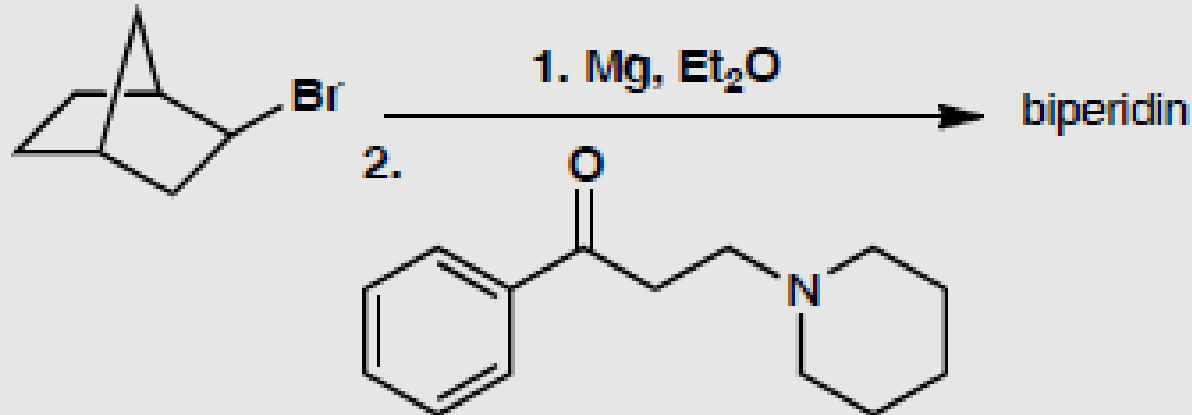


sintesi di un acido carbossilico via Grignard



sintesi del farmaco anti-parkinson biperidene

The antispasmodic drug biperidin is made by the Grignard addition reaction shown here. What is the structure of the drug? Do not be put off by the apparent complexity of the structure: just use the chemistry of Chapter 9.



sintesi del farmaco anti-parkinson prociclidina (kemadrin)

How would you suggest that the drug procyclidine should be made?

