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Communication

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Acrylate Metathesis via the Second-Generation Grubbs Catalyst: Unexpected Pathways Enabled by a PCy_3-Generated Enolate

Gwendolyn A. Bailey and Deryn E. Fogg*

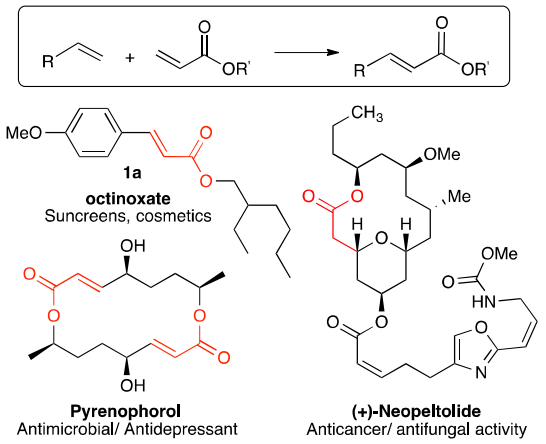
Center for Catalysis Research and Innovation and Department of Chemistry, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada K1N6N5

Supporting Information Placeholder

ABSTRACT: The diverse applications of acrylate metathesis range from synthesis of high-value α,β-unsaturated esters to depolymerization of unsaturated polymers. Examined here are unexpected side-reactions promoted by the important Grubbs catalyst **GII**. Evidence is presented for attack of PCy_3 on the acrylate olefin to generate a reactive carbanion, which participates in multiple pathways, including further Michael addition, proton abstraction, and catalyst deactivation. Related chemistry may be anticipated whenever labile metal-phosphine complexes are used to catalyze reactions of substrates bearing an electron-deficient olefin.

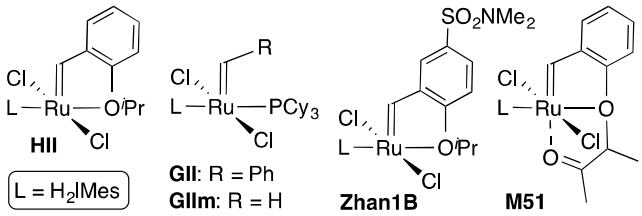
Olefin metathesis offers powerful methodologies for the synthesis of α,β-unsaturated carbonyl compounds.[1-4] High-profile targets accessed via acrylate metathesis range from the high-value antioxidant **1a** to natural products of medicinal relevance (Scheme 1).[5,6] Cross-metathesis (CM) of acrylates with plant-oil triglycerides or fatty acid esters is likewise key to the transformation of unsaturated fats and oils into renewable platform chemicals, including novel building blocks for high-performance surfactants.[2-4,7] In materials applications, related strategies have recently been deployed for depolymerization of polybutadiene,[8] or, alternatively, assembly of bio-based polyesters[9] and polyamides.[10-12]

Scheme 1. Acrylate metathesis and selected products.



An influential report by Meier and co-workers described 50-fold higher productivity for the Hoveyda catalyst **HII** in oleate–acrylate CM, relative to the second-generation Grubbs catalyst **GII** (Chart 1).[9,13] Related catalysts (**Zhan1B**, **M51**) likewise show improved performance.[14] Phosphine-free catalysts are now the standard for acrylate metathesis applied to renewable feedstocks, although **GII** remains commonly used in target-directed synthesis of α□β-unsaturated carbonyl derivatives.[15]

Chart 1. Key catalysts used in acrylate metathesis, and the resting-state species **GIIm** for the Grubbs catalyst.



While several explanations for the superiority of phosphine-free catalysts have been advanced,[16,17] the mechanistic basis remains speculative. Given the large number of metathesis catalysts now based on the archetypal structures **GII** and **HII**,[18] and the limited understanding of the factors governing relative performance, this system affords an important target for study. Here we demonstrate that the performance of **GII** in acrylate metathesis is undermined by Michael addition pathways enabled by free PCy_3, which limit yields, promote side-reactions, and cause catalyst decomposition. These findings offer informed insight into catalyst choice for acrylate metathesis. In the broader context, they highlight hazards in the use of metal-phosphine complexes to promote reactions of electron-deficient olefins.

We recently noted that the excellent performance of **HII** in acrylate-anethole metathesis is completely suppressed by added PCy_3 (Figure 1a).[19] Here we use the combination of fast-initiating **HII** and mid-metathesis addition of PCy_3 to simulate highly-initiated **GII**. By amplifying the concentration of the metallacyclobutane (MCB) intermediate relative to the off-cycle species **GII** and **GIIm** which otherwise dominate, this experimental approach permits us to dissect out the impact of PCy_3 on the MCB

intermediate: that is, on the active species central to the olefin metathesis reaction.

To confirm that the rapid knockdown seen in Figure 1a is due to the electron-withdrawing ester moiety, we repeated the reaction with styrene in the absence of acrylate (Figure 1b). Styrene was chosen in place of anethole to ensure formation of the key methylidene species **GIIm** (the dominant species observed on treating **GII** with methyl acrylate), while subtracting ester-functionalized intermediates. In sharp contrast with the acrylate experiment, the ultimate yield of stilbene **2** was unaffected. That is, addition of PCy_3 merely slowed the reaction, by trapping the catalyst as the off-cycle species **GIIm** and **GII** (ratio 2:3 at 0.5 h). This experiment pinpoints the acrylate ester functionality as key to the deactivating effect of PCy_3, and we therefore examined the companion reaction, in which acrylate is retained but its coupling partner is omitted.

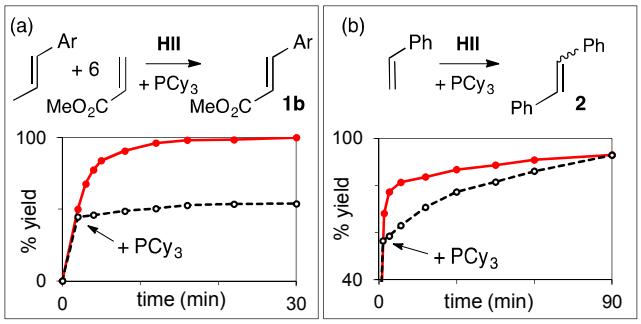


Figure 1. (a) Termination of CM by added PCy_3 in anethole–acrylate CM. (b) Rate retardation by added PCy_3 for CM in the absence of acrylate (0.5 mol% Ru, 70 °C, C_7H_8).

In these experiments, **HII** and PCy_3 were added to excess acrylate in C_6D_6, and the reaction was heated open to N_2 to permit ethylene loss.[20] Periodic analysis revealed formation of the phosphonium salts $\mathbf{B}^+$ and $\mathbf{A}^+$, in parallel with loss of **HII** and its PCy_3 adduct **HII'**.[21] The simplicity of the $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ NMR spectrum (Figure 2b) suggests that one decomposition process predominates.

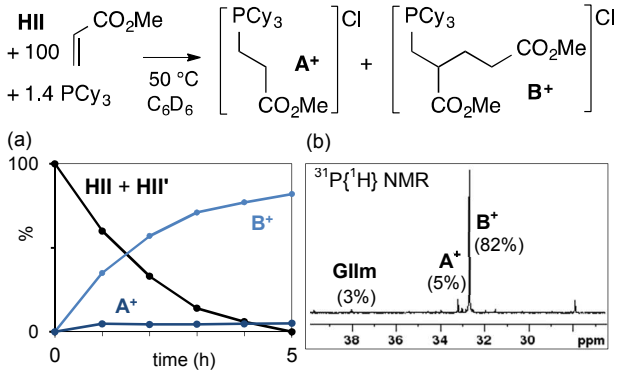
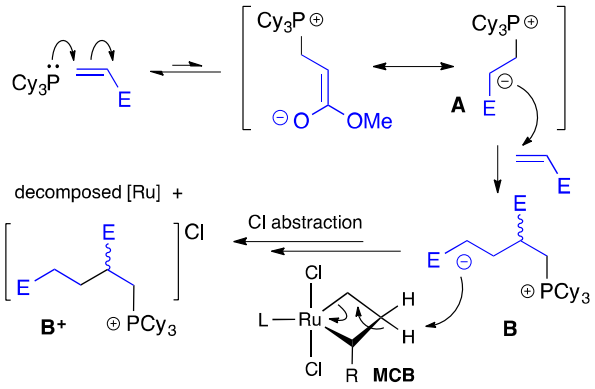


Figure 2. (a) Rate of loss of **HII**/**HII'** (^1H NMR analysis) and formation of phosphonium salts (^{31}P NMR analysis); curve for **GIIm** omitted for clarity (<5%). (b) $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ NMR spectrum of the reaction mixture at 5 h.

We propose that the phosphonium salts are generated by initial attack of PCy_3 on the electron-deficient olefin, forming zwitterionic **A**, which can participate in multiple subsequent pathways (Scheme 2). Ample precedent exists for this phosphonium enolate, both in phosphine-catalyzed Michael reactions,[22-25] and in the Morita-Baylis-Hillman reaction, in which **A** participates in further nucleophilic attack on aldehyde substrates.[26,27]

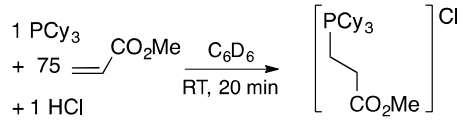
Scheme 2. Proposed mechanism for acrylate-induced catalyst decomposition (E = CO_2Me).



In the present context, the dominant reaction involves attack of **A** on further acrylate, followed by proton abstraction to liberate [**B**]X. No reaction is seen in the absence of **HII**, indicating that the ruthenium species present supplies the required proton and counter-anion.[28] Chloride abstraction may provide the anion, given the absence of additional signals in NMR spectra of isolated $\mathbf{B}^+$. A metallacyclobutane (**MCB**) intermediate is suggested as the likely target of attack. We recently reported that MCB intermediates formed during styrene metathesis are rapidly deprotonated by base, including amines.[29] Competing attack on **GIIm** is not unequivocally excluded, but is sterically less favourable.

Co-formation of $\mathbf{A}^+$ indicates competing reaction of the carbon nucleophile in **A** with a proton source. MCB species are again candidates for attack. Adventitious water is another, and indeed the proportion of $\mathbf{A}^+$ was increased on use of acrylate that was not dried over molecular sieves.[30] Stronger acids promote this reaction: thus, treating PCy_3 with methyl acrylate in the presence of HCl (Scheme 3) resulted in quantitative formation of [**A**]Cl. This behaviour offers a new explanation for the long-established capacity of phenols to improve the productivity of the Grubbs catalysts in acrylate metathesis:[31-35] in short, the phenol functions as a proton source, protecting the catalyst.

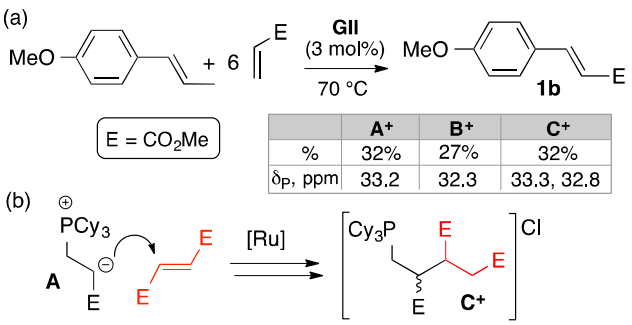
Scheme 3. Formation of [**A**]Cl in the presence of HCl, with no metal species present.



The relevance of this chemistry to **GII** is supported by analysis of the anethole–acrylate CM reaction shown in

Scheme 4a. Four species account for ca. 90% of the total ^{31}P NMR integration at 1 h, and for the three major ESI-MS signals. Of these species, $\mathbf{B}^+$ and $\mathbf{A}^+$ account for 60%. The balance is due to the new diastereomers $\mathbf{C}^+$, generated by attack of **A** on the *re* and *si* faces of methyl fumarate (Scheme 4b). Fumarate formation is due in part to the higher temperatures employed: $\mathbf{C}^+$ is likewise observed at 70 °C in acrylate metathesis using the **HII** / PCy_3 system (16%, vs. <2% at 50 °C). Also notable is the higher proportion of $\mathbf{A}^+$, which may suggest that both the MCB and the resting-state species **GIIm** are deprotonated by **A**. Precedents for the accessibility of the methylidene ligand of **GIIm** were noted above.[17]

Scheme 4. (a) Decomposition of GII during anethole–acrylate CM. (b) Formation of $\mathbf{C}^+$.



The foregoing demonstrates that the superiority of **HII** over **GII** in acrylate metathesis reactions is due to elimination of reaction pathways triggered by the ancillary PCy_3 ligand. The potent nucleophilicity of the latter enables efficient reaction with electron-deficient olefins, leading to unwanted byproducts and to catalyst deactivation. The well-established versatility of nucleophilic phosphines in organocatalysis points toward the broad scope of this pathway. Substrates at risk, where a phosphine ligand is liberated – whether in metathesis or other catalytic chemistry – include those bearing α,β-unsaturated carbonyl and cyano functionalities, including acrylates, acrylamides, acrylonitriles, and α,β-unsaturated ketones. In all of these cases, a phosphine-free catalyst is likely to offer the simplest means of achieving the desired selectivity and catalyst productivity.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information. Experimental procedures and NMR spectra. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Corresponding Author

* Email dfogg@uottawa.ca.

Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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(17) Also potentially plausible is nucleophilic attack of PCy_3 on the electron-deficient alkylidene, by analogy to the pathway established for the methylidene complexes $RuCl_2(L)(PCy_3)(=CH_2)$. Crystallographic evidence demonstrating attack of PCy_3 on the methylidene ligand was recently reported. See: (a) Lummiss, J. A. M.; McClennan, W. L.; McDonald, R.; Fogg, D. E. *Organometallics* **2014**, *33*, 6738–6741. Abstraction of the methylidene moiety from isolated **GIIm** liberates $[MePCy_3]Cl$. See: (b) Hong, S. H.; Wenzel, A. G.; Salguero, T. T.; Day, M. W.; Grubbs, R. H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2007**, *129*, 7961–7968. For evidence of this pathway during catalysis, see: (c) Lummiss, J. A. M.; Ireland, B. J.; Sommers, J. M.; Fogg, D. E. *ChemCatChem* **2014**, *6*, 459–463. While nucleophilic attack of phosphine on Ru-alkylidene species is rare, Diver has demonstrated such a pathway where CO binding rendered the alkylidene carbon more electrophilic. See: Galan, B. R.; Pitak, M.; Keister, J. B.; Diver, S. T. *Organometallics* **2008**, *27*, 3630–3632.

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(20) These experiments were carried out at 50 °C, to permit interception of low-energy organometallic pathways, rather than downstream events. At higher temperatures, attack of **A** on additional CM products is observed; see text.

(21) The cation $\mathbf{B}^+$ was identified by mass spectrometric and NMR analysis of material isolated by aqueous extraction. The cation is unperturbed by isolation, as confirmed by spiking a reaction aliquot with the isolated salt and assessing the $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ NMR spectrum. Diagnostic for the structure of $\mathbf{B}^+$ is the upfield location and doublet multiplicity of the $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR signal for P*C*H_2 (C5: 17.5 ppm, d, $^1J_{PC}$ = 44 Hz; see SI). This signal exhibits the expected HMQC correlation to two diastereotopic methylene protons (δ 2.84, ddd, J_{HH} = 16 Hz, $^2J_{PH}$ = 12 Hz, J_{HH} = 10 Hz, 1H; δ 2.35, m, 1H). The $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR doublet at 38.2 for the PCH_2*C*H methine carbon also exhibits the expected HMBC correlations with the adjacent methylene protons (H5, H9, and H10); see SI.

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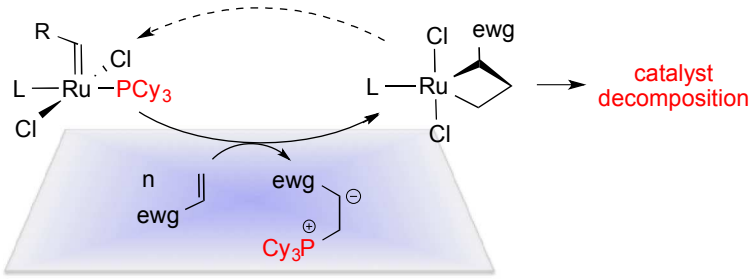
TOC graphic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