

Synthesis of Trisubstituted Alkenes via Direct Oxidative Arene-alkene Coupling

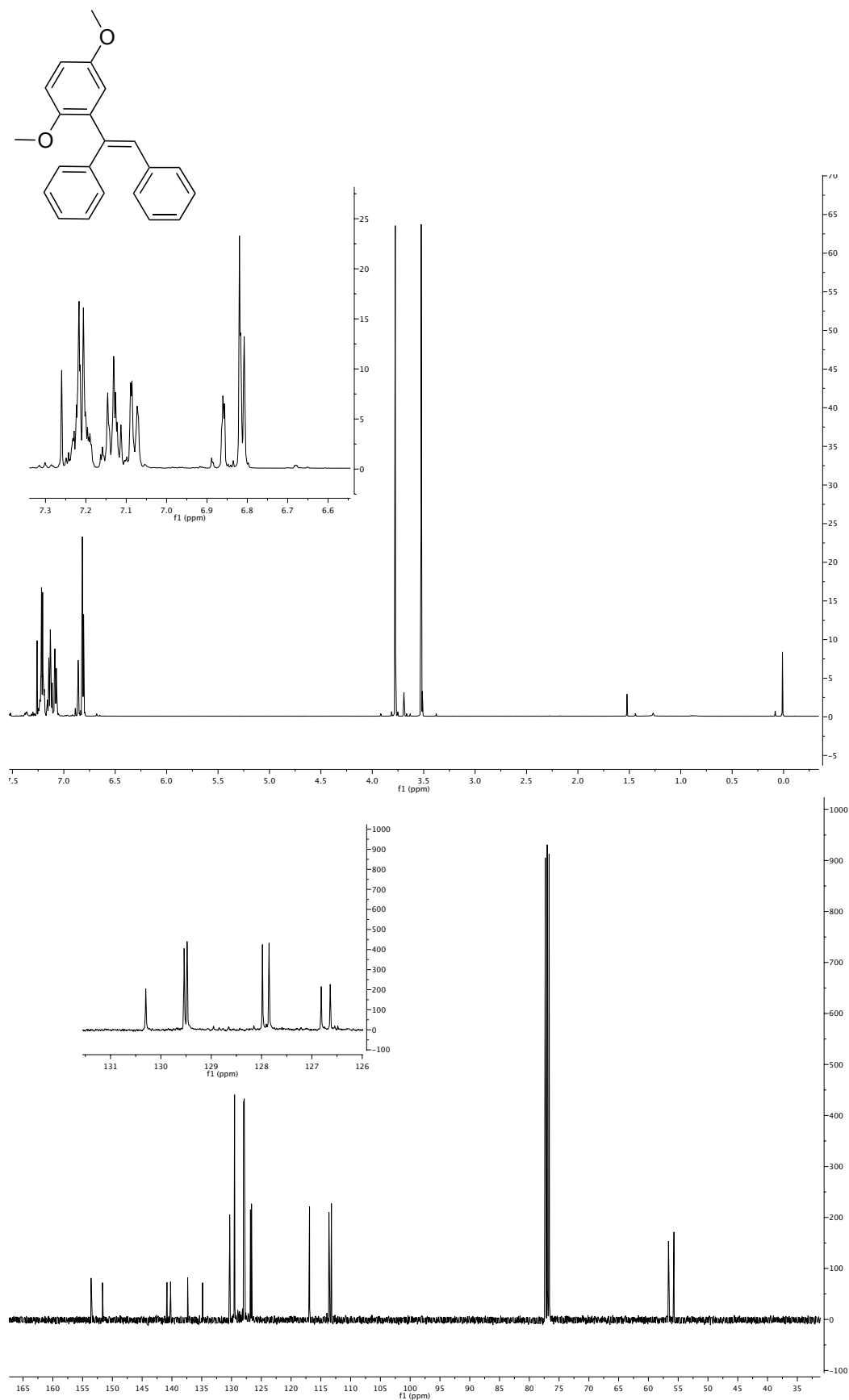
Roderick C. Jones, Michał Gałęzowski, and Donal F. O'Shea*

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Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland

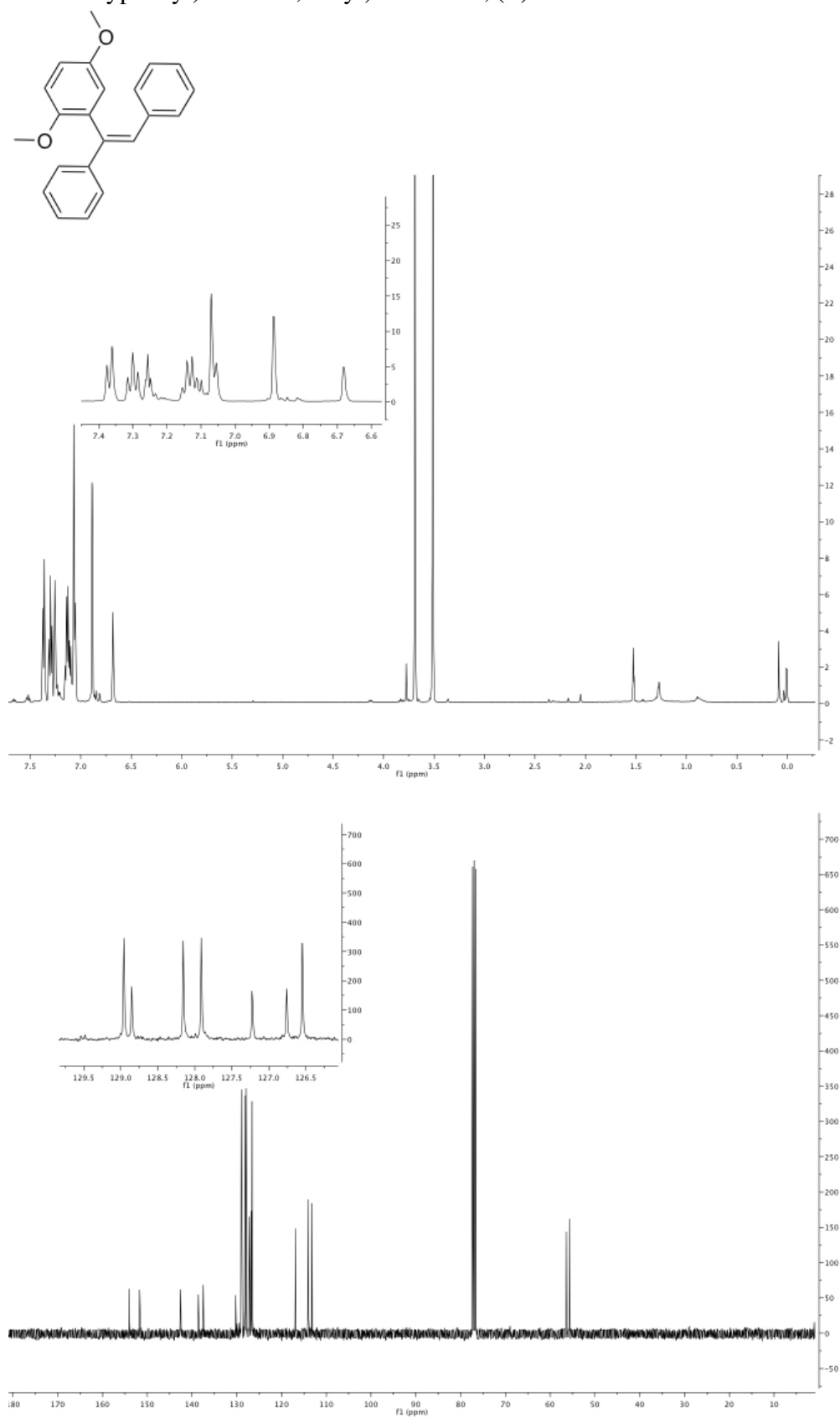
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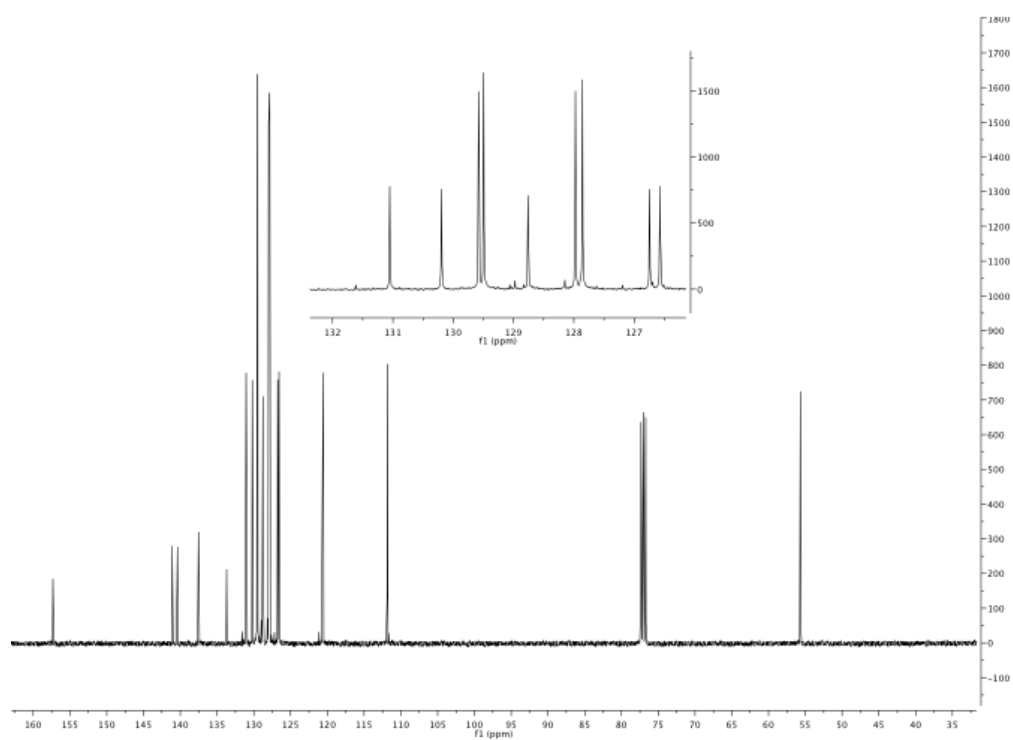
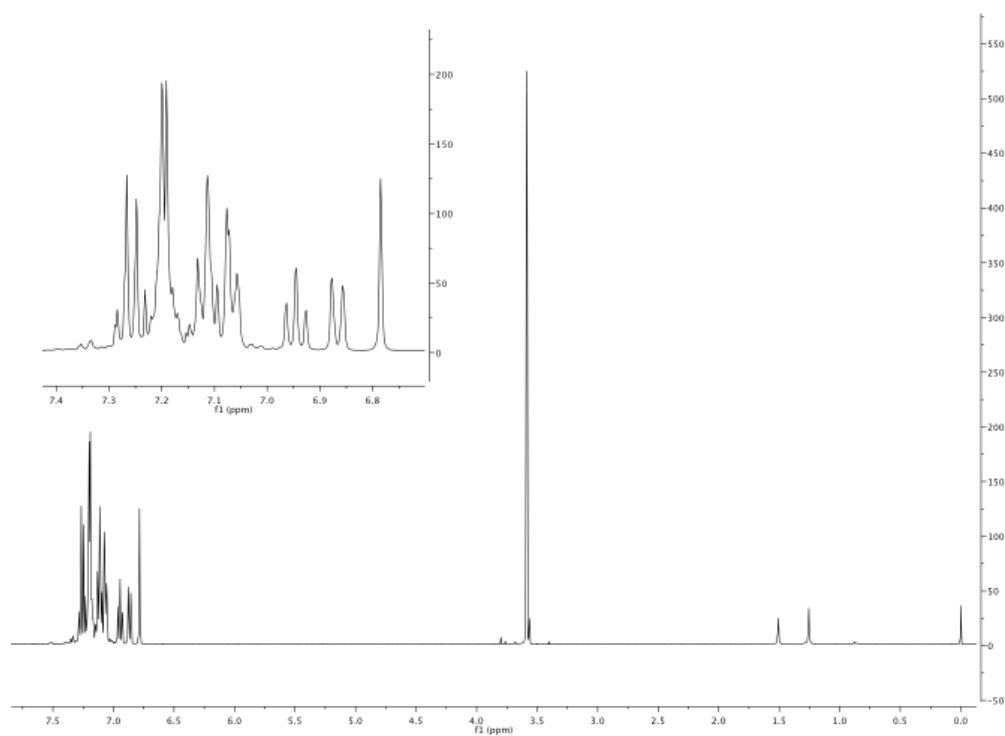
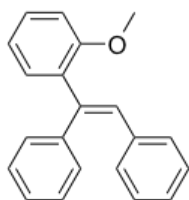
^1H and ^{13}C NMR (500 and 100 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (*E*)-(1-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethene-1,2-diyl)dibenzene, (*E*)-**3a**



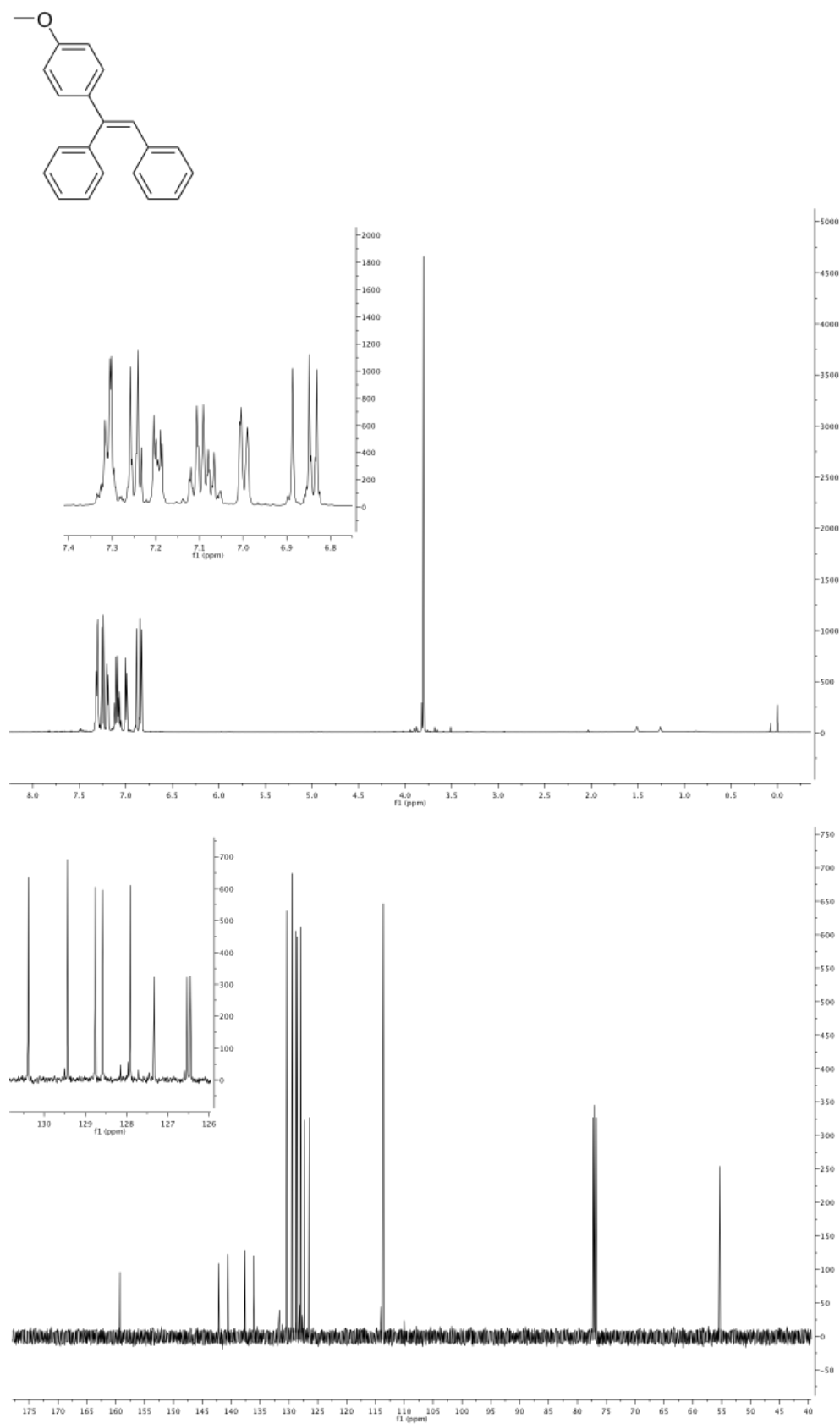
^1H and ^{13}C NMR (500 and 100 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (Z)-(1-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethene-1,2-diyl)dibenzene, (**Z**)-**3a**.



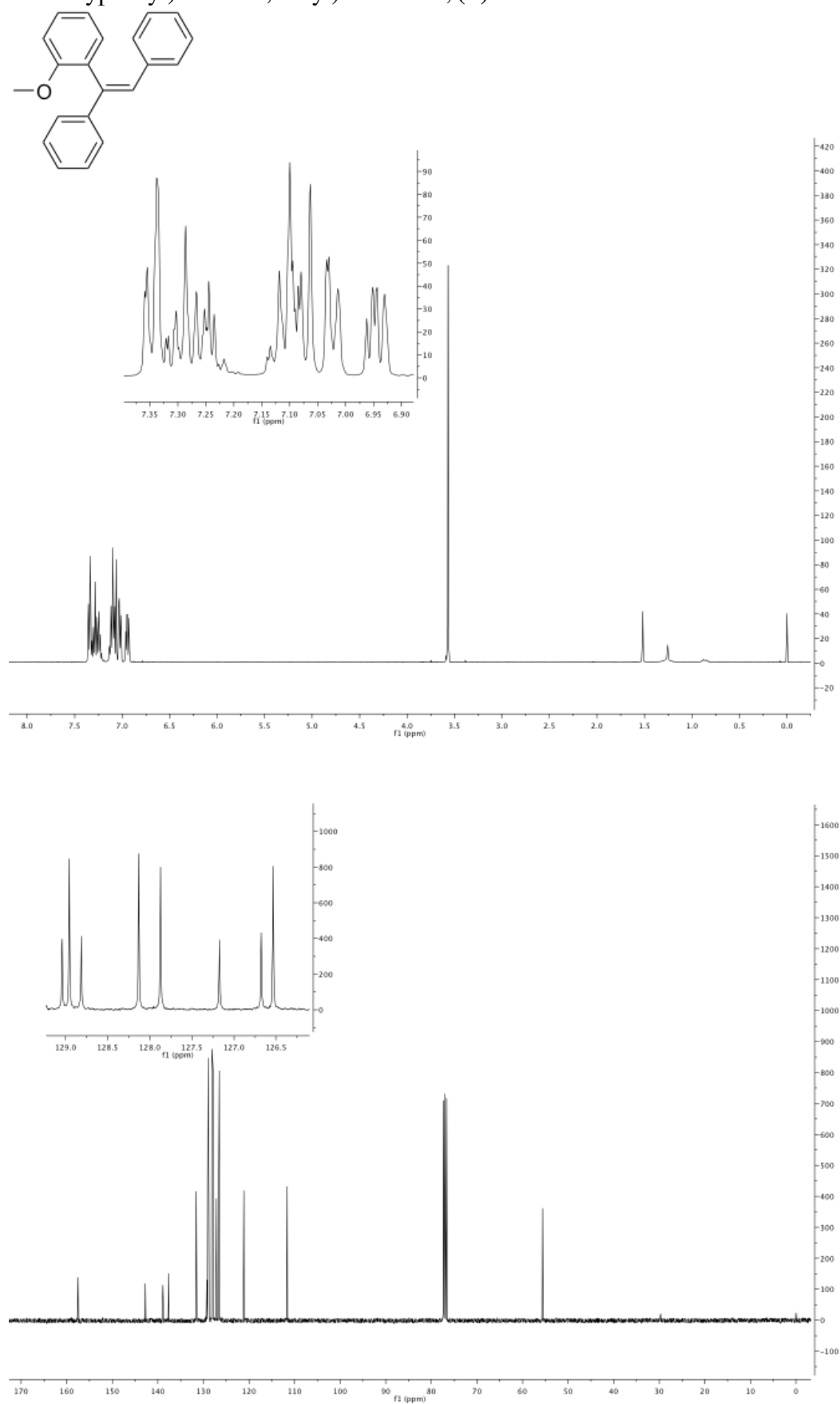
^1H and ^{13}C NMR (500 and 100 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (*E*)-(1-(2-methoxyphenyl)ethene-1,2-diyl)dibenzene, (*E*)-*ortho*-**3b**.



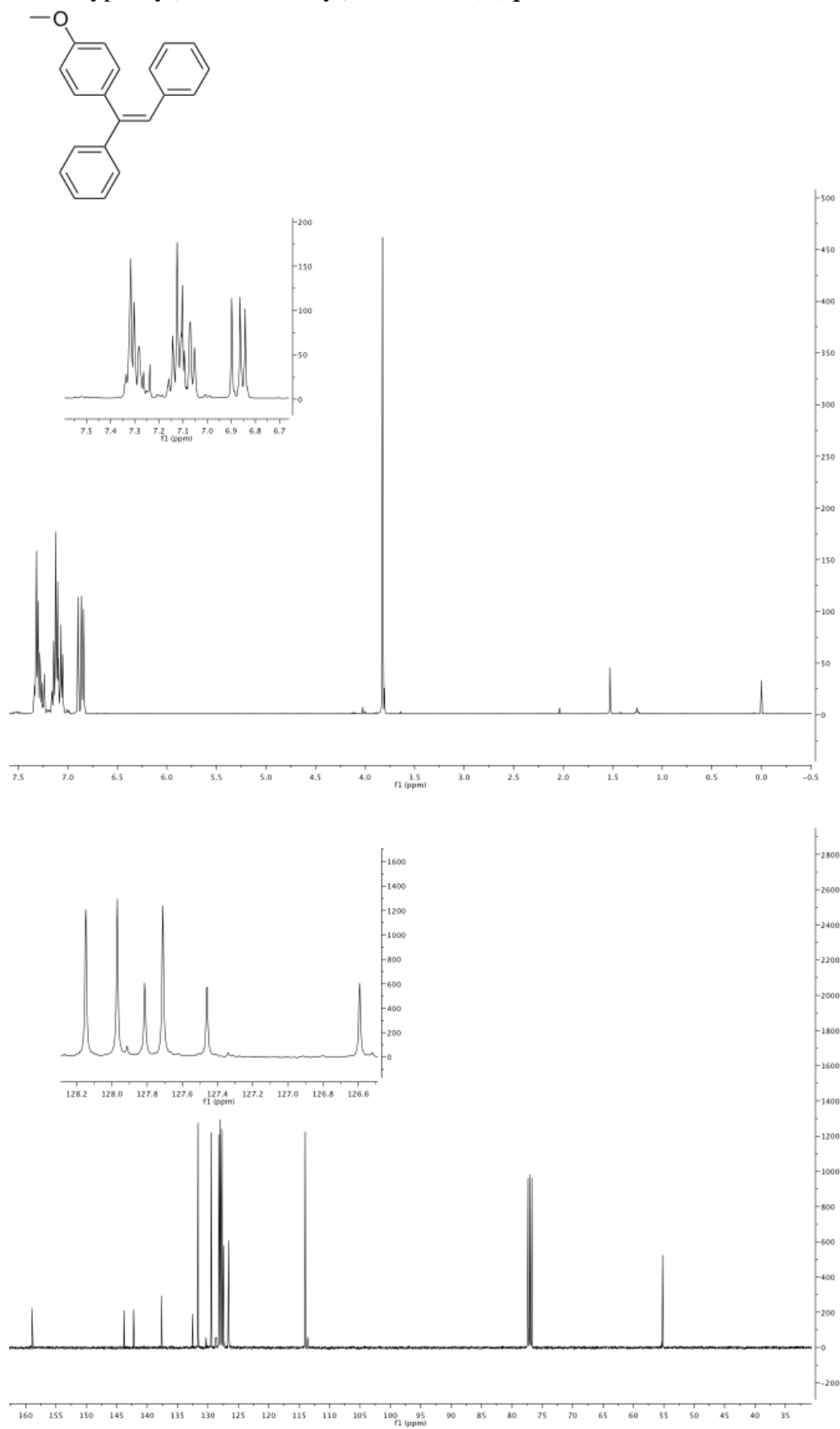
^1H and ^{13}C NMR (500 and 100 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (*E*)-(1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)ethene-1,2-diyl)dibenzene, (*E*)-**para-3b**.



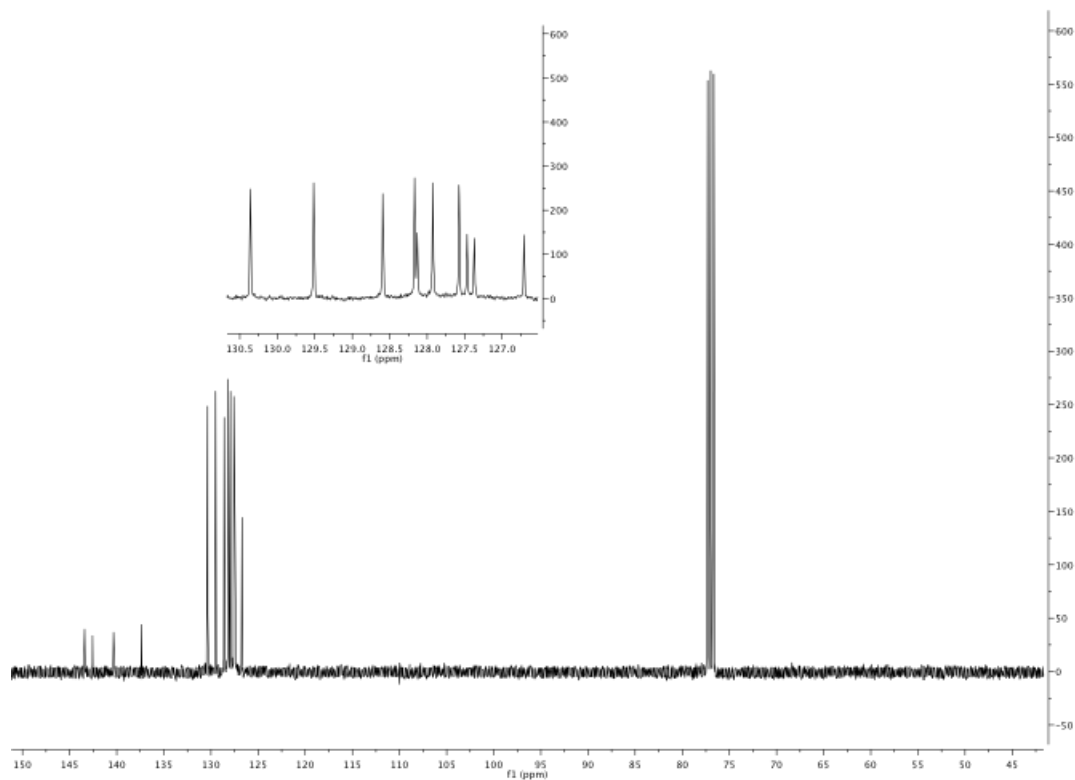
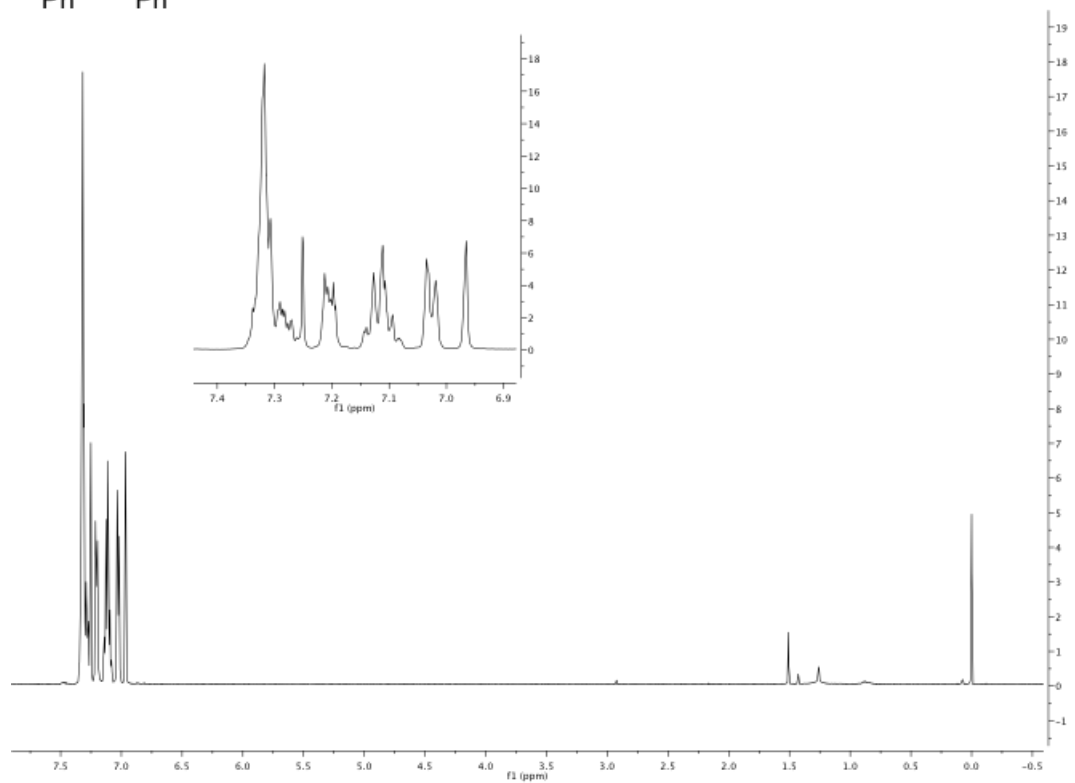
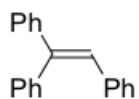
^1H and ^{13}C NMR (500 and 100 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (Z)-(1-(2-methoxyphenyl)ethene-1,2-diyl)dibenzene, (**Z-ortho-3b**).



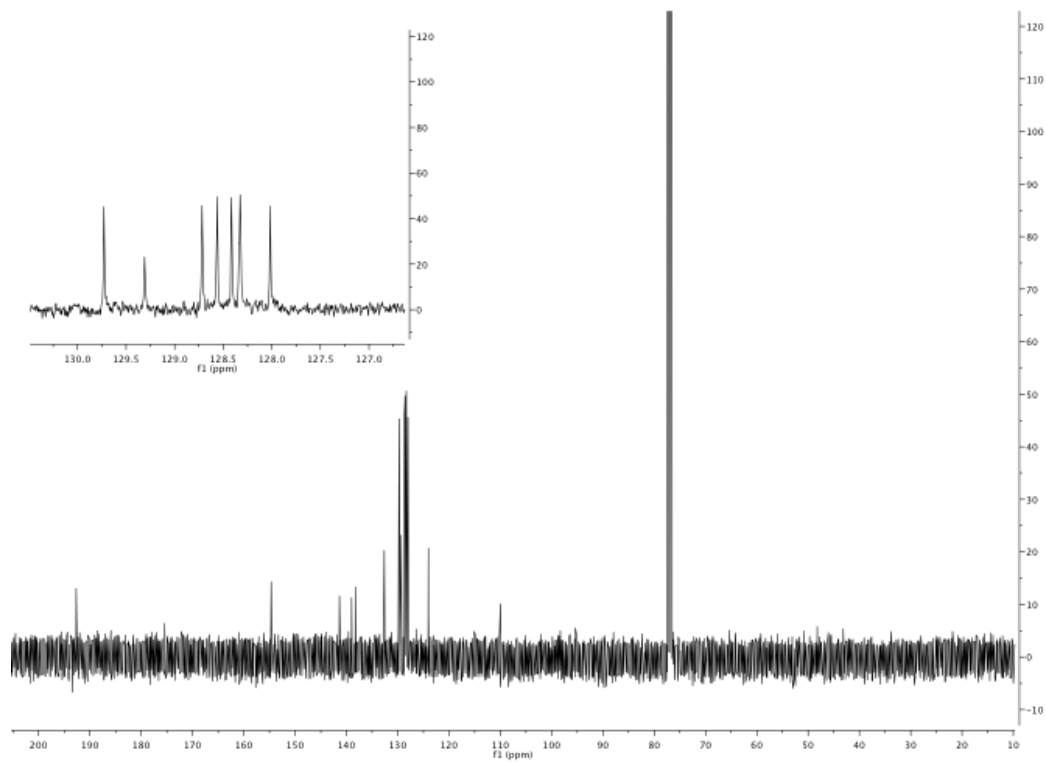
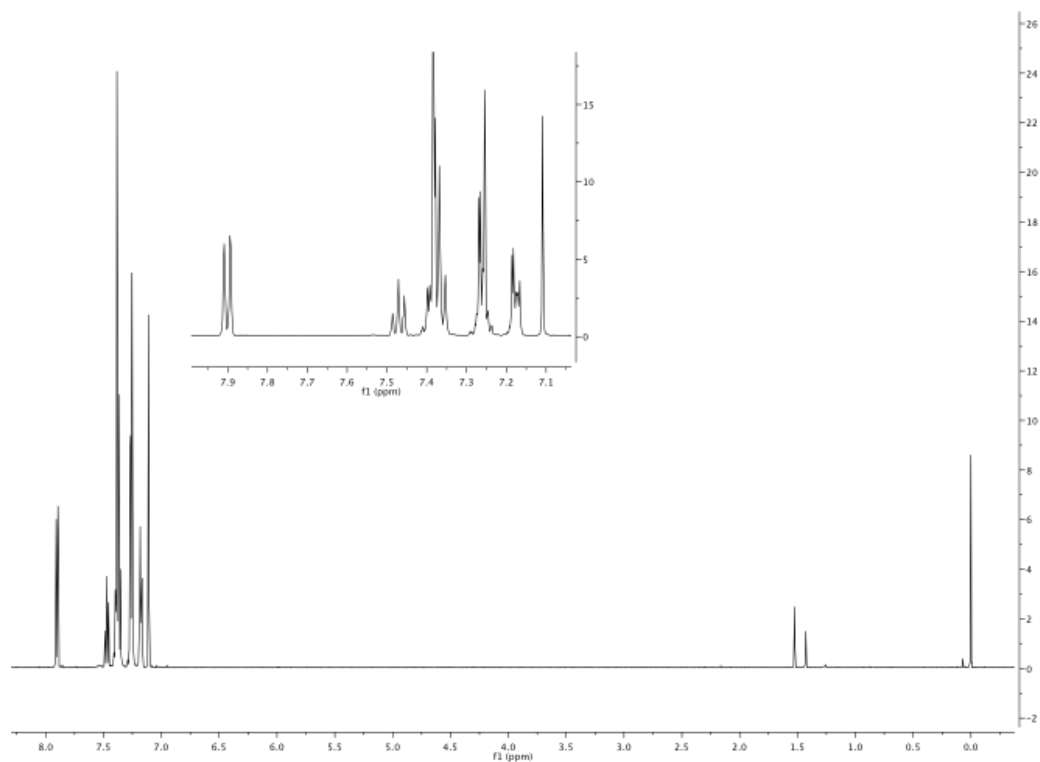
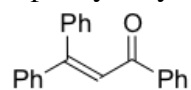
^1H and ^{13}C NMR (500 and 100 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (*E*)-(1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)ethene-1,2-diyl)dibenzene, (*E*)-**para-3b**.



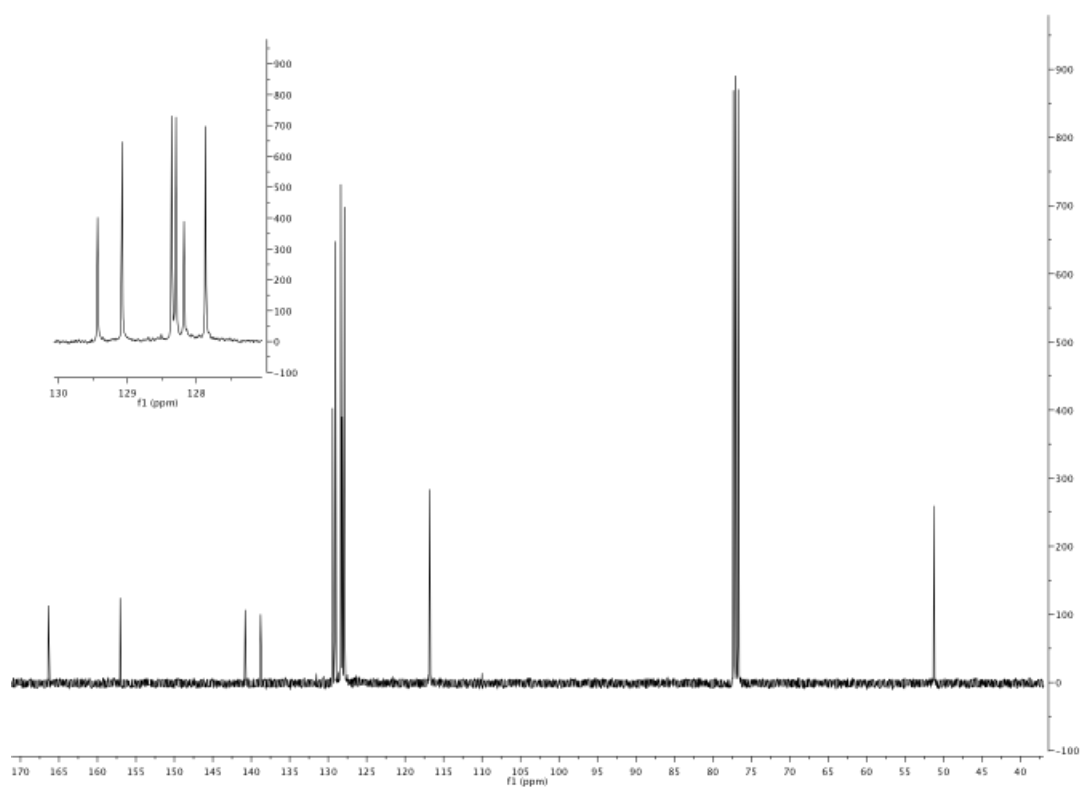
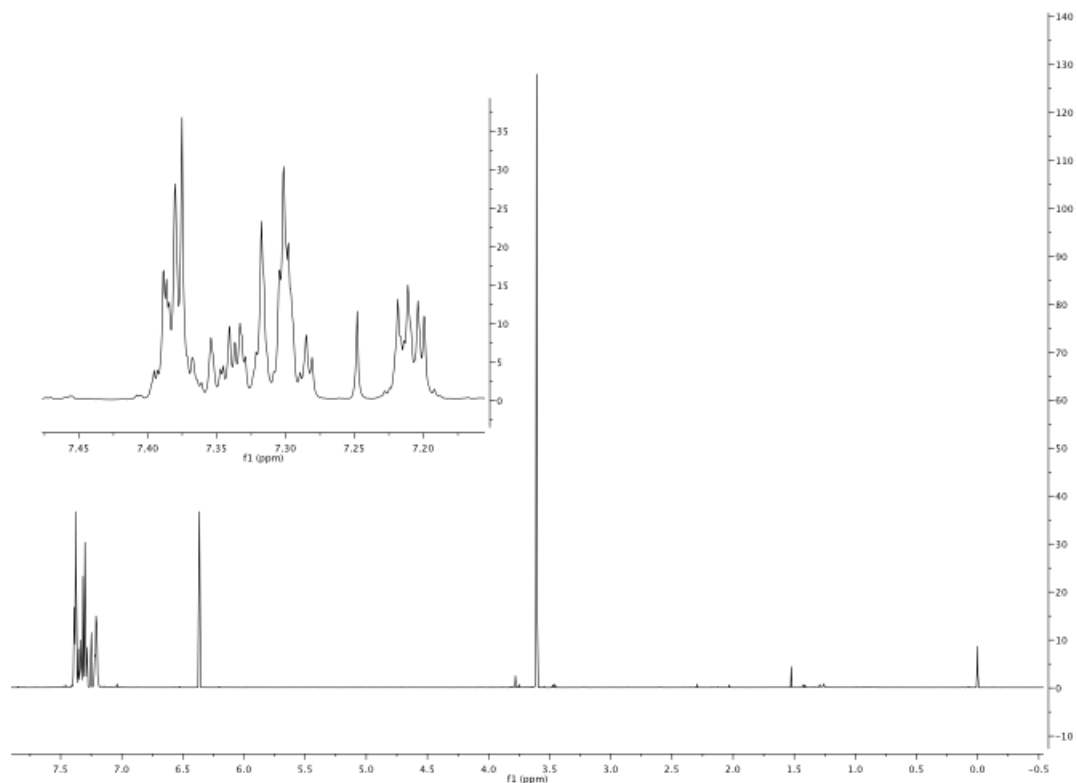
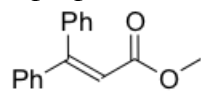
^1H and ^{13}C NMR (500 and 100 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of triphenylethylene, **3c**.



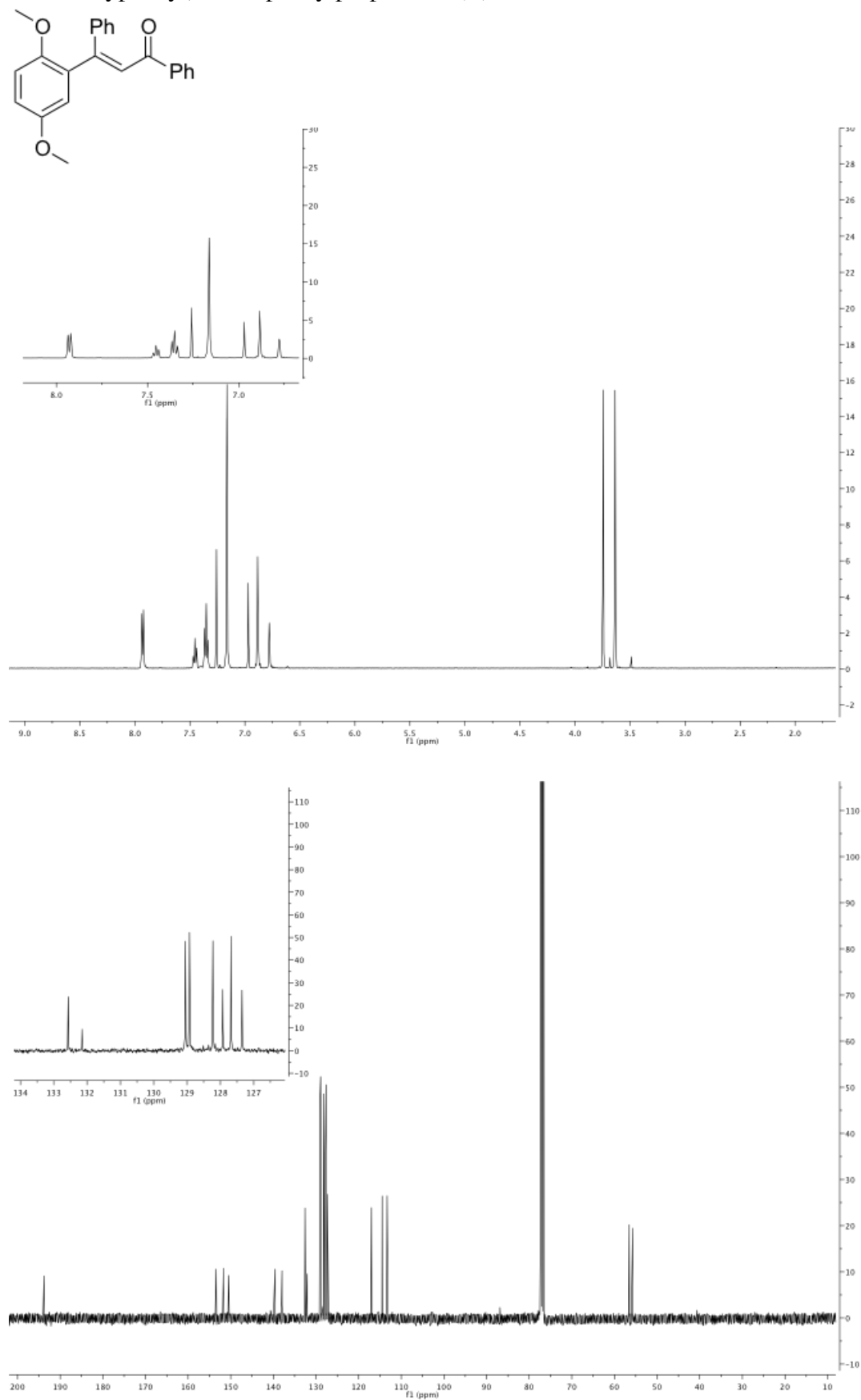
^1H and ^{13}C NMR (500 and 100 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of 3,3-diphenylacrylophenone, **3d**



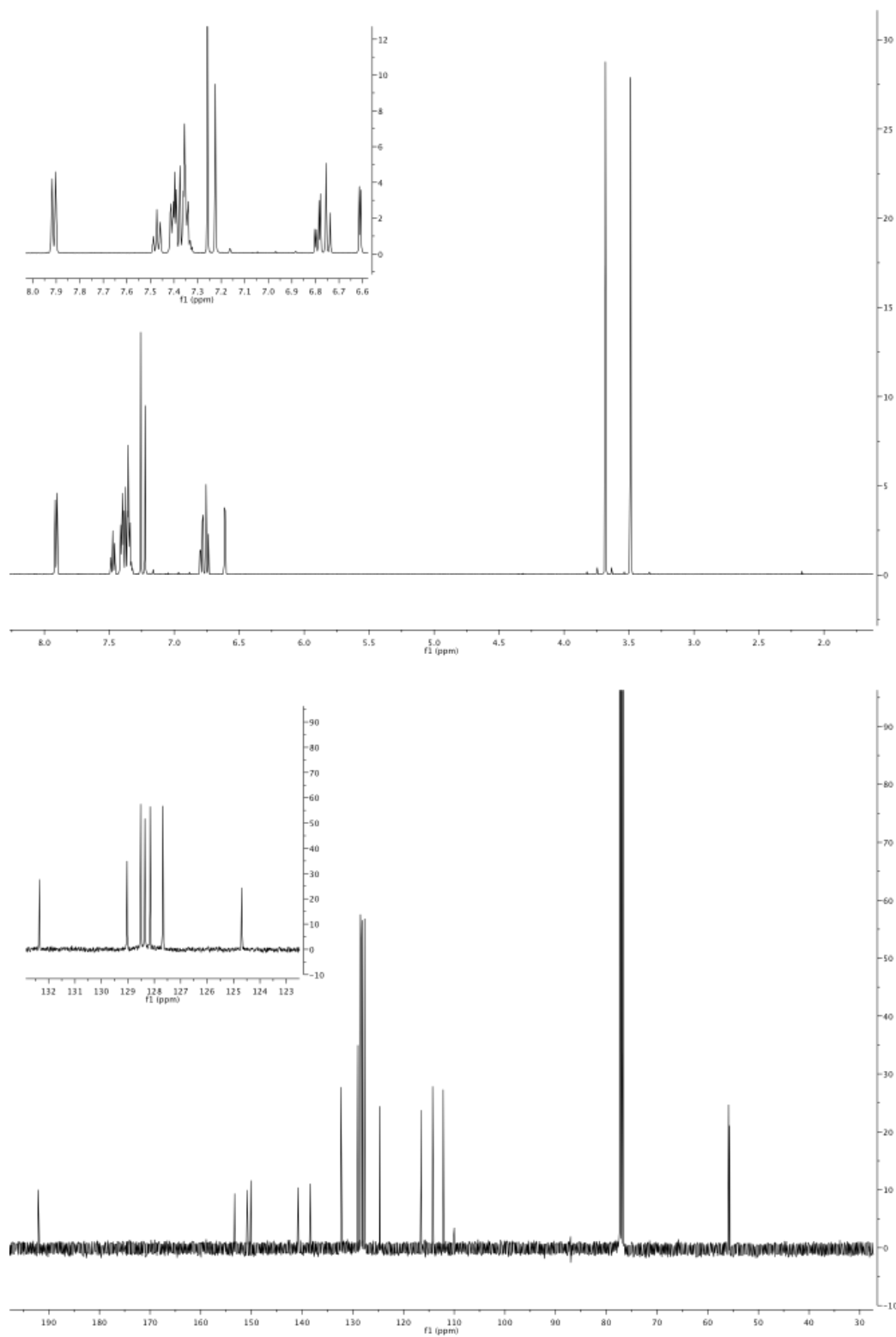
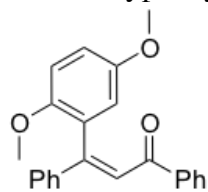
^1H and ^{13}C NMR (500 and 100 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of methyl 3,3-diphenyl-2-propenoate, **3e**.



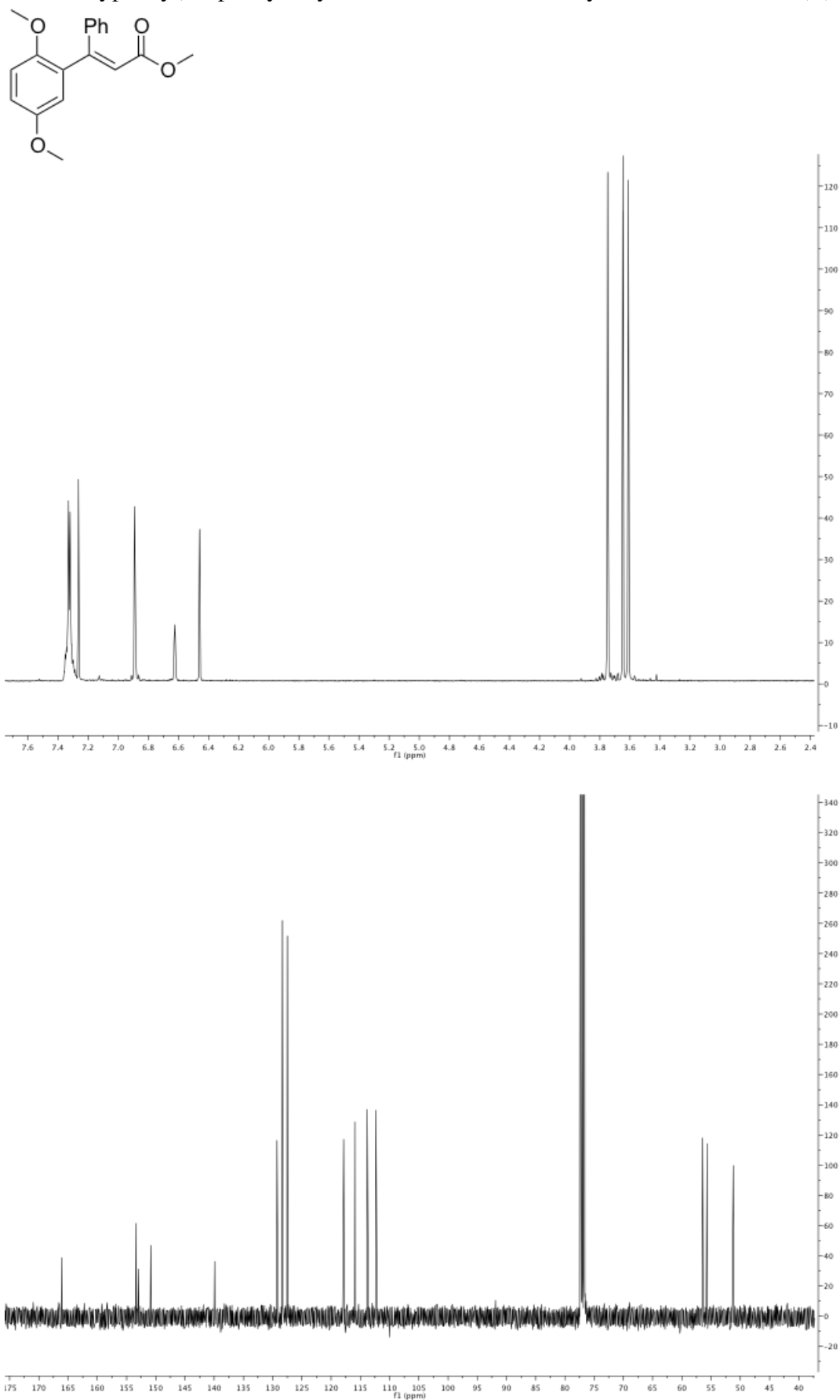
^1H and ^{13}C NMR (500 and 100 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (*E*)-3-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-1,3-diphenylpropenone, (***E***-3f).



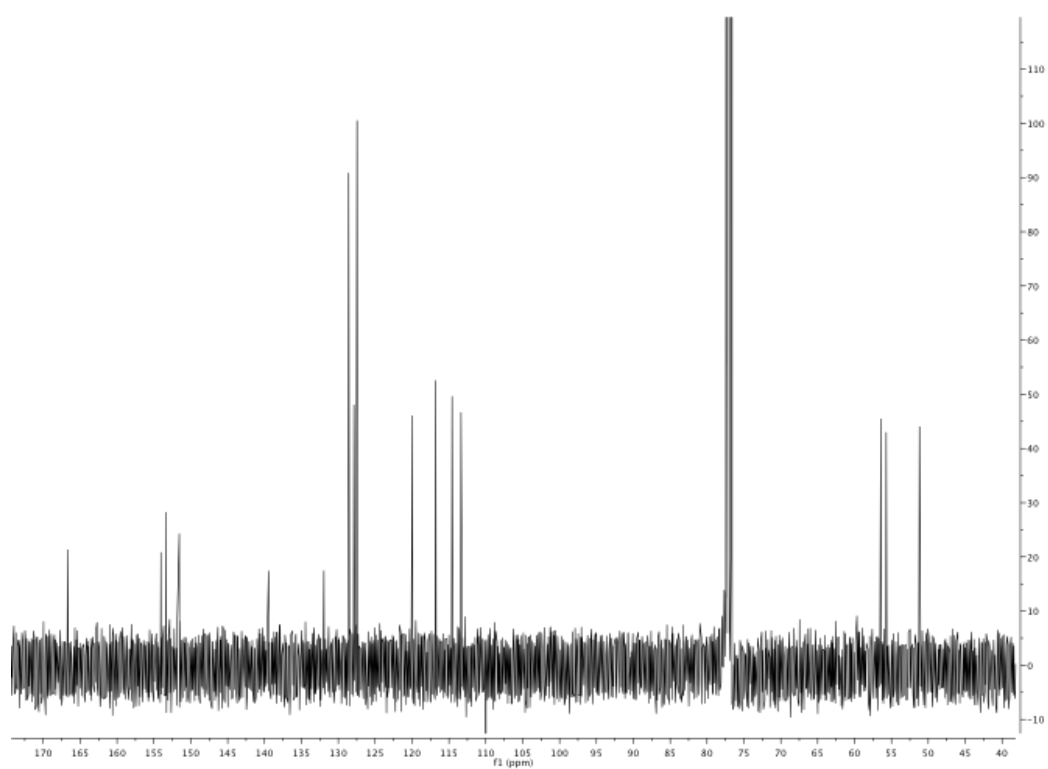
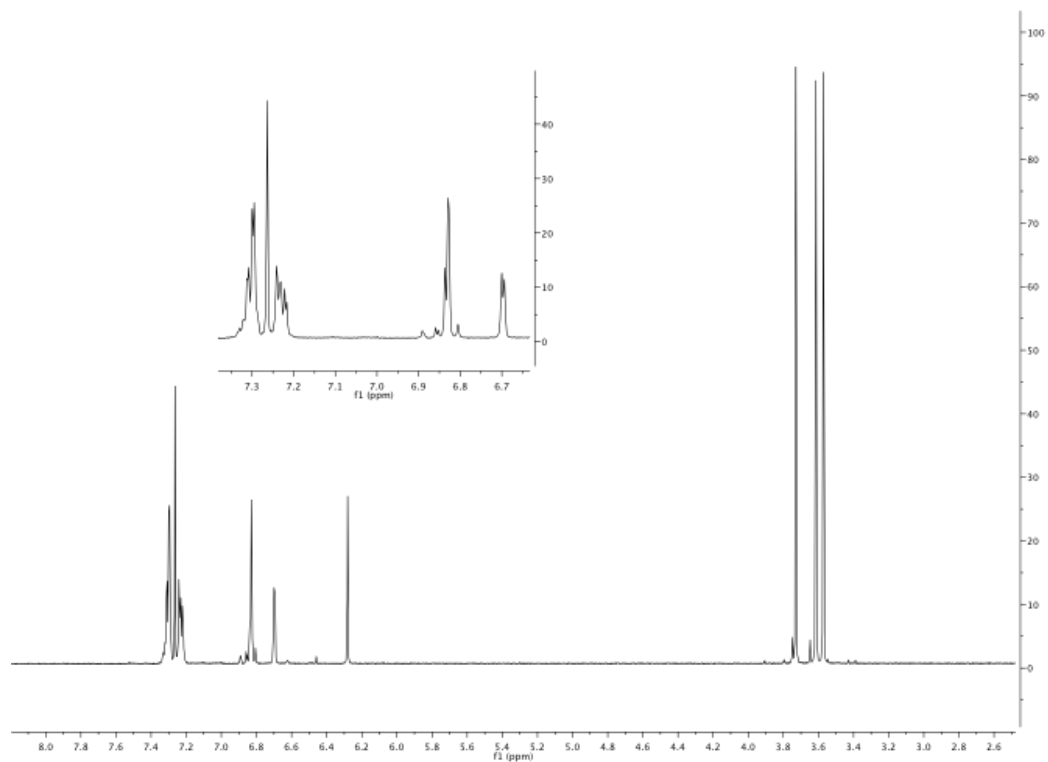
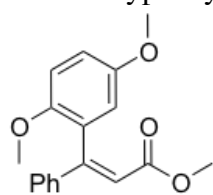
^1H and ^{13}C NMR (500 and 100 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (Z)-3-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-1,3-diphenylpropenone, (**Z**)-**3f**.



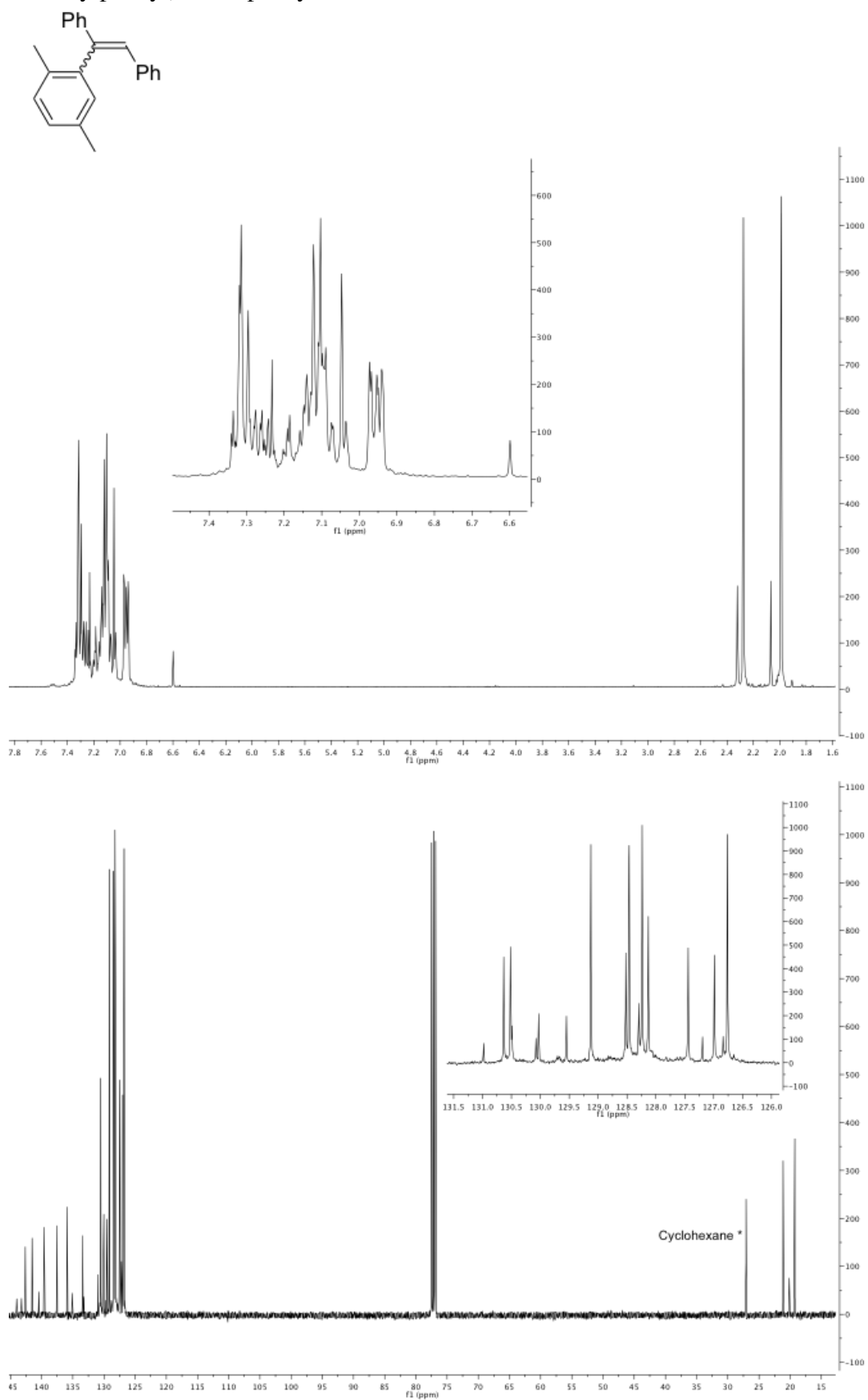
^1H and ^{13}C NMR (500 and 100 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (*E*)-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-phenylacrylic acid methyl ester, (*E*)-**3g**.



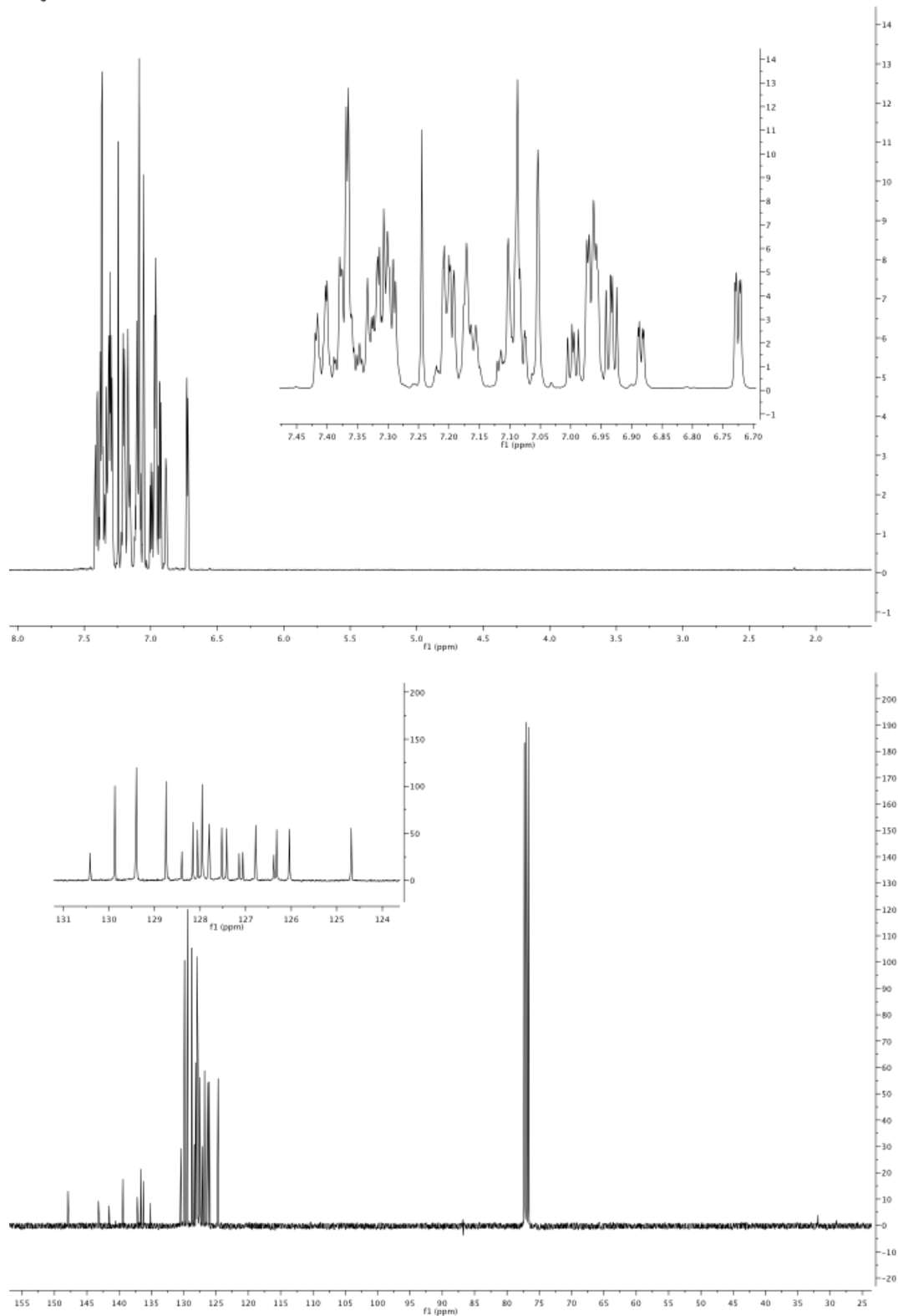
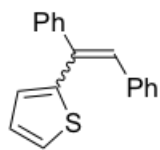
^1H and ^{13}C NMR (500 and 100 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (Z)-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-phenylacrylic acid methyl ester, (Z)-3g



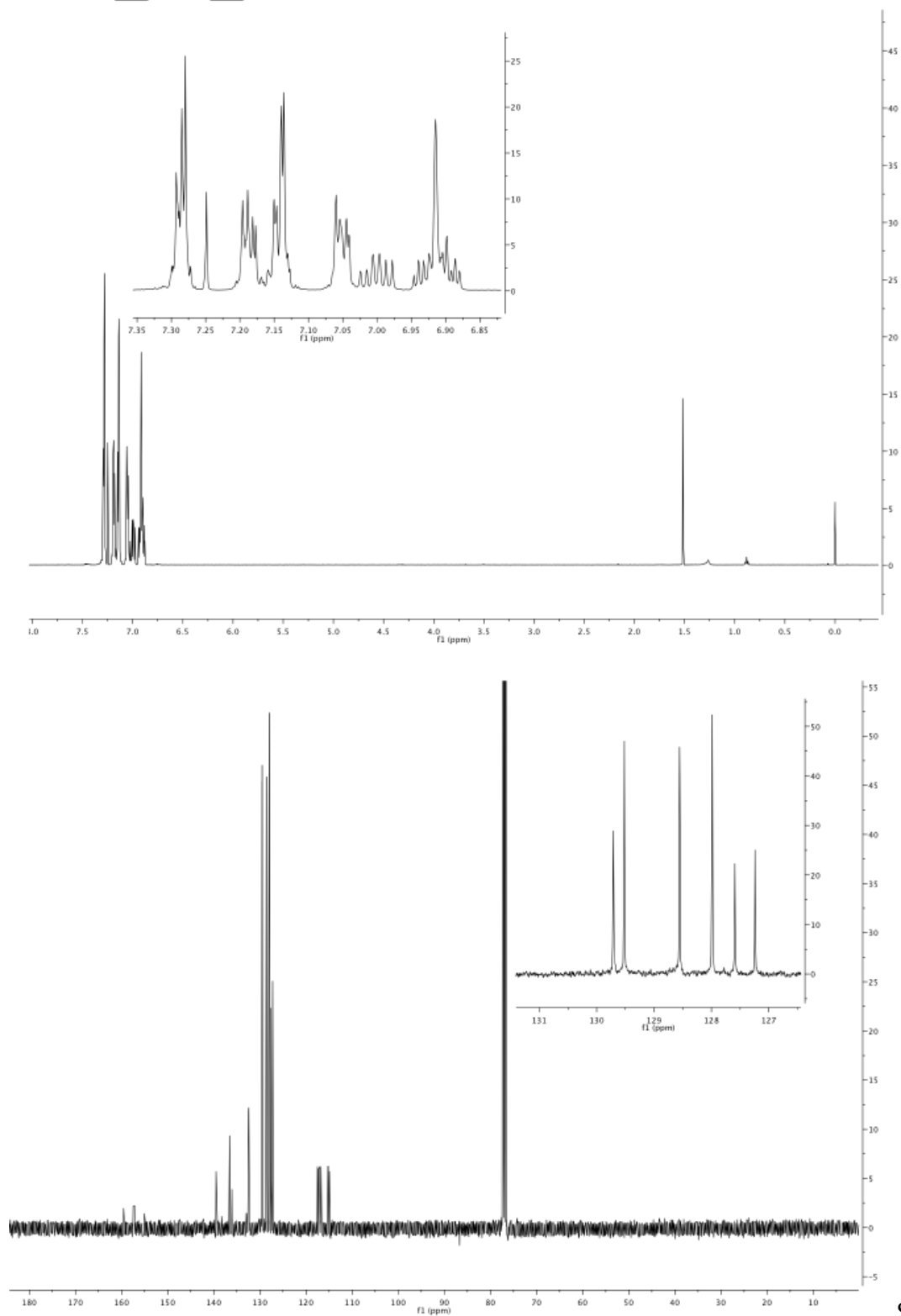
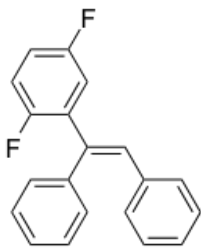
^1H and ^{13}C NMR (500 and 100 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (*E/Z*)-1-(2,5-dimethylphenyl)-1,2-diphenylethene, **3h**.

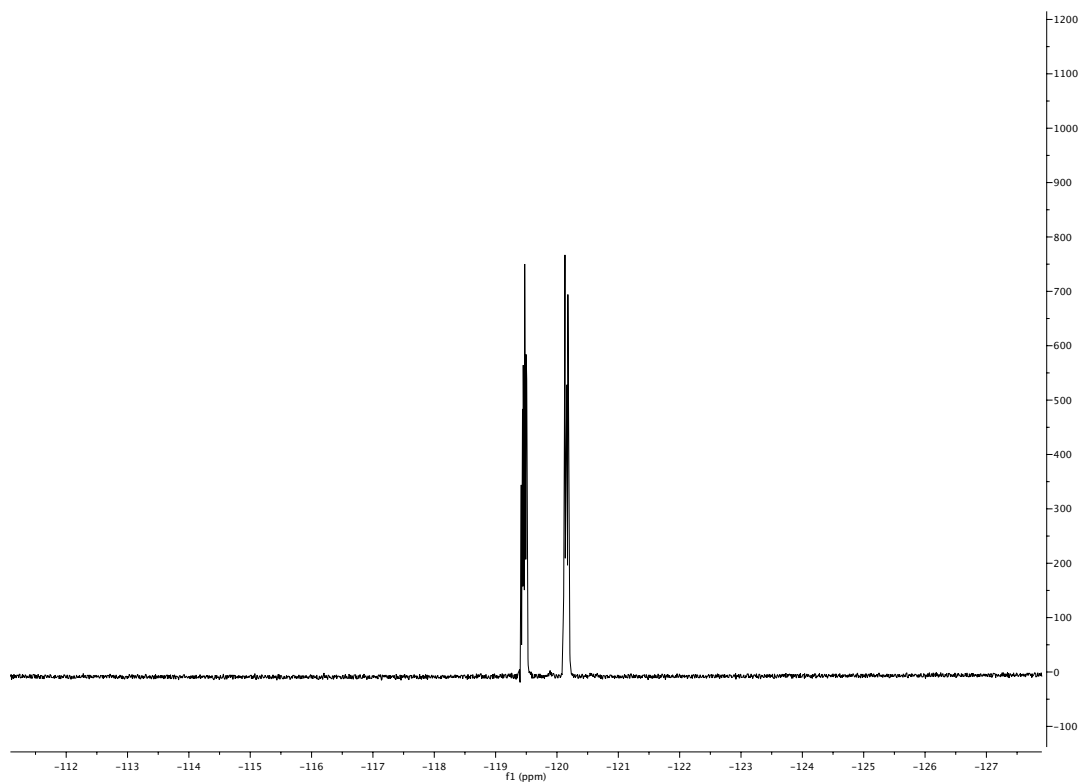


^1H and ^{13}C NMR (500 and 100 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (*E/Z*)-2-(1,2-diphenylethenyl)thiophene, **3i**.

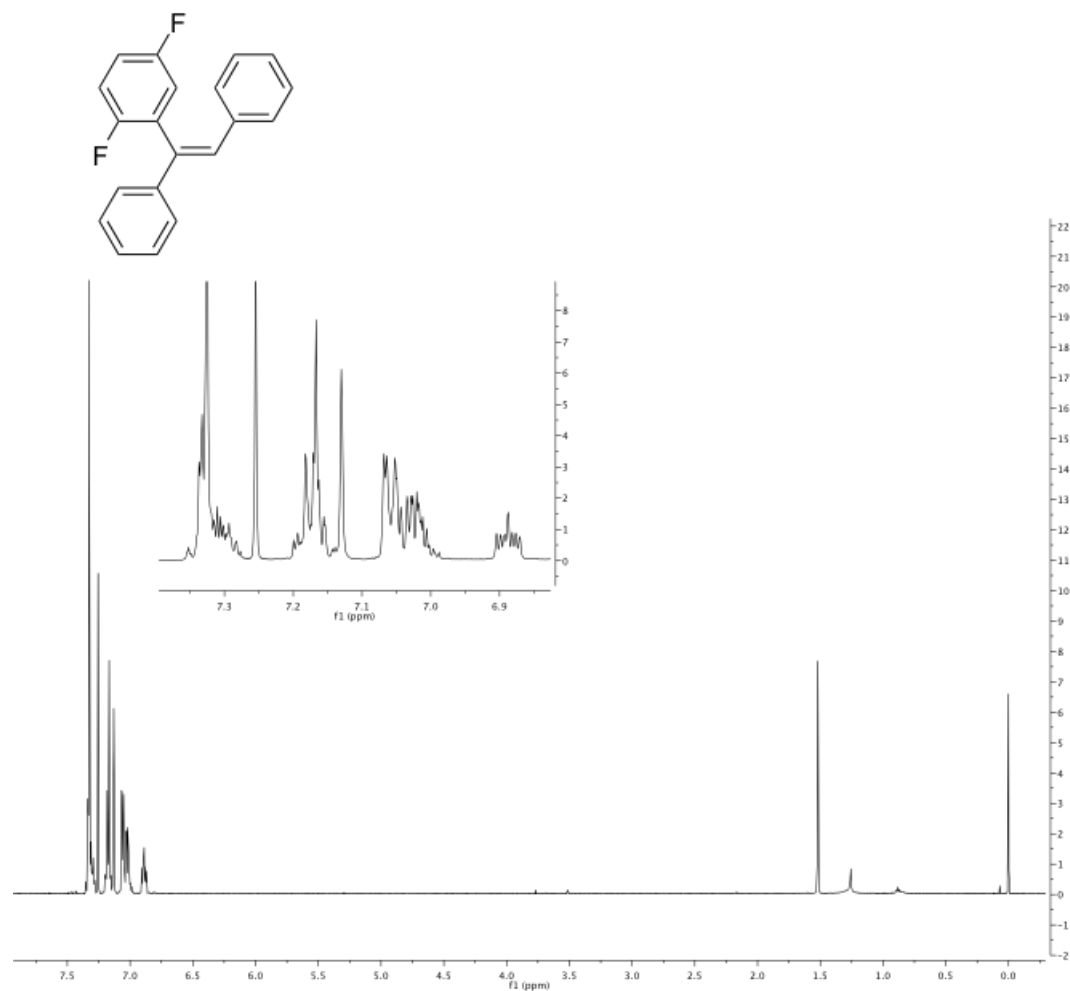


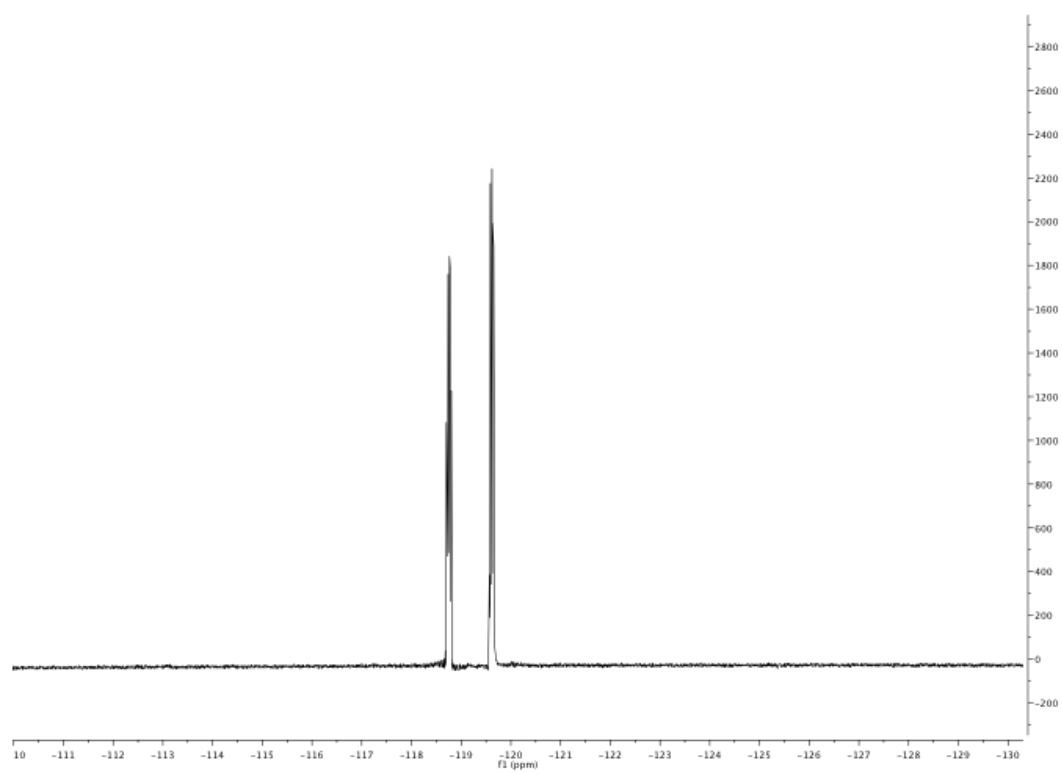
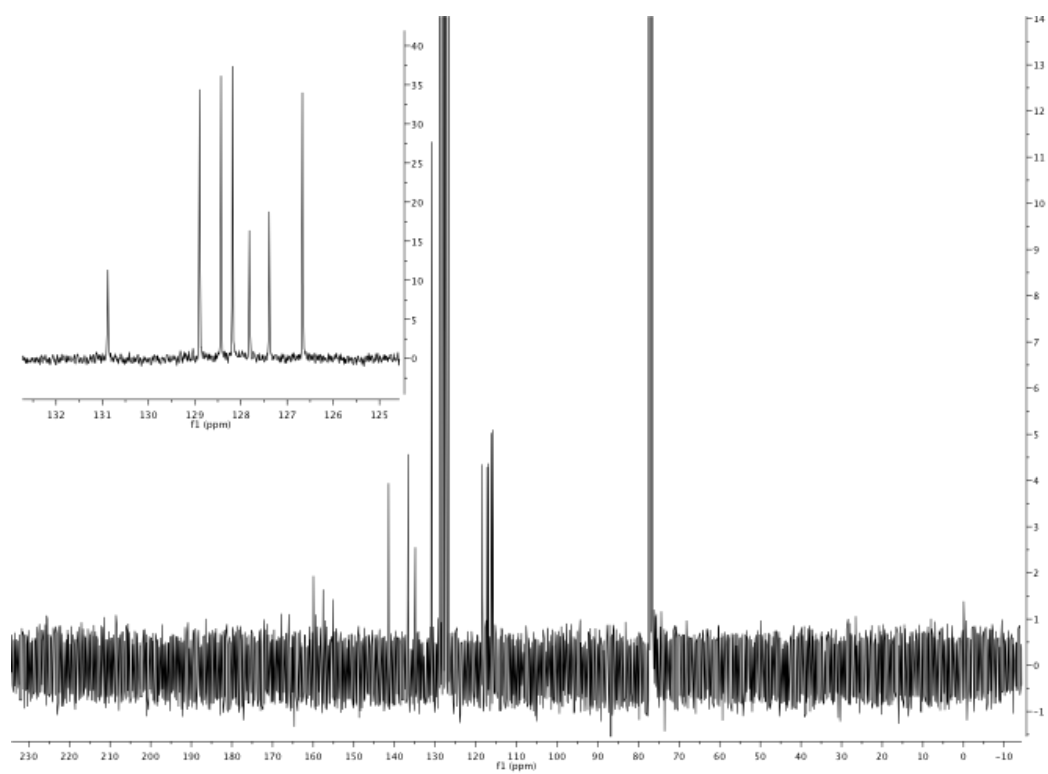
^1H , ^{13}C and ^{19}F NMR (500, 100 and 376 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (*E*)-(1-(2,5-difluorophenyl)ethene-1,2-diyl)dibenzene, (***E***-3j).



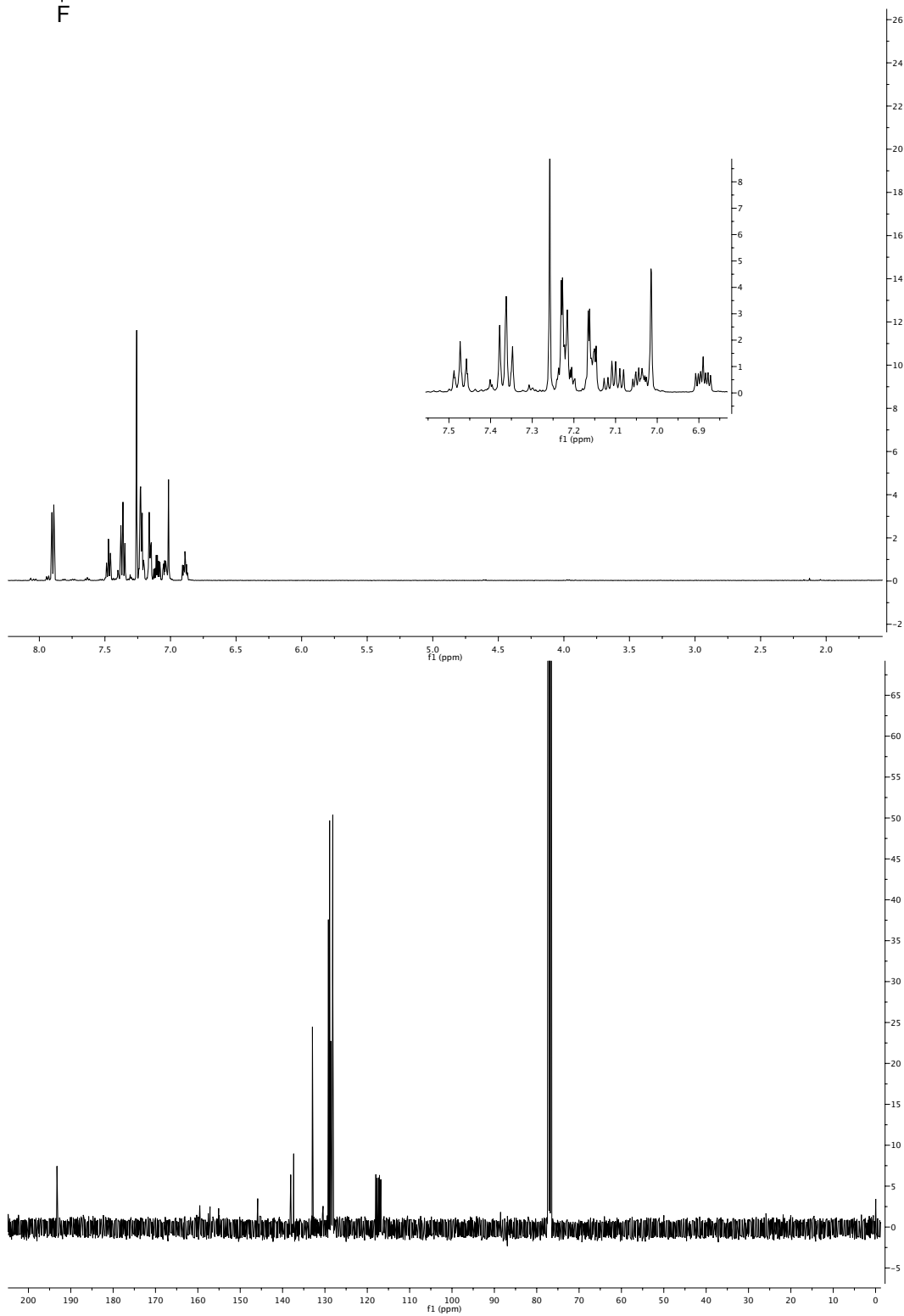
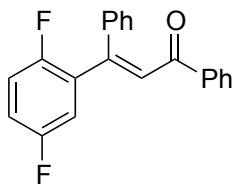


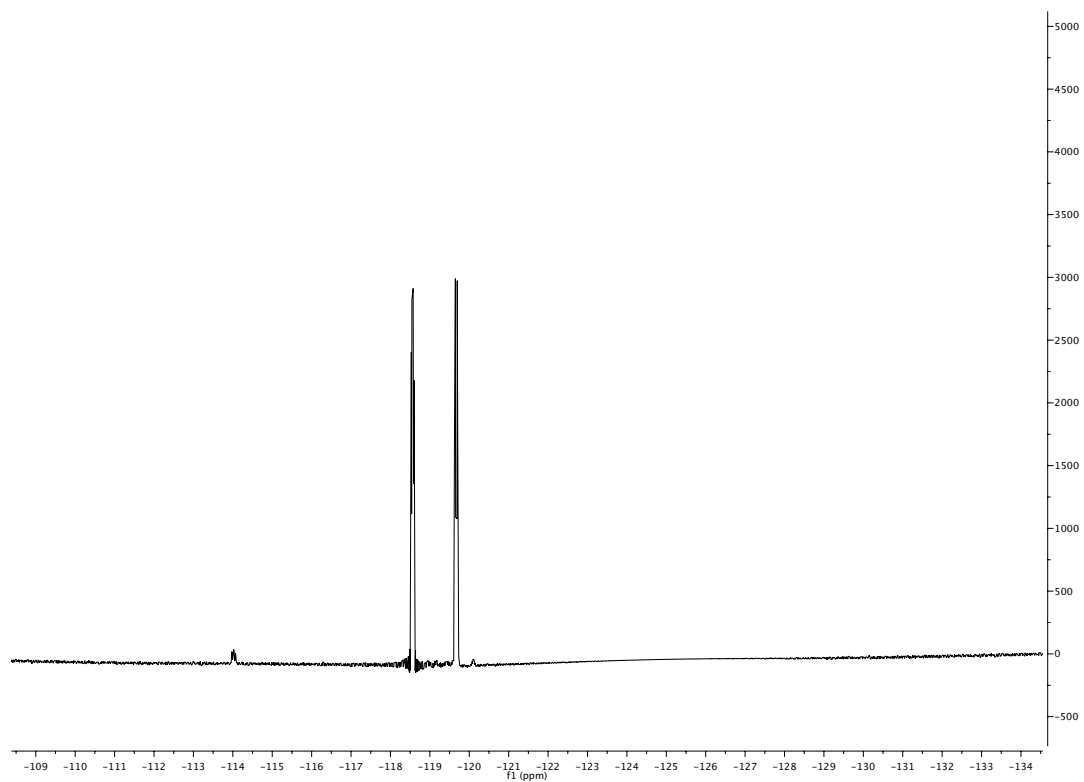
^1H , ^{13}C and ^{19}F NMR (500, 100 and 376 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (Z)-(1-(2,5-difluorophenyl)ethene-1,2-diyl)dibenzene, (Z)-3j.



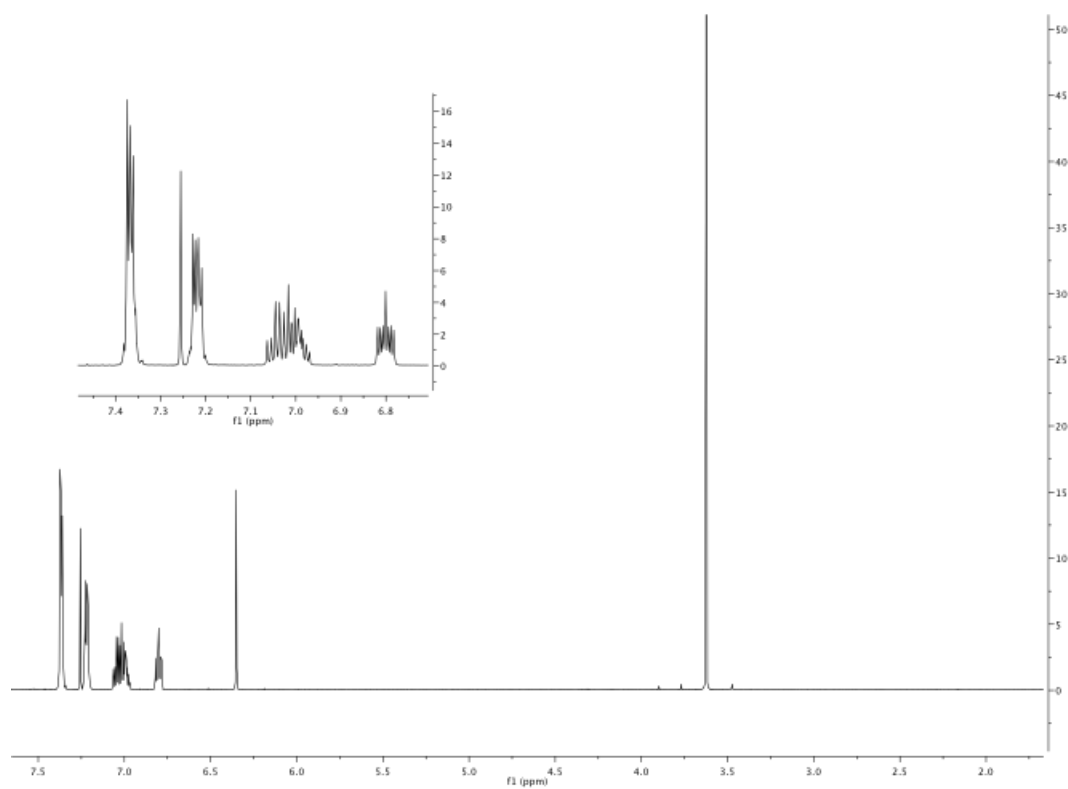
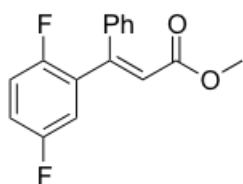


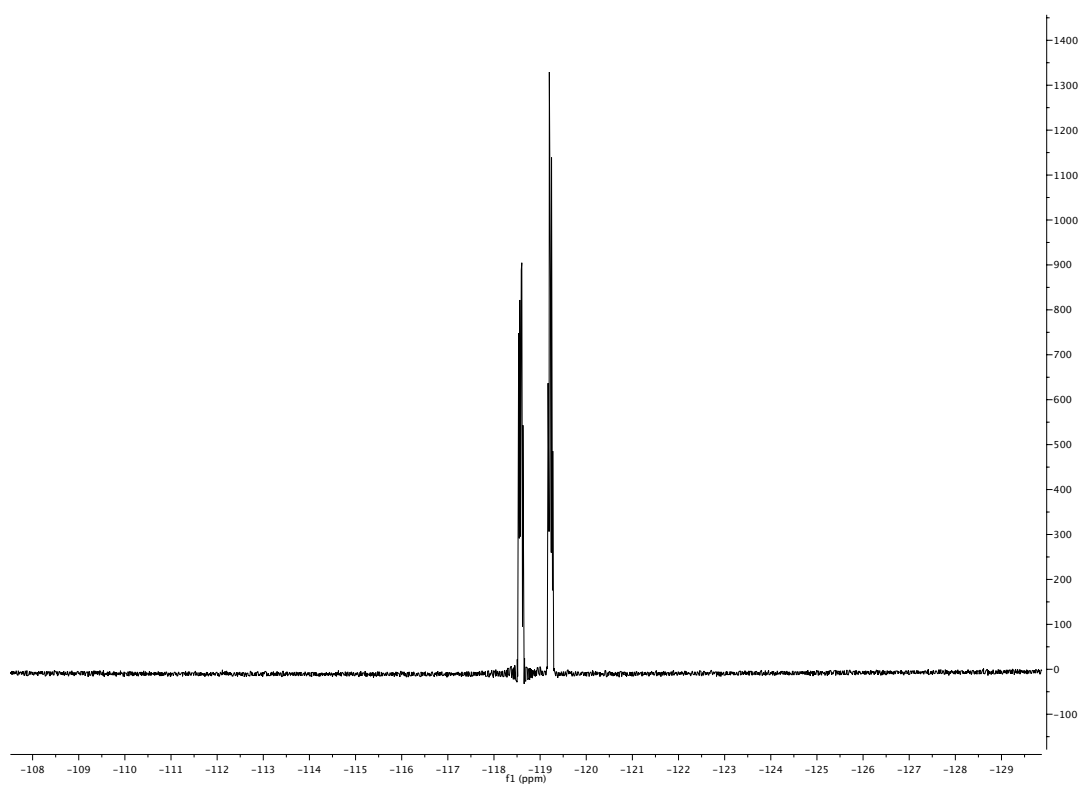
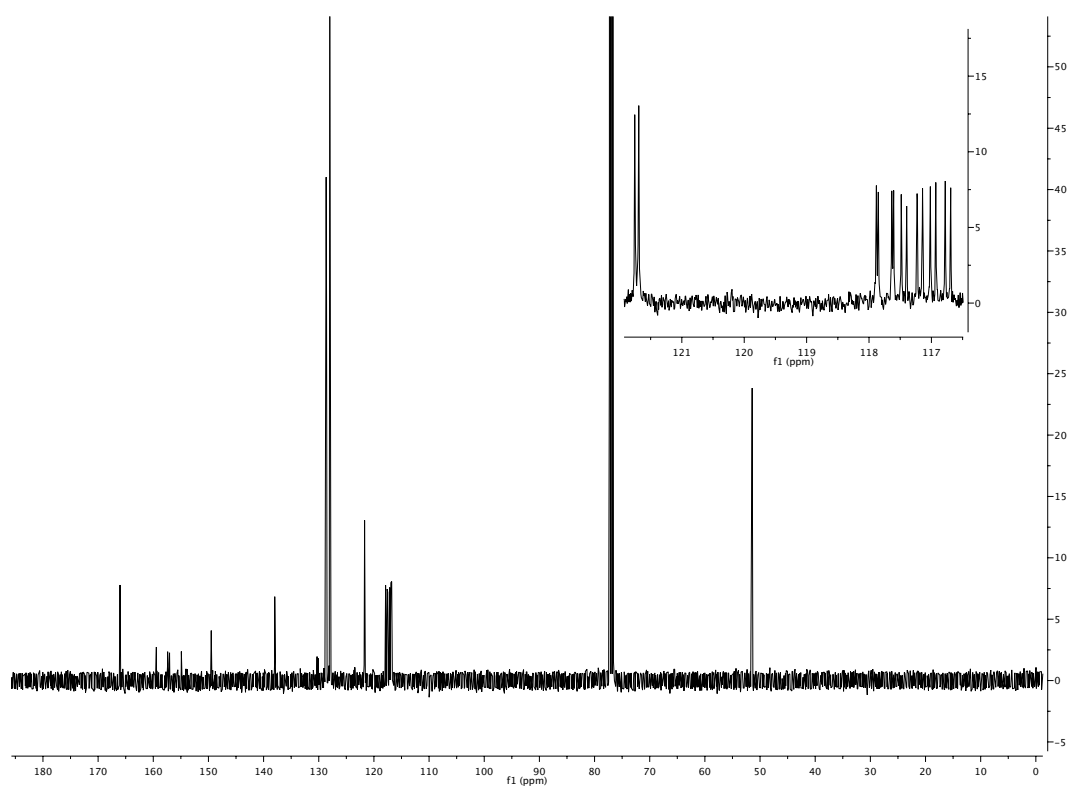
^1H , ^{13}C and ^{19}F NMR (500, 100 and 376 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (*E*)-3-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-1,3-diphenylpropenone, (*E*)-**3k**.



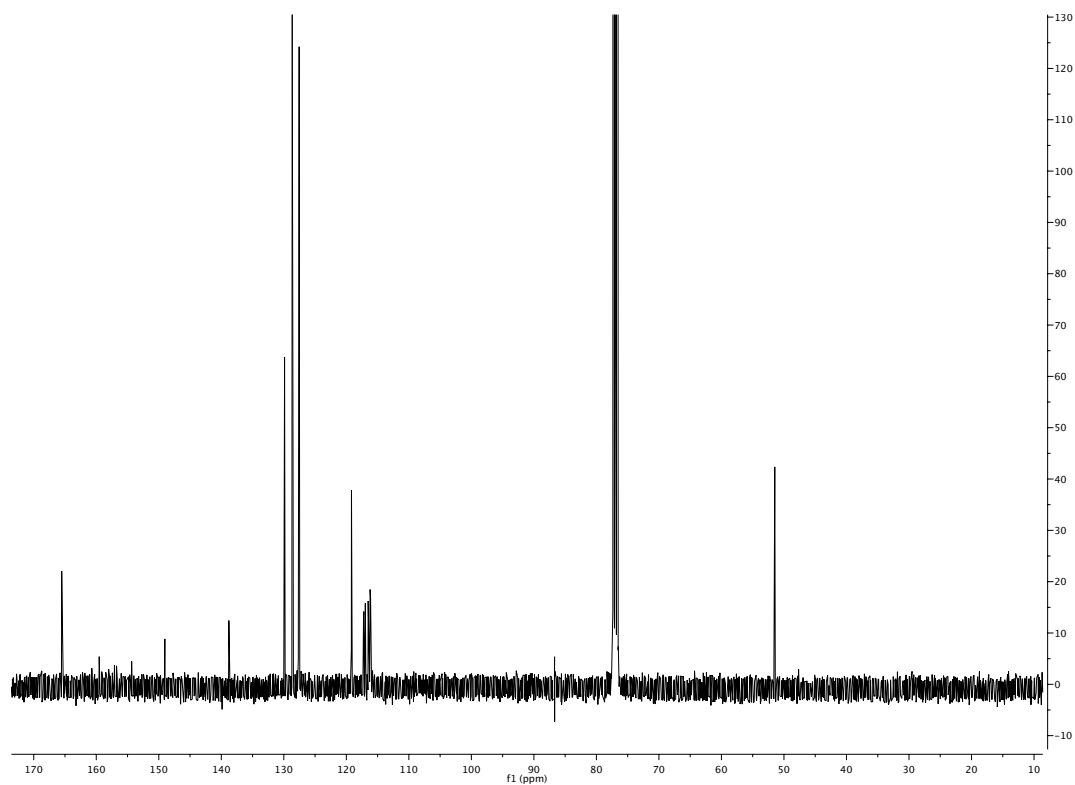
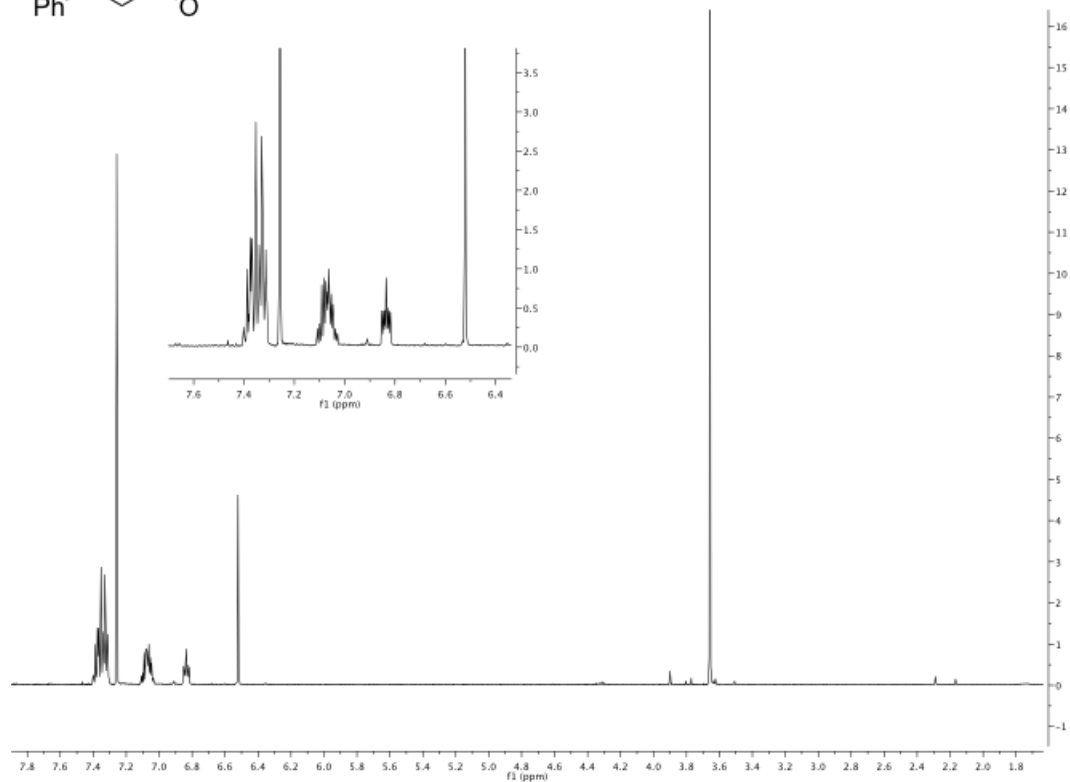
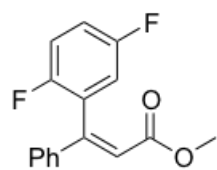


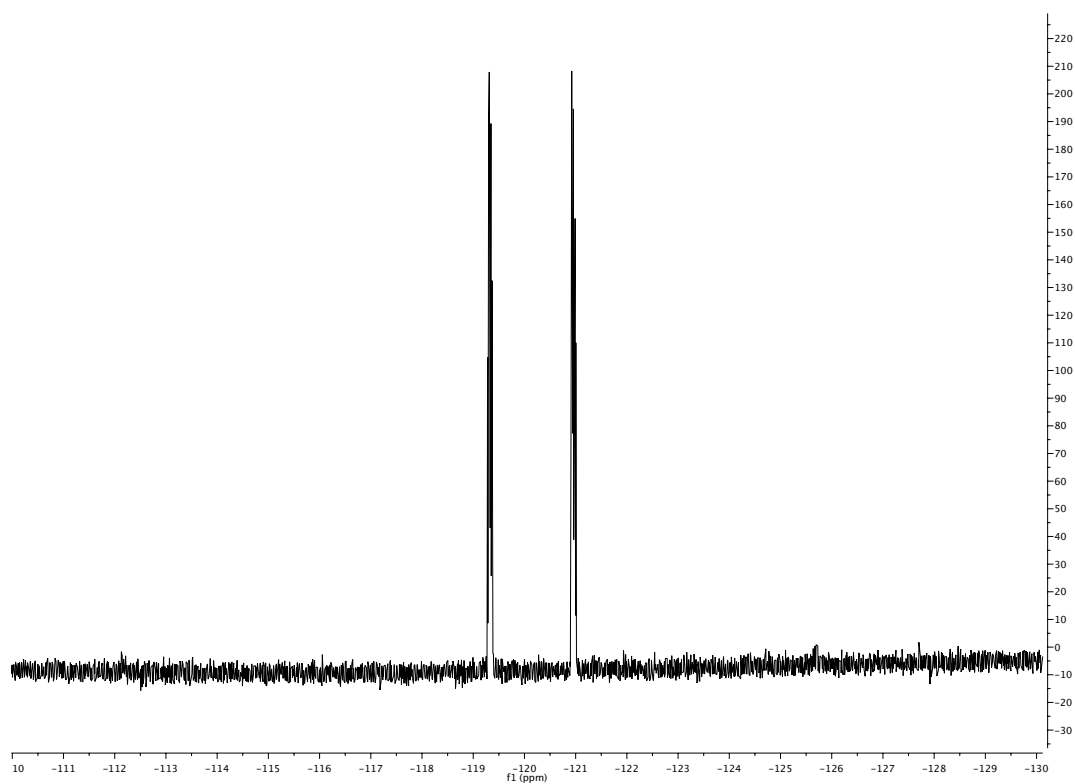
^1H , ^{13}C and ^{19}F NMR (500, 100 and 376 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (*E*)-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-3-phenylacrylic acid methyl ester, (*E*)-**31**.



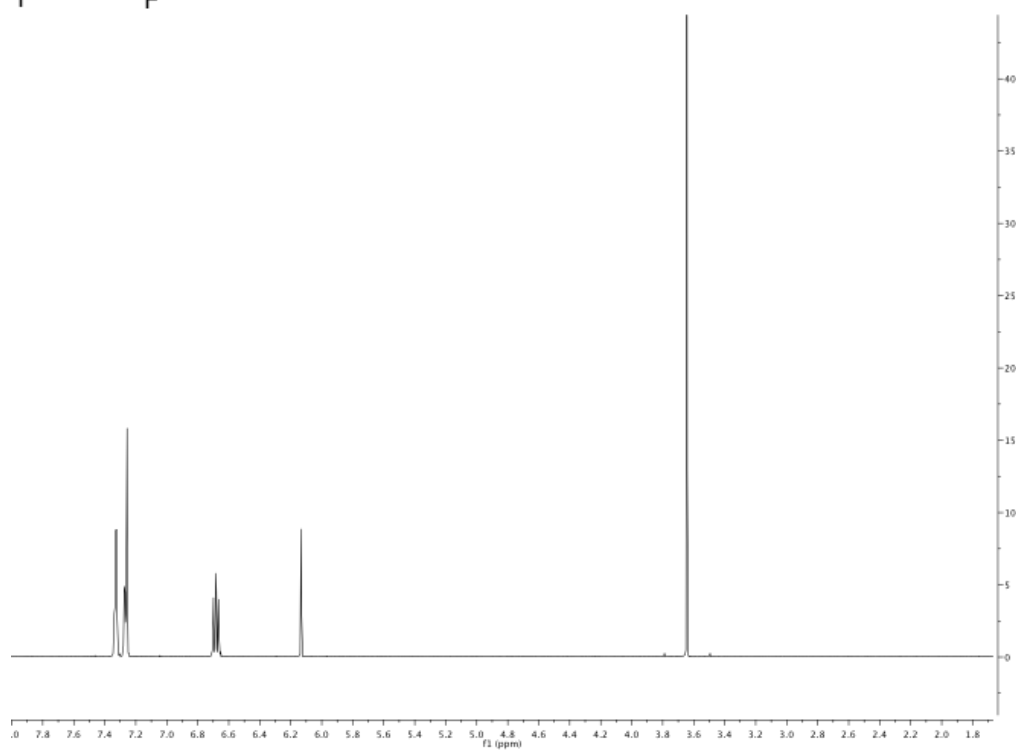
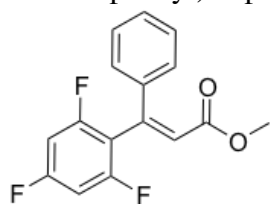


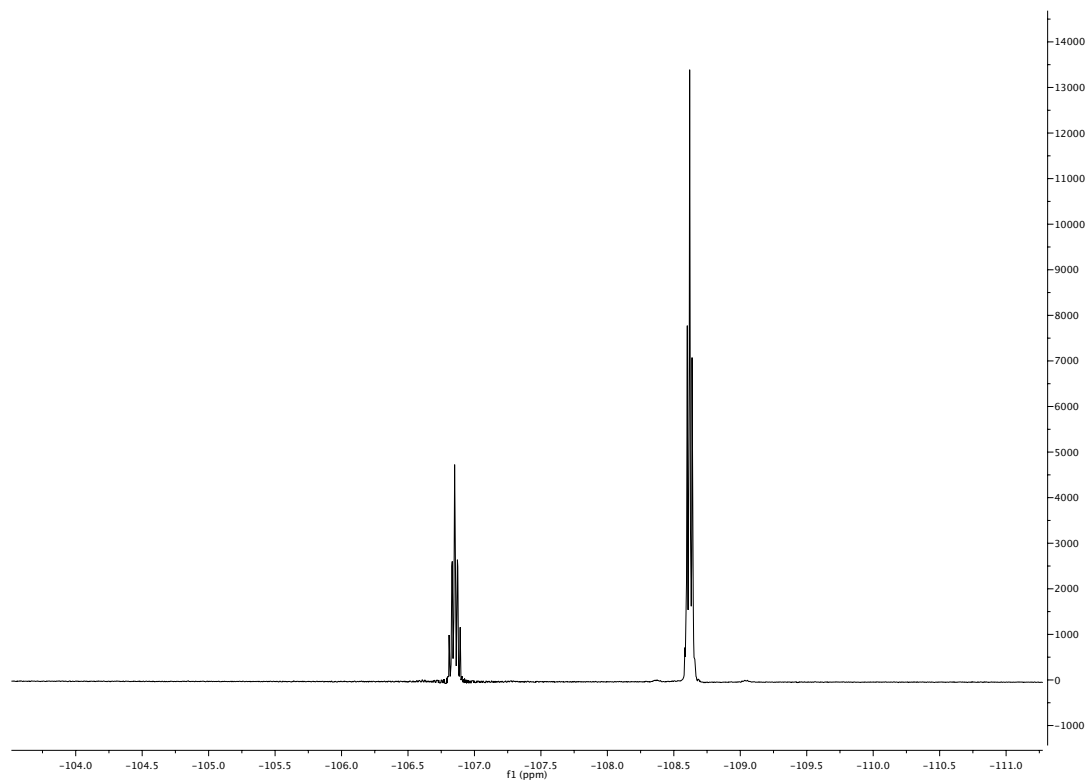
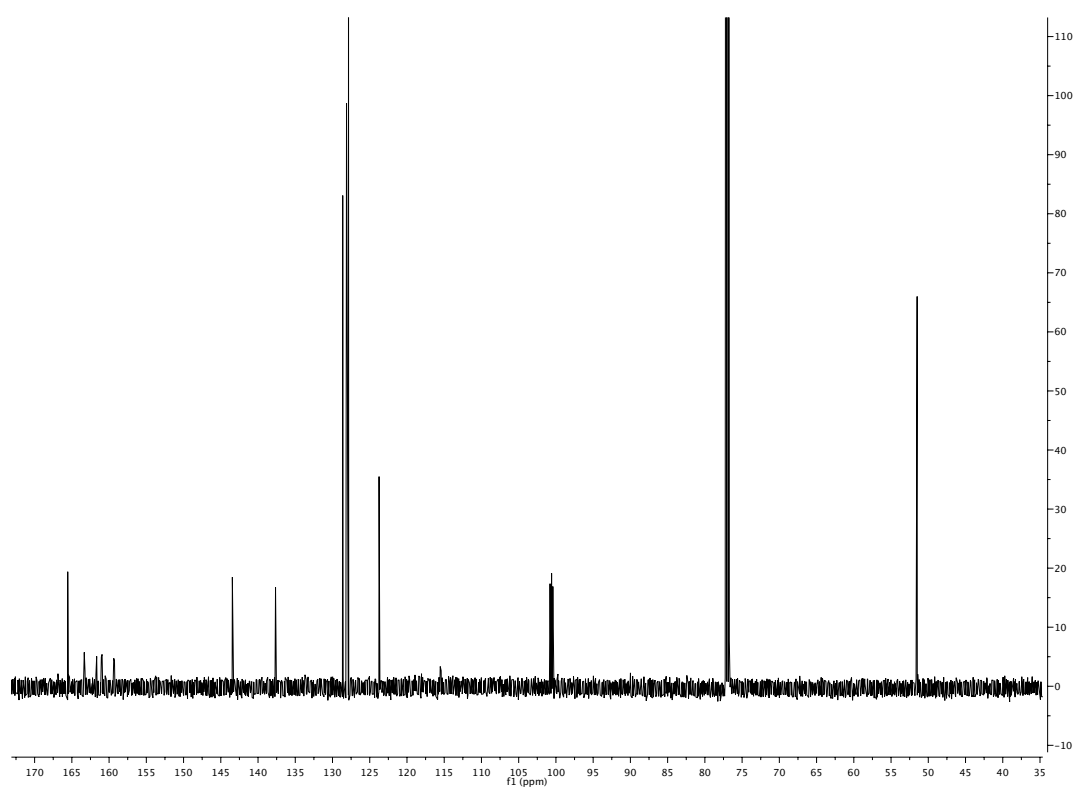
^1H , ^{13}C and ^{19}F NMR (500, 100 and 376 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (*Z*)-(2,5-difluorophenyl)-3-phenylacrylic acid methyl ester, (**Z**)-**31**.



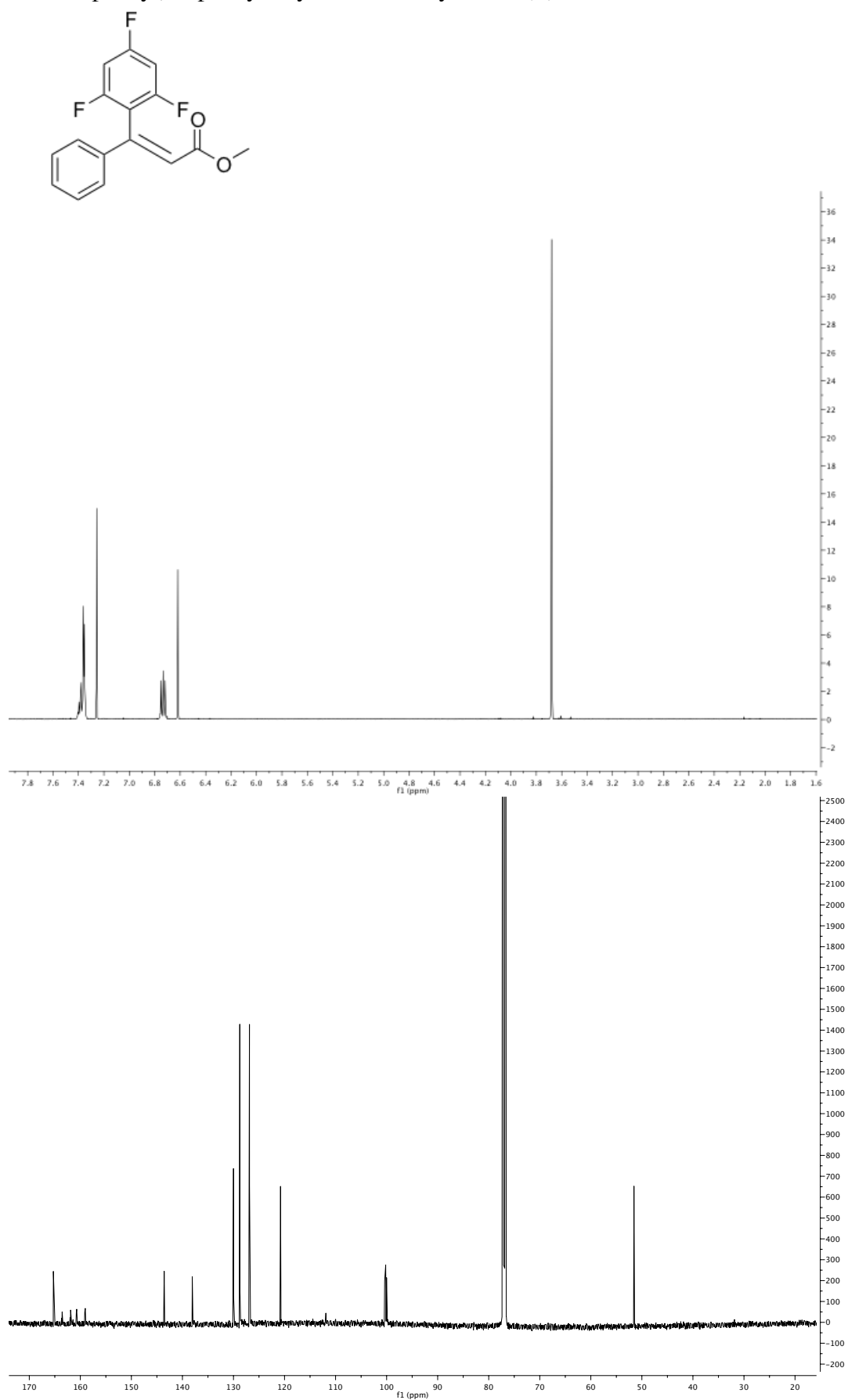


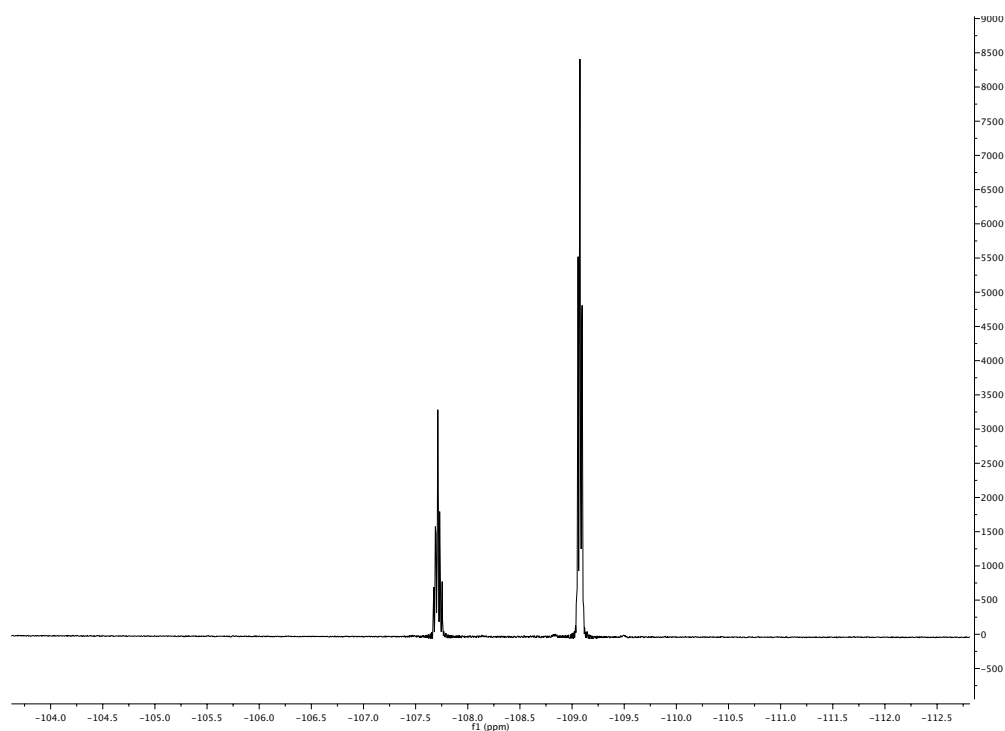
¹H, ¹³C and ¹⁹F NMR (500, 100 and 376 MHz, respectively in CDCl₃) of (*E*)-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)-3-phenylacrylic acid methyl ester, (*E*)-**3m**.



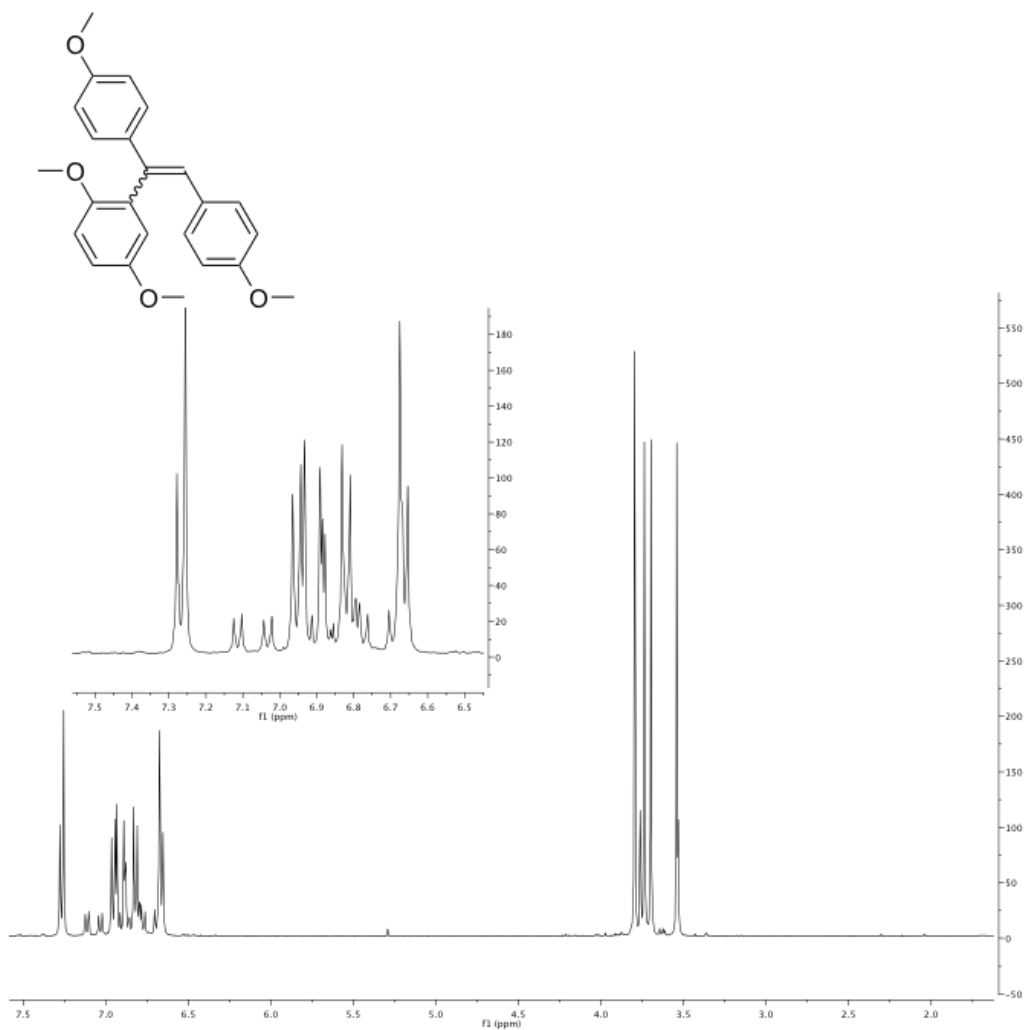


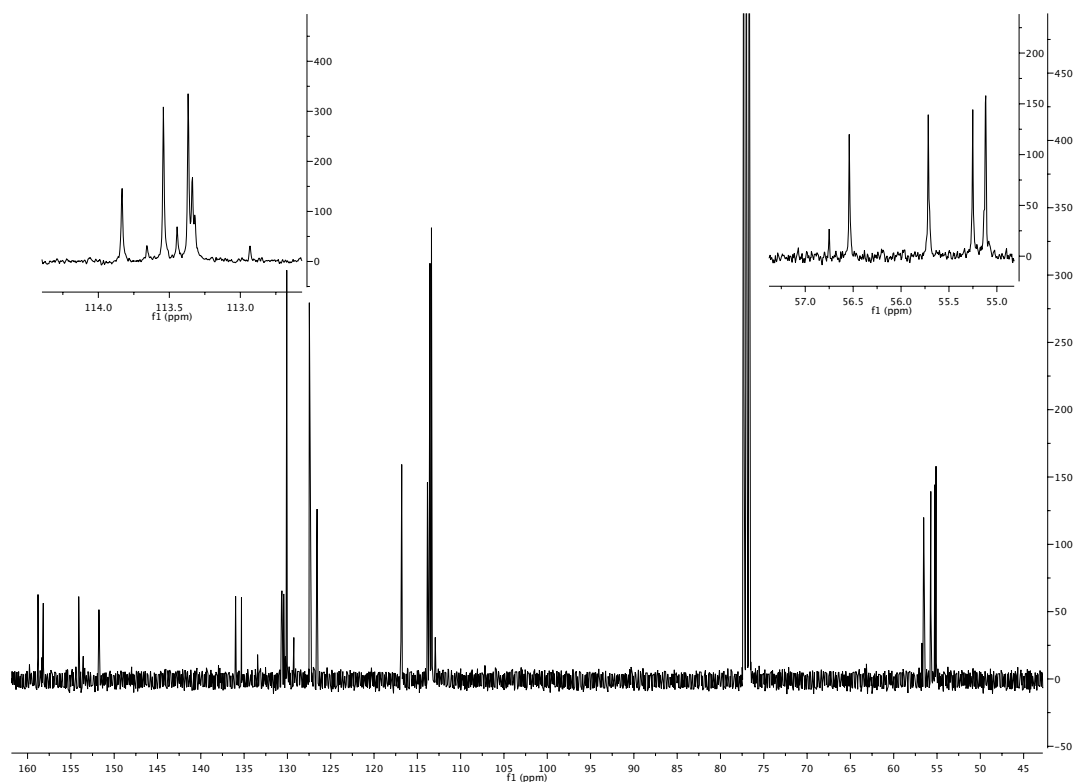
^1H , ^{13}C and ^{19}F NMR (500, 100 and 376 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (Z)-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)-3-phenylacrylic acid methyl ester, **(Z)-3m**.



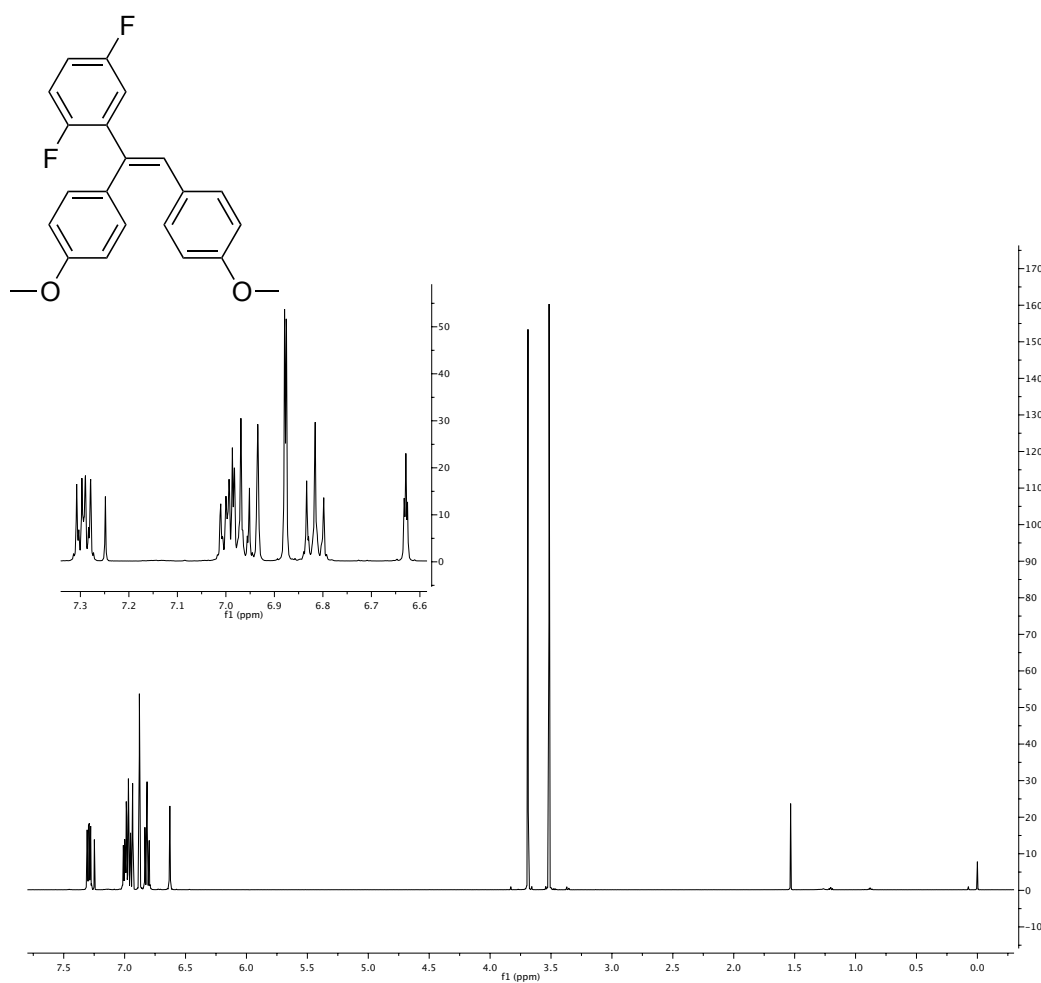


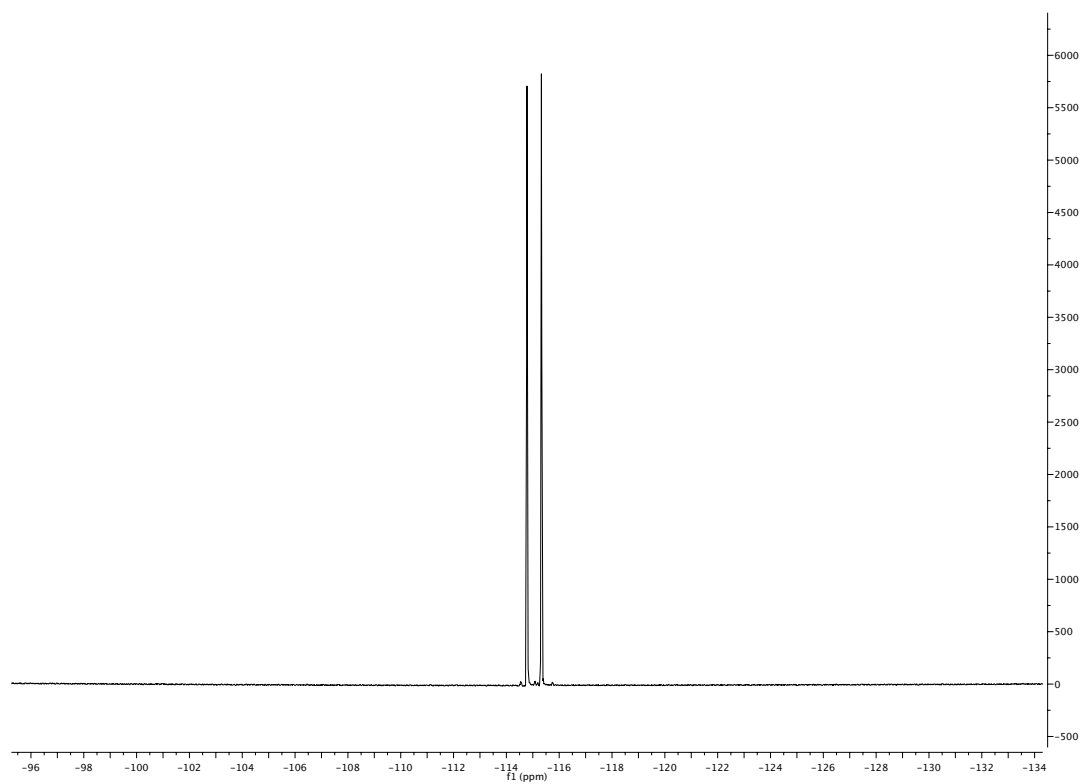
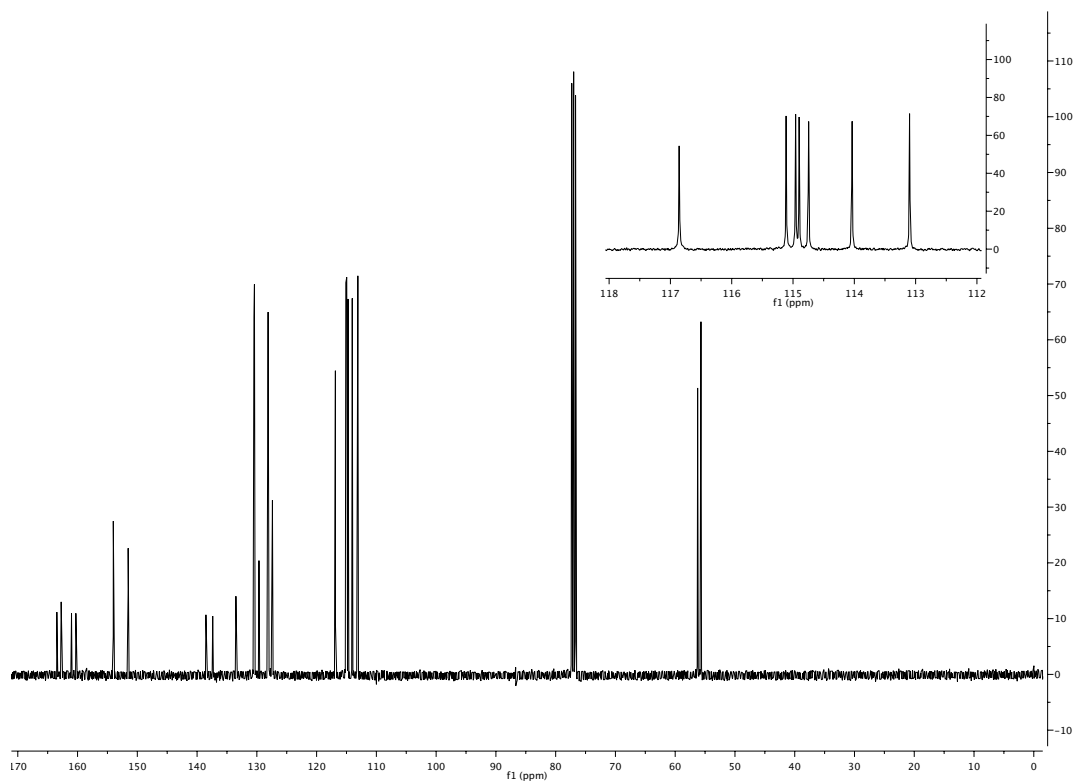
^1H and ^{13}C NMR (500, 100 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (*E/Z*)-4,4'-(1-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethene-1,2-diyl)bis(methoxybenzene), **3n**.



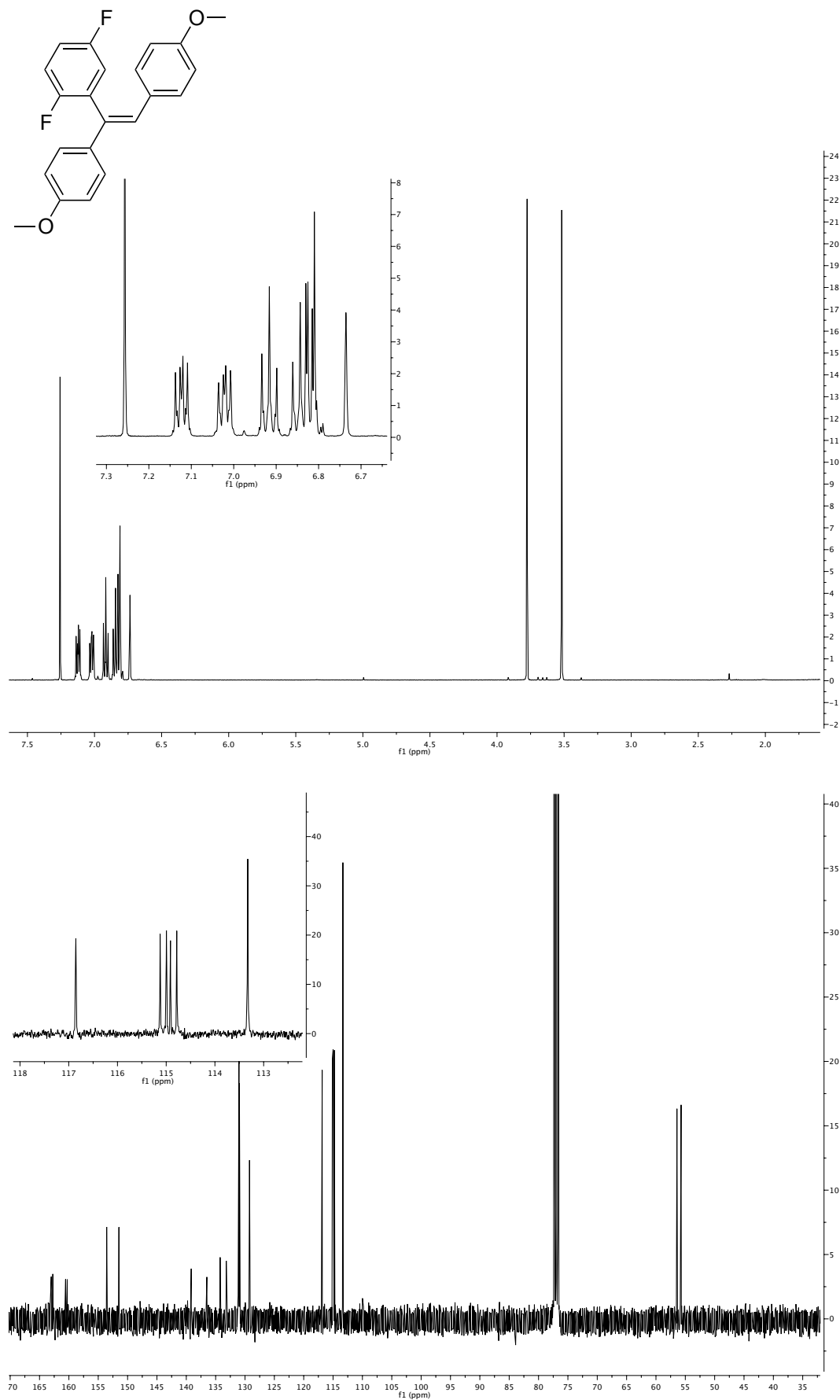


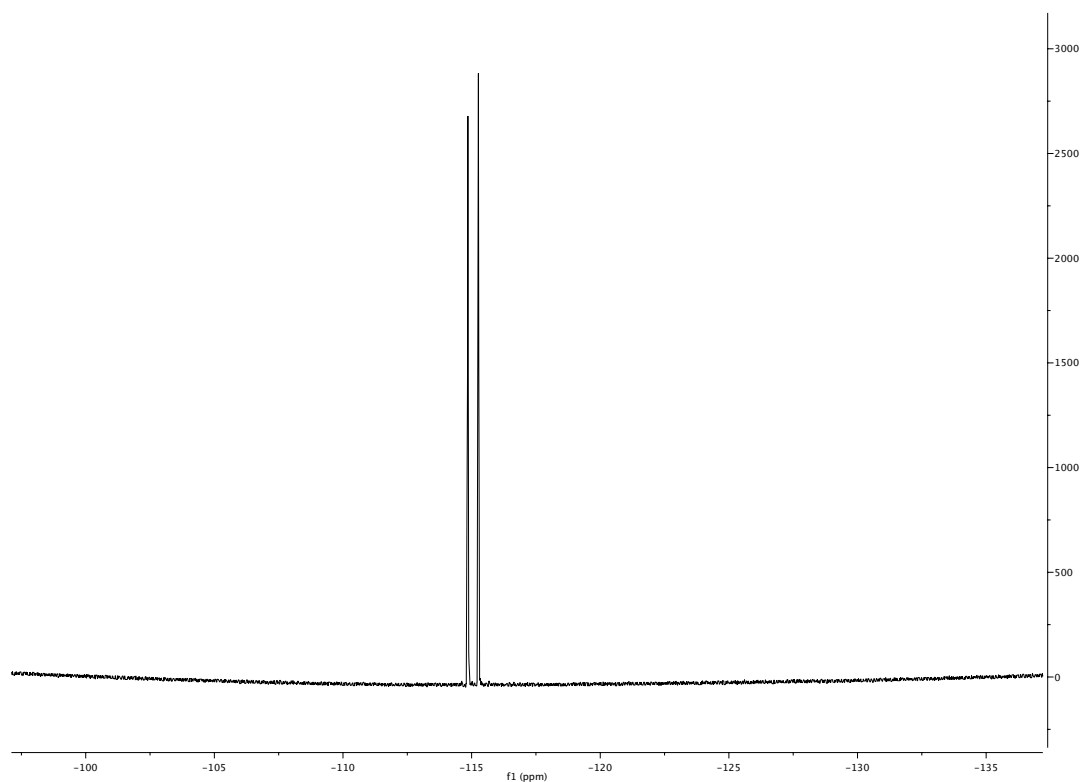
¹H, ¹³C and ¹⁹F NMR (500, 100 and 376 MHz, respectively in CDCl₃) of (E)-4,4'-(1-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)ethene-1,2-diyl)bis(fluorobenzene), (E)-3o.



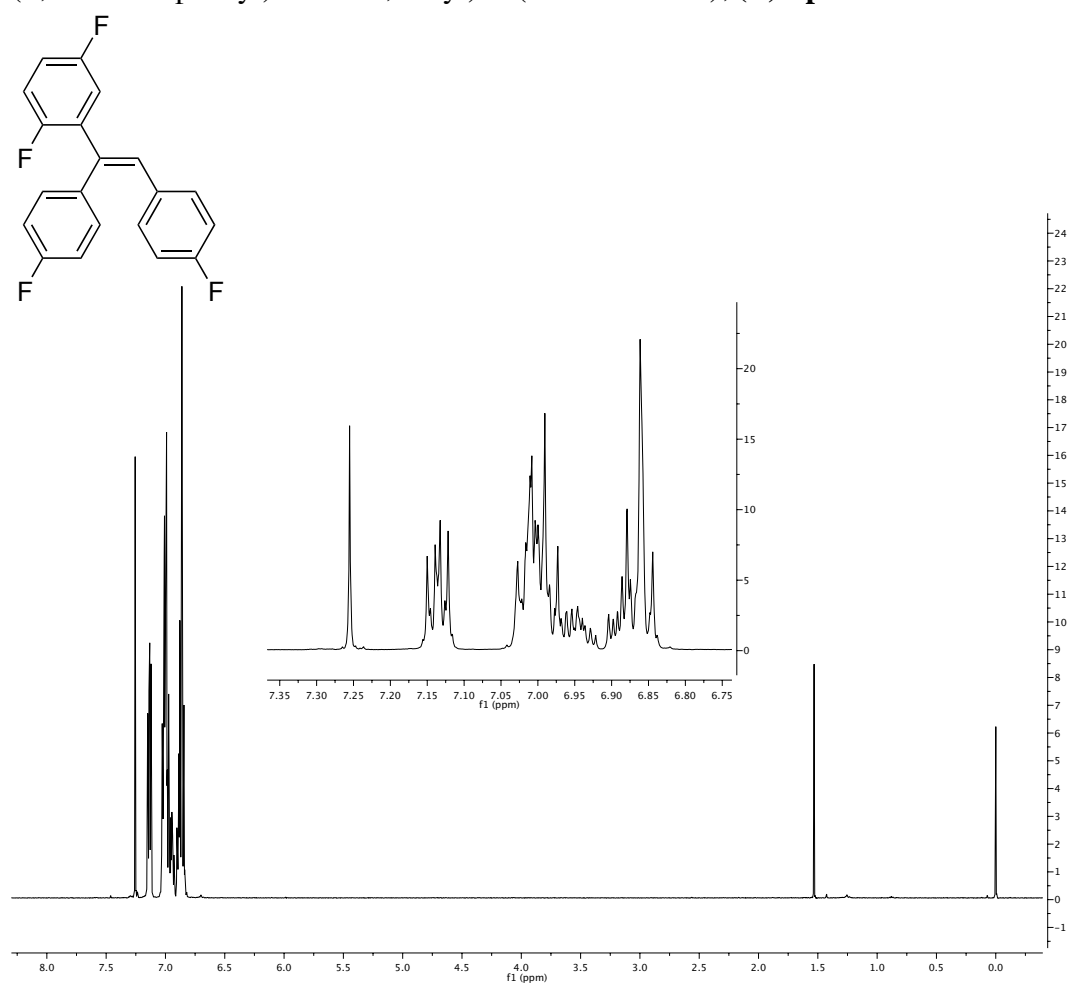


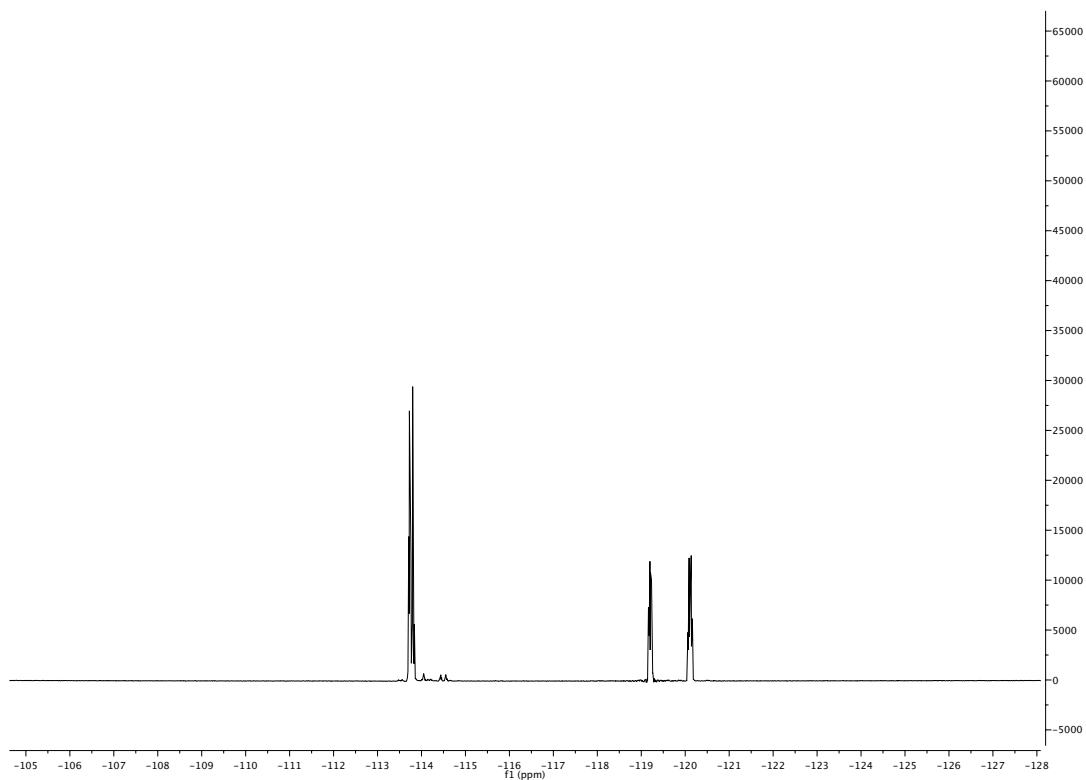
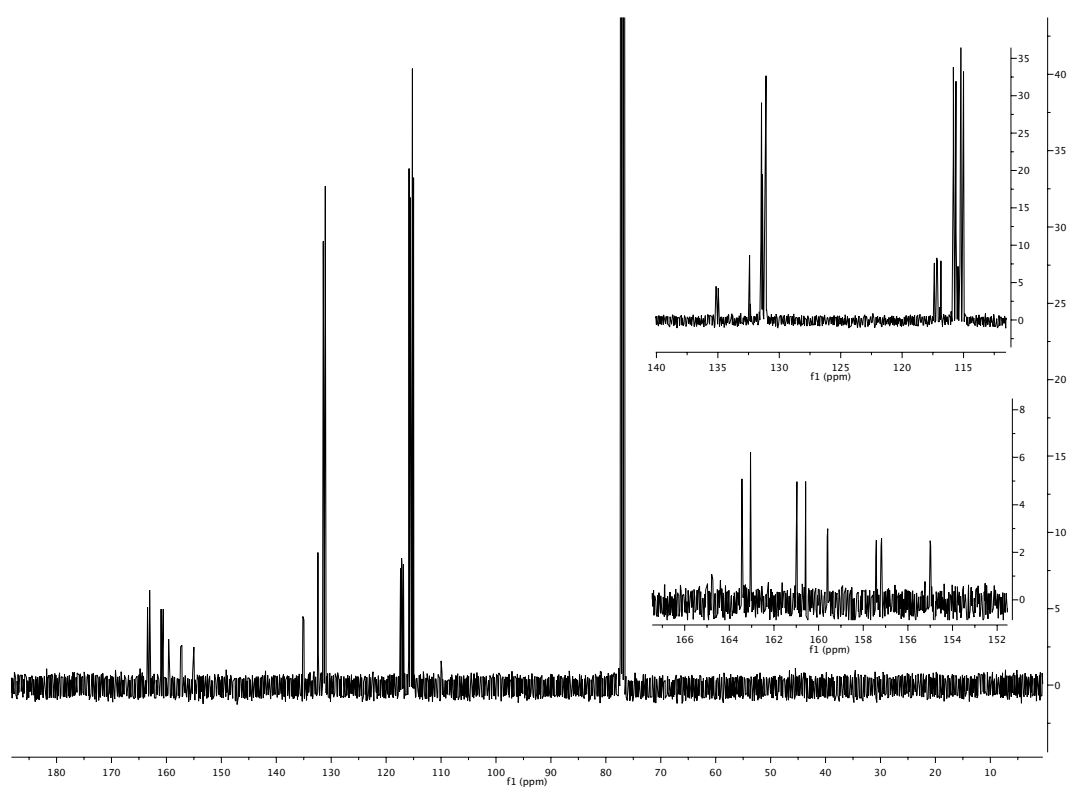
^1H , ^{13}C and ^{19}F NMR (500, 100 and 376 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (Z)-4,4'-(1-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)ethene-1,2-diyl)bis(fluorobenzene), (**Z**)-**3o**.



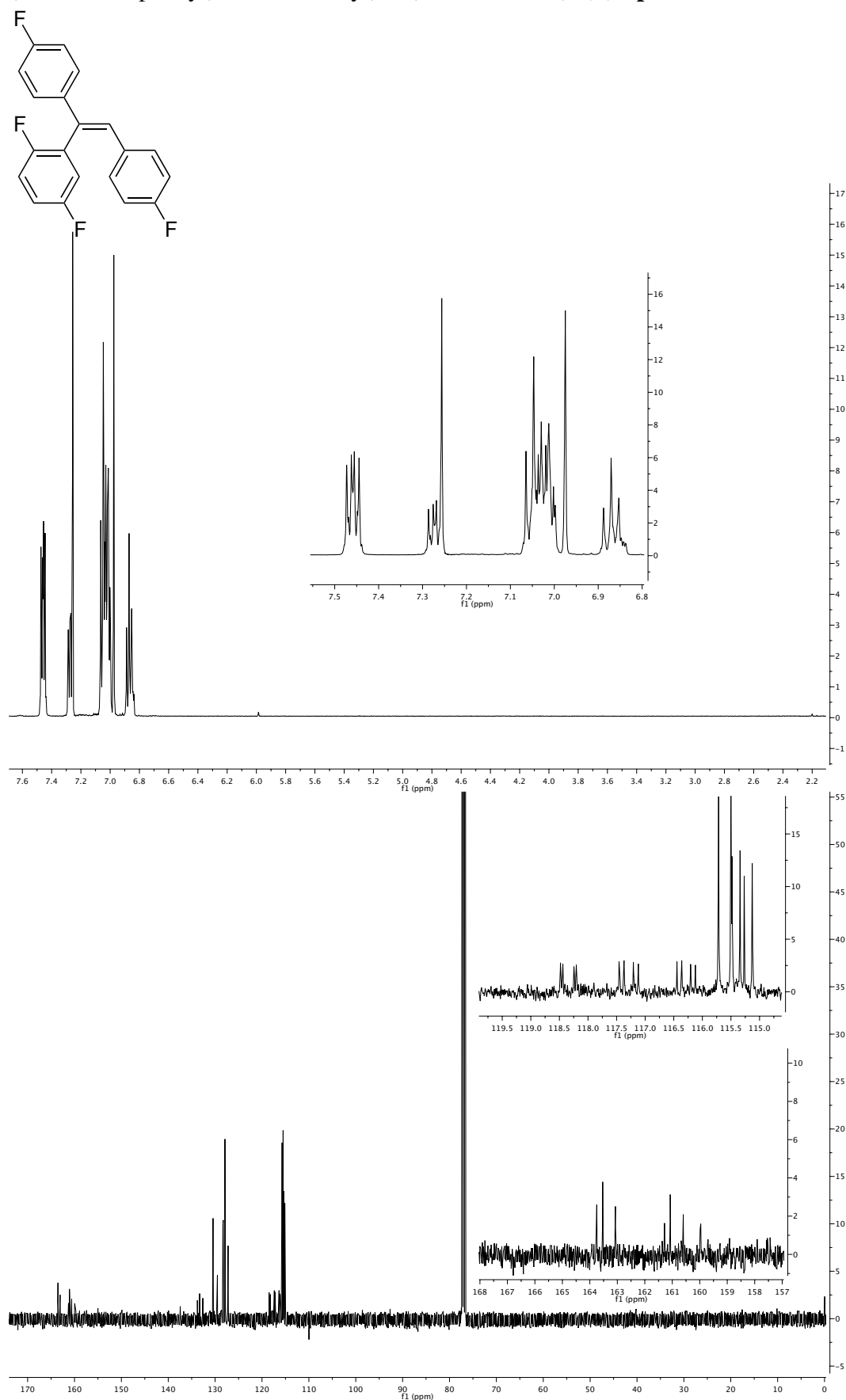


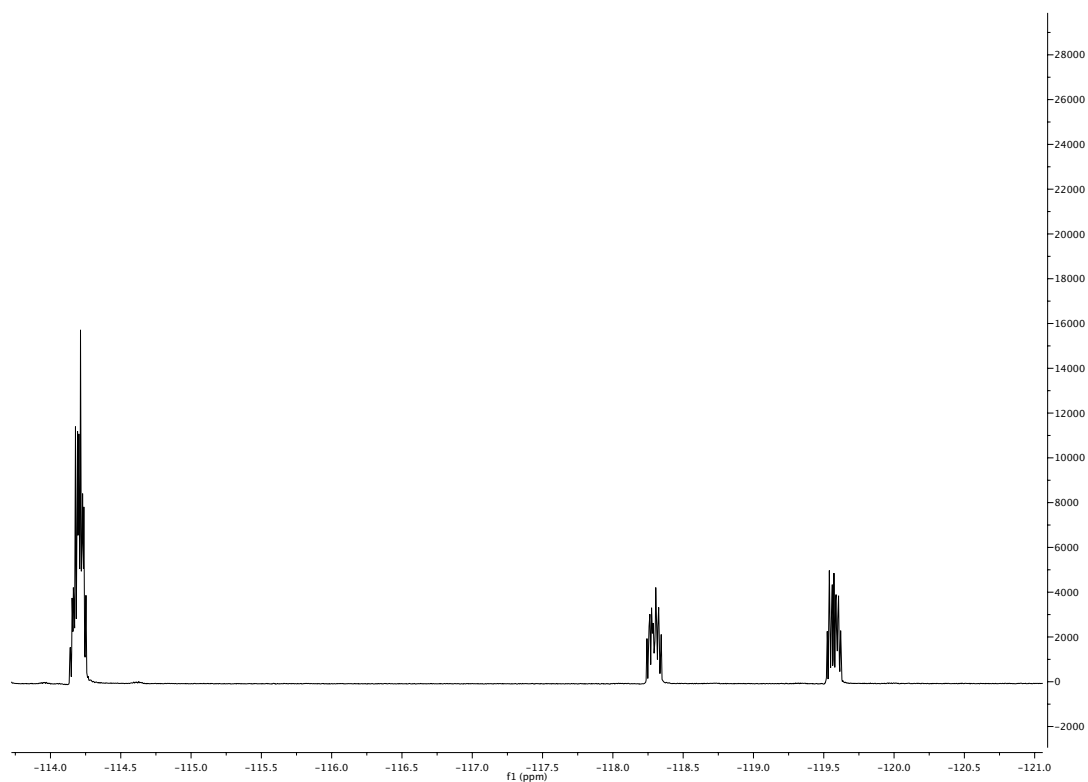
^1H , ^{13}C and ^{19}F NMR (500, 100 and 376 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (*E*)-4,4'-(1-(2,5-difluorophenyl)ethene-1,2-diyl)bis(fluorobenzene), (*E*)-**3p**.



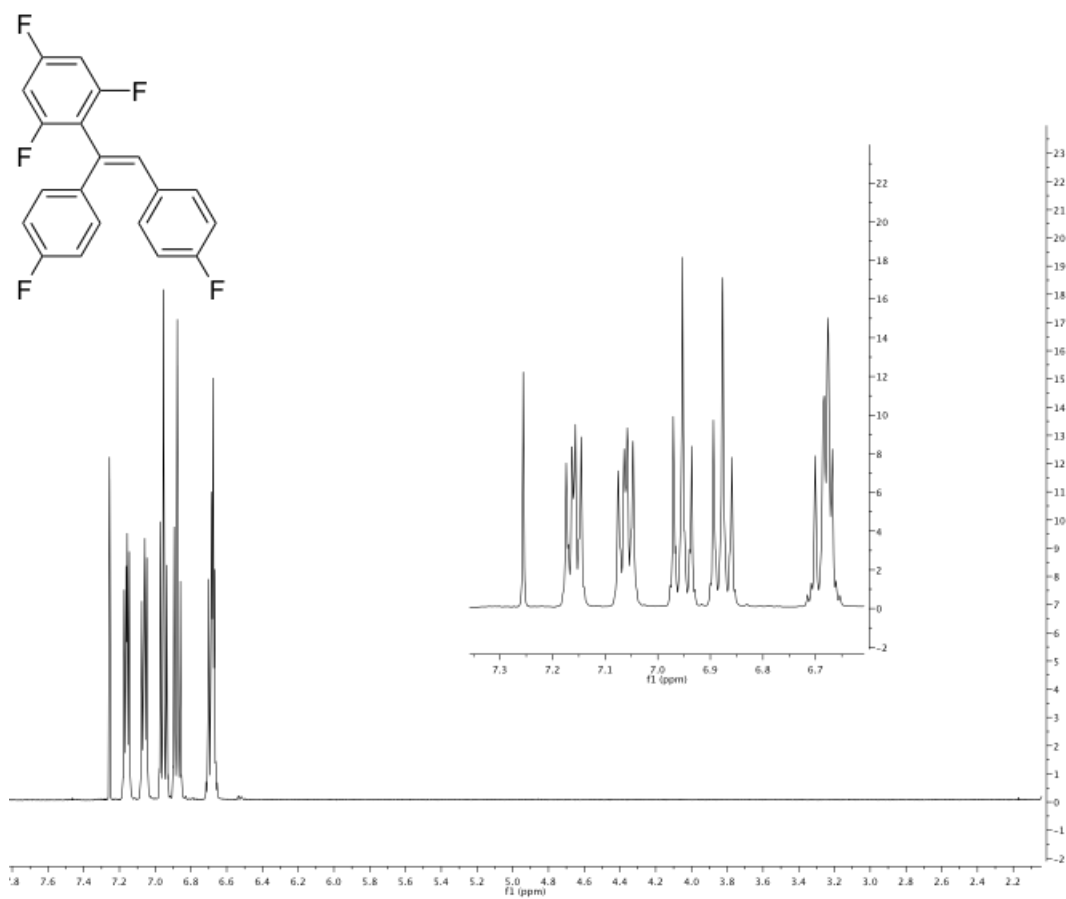


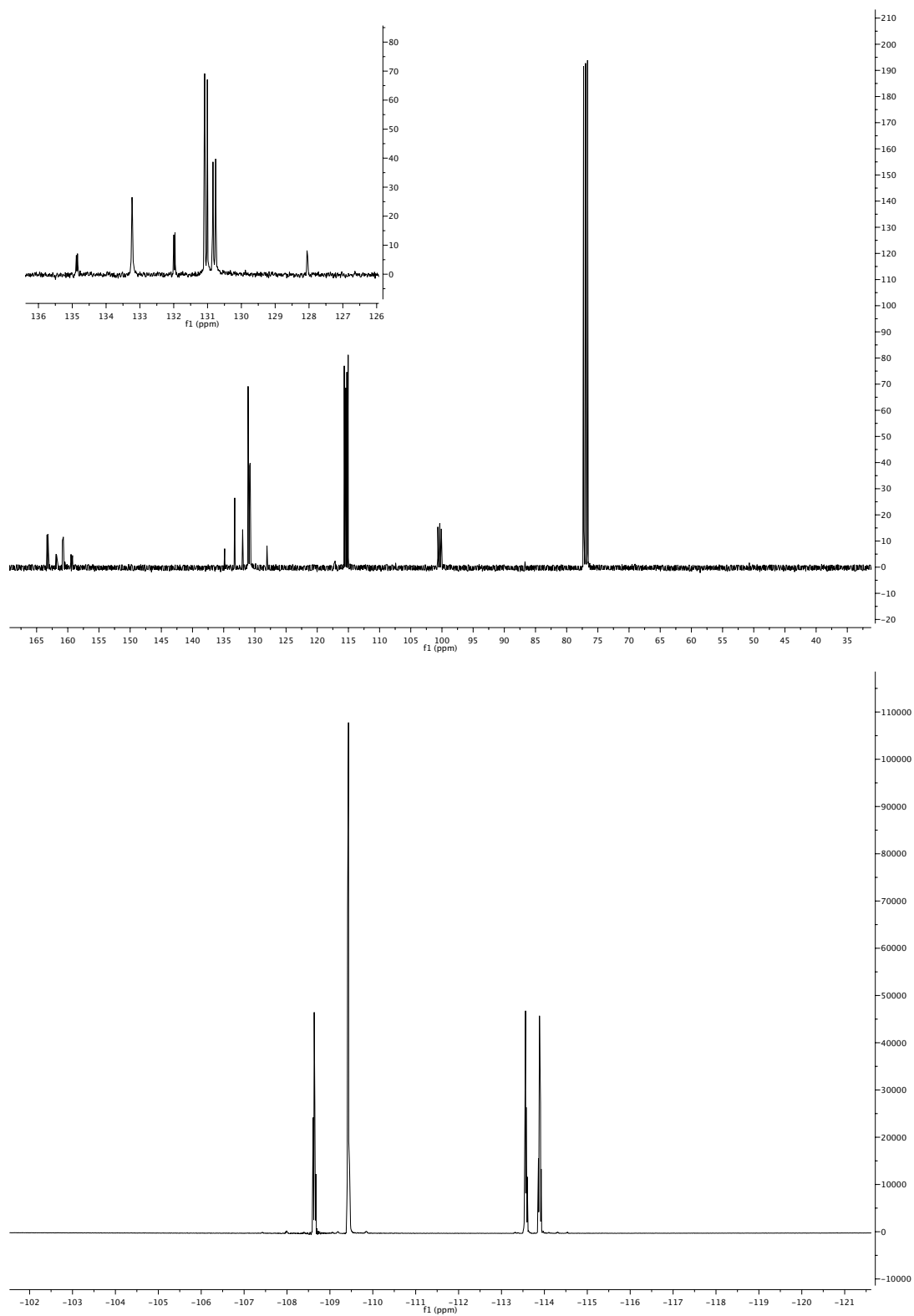
^1H , ^{13}C and ^{19}F NMR (500, 100 and 376 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (*Z*)-4,4'-(1-(2,5-difluorophenyl)ethene-1,2-diyl)bis(fluorobenzene), (*Z*)-**3p**.



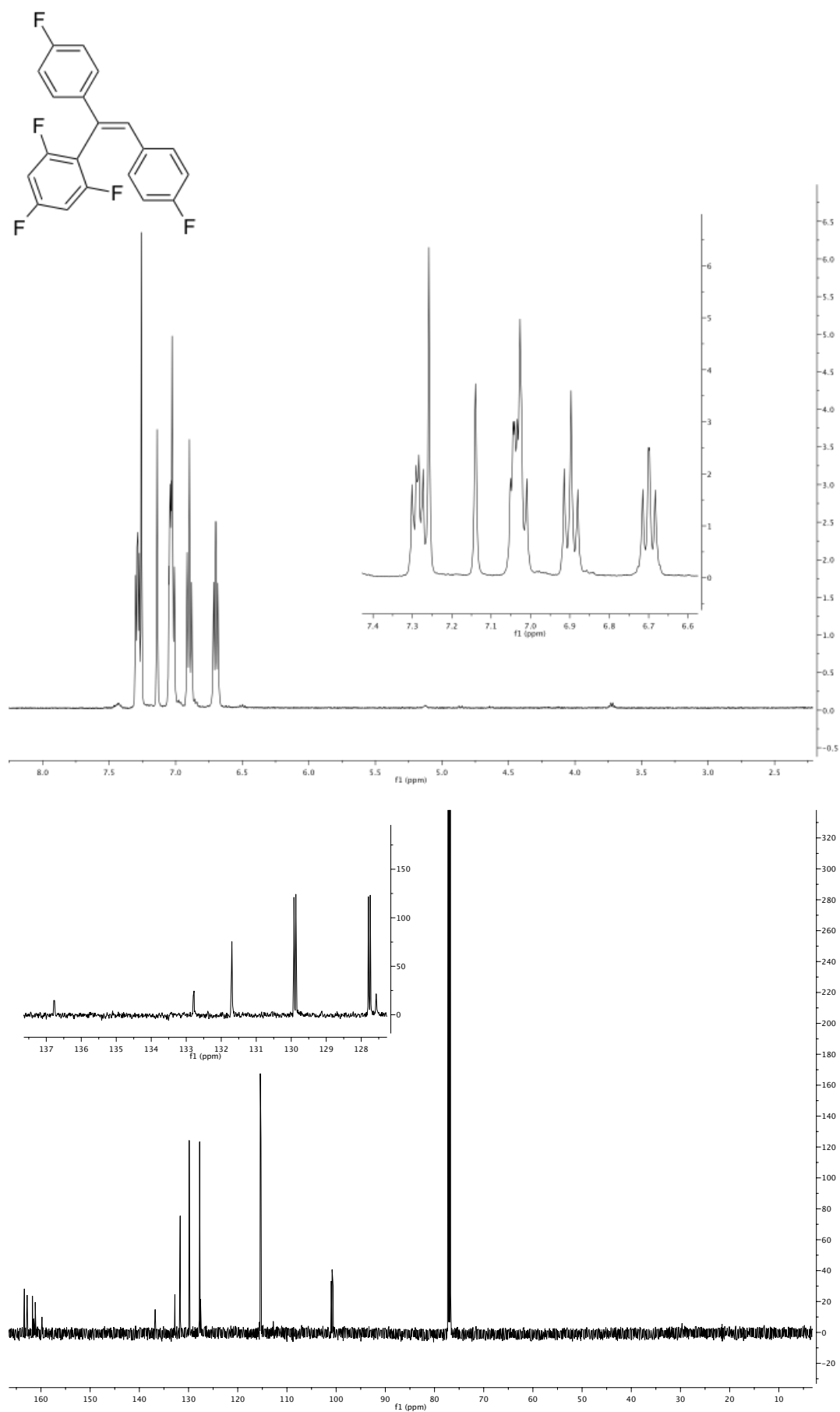


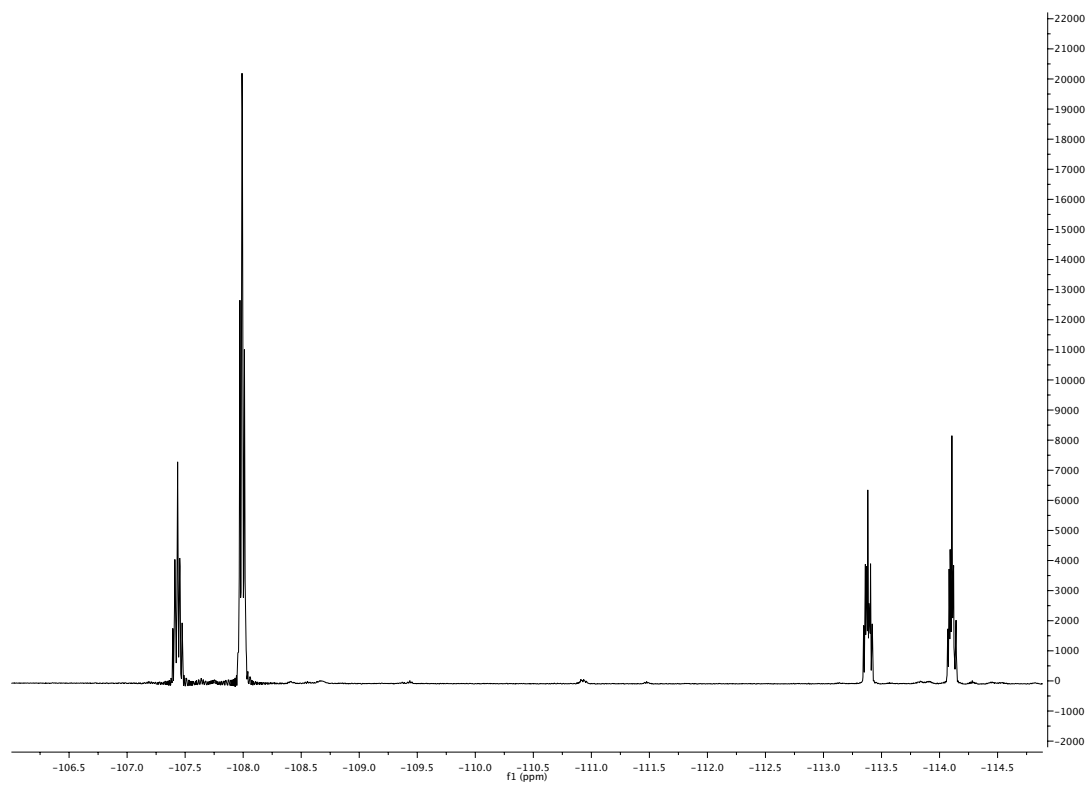
^1H , ^{13}C and ^{19}F NMR (500, 100 and 376 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (*E*)-4,4'-(1-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)ethene-1,2-diyl)bis(fluorobenzene), (*E*)-**3q**.





^1H , ^{13}C and ^{19}F NMR (500, 100 and 376 MHz, respectively in CDCl_3) of (*Z*)-4,4'-(1-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)ethene-1,2-diyl)bis(fluorobenzene), (**Z**)-**3q**.





Structural determinations and crystallographic data

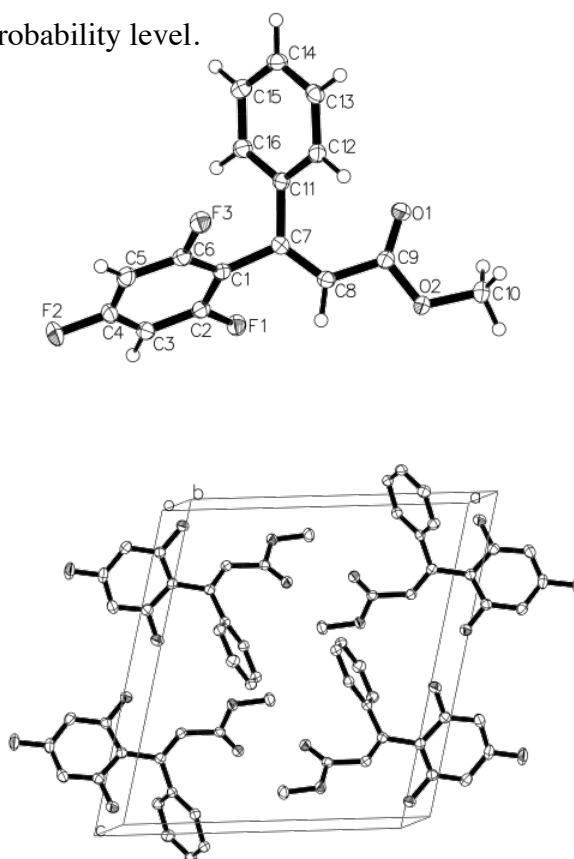
Cif files of the obtained structures can be obtained free of charge by request from the Cambridge crystallographic data centre; cif deposition numbers are 939488 and 939489 for (*E*)-**3m** and (*Z*)-**3m** respectively.

Compound (*E*)-**3m**

Data were collected at 100(2) K for crystals of (*E*)-**3m** at ($\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$) by Dr. Helge Müller-Bunz using CrysAlisPro¹ (Agilent Technologies) software. The structure was solved by direct methods with SHELXS-97, refined using full-matrix least squares routines against F^2 with SHELXL-97². All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically, and hydrogen atoms were placed in calculated positions and refined using a riding model with fixed C-H distances of $0.95 \text{ \AA}$ (sp^2 C-H) and $0.98 \text{ \AA}$ (CH_3), and $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C) (sp^2)$ and $1.5U_{eq}(C) (sp^3)$.

Crystal data: $C_{16}H_{11}F_3O_2$, $M=292.25$, monoclinic, space group P-21/c, $a=11.80816(9)$, $b=9.10167(6)$, $c=12.7085(9) \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha=90.00$, $\beta=103.658(7)$, $\gamma=90.00^\circ$, $V=1327.211(16) \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z=4$, $D_c=1.463 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, specimen: colourless plates, $0.095 \times 0.225 \times 0.259 \text{ mm}$, 21147 measured reflections, $R_{int}=0.0210$, $R=0.0310$ for 2650 observed data ($I > 2\sigma(I)$), $wR=0.0789$, and $GOOF=1.053$ for all data (2762).

ORTEP representations of the structure of $C_{16}H_{11}F_3O_2$ (*E*)-**3l**. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50 % probability level.

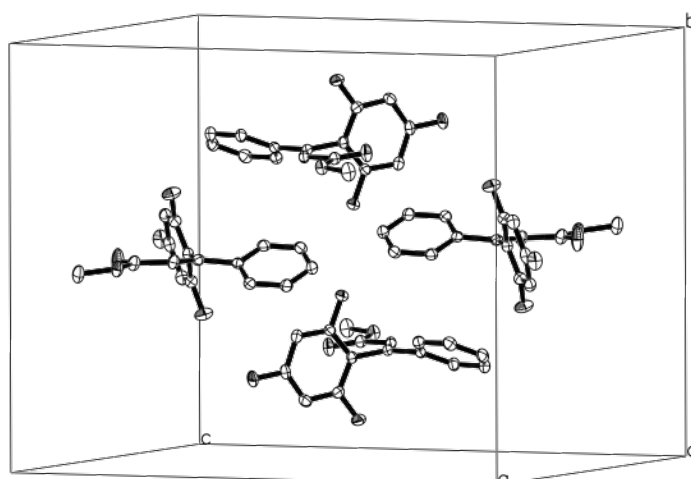
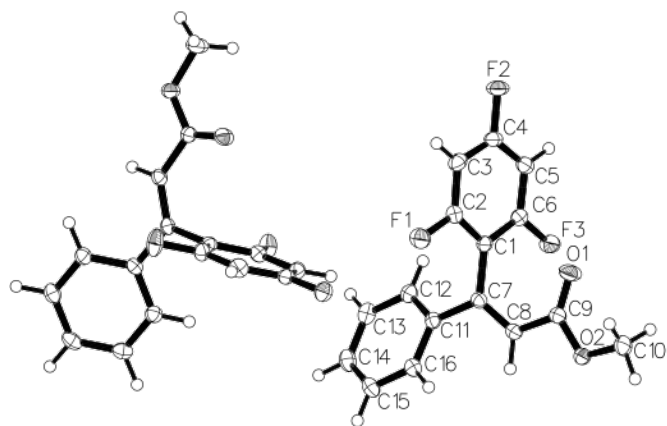


Compound (Z)-3m

Data were collected at 100(2) K for crystals of (Z)-3m at ($\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$) by Dr. Helge Müller-Bunz using CrysAlisPro¹ (Agilent Technologies) software. The structure was solved by direct methods with SHELXS-97, refined using full-matrix least squares routines against F^2 with SHELXL-97². All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically, and hydrogen atoms were placed in calculated positions and refined using a riding model with fixed C-H distances of $0.95 \text{ \AA}$ (sp^2 C-H) and $0.98 \text{ \AA}$ (CH_3), and $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C) (sp^2)$ and $1.5U_{eq}(C) (sp^3)$.

Crystal data: $C_{16}H_{11}F_3O_2$, $M=292.25$, orthorhombic, space group $Pbca$, $a=17.1451(5)$, $b=15.8233(6)$, $c=19.5388(7) \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha=90.00$, $\beta=90.00$, $\gamma=90.00^\circ$, $V=5300.71(3) \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z=16$, $D_c=1.465 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, specimen: colourless blocks, $0.172 \times 0.266 \times 0.438 \text{ mm}$, 105300 measured reflections, $R_{int}=0.0338$, $R=0.0317$ for 5276 observed data ($(I) > 2\sigma(I)$), $wR=0.0817$, and $GOOF=1.025$ for all data (5567).

ORTEP representations of the structure of $C_{16}H_{11}F_3O_2$ (Z)-3m. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50 % probability level.



References:

1. Agilent Technologies, release 27-06-2012 CrysAlis171.NET.
2. G. M. Sheldrick, SHELX97, Programs for Crystal Structure Analysis; Universität, Göttingen: Germany, 2008.