

Mechanistic aspects of the isomerization of *Z*-vinylic tellurides double bonds in the synthesis of potassium *Z*-vinyltrifluoroborate salts

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Abstract

Through direct transmetalation reaction of *Z*-vinylic tellurides with *n*BuLi was observed the unexpected isomerization of double bonds leading to potassium *E*-vinyltrifluoroborate salts in low to moderate yields. Using EPR *spin trapping* experiments the radical species that promoted the stereoinversion of *Z*-vinylic organometallic species during the preparation of potassium vinyltrifluoroborate salts was identified. The experiments support the proposed mechanism, which is based on the homolytic cleavage of the *Ten*Bu bond.

Background

Boronic acids and boronate esters are the most commonly used derivatives in Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling reactions. Recently, Molander *et al.* [1] and our group [2] have explored the use of potassium organotrifluoroborate salts as an alternative to the usual organoboron reagents in alkenyl-alkenyl [3], aryl-aryl [4], alkenyl-alkynyl [5], and alkenyl-aryl [6] cross-coupling reactions.

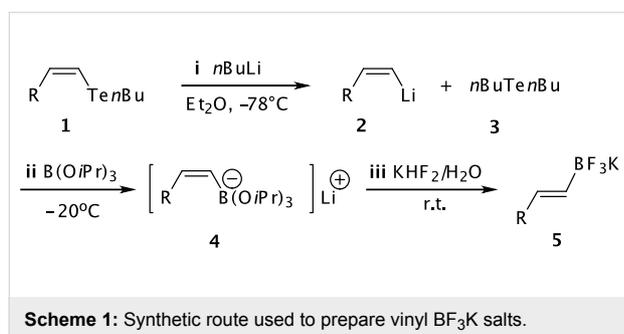
Distinct from the most commonly explored hydrometallation reactions, the hydrotelluration of alkynes exclusively forms

Z-vinylic tellurides [7]. Vinylic tellurides have the ability to undergo tellurium-metal exchange reactions with several different commonly used, commercially available, or easily prepared organometallic reagents, leading to *Z*-vinylolithiums and *Z*-vinylcyanocuprates. In reactions promoted by Pd or Ni, these compounds undergo stereospecific coupling with a wide range of organic species [8]. The vinylic organometallic species obtained in this way can also react with carbonyl compounds, α,β -unsaturated systems, or epoxides [9-11] with complete retention of the double-bond stereochemistry.

Taking advantage of the regio- and stereocontrol of the preparation of *Z*-vinylic tellurides [12], and of the unique features of the transmetalation with complete retention of the original double bond geometry, we report herein the synthesis of potassium vinyltrifluoroborate salts by means of the Te-Li exchange reaction. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first reported preparation of potassium *E*-vinyltrifluoroborate salts from *Z*-vinylic tellurides.

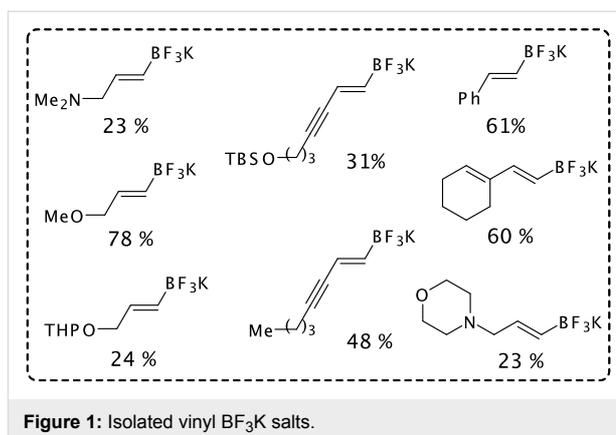
Results and Discussion

Functionalized *Z*-vinylic tellurides **1** were prepared by hydroteluration of alkynes [13]. Using phenyl vinyl telluride, we performed a series of test reactions to establish the best reaction conditions for the lithium-boron exchange step (Table 1; ii, Scheme 1). Optimum yield was obtained with B(O*i*Pr)₃ as the electrophile and ether as the solvent (entry 6).



Using the optimized conditions (Table 1, entry 6), all the *Z*-vinylic tellurides were, to our surprise, transformed into potassium *E*-vinyltrifluoroborate salts exclusively (see Supporting Information File 1) (Figure 1).

The ¹H NMR spectra of the products showed the presence of the salt *n*BuBF₃K as a by-product (30–50% of the total yield). Use of 1.0 equiv of *n*BuLi instead of 1.5 equiv as in the optimized protocol gave the same proportion of *n*BuBF₃K.



With ¹H NMR, we tried to observe the coupling constants of the vinylic hydrogens for each intermediate of the reaction route. Using this approach, we could prove the *cis* geometry of the vinylic hydrogens of the intermediate **2** (Scheme 1), which presented a coupling constant of 18.09 Hz [14,15]. Unfortunately, the boronic “ate” complex **4** (Scheme 1) is an insoluble species and no ¹H NMR spectra were obtained. However, these results indicated that the double bond geometry isomerization occurred only after the formation of the intermediate **4** (Scheme 1).

We suggest that homolytic cleavage of the Te-Bu bond, from **3** (i, Scheme 1), generates *n*Bu•, which is responsible for the *cis-trans* isomerization. The butyl radical attack occurs at the boronic “ate” complex **4** (Scheme 1) [16], yielding the *n*BuBF₃K salt as a final product.

In order to verify the presence of radical species in the reaction mixture, we performed EPR spin trapping experiments using 3,5-dibromo-4-nitrosobenzenesulfonate (DBNBS), which is an appropriate spin trap for tellurium centered radicals [17]. Radical species were detected at the **i** and **ii** steps of the proposed route. In the first step (i, Scheme 1), the detected

Table 1: Lithium-Boron Test Reaction Conditions.

Entry	Electrophile (equiv)	Solvent	Yield (%)
1	B(OMe) ₃ (1.5)	THF	18
2	B(O <i>i</i> Pr) ₃ (1.5)	THF	47
3	BF ₃ ·OEt ₂ (1.5)	THF	-
4	B(O <i>i</i> Pr) ₃ (1.5)	THF/HMPA	25
5	B(O <i>i</i> Pr) ₃ (1.5)	THF/TMEDA	-
6	B(O <i>i</i> Pr) ₃ (1.5)	Et ₂ O	51
7	B(O <i>i</i> Pr) ₃ (1.5)	Et ₂ O	15

spectra contained a mixture of DBNBS radical adducts (Figure 2A). The triplet of triplets ($a_N = 21.6$ G, $a_H = 0.7$ G) is the DBNBS/*Te*nBu radical adduct [17] and the broadened triplet ($a_N = 9.1$ G, $a_H = 1.0$ G) can be attributed to another DBNBS radical adduct. The intensity of the broadened triplet started to decay after 5 min incubation, and was barely detected in the 15 min incubation spectrum (Figure 2B). The DBNBS/*Te*nBu signal maintained its intensity during the course of the EPR analysis.

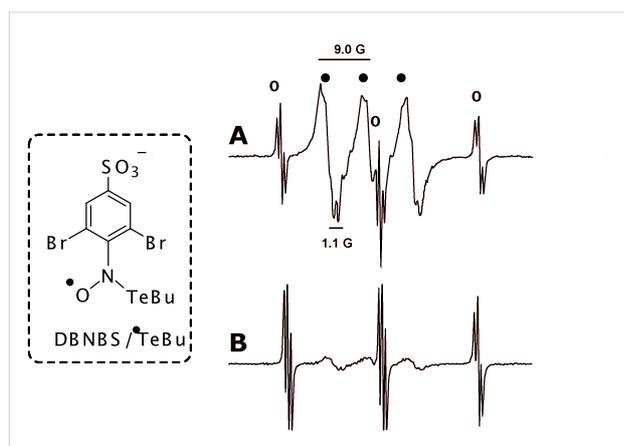


Figure 2: Representative EPR spectra of DBNBS radical adducts obtained during the Te-Li exchange reaction. (A) EPR spectrum obtained after 1 min incubation of the reaction mixture with the DBNBS aqueous solution. (B) EPR spectrum obtained after 15 min incubation of the reaction mixture with the DBNBS aqueous solution; (○) DBNBS/*Te*nBu radical adduct and (•) transient DBNBS radical adduct.

After the addition of the B(O*i*Pr)₃ (ii, Scheme 1), the reaction mixture produced a complex EPR spectra that can be attributed to a mixture of radical species (Figure 3). The addition of the boron reagent generated different radical species from those observed in the previous reaction step (Figure 2).

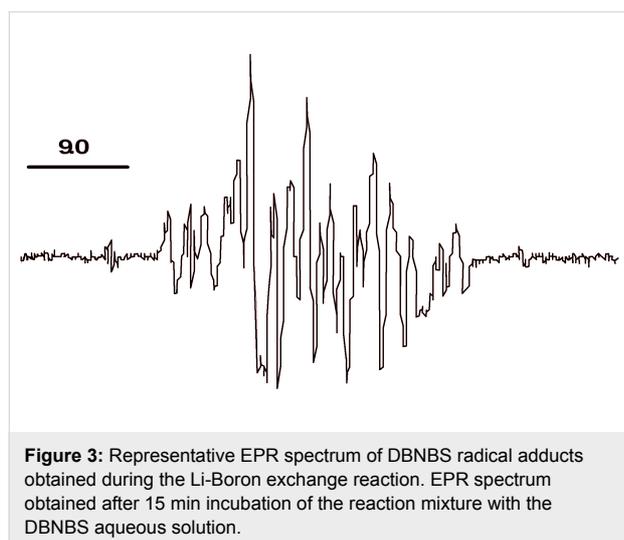
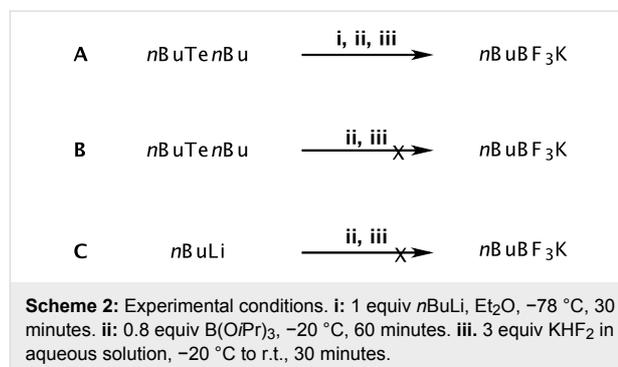


Figure 3: Representative EPR spectrum of DBNBS radical adducts obtained during the Li-Boron exchange reaction. EPR spectrum obtained after 15 min incubation of the reaction mixture with the DBNBS aqueous solution.

We performed control experiments to exclude the possibility of radical generation by the combination of the boron reagent with O₂ [18] or by the self-radical generation of the *n*Bu*Te*nBu reagent. Incubation of *n*Bu*Te*nBu, *n*BuLi and B(O*i*Pr)₃ with DBNBS produced no EPR signals (Table 2, entries 3–5). Equimolar solutions of *n*Bu*Te*nBu, *n*BuLi and DBNBS (Table 2, entry 6) produced a radical signal with similar parameters as those detected during the Te-Li exchange (i, Scheme 1). In the absence of the reducing reagent (*n*BuLi), an equimolar solution of *n*Bu*Te*nBu, B(O*i*Pr)₃ and DBNBS also did not produce EPR signals (Table 2, entry 8).

To test our proposed mechanism, we repeated the reaction using (*Z*)-β-bromostyrene, to achieve the desired *Z*-vinyl lithium, the experiments were performed using ⁴BuLi in a solution composed of THF/Et₂O/petrol ether, at -120 °C, with and without *n*Bu*Te*nBu, instead of *Z*-vinyl tellurides to examine the effect of the *n*Bu*Te*nBu as the source of the butyl radical. From this reaction, the expected potassium vinyltrifluoroborate salt was not isolated, probably because it is necessary to use experimental conditions [19] that differ from those that were selected to perform the synthesis of the BF₃K salts. To maintain the same reaction conditions, other control experiments were performed (Scheme 2).



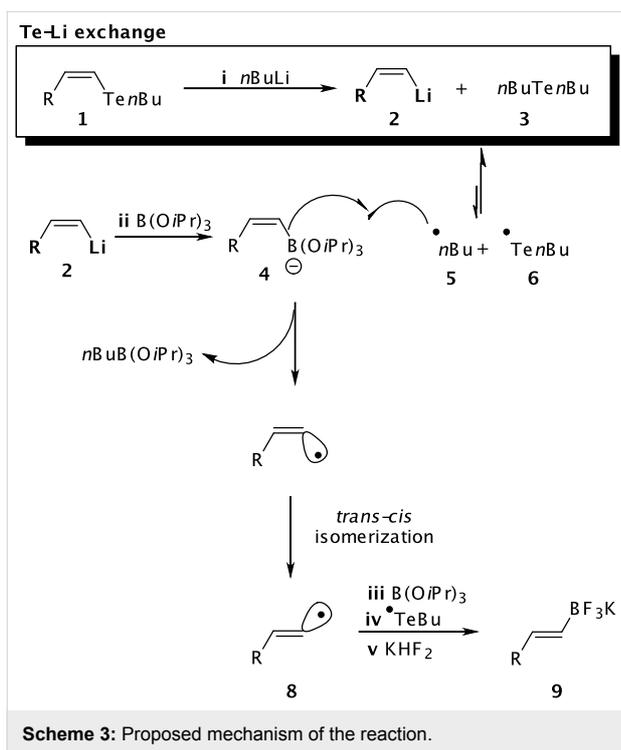
Instead of having the double bond isomerization as a radical pathway model, evidence of *n*Bu*Te*nBu radical behavior came from the detection of *n*BuBF₃K as a product only from experiment A (Scheme 2). With the control experiments (Scheme 2), it was proven that the generation of *n*BuBF₃K salt is dependent on the presence of *n*Bu*Te*nBu, as well as that that occurs during the reaction to prepare the alkenyltrifluoroborate salts.

The results presented above support a free radical pathway for the *trans-cis* double bond isomerization. Scheme 3 was proposed to account for the *E*-vinyl and *n*BuBF₃K salts. In the first step, the butyl radical **5** is formed by homolytic cleavage of the *n*Bu-Te bond of the compound **3**, caused by the lithium species present in the reaction medium. The second step

Table 2: Reactions and Control Experiments Performed.

Entry	Reactions	DBNBS radical adducts EPR Hyperfines (G)			
		a_N	a_H	a'_N	a'_H
1	BuTeCH=CHPh+ ⁿ BuLi+DBNBS	21.6	0.7	9.1	1.0
2	LiCH=CHPh+B(O <i>i</i> Pr) ₃ +DBNBS		complex signal		
3	BuTeBu+DBNBS		no signal		
4	ⁿ BuLi+DBNBS		no signal		
5	B(O <i>i</i> Pr) ₃ +DBNBS		no signal		
6	BuTeBu+ ⁿ BuLi+DBNBS	-	-	9.1	1.0
7	BuTeBu+ ⁿ BuLi+B(O <i>i</i> Pr) ₃ +DBNBS		complex signal		
8	BuTeBu+B(O <i>i</i> Pr) ₃ +DBNBS		no signal		

consists of an attack of **5** at the boronic “ate” complex **4**, leading to the vinylic radical, which undergoes self-isomerization to the most stable isomer **8**. In the third step, the vinylic radical **8** attacks a B(O*i*Pr)₃ species, yielding an anionic vinyl boronic “ate” radical. The boron-centered radical is then reduced by a ⁿTenBu radical **6**, leading to the *E*-vinyltrifluoroborate salt **9** after the reaction work up with aqueous KHF₂.



Conclusion

In conclusion, we have identified the radical species that promoted the stereoinversion of vinylic compounds during the preparation of potassium vinyltrifluoroborate salts. The above experiments support the proposed mechanism, which is based on the homolytic cleavage of the Te*n*Bu bond.

Supporting Information

Supporting Information File 1

Experimental section. The file describes the spectral data and the reaction procedure to prepare the potassium vinylorganotrifluoroborate salts
[\[http://www.beilstein-journals.org/bjoc/content/supplementary/1860-5397-4-9-S1.doc\]](http://www.beilstein-journals.org/bjoc/content/supplementary/1860-5397-4-9-S1.doc)

Acknowledgments

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