Overcoming Steric Hindrance and Molecular Strain by Rhodium-Catalyzed Cycloaddition

Ken Tanaka

Department of Chemical Science and Engineering, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Ookayama, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 152-8550, Japan E-mail: ktanaka@apc.titech.ac.jp

Overcoming steric hindrance is crucial for the synthesis of sterically demanding aromatic compounds, such as biaryls and helicenes. For the synthesis of biaryls, the transition-metal-catalyzed cross-coupling reactions have been employed, however, this approach suffers from low efficiency due to the difficulty of the sterically demanding aryl-aryl bond formation.



On the other hand, the [2+2+2] cycloaddition of three acetylenes to form benzene is highly exothermic and irreversible process, although high temperature or a catalyst is required because of entropic and kinetic considerations. In 2003, our research group reported that a cationic rhodium(I)/biaryl bisphosphine complex shows exceptionally high catalytic activity and selectivity toward the [2+2+2] cycloaddition. This catalyst was successfully applied to the conceptually new biaryl synthesis by the double [2+2+2] cycloaddition, in which the sterically demanding aryl-aryl bond formation is replaced to the sterically less demanding alkyne-alkyne bond formation followed by the highly exothermic and irreversible benzene ring construction.



In this talk, I will disclose the application of this rhodium catalyst to the synthesis of various biaryls and helicenes. Overcoming molecular strain for the synthesis of highly strained cyclic π -conjugated compounds will also be disclosed.

References

- For reviews, see: a) K. Tanaka, *Chem. Asian J.* 2009, 4, 508. b) Y. Shibata, K. Tanaka, *Synthesis* 2012, 44, 323. c) *Transition-Metal-Mediated Aromatic Ring Construction*, ed. by K. Tanaka, Wiley, Hoboken, 2013, part 1.
- For our accounts, see: a) K. Tanaka, Synlett 2007, 1977. b) K. Tanaka, Y. Kimura, K. Murayama, Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn. 2015, 88, 3375. c) K. Tanaka, Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn. 2018, 91, 187.