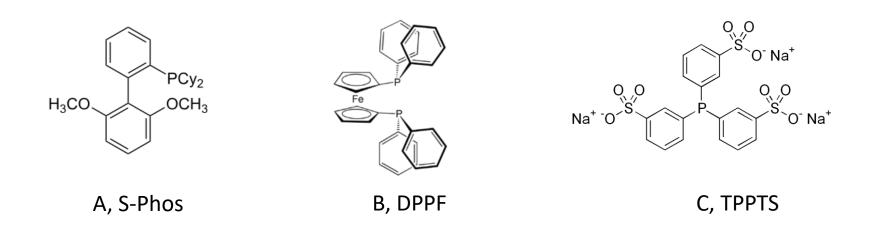
1. (a) Associate the most suitable phosphine ligands below for the following Pd-catalyzed cross-coupling reaction. (b) Give a brief explanation for each of your choice.



## Reactions:

- (i) Suzuki coupling of sterically hindered aryl chlorides; why?
- (ii) Suzuki coupling in water medium; why
- (iii) Kumada and Suzuki coupling of alkyl nucleophiles; why?

(i) Suzuki coupling of sterically hindered aryl chlorides; why?

A: S-Phos. Because this ligand can stabilize one-coordinate Pd(0) species (along this line)

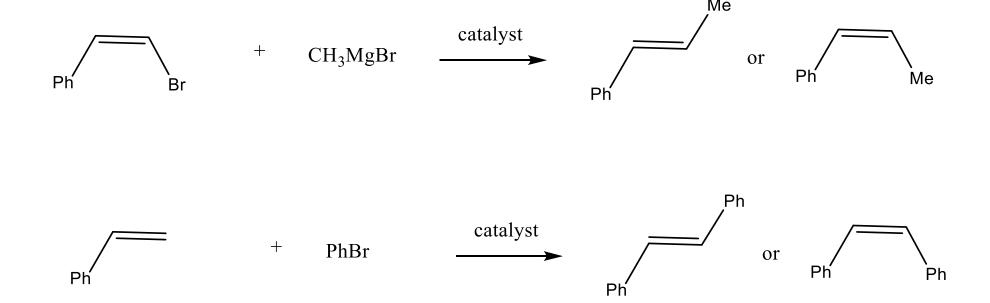
(ii) Suzuki coupling in water medium; why?

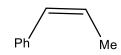
C: TPPTS. Because this ligand is water soluble (charged).

(iii) Kumada and Suzuki coupling of alkyl nucleophiles; why?

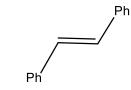
B: DPPF. Because this ligand is bidentate and suppress belimination. (second answer, promote reductive elimination)

Choose the correct major product in the following cross-coupling reactions. Explain why.



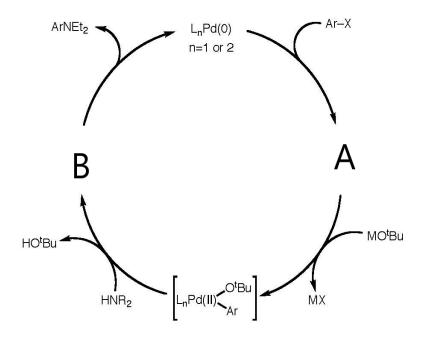


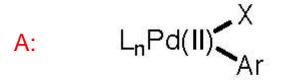
. Because cross coupling is stereospeific, or because the cis/trans configuration is conserved.



. Because heck reaction gives the trans isomer as the major product (due to the syn-elimination).

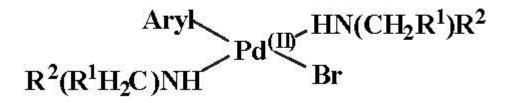
Pd-catalyzed C-N cross-coupling is similar to C-C cross coupling. Below is a catalytic cycle for Pd-catalyzed C-N coupling. Please draw the structures of intermediates A and B. And label their oxidation states.





B: 
$$L_n Pd(II) \stackrel{NR_2}{\underset{Ar}{\checkmark}}$$

1. In Pd-P(*o*-tol)<sub>3</sub>-catalyzed C-N coupling reactions, two compounds are formed in the reation mixture. They are catalytically inactive. 1. Explain how they are formed. 2. Can a bidentate ligand influence the formation of these species? How? What is the net result?



$$\underbrace{\text{Aryl}}_{\{o\text{-tol}\}_3P} \text{Pd}^{\text{(II)}} \underbrace{\text{Pd}^{\text{(II)}}_{N}}_{R^1R^2} \text{Pd}^{\text{(II)}}_{Aryl} \text{Aryl}$$

## Answer:

- 1. They are formed by replacement of P(o-tol)3 ligands of the Pd catalysts by the amine nucleophile, which is in excess.
- 2. Yes, a bidentate ligand will inhibit the replacement. As a result, the catalyst is more stable and expect to have higher turnovers.