A Mechanistic Exploration of Pyryliums and Xanthyliums as Thermal Deoxygenation Catalysts

Pascale Hunter

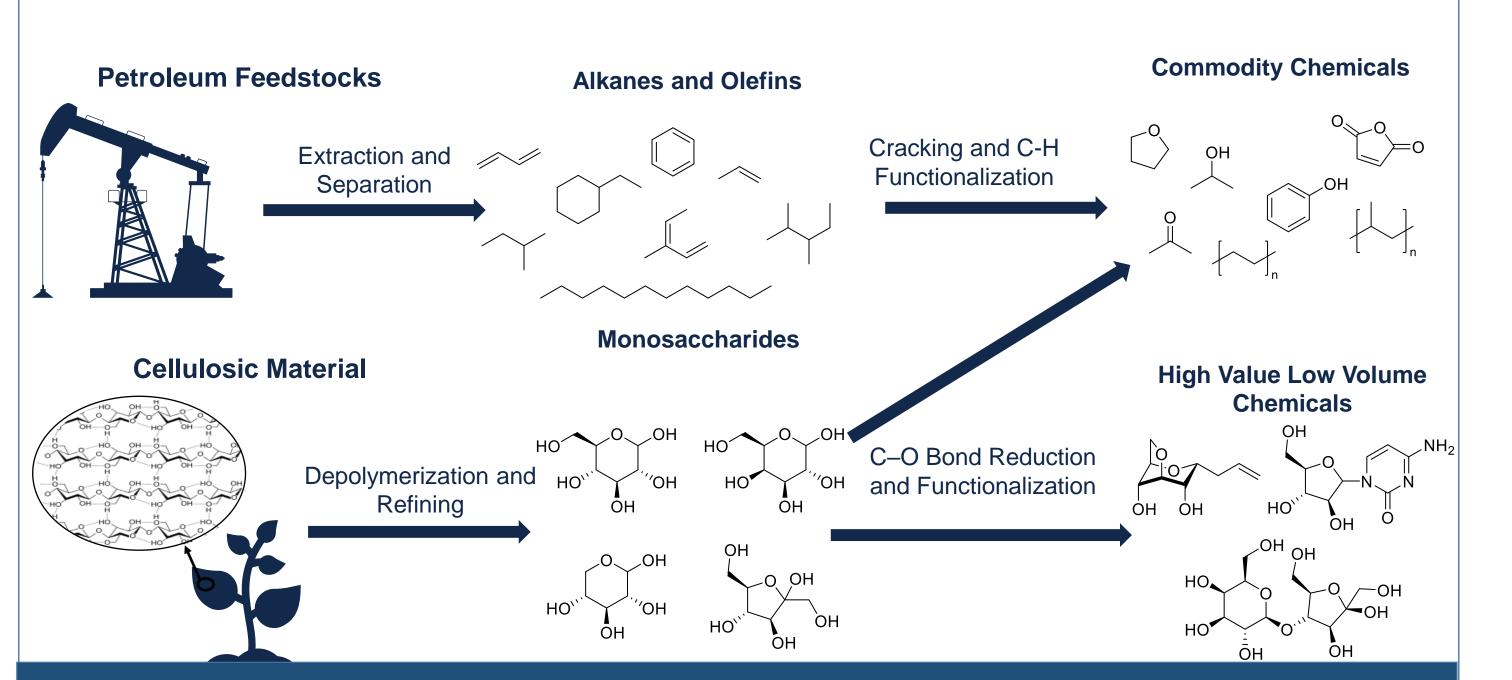


THE UNIVERSITY

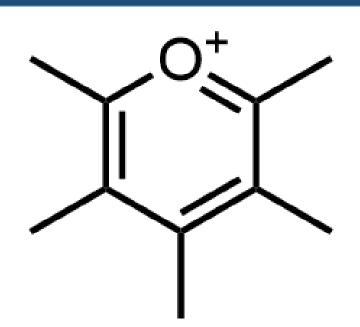
of NORTH CAROLINA

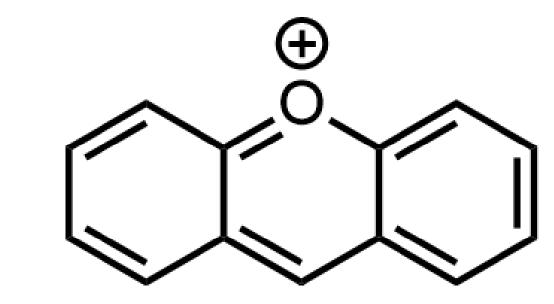
at CHAPEL HILL

Background

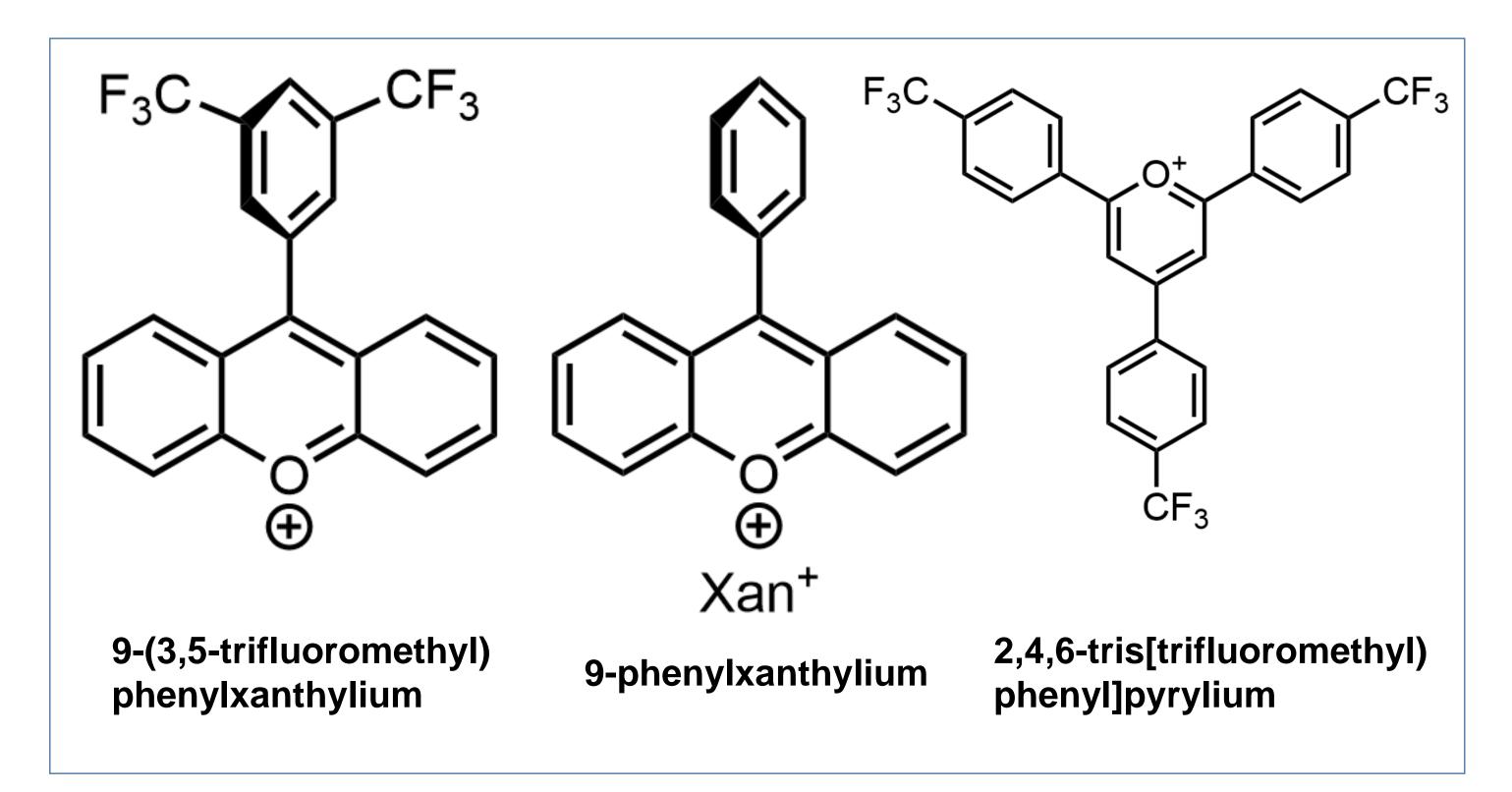


Pyryliums and Xanthyliums

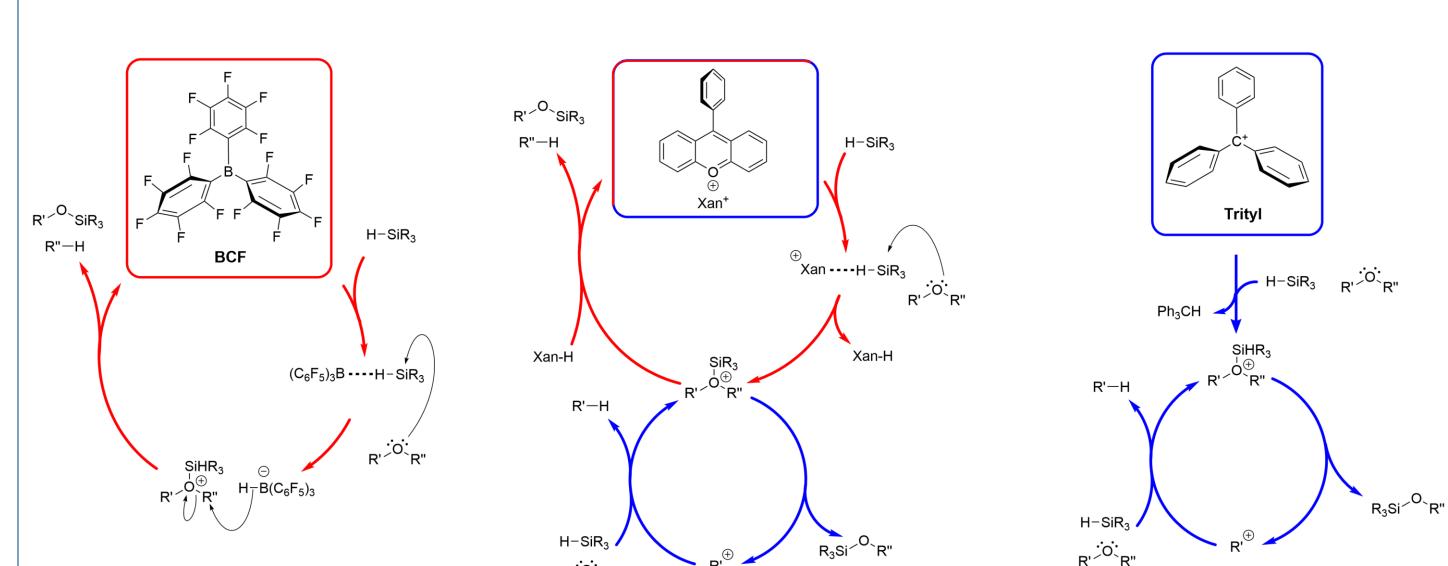




- Lots of pyryliums!
 - How can we find faster thermal catalysts?
 - Fine tuning to specific reactions
- Tools to help predict reactivity
- Hydricity alone isn't a great indicator
- Turn to mechanism and kinetics
 - Hydride transfer/Initial adduct formation
 - Rate determining step/Preferred pathway



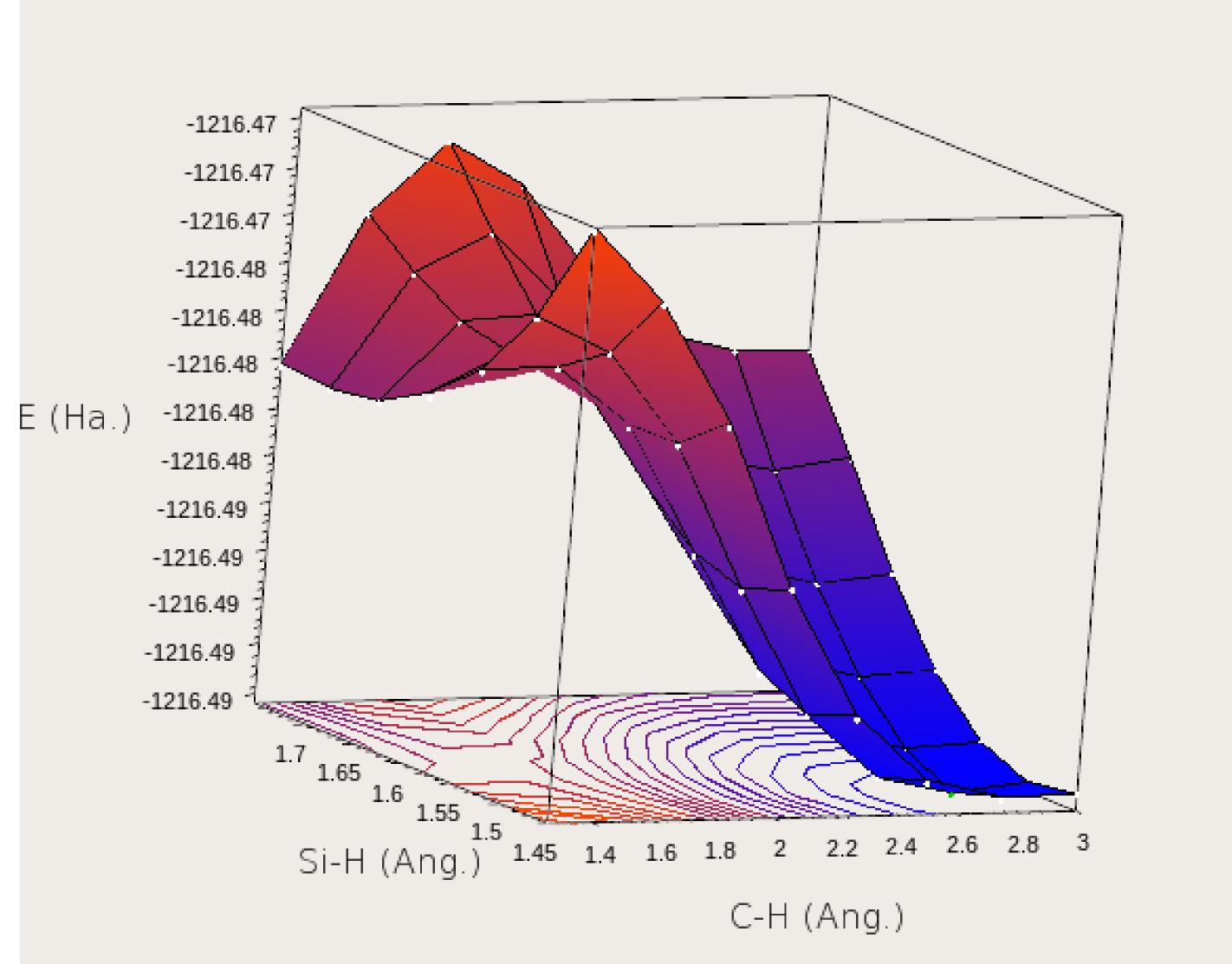
Proposed Mechanism



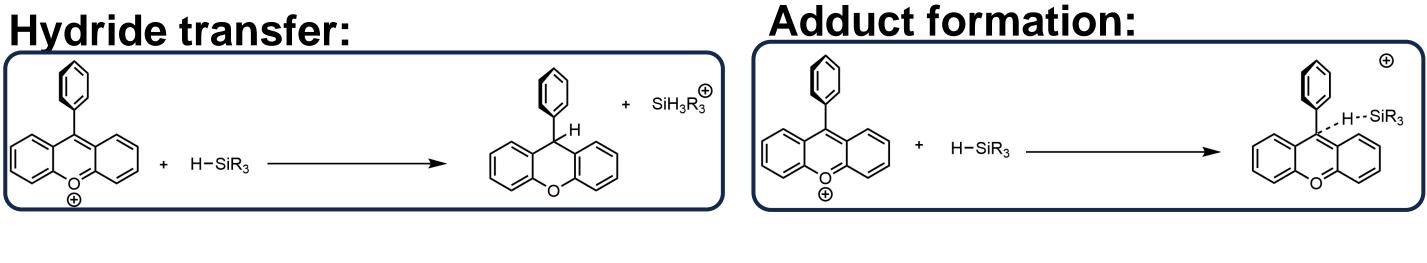
Based on preliminary kinetics for 9-phenylxanthylium.

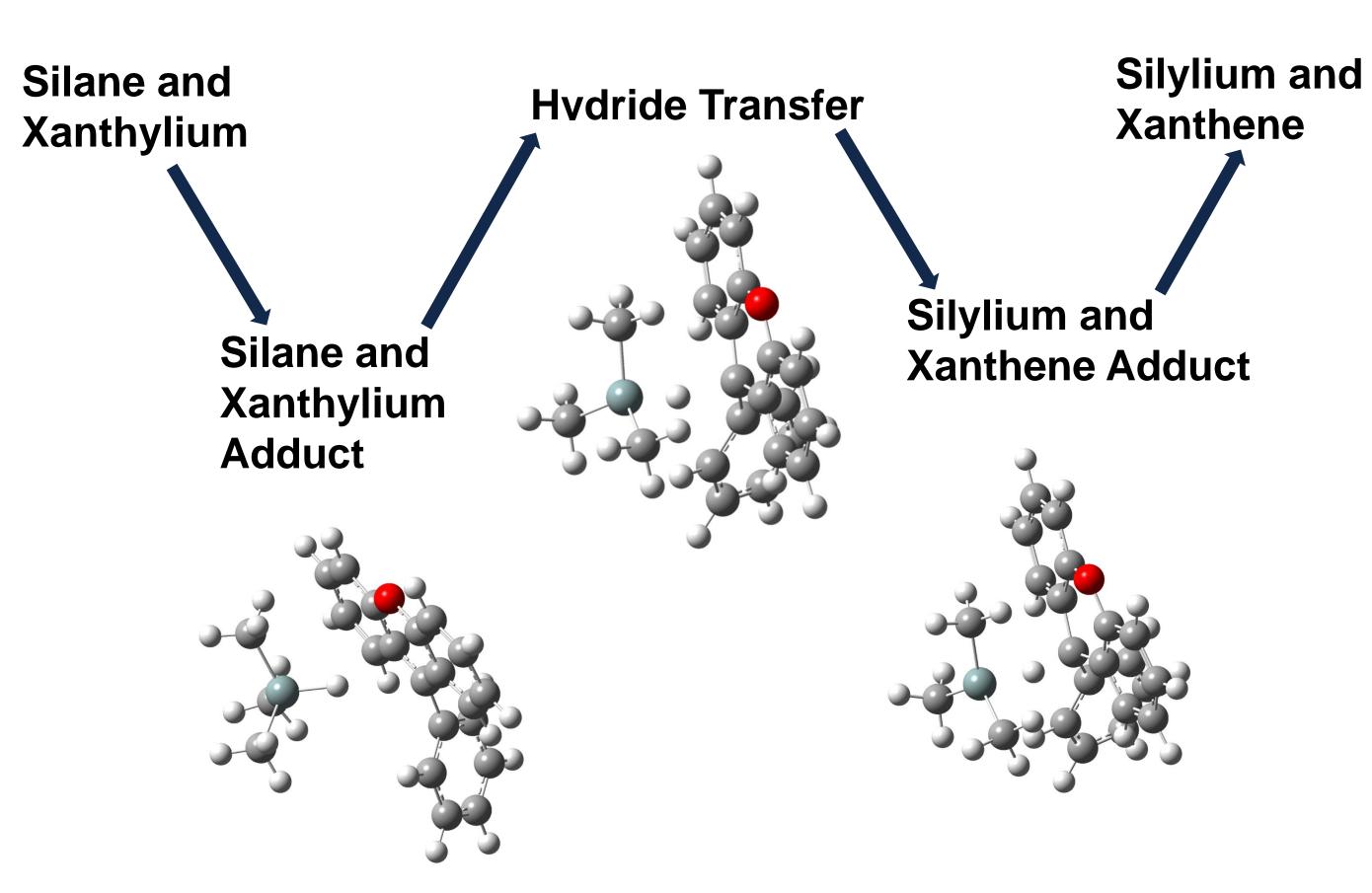
2 parts:

- 1) BCF-like mechanism
- Catalyst regenerated with each turn
- Accepts and donates hydride
- 2) Silylium driven catalysis
- Similar to trityl mechanism
- Catalyst accepts hydride to initialize catalytic cycle



Silane-Catalyst Adduct Formation





- Silane and xanthylium come together as an adduct to facilitate hydride transfer
- First step of the proposed mechanism
- Pyryliums may not form silylium and pyran adducts after hydride transfer

References

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