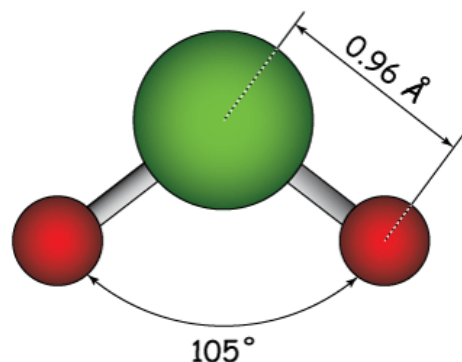


**Water**

Maximum density: 1.0 g/mL at 3.98 °C
 Surface tension: 71.97 at 25 °C
 Heat capacity: 4.187 kJ/kgK
 Heat of melting: 334 kJ/kg
 Heat of vaporization: 2257 kJ/kg
 BDE: 493.4 kJ/mol (423.0 for ethane)
 Dielectric constant: 80.1 at 20 °C
 Cohesive energy density: 2.2973 GPa
 Critical temperature: 380-386 °C
 Critical pressure: 22.1 MPa

**Advantages:**

Not inflammable, No smell, Nontoxic, environment friendly
 Good separation with organics
 Ubiquitous, inexpensive
 Unique fluid properties
 Anhydrous solvents are not needed
 Protection of OH, CO₂H may not be necessary
 Control of pH

Part I: Reactivities and Selectivities in the Presence of Water

- Different reactivity and selectivity w/ water
- Conterintuitively water toleration

Part II: Designed Catalysis in Water

- Water-tolerant ligand design
- Green chemistry

Disadvantages:

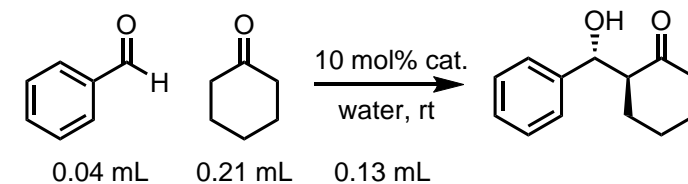
Large heat of evaporation
 Chelation to metal prevents catalysis
 Limit the use of water sensitive organics?

Topics not covered:

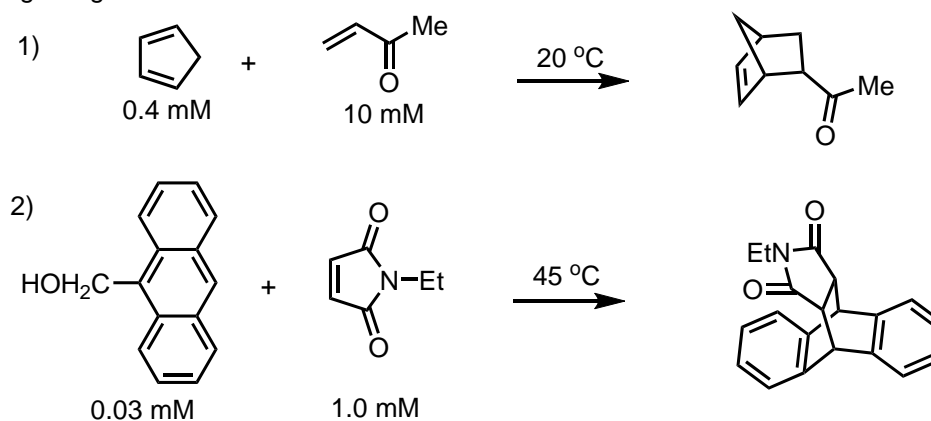
Organocatalysis
 Phase-transfer catalysis
 Solid supported catalysis in water
 Supramolecular chemistry in water
 Reactions in near- or super-critical water
 Peptide synthesis
 Porphyrin catalysis

Terminology:

in water
 on water
 aqueous
 micelle
 emulsion
 microemulsion
 concentrated organic phase
 in the presence of water



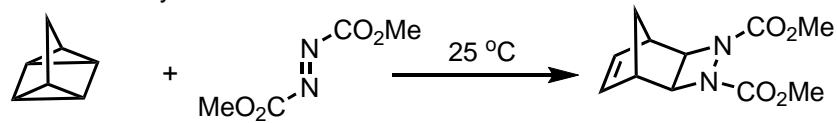
Y. Hayashi, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2006**, *45*, 958
 K. Janda, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2006**, *45*, 8100
 Y. Hayashi, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2006**, *45*, 8103

"Big Bang"

solvent	$\times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	
	k_2 (1)	k_2 (2)
isooctane	6	796
MeOH	76	344
H ₂ O	4400	22600
LiCl (aq, 4.86 M)	10800	56500
C(NH ₂) ₃ ⁺ Cl ⁻ (4.86 M)	4300	18830
β -cyclodextrin	10900	13800
α -cyclodextrin	2610	

solvent	conc.	endo/exo (1)
neat	-	3.85
EtOH	0.15 M	8.5
H ₂ O	0.15 M	21.4
H ₂ O	0.30 M	18.6
H ₂ O	0.45 M	17.2
H ₂ O	0.48 M	15.0
H ₂ O,(SDS)	0.15 M	19.5
H ₂ O	7 mM	22.5
LiCl	10 mM	28.0
C(NH ₂) ₃ ⁺ Cl ⁻	10 mM	22.0

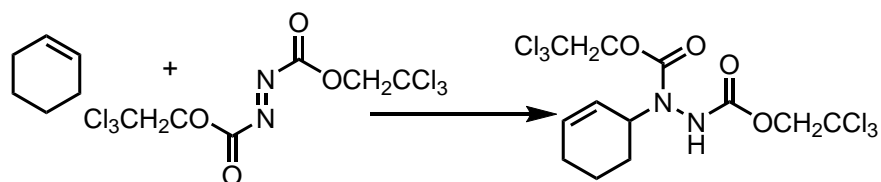
R. Breslow, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1980**, *102*, 7816
 R. Breslow, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1983**, *24*, 1901
 R. Breslow, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1984**, *25*, 1239

$2\sigma+2\sigma+2\pi$ cycloaddition

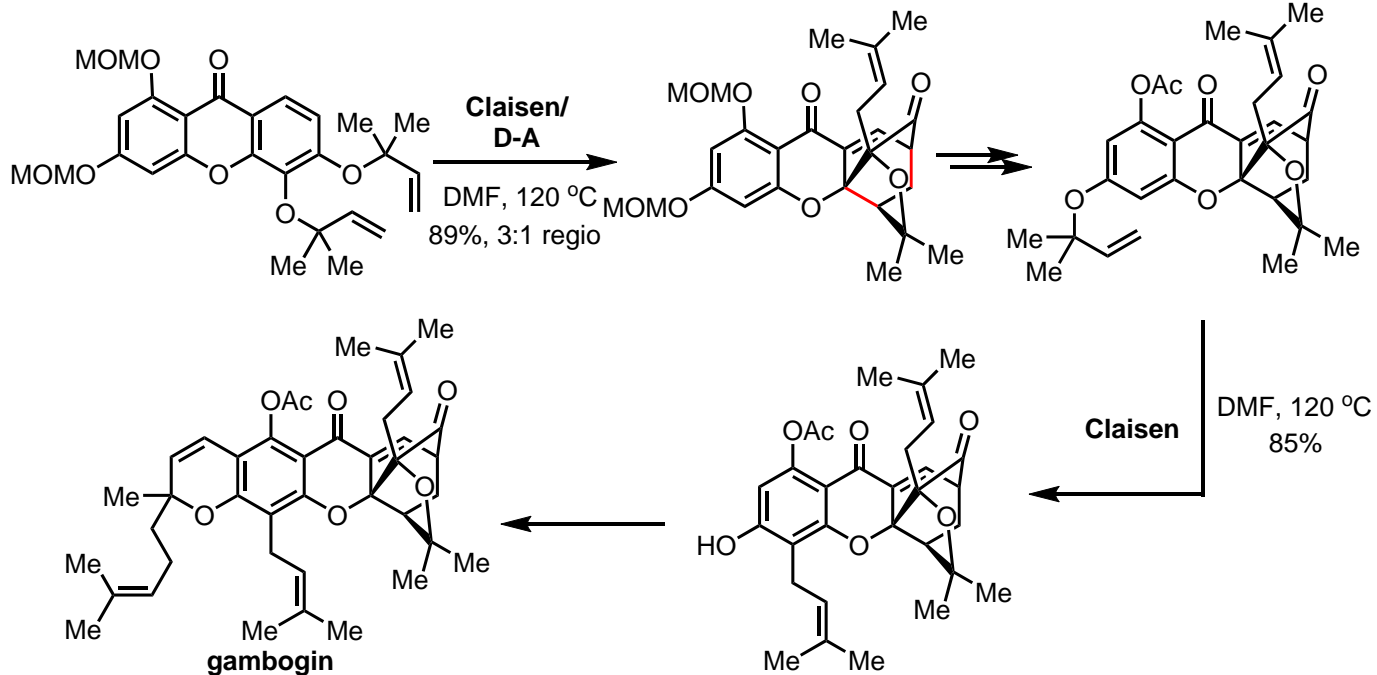
Solvent	Conc. [M]	Time to Completion
CH ₃ CN	2	84 h
DMSO	2	36 h
MeOH	2	18 h
neat	4.53	48 h
'on H₂O'	4.53	10 min
MeOH/H ₂ O (3:1, homogeneous)	2	4 h
MeOH/H ₂ O (1:1, heterogeneous)	-	10 min
MeOH/H ₂ O (1:3, heterogeneous)	-	10 min

K. B. Sharpless, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2005**, *44*, 3275

Ene reaction



Solvent	Temp (°C)	Time	Yield
benzene	80	24 h	70%
neat	50	36 h	62%
'on H₂O'	50	8 h	91%

K. B. Sharpless, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2005**, *44*, 3275

gambogin

For Claisen/D-A

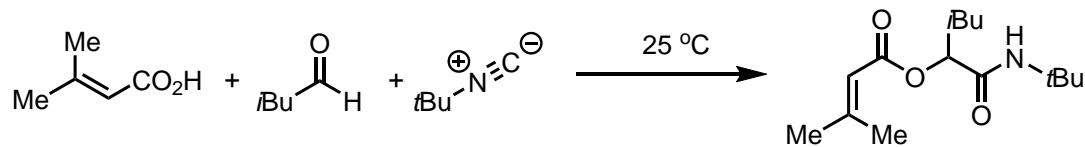
Solvent	Temp (°C)	Time (h)	Conv.
MeOH	65	4	0
TFE	65	4	0
EtOH	65	4	0
MeOH/H ₂ O (1:1)	65	4	100
TFE/H ₂ O (1:1)	65	4	100
EtOH/H ₂ O (1:1)	65	4	100

For Claisen

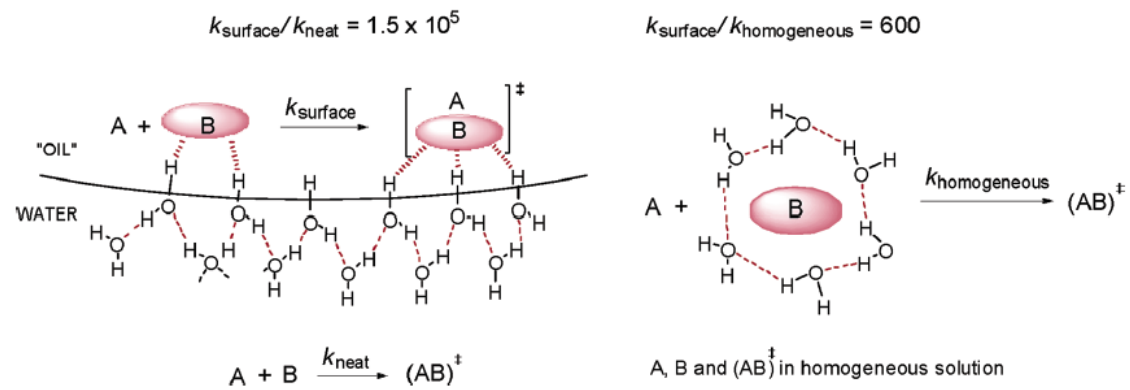
Solvent	Temp (°C)	Time (h)	Conv.
MeOH	50	4.5	50
TFE	25	4	0
EtOH	25	4	0
MeOH/H ₂ O (1:1)	50	2.5	100
TFE/H ₂ O (1:1)	25	75	100
EtOH/H ₂ O (1:1)	25	72	100

K. C. Nicolaou, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2005**, *44*, 756

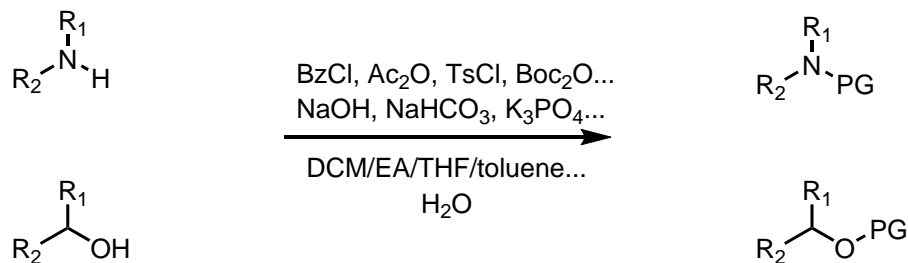
Passerini Reaction



Solvent	Rate
DCM	1
H ₂ O	18
0.5 M aq. glucose	129
1 M aq LiCl	286

M. C. Pirrung, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, *126*, 444M. C. Pirrung, *Tetrahedron*, **2005**, *61*, 11456M. C. Pirrung, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2006**, *12*, 1312Hydrophobic effect
Hydrogen bondingR. A. Marcus, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2007**, *129*, 5492A. Kumar, *J. Phys. Chem. A* **2013**, *117*, 2446

Schotten-Baumann Acylation

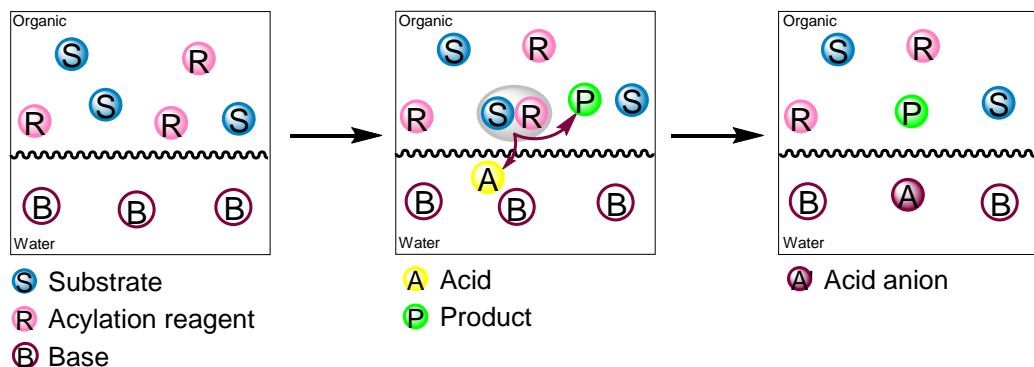


Relative rate:

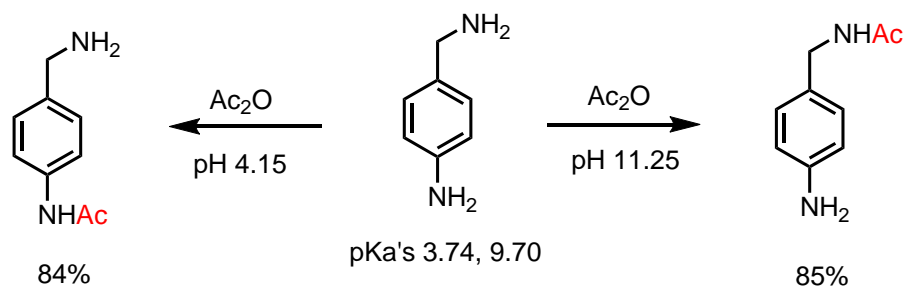
	MeOH	H ₂ O	<i>m</i> -Nitroaniline
AcCl	8	1	400
BzCl	39	1	50000

- ◆ Slower hydrolysis for higher acyl chlorides
- ◆ Slower hydrolysis for aromatic acyl chlorides
- ◆ Heterogenous important for hydrolysis more labile acyl chlorides

C. Schotten, *Chem. Ber.* **1884**, 21, 2544;
 E. Baumann, *Chem. Ber.* **1886**, 19, 3218;
 N. O. V. Sonntag, *Chem. Rev.* **1953**, 52, 237;
 C. Yuan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1955**, 77, 332;
 C. N. Hinshelwood, *J. Chem. Soc.* **1934**, 1079;
 T. W. Bentley, *J. Org. Chem.* **1996**, 61, 7927.

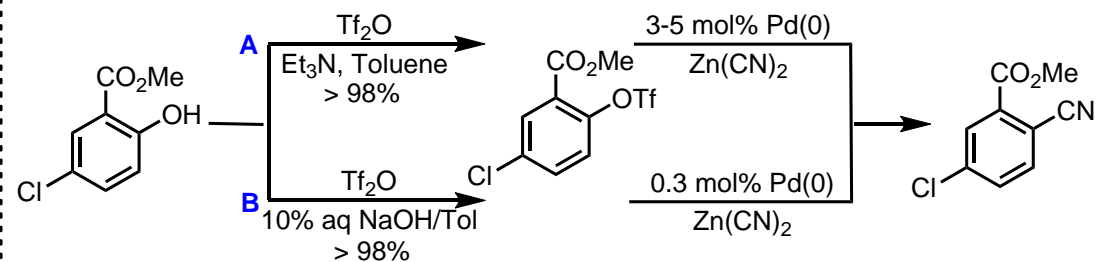


pH tuned selectivity



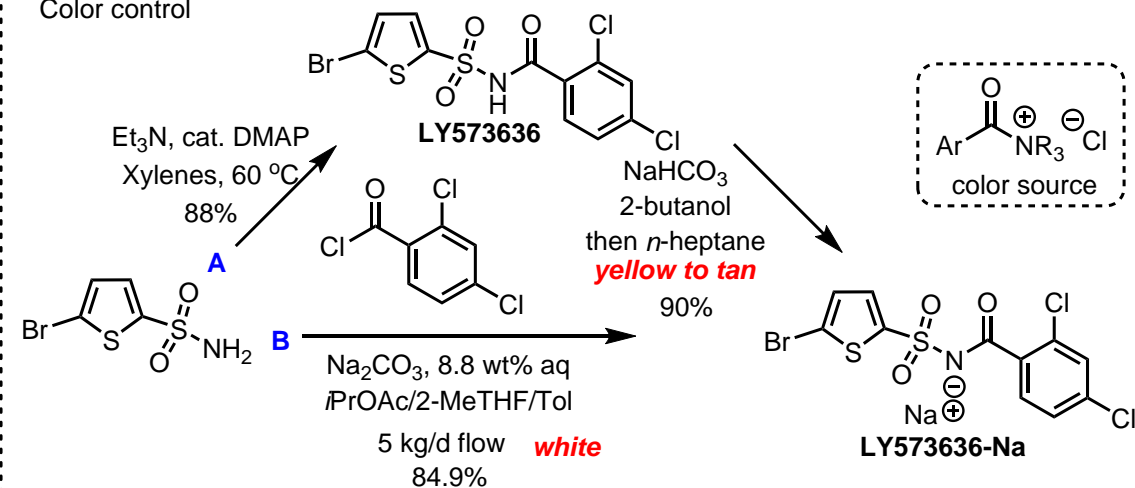
J. F. King, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1992**, 114, 3028

Impurity control

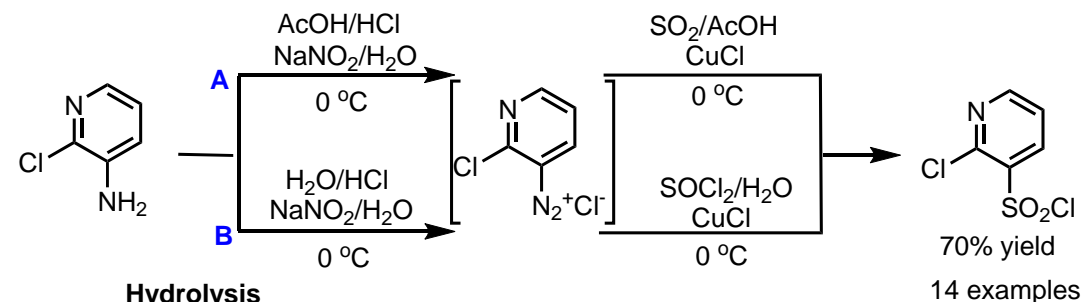


D. E. Frantz, *Org. Lett.* **2002**, 4, 4717

Color control

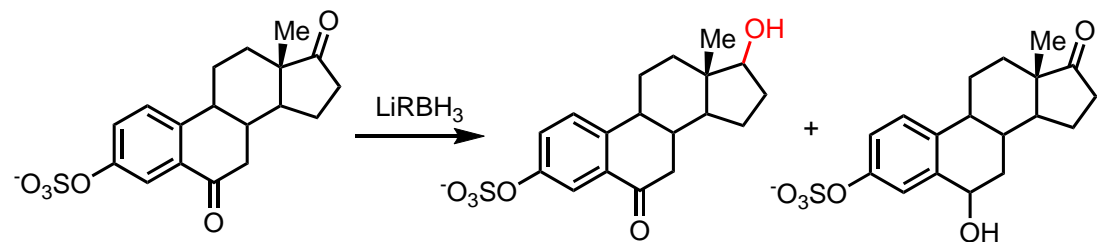


T. D. White, *Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2012**, 16, 939
 M. H. Yates, *Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2009**, 13, 255

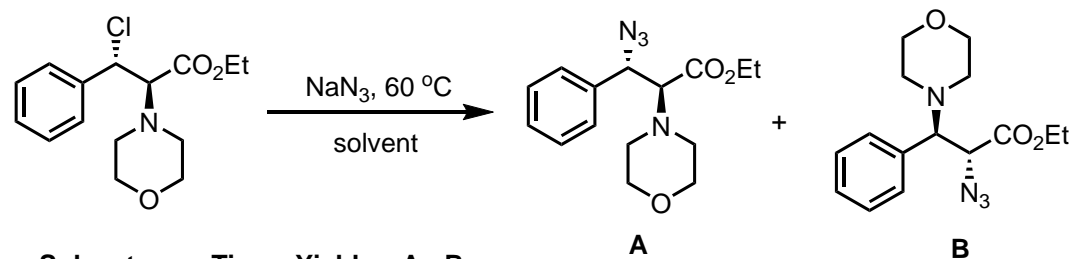


Hydrolysis	
AcCl	250
BzCl	1
PhSO ₂ Cl	0.001

C. Wang, *Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2007**, 11, 52
 P. J. Hogan, *Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2009**, 13, 875



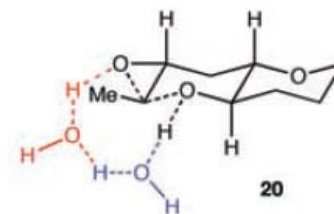
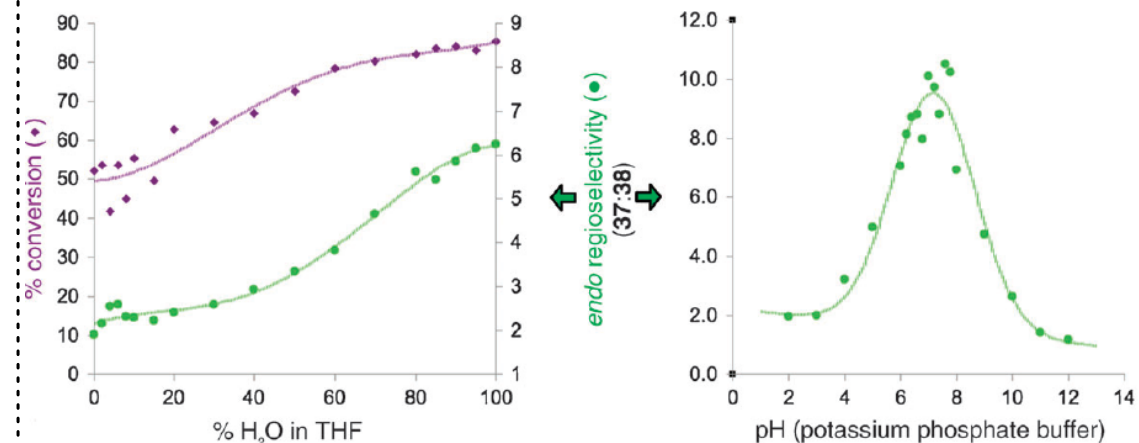
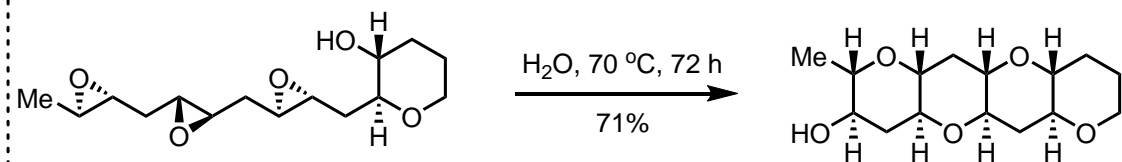
	4M LiCl	CD ₃ OD
R = H	86/14	90/10
R = C ₆ F ₅	15/85	54/46

R. Breslow, *Org. Lett.* **2004**, 6, 4331

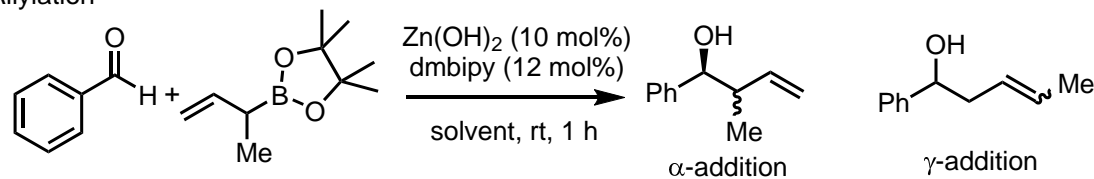
Solvent	Time	Yield	A : B
CH ₃ CN	12 h	85%	60 : 40
EtOH/H ₂ O (4:1)	12 h	97%	88 : 12
EtOH/H ₂ O (1:4)	6 h	92%	93 : 7
H ₂ O	6 h	99%	95 : 5

K. B. Sharpless, *Org. Lett.* **1999**, 1, 1435K. B. Sharpless, *Org. Lett.* **2000**, 2, 3555K. B. Sharpless, *Helv. Chim. Acta.* **2000**, 83, 1734

Polyether synthesis

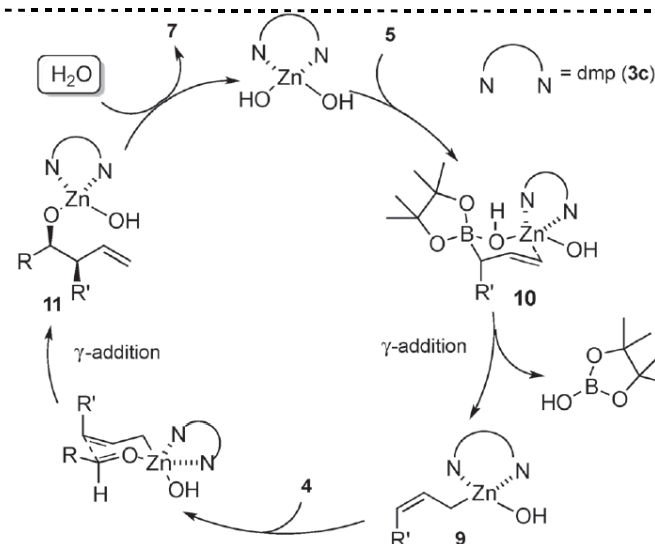
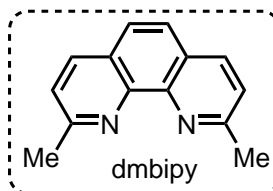
T. F. Jamison, *Science*, **2007**, 317, 1189T. F. Jamison, *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2009**, 38, 3175T. F. Jamison, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, 133, 1902

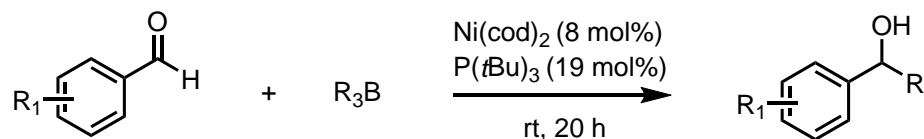
Allylation



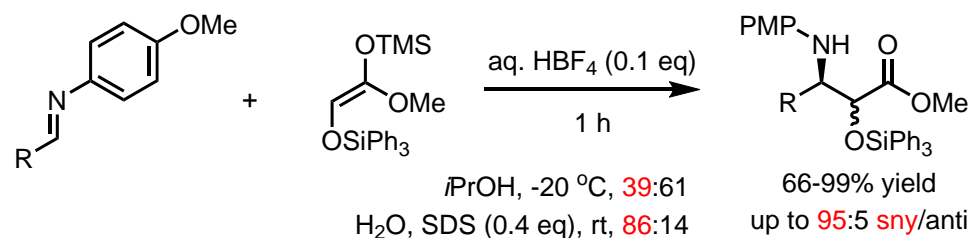
Solvent	Zn/Ligand	Yield	α/γ	Syn/Anti (α)
CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O (4:1)	N/N	77	5/95	-
CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O (4:1)	Y/N	81	85/15	69/31
CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O (4:1)	Y/Y	82	>98/2	93/7
CH ₃ CN	Y/Y	61	<2/98	-

14 examples
81-92% yield
>98/2 α/γ

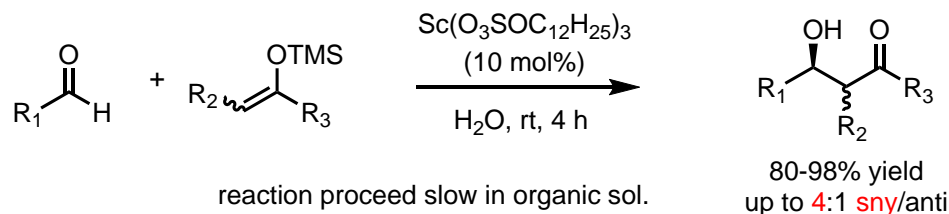
S. Kobayashi, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, 130, 2914*Chem. Commun.* **2010**, 46, 1260*Pure Appl. Chem.* **2013**, 85, 1089



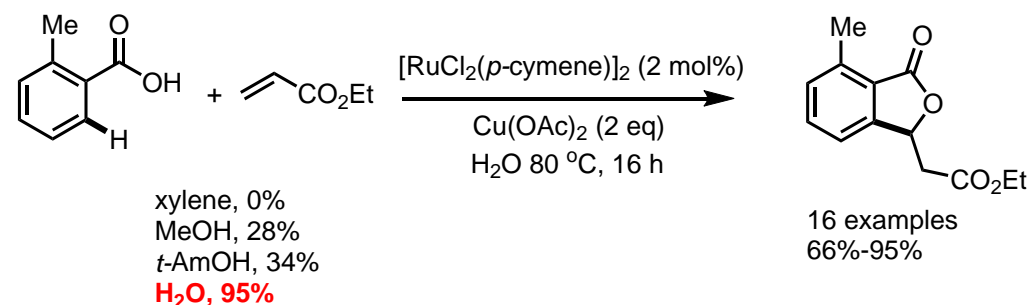
Solvent	Additive	Yield
toluene (0.05 M)	-	<2%
toluene (0.05 M)	Cs ₂ CO ₃ (3 eq)	88%
toluene (0.05 M)	H ₂ O (3 eq)	<2%
H ₂ O (0.1 M)	-	33%
H ₂ O (0.05 M)	-	63%
H ₂ O (0.025 M)	-	90%

K. Oshima, *Chem. Commun.* **2008**, 3234T. Akiyama, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2001**, 42, 4025

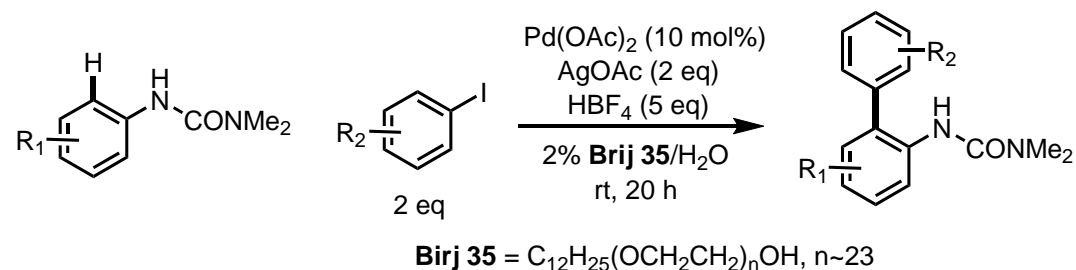
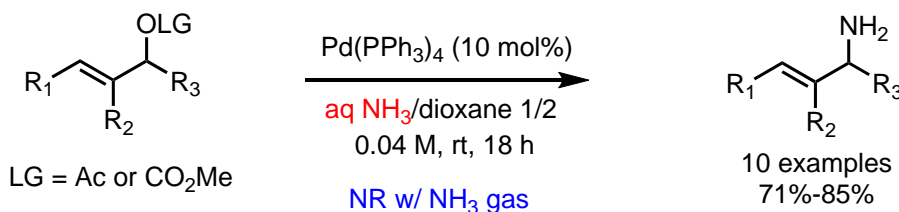
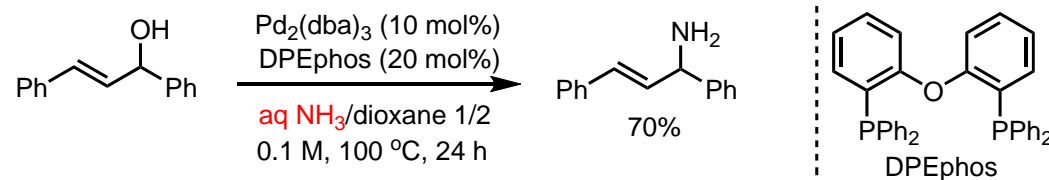
Lewis acid-surfactant-combined catalyst (LASC)

Also see Hai Dao, *Shū Kobayashi*, GM 2013S. Kobayashi, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2000**, 122, 7202

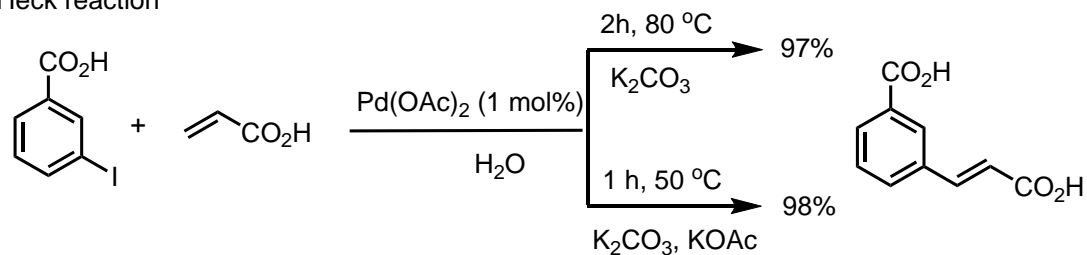
C-H activation

L. Ackermann, *Org. Lett.* **2011**, 13, 4153

C-H activation

B. H. Lipshutz, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2010**, 49, 781R₁, R₃ = Ph, R₂ = H, 87% ee w/ BINAPS. Kobayashi, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, 131, 4200S. Kobayashi, *Pure Appl. Chem.* **2013**, 85, 1089

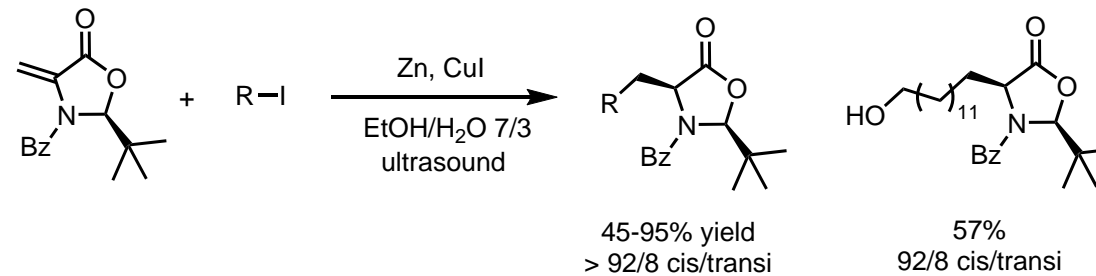
Heck reaction



bromide works when tetraalkylammonium salts added

I. P. Beletskaya, *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1989**, 371, 397I. P. Beletskaya, *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1995**, 486, 259

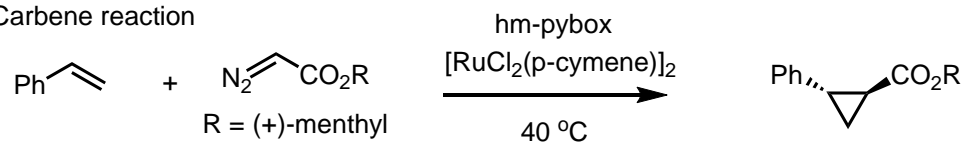
Conjugate addition

J. P. Sestelo, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2003**, 9, 4179

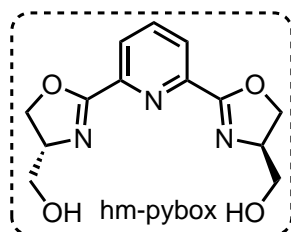
For micelle assisted conjugate addition, see:

B. H. Lipshutz, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, 134, 19985

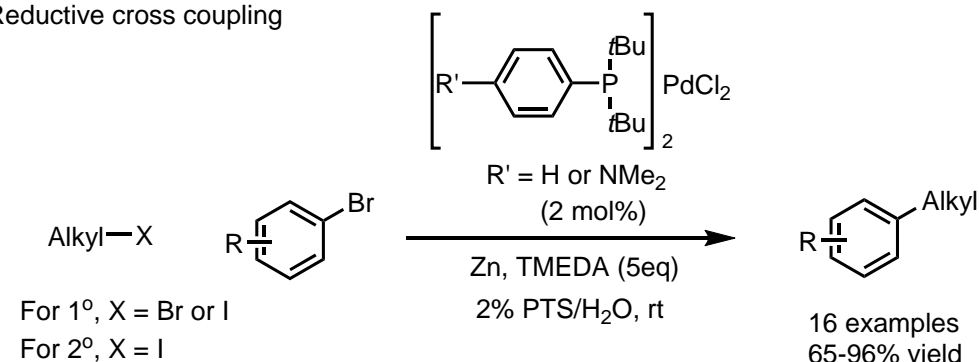
Carbene reaction



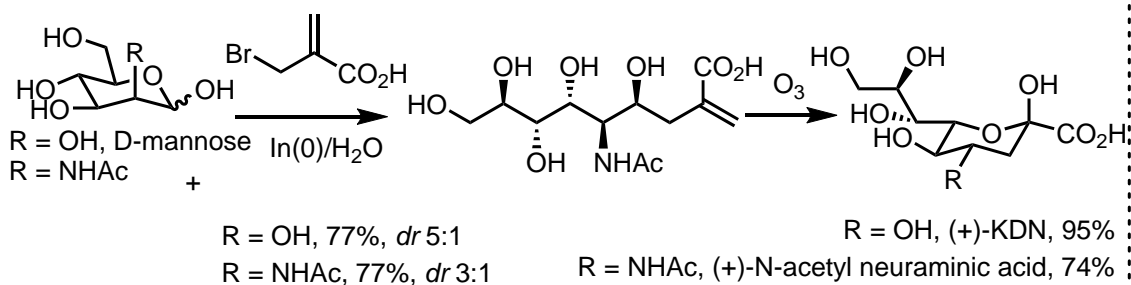
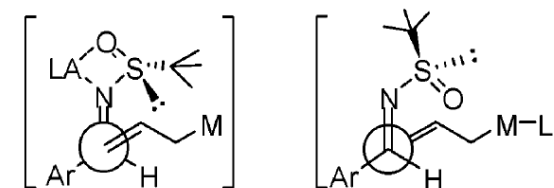
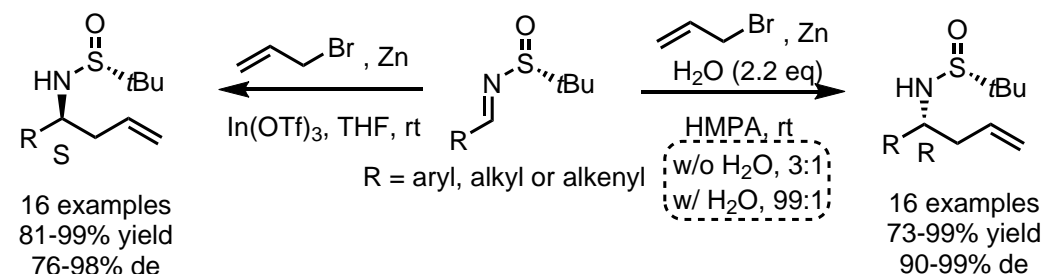
Solvent	Ee
THF	8
Tol	8
THF/H ₂ O 5/1	78
Tol/H ₂ O 4/1	94
2nd cycle	97

H. Nishiyama, *Chem. Commun.* **2001**, 59

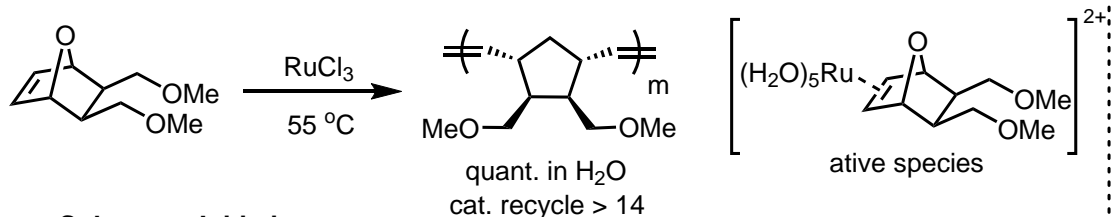
Reductive cross coupling

B. H. Lipshutz, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, 131, 15592

Barbier reaction

T.-H. Chan, *J. Org. Chem.* **1995**, 60, 4228G.-Q. Lin, *Org. Lett.* **2006**, 8, 4979

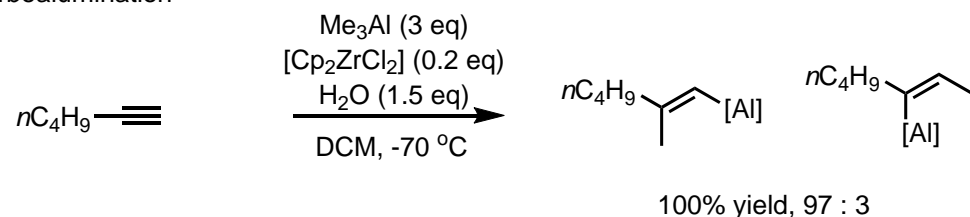
Ring-opening metathesis polymerization



Solvent	Initiation
organic	22-24 h
H ₂ O	30-35 min
3rd cycle	10-12 s

R. H. Grubbs., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1988**, *110*, 7543

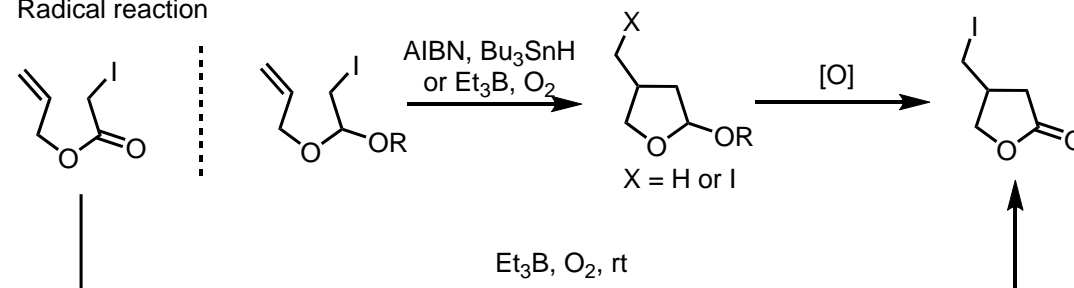
Carboalumination



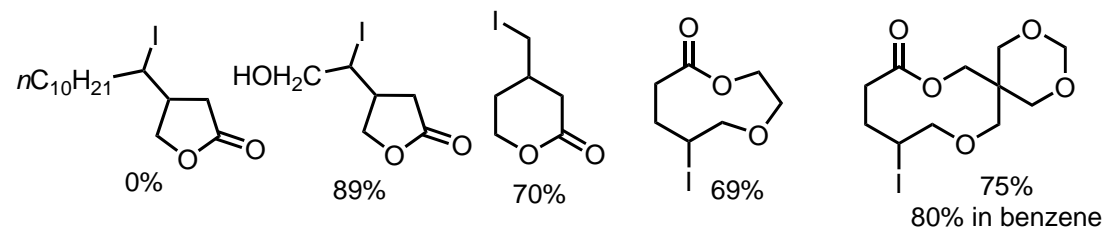
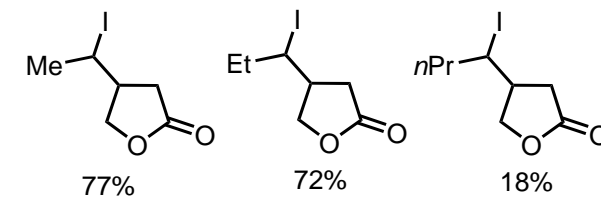
w/o water, rt, 3 h
w/ water, -70 °C, 10 min

P. Wipf, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **1993**, *32*, 1068

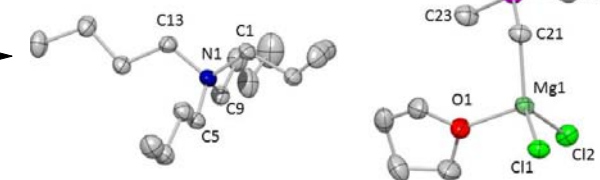
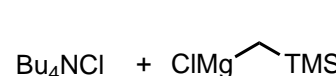
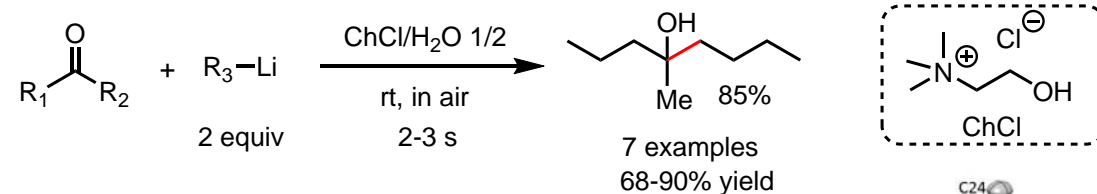
Radical reaction



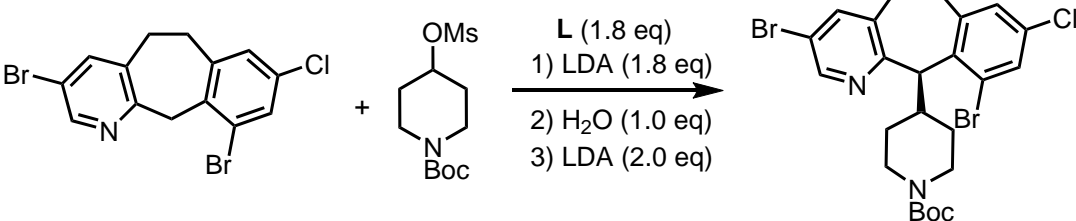
hexane 0.03 M, 0%
benzene 0.03 M, 0%
H₂O, 0.03 M, 67%
H₂O, 0.01 M, 78%

H. Fujimoto, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2000**, *122*, 11041For Sml₂-H₂O mediated radical reaction, see C. A. Lewis, *Samarium (II) Iodide*, GM **2010**

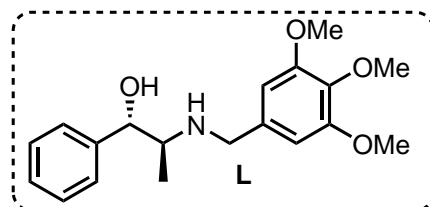
Deep Eutectic Solvent

E. Hevia, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2014**, *53*, 5969

For reviews about DES, see: a) Q. Zhang, *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2012**, *41*, 7108; b) Y. Gu, *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2013**, *42*, 9550; c) M. C. Kroon, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2013**, *52*, 3074; d) E. L. Smith, *Chem. Rev.* **2014**, *114*, 11060

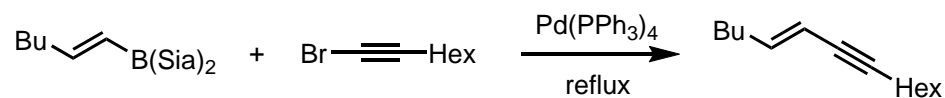


Water	Yield	Ee
0.0 eq	50%	55%
0.7 eq	92%	85%
1.0 eq	95%	95%

G. G. Wu, *J. Org. Chem.* **2003**, *68*, 4984

Designed Catalysis in water

Aqueous Pd-catalyzed cross-coupling dates back to the early development of Suzuki coupling, which uses aqueous base to activate the organoboron nucleophile.



NaOMe, THF-MeOH, 97%

NaOH, THF-H₂O, 86%

N, Miyaura, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1985**, 107, 972

Mass transport/green chemistry:

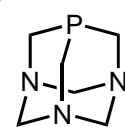
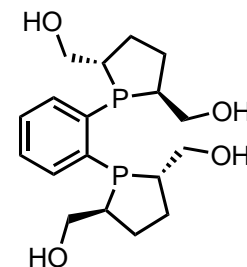
- 1) Water-miscible organic co-solvent
- 2) Surfactant or micellar chemistry
- 3) Phase-transfer catalysis
- 4) Catalyst immobilization
- 5) *Water-soluble cat/ligand design*

For micellar chemistry: G. Oehme, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2005**, 44, 7174; A. Daniela, *Chem. Rev.* **2016**, 116, 2023

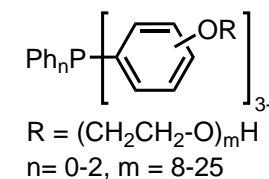
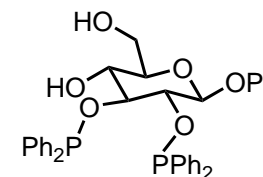
For PTC: K. Maruoka, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2007**, 46, 4222; B. I. Andrews, *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2004**, 37, 518; Maruoka, K. *Asymmetric Phase-Transfer Catalysis*, Wiley-VCH, Weinheim, Germany, **2008**

For catalyst immobilization: T. Turec, *Heterogeneous Catalysis and Solid Catalysts*, Wiley-VCH, Weinheim, Germany, **2009**; K. D. Janda, *Tetrahedron*, **2001**, 57, 4637

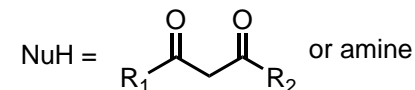
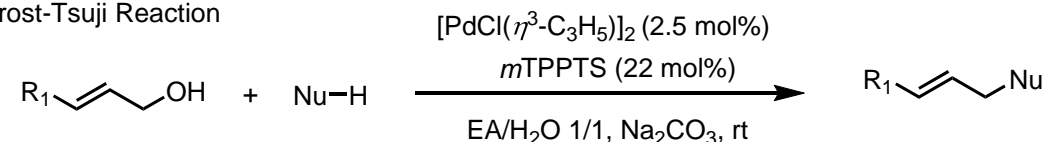
Non-ionic substituents: polyol, polyamine, carbohydrate, polyether



PTA

**Most studied reactions:**

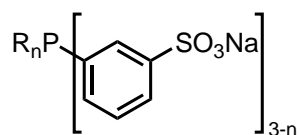
- Hydrogenation
- Hydroformylation
- Hyrodimerization
- Oxidation
- Hydrocyanation
- Carbonylation
- Alkene metathesis
- Cross-coupling

Trost-Tsuji Reaction

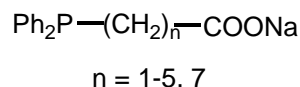
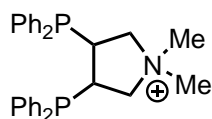
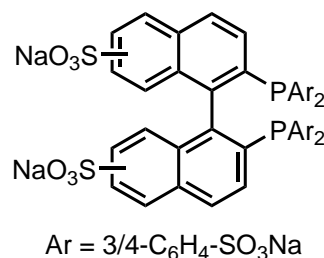
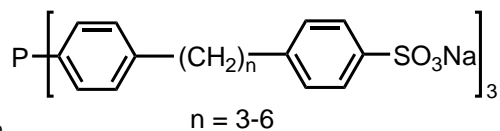
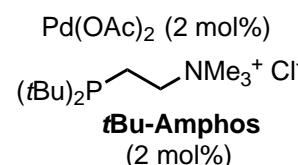
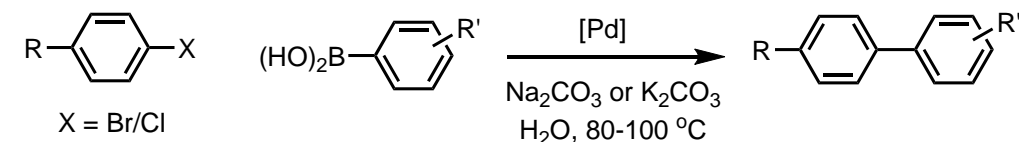
K. Oshima, *Org. Lett.* **2004**, 6, 4085

Ligand design: attach water-solubilizing groups to hydrophobic ligands:

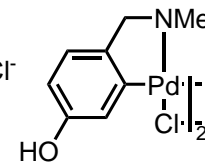
Ionic substituents: -SO₃⁻, -CO₂⁻, -PO₃²⁻, -NMe₃⁺



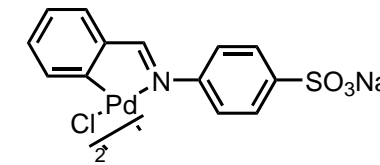
n = 2, *m*TPPMS
n = 1, *m*TPPDS
n = 0, *m*TPPTS

**Suzuki**

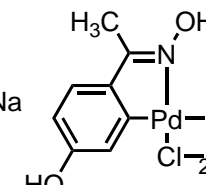
TON: 730,000
3 cycles



4 cycles



11 cycles



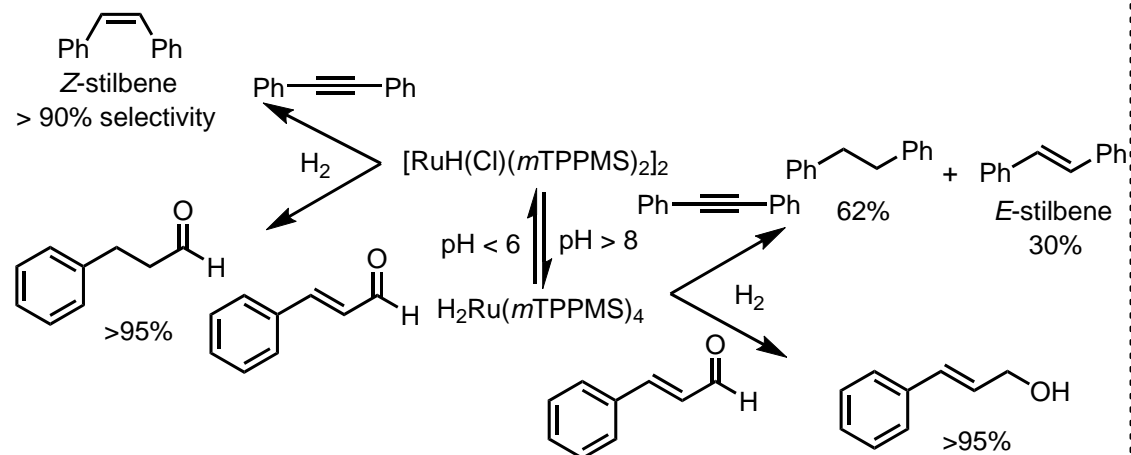
0.01 mol%

L. Botella, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, **2002**, 41, 179

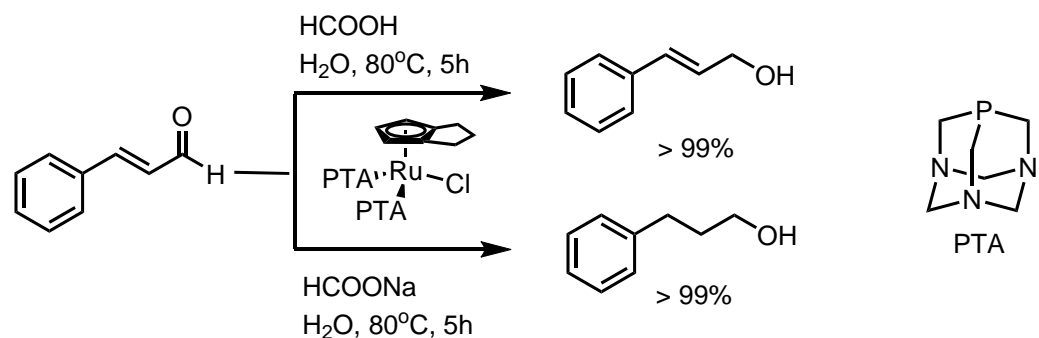
L. Botella, *J. Organomet. Chem.*, **2002**, 663, 46

R. Huang, *Organometallics*, **2006**, 25, 4105

pH-dependence

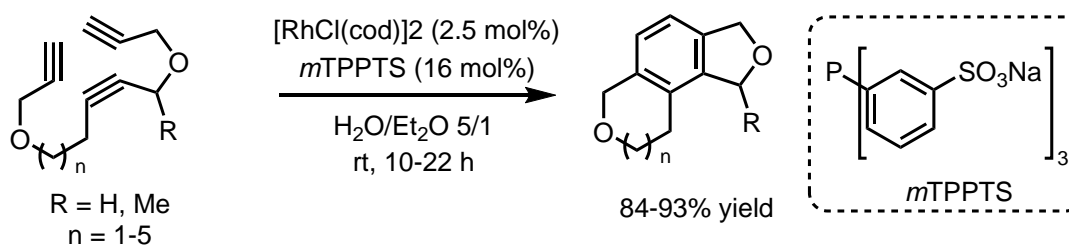


Y. Dror, *J. Mol. Catal.* **1977**, *2*, 219
F. Joo, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **1998**, *37*, 969



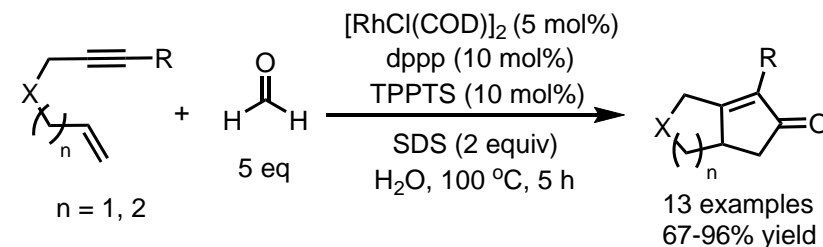
C. A. Mebi, *Organometallics*. **2007**, *26*, 429

[2+2+2]



Koichiro Oshima, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2003**, *125*, 7784

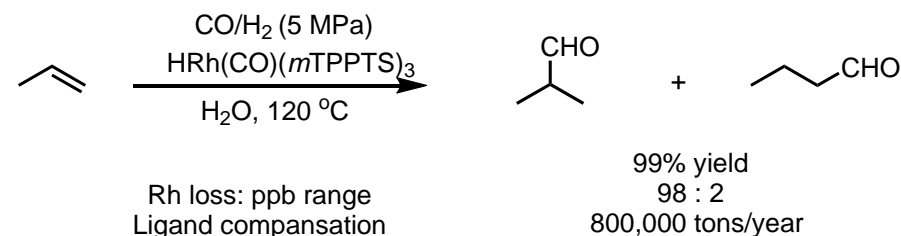
Pauson-Khand type



K. Kakiuchi, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2003**, *42*, 2409

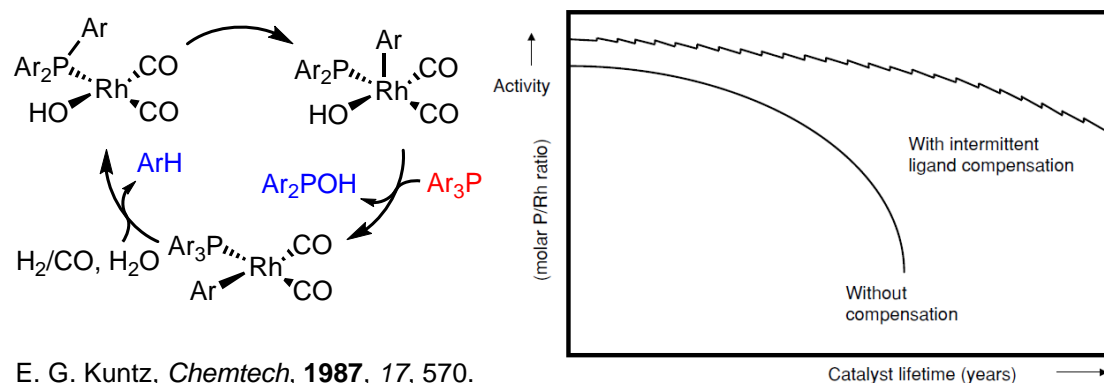
Industrial processes

- 1) Wacker process covered by J Cornella, *Metal Pairs*, GM **2016**
- 2) Ruhrchemie/Rhone Poulenc process-Hydroformylation



Rh loss: ppb range
Ligand compensation

B. Cornils, *Org. Process Res. Dev.* **1998**, *2*, 121



E. G. Kuntz, *Chemtech*, **1987**, *17*, 570.

E. G. Kuntz, *French Patent*, 2,314,910, **1975**

E. G. Kuntz, *French Patent*, 2,349,562, **1976**

M. Lindstrom, *Organic Reactions in Water*, **2006**, chapter 12