



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Stereoelectronic and conformational effects in carbohydrate derived oxocarbenium, iminium and ammonium ions

Rijssel, E.R. van

Citation

Rijssel, E. R. van. (2015, January 14). *Stereoelectronic and conformational effects in carbohydrate derived oxocarbenium, iminium and ammonium ions*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/31437>

Version: Corrected Publisher's Version

License: [Licence agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden](#)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/31437>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

Cover Page



Universiteit Leiden



The handle <http://hdl.handle.net/1887/31437> holds various files of this Leiden University dissertation

Author: Rijssel, Erwin Roelof van

Title: Stereoelectronic and conformational effects in carbohydrate derived oxocarbenium, iminium and ammonium ions

Issue Date: 2015-01-14

Appendix

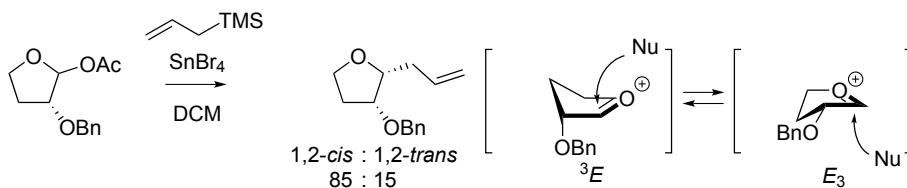
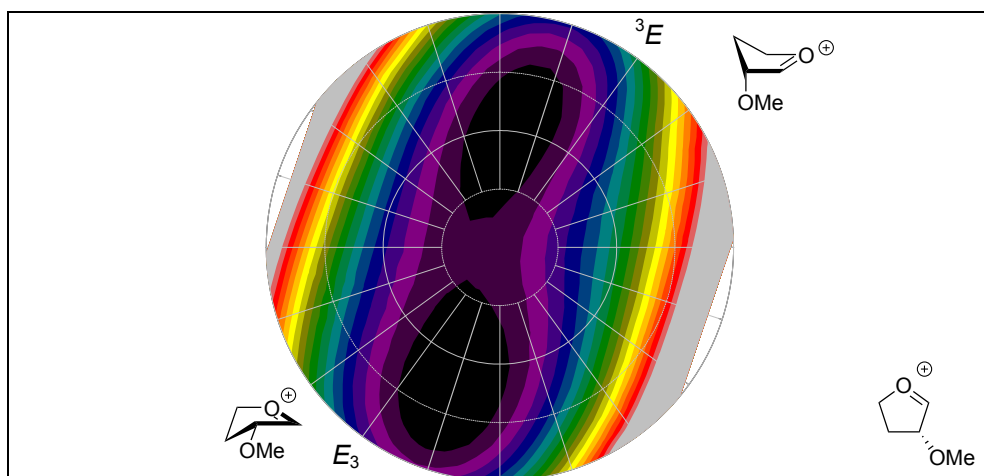
This Appendix provides additional free energy surface (FES) maps that have been calculated for mono- and disubstituted tetrahydrofuranyl oxocarbenium ions (“stripped pentofuranosyl oxocarbenium ions”, Schemes A.1-A.9). The maps are reported alongside the C-allylation reactions, described by Woerpel and co-workers, in which they occur as possible intermediates. Overall, there is good to excellent agreement between the calculated lowest energy oxocarbenium ions and the experimentally observed product

ratio's, taking into account the inside attack model as described in Chapters 1-3. The FES maps provide a clear picture on the influence of the different single ring substituents.

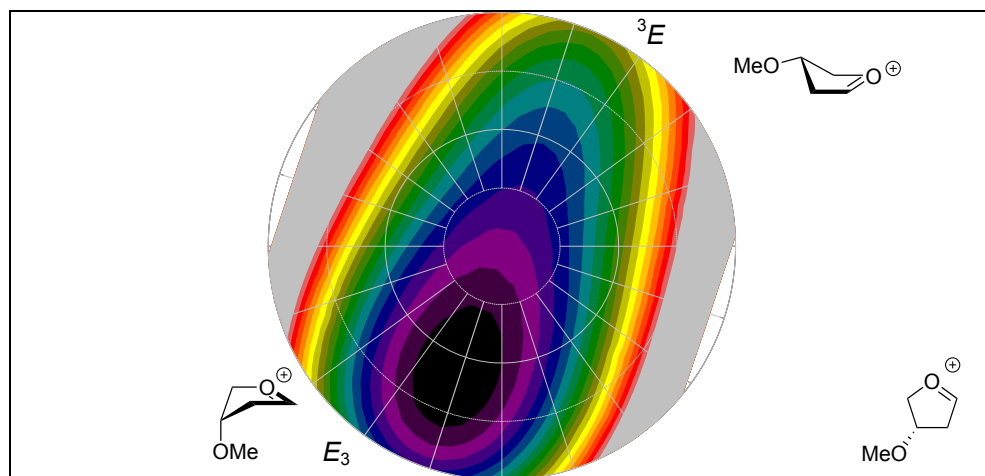
Figures A.1-A.4 depict the FES maps that have been calculated for the two possible anomers of the four D-furanosyl triflates. The most favorable structures are depicted in these Figures and the differences in energy between the α - and β -anomers have been determined based on the energies of their lowest energy conformers.

For the results of the C-allylation reactions see: Larsen, C. H.; Ridgway, B. H.; Shaw, J. T.; Smith, D. M.; Woerpel, K. A., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, *127*, 10879-10884, 10.1021/ja0524043.

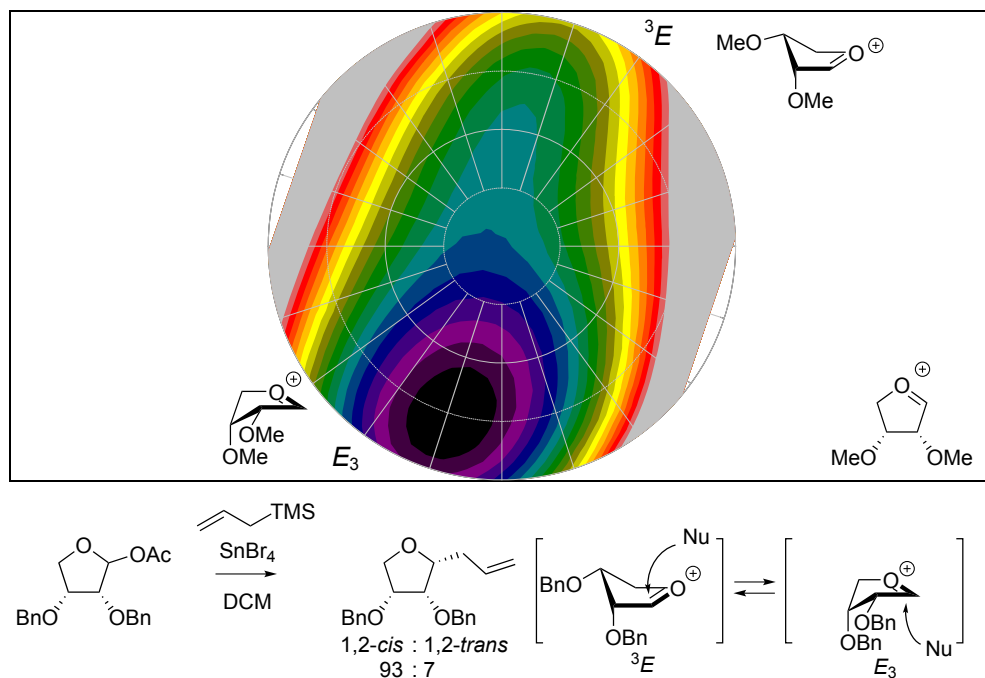
Scheme A.1 (*R*)-4-methoxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-furan-1-ium.



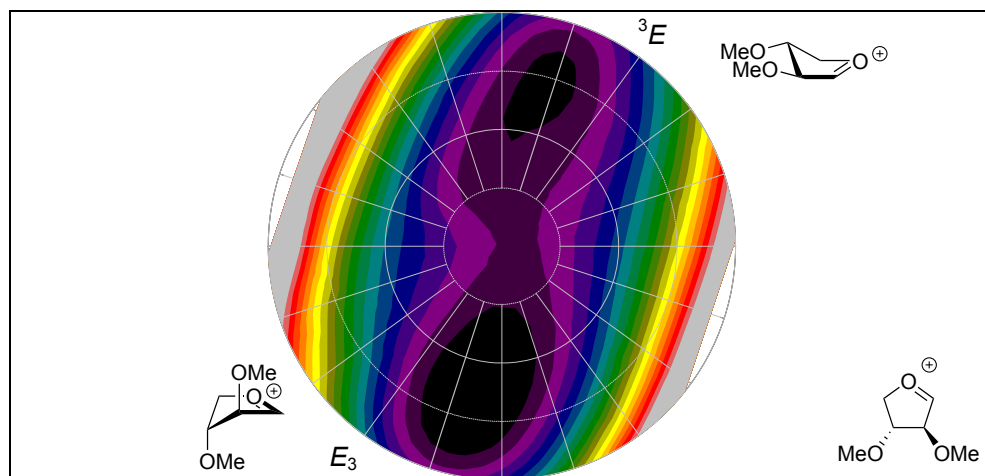
Scheme A.2 (S)-3-methoxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-furan-1-ium.



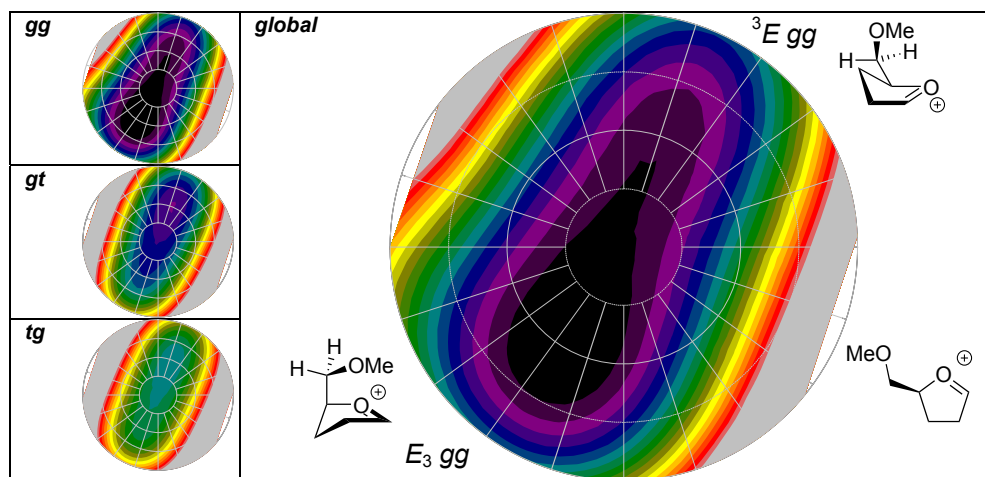
Scheme A.3 (3R,4R)-3,4-dimethoxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-furan-1-ium.

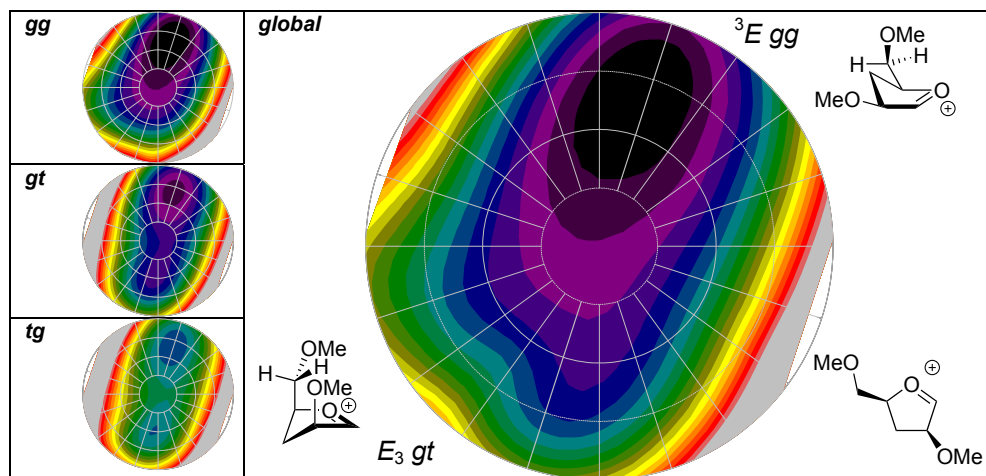
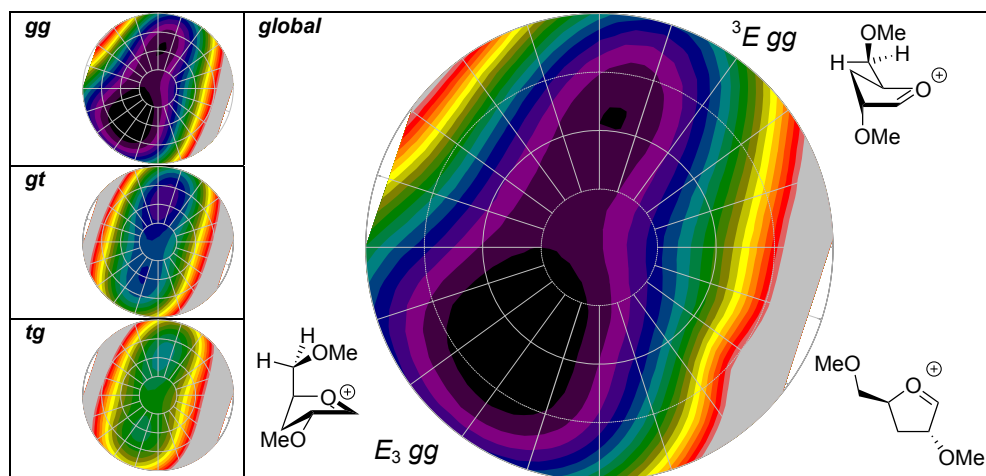


Scheme A.4 (3*R*,4*S*)-3,4-dimethoxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-furan-1-ium.

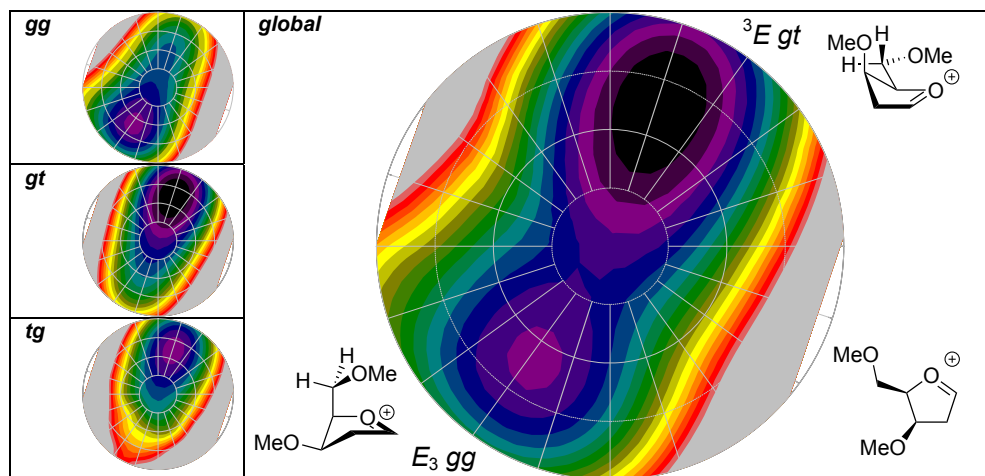


Scheme A.5 (S)-2-(methoxymethyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-furan-1-ium.

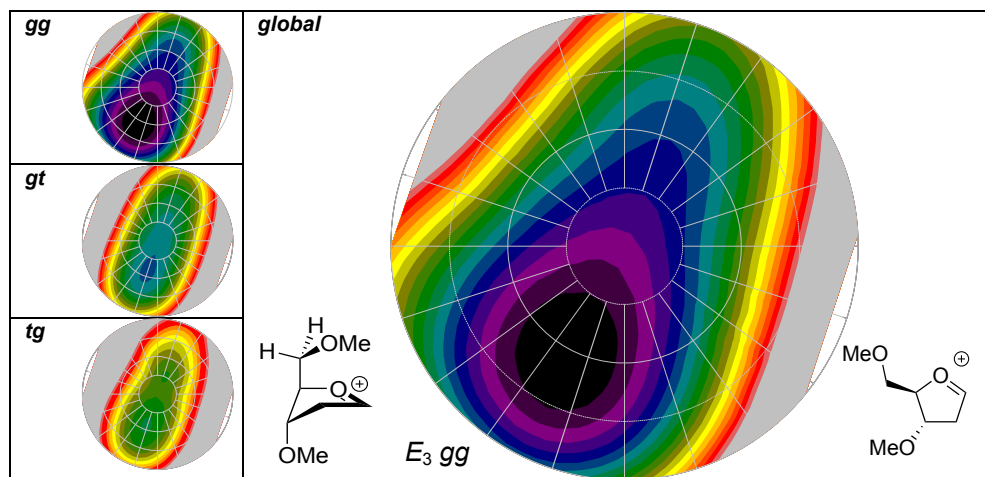


Scheme A.6 (2*S*,4*S*)-4-methoxy-2-(methoxymethyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-furan-1-ium.Scheme A.7 (2*S*,4*R*)-4-methoxy-2-(methoxymethyl)-3,4-dihydro-2H-furan-1-ium.

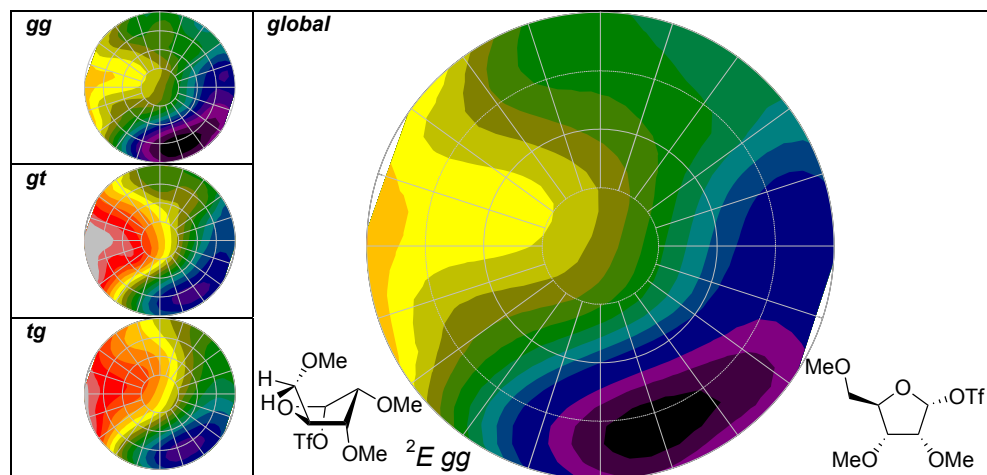
Scheme A.8 (2*R*,3*R*)-3-methoxy-2-(methoxymethyl)-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-furan-1-ium.



Scheme A.9 (2*R*,3*R*)-3-methoxy-2-(methoxymethyl)-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-furan-1-ium.



(α)



(β)

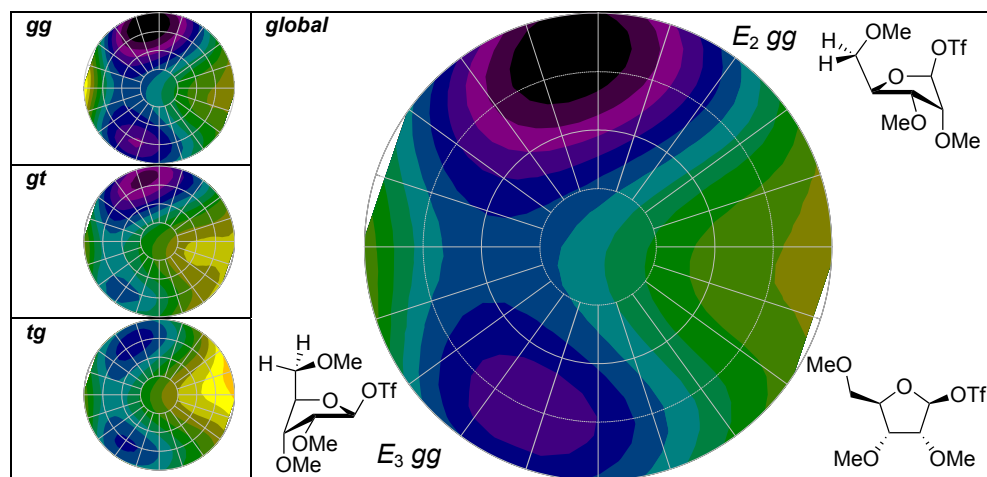
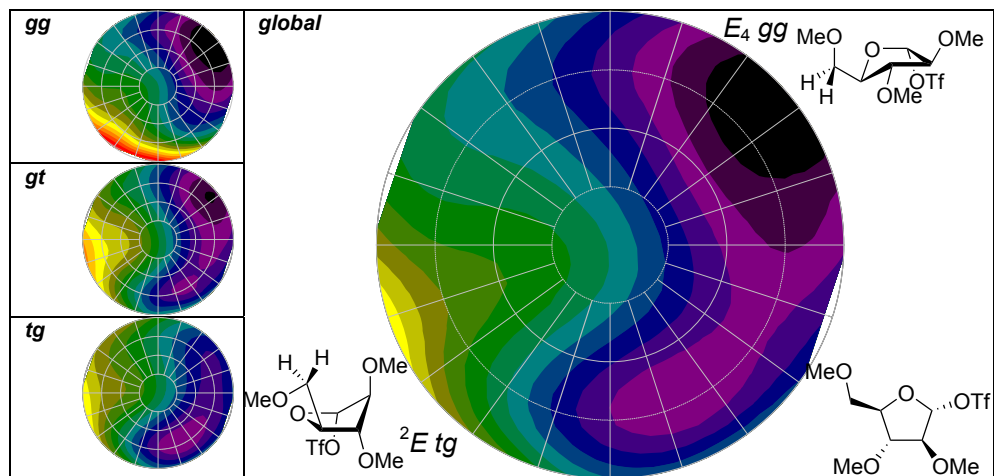


Figure A.1 2,3,5-Tri-O-benzyl-D-ribofuranosyl triflate ($\alpha : \beta = 1.0 : 0.0$ kcal/mol).

(α)



(β)

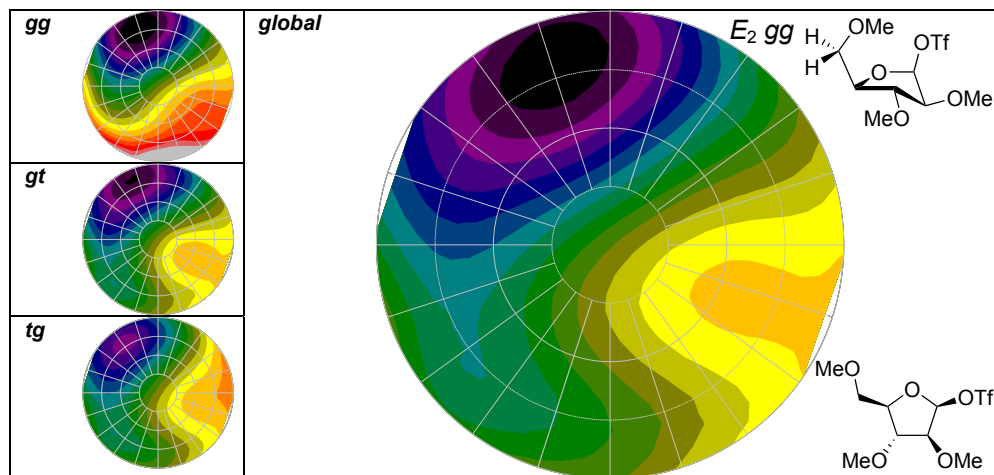
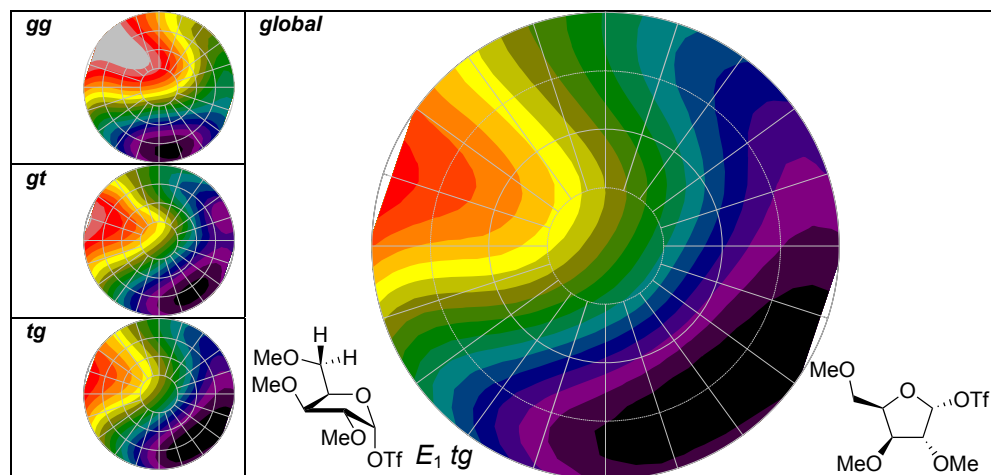


Figure A.2 2,3,5-Tri-O-benzyl-D-arabinofuranosyl triflate ($\alpha : \beta = 0.0 : 1.0$ kcal/mol).

(α)



(β)

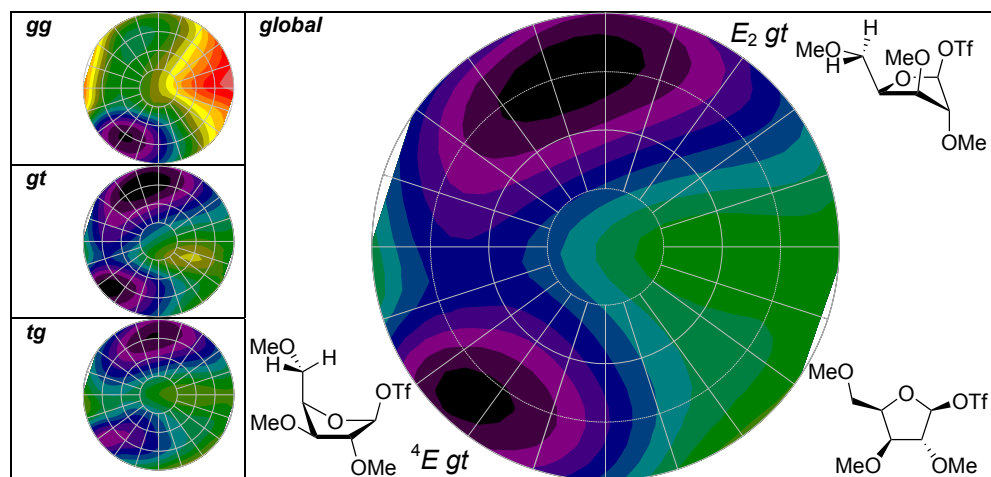
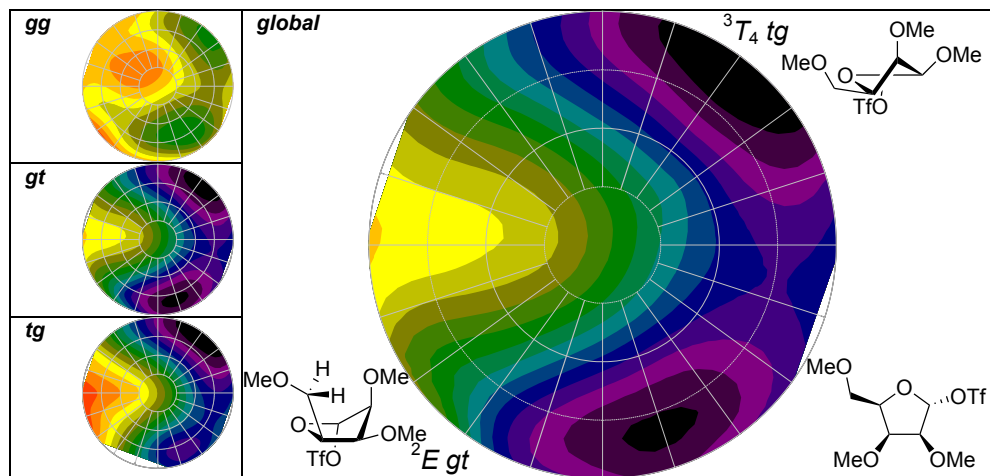


Figure A.3 2,3,5-Tri-O-benzyl-D-xylofuranosyl triflate (α : β = 0.6 : 0.0 kcal/mol).

(α)



(β)

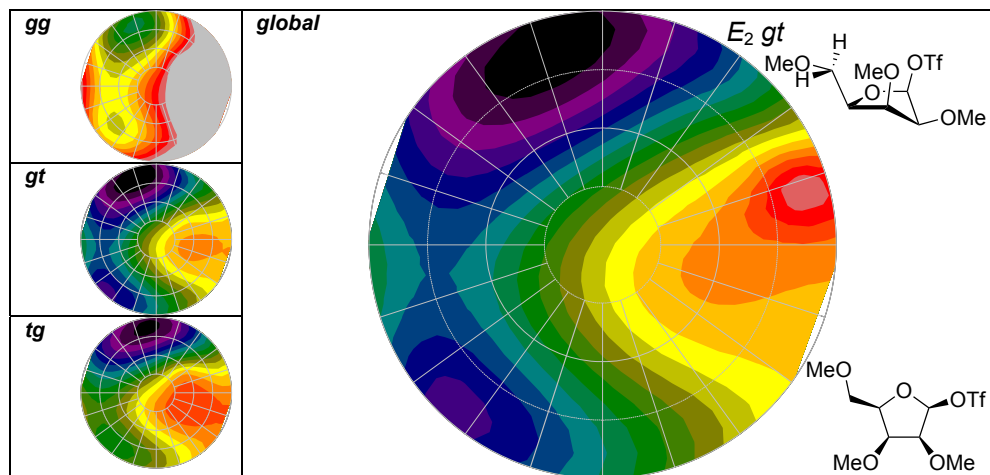


Figure A.4 2,3,5-Tri-O-benzyl-D-lyxofuranosyl triflate (α : β = 0.0 : 1.0 kcal/mol).

