

Dynamic kinetic asymmetric transformation in copper catalyzed allylic alkylation

Jean-Baptiste Langlois and Alexandre Alexakis*^[a]

^[a]University of Geneva. Department of Organic Chemistry. Quai E. Ansermet, 30. CH-1211 Geneva 4 (Switzerland)

Alexandre.alexakis@unige.ch

Supporting Information

- I) General remarks
- II) Additional datas
- III) General procedure
- IV) References
- V) Spectroscopic datas

I) General remarks

All reactions were carried out under argon atmosphere with flame-dried glassware. Solvents were dried by filtration over alumina previously activated at 350°C during 12 hours under nitrogen before use. ¹H (400 MHz) and ¹³C (100 MHz) NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 400FTNMR in CDCl₃, and chemical shift (δ) are given in ppm relative to residual CHCl₃. Multiplicity is indicated as follows: s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), m (multiplet), dd (doublet of doublet), dt (doublet of triplet), ddd (doublet of doublet of doublet), qd (quartet of doublet), brs (broad singlet). Coupling constants are reported in Hertz (Hz). Evolution of reaction was followed by GC-MS (EI mode) on an HP6890. Optical rotations were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer 241 polarimeter at 25°C in a 10 cm cell in the stated solvent; $[\alpha]_D$ values are given in 10⁻¹ deg.cm² g⁻¹ (concentration c given as g/100 mL). Enantiomeric excesses were determined by chiral GC measurement either on a HP6890 (H₂ as vector gas) or HP6850 (H₂ as vector gas) with the stated column. Temperature programs are described as follows: initial temperature (°C) - initial time (min) - temperature gradient (°C/min) - final temperature (°C); retention times (R_T) are given in min. Enantiomeric excesses were in some cases determined by chiral-SFC measurement on a Berger SFC with the stated column. Gradient programs are described as follows: initial methanol concentration (%) - initial time (min) - percent gradient of methanol (%/min) - final methanol concentration (%); retention times (R_T) are given in min. Flash chromatography was performed using silicagel 32-63 µm, 60 Å.

All chiral ligands were prepared according to the literature procedure (for ligands **L1-L6**, see reference 1, for ligand **L7**, see reference 2, ligand **L8** was a gift from Solvias, for ligand **L9**, see reference 3). CuTC was purchased from FrontierScientific and used as received.

Substrates were prepared according to the literature (for substrate **5**, **8** and **9** see reference 4, for substrate **10**, see references 5 and 6). Substrate **8** is very light and air sensitive so it is used directly after its distillation. Epoxides were prepared according to the literature (see reference 7).

II) Additional data

Table 1. Influence of the nature of the copper source^[a].

Entry	Cu salt	Conversion [%] ^[b]	ee [%] ^[c]
1	CuTC	>99	86 (S)
2	CuBr.SMe ₂	>99	80 (S)
3	CuBr	>99	82 (S)
4	CuCl	>99	82 (S)
5	Cu(OAc) ₂	>99	82 (S)
6	Cu(OTf) ₂	>99	56 (S)
7	CuCN	>99	28 (S)

[a] Reaction conditions: Racemic substrate **5** (0.5 mmol) was added to a solution of Cu salt (5 mol%) and **L1** (5.5 mol%) in dry DCM (4 ml). Reaction mixture was cooled to -78°C and Grignard reagent (1 M in Et₂O, 1.5 equiv) was added dropwise.[b] Conversion determined by GC-MS.[c] Determined by GC on a chiral stationary phase.

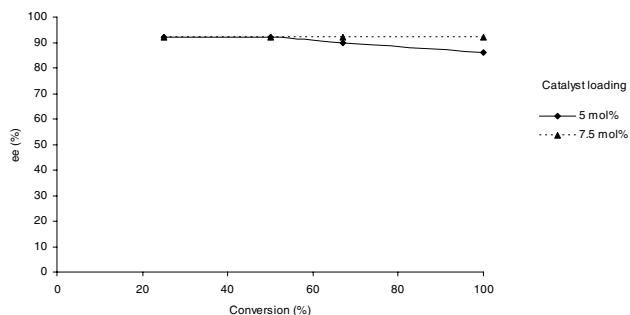


Figure 1. Enantiomeric excess of the product **7** as a function of the conversion of the reaction.

Table 2. Influence of the organometallic reagent^[a].

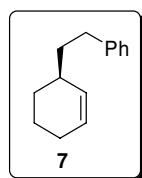
 <i>n</i> = 1; 5 <i>n</i> = 2; 9	CuTC (7.5 mol%) L1 (8.3 mol%) PhCH ₂ CH ₂ MR ² (1.2 equiv) DCM, -78°C, 1h	 <i>n</i> = 1; 7 <i>n</i> = 2; 18			
			Entry	Substrate	PhCH ₂ CH ₂ MR
1	5	PhCH ₂ CH ₂ MgBr	>99	92 (S)	
2	5	(PhCH ₂ CH ₂) ₂ Zn	>99 ^[c]	90 (S)	
3	9	PhCH ₂ CH ₂ MgBr	>99	38 (S)	
4	9	(PhCH ₂ CH ₂) ₂ Zn	>99 ^[c]	38 (S)	

[a] Reaction conditions: Organometallic reagent (1.2 eq) was added dropwise, at -78°C, to a solution containing the substrate, the Cu salt and the ligand. [b] Yield of isolated product. [c] Organozinc reagent was prepared by addition of two equivalents of Grignard reagent to ZnBr₂ in DCM. [d] Determined by GC on a chiral stationary phase after derivatisation of a sample of the isolated product into the corresponding epoxides.

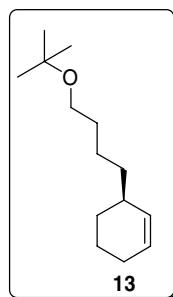
III) General procedure for copper catalyzed asymmetric allylic alkylation

In a flame-dried Schlenk tube under argon atmosphere, CuTC (7.2 mg, 0.038 mmol, 0.075 eq) and **L1** (22.2 mg, 0.041 mmol, 0.083 eq) were dissolved in dry DCM (4 ml) and the solution was stirred for 10 min at room temperature. Then the substrate (0.5 mmol) was added and the solution was cooled to -78°C. After 10 min at this temperature, the alkylmagnesium bromide

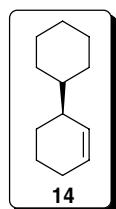
solution 1M in Et₂O (0.6 ml, 0.6 mmol, 1.2 eq) was added dropwise and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1h. The reaction was quenched with a aqueous solution of HCl 1M (15 ml) and extracted with Et₂O (15 ml). Organic layer was washed with HCl 1M (15 ml) and brine (15 ml), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated on vacuo. Crude mixture was purified on silica gel chromatography column (pentane). Desired product was recovered as a colorless liquid. A sample of the isolated product was treated with mcpba and Na₂HPO₄ in DCM. After 1h, Et₂O (10 ml) was added and the reaction was quenched with an aqueous solution of saturated Na₂S₂O₃. Organic layer was washed two times with an aqueous solution of NaOH 1M, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated on vacuo. The crude mixture of two diastereoisomeric epoxides was directly analyzed in chiral GC.



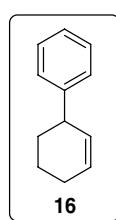
(S)-(2-(cyclohex-2-enyl)ethyl)benzene 7: prepared from **cyclohex-1-enyl-3-bromide 5**. Yield = 95 %. The enantiomeric excess was determined by GC on a chiral stationary phase (Hydrodex B3P column, Method: 60-30-1-140-20-170-5, R_T: 102.17 (*S*), 102.76 (*R*) min). The enantiomeric excess was also determined after derivatisation in corresponding epoxides (Hydrodex TBDM column, Method: 60-0-1-170-5, R_T: 97.99, 99.01, 102.71, 104.25 min). $[\alpha]^{25}_D = -104.4$ (c = 1.2 in CHCl₃, 92 % ee). ¹H NMR (400 MHZ, CDCl₃, 25°C): $\delta = 1.34\text{--}1.37$ (m, 1H), 1.59–1.81 (m, 4H, 1.89 (m, 1H), 2.06 (m, 2H), 2.18 (m, 1H), 2.74 (m, 2H), 5.71–5.76 (m, 2H), 7.25–7.35 ppm (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHZ, CDCl₃, 25°C): $\delta = 21.6, 25.5, 29.2, 33.4, 34.9, 34.9, 38.4, 125.8, 127.3, 128.4, 128.5, 131.9, 143$ ppm. IR (CHCl₃): 71.9, 1453, 1493, 2856, 2923, 3023 cm⁻¹. MS (EI mode) *m/z* %: 186 (28), 143 (4), 129 (4), 104 (26), 91 (100), 65 (34), 53 (22). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₄H₁₈ [M⁺] 186.1407, found 186.1409.



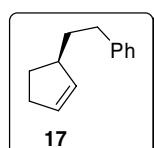
(S)-3-(4-tert-butoxybutyl)cyclohex-1-ene 13: prepared from **cyclohex-1-enyl-3-bromide 5**. Yield = 91 %. The enantiomeric excess was determined by GC on a chiral stationary phase after derivatisation in corresponding epoxides (Hydrodex TBDM column, Method: 60-0-1-170-5, R_T: 87.43, 88.95, 91.50, 93.15 min). $[\alpha]^{25}_D = -145.8$ (c = 1.8 in CHCl₃, 90 % ee). ¹H NMR (400 MHZ, CDCl₃, 25°C): $\delta = 1.17$ (s, 9H), 1.35–1.37 (m, 5H), 1.49 (m, 2H), 1.94–2.03 (m, 3H), 3.32 (t, 2H, J = 6.6 Hz), 5.57–5.63 ppm (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHZ, CDCl₃, 25°C): $\delta = 21.6, 23.7, 25.5, 27.7, 29.2, 31, 35.3, 36.4, 61.7, 72.5, 126.8, 132.4$ ppm. IR (CHCl₃): 1083.7, 1198.7, 1361.6, 2860.9, 2929.4, 2973.2 cm⁻¹. MS (EI mode) *m/z* %: 226 (8), 207 (10), 163 (2), 147 (2), 135 (12), 93 (8), 71 (12), 57 (100). HRMS (ESI) calcd for corresponding epoxide C₁₄H₂₆O₂ [M⁺] 226.1933, found 226.1927.



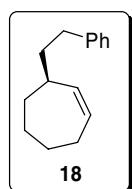
(S)-3-cyclohexylcyclohex-1-ene 14: prepared from **cyclohex-1-enyl-3-bromide 5**. Yield = 98 %. The enantiomeric excess was determined by GC on a chiral stationary phase after derivatisation in corresponding epoxides (Hydrodex TBDM column, Method: 60-0-1-170-5, R_T: 71.96, 72.42, 79.05, 80.11 min). $[\alpha]^{25}_D = -42$ (c = 1.0 in CHCl₃, 70 % ee). ¹H NMR (400 MHZ, CDCl₃, 25°C): $\delta = 1.02\text{--}1.34$ (m, 7H), 1.49 (m, 1H), 1.72 (m, 7H), 1.94 (m, 3H), 5.62–5.67 ppm (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHZ, CDCl₃, 25°C): $\delta = 22.4, 25.6, 25.9, 26.9, 30, 30.4, 41.1, 42.8, 127.3, 131.2$ ppm. IR (CHCl₃): 721.2, 1448, 2851.8, 2933.3, 3022.9 cm⁻¹. MS (EI mode) *m/z* %: 164 (30), 149 (4), 135 (6), 121 (6), 97 (8), 82 (100), 81 (65), 55 (90), 53 (26). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₂H₂₀ [M⁺] 164.1564, found 164.1565.



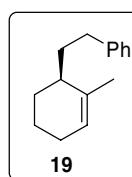
Cyclohex-2-enylbenzene 16: prepared from **cyclohex-1-enyl-3-bromide 5**. Yield = 97 %. The enantiomeric excess was determined by SFC on a chiral stationary phase after derivatisation in corresponding epoxides (Chiracel OJ column, Method: MeOH 2%-2-1-15%, R_T: 4.57 (*S*), 4.97 (*R*) min). ¹H NMR (400 MHZ, CDCl₃, 25°C): $\delta = 1.51$ (m, 2H), 1.69 (m, 1H), 1.96–2.04 (m, 3H), 3.35 (m, 1H), 5.68 (m, 1H), 5.82 (m, 1H), 7.14–7.25 ppm (m, 5H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHZ, CDCl₃, 25°C): $\delta = 21.3, 25.2, 32.8, 42, 126.1, 127.9, 128.4, 128.5, 130.3, 146.8$ ppm. IR (CHCl₃): 701, 723.6, 755.2, 1075.2, 1451.6, 1491.6, 1738.9, 2836.6, 2931.5, 3022.9 cm⁻¹. MS (EI mode) *m/z* %: 158 (100), 143 (52), 129 (92), 115 (66), 104 (20), 77 (30), 65 (18), 63 (14), 51 (32). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₂H₁₄ [M⁺] 158.1095, found 158.1096.



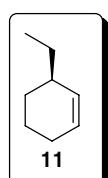
(S)-(2-(cyclopent-2-enyl)ethyl)benzene 17: prepared from **cyclopent-1-enyl-3-bromide 8** directly after its distillation. Yield = 93 %. The enantiomeric excess was determined by GC on a chiral stationary phase after derivatisation in corresponding epoxides (Hydrodex TBDM column, Method: 60-0-1-170-5, R_T: 86.75, 87.23, 94.06, 95.54 min). $[\alpha]^{25}_D = -117$ (c = 1.5 in CHCl₃, 44 % ee). ¹H NMR (400 MHZ, CDCl₃, 25°C): $\delta = 1.51$ (m, 3H), 2.14 (m, 1H), 2.37 (m, 2H), 2.71 (m, 3H), 5.76 (m, 2H), 7.22–7.32 ppm (m, 5H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHZ, CDCl₃, 25°C): $\delta = 29.9, 32.1, 34.4, 45.3, 125.7, 128.4, 128.5, 130.6, 135, 142.9$ ppm. IR (CHCl₃): 697.7, 717.5, 748.6, 772.2, 1362.2, 1454.2, 1496, 1739.1, 2850.5, 2929.9, 3026.9, 3050.9 cm⁻¹. MS (EI mode) *m/z* %: 172 (28), 152 (2), 144 (8), 129 (4), 115 (4), 104 (36), 92 (88), 81 (44), 67 (100), 53 (14), 51 (18). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₆ [M⁺] 172.1249, found 172.1252.



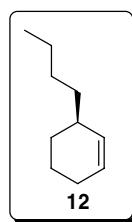
(S)-(2-(cyclohept-2-enyl)ethyl)benzene 18: prepared from **cyclohept-1-enyl-3-bromide 9**. Yield = 98 %. The enantiomeric excess was determined by GC on a chiral stationary phase after derivatisation in corresponding epoxides (Hydrodex TBDM column, Method: 60-0-1-170-5, R_T: 107.43, 109.05, 109.87, 110.70 min). [α]_D²⁵ = -18 (c = 1.0 in CHCl₃, 38 % ee). ¹H NMR (400 MHZ, CDCl₃, 25°C): δ = 1.25 (m, 2H), 1.32-1.35 (m, 5H), 1.95 (m, 1H), 2.15 (m, 2H), 2.26 (m, 1H), 2.65 (m, 2H), 5.67 (m, 1H), 5.80 (m, 1H), 7.19-7.29 ppm (m, 5H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHZ, CDCl₃, 25°C): δ = 27.1, 28.9, 30.7, 33.5, 33.8, 39, 39.3, 125.7, 128.4, 128.5, 131.6, 137.8, 143 ppm. IR (CHCl₃): 697.6, 747.7, 1217.2, 1365.9, 1453.5, 1496.2, 1738.2, 2850.1, 2933.3, 3024.7 cm⁻¹. MS (EI mode) m/z %: 200 (14), 172 (2), 143 (6), 129 (4), 104 (32), 91 (100), 67 (62), 55 (30). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₅H₂₀ [M⁺] 200.1565, found 200.1565.



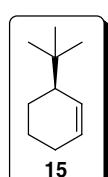
(S)-(2-(2-methylcyclohex-2-enyl)ethyl)benzene 19: prepared from **1-methylcyclohex-1-enyl-6-bromide 10**. Yield = 95 %. The enantiomeric excess was determined by GC on a chiral stationary phase after derivatisation in corresponding epoxides (Hydrodex TBDM column, Method: 60-0-1-170-5, R_T: 93.90, 96.29, 98.94, 100.37 min). [α]_D²⁵ = -7.5 (c = 1.25 in CHCl₃, 18 % ee). ¹H NMR (400 MHZ, CDCl₃, 25°C): δ = 1.56-1.70 (m, 5H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.99 (m, 4H), 2.55-2.75 (m, 2H), 5.45 (s, 1H), 7.23-7.31 ppm (m, 5H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHZ, CDCl₃, 25°C): δ = 19.9, 22.3, 25.7, 27.5, 33.7, 34.7, 38.4, 122.8, 125.7, 128.4, 128.5, 137.1, 143.1 ppm. IR (CHCl₃): 697.9, 748.2, 1217.1, 1377.1, 1453.5, 1496.1, 1739.2, 2858.3, 2929.8, 3026.3). MS (EI mode) m/z %: HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₅H₂₀ [M⁺] 200.1565, found 200.1566.



(R)-3-ethylcyclohex-1-ene 11: prepared from **cyclohex-1-enyl-3-bromide 5**. Highly volatile product isolated after derivatisation in corresponding epoxides. After treatment with mcpba, **2-ethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptane** is isolated as a mixture of diastereoisomeric epoxides with a ratio 1/1. Yield = 79 % (after two steps). ¹H NMR (400 MHZ, CDCl₃, 25°C): δ = 0.82 (m, 1H), 0.98 (m, 6H), 1.22 (m, 2H), 1.36-1.83 (m, 13H), 2.05 (m, 2H), 2.85 (m, 1H), 3.12 ppm (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHZ, CDCl₃, 25°C): δ = 11.8, 17.4, 20.2, 24.1, 25, 26.3, 27, 27.1, 36.1, 36.9, 52.9, 55.7, 56.4 ppm. IR (CHCl₃): 1217, 1259.9, 1364.8, 1419, 1738.1, 2936.6 cm⁻¹. MS (EI mode) m/z %: 126 (8), 111 (30), 97 (56), 82 (42), 67 (100), 55 (96), 51 (10). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₈H₁₄O [M⁺] 126.1044, found 126.1045.



(R)-3-butylcyclohex-1-ene 12: prepared from **cyclohex-1-enyl-3-bromide 5**. Highly volatile product isolated after derivatisation in corresponding epoxides. After treatment with mcpba, **2-butyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptane** is isolated as a mixture of diastereoisomeric epoxides with a ratio 1/1. Yield = 81 % (after two steps). ¹H NMR (400 MHZ, CDCl₃, 25°C): δ = 0.81 (m, 1H), 0.89 (m, 6H), 1.11-1.82 (m, 24H), 2.06 (m, 1H), 2.84 (m, 1H), 3.06-3.14 ppm (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHZ, CDCl₃, 25°C): δ = 14.1, 14.2, 17.4, 20.2, 22.9, 23, 24.1, 25.1, 25.4, 27.4, 29.4, 33.1, 33.8, 33.8, 34.3, 35.1, 52.9, 53, 55.9, 56.6 ppm. IR (CHCl₃): 769.9, 825.6, 1217, 1259.7, 1377.4, 1456.2, 1738.6, 2858, 2933 cm⁻¹. MS (EI mode) m/z %: 154 (6), 139 (2), 136 (2), 125 (4), 111 (64), 97 (38), 81 (56), 68 (68), 55 (100), 51 (8). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₀H₁₈O [M⁺] 154.1357, found 154.1358.

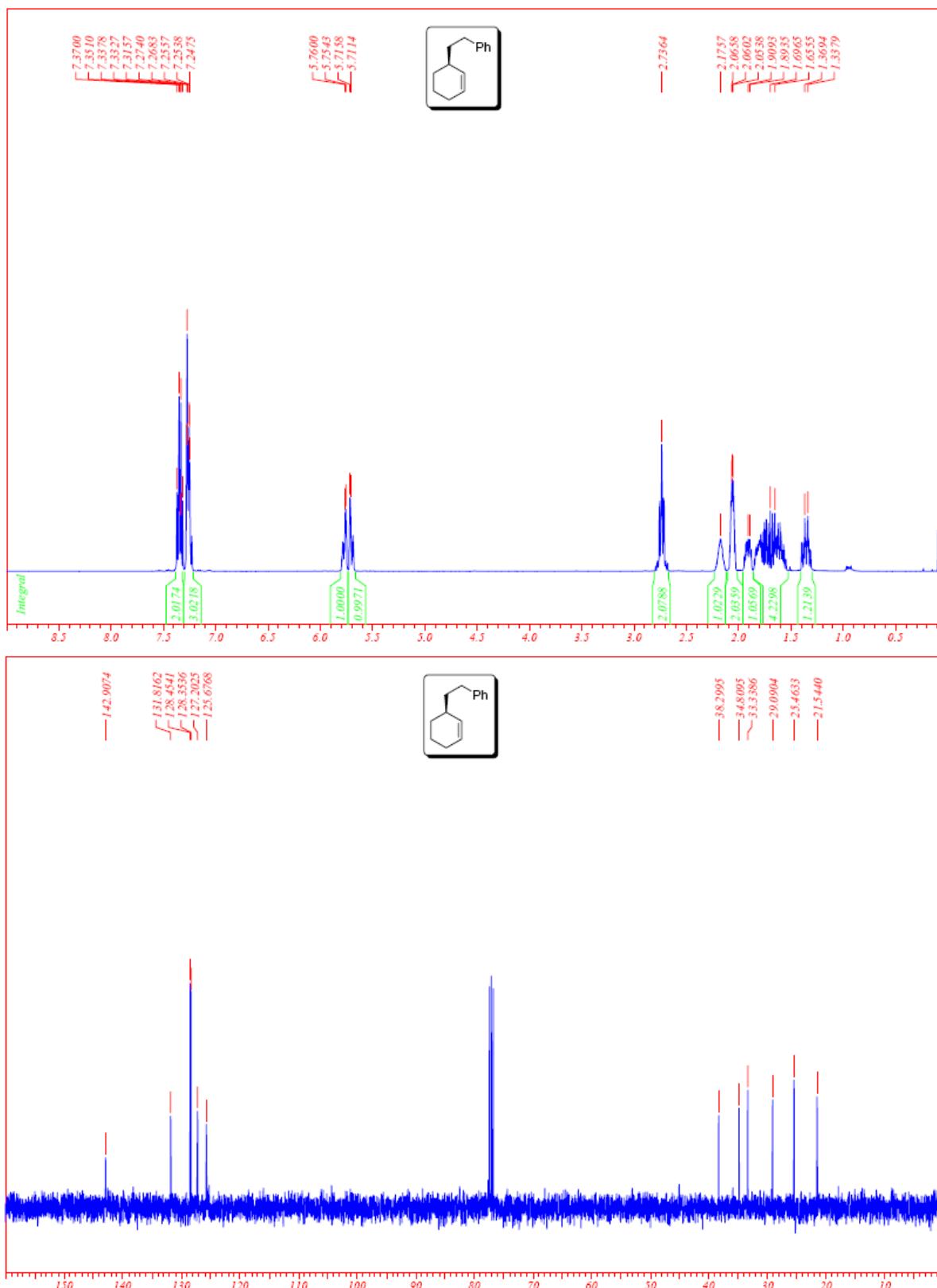


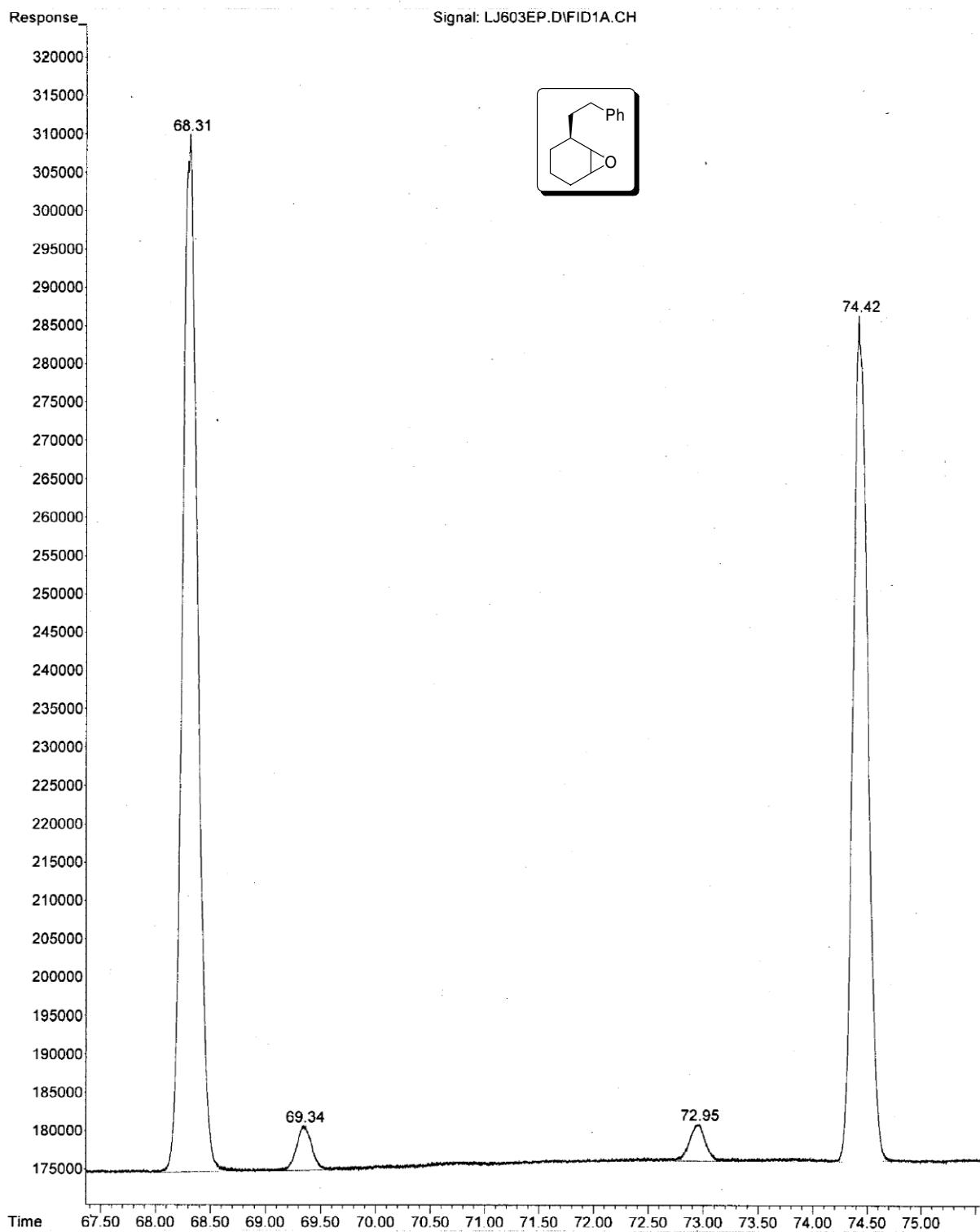
(R)-3-tert-butylcyclohex-1-ene 15: prepared from **cyclohex-1-enyl-3-bromide 5**. Highly volatile product isolated after derivatisation in corresponding epoxides. After treatment with mcpba, **2-tert-butyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptane** is isolated as a mixture of diastereoisomeric epoxides with a ratio 1/9. Yield = 80 % (after two steps). ¹H NMR (400 MHZ, CDCl₃, 25°C): δ = 0.97 (m, 8H), 1.25-1.42 (m, 4H), 1.55-1.60 (m, 4H), 1.87 (m, 1H), 2.11 (m, 1H), 3.03 (m, 1H), 3.15-3.20 ppm (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHZ, CDCl₃, 25°C): δ = 17.6, 17.7, 17.9, 19.9, 20.3, 22.8, 25.1, 25.2, 27.4, 28.3, 32.7, 38.3, 44.8, 53, 53.1, 53.3, 54.3, 54.6, 55.4 ppm. IR (CHCl₃): 703.7, 751.2, 786.3, 831.2, 842.1, 960.7, 1016.1, 1091.9, 1216.9, 1259.1, 1366.5, 1456.4, 1721.1, 2868.3, 2933 cm⁻¹. MS (EI mode) m/z %: HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₀H₁₈O [M⁺] 154.1352, found 154.1358.

IV) References

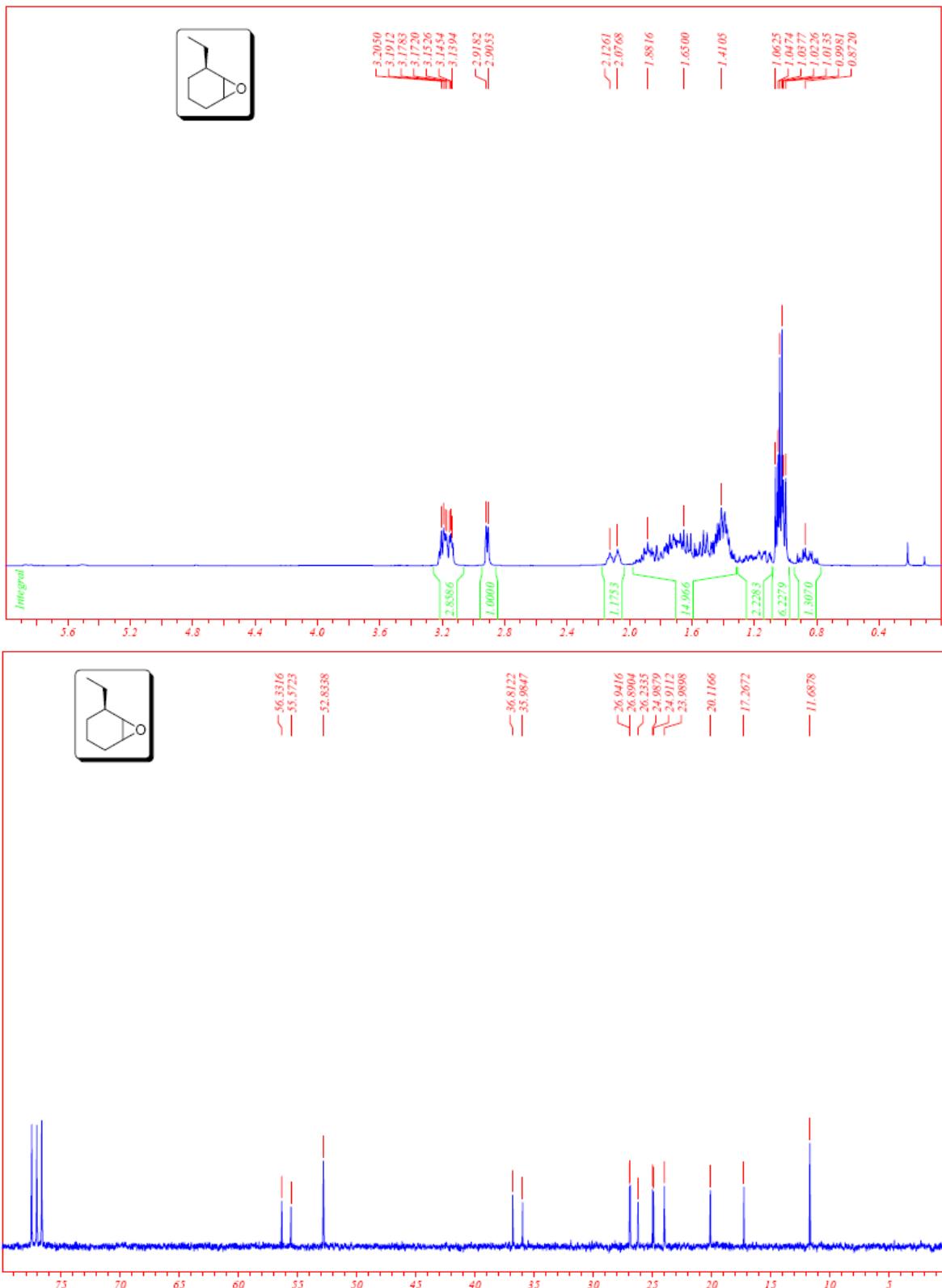
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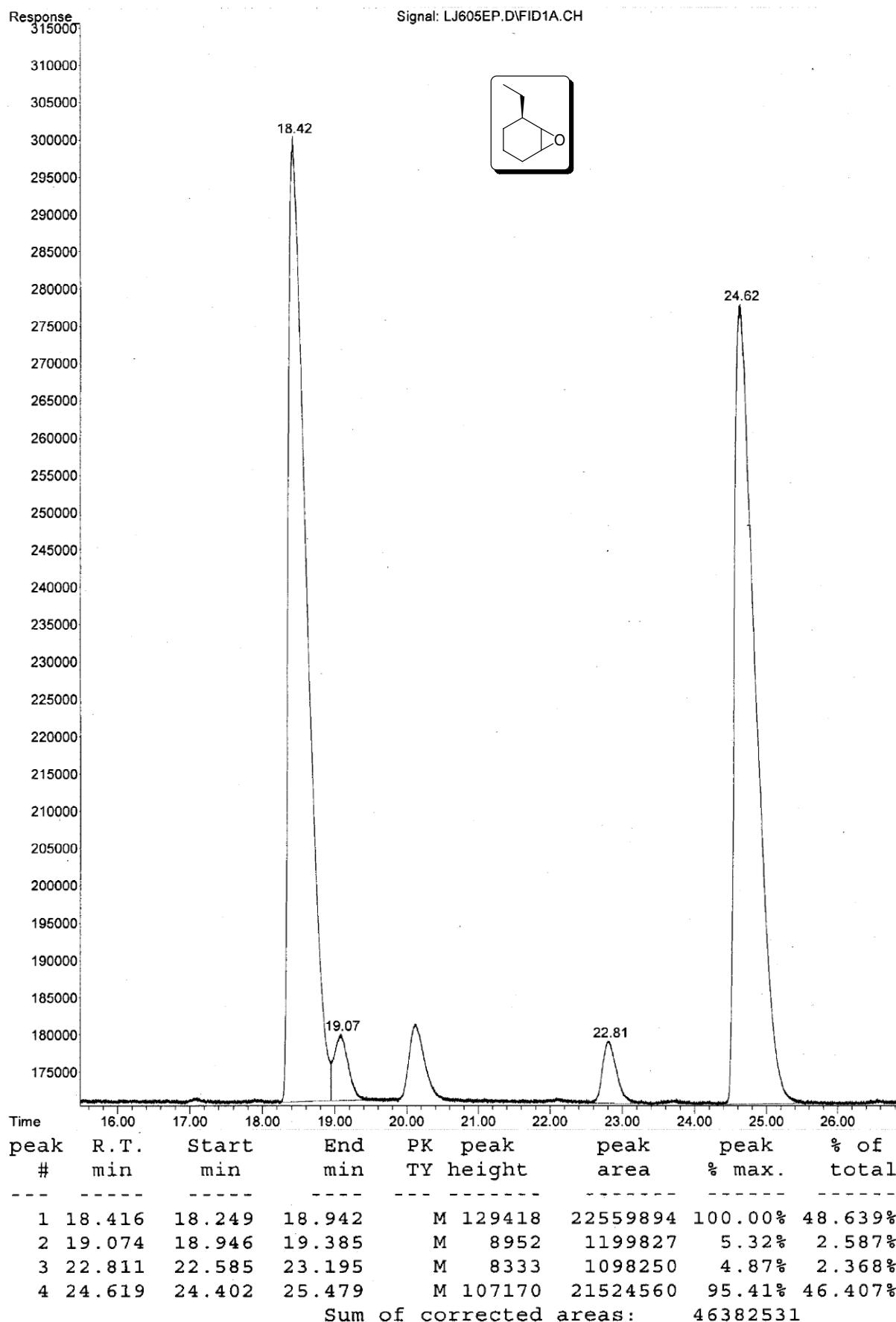
V) Spectroscopic data

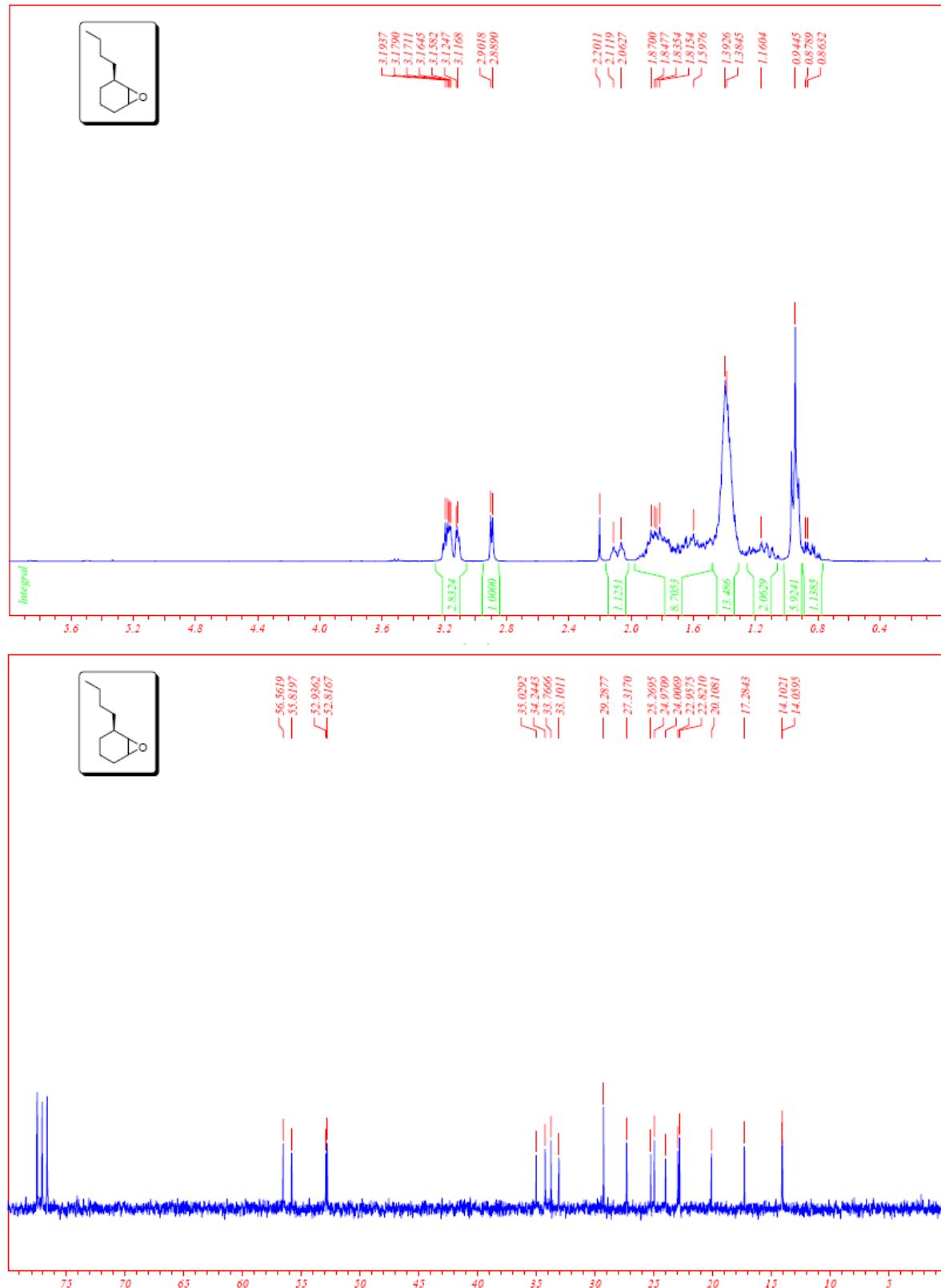


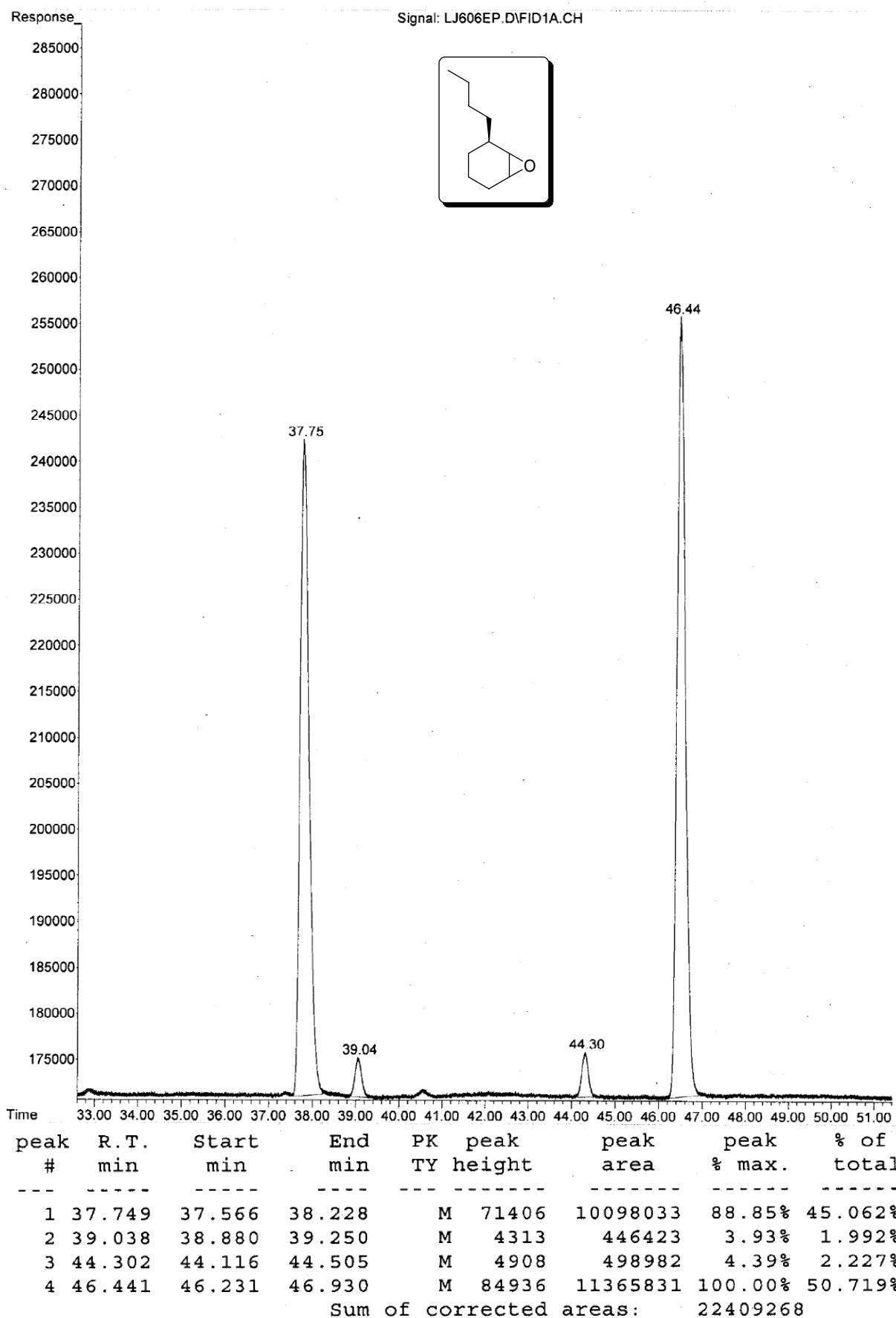


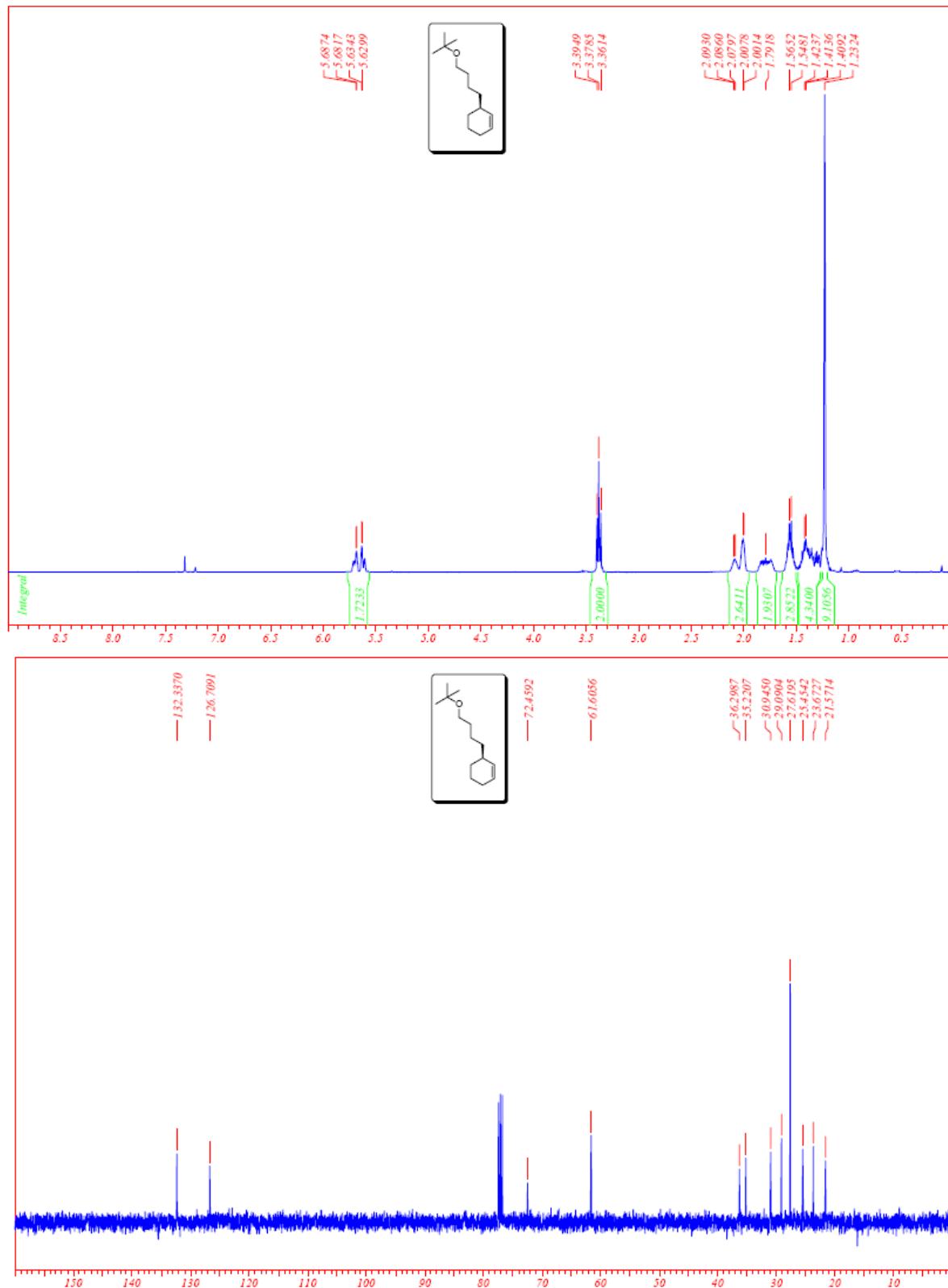
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1	68.311	68.011	68.621	M	135379	13127825	100.00%	53.361%
2	69.339	69.143	69.547	M	5822	545450	4.15%	2.217%
3	72.947	72.730	73.157	M	4849	478043	3.64%	1.943%
4	74.419	74.178	74.722	M	110278	10450381	79.60%	42.478%
Sum of corrected areas:						24601698		

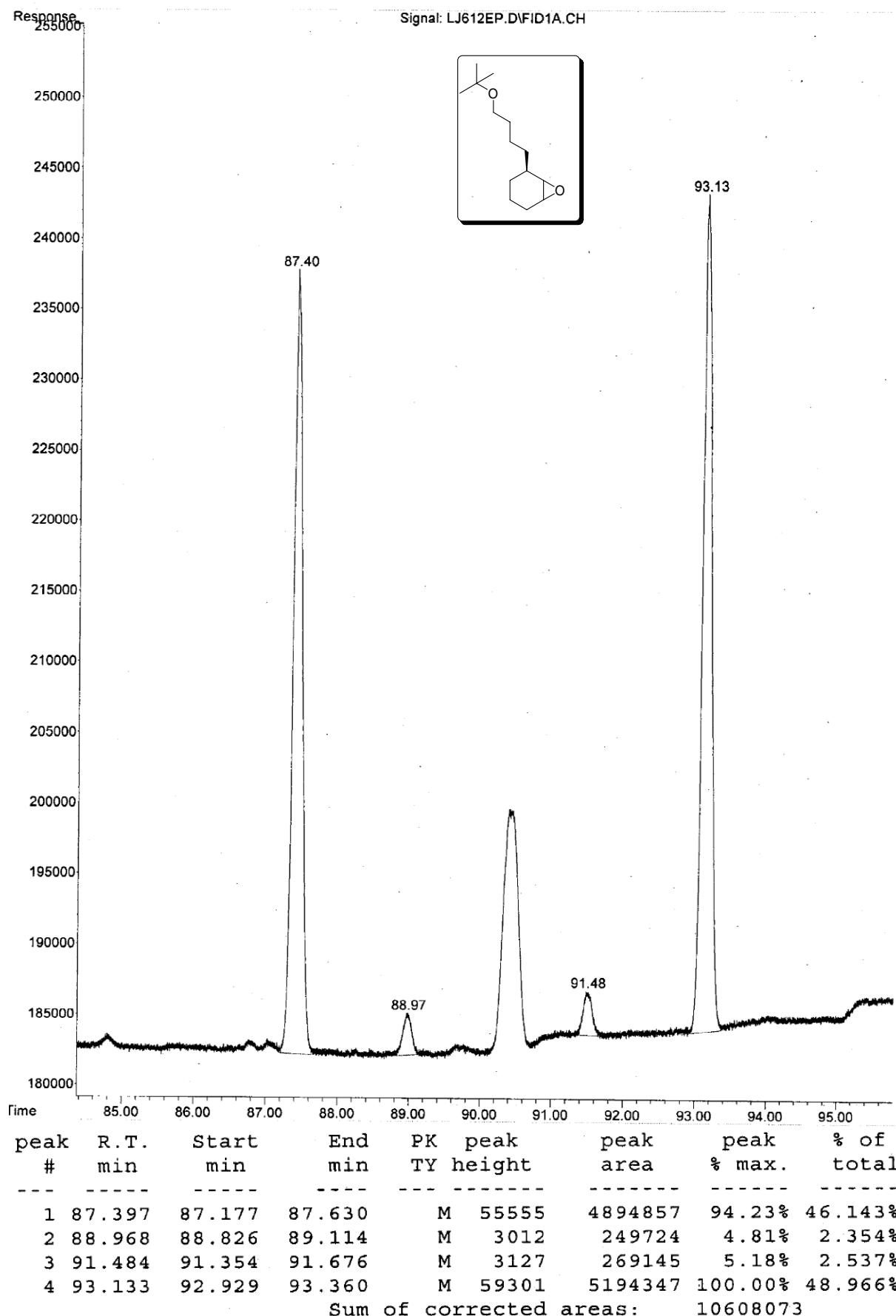


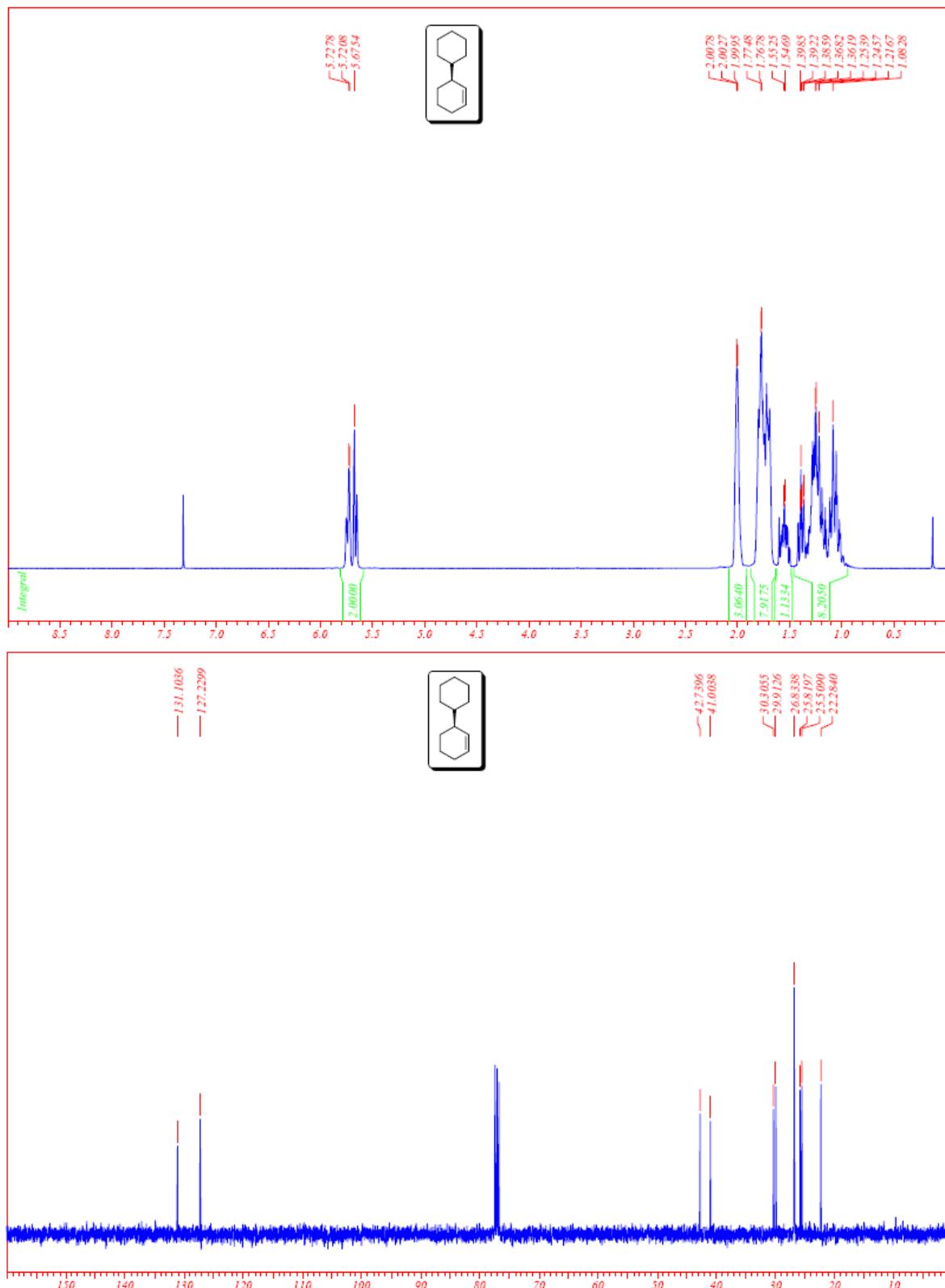


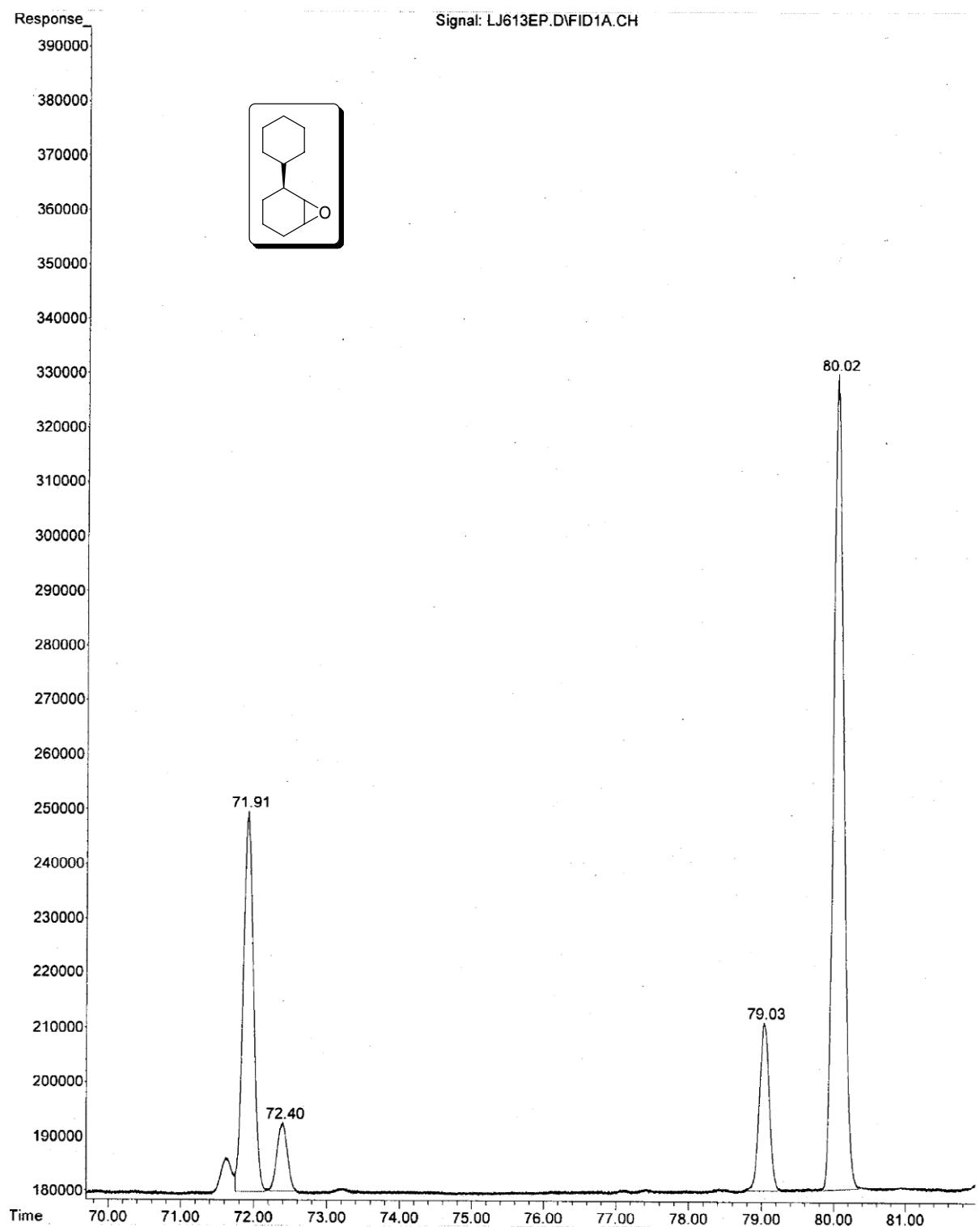




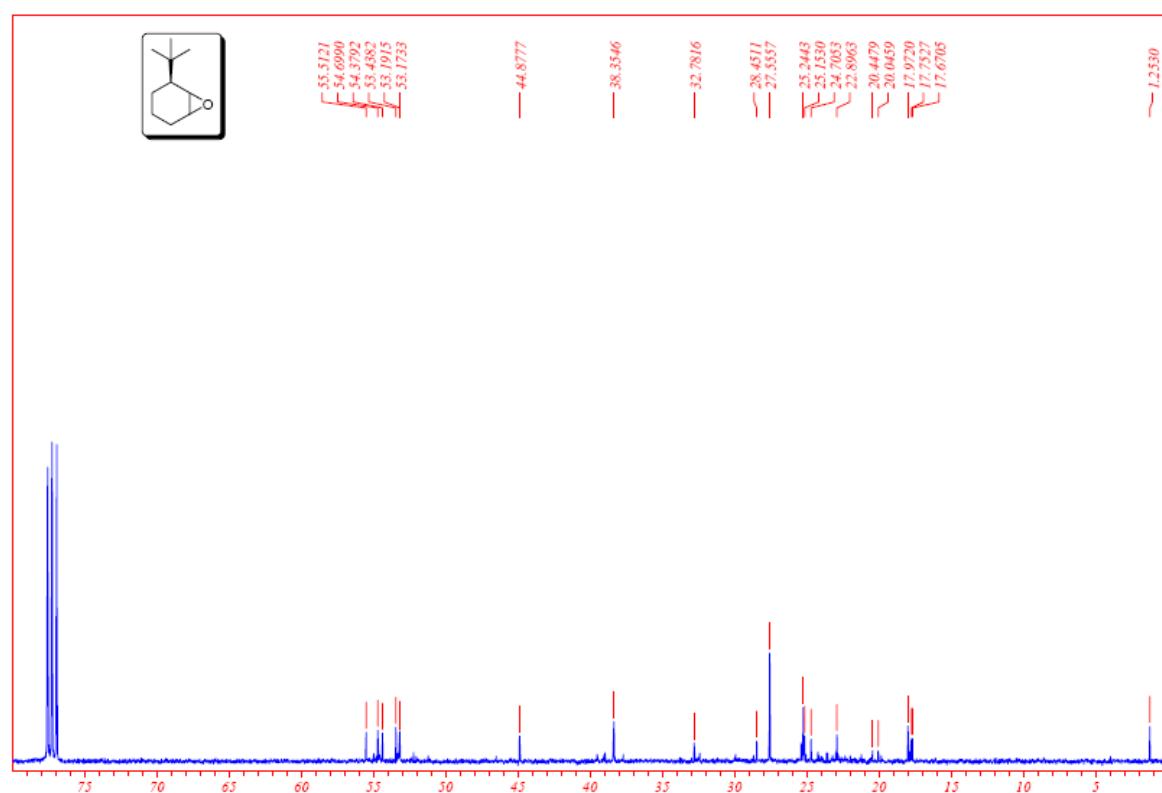
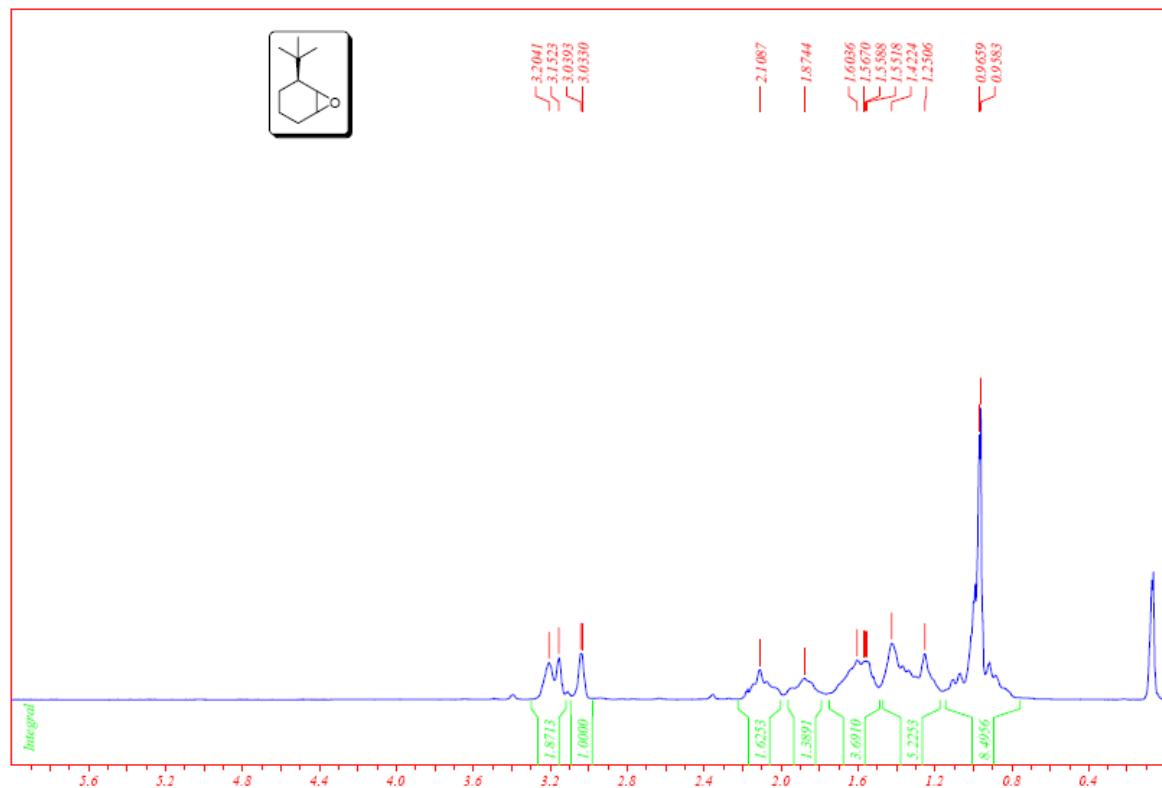


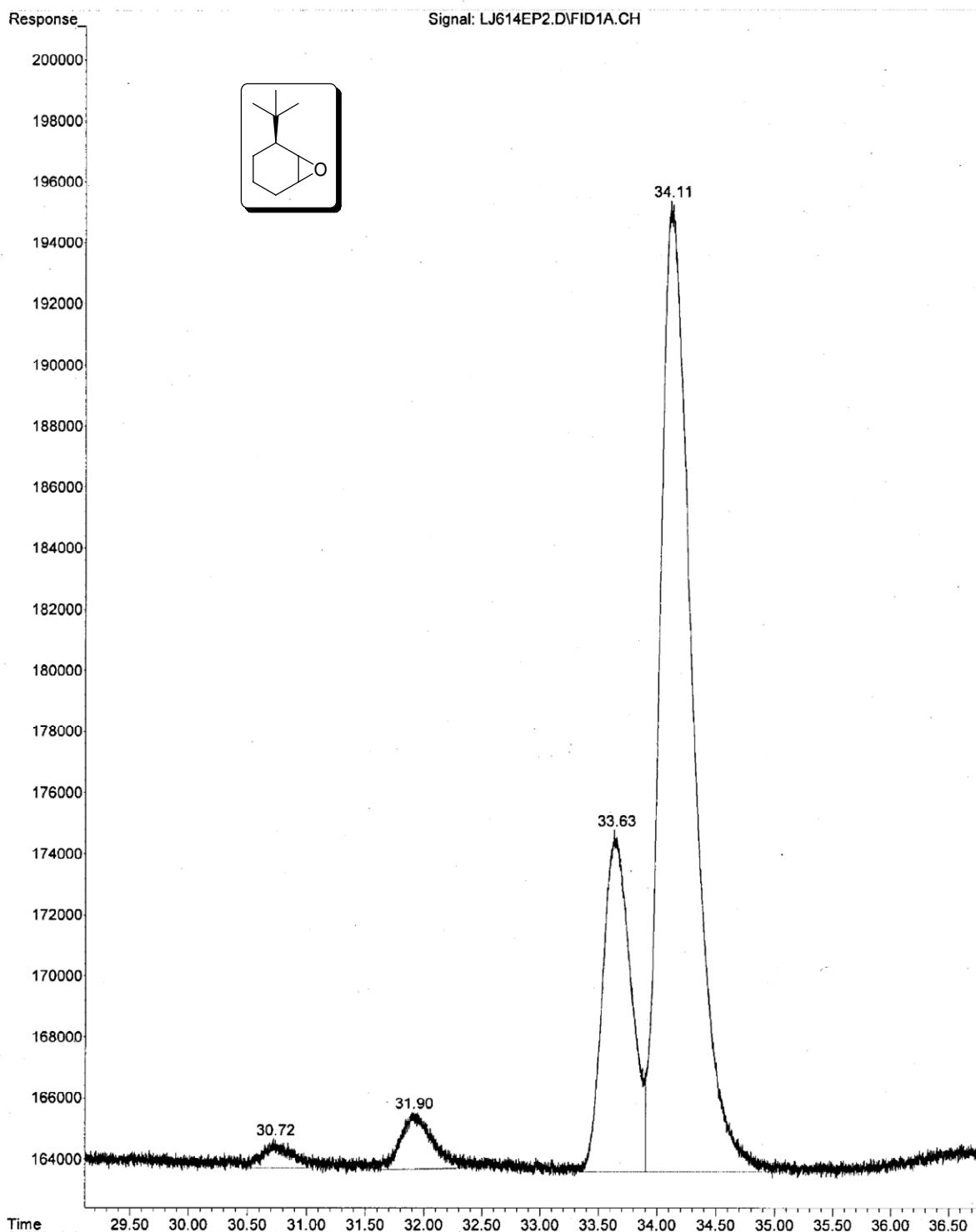




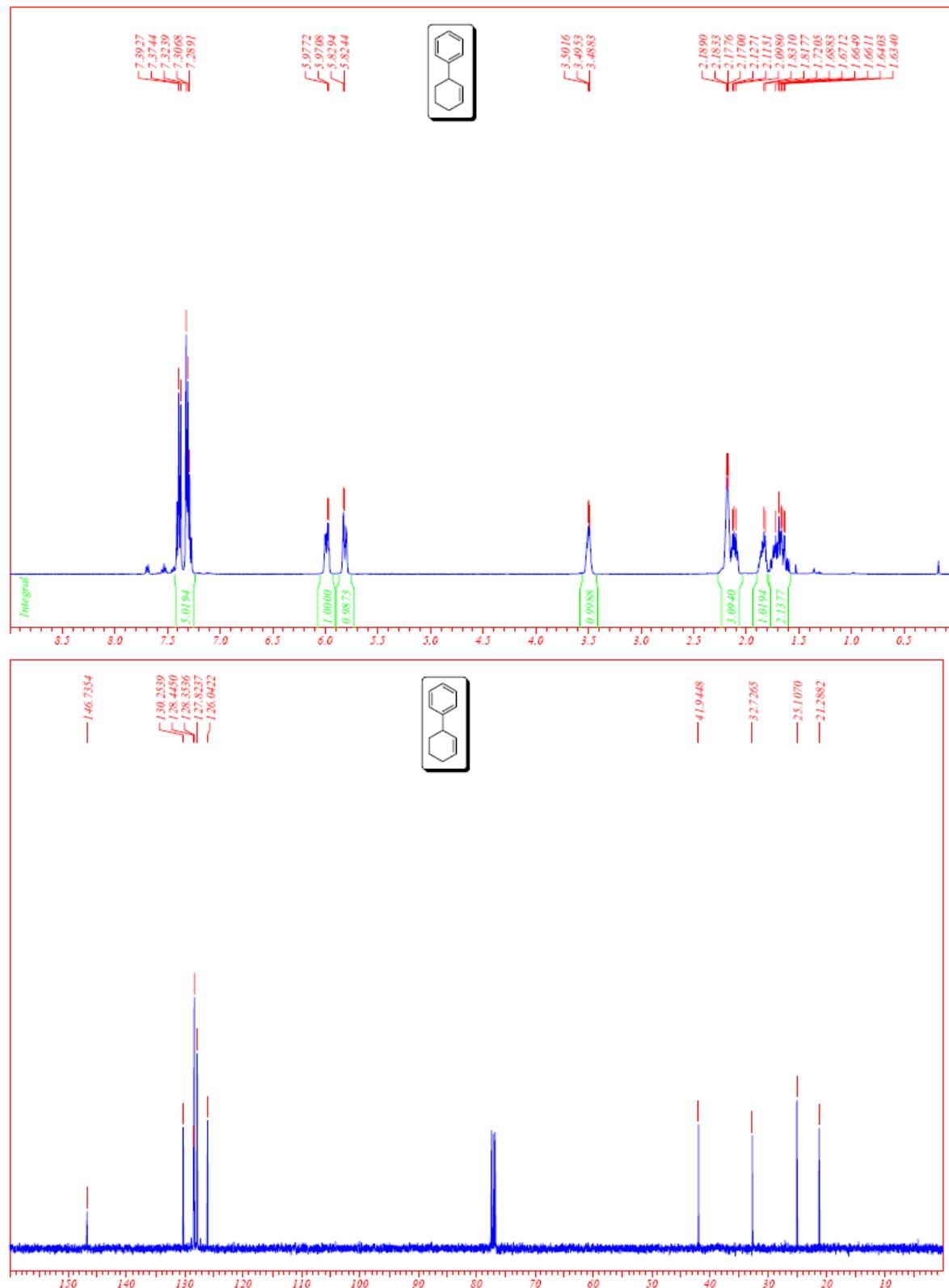


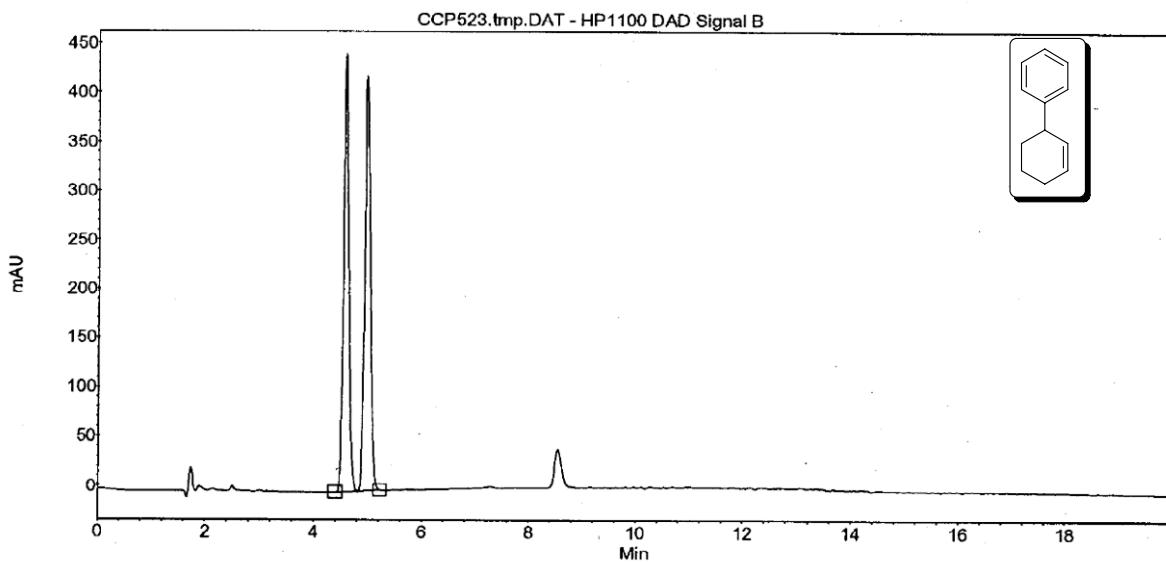
peak #	R.T. min	Start min	End min	PK TY	peak height	peak area	peak % max.	% of total
1	71.914	71.751	72.159	M	69802	6804854	45.82%	26.389%
2	72.399	72.215	72.568	M	12722	1227644	8.27%	4.761%
3	79.030	78.791	79.259	M	30894	2902718	19.55%	11.257%
4	80.023	79.835	80.347	M	149528	14851110	100.00%	57.593%
Sum of corrected areas:							25786327	





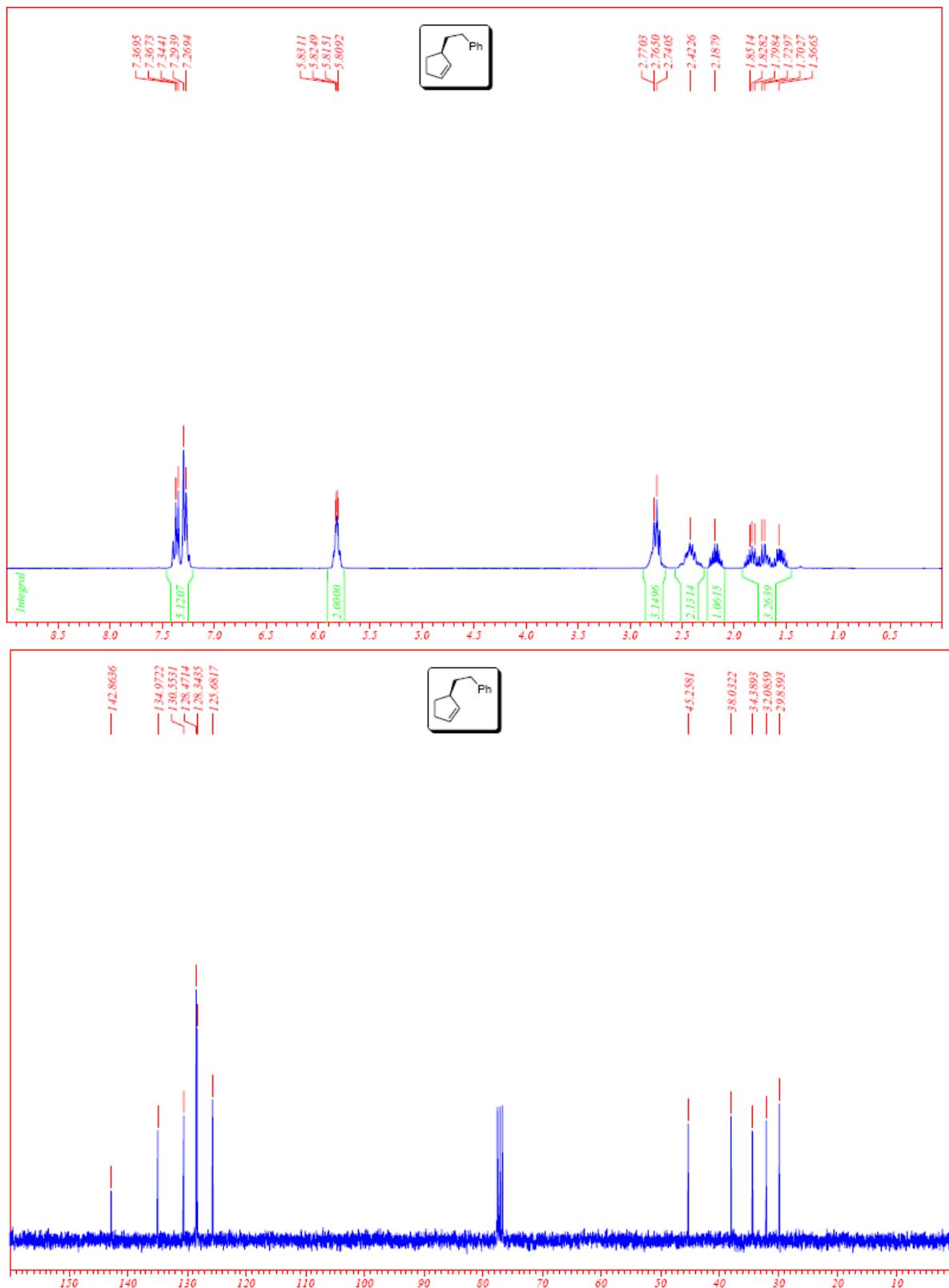
Sum of corrected areas: 8422695

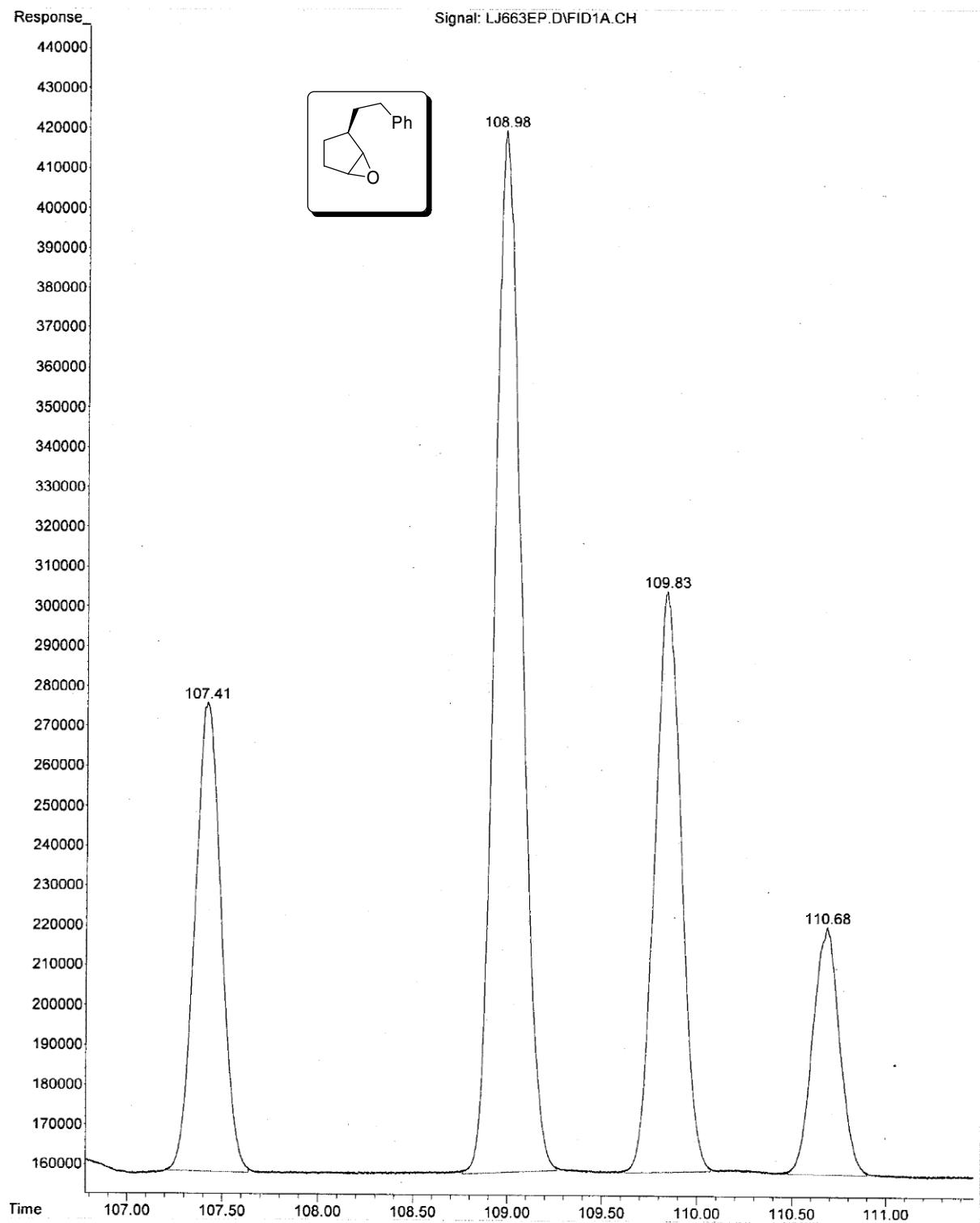




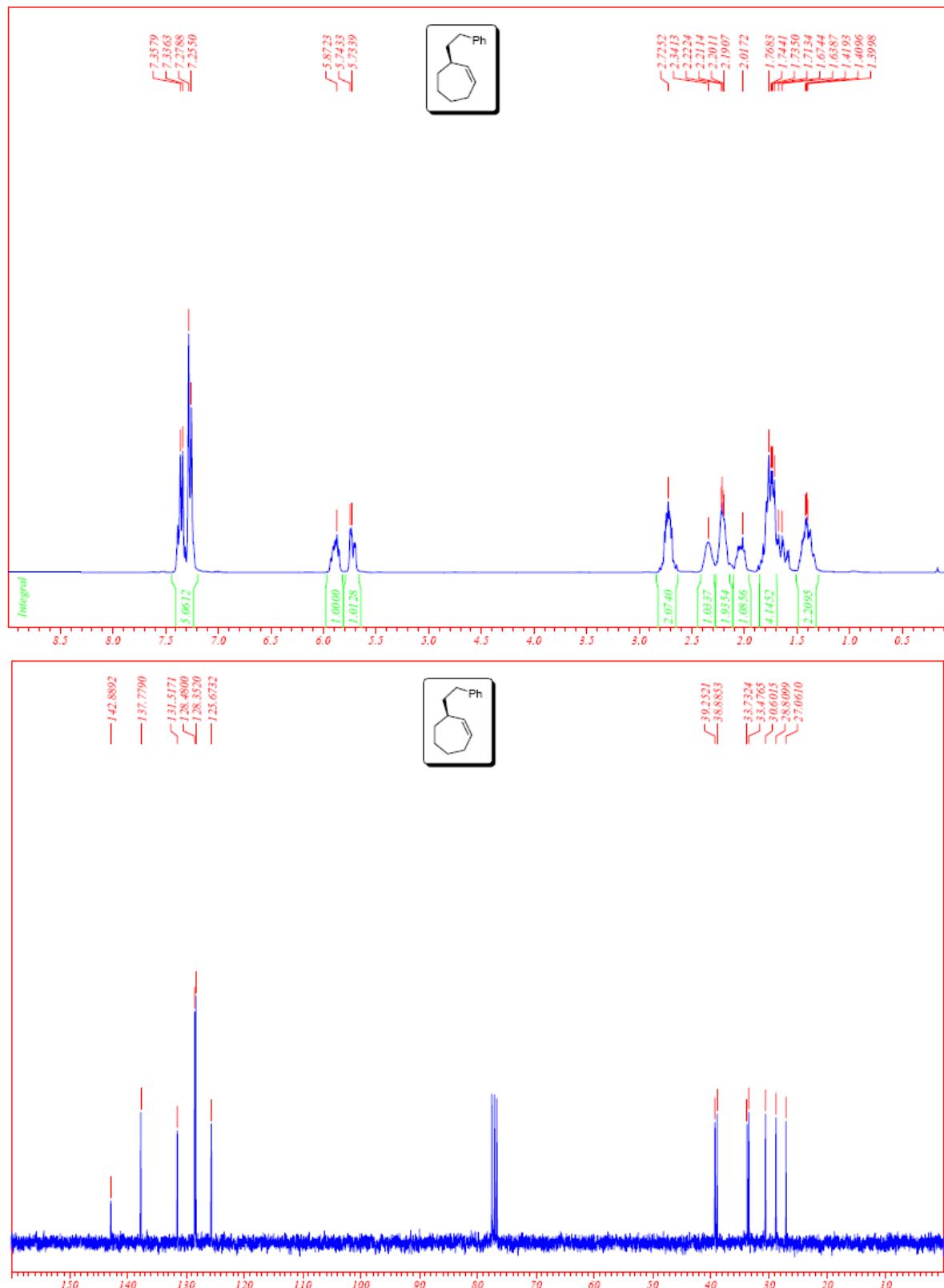
Peak results :

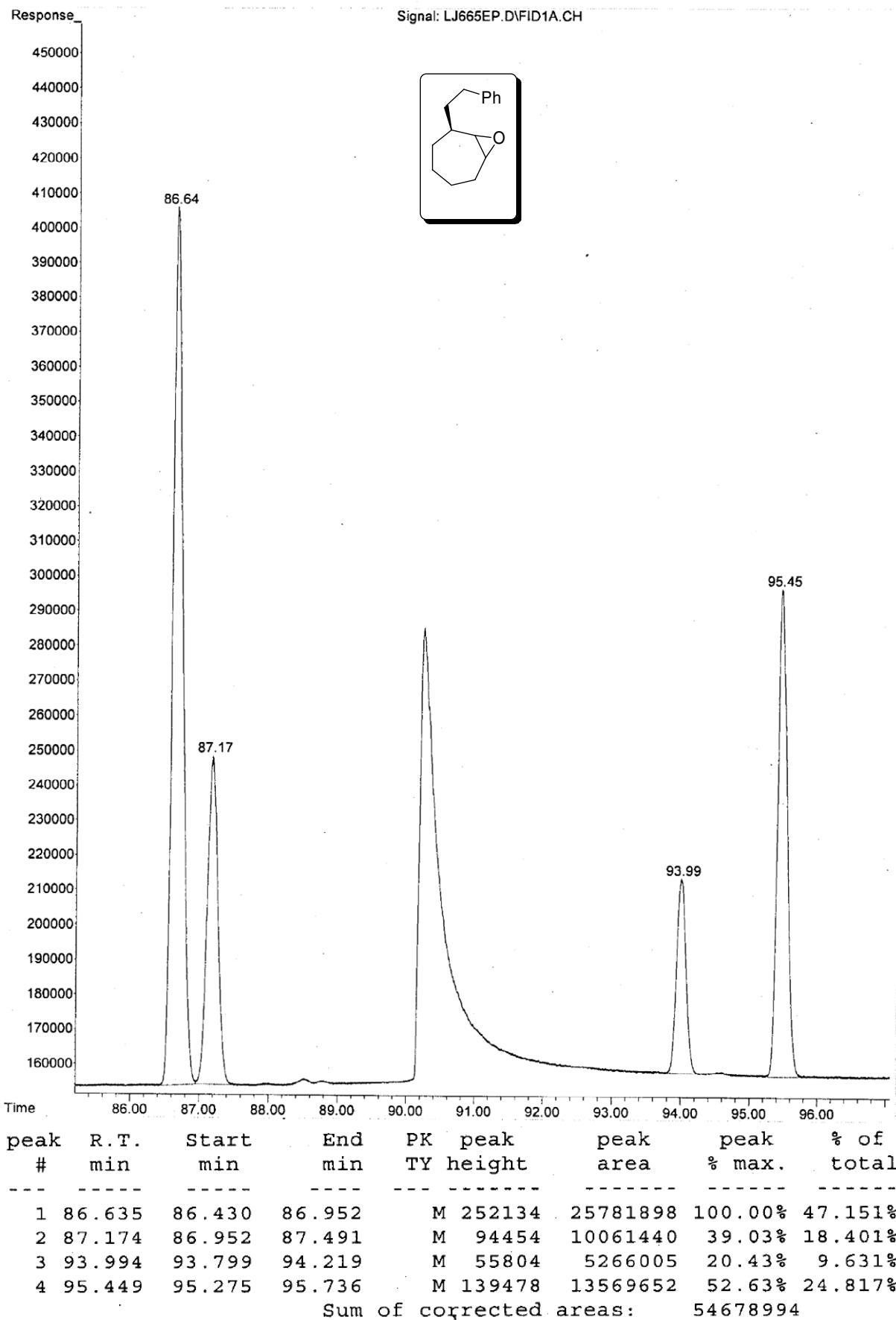
Index	Name	Start [Min]	Time [Min]	End [Min]	RT Offset [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [µV]	Area [µV·Min]	Area [%]
1	UNKNOWN	4.40	4.57	4.80	0.00	49.57	446.0	50.1	49.567
2	UNKNOWN	4.80	4.97	5.22	0.00	50.43	422.5	51.0	50.433
Total						100.00	868.5	101.1	100.000

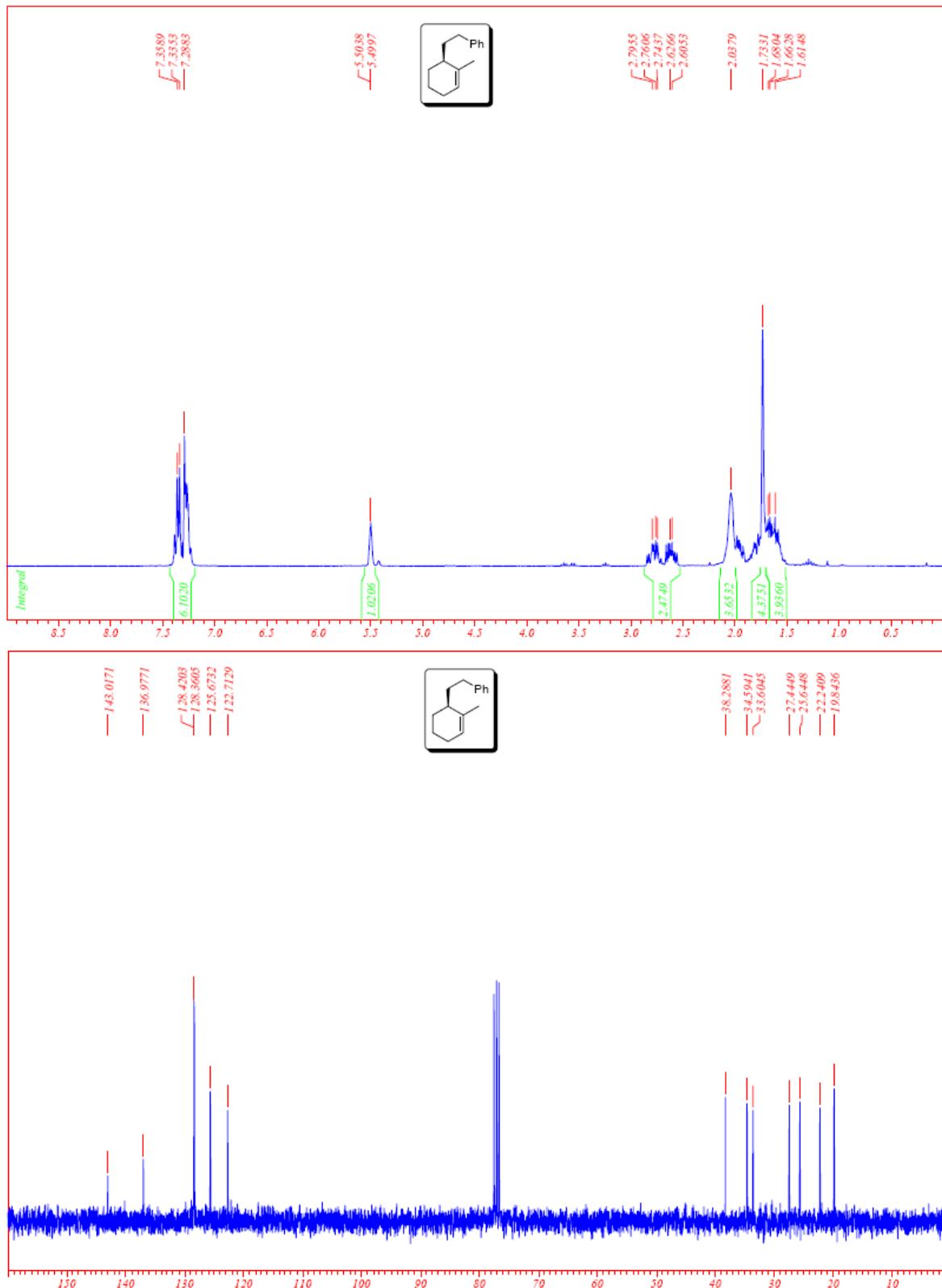


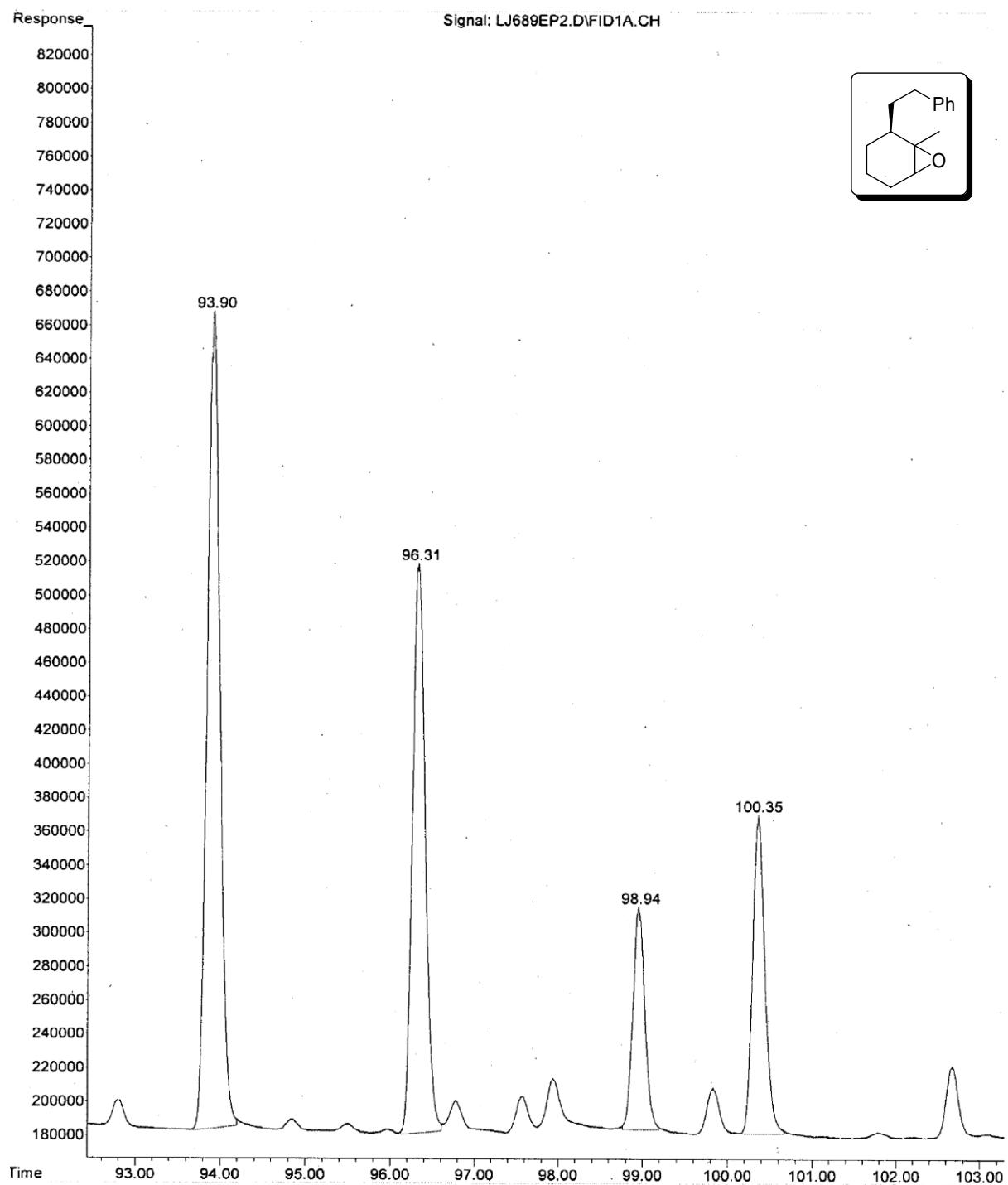


peak #	R.T. min	Start min	End min	PK TY	peak height	peak area	peak % max.	% of total
1107.412	107.192	107.637		M	117719	11270350	42.88%	19.510%
2108.976	108.765	109.263		M	260995	26285417	100.00%	45.503%
3109.834	109.623	110.072		M	145441	14075967	53.55%	24.367%
4110.684	110.480	110.898		M	62009	6134487	23.34%	10.620%
Sum of corrected areas:						57766221		









peak #	R.T. min	Start min	End min	PK. TY	peak height	peak area	peak % max.	% of total
1	93.896	93.678	94.199	M	484391	50922478	100.00%	43.064%
2	96.311	96.126	96.605	M	337581	35505607	69.72%	30.026%
3	98.944	98.761	99.198	M	132181	12915141	25.36%	10.922%
4100.351	100.157	100.667		M	188724	18905946	37.13%	15.988%
Sum of corrected areas:						118249172		