

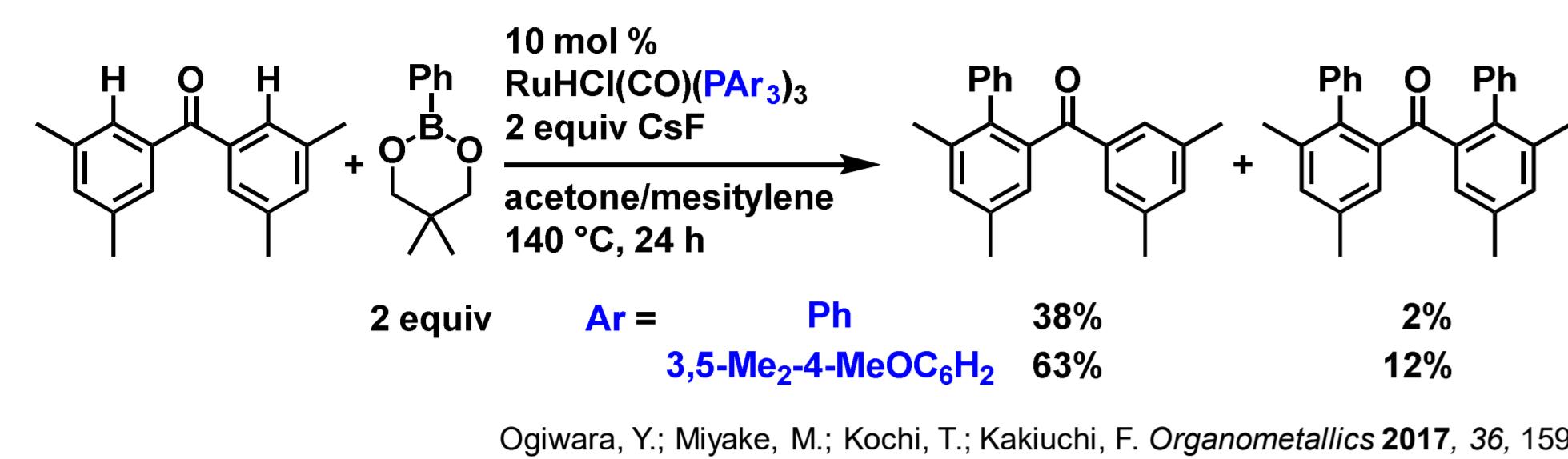
A01-7 In-Situ Generation of Ruthenium Phosphine Catalysts: Their Use for Selective C–O Arylation and Asymmetric Synthesis

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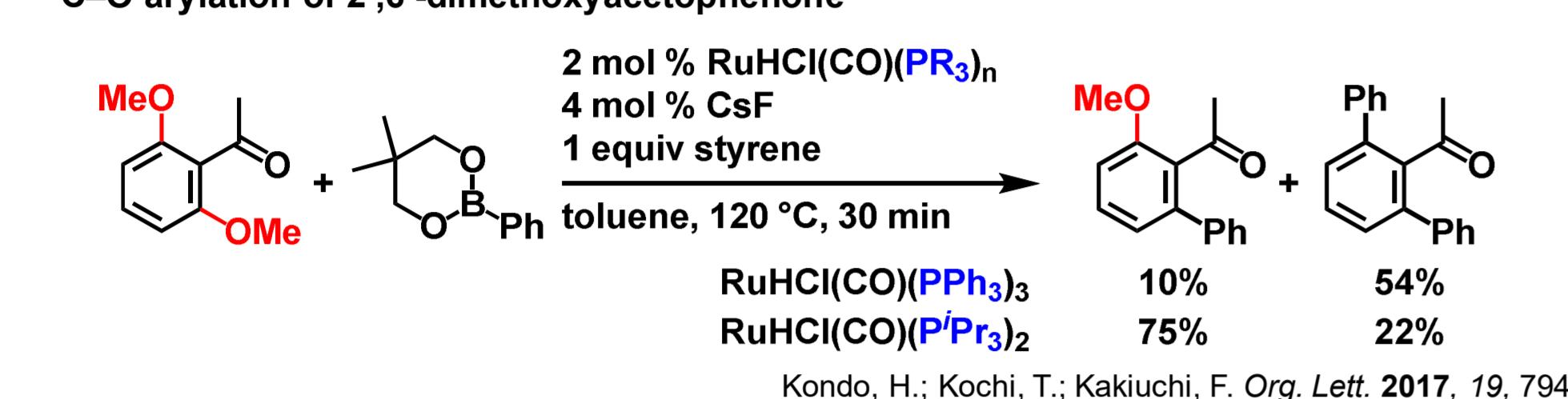


The Use of Various RuH_x(CO)(PR₃)_n for C–H and C–O Arylations

C–H arylation of benzophenone derivative at sterically-congested site



C–O arylation of 2',6'-dimethoxyacetophenone

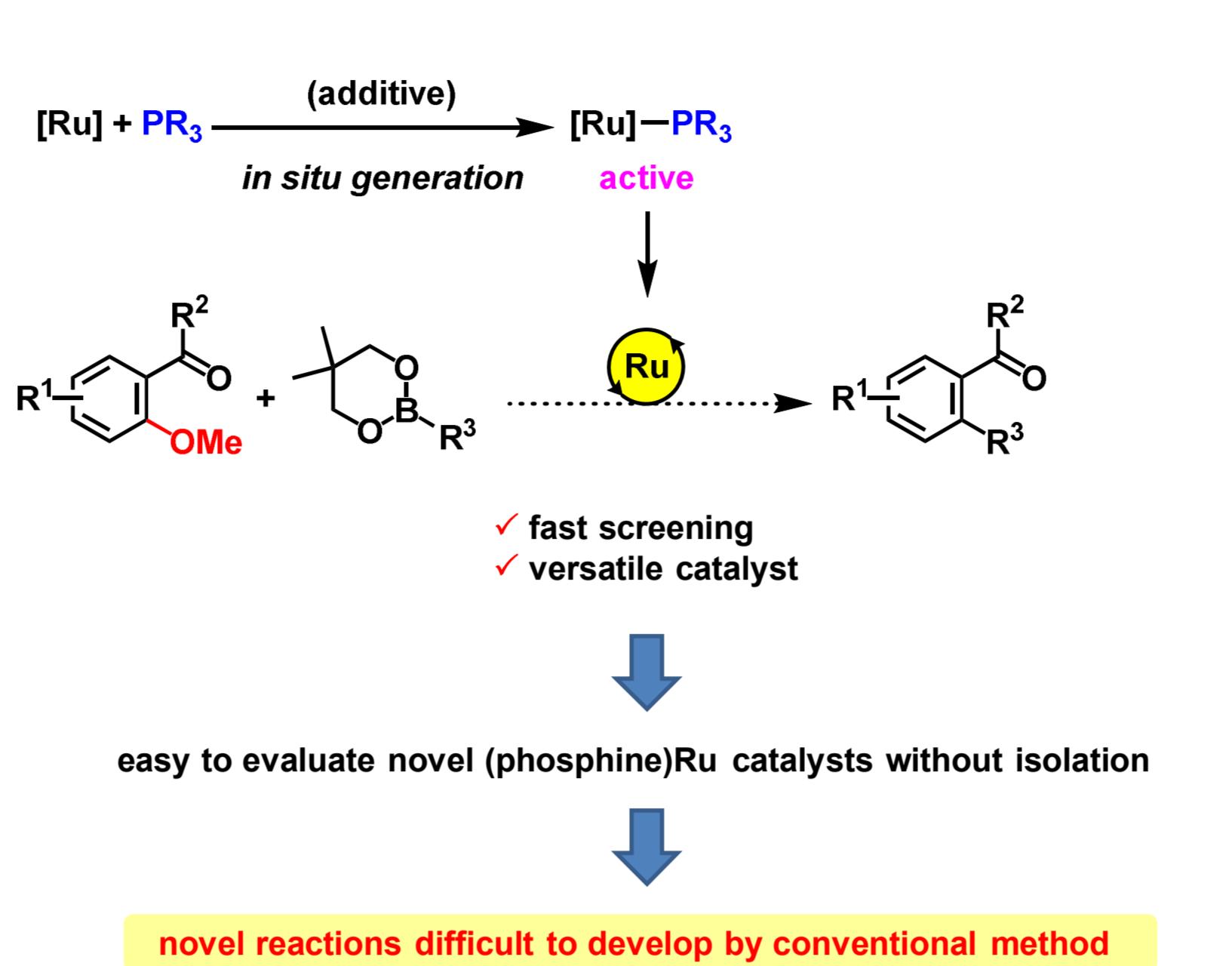


To find appropriate phosphine ligand,
it is necessary to prepare each (phosphine)Ru complexes before evaluation.

Initial Attempts for In Situ Generation of Ruthenium Phosphine Catalyst

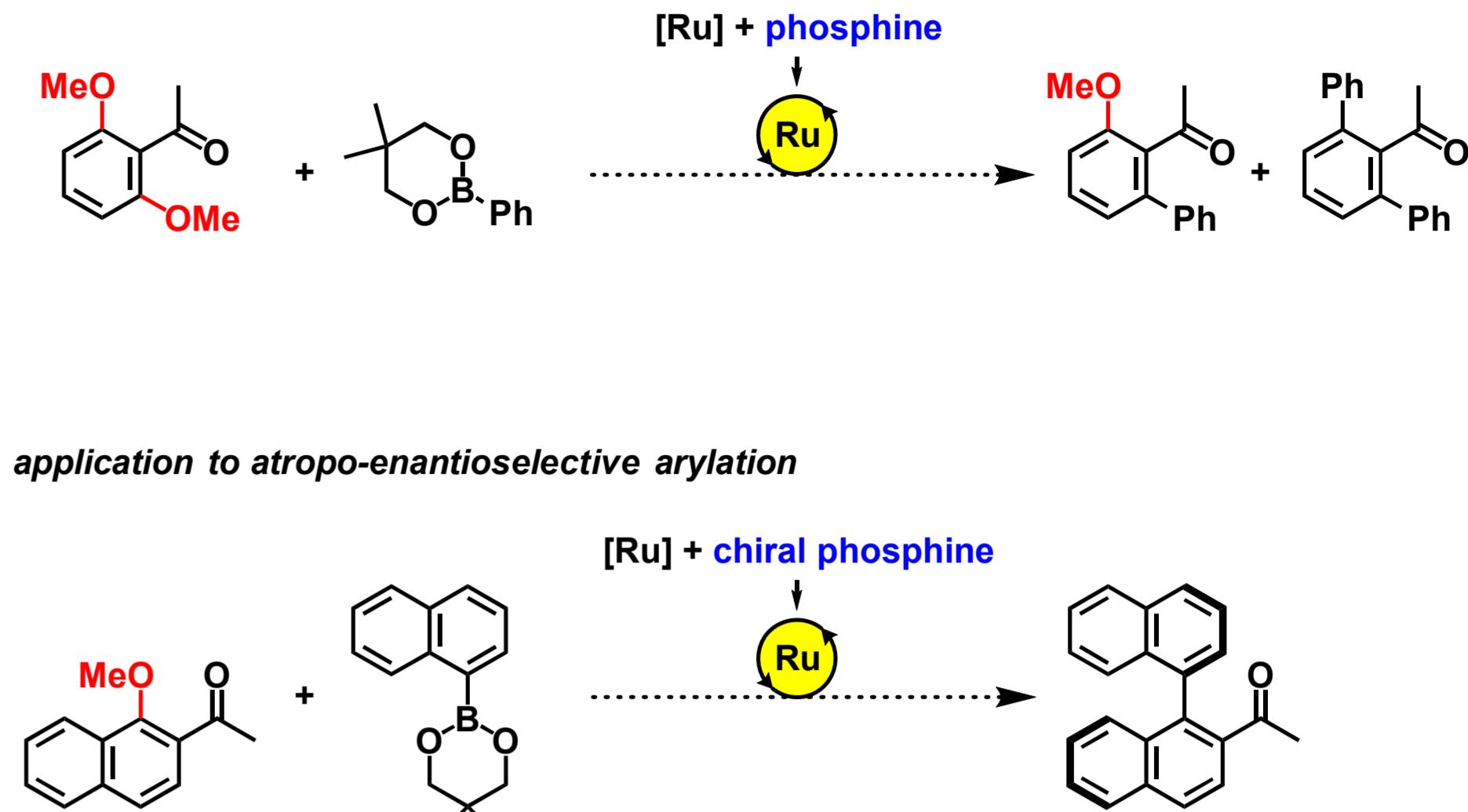
entry	Ru cat.	conv.	GC yields	
			mono-arylation	di-arylation
1	1/2 [RuCl ₂ (<i>p</i> -cymene)] ₂	18%	2%	13%
2	RuCl ₂ (CO)(<i>p</i> -cymene)	62%	7%	53%

In Situ Generation of Ruthenium Phosphine Catalysts for Convenient Screening



This Work

use of in situ generated ruthenium phosphine catalyst for C–O arylation



Screening of Triarylphosphines for C–O Arylation

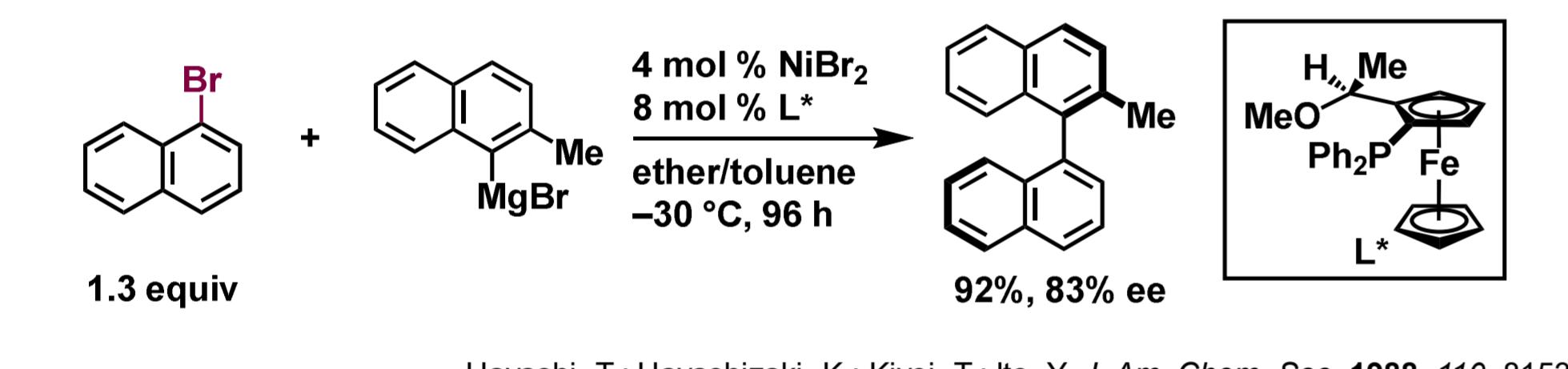
entry	phosphine	conv.	GC yields	
			mono-arylation	di-arylation
1	none	2%	2%	not detected
2	PPPh ₃	62%	7%	53%
3	P(2-MeC ₆ H ₄) ₃	<1%	trace	not detected
4	P(3-MeC ₆ H ₄) ₃	79%	8%	63%
5	P(4-MeC ₆ H ₄) ₃	42%	7%	35%
6	P(4-MeOC ₆ H ₄) ₃	12%	2%	5%
7	P(4-F ₃ CC ₆ H ₄) ₃	78%	17%	61%

Screening of Alkylphosphines for C–O Arylation

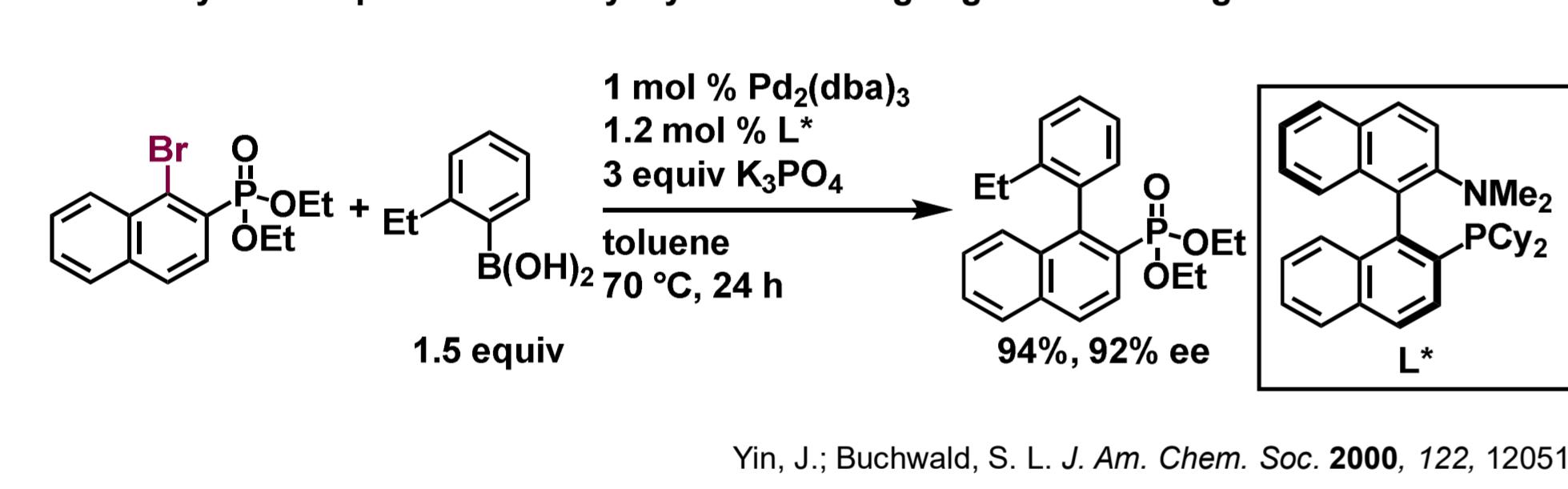
entry	phosphine	conv.	GC yields	
			mono-arylation	di-arylation
1	PPPh ₂ Cy	11%	5%	4%
2	PPPh ₂ Cy ₂	2%	2%	trace
3	PCy ₃	81%	66%	9%
4	P ^t Bu ₃	13%	7%	not detected
5	P ^t Bu ₂ Me	90%	76%	13%
6	P ^t P ₃	96%	78%	17%
7	P ^t Bu ₃	<1%	trace	not detected
8	PMes ₃	1%	1%	not detected

Syntheses of Axially Chiral Biaryls Using Chiral Transition-Metal-Catalyst

Ni-catalyzed atroposelective biaryl synthesis using Grignard reagent



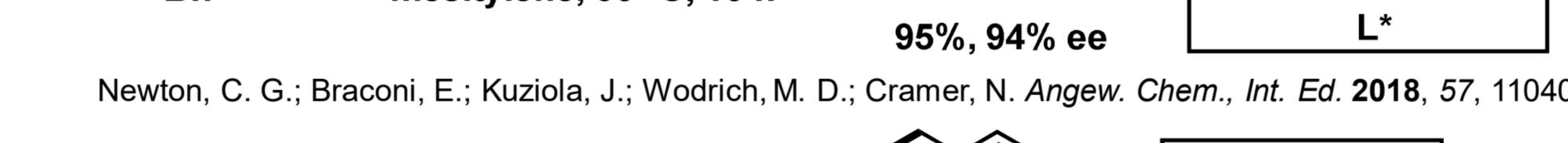
Pd-catalyzed atroposelective biaryl synthesis using organoboron reagent



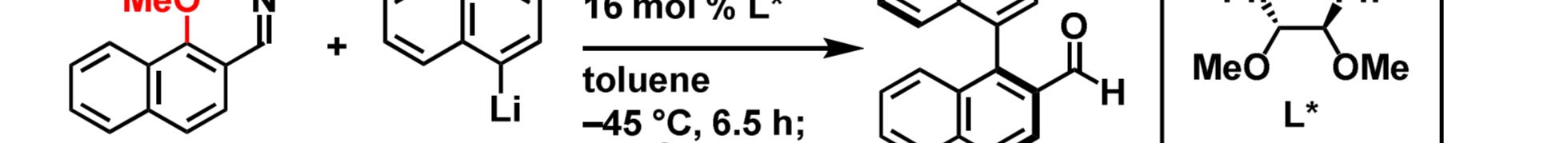
Screening of Solvents and Arylboronates

entry	boronate	solvent	conv.	arylation product	
				NMR yield /	ee
1	Ar-B(OEt) ₂	toluene	64%	49%	/ 46% ee
2	Ar-B(OEt) ₂	1,4-dioxane	83%	59%	/ 53% ee
3	Ar-B(OEt) ₂	1,4-dioxane	71%	56%	/ 53% ee

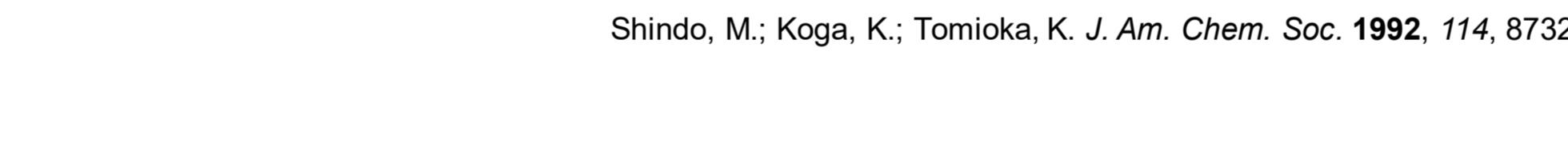
Syntheses of Axially Chiral Biaryls through Inert C–H and C–O Bond Arylation



Yamaguchi, K.; Yamaguchi, J.; Studer, A.; Itami, K. *Chem. Sci.* 2012, 3, 2165.



Newton, C. G.; Braconi, E.; Kuziola, J.; Wodrich, M. D.; Cramer, N. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* 2018, 57, 11040.



Shindo, M.; Koga, K.; Tomioka, K. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1992, 114, 8732.

Initial Screening of Phosphine Ligands

entry	ligand	conv.	arylation product	
			NMR yield /	ee
1	10 mol % L1	16%	trace	–
2	20 mol % L2	40%	29%	29% ee
3	20 mol % L3	77%	50%	36% ee
4	10 mol % L3	64%	49%	46% ee

(R)-BINAP (L1) (R)-MOPhos (L2) (R)-MOP (L3)

Optimization of Reaction Conditions

entry	Ru cat.	styrene	temp	time	conv.	arylation product	
						NMR yield /	ee
1	10 mol %	1 equiv	100 °C	24 h	77%	63%	–61% ee
2	10 mol %	none	100 °C	24 h	80%	71%	–62% ee
3	10 mol %	none	70 °C	24 h	35%	31%	–78% ee
4	15 mol %	none	70 °C	24 h	41%	37%	–79% ee
5	15 mol %	none	70 °C	48 h	67%	61%	–76% ee

Scope of Aromatic Ketones and Arylboronates

R	Ar	15 mol % RuCl ₂ (CO)(<i>p</i> -cymene)	15 mol % L7	60 mol % CsF	arylation product	
					isolated yields	ee
H	Ar = Ph	58%, 76% ee ^a				
OMe	Ar = OMe	50%, 68% ee (96 h)				
Me	Ar = Me	50%, 79% ee				
F	Ar = F	50%, 77% ee				</