

*Solid-supported
Organometallic Catalysts*

2016. 4. 9
Haruka Fujino

Prof. Masaya Sawamura (澤村正也教授)

Education:

1980-1984 B.Sc., Kyoto University (Prof. Yoshihiko Ito/伊藤嘉彦教授)

1984-1989 Ph.D., Chemistry from Kyoto University (Prof. Yoshihiko Ito/伊藤嘉彦教授)

Appointments:

1989-1995 Assistant Professor, Kyoto University (Prof. Yoshihiko Ito/伊藤嘉彦教授)

1993-1994 Visiting Researcher, Harvard University (Prof. Stuart L. Schreiber)

1995 Assistant Professor, Tokyo Institute of Technology (Prof. Eiichi Nakamura/中村栄一教授)

1995-1996 Assistant Professor, The University of Tokyo (Prof. Eiichi Nakamura/中村栄一教授)

1996-1997 Lecture, The University of Tokyo (Prof. Eiichi Nakamura/中村栄一教授)

1997-2001 Associate Professor, The University of Tokyo (Prof. Eiichi Nakamura/中村栄一教授)

2001-present Professor, Hokkaido University (PI/研究室主宰者)

Awards:

1990 Elzai Award Synthetic Organic Chemistry, Japan

1996 The Chemical Society of Japan Award for Young Chemists

2007 OMCOS Poster Prize in Organometallic Chemistry

2008 Visiting Lectureship Award from National Science Council, Taiwan

2009 Asian Core Program (ACP) Lectureship Award (2009)

2012 Chemical Society of Japan Award for Creative Work

2012 Asian Core Program (ACP) Lecture ship Award (2012)

2013 Asian Core Program (ACP) Lecture ship Award (2013)

2014 Hokkaido University President's Award for Outstanding Reserach

2015 SSOCJ Nissan Chemical Industries Award for Novel Reaction and Method 2014

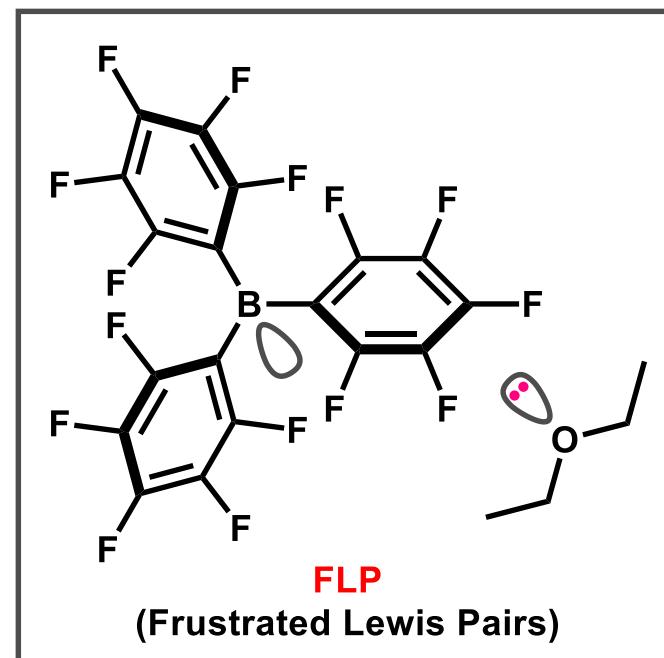
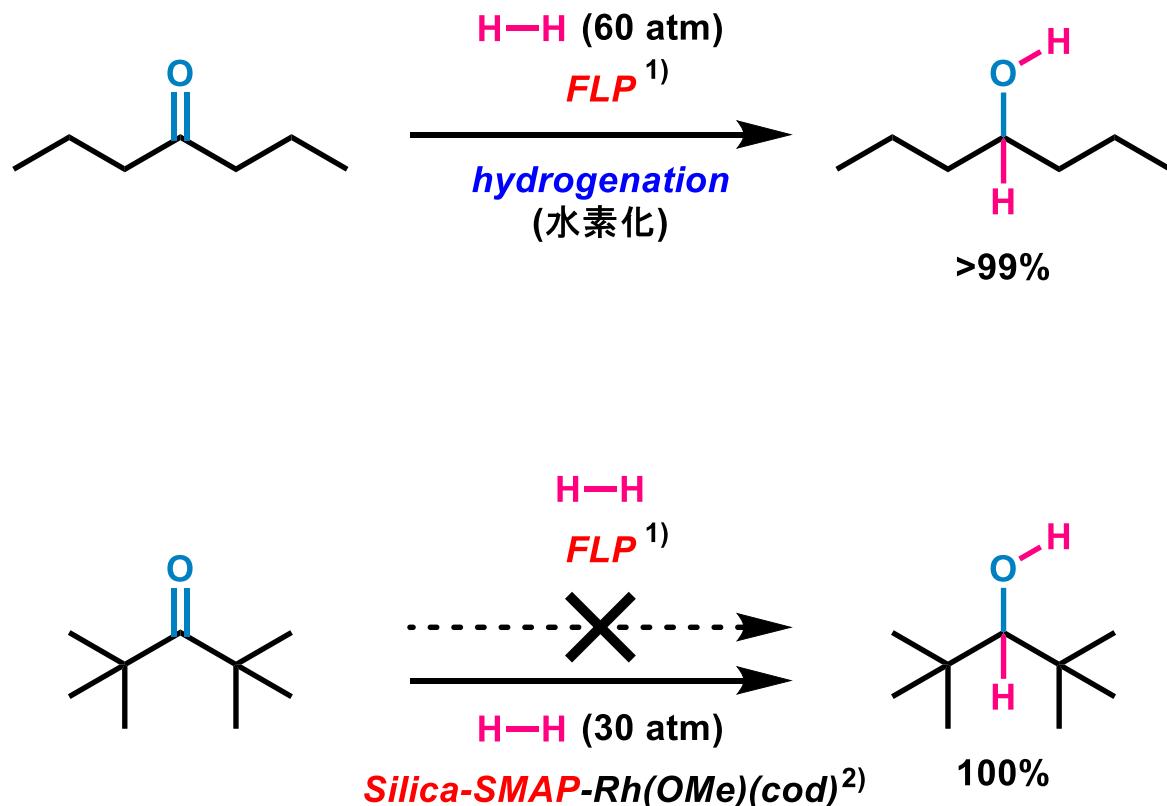


Editors:

Tetrahedron, Consulting Editor

Tetrahedron Letters, Consulting Editor

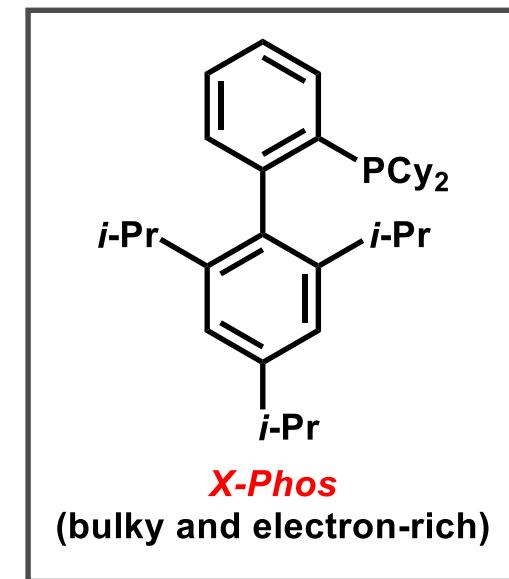
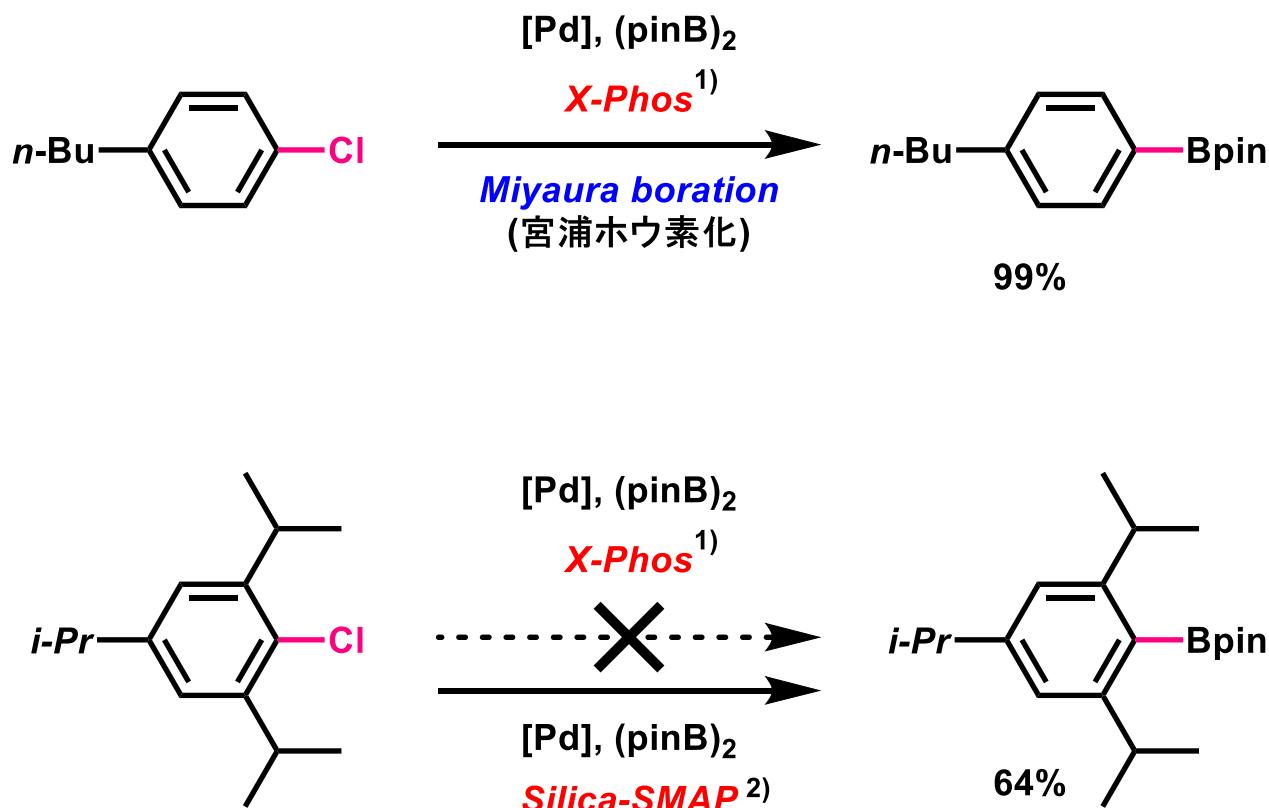
What Can Be Realized by Prof. Sawamura's Research? (1)



1. Mahdi, D.; Stephan, D. W. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2014**, *136*, 15809.; Related LS: 150131_Hiroyuki_Mutoh.

2. Kawamorita, S.; Hamasaka, G.; Ohmiya, H.; Hara, K.; Furuoka, A.; Sawamura, M. *Org. Lett.*, **2008**, *10*, 4697.

What Can Be Realized by Prof. Sawamura's Research? (2)



1. Billingsley, T. E.; Barder, T. E.; Buchwald, S. L. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2007**, *46*, 5359.

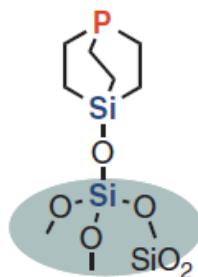
2. Kawamorita, S.; Ohmiya, H.; Iwai, T.; Sawamura, M. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2011**, *50*, 8363.

Contents

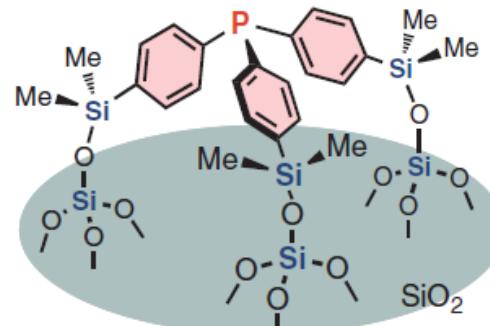
1. Introduction of solid-supported catalyst

2. Study 1; Site-isolation

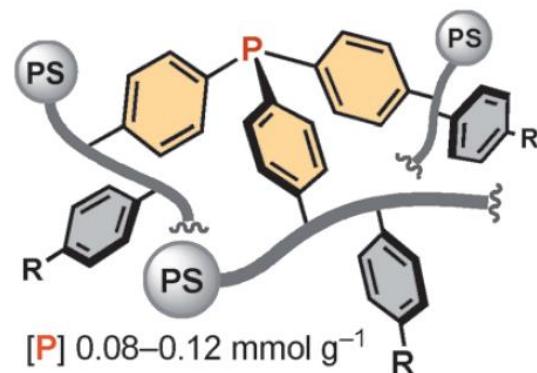
2.1 Silica-SMAP



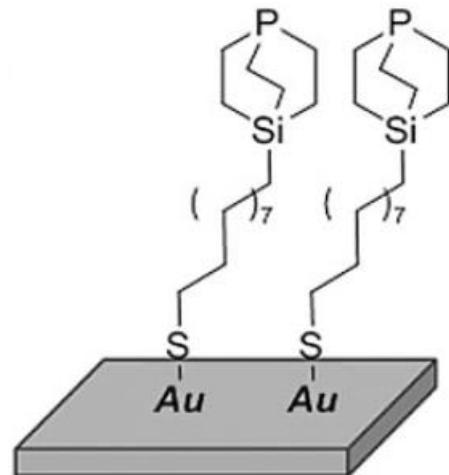
2.2 Silica-3p-TPP



2.3 PS- Ph_3P



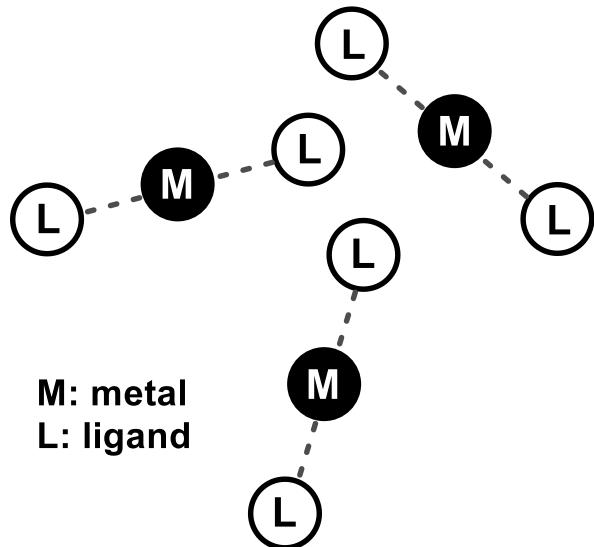
3. Study 2; Self-assembled monolayers



Contents

- 1. Introduction of solid-supported catalyst**
- 2. Strategy 1; Site-isolation**
 - 2.1 Silica-SMAP
 - 2.2 Silica-3p-TPP
 - 2.3 PS- Ph_3P
- 3. Strategy 2; Self-assembled monolayers**

Organometallic Catalysts



M: metal
L: ligand

homogeneous catalysts
(均一系触媒)

- ✓ high activity/selectivity
- ✓ tuning by various ligands

ex. Wilkinson catalyst

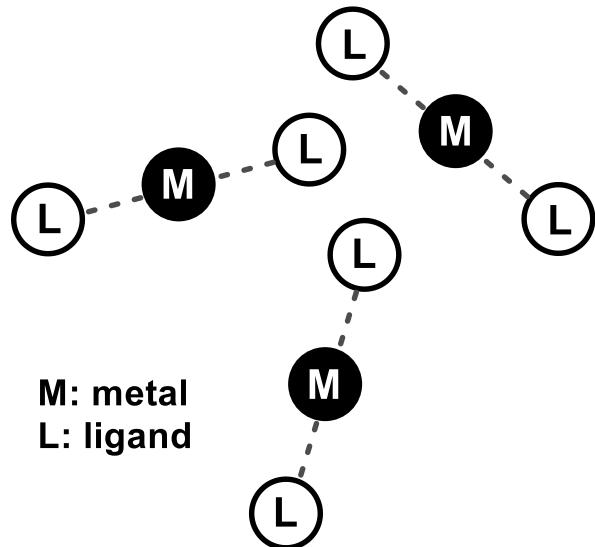


heterogeneous catalysts
(不均一系触媒)

- ✓ separation
- ✓ recycling

ex. Pd/C

Organometallic Catalysts



M: metal
L: ligand

homogeneous catalysts
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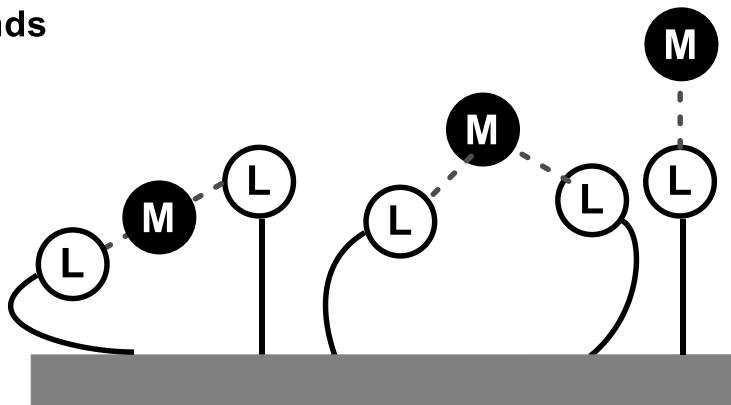
ex. Wilkinson catalyst



heterogeneous catalysts
(不均一系触媒)

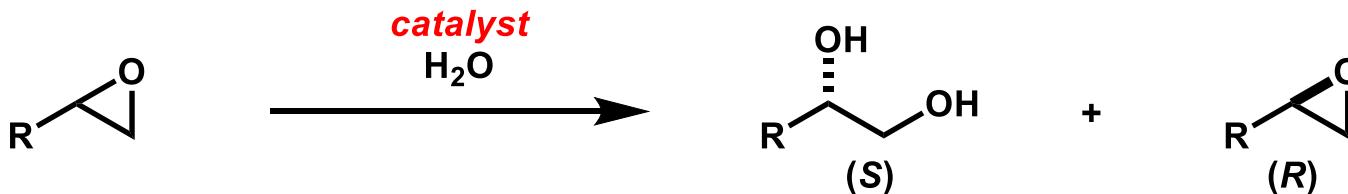
- ✓ separation
- ✓ recycling

ex. Pd/C



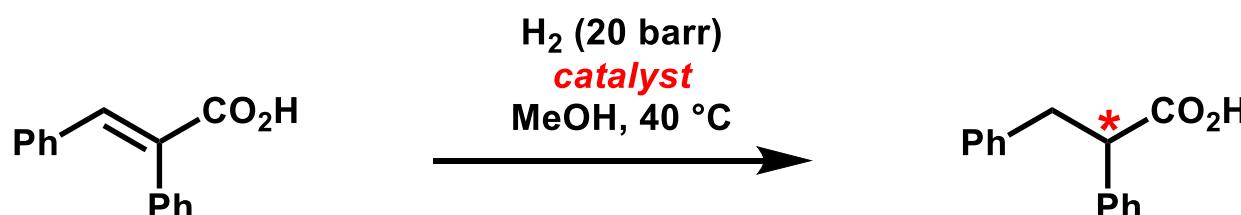
solid-supported organometallic catalysts
(固相担持有機金属触媒)

One example of Solid-supported Catalysts (1)¹

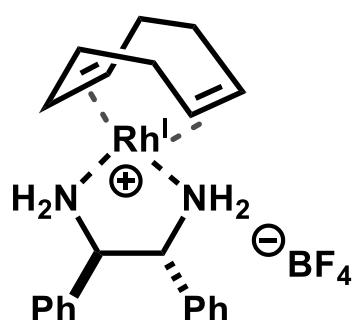


R	catalyst	Yield of (S)	ee of (S)
	(R,R)-salenCoOAc	43%	98%
(CH ₂) ₂ OH	 PS: polystyrene	36%	93%
	(R,R)-salenCoOAc	32%	96%
Ph		50%	96%

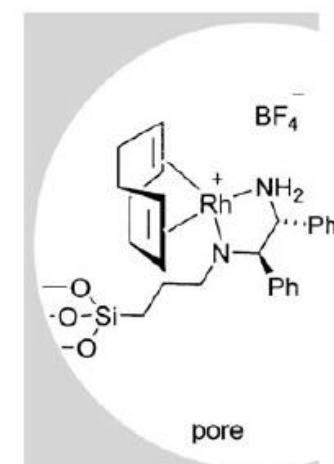
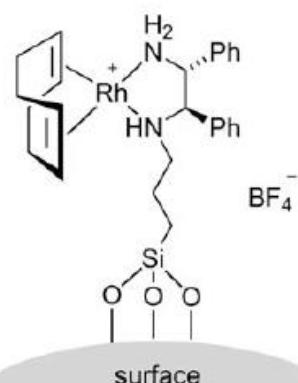
One example of Solid-supported Catalysts (2)¹



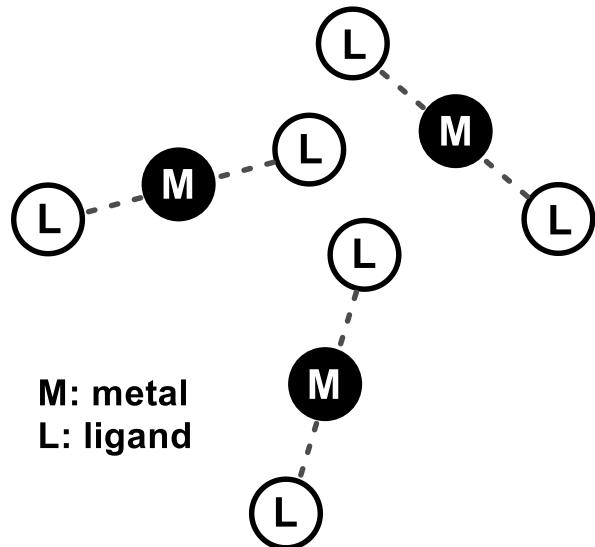
catalysts



95%, 79% ee



Organometallic Catalysts



M: metal
L: ligand

homogeneous catalysts
(均一系触媒)

- ✓ high activity/selectivity
- ✓ tuning by various ligands

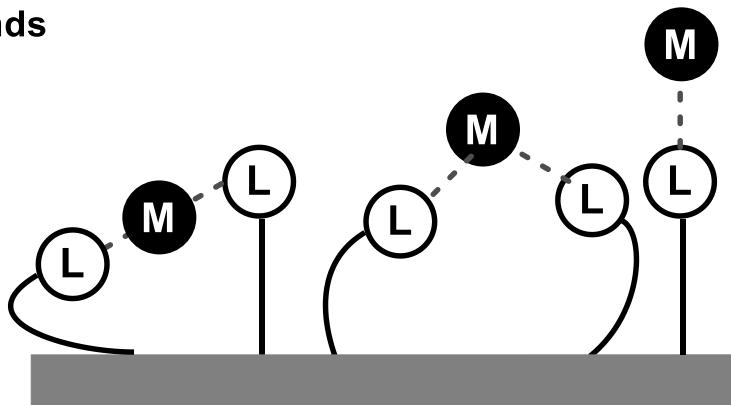
ex. Wilkinson catalyst



heterogeneous catalysts
(不均一系触媒)

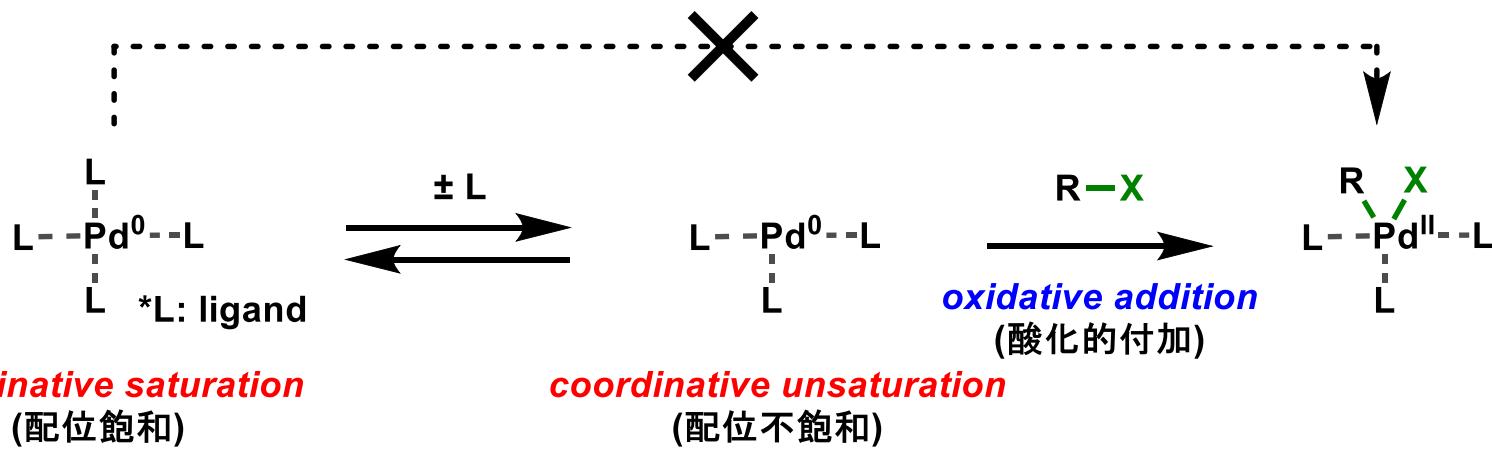
- ✓ separation
- ✓ recycling

ex. Pd/C

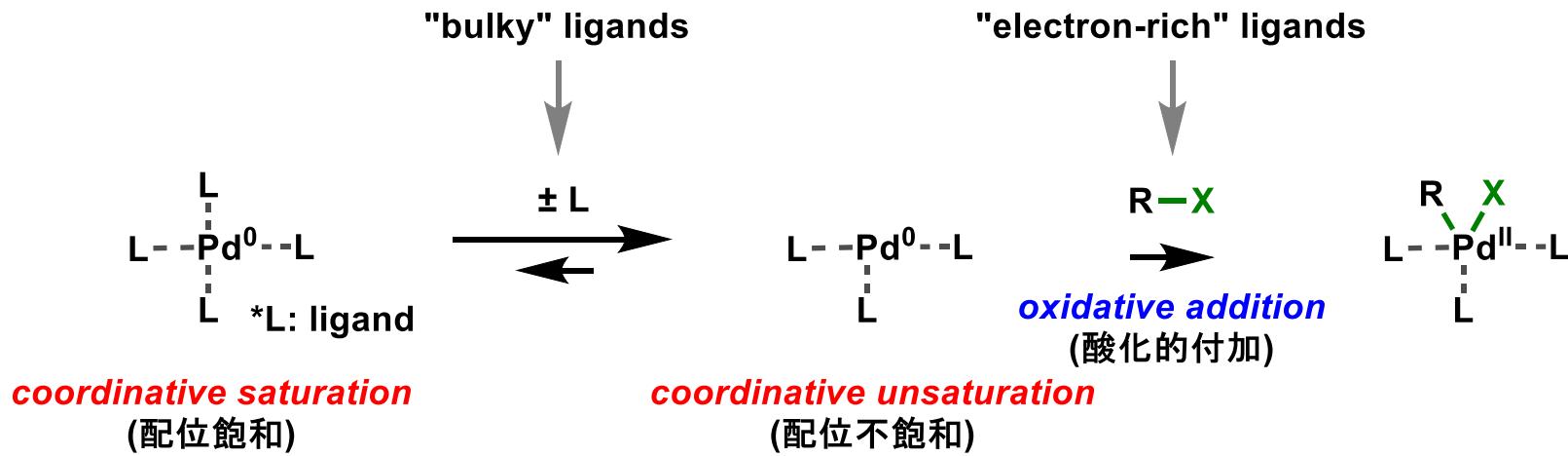


solid-supported organometallic catalysts
(固相担持有機金属触媒)

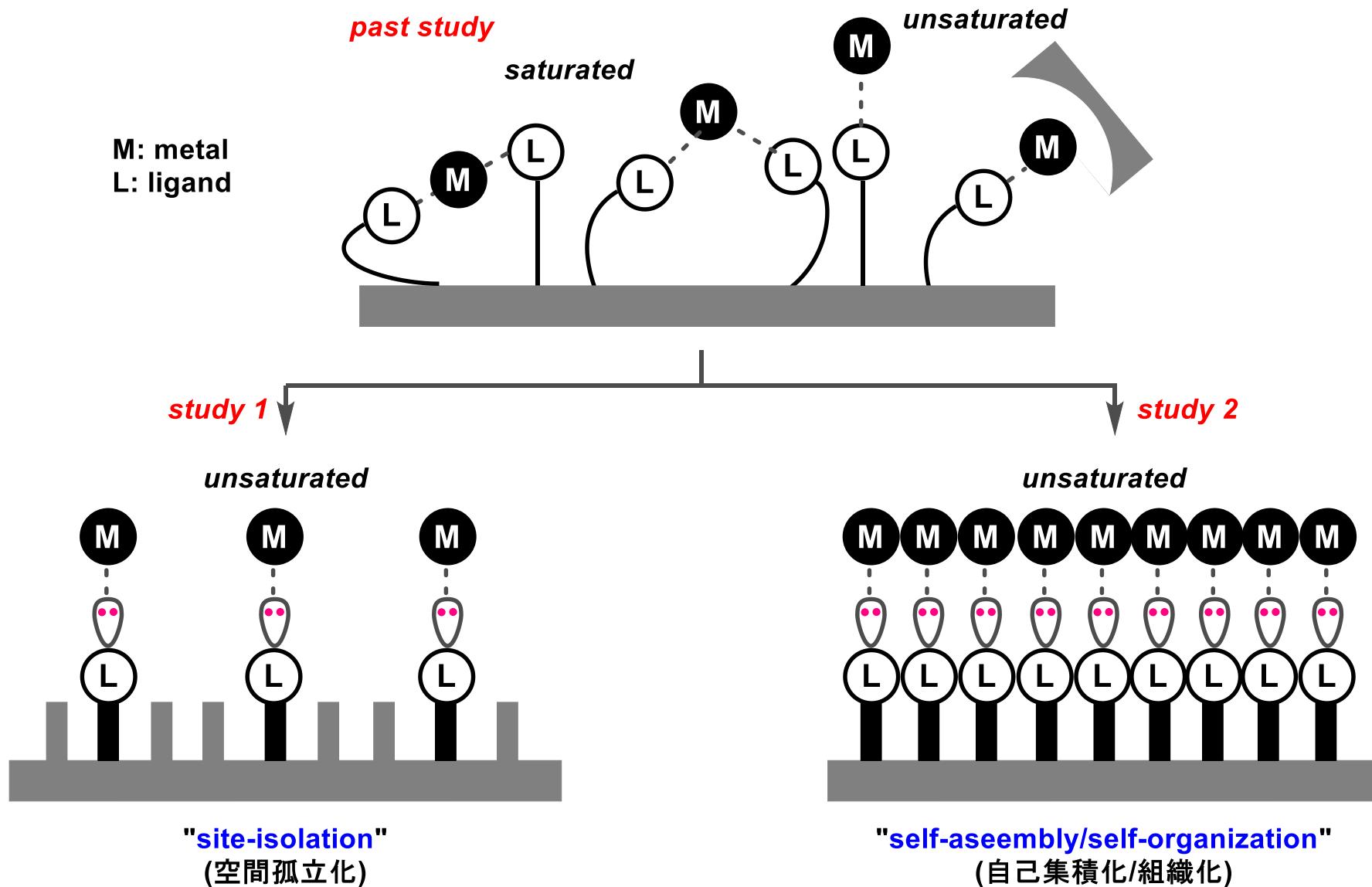
Coordinative Saturation/Unsaturation



Coordinative Saturation/Unsaturation



Outline of Prof. Sawamura's Unsaturated Complex

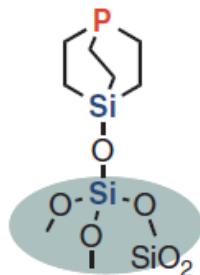


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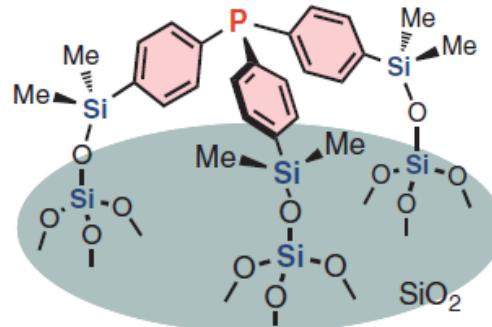
1. Introduction of solid-supported catalyst

2. Study 1; Site-isolation

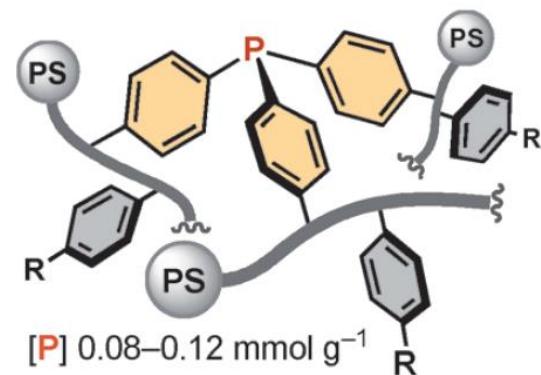
2.1 Silica-SMAP



2.2 Silica-3p-TPP



2.3 PS-Ph₃P

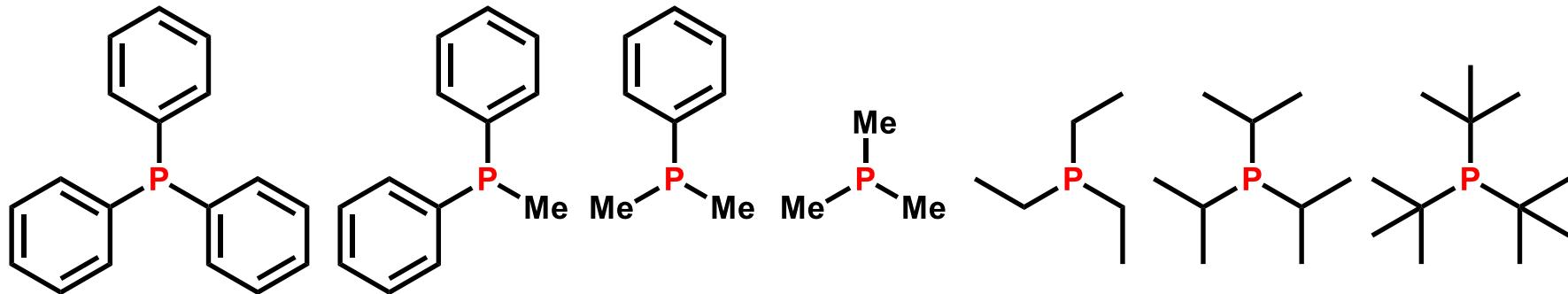


3. Study 2; Self-assembled monolayers

Phosphine Ligands

phosphine ligands

- ✓ high affinity to various metal species
- ✓ easy tuning by controlling electronic and steric nature of ligands
- ✗ unstable to air (= easily oxidized)



$V_{min}^1)$ (kcal/mol)	-34.85	-36.76	-40.41	-43.02	-43.51	-44.47	-45.48
C–P–C angle ²⁾ (deg)	n/d	n/d	n/d	99.4	99.5	101.6	107.5

→

(V_{min} : molecular electrostatic potential minimum)
(B3LYP/6-31G(d,p))

✓ electron-donating ability
✗ instability to air

1. Suresh, C. H.; Koga, N. *Inorg. Chem.* **2002**, *41*, 1573.

2. (a) Ochida, A.; Hara, K.; Ito, H.; Sawamura, M. *Org. Lett.* **2003**, *5*, 2671.

(b) Ochida, A.; Ito, S.; Miyahara, T.; Ito, H.; Sawamura, M. *Chem. Lett.* **2006**, *35*, 294.

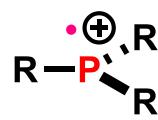
Design and Synthesis of "SMAP"¹⁾

oxidation of trialkylphosphine

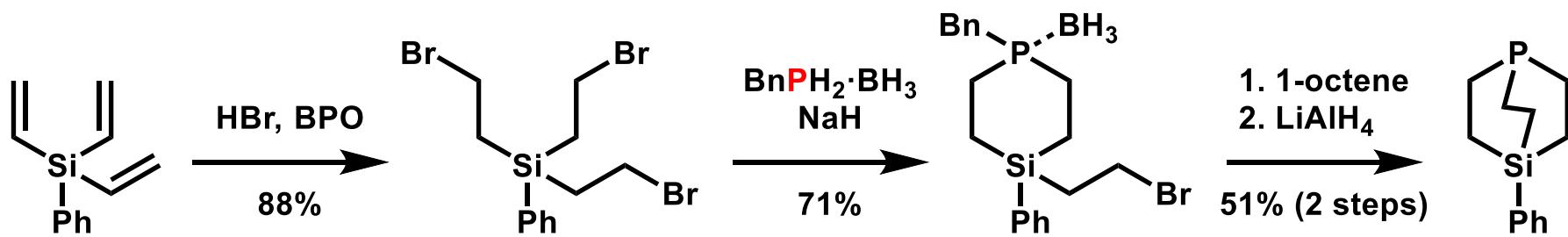
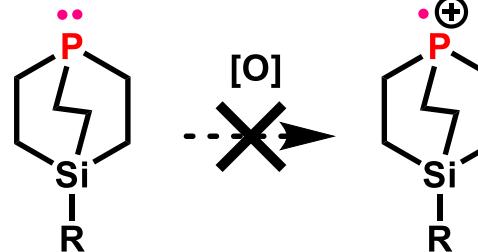
normal trialkylphosphine



[O]



bridgehead phosphine



"SMAP"

**silicon-constrained
monodentate
trialkylphosphine**

- ✓ air-stable
- ✓ crystalline

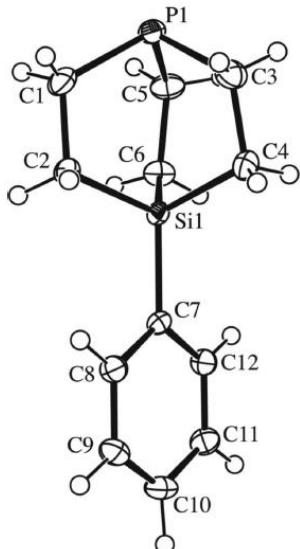
1. (a) Ochida, A.; Hara, K.; Ito, H.; Sawamura, M. *Org. Lett.* **2003**, 5, 2671.

(b) Ochida, A.; Ito, S.; Miyahara, T.; Ito, H.; Sawamura, M. *Chem. Lett.* **2006**, 35, 294.

(c) Sawamura, M. et al. *Organometallics* **2008**, 27, 5494.

Property and Characteristics of SMAP¹⁾

1. X-ray analysis



observed angle (deg)
 C(1)–P(1)–C(3): 100.42
 P(1)–C(1)–C(2)–Si(1): -15.3

ORTEP drawing of Ph-SMAP

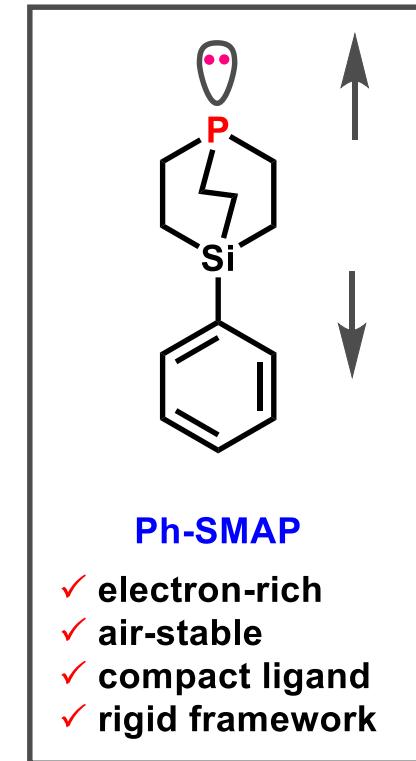
2. DFT calculation

(B3LYP/6-31(d,p))

	calcd. V_{min} (kcal/mol)	calcd. C–P–C angle (deg.)
--	--------------------------------	------------------------------

<i>t</i> -Bu ₃ P	-45.48	107.5
<i>i</i> -Pr ₃ P	-44.47	101.6
Et ₃ P	-43.51	99.5
Ph-SMAP	-43.14	99.7
Me ₃ P	-43.02	99.4
Me ₂ PhP	-40.41	n/d

electron-donating



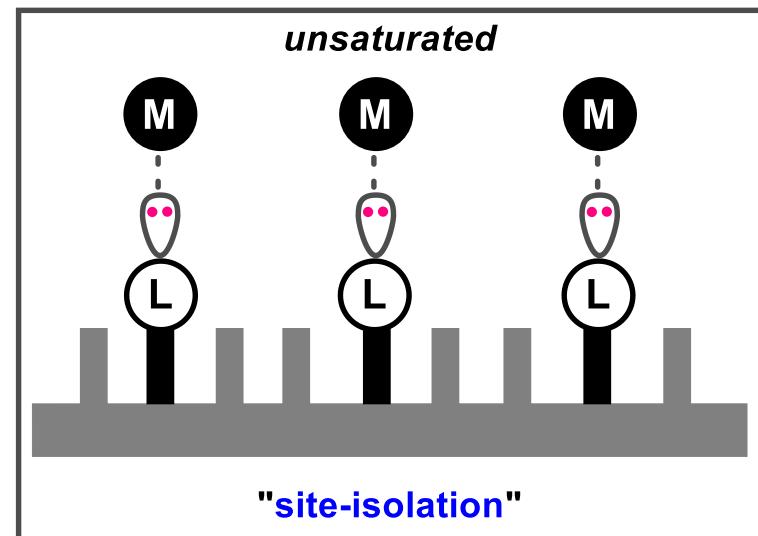
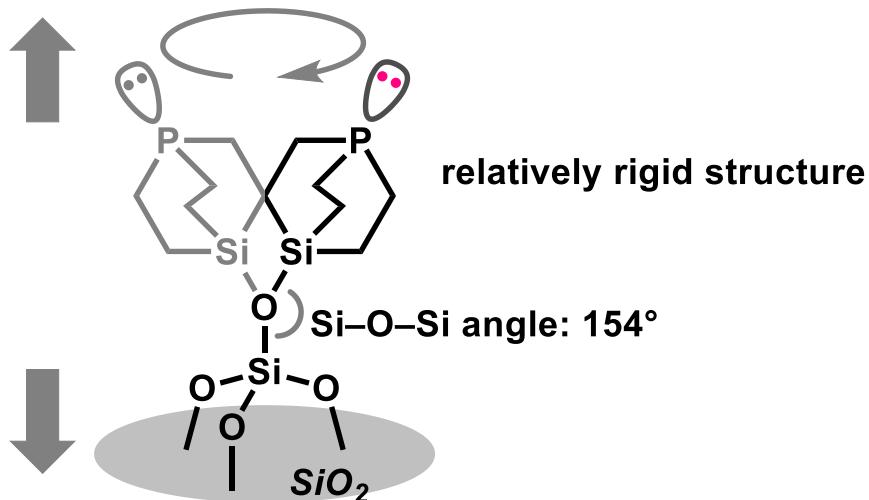
1. (a) Ochida, A.; Hara, K.; Ito, H.; Sawamura, M. *Org. Lett.* **2003**, 5, 2671.

(b) Ochida, A.; Ito, S.; Miyahara, T.; Ito, H.; Sawamura, M. *Chem. Lett.* **2006**, 35, 294.

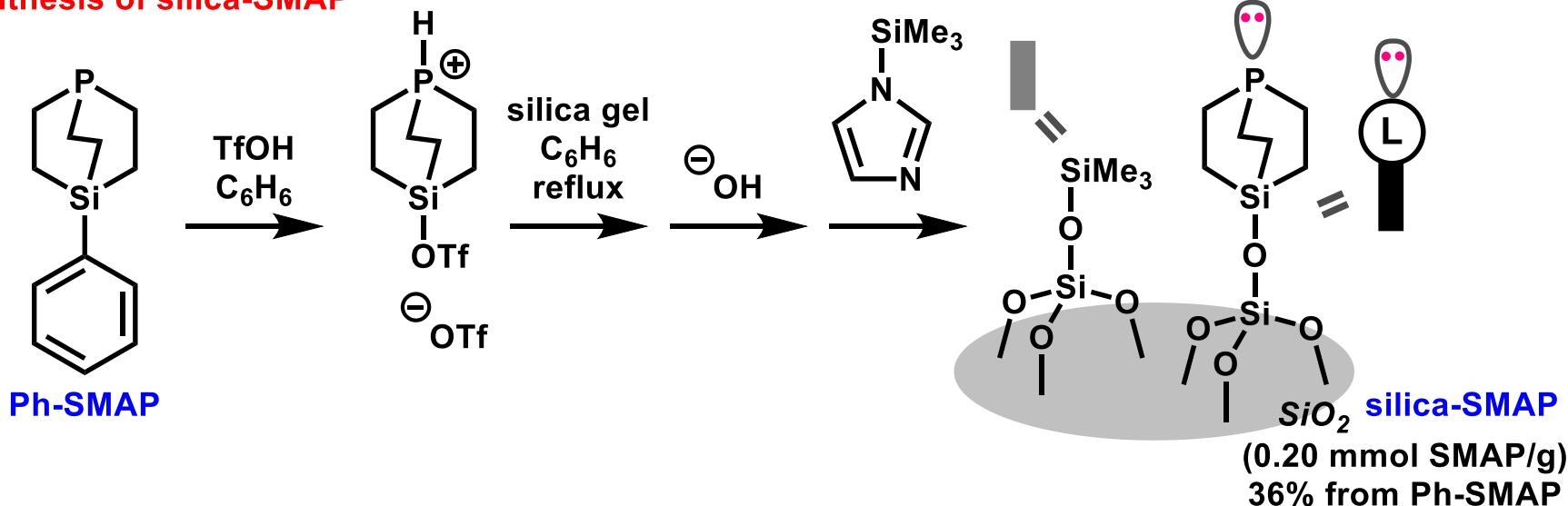
(c) Sawamura, M. et al. *Organometallics* **2008**, 27, 5494.

Design and Synthesis of Silica-SMAP¹⁾

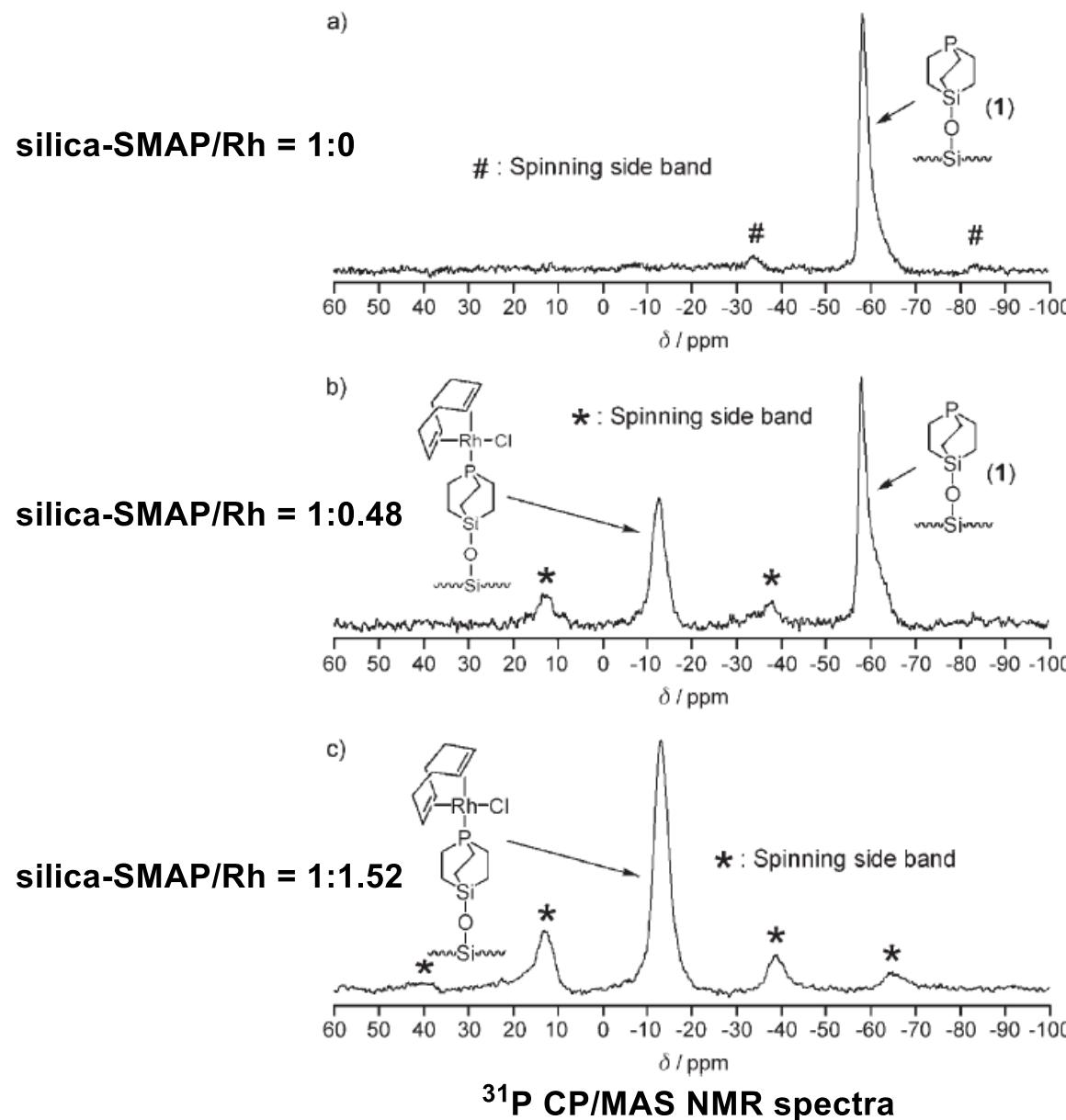
Restricted mobility of silica-SMAP



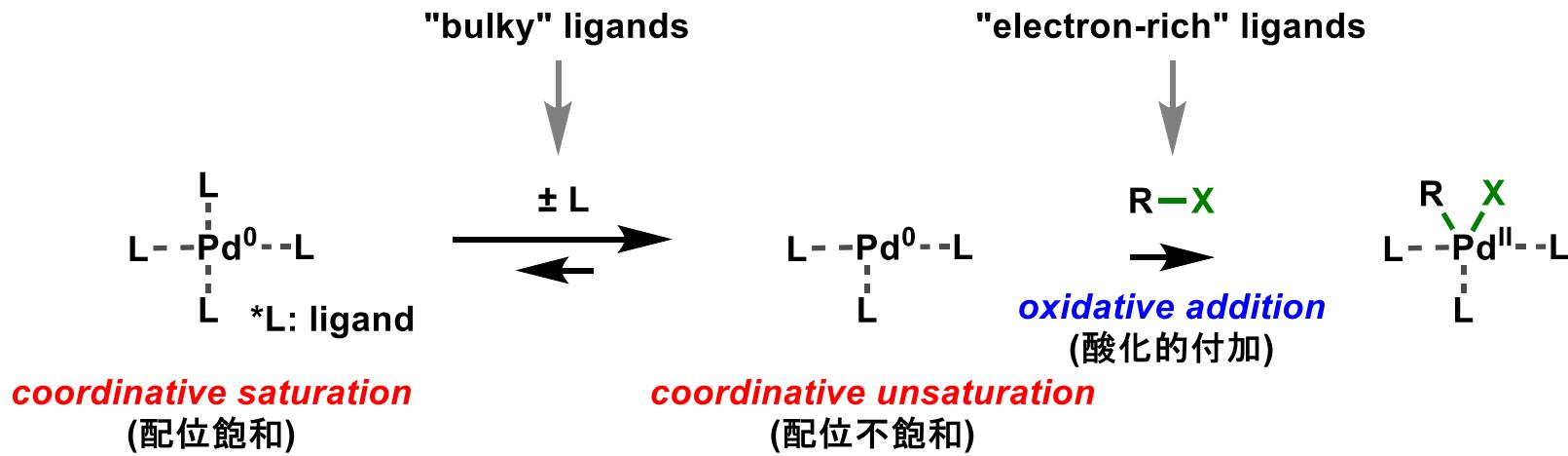
Synthesis of silica-SMAP



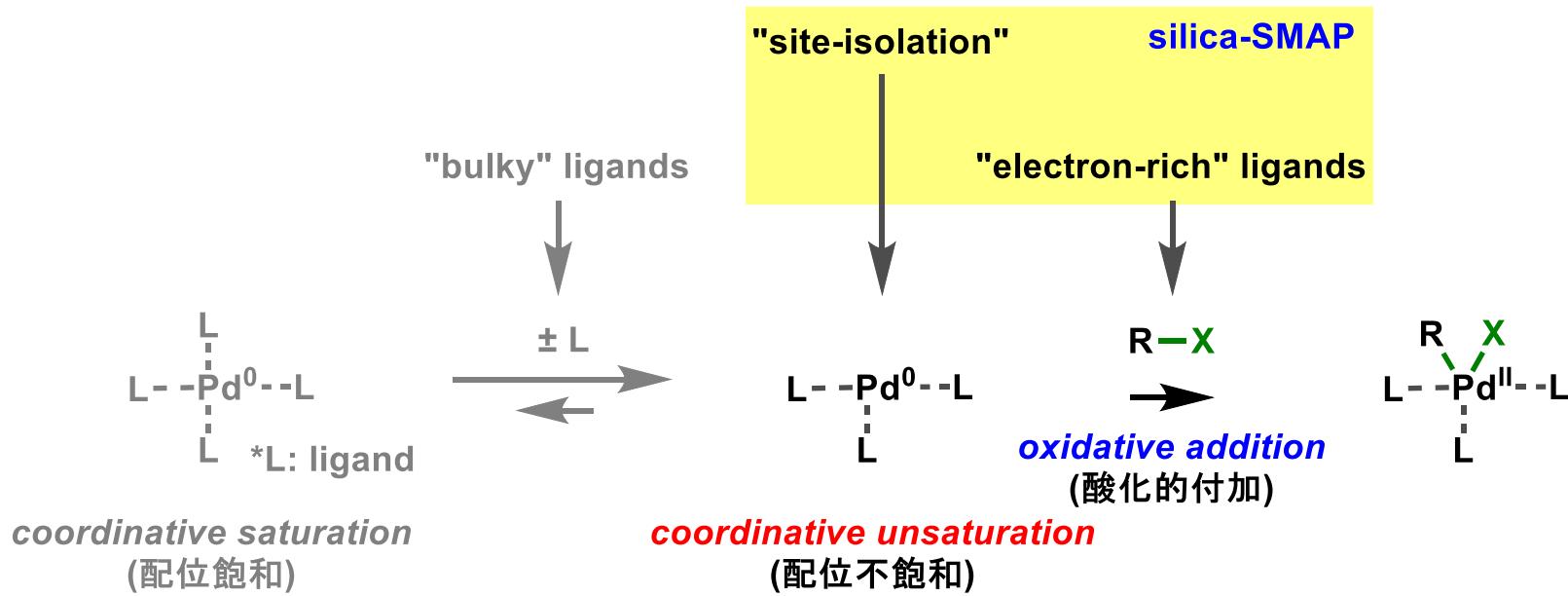
Silica-SMAP Forms Unsaturated Complex¹⁾



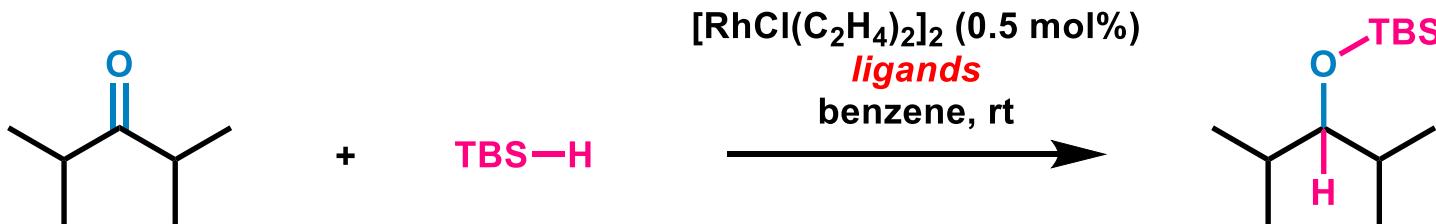
Coordinative Saturation/Unsaturation



Coordinative Saturation/Unsaturation



Hydrosilylation Catalyzed by Silica-SMAP¹⁾

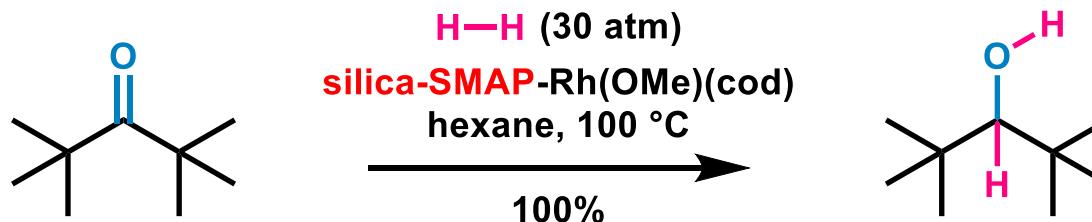


<i>ligands</i>	<i>ligands/Rh</i>	yield
PPh ₃	1:1 or 1:2	<2%
t-Bu ₃ P	1:1 or 1:2	<2%
Ph-SMAP	1:1 or 1:2	<2%
silica-SMAP	1:2	100%
silica-SMAP	1:2	100% ^a

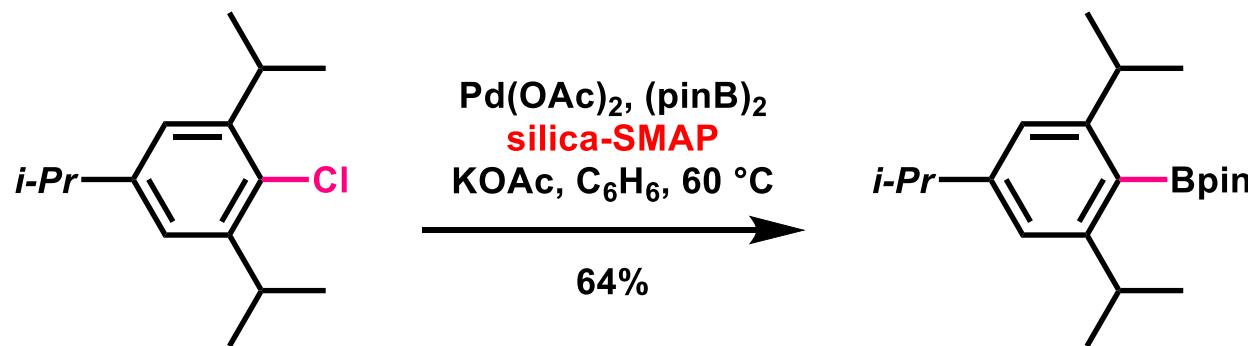
^a after 6th run

Other Reactions Catalyzed by Silica-SMAP

hydrogenation¹⁾



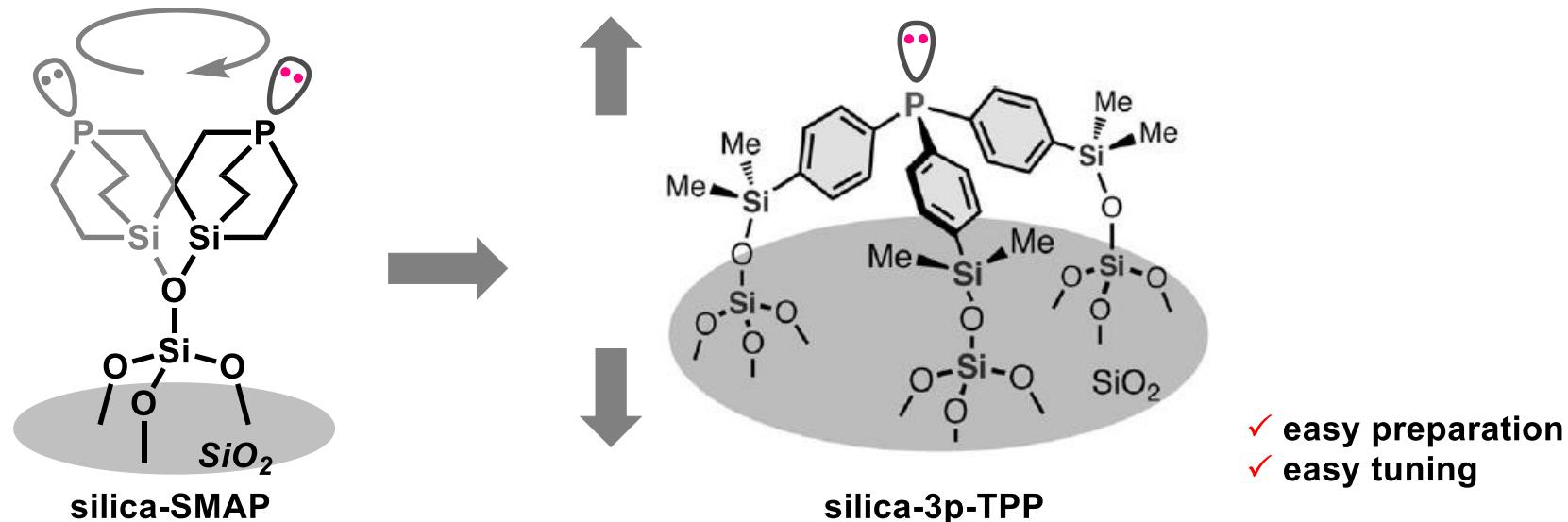
Miyaura-boration²⁾



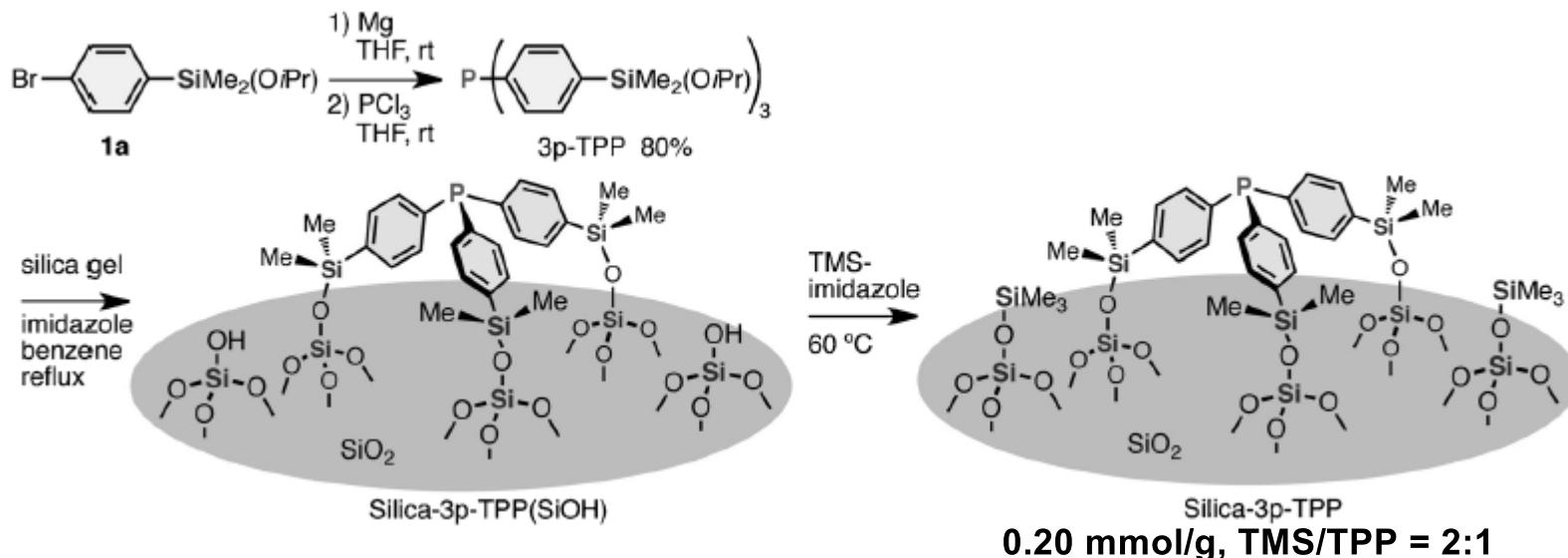
1. Kawamorita, S.; Hamasaka, G.; Ohmiya, H.; Hara, K.; Furuoka, A.; Sawamura, M. *Org. Lett.*, **2008**, *10*, 4697.

2. Kawamorita, S.; Ohmiya, H.; Iwai, T.; Sawamura, M. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2011**, *50*, 8363.

Threefold Linked Ligand "Silica-3p-TPP"



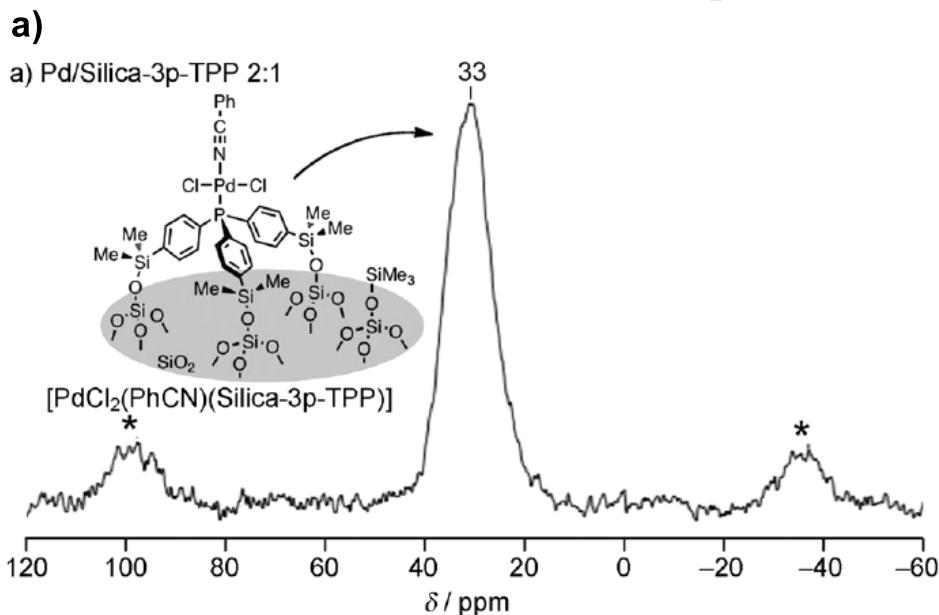
Synthesis of silica-3p-TPP¹)



Silica-3p-TPP Also Forms Unsaturated Complex¹⁾

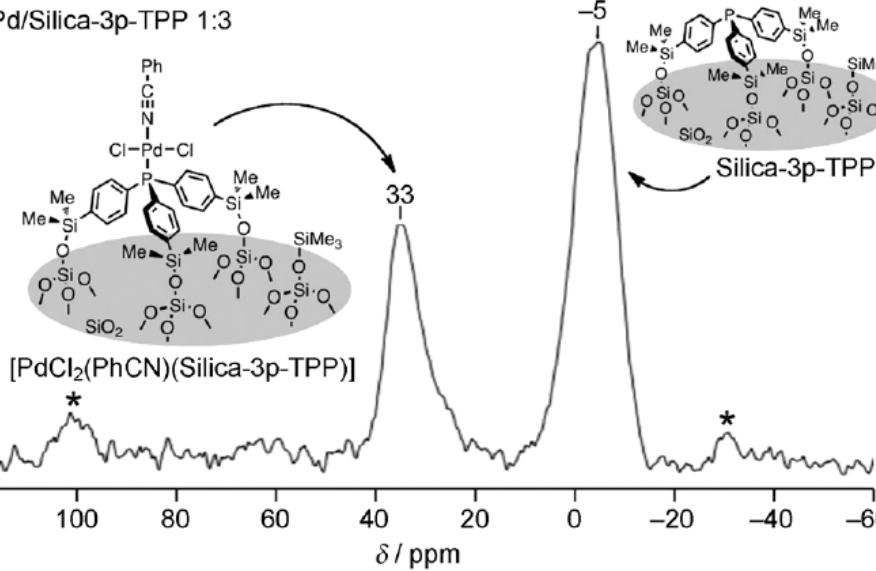
³¹P CP/MAS NMR spectra

- a) Pd/silica-3p-TPP = 2:1
- b) Pd/silica-3p-TPP = 1:3
- c) Pd/silica-1p-TPP = 1:3



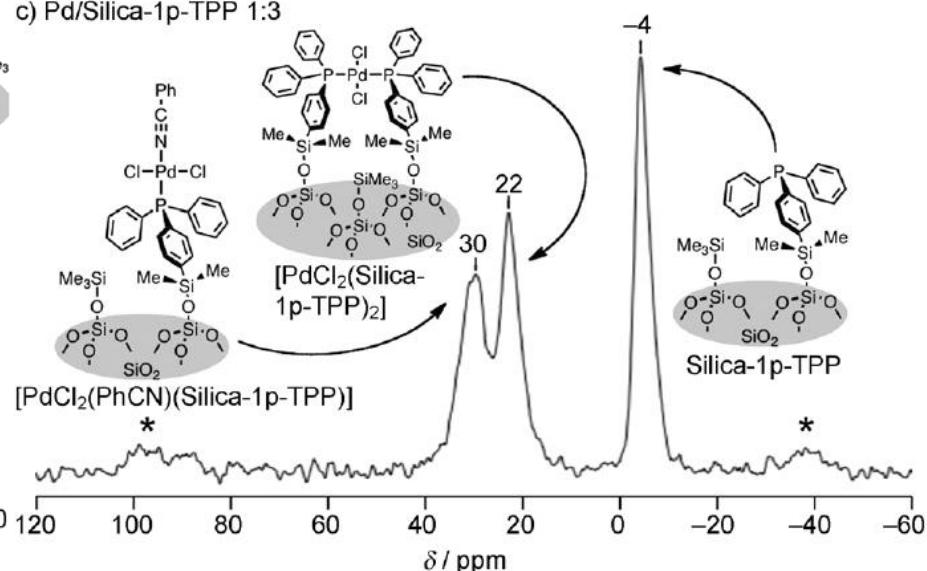
b)

b) Pd/Silica-3p-TPP 1:3



c)

c) Pd/Silica-1p-TPP 1:3



Ligand Effect in Pd-catalyzed Suzuki Coupling¹⁾

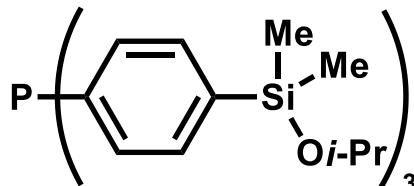


ligands

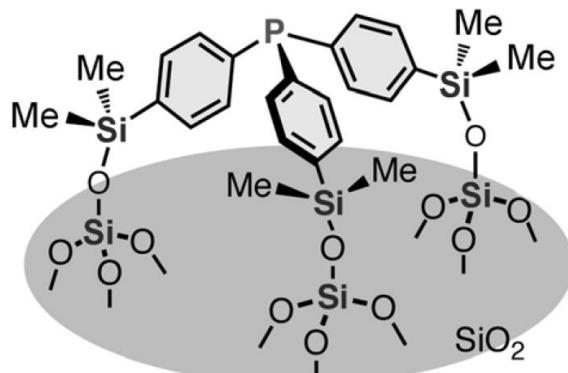
none

PPh_3

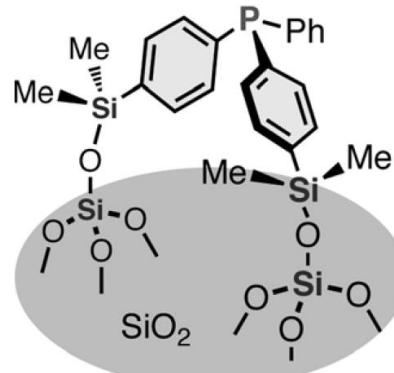
0%



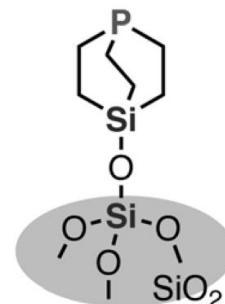
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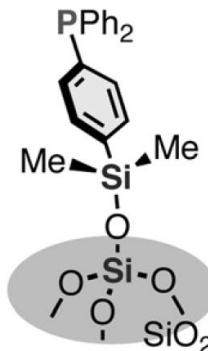
silica-3p-TPP
97%



silica-2p-TPP
49%

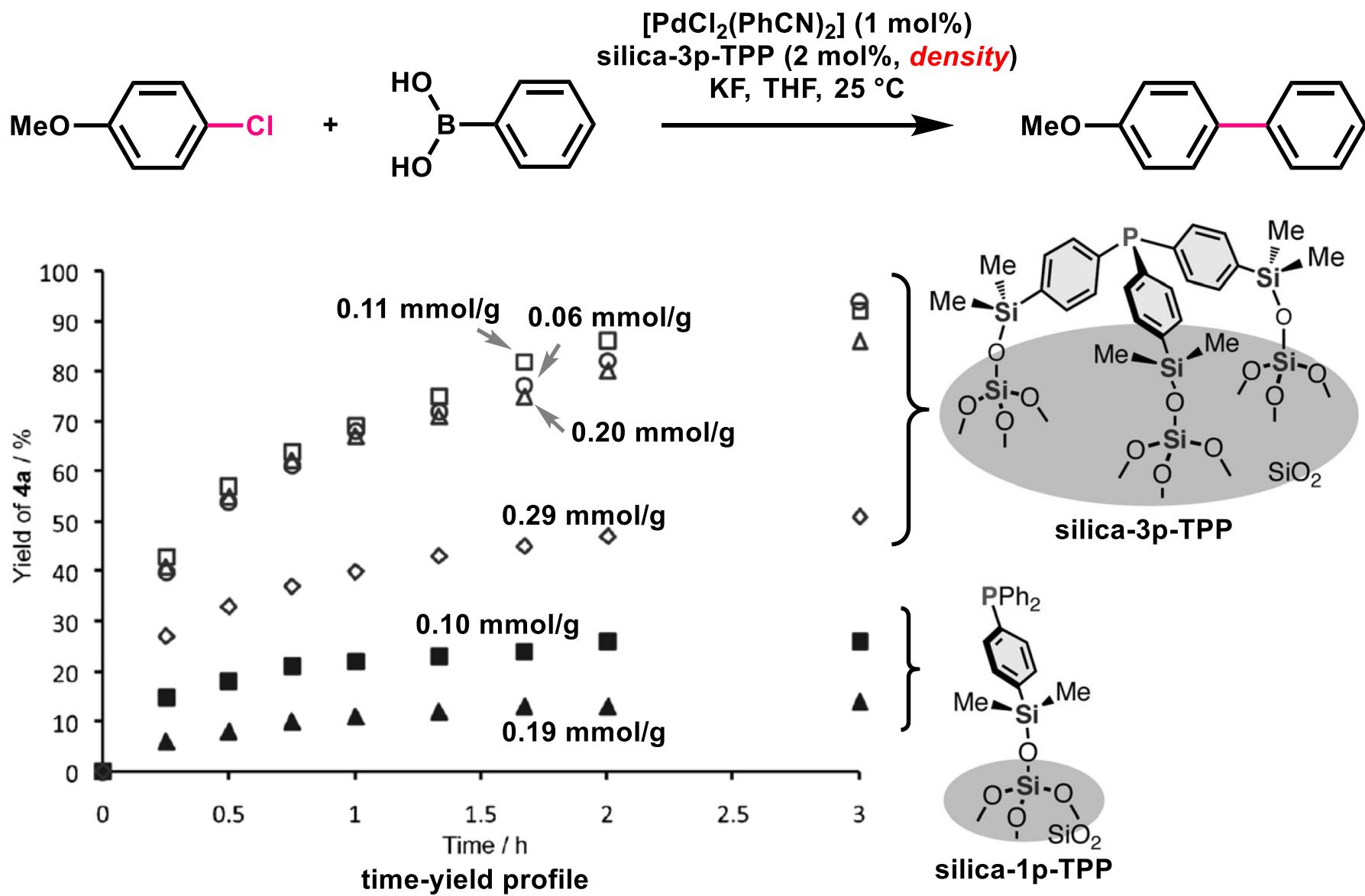


silica-SMAP
53%

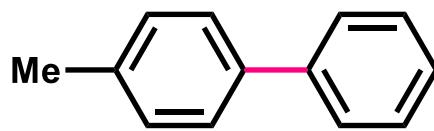
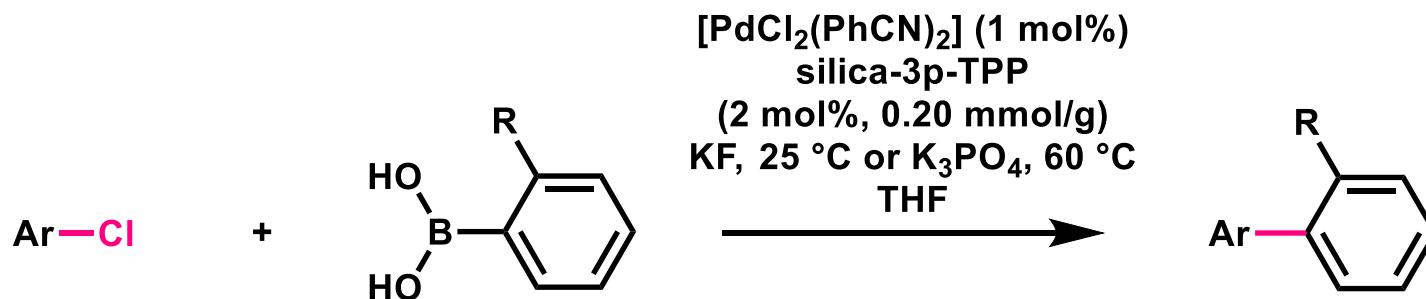


silica-1p-TPP
11%

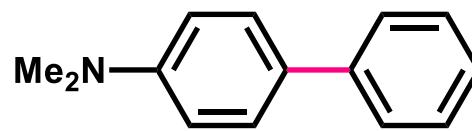
Effect of P-atom Density ¹⁾



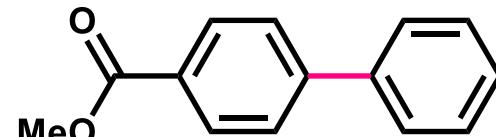
Substrate Scope¹⁾



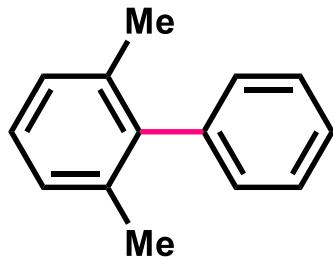
91% (25 °C)



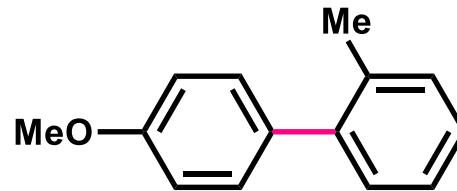
85% (25 °C)



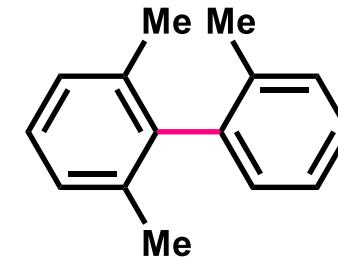
94% (25 °C)



85% (60 °C)



82% (60 °C)

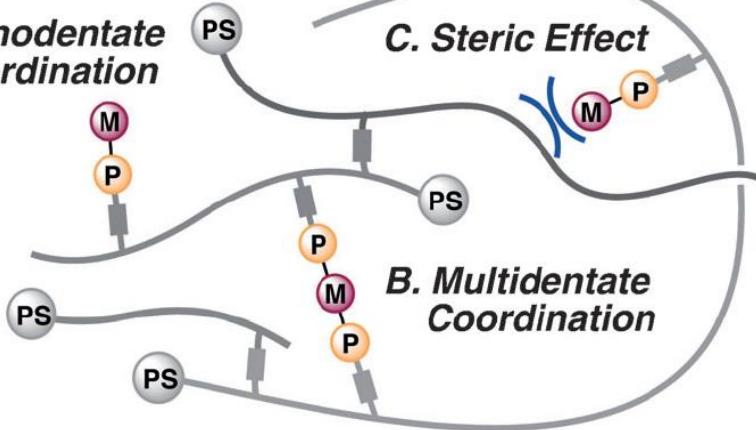


80% (60 °C)

Polystyrene(PS)-supported catalyst "PS- Ph_3P^+ "¹⁾

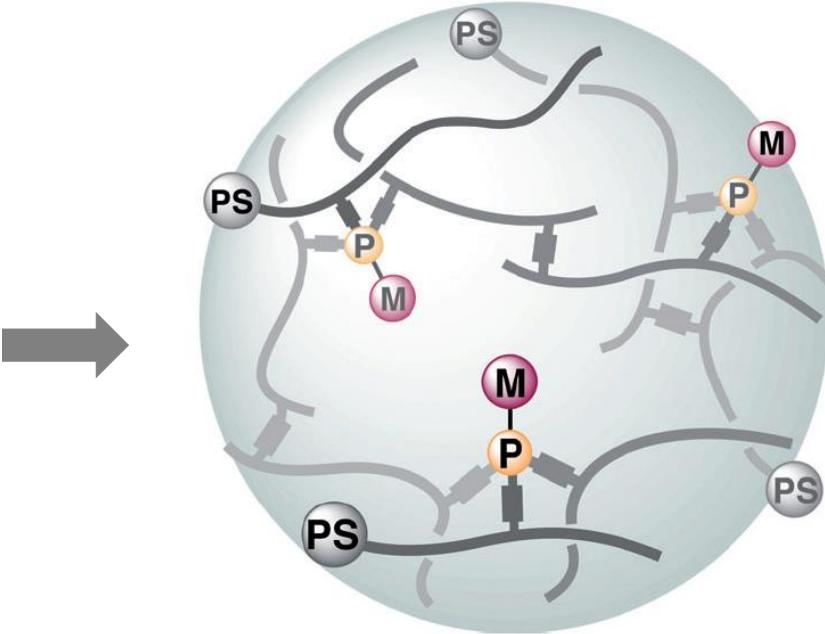
previous PS-supported catalysts

A. Monodentate Coordination

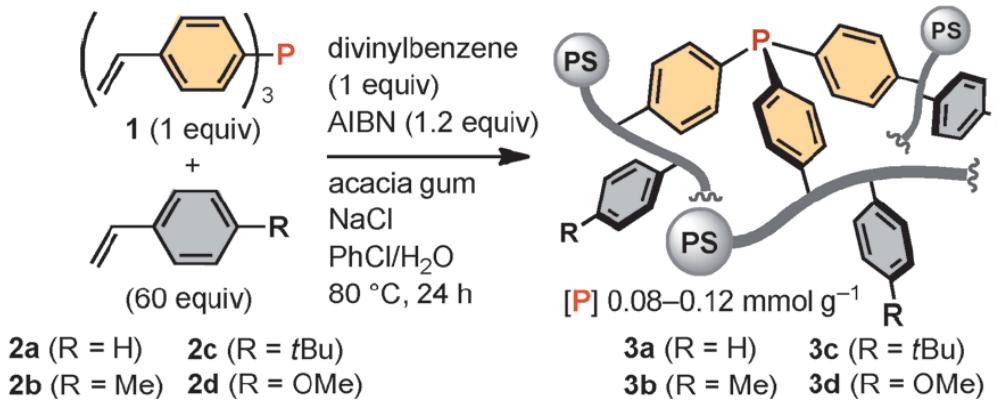


B. Multidentate Coordination

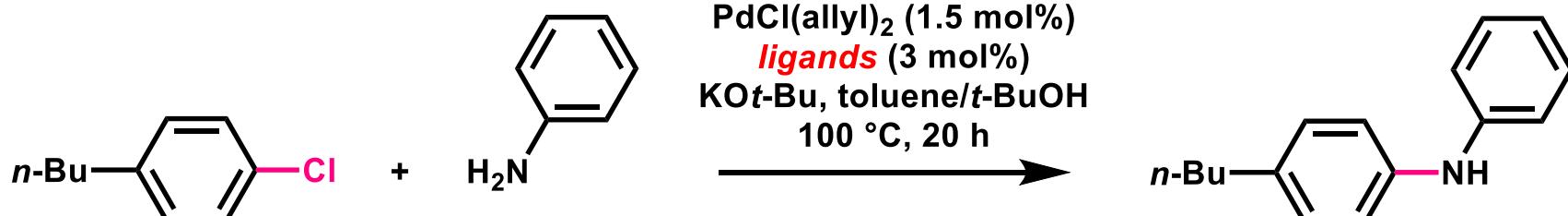
threefold cross-linked catalyst "PS- Ph_3P^+ "



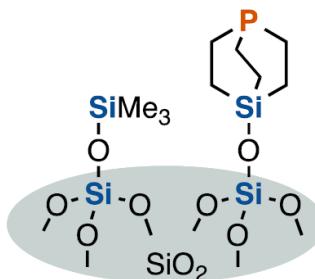
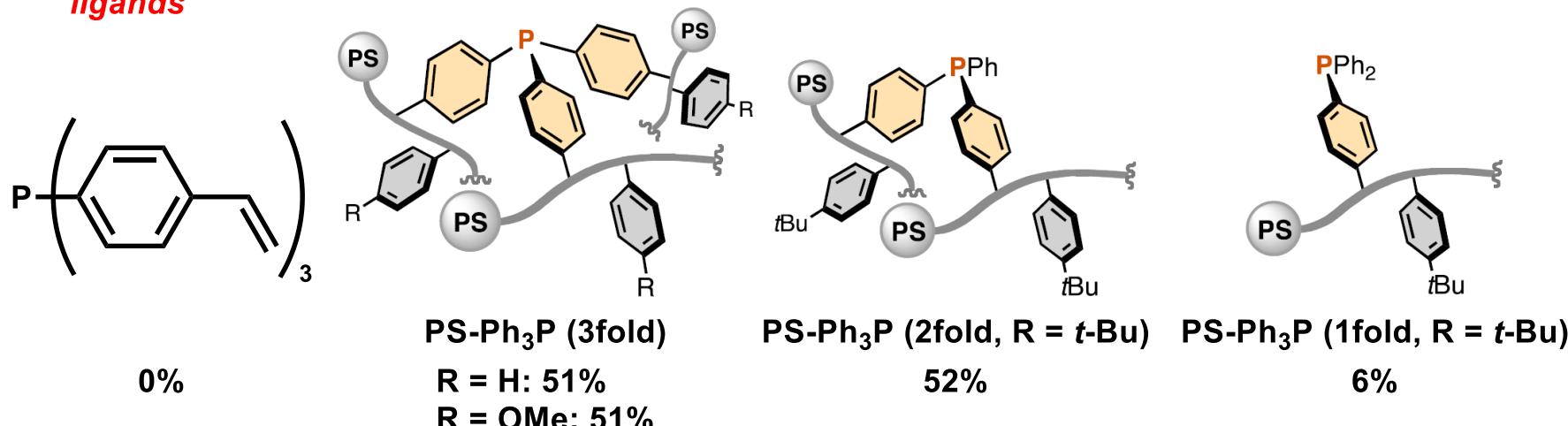
synthesis of "PS- Ph_3P^+ "



Hartwig-Buchwald Amination under Harsh Condition¹

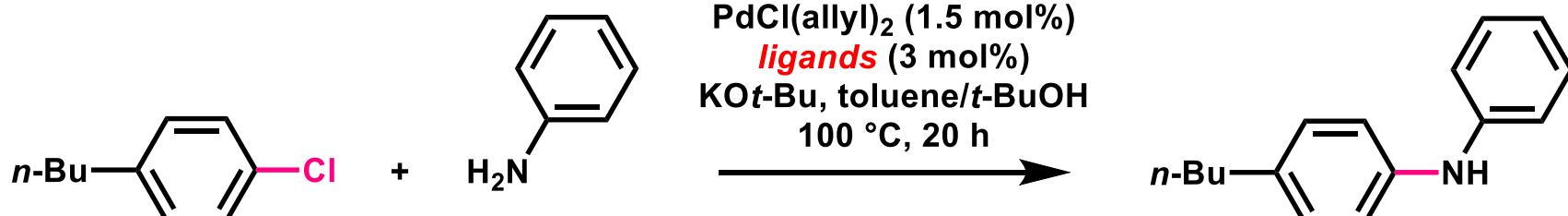


ligands

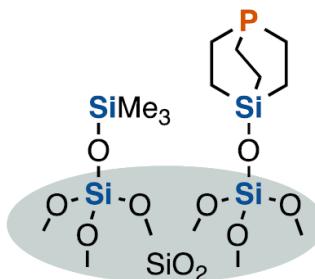
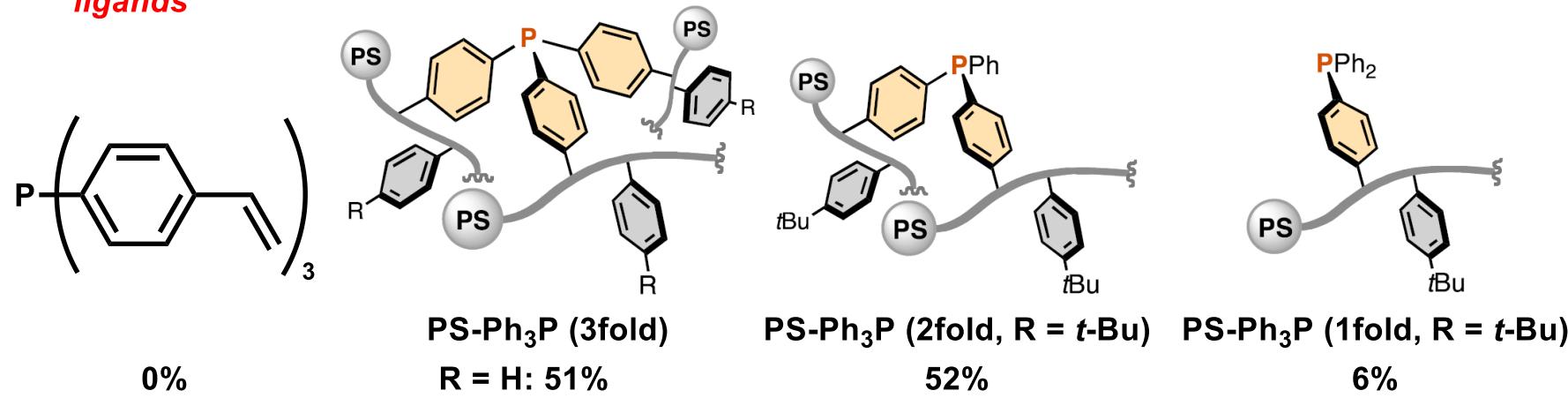


silica-SMAP
0% (decomp. of ligand)

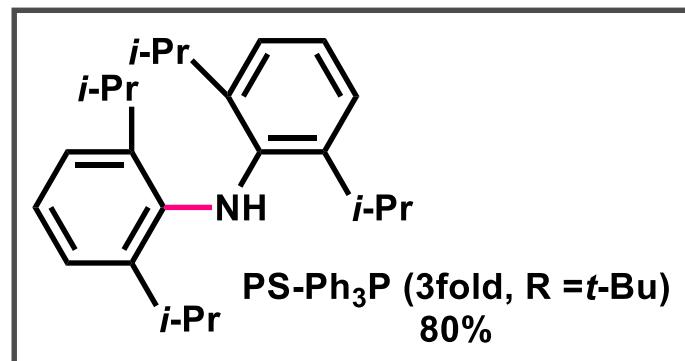
Hartwig-Buchwald Amination under Harsh Condition¹



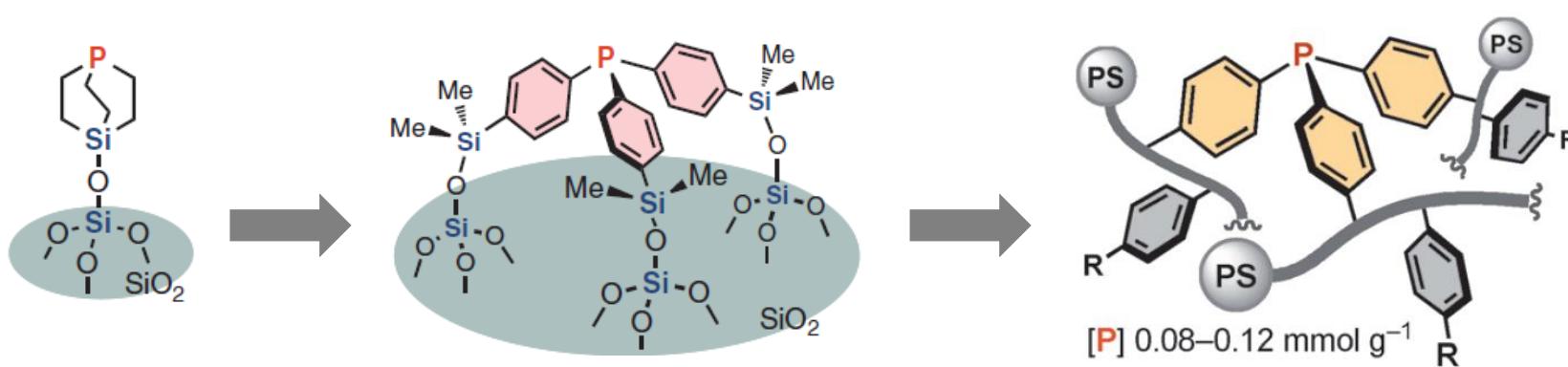
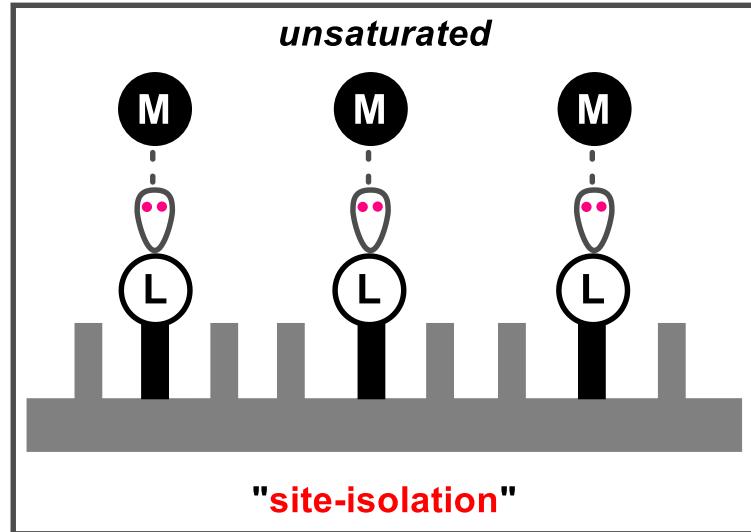
ligands



0% (decomp. of ligand)



Short Summary



silica-SMAP

- ✓ air-stable
- ✓ electron-rich
- ✓ compact

silica-3p-TPP

- ✓ easy modification of ligand

PS-Ph₃P

- ✓ easy modification of solid support
- ✓ chemically stable

Contents

1. Introduction of solid-supported catalyst

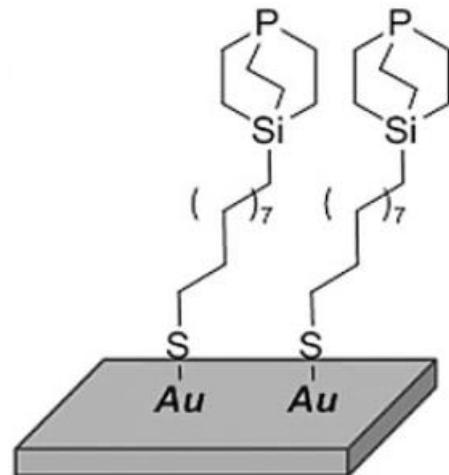
2. Study 1; Site-isolation

2.1 Silica-SMAP

2.2 Silica-3p-TPP

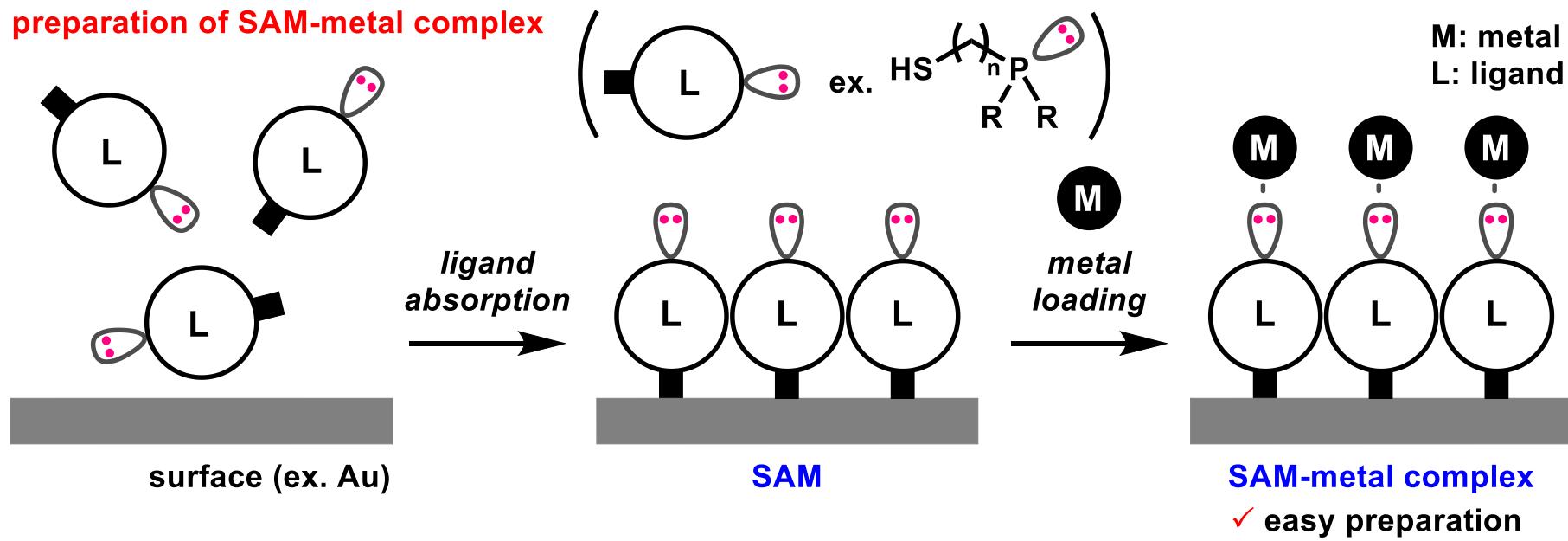
2.3 PS-Ph₃P

3. Study 2; Self-assembled monolayers

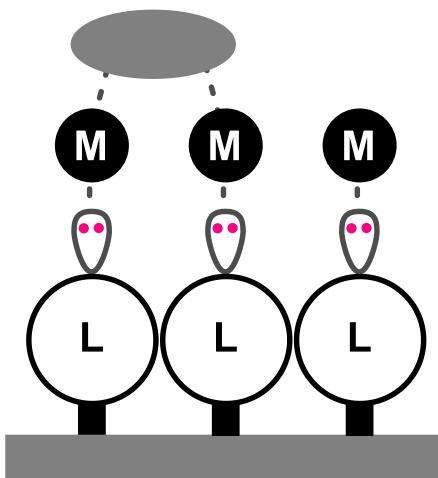


Catalysts Using Self-Assembled Monolayer (SAM)

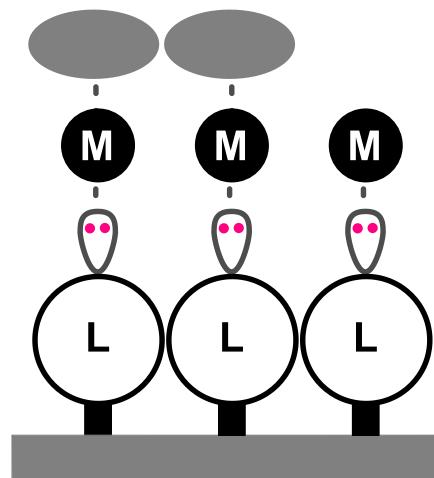
preparation of SAM-metal complex



synergistic effects by SAM-metal complex catalyst (協同効果)



concerted molecular activation

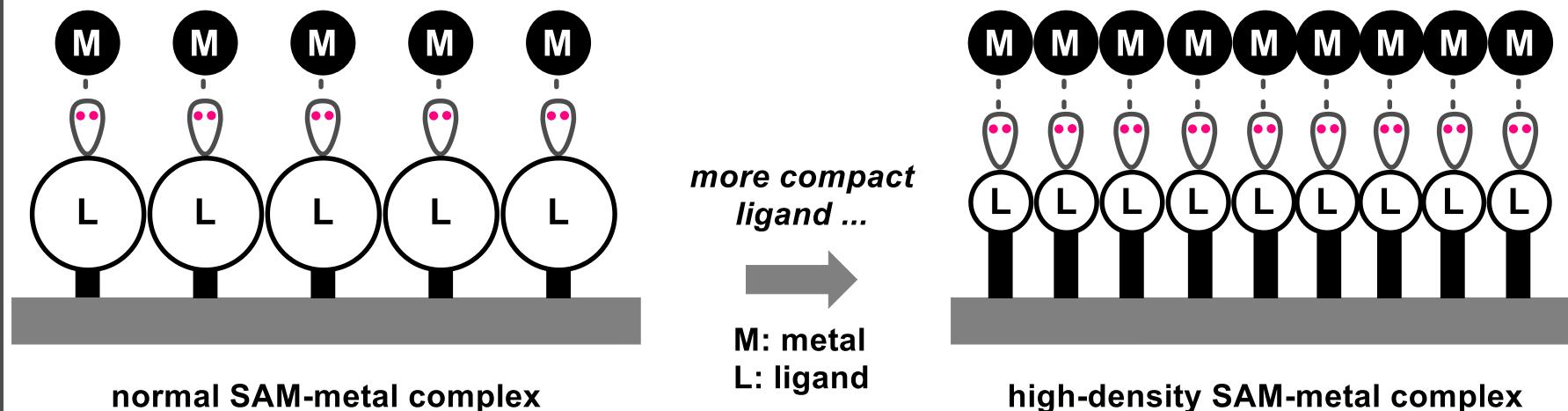


specific alignment of intermediates

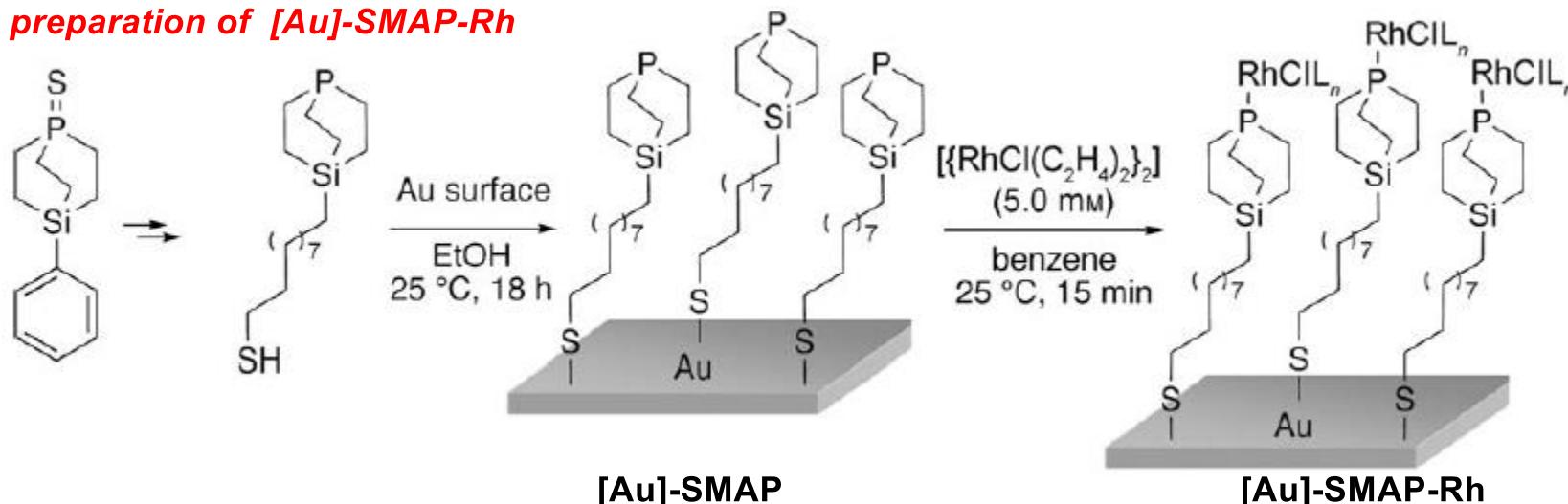
- ✓ unique activity
- ✓ unique selectivity

SMAP on High-density Self-assembled Monolayer (SAM)

concept



preparation of [Au]-SMAP-Rh

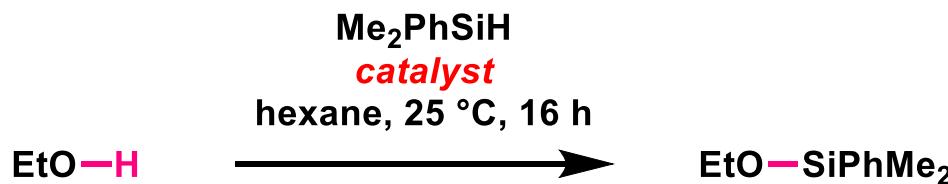


* determined by ICP-MS

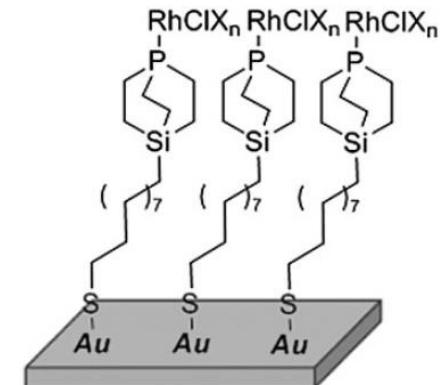
S: 0.69 nmol/cm^{*}
(cf. linear thiolate: 0.75 nmol/cm^{*})

Rh: 0.71 ± 0.02 nmol/cm^{*}

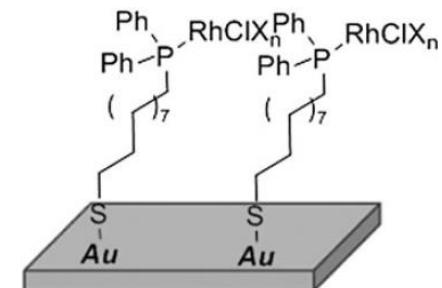
Dehydrogenative Silylation by [Au]-SMAP-Rh¹



catalyst	[Si]/[Rh]	yield	TON
[RhCl(C ₂ H ₄) ₂] ₂	43000:1	36%	15000
[RhCl(C ₂ H ₄) ₂]:SMAP = 1:1	43000:1	9%	3900
[Au]-SMAP-Rh	75000:1	80%	60000
2nd run	75000:1	81%	61000
3rd run	75000:1	78%	59000
4th run	75000:1	73%	55000
[Au]-Ph₂P-Rh	67000:1	45%	30000
2nd run	67000:1	7%	4700

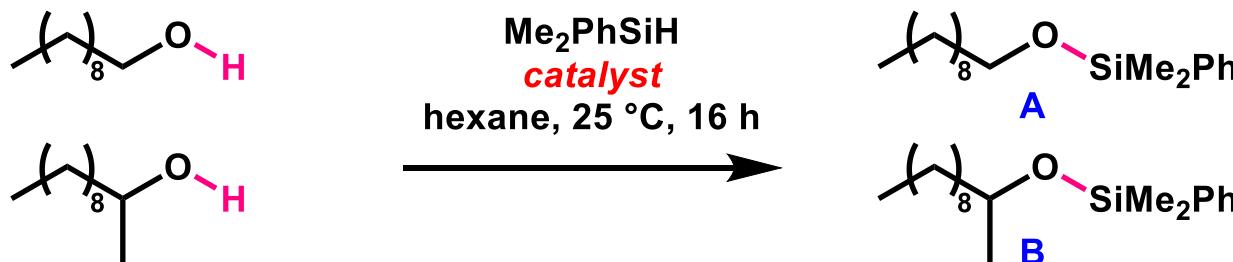


[Au]-SMAP-Rh



[Au]-Ph₂P-Rh
(X = ethylene)

Prim-alcohol-selective Dehydrogenative Silylation¹⁾

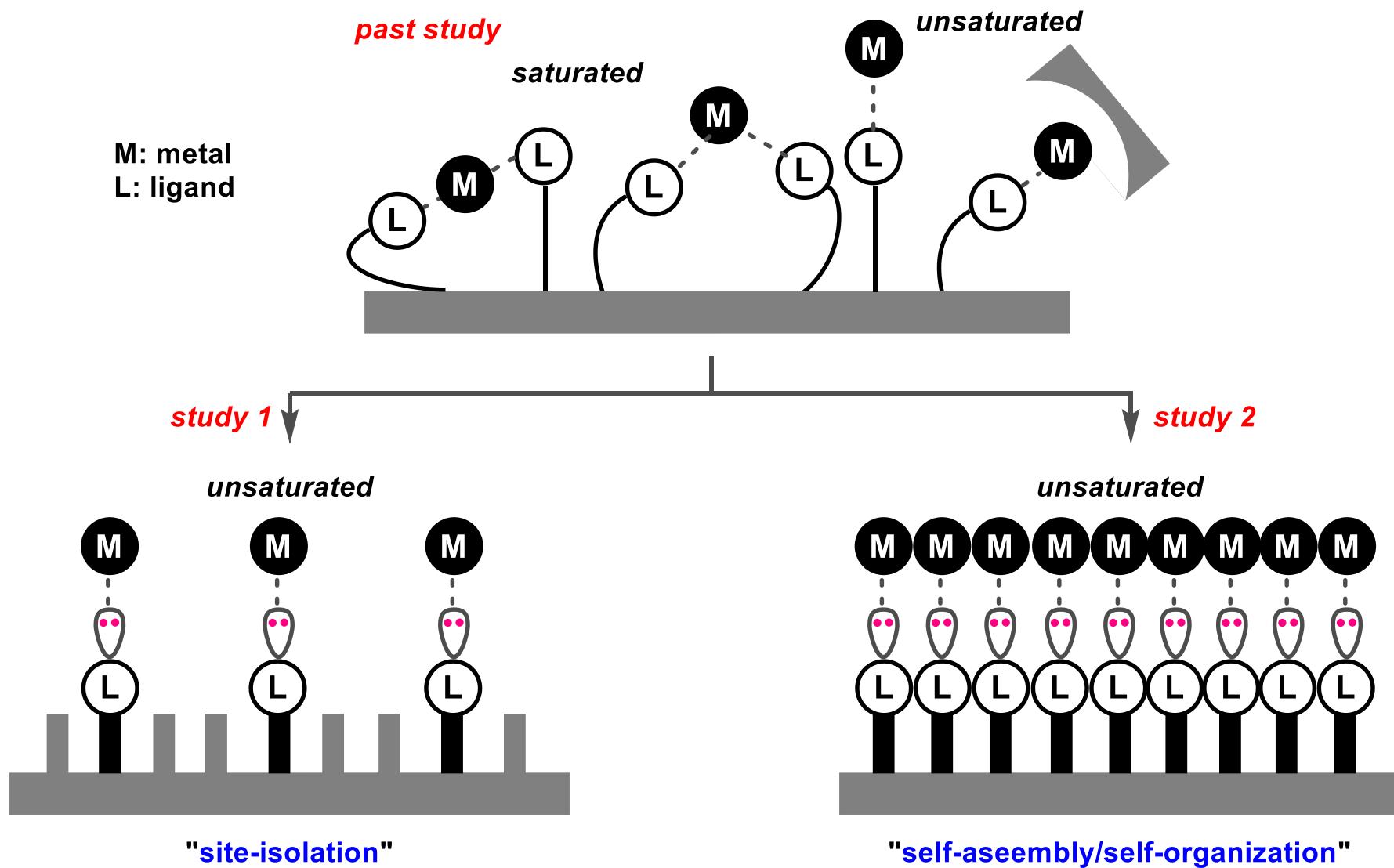


catalysts	[Si]/[Rh]	yield	TON	A/B
$[\text{RhCl}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_2]_2$	86000:1	7%	6000	71:29
$[\text{RhCl}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_2]:\text{SMAP} = 1:1$	86000:1	3%	2600	72:28
DTBM-xantphos-[Cu]	50:1	92%	46	98:2
<hr/>				
[Au]-SMAP-Rh	150000:1	60%	90000	>99.5:0.5
2nd run	150000:1	58%	87000	>99.5:0.5
3rd run	150000:1	55%	83000	>99.5:0.5
4th run	150000:1	50%	75000	>99.5:0.5
<hr/>				
[Au]-Ph₂P-Rh	150000:1	43%	58000	81:19

1. Sawamura, M. et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2008**, *47*, 5627.

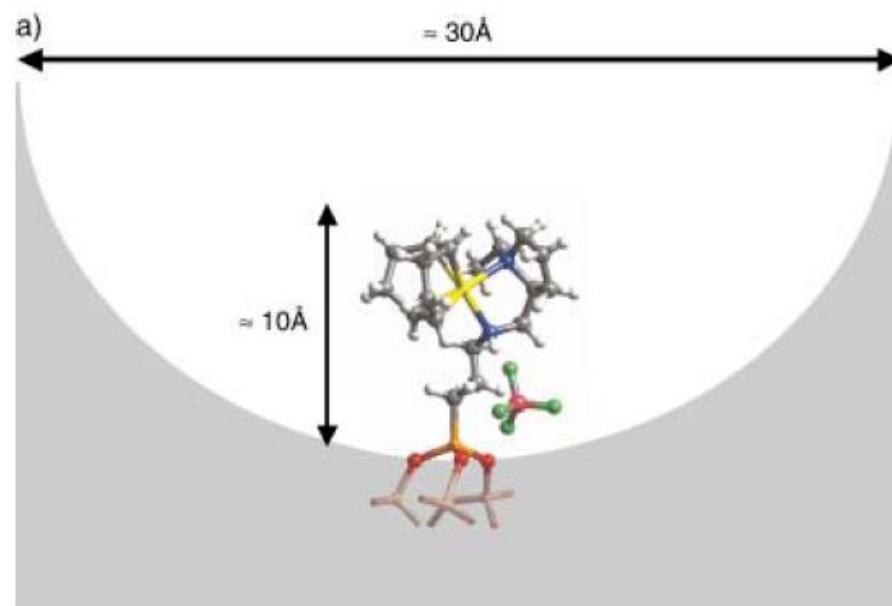
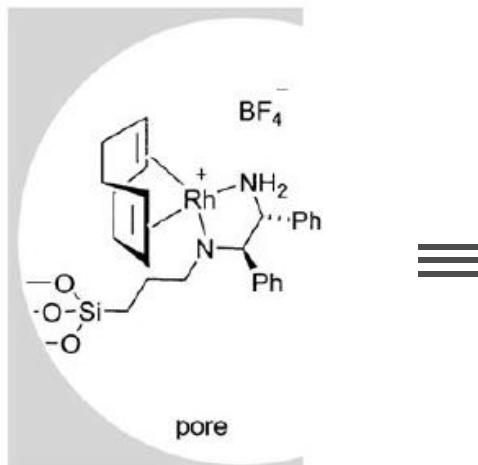
2. Ito, H.; Watanabe, A.; Sawamura, M. *Org. Lett.* **2005**, *7*, 1869.

Summary



Appendix

Graphical Model¹⁾



Electronic Nature of Various Phosphines¹⁾

Table 1. V_{\min} (kcal/mol) for various phosphines and ${}^1J({}^{31}\text{P}, {}^{77}\text{Se})$ (Hz) for phosphine selenides

Entry	SMAP	R ₃ P	V_{\min} kcal mol ⁻¹	${}^1J({}^{31}\text{P}, {}^{77}\text{Se})$ /Hz
1	4-Me ₂ N-Ph-SMAP (1b)		-46.58	729.3
2		(<i>t</i> -Bu) ₃ P	-45.48 ^a	n.d.
3		(<i>i</i> -Pr) ₃ P	-44.47 ^a	n.d.
4	4-MeO-Ph-SMAP (1c)		-44.30	734.2
5	4-Me-Ph-SMAP (1d)		-43.86	733.0
6		Bu ₃ P	-43.71 ^a	717.1
7	Ph-SMAP (1a)		-43.14	735.4
8		Me ₃ P	-43.02 ^a	713.5
9	4-Cl-Ph-SMAP (1e)		-40.86	738.5
10		Me ₂ PhP	-40.41 ^a	n.d.
11	4-CF ₃ -Ph-SMAP (1f)		-39.85	739.1
12	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ -Ph-SMAP (1g)		-37.77	742.2
13		MePh ₂ P	36.76 ^a	n.d.

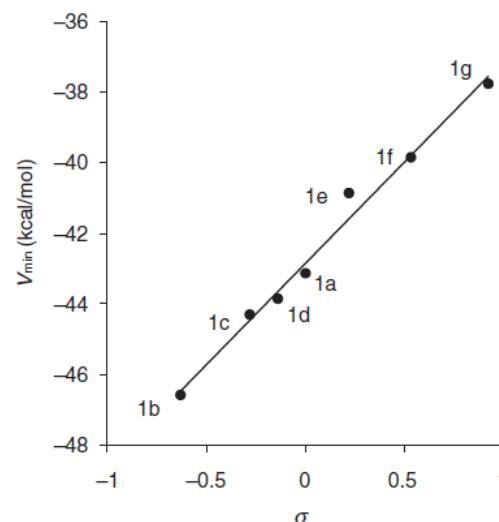


Figure 2. A plot of V_{\min} (kcal/mol) vs Hammett's substituent constants σ 's for SMAP derivatives **1a**–**1g**. A value two-fold greater than the σ value of *m*-CF₃ was used for **1g**.

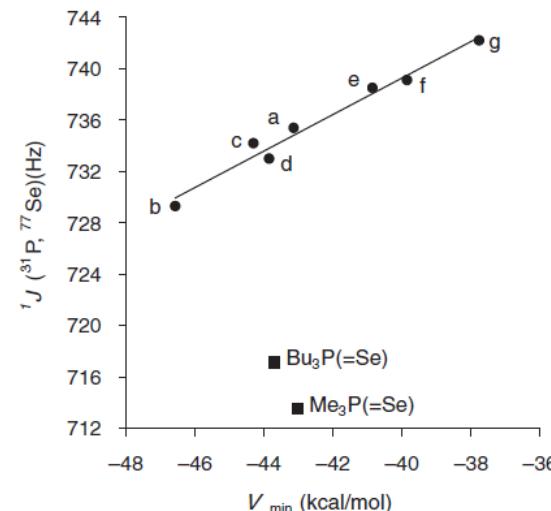


Figure 3. A plot of ${}^1J({}^{31}\text{P}, {}^{77}\text{Se})$ vs V_{\min} of the phosphine derivatives. The correlation line is associated with **1a**–**1g**/**4a**–**4g**.

^{31}P CP/MAS NMR Spectra of Silica-3p-TPP-(SiOH)¹

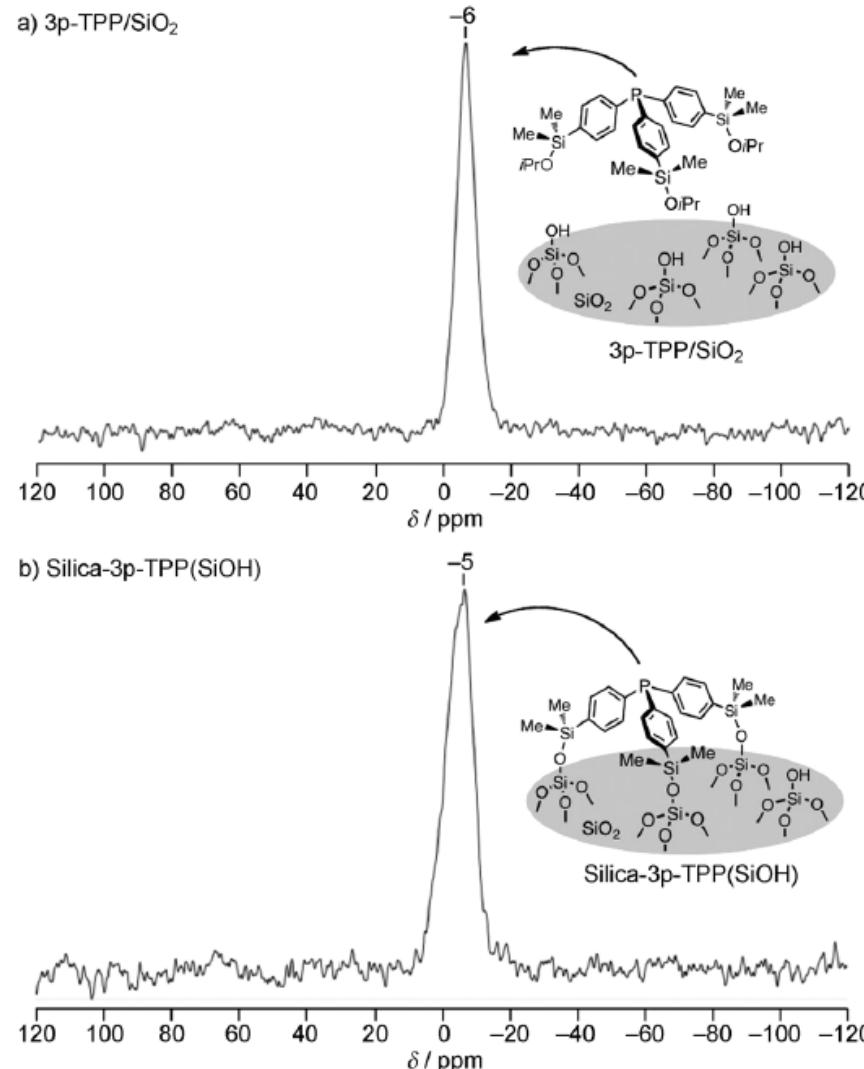


Figure 2. ^{31}P CP/MAS NMR spectra of a) 3p-TPP/SiO₂ and b) Silica-3p-TPP-(SiOH).

^{29}Si CP/MAS NMR Spectra of Silica-3p-TPP-(SiOH)¹⁾

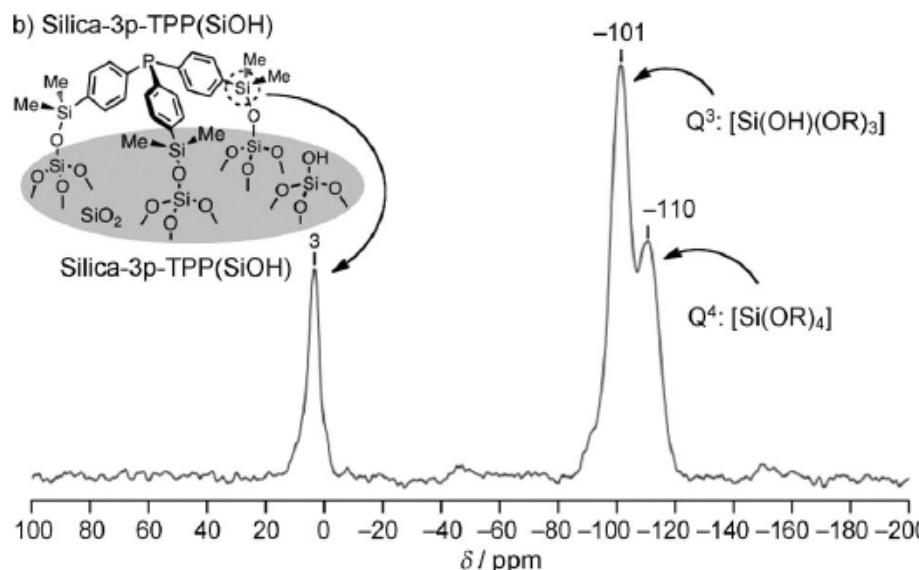
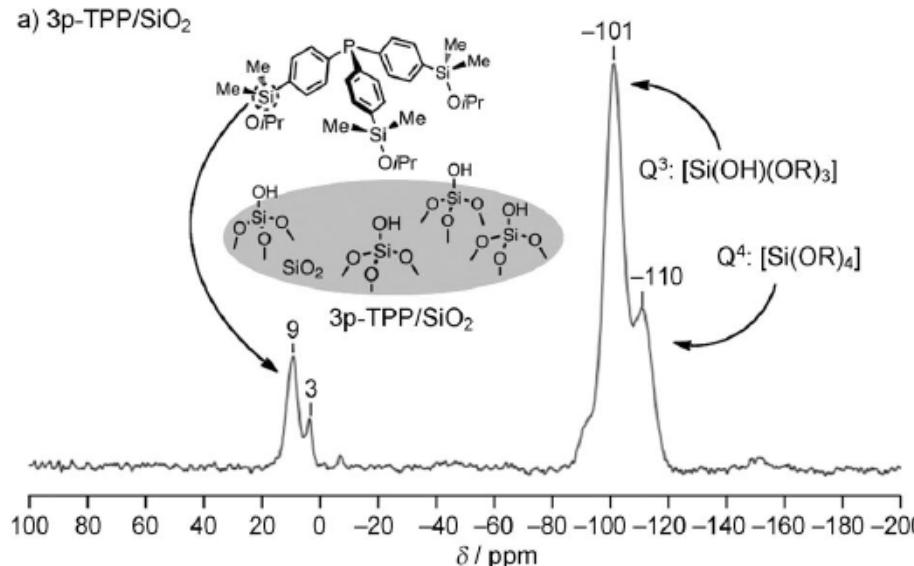


Figure 3. ^{29}Si CP/MAS NMR spectra of a) 3p-TPP/SiO₂ and b) Silica-3p-TPP(SiOH).

^{13}C CP/MAS NMR Spectra of Silica-3p-TPP-(SiOH)¹

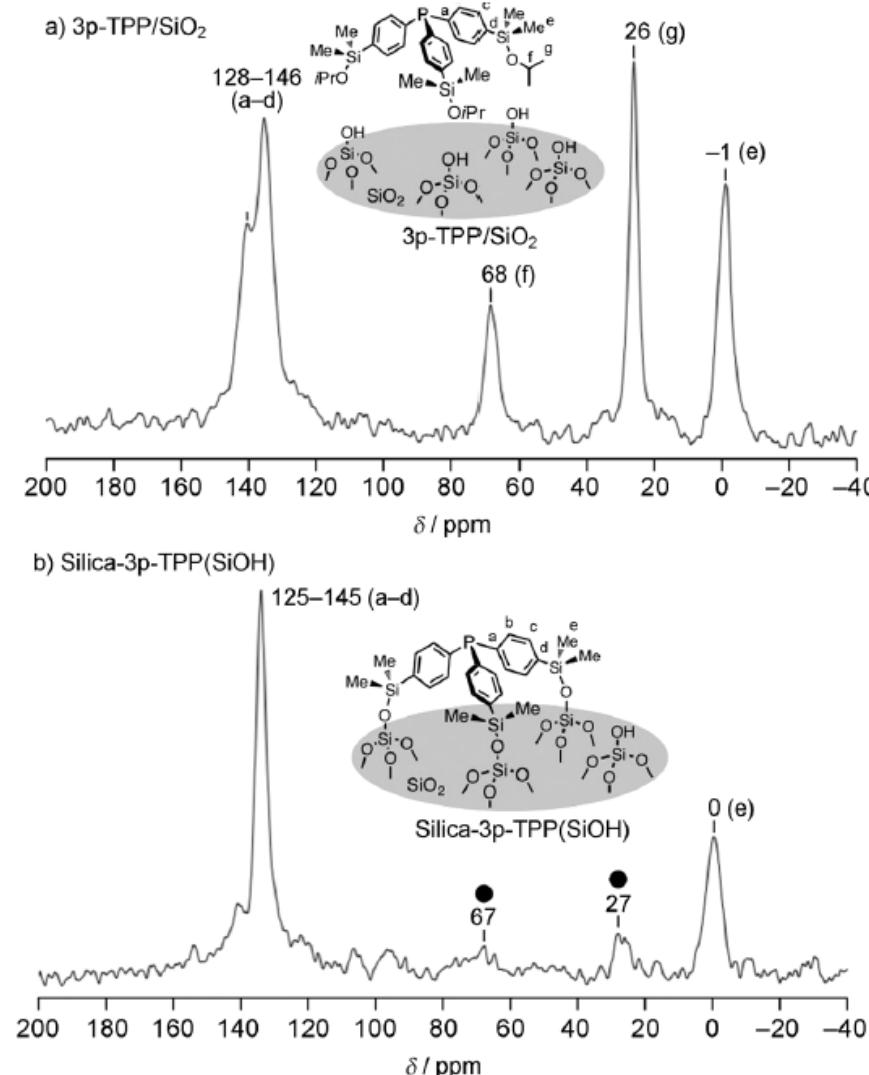
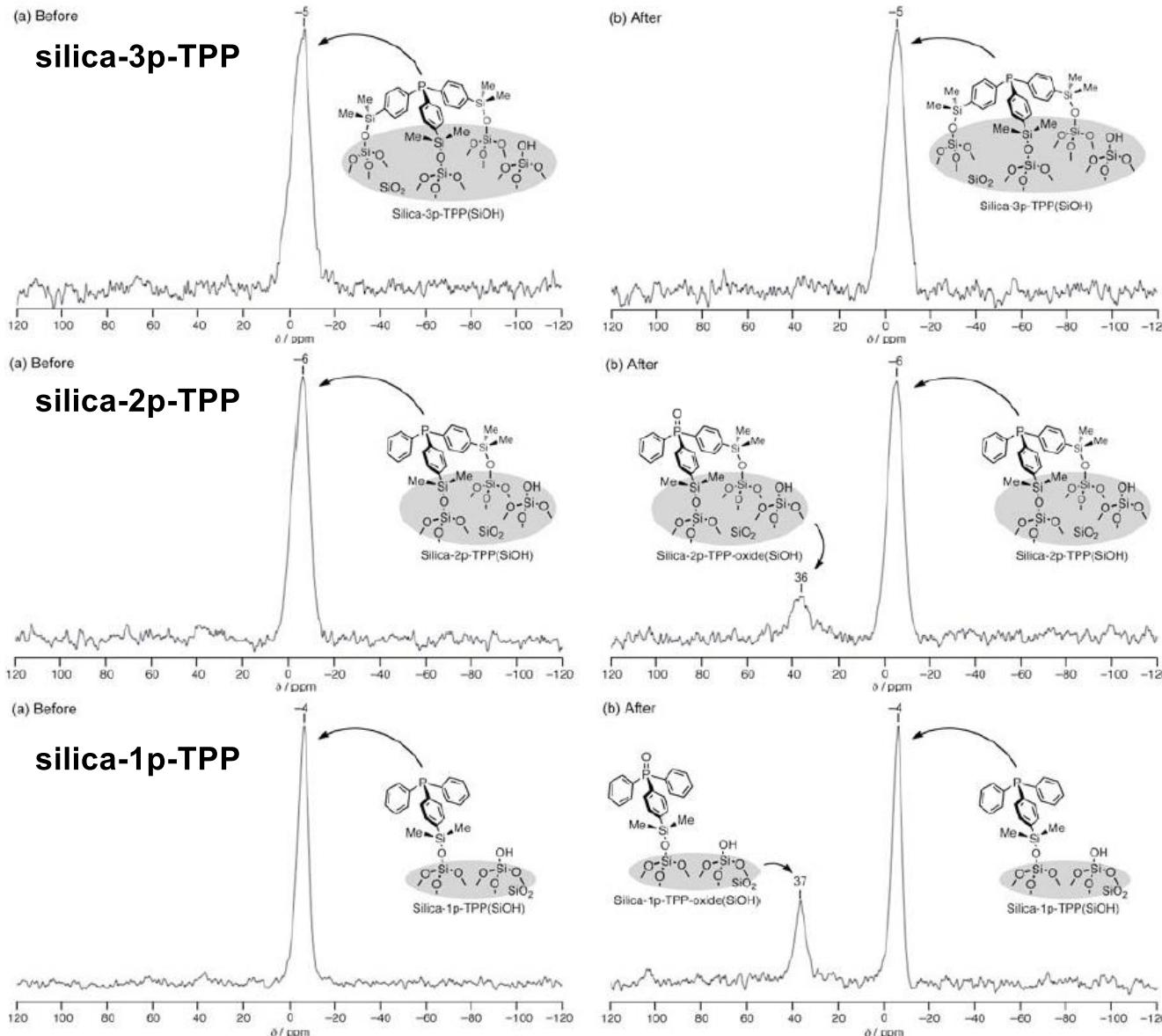


Figure 4. ^{13}C CP/MAS NMR spectra of a) 3p-TPP/SiO₂ and b) Silica-3p-TPP(SiOH). Isopropoxy groups derived from 3p-TPP (●).

Air-stability of Silica-3p-TPP¹⁾



Silica-3/2/1/p -TPP was heated in benzene under air at 100 °C for 10 h.

^{31}P NMR spectra of 3p-TPP and Pd Catalyst¹

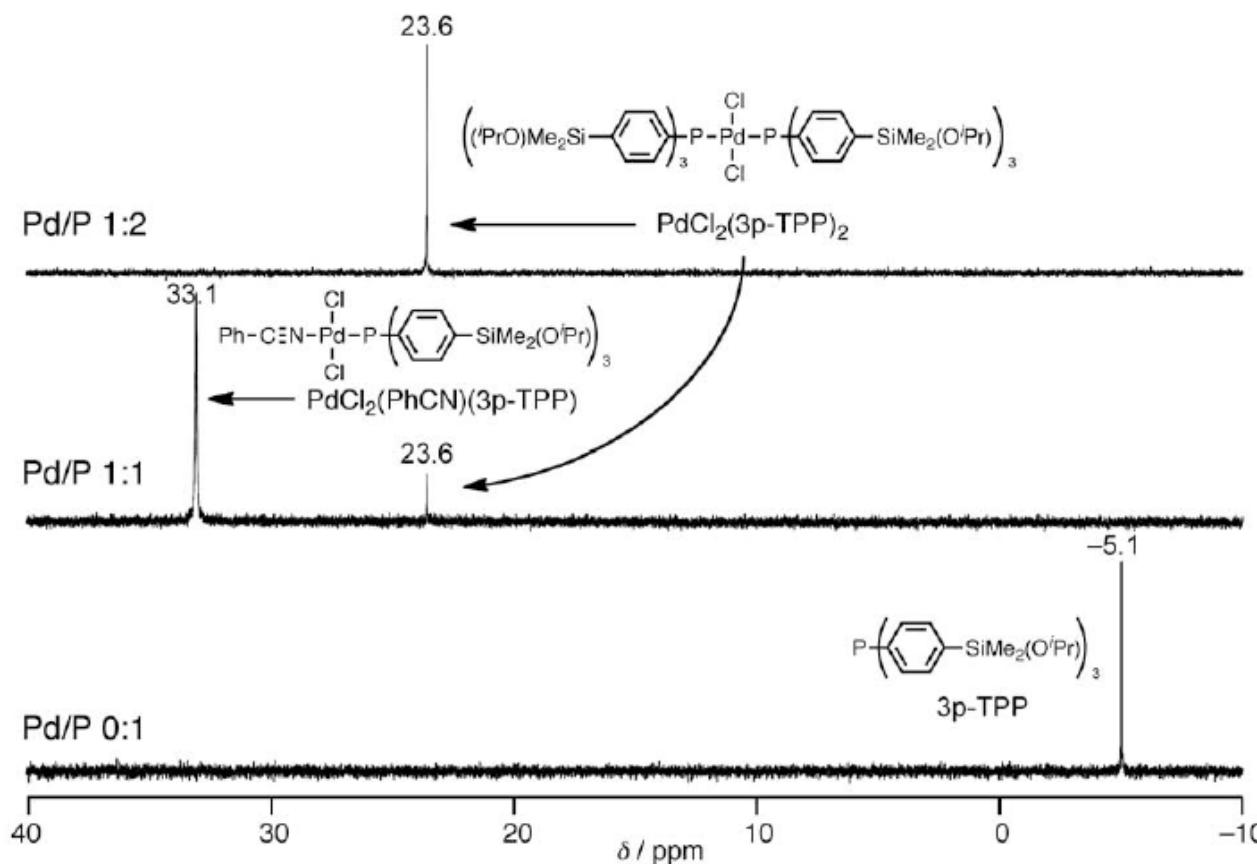


Figure S14. ^{31}P NMR spectra (CDCl_3) in the reactions of 3p-TPP and $[\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PhCN})_2]$.

^{31}P NMR spectra of 1p-TPP and Pd Catalyst¹

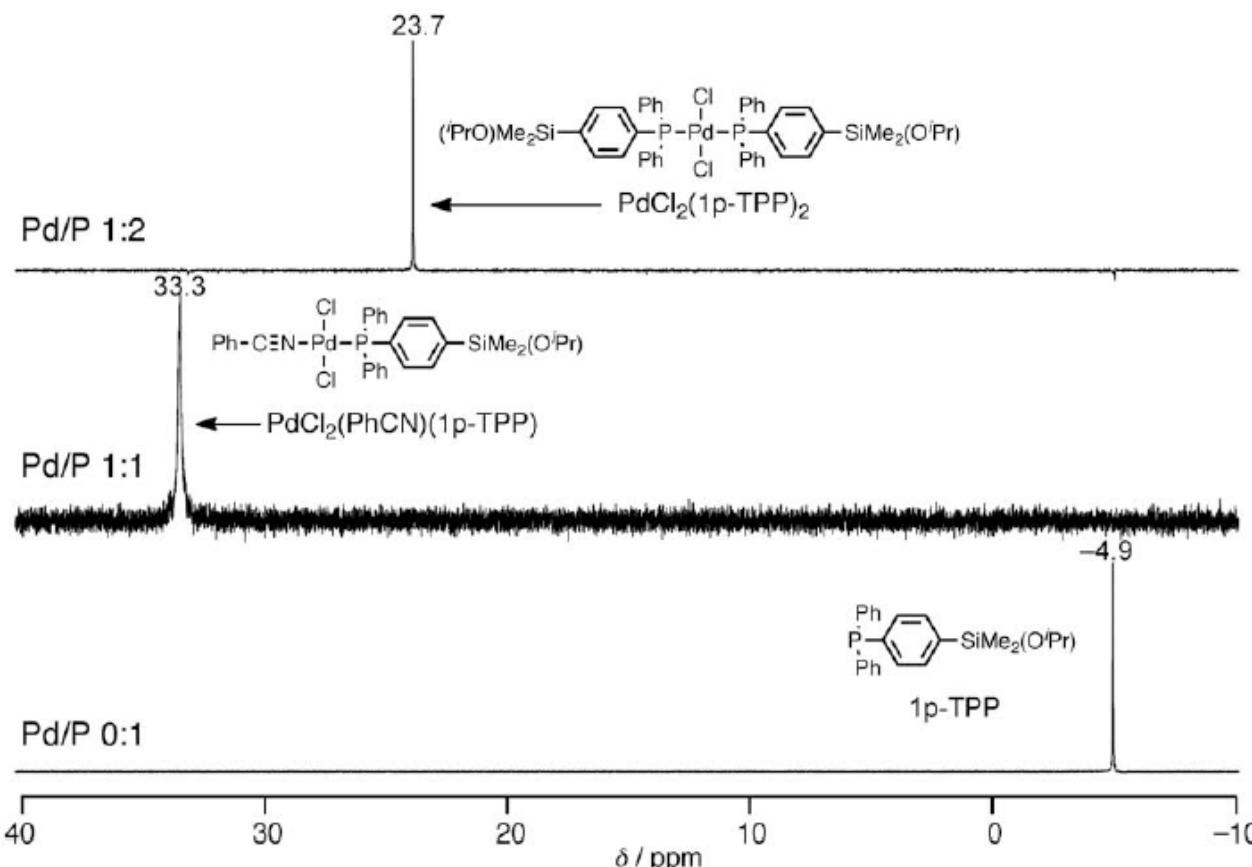
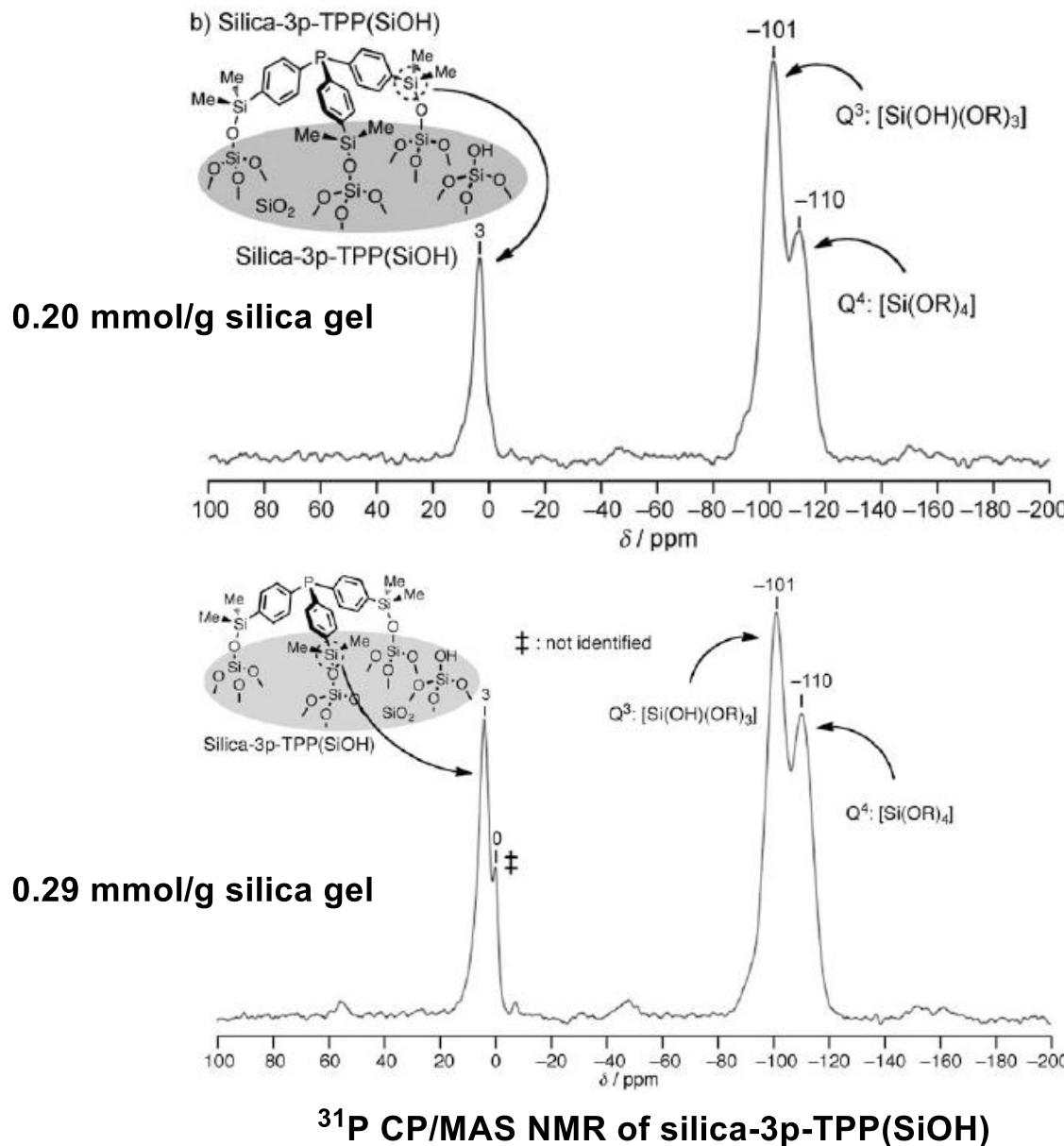


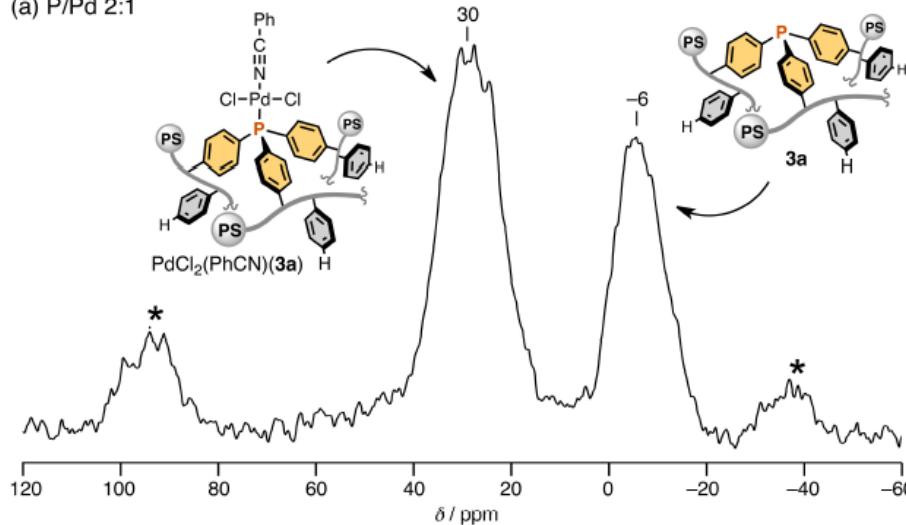
Figure S15. ^{31}P NMR spectra (CDCl_3) in the reactions of 1p-TPP and $[\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PhCN})_2]$.

Over-modification of Silica Surface¹⁾



PS-Ph₃P Also Forms Unsaturated Complex¹⁾

(a) P/Pd 2:1



(b) P/Pd 1:2

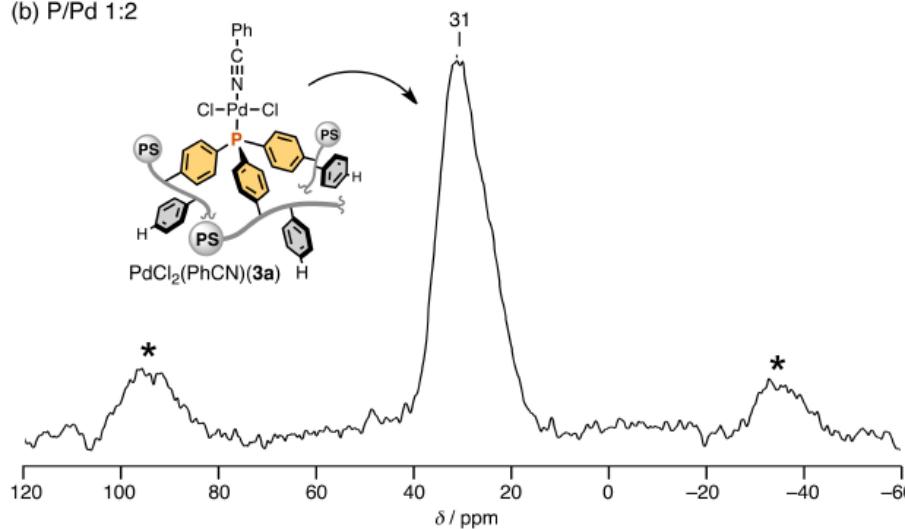


Figure S9. ³¹P CP/MAS NMR spectra obtained after the reaction of 3a and [PdCl₂(PhCN)₂] (P/Pd (a) 2:1 and (b) 1:2). Asterisks(*) indicate spinning side bands.

1-Fold PS-Ph₃P Can Form Saturated Complex¹⁾

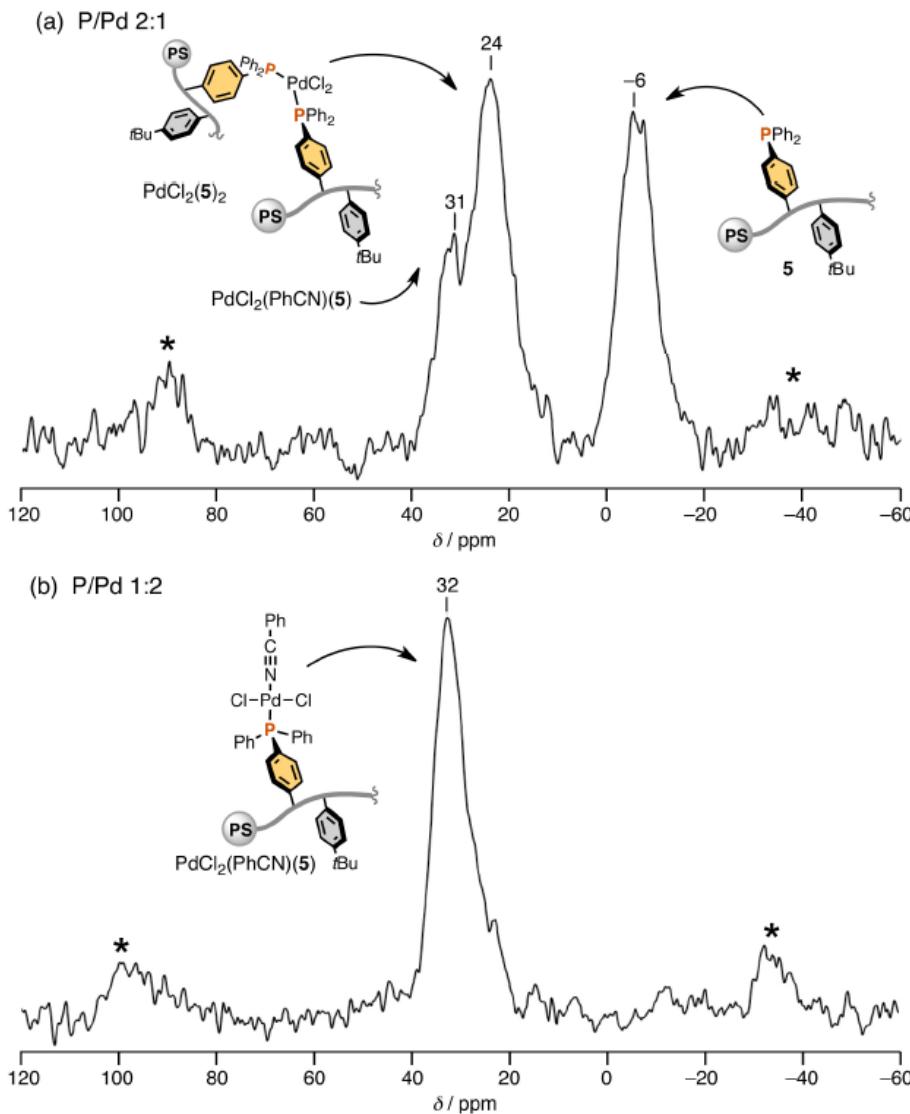


Figure S14. ³¹P CP/MAS NMR spectrum obtained after the reaction of 5 and [PdCl₂(PhCN)₂] (P/Pd (a) 2:1 and (b) 1:2). Asterisks(*) indicate spinning side bands.