Denmark Group Meeting

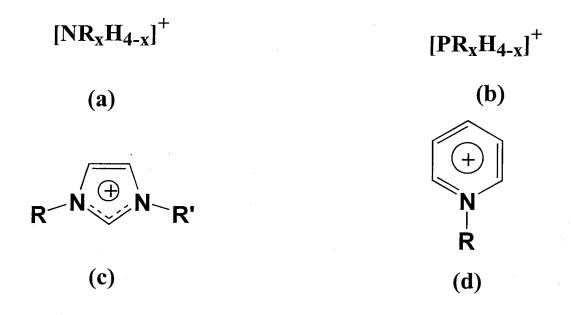
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Palladium Catalysis in Ionic Liquids

Germane Properties¹

- Polar phases (close to CH₃OH);
- Solvent properties largely determined by ability of salt to act as a hydrogen-bond donor and/or acceptor;
- Effect of delocalizing charge on cation is unknown.



 $X = BF_4$, PF_6 , $AlCl_4$, NO_3 , OTf

Transition Metal Catalysis

$$+ H_{2} \qquad \frac{\text{Ru}(O_{2}\text{CMe})_{2}(\text{tolBINAP})}{[\text{bmim}]\text{PF}_{6}, \text{H}_{2}\text{O}} \qquad *$$

92% ee, 100% conversion

Asymmetric Hydrogenation and Catalyst Recycling

Asymmetric hydrogenation of tiglic acid catalyzed by $Ru(O_2CMe)_2((R)-tolBINAP)$ in wet ionic liquid ([bmim]PF₆ with added water, bmim = 1-n-butyl-3-methylimidazolium) gave 2-methylbutanoic acid with high enantioselectivity and conversion. The product was extracted with supercritical CO_2 (scCO2) giving a clean separation of product and catalyst. The catalyst/ionic liquid solution was then reused repeatedly without significant loss of enantioselectivity or conversion.²

 The chiral catalyst gives asymmetrically hydrogenated 2-phenylacrylic acid and 2-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)acrylic acid³

Selective Catalytic Hydrodimerization of 1,3-Butadiene

Pd(OAc)₂

$$[bmim][PF_6]$$

$$+$$

$$+$$

- Products' selectivity and catalytic activity depend on reaction conditions;
- 1,3-Butadiene conversion up to 28% and selectivity of 94% on telomer were achieved with (Bmim)₂PdCl₄ dissolved in [Bmim][BF₄]⁴
- Structure of catalyst precursor (bmim)₂PdCl₄ determined by X-ray diffraction analysis

- The Pd compound was also isolated from the ionic catalyst solution after the catalytic reaction;
- Authors conclude that this is the true catalyst precursor on the hydrodimerization of 1,3-butadiene

Heck Reaction in Ionic Liquids

$$R = H, OMe$$

$$X = Br, I$$

- Excellent yields in ionic liquids⁵
- Ils provide a medium that dissolves the Pd catalyst and allows the product and byproducts to be easily separated
- Reason for solubility of Pd catalyst is given below:

In Situ Identification of N—Heterocyclic Carbene Complexes of Palladium⁶

cis-anti

cis-syn

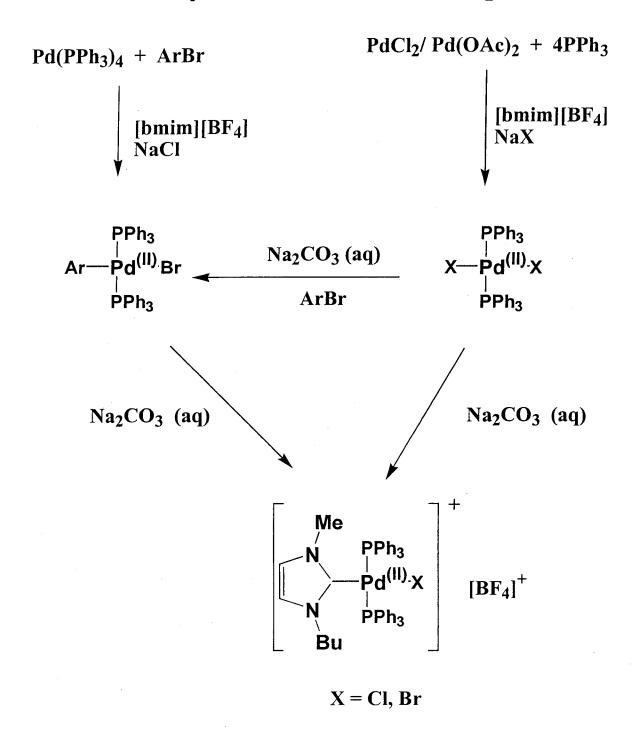
Palladium catalyzed Suzuki cross-coupling

- Bromobenzene with phenylboronic acid under original Suzuki conditions affords biphenyl with 88% yield in 6 h;
- In [bmim][BF4] a 93% yield in 10 min;
- 4-methoxybiphenyl results in a 40% yield in 6 h in original conditions;
- In [bmim][BF4] an 81% yield in 10 min.⁷

N.B.

- Reactions show a significant increase in reactivity at reduced catalyst concentration, esp. with respect to non-activated arylbromides;
- Homo-coupled products can be eliminated, affording isolated products in high purity;
- Reactions can be performed under air without loss of yield or catalyst decomposition;
- Procedures developed permit repetitive catalytic runs with loss of catalyst activity.

In Situ formation of Mixed Phosphine-Imidazolylidene Palladium Complexes



Mathews et al.8

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- (3) Suarez, P. A. Z.; Dullius, J. E. L.; Einloft, S.; De Souza, R. F.; Dupont, J. *Polyhedron* 1996, *15*, 1217-1219.
- (4) Dullius, J. E. L.; Suarez, P. A. Z.; Einloft, S.; Desouza, R. F.; Dupont, J.; Fischer, J.; Decian, A. *Organometallics* 1998, 17, 815-819.
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- (7) Mathews, C. J.; Smith, P. J.; Welton, T. Chemical Communications. 2000, 14, 1249-1250.
- (8) Mathews, C. J.; Smith, P. J.; Welton, T.; White, A. J. P.; Williams, D. J. *Organometallics* 2001, in press.