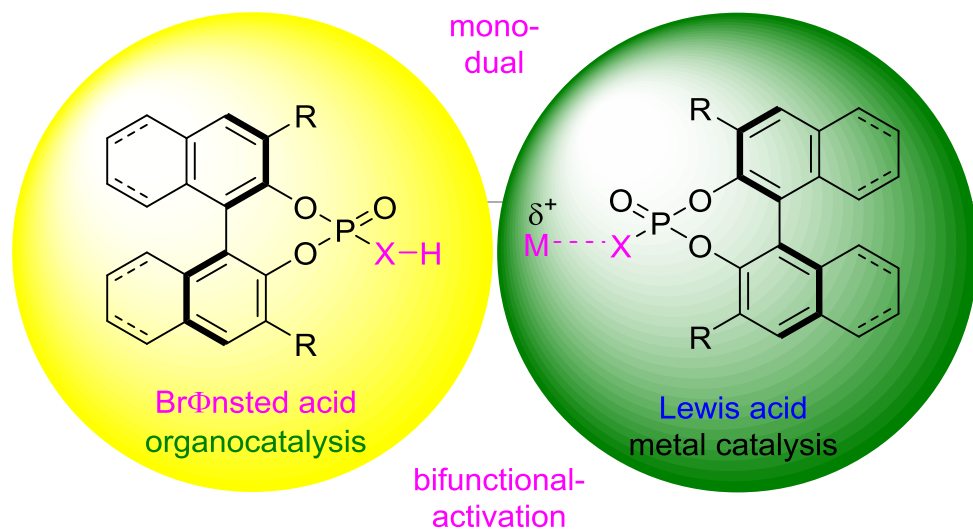


Complete Field Guide to Asymmetric BINOL-Phosphate Derived Brønsted Acid and Metal Catalysis



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Supervisor : Prof.Huang
Date: 9/18/2017

1. Introduction
2. Modes of Activation
 - 2.1 Mono Activation
 - 2.2 Dual Activation
 - 2.3 Bifunctional Activation
 - 2.4 Counterion Catalysis
3. Reaction in the Presence of Metals
 - 3.1 Lewis Acid Behavior
 - 3.2 Non-Lewis Acid Behavior
4. Conclusion and Outlook
5. Acknowledgement

1. Introduction

pKa = (MeCN)

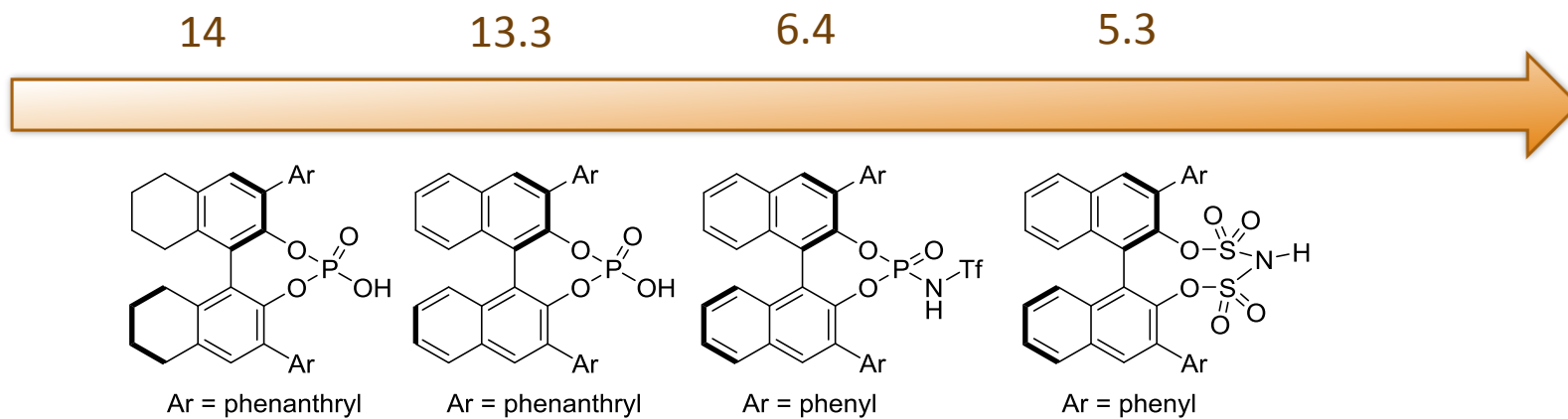


Figure 1. Acidity scale for selected BINOL-derived Brønsted acids.

Table 1. pKa's of Common Acids in MeCN

acid	pKa in MeCN
sacharin	14.6
picric acid	11
HCl	10.3
TsOH	8.5
4-NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄ -SO ₃ H	6.7
HBr	5.5

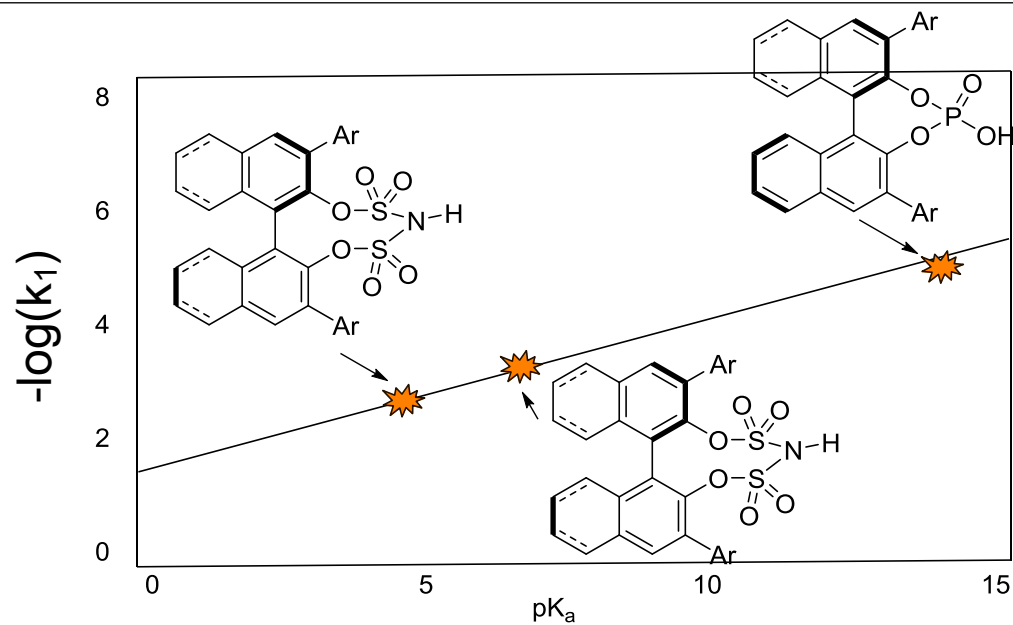
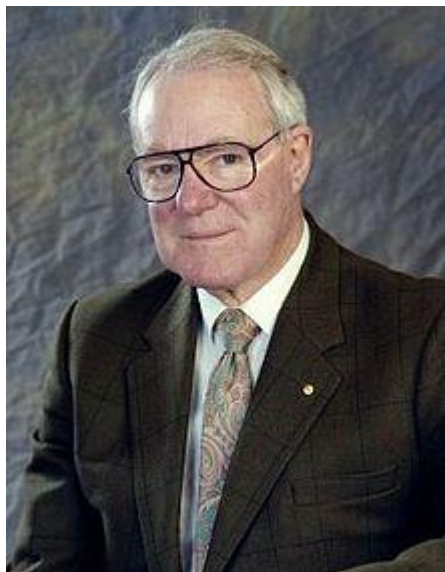


Figure 2. A plot of the rate of a reaction versus acidity of catalyst



John Cornforth, Jr., (7 September 1917 – 8 December 2013) was an Australian–British chemist who **won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry** in 1975 for his work on **the stereochemistry of enzyme-catalysed reactions.**

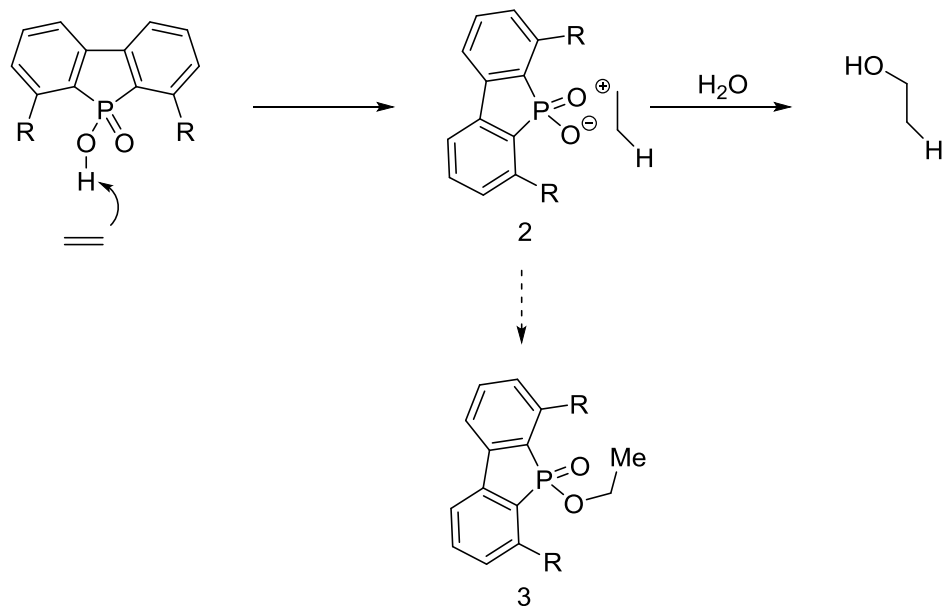
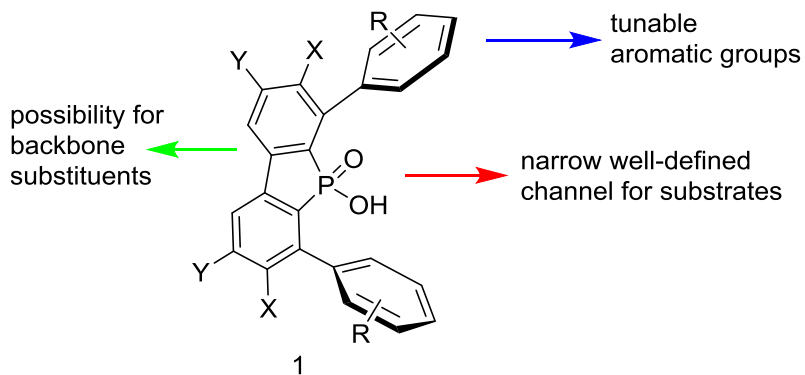
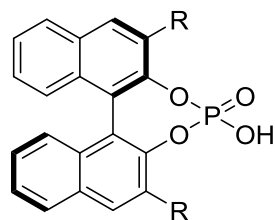
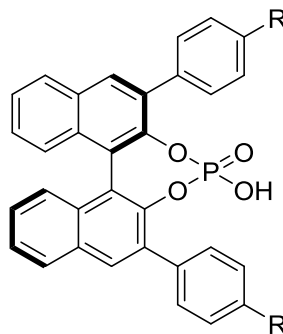


Figure 3. Phosphoric acid catalysts developed by Cornforth (1978)

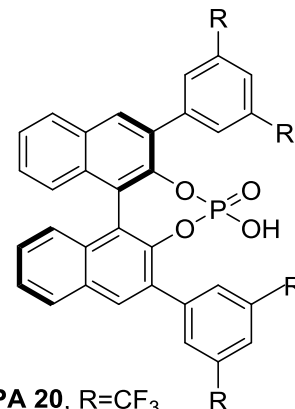
Figure 4. Potential reactivity of phosphoric acids with olefins.



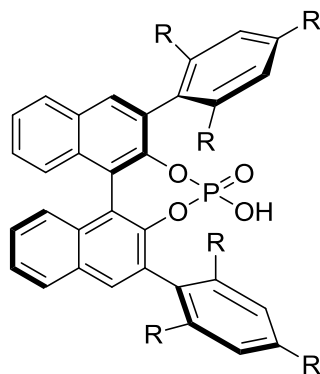
- PA 1**, R=H
PA 2, R=SiPh₃
PA 3, R=Si(4-*t*BuC₆H₄)₃
PA 4, R=adamantyl
PA 5, R=1-naphthyl
PA 6, R=2-naphthyl
PA 7, R=9-anthracenyl
PA 8, R=9-phenanthryl
PA 9, R=1-pyrenyl



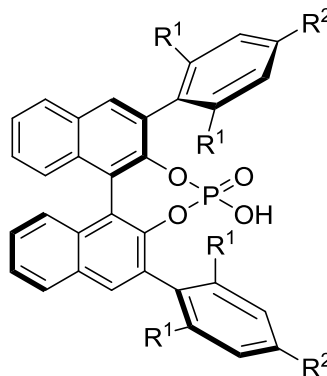
- PA 10**, R=H
PA 11, R=*t*Bu
PA 12, R=F
PA 13, R=Cl
PA 14, R=OMe
PA 15, R=NO₂
PA 16, R=Ph
PA 17, R=3,5-(CF₃)₂C₆H₃
PA 18, R=2,3,4,5-F₅C₆
PA 19, R=2-naphthyl



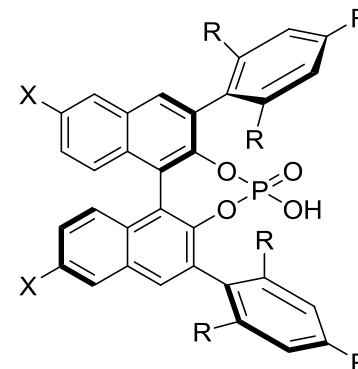
- PA 20**, R=CF₃
PA 21, R=SF₅
PA 22, R=Ph
PA 23, R=2,4,6-(Me)₃C₆H₂



- PA 24**, R=Me
PA 25, R=*i*Pr

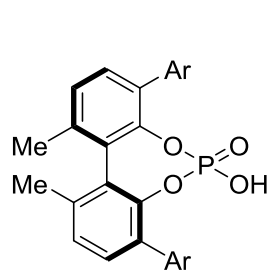


- PA 26**, R¹=Me, R²=OMe
PA 27, R¹=*i*Pr, R²=*t*Bu
PA 28, R¹=*i*Pr, R²=4-*t*BuC₆H₄
PA 29, R¹=*i*Pr, R²=9-anthracenyl



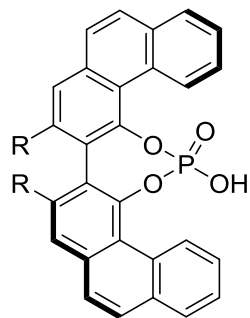
- PA 30**, R=*i*Pr, X=I
PA 31, R=*i*Pr, X=NO₂
PA 32, R=*i*Pr, X=Si(*i*Pr)₃
PA 33, R=*i*Pr, X=C₈H₁₇

Figure 5. BINOL-phosphoric acid (PA) catalysts used in the majority of reactions



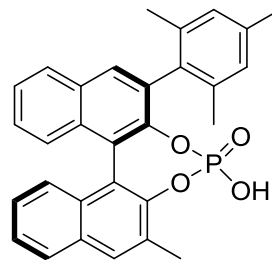
PA 34, Ar=2,4-(CF₃)₂C₆H₃

PA 35, Ar=9-anthracenyl

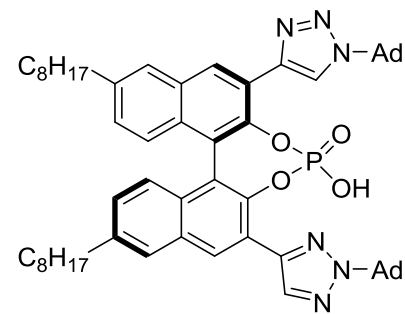


PA 36, R=H

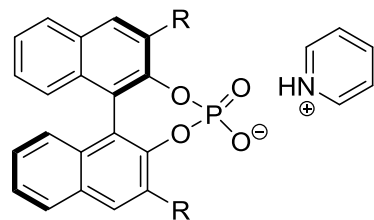
PA 37, R=Ph



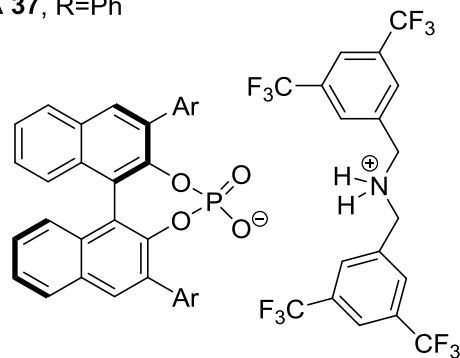
PA 38



PA 39

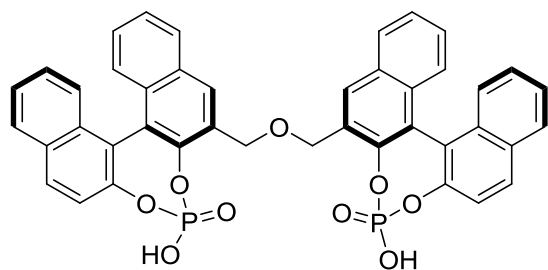


PA 40, R=9-anthracenyl

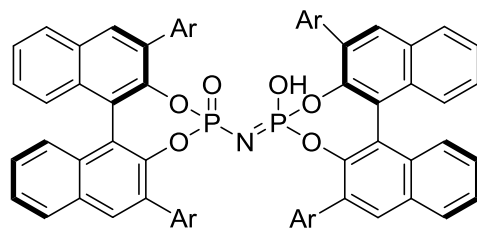


PA 41, Ar=2,4,6-C₆H₂(*i*Pr)₃

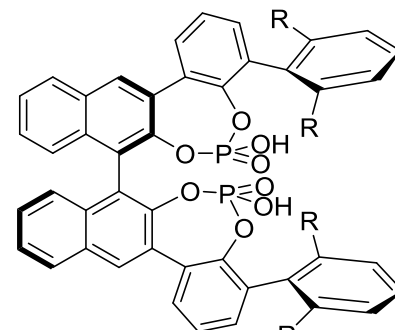
Figure 6. Miscellaneous chiral phosphoric acid catalysts.



PA 42

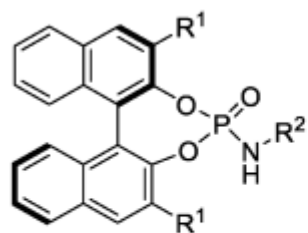


PA 43, Ar=2,4,6-Et₃C₆H₂

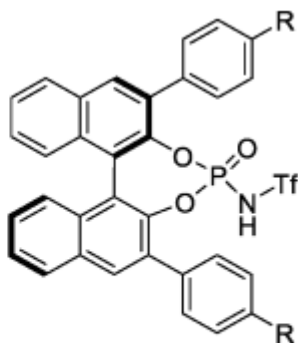


PA 44, R=*i*Pr

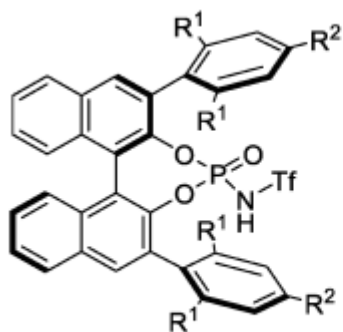
Figure 7. Multiple chiral axis containing phosphoric acid catalysts.



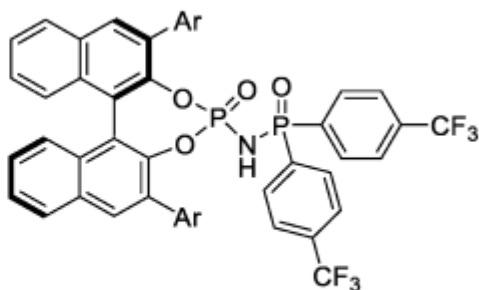
- NPA 1**, $R^1 = \text{SiPh}_3$, $R^2 = \text{Tf}$
NPA 2, $R^1 = 1\text{-pyrenyl}$, $R^2 = \text{Tf}$
NPA 3, $R^1 = 9\text{-anthracenyl}$, $R^2 = \text{Tf}$
NPA 4, $R^1 = 9\text{-phenanthryl}$, $R^2 = \text{Tf}$
NPA 5, $R^1 = 9\text{-anthracenyl}$, $R^2 = \text{Ts}$



- NPA 6**, $R = \text{H}$
NPA 7, $R = \text{OMe}$
NPA 8, $R = \text{NO}_2$

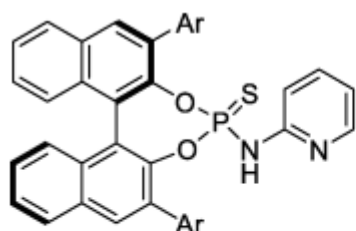


- NPA 9**, $R^1 = i\text{Pr}$, $R^2 = i\text{Pr}$
NPA 10, $R^1 = i\text{Pr}$, $R^2 = \text{Ad}$

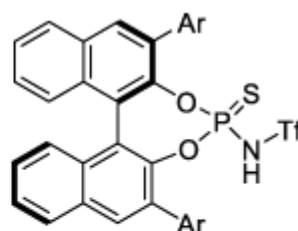


- NPA 11**
 $\text{Ar} = 2,4,6\text{-}i\text{PrC}_6\text{H}_2$

Figure 8. N-Phosphoramidate catalysts

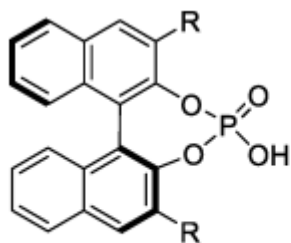


NTA 1
Ar = 3,5-CF₃C₆H₃

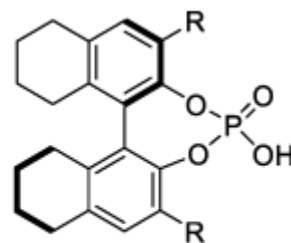


NTA 2
Ar = 2,4,6-(*i*Pr)₃C₆H₂
NTA 3
Ar = 4-*t*Bu-2,6-(*i*Pr)₂C₆H₂

Figure 9. N-Thiophosphoramidate catalysts



(S)-PA



[H₈]-PA

Figure 10. Alternative variants of catalysts

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2.1 Mono Activation

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2.4 Counterion Catalysis

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3.1 Lewis Acid Behavior

3.2 Non-Lewis Acid Behavior

4. Conclusion and Outlook

5. Acknowledgement

2.1 Mono Activation

Brønsted acidity, solvent, imine structure

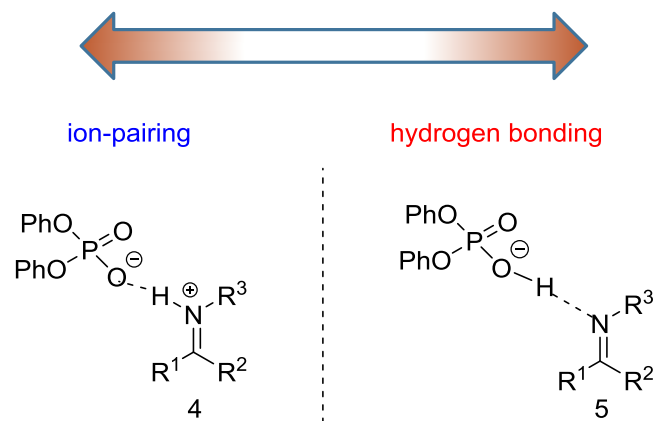
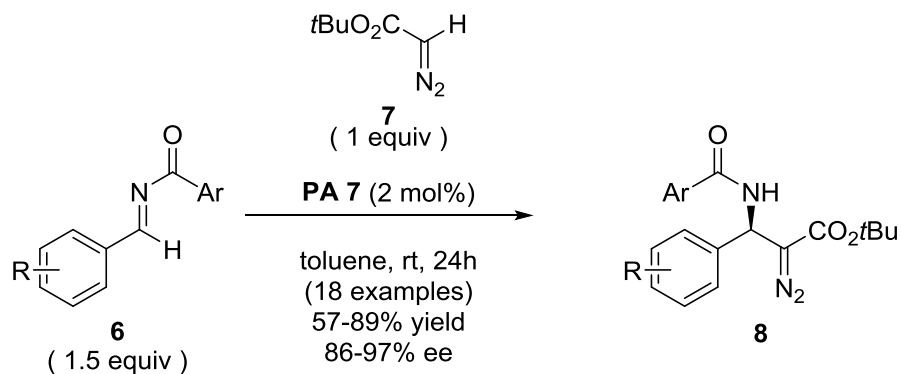
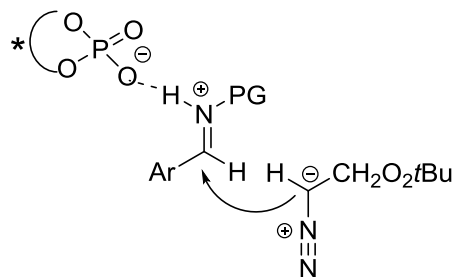


Figure11. Different modes of monoactivation.



transition state:



alternative:

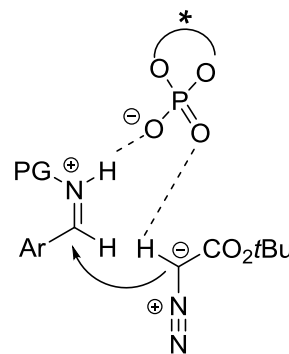
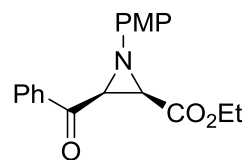
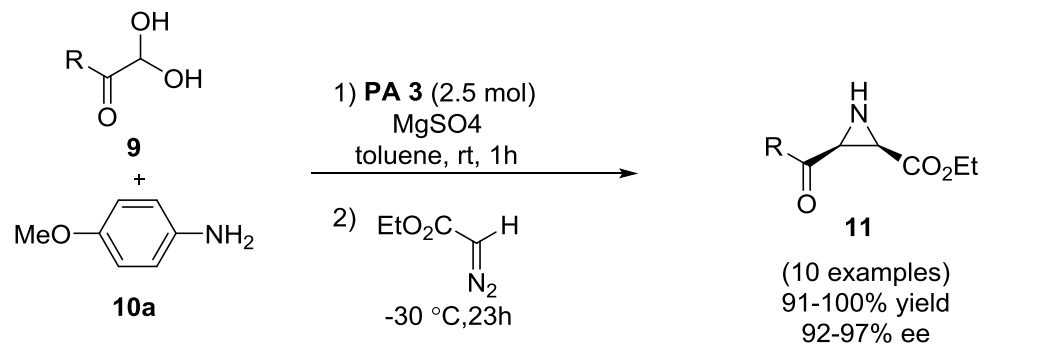


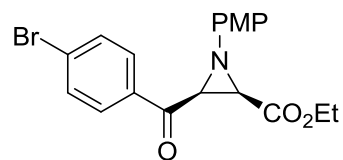
Figure 12. Alkylation of diazoesters with imines by Terada (2005)

(a) Uruguchi, D.; Sorimachi, K.; Terada, M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, *127*, 9360.

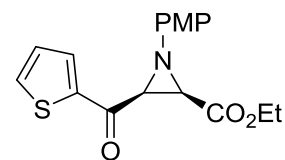
(b) So, S. S.; Mattson, A. E. *Chem. -Asian. J.* **2014**, *3*, 425.



11a, 95%, 97% ee

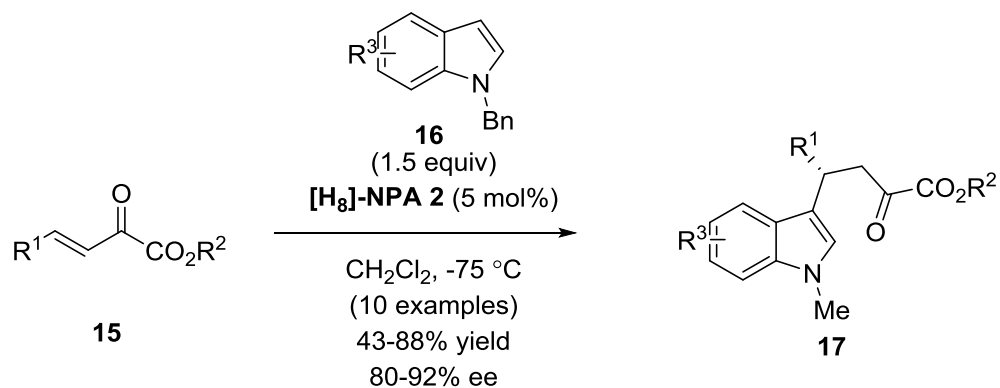


11b, 93%, 93% ee



11c, 100%, 92% ee

Figure 13. Aziridination of diazoesters using imines by Akiyama(2009).



transition state:

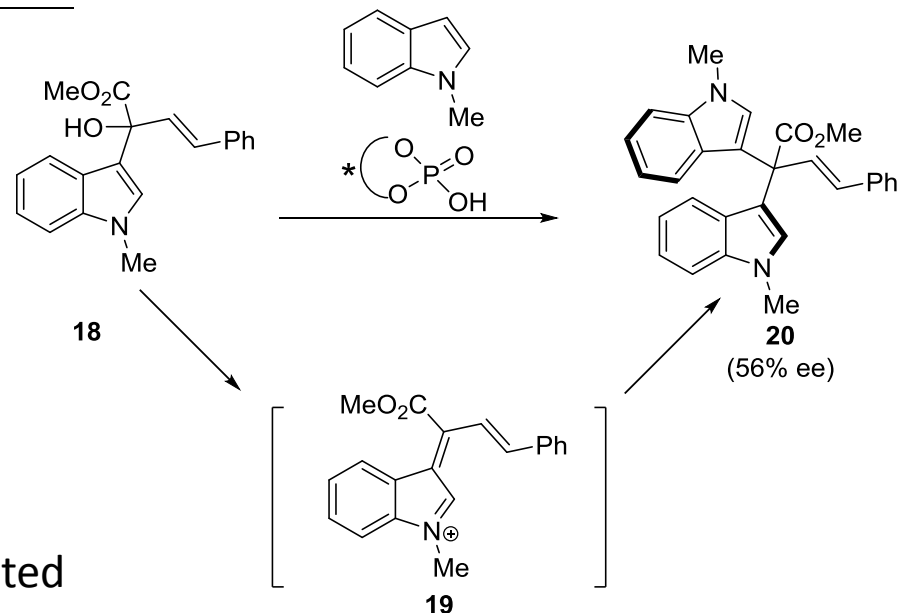
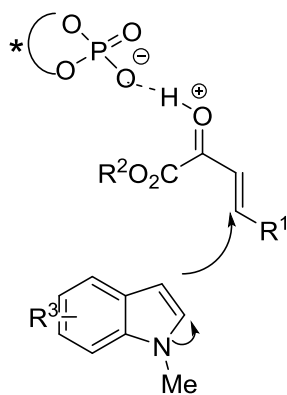


Figure 15. Friedel-Crafts reaction with α,β -unsaturated ketones by Rueping (2008)

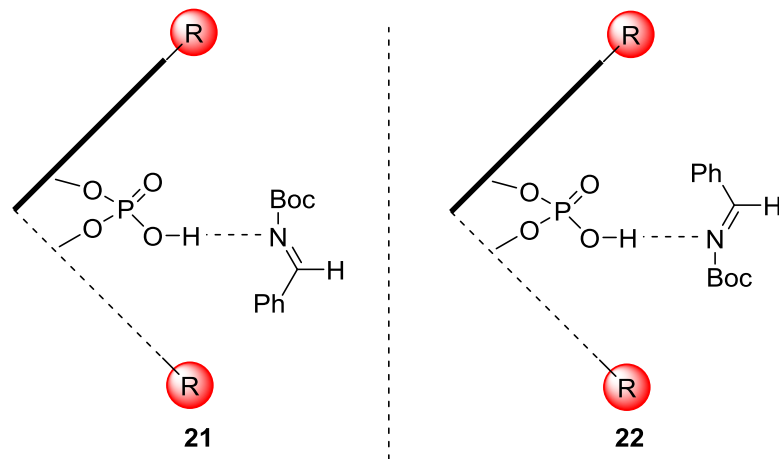
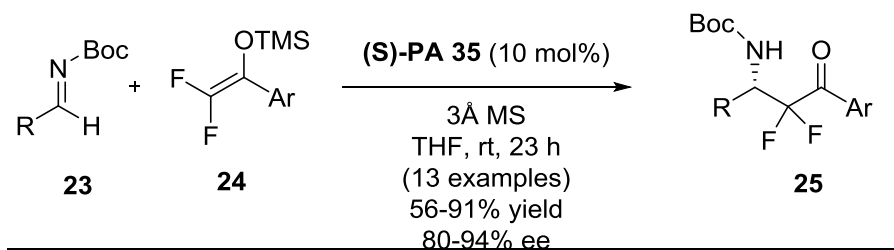


Figure 16. Possible imine orientations for hydrogen-bonding activation (Terada).



transition state:

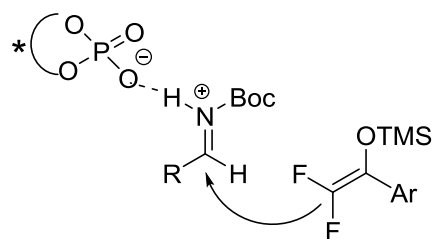
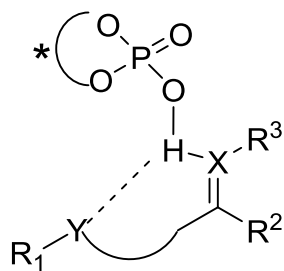


Figure 17. Synthesis of β -amino- α,α -difluoro carbonyl compounds by Akiyama (2011).

2.2 Dual Activation

Main activations modes featured under dual-activation

-two contacts to
the acidic proton



-two contacts to
the catalyst

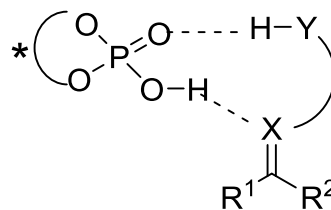
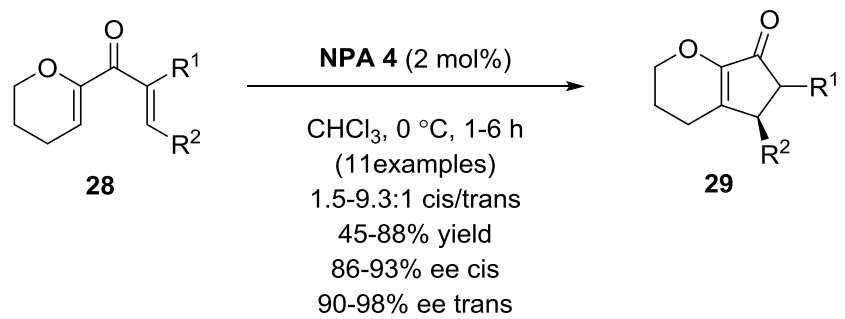


Figure 18. Examples of different modes covered by dual activation.



transition state:

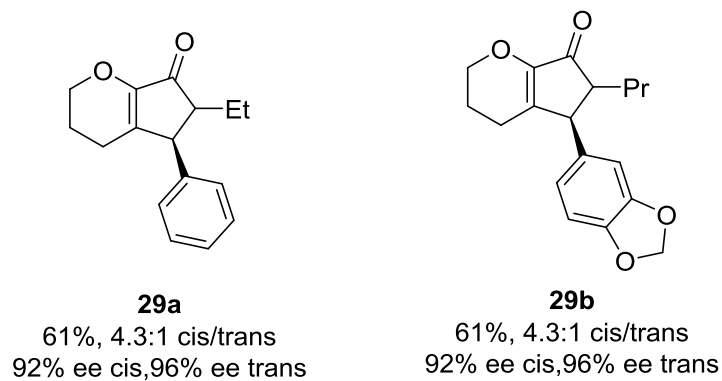
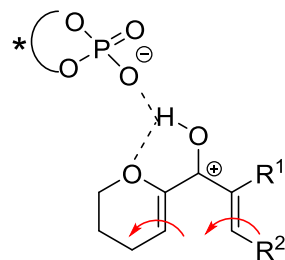


Figure 19. Nazarov cyclization by Rueping (2007).

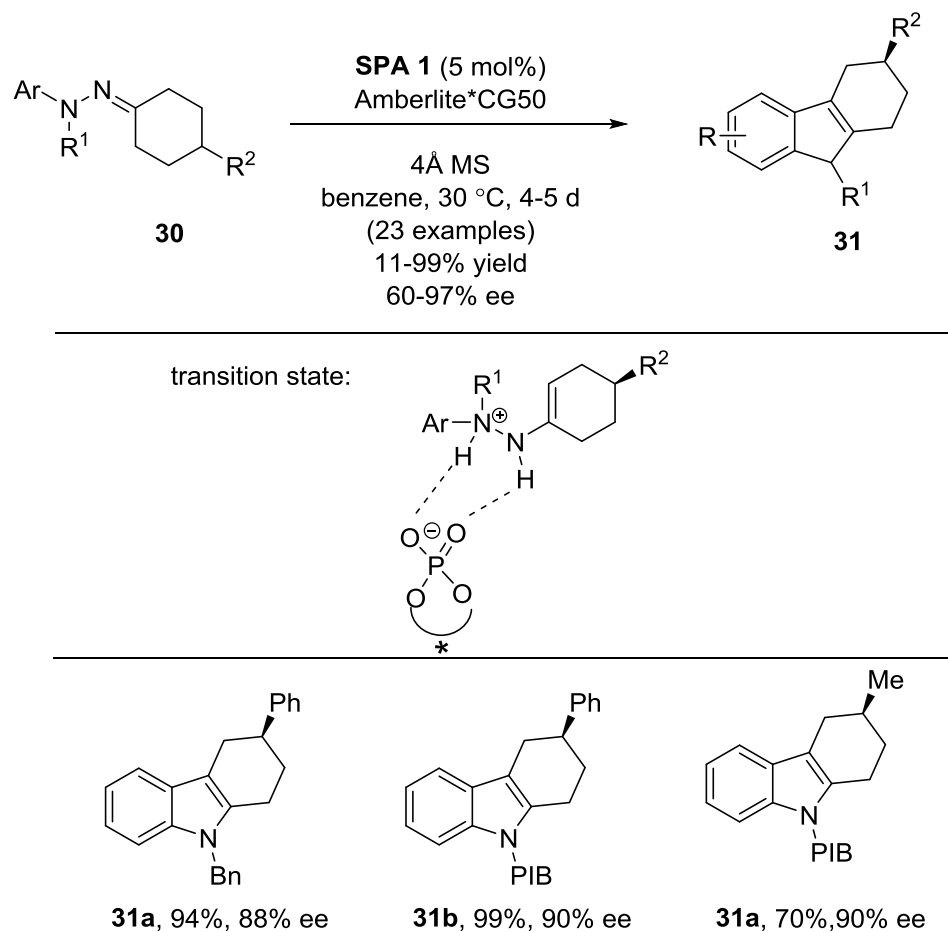


Figure 20. Fischer indole reaction by List (2011).

2.3 Bifunctional Activation

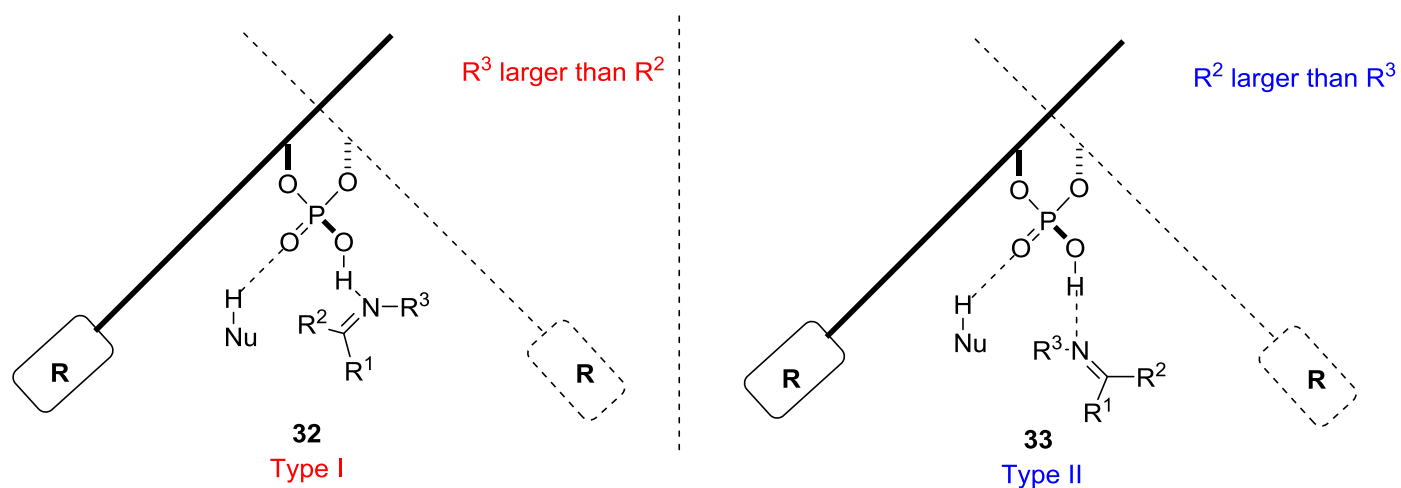
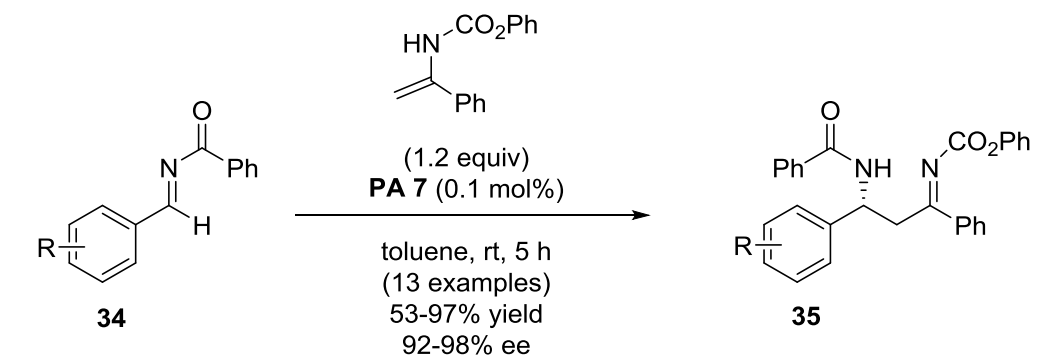


Figure 21. Models for bifunctional activation (Goodman).



transition state:

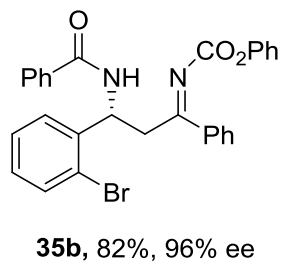
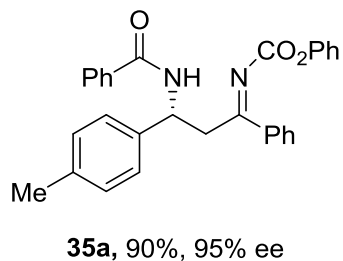
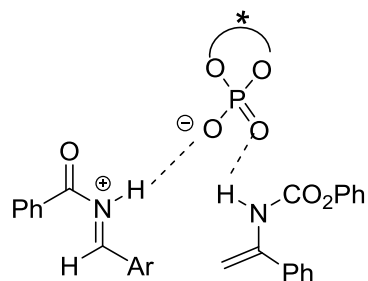


Figure 22. Aza-ene reaction by Terada (2006).

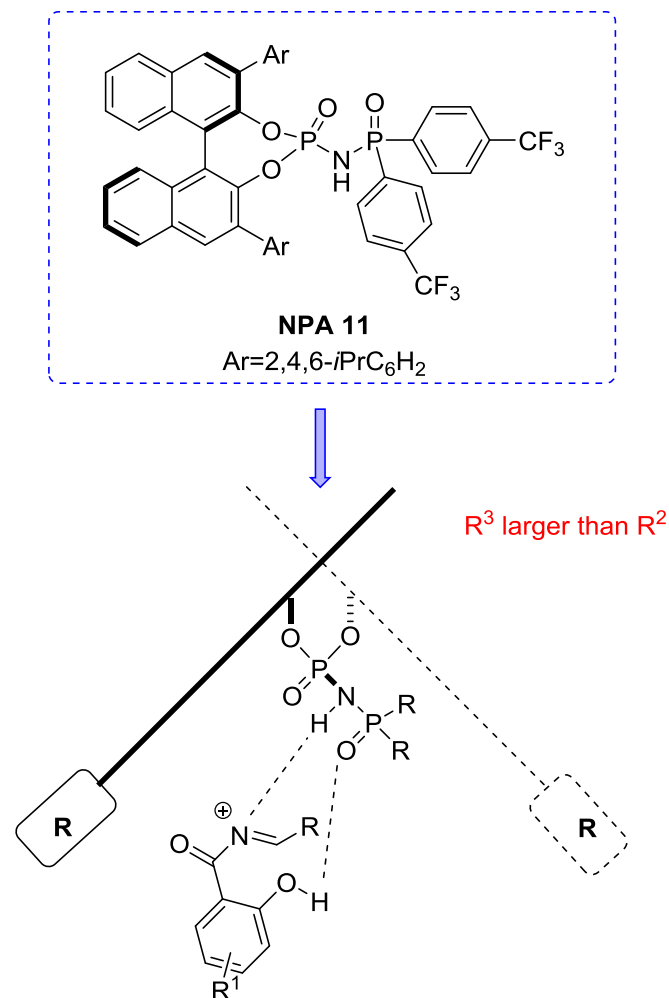
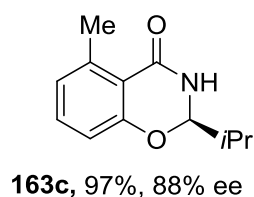
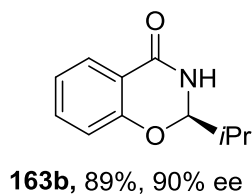
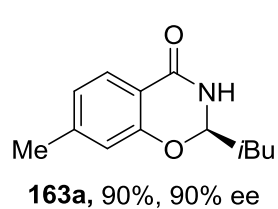
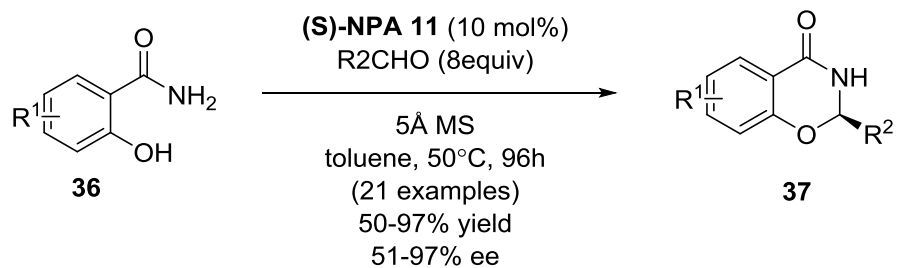


Figure 23. Addition of phenols to in situ formed imines by List (2010).

Figure 24. Proposed interaction of N-phosphinoyl catalyst (List).

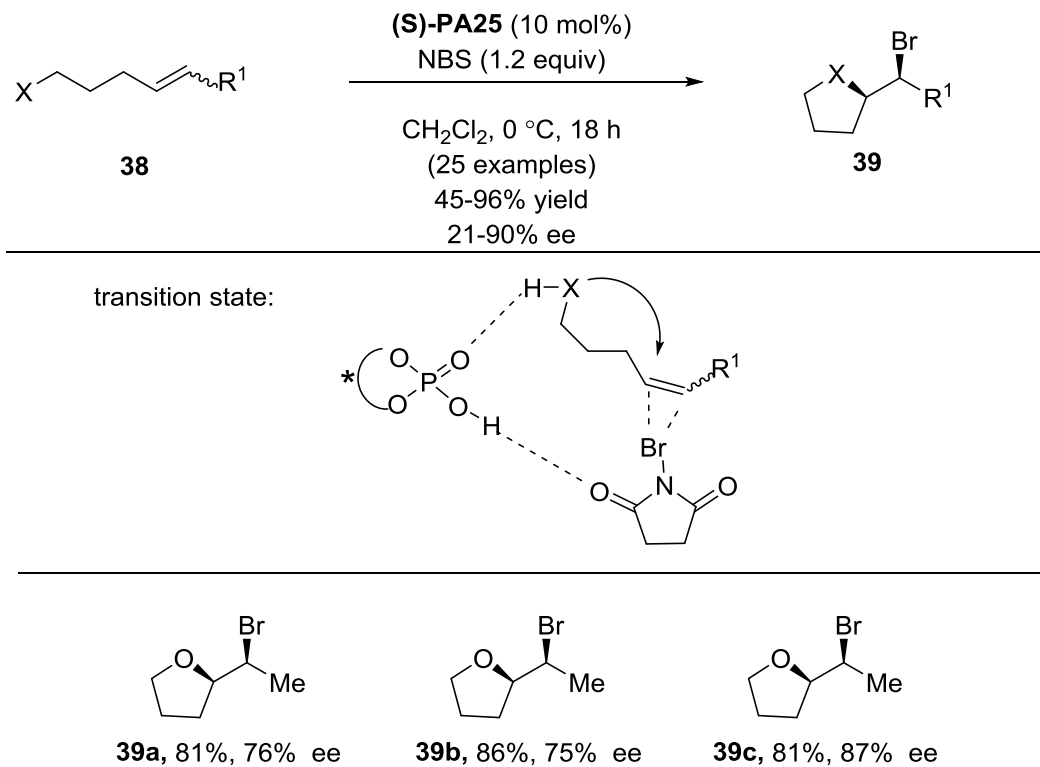


Figure 25. Bromocyclization using alkenes by Shi (2011).

2.4 Counterion Catalysis

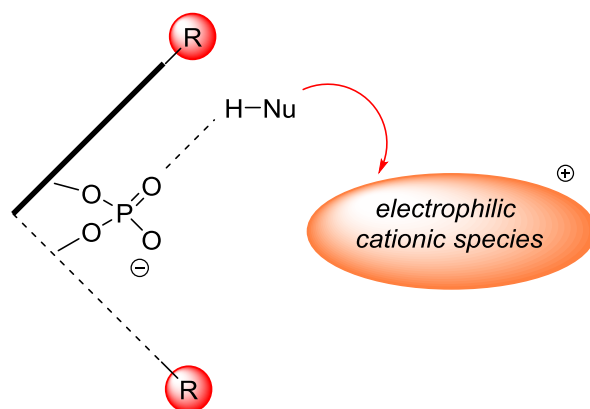


Figure 26. A generic schematic for chiral phosphate catalysis.

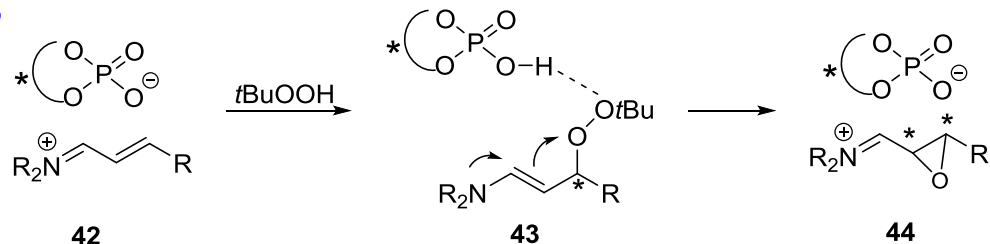
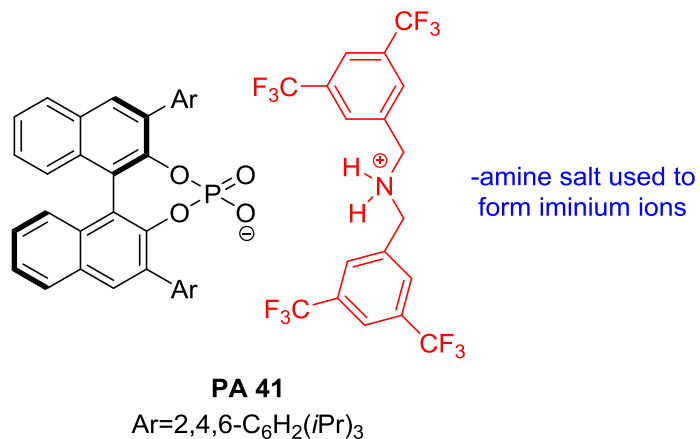


Figure 27. Phosphoric acid salt used by

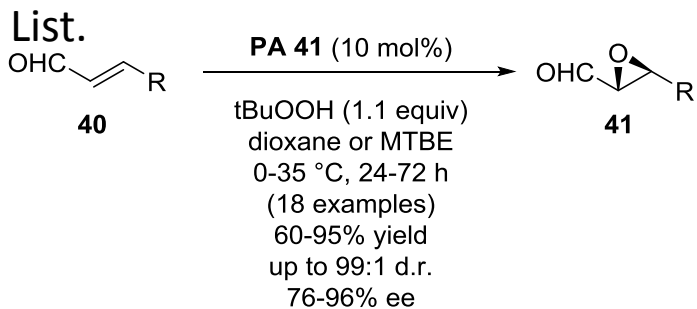
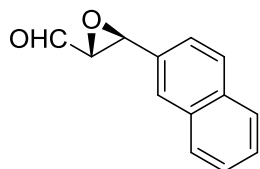
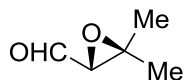


Figure 29. Mechanism for epoxidation (List)



41a
76%, >99:1 dr
96% ee



41b
83%, 94% ee

Figure 28. ACDC epoxidation by List (2008).

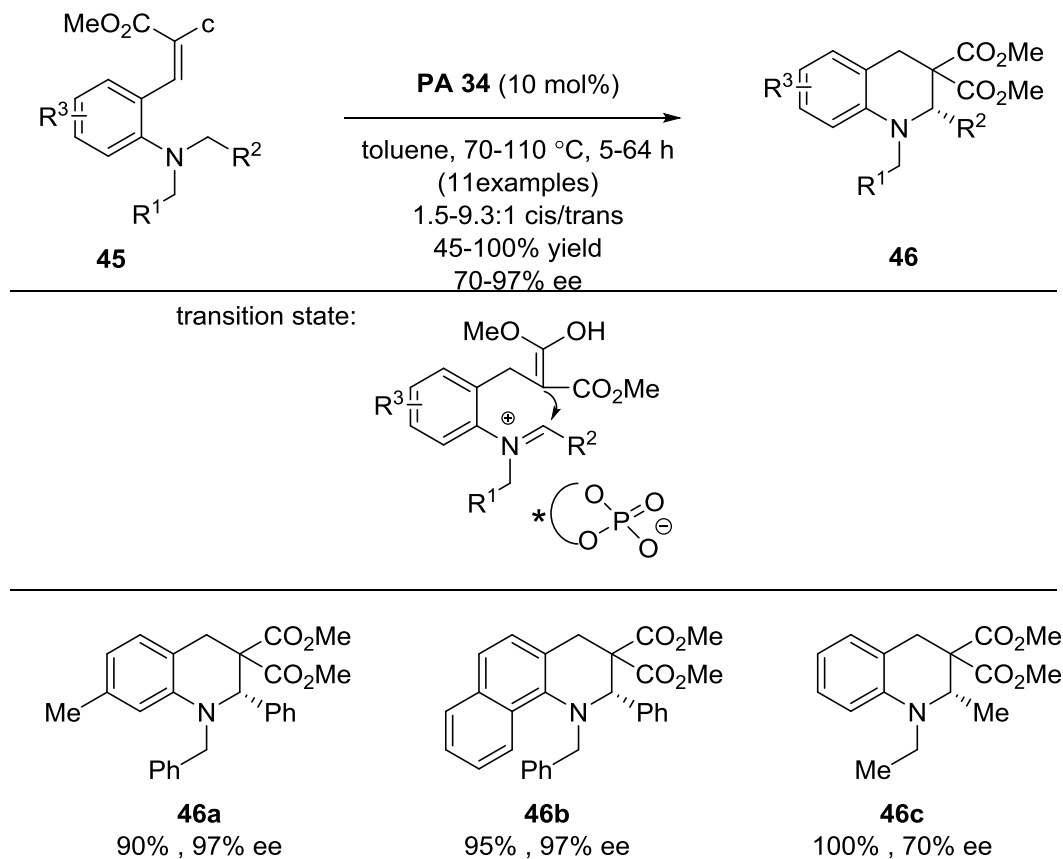


Figure 30. Activation of enantiotopic C(sp³)-hydrogen atoms by Akiyama (2011).

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 - 3.1 Lewis Acid Behavior
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4. Conclusion and Outlook
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3. Reaction in the Presence of Metals

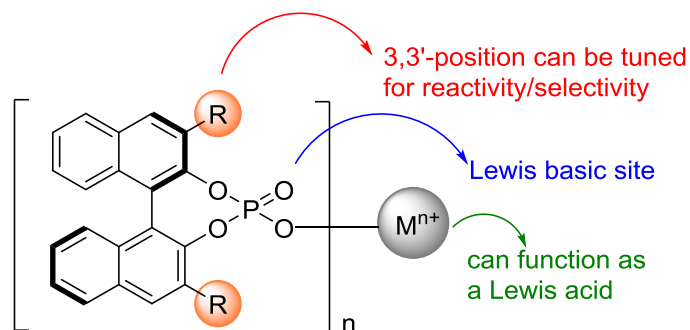


Figure 31. Potential of chiral phosphoric acid-metal complexes.

3.1 Lewis Acid Behavior

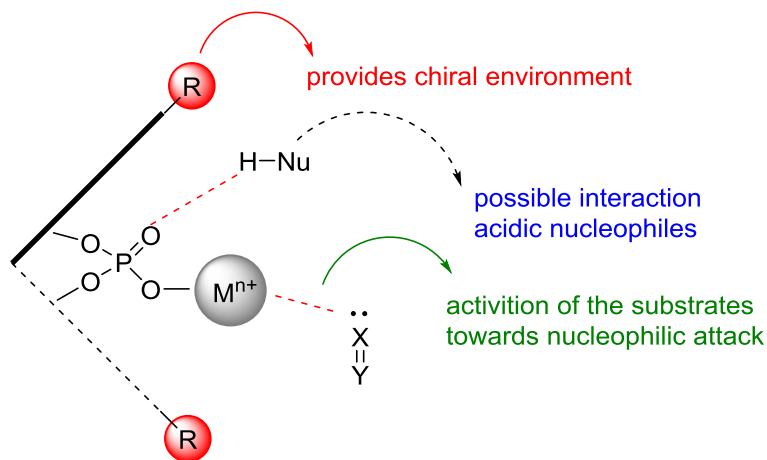
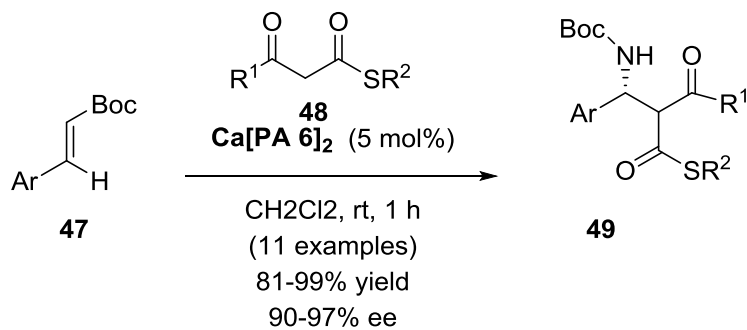


Figure 32. A generic model for Lewis acid activations using metal phosphates.



transition state:

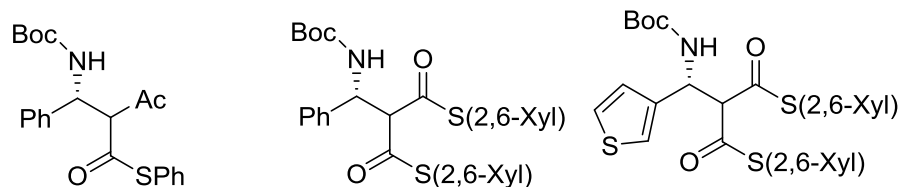
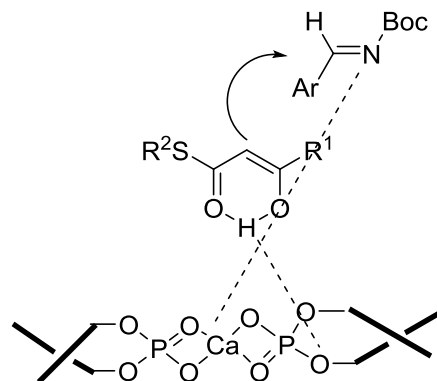


Figure 33. Mannich reaction using a calcium salt by Ishihara (2010).

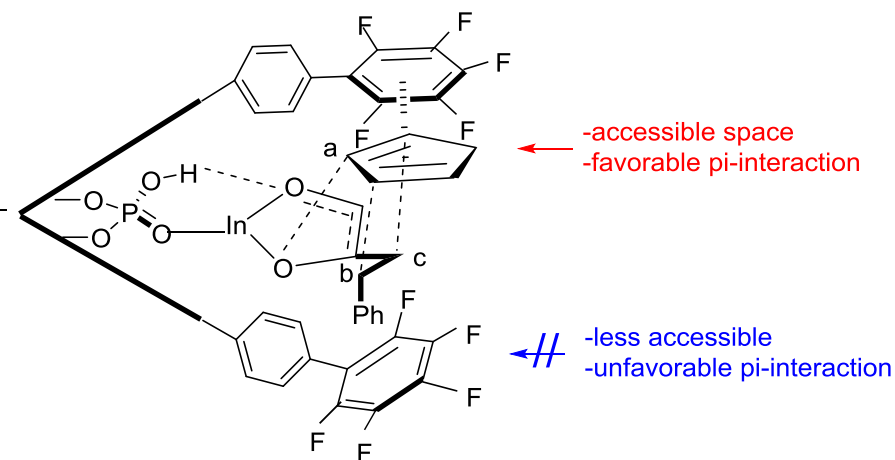
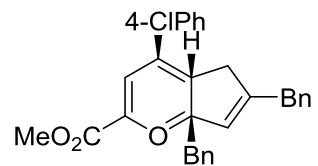
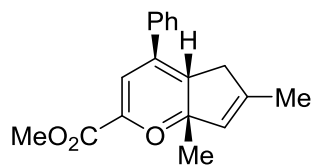
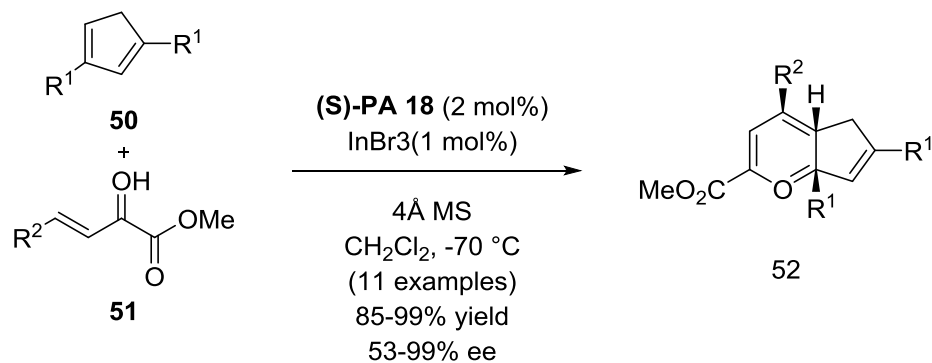


Figure 34. Hetero-Diels-Alder reaction by indium salts by Luo(2012).

Figure 35. Proposed transition state.

3.2 Non-Lewis Acid Behavior

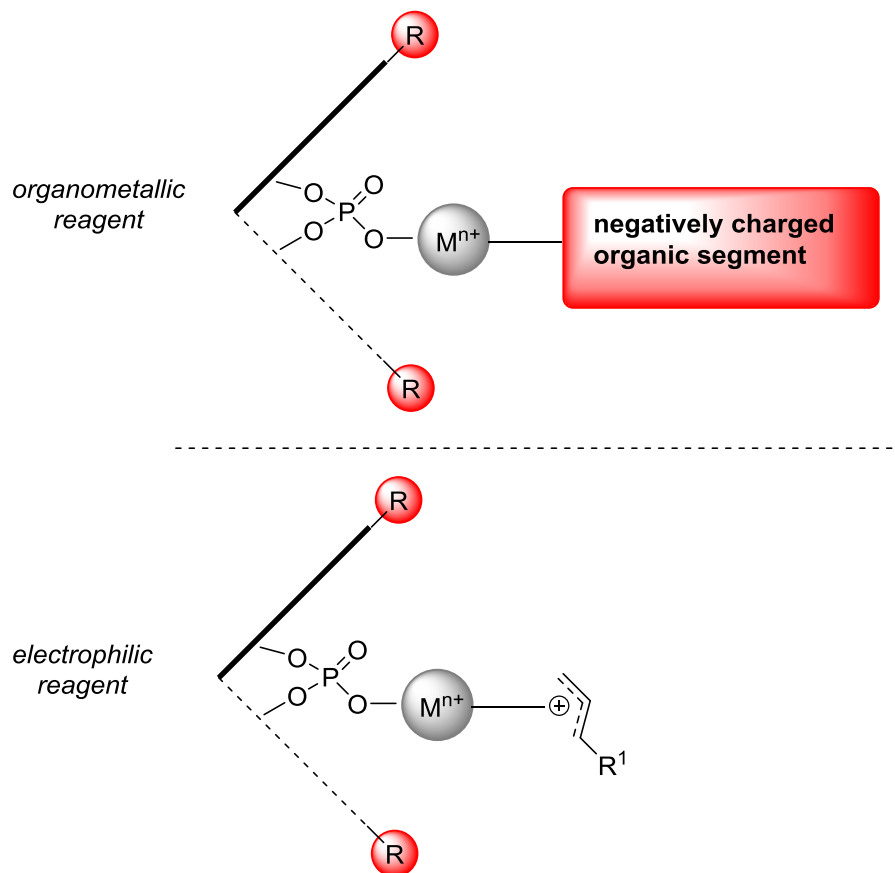
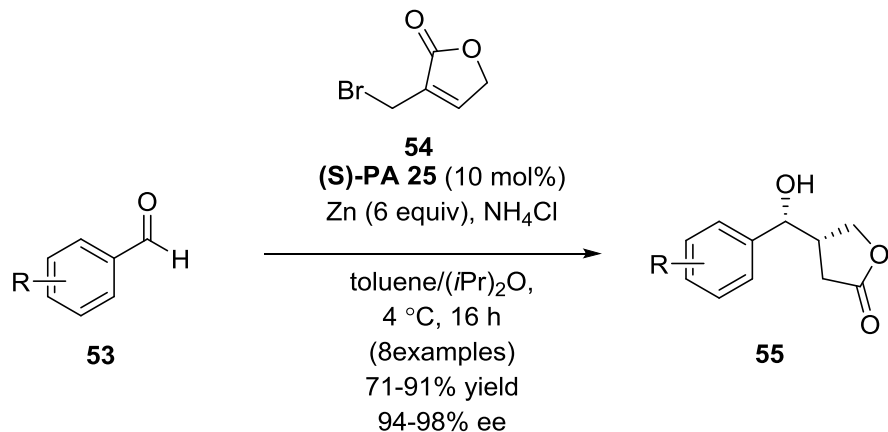
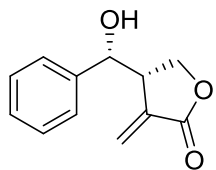
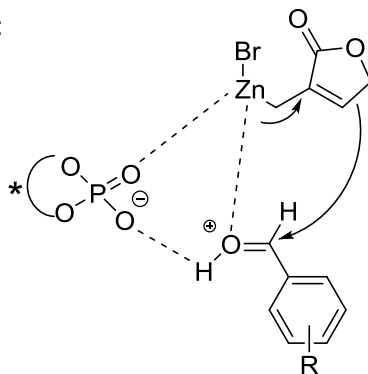


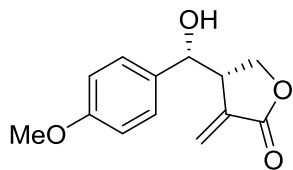
Figure 36. Examples of reactive non-Lewis acid intermediates



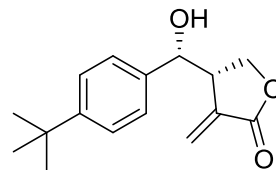
transition state:



55a, 98%, 94% ee



55b, 79%, 96% ee



55c, 91%, >99% ee

Figure 37. Carbocyclization of 1,6-enynes using an iridium phosphate by Gandon (2011).

1. Introduction
2. Modes of Activation
 - 2.1 Mono Activation
 - 2.2 Dual Activation
 - 2.3 Bifunctional Activation
 - 2.4 Counterion Catalysis
3. Reaction in the Presence of Metals
 - 3.1 Lewis Acid Behavior
 - 3.2 Non-Lewis Acid Behavior
- 4. Conclusion and Outlook**
5. Acknowledgement

4. Conclusion and Outlook

Conclusion:

Outlook:

1. Detailed experimental and computational studies are still required for further progress in the field.
2. Find way to lower catalyst loading.

5. Acknowledgement



Prof.Huang



Dr. Chen



All members in E201

Thank you for your attention!