

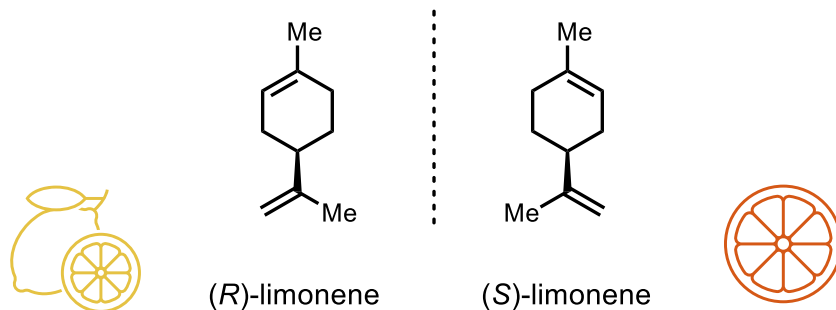
# Metal Stereogenicity in Asymmetric Transition Metal Catalysis

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04.11.2023

# Introduction

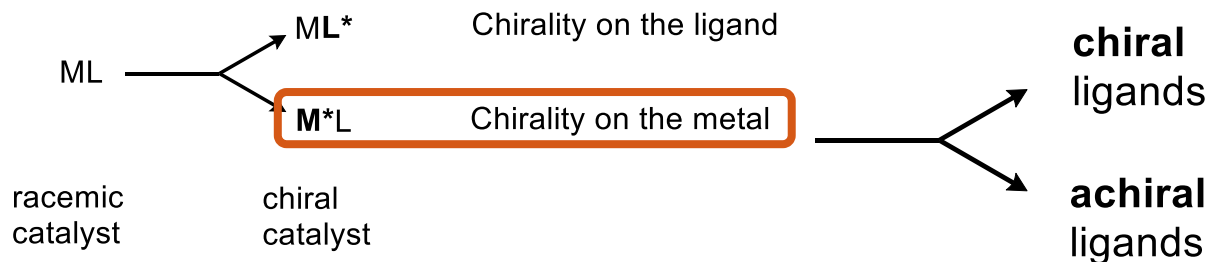
- Stereochemistry matters!



- Metal-assisted enantioselective catalytic reactions

- Ability to catalyze a given reaction
- Potential for asymmetric induction

- Preparation of stereogenic catalysts



## The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2001



Photo from the Nobel Foundation archive.  
William S. Knowles



Photo from the Nobel Foundation archive.  
Ryoji Noyori



Photo from the Nobel Foundation archive.  
K. Barry Sharpless

## Chiral transition-metal complexes

chiral ligands

achiral ligands

# Outline

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## I. Introduction

## II. Organometallic refresher

## III. Stereogenic-at-Metal Catalysts from *Chiral* Ligands

- Half-sandwich geometry
- Tetracoordinated
- Pentacoordinated
- Hexacoordinated

## IV. Stereogenic-at-Metal Catalyst from *Achiral* Ligands

- Tetracoordinated
- Hexacoordinated

## V. Conclusion

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# Organometallic Refresher

## Organo-transition metal chemistry

Periodic Table of the Elements

The periodic table shows elements from Hydrogen (H) to Oganesson (Og). The transition metals, including Scandium (Sc) through Zinc (Zn) and the lanthanide and actinide series, are highlighted in orange. The lanthanide series (La-Lu) and actinide series (Ac-Lr) are shown in separate rows below the main table.

## Standard geometries



Octahedral



Tetrahedral



Square planar

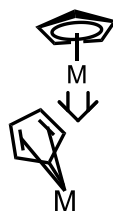


Trigonal bipyramidal

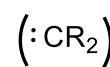
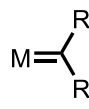


Square pyrimidal

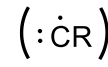
## Metal Ligands



Cyclopentadienyl (Cp)



alkylidene



alkylidyne

# Outline

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**III. Stereogenic-at-Metal Catalysts from *Chiral* Ligands**

- Half-sandwich geometry
- Tetracoordinated
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- Hexacoordinated

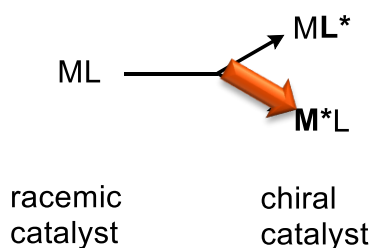
IV. Stereogenic-at-Metal Catalyst from *Achiral* Ligands

- Tetracoordinated
- Hexacoordinated

V. Conclusion

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# Stereogenic-at-Metal Catalyst from **Chiral Ligands**



Chirality on the ligand

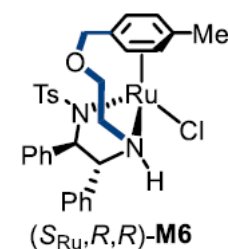
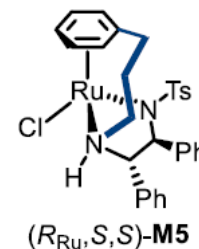
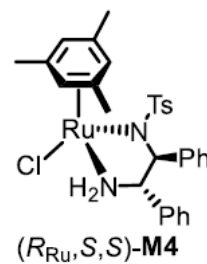
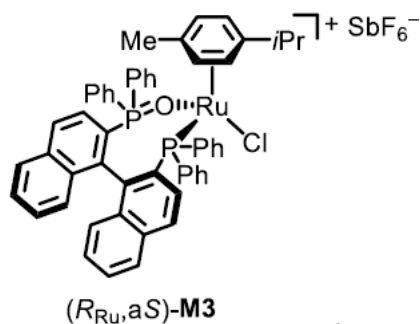
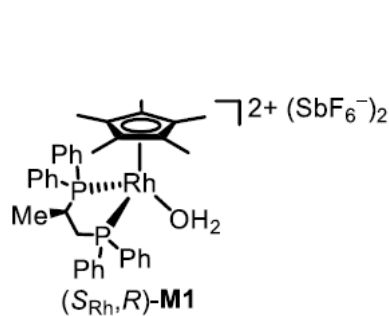
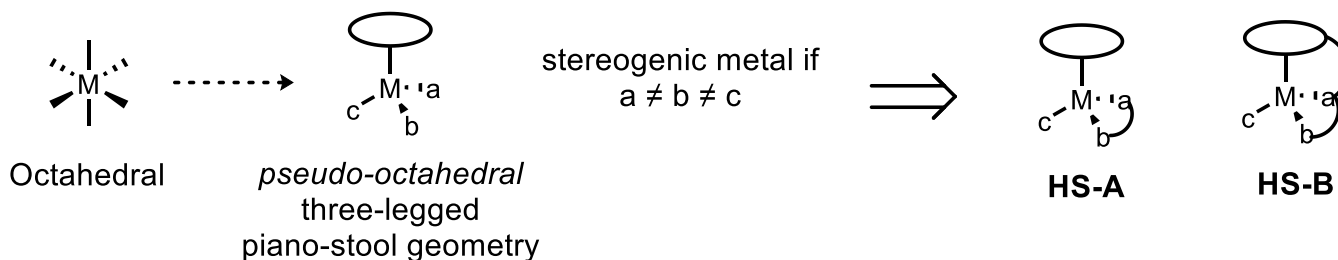
Chirality on the metal

**chiral**  
ligands

**achiral**  
ligands

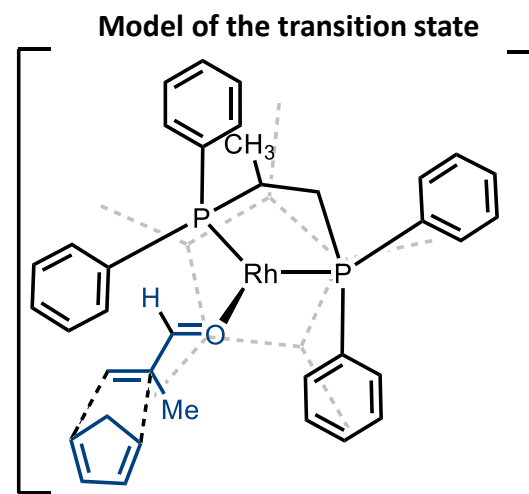
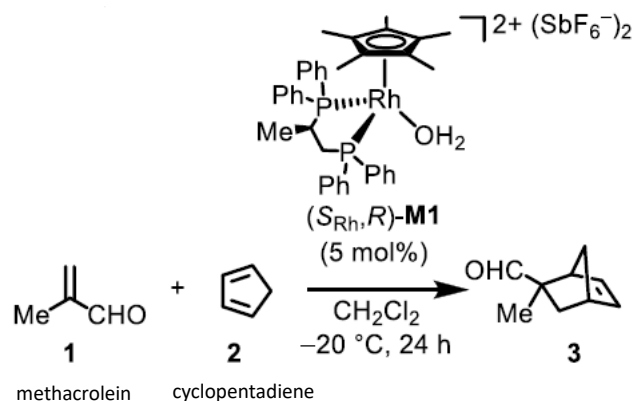
- Half-sandwich
- Tetracoordinated
- Pentacoordinated
- Hexacoordinated

## • Half-sandwich stereogenic-at-metal catalyst



# Half-sandwich Stereogenic-at-Metal Catal from Chiral Ligands

- 1996, Carmona - Enantioselective Diels-Alder reaction



Entry	Catalyst (molar ratio)	H/ C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>5</sub> Metha- crolein	T/ <sup>a</sup> C	t/h	Yield (%)	Isomer ratio (exo:endo)	Ee <sup>b</sup> (%)
1	—	—	RT	1	0.5	—	—
2	<b>1</b> (1%)	1/1	RT	1.5	81	82:18	—
3	<b>1</b> (1%)	6/1	RT	0.83	99	83:17	5 (R)
4	<b>1</b> (5%)	1/1	RT	3	78	85:15	9 (R)
5	<b>1</b> (5%)	6/1	RT	0.83	97	85:15	10 (R)
6	<b>1</b> (5%)	6/1	-20	144	65	94.5:5.5	28 (R)
7	<b>1</b> (5%)	20/1	-20	48	88	93:7	27 (R)
8	<b>1</b> (10%)	6/1	-20	72	77	95:5	46 (R)
9	<b>1</b> (10%)	6/1	-50	168	49	98:2	52 (R)
10	<b>2</b> (5%)	6/1	-20	24	87	97.5:2.5	62 (R)
11	<b>2</b> (10%)	6/1	-20	3	65	97:3	60 (R)
12	<b>2</b> (10%)	6/1	-50	27	73	98:2	71 (R)

Initial selectivity

Increase on catalyst loading

Change in temperature

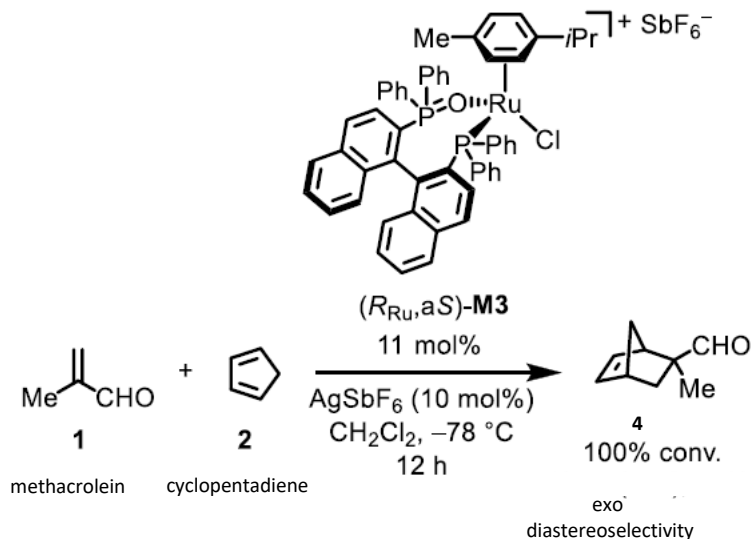
Change SbF<sub>6</sub><sup>-</sup> derivative instead of BF<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>

<sup>a</sup> RT = room temp. <sup>b</sup> Absolute configuration at C<sub>2</sub>.

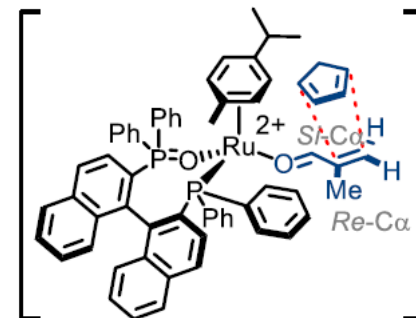
A = BF<sub>4</sub> (1), SbF<sub>6</sub> (2)]

# Half-sandwich Stereogenic-at-Metal Catal from Chiral Ligands

- 2001, **Faller** - Enantioselective Diels-Alder reaction



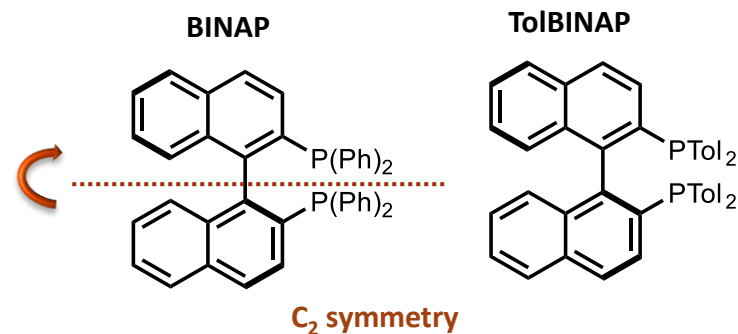
Model of the transition state



entry (R)	catalyst <sup>a</sup> loading (%)	temp (°C)	product	conversion (%)	de (%)	ee (%) [config]	
1 (Me)	10	-78	<b>4</b>	100	93	99 [S-(+)]	2h
2 (Me)	1	-78	<b>4</b>	100	91	92 [S-(+)]	12h
3 (Me)	10	-24	<b>4</b>	100	99	94 [S-(+)]	
4 (Me)	1	-24	<b>4</b>	100	95	85 [S-(+)]	

Ru center was on longer stereogenic

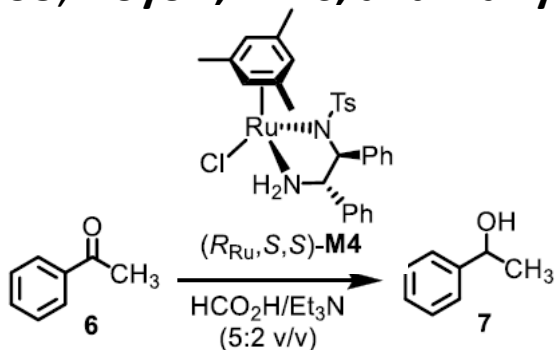
entry (ligand) <sup>a</sup>	temp (°C)	product	conversion (%)	de (%)	ee (%) [config]
1 (BINAP)	-24	<b>4</b>	100	93	50 [R-(-)]
2 (BINAP)	-78	<b>4</b>	100	82	19 [R-(-)]
3 (ToIBINAP)	-24	<b>4</b>	19	99	26 [R-(-)]
4 (ToIBINAP)	-78	<b>4</b>	15	99	24 [R-(-)]



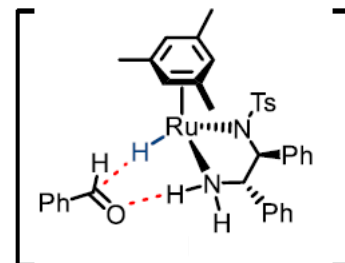


# Half-sandwich Stereogenic-at-Metal Catal from Chiral Ligands

- 1995, Noyori, Wills, and Ikariya - Asymmetric Hydrogenation

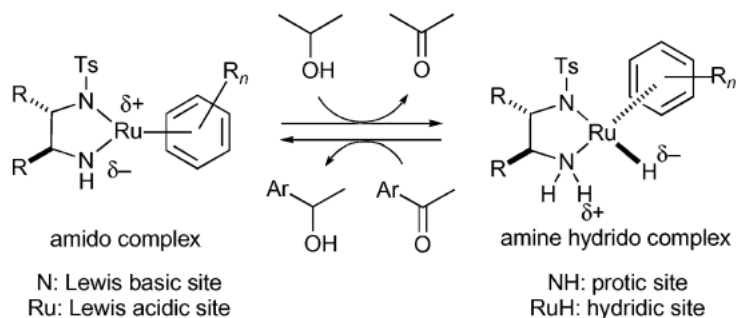


Model of the transition state

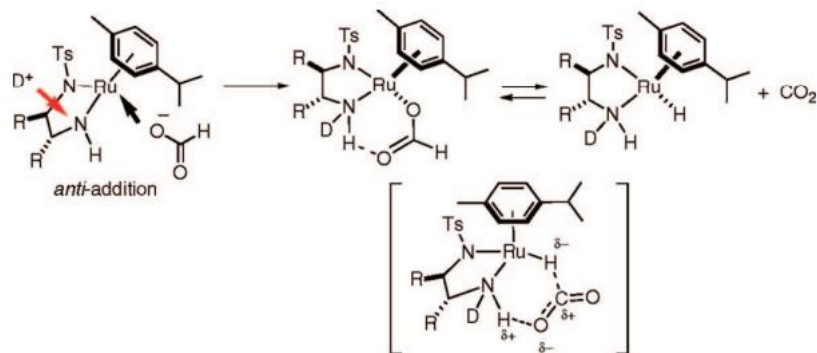


- TsDPEN = 1,2-diphenyl ethylene amine
- Bifunctional catalysis: H-donor and  $\text{H}^+$  donor
- Stereogenic carbons of ligand are secluded

- Asymmetric Hydrogenation

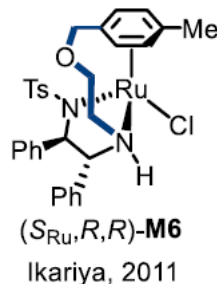
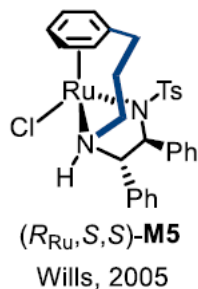
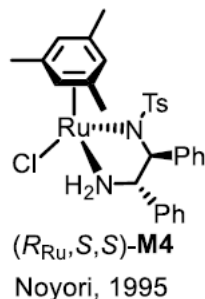
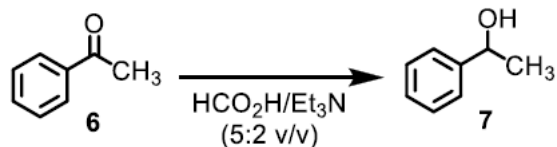


- Possible Mechanism with Formic Acid



# Half-sandwich Stereogenic-at-Metal Catal from Chiral Ligands

- 1995, Noyori, Wills, and Ikariya - Asymmetric Hydrogenation

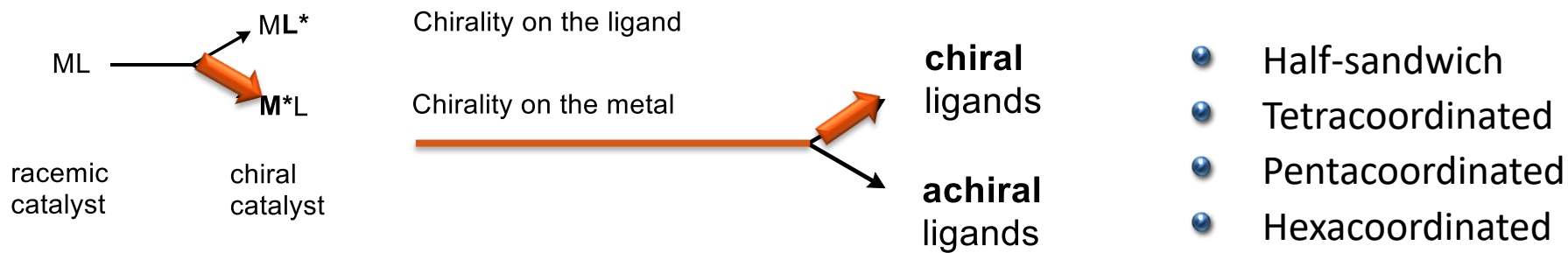


**M4**: 0.5 mol% cat, 28 °C, 20 h, >99% yield, 98% ee (*S*)

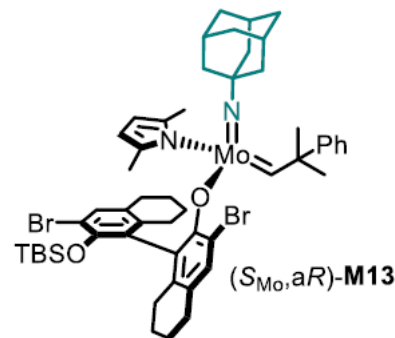
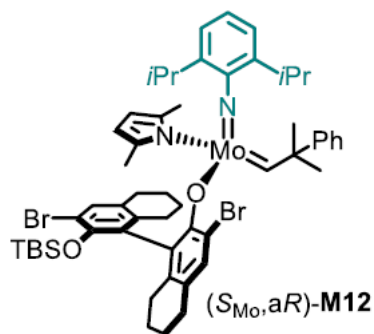
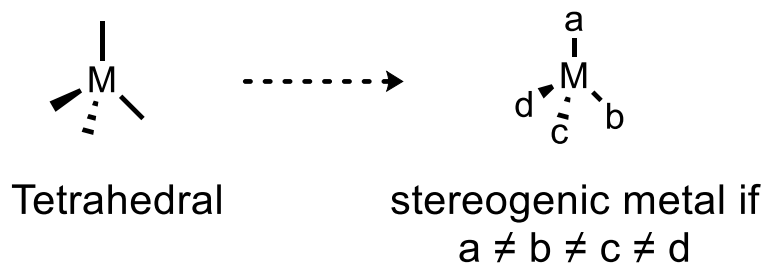
**M5**: 0.01 mol% cat, 40 °C, 79 h, 98% conv., 96% ee (*S*)

**M6**: 0.0033 mol% cat, 60 °C, 96 h, 95% yield, 97% ee (*R*)

# Stereogenic-at-Metal Catalyst from **Chiral Ligands**

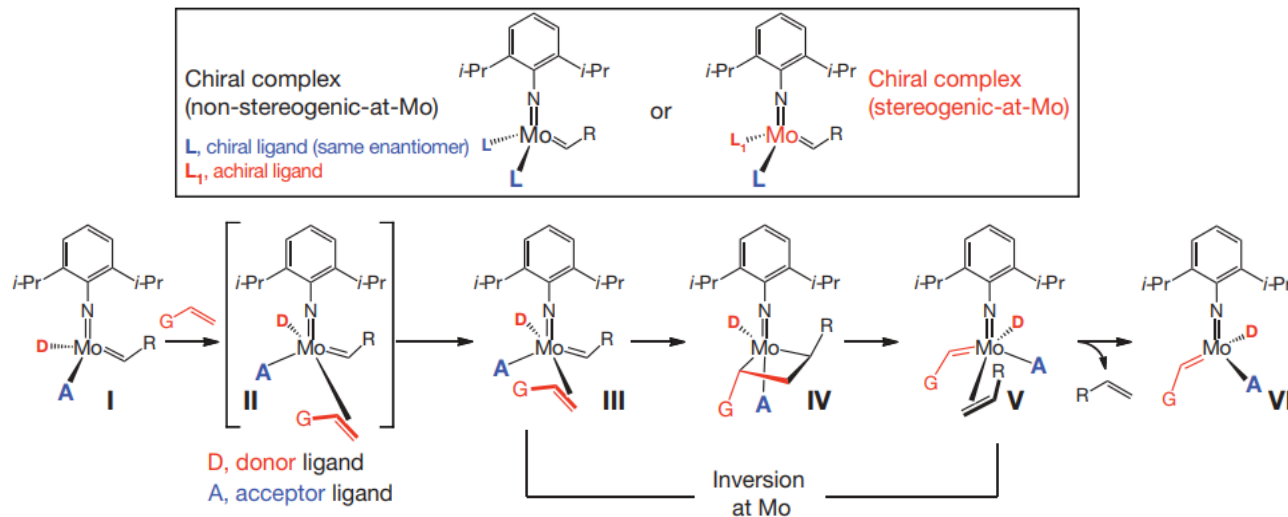


## • **Tetracoordinated** stereogenic-at-metal catalyst

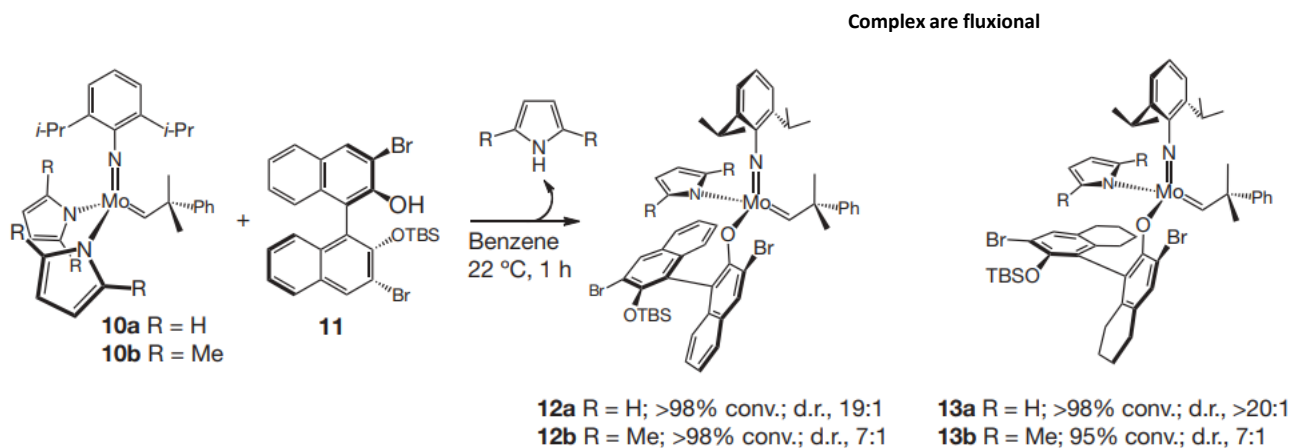


# Tetracoordinated Stereogenic-at-Metal Catal - Chiral Ligands

## Rational ligand design rational

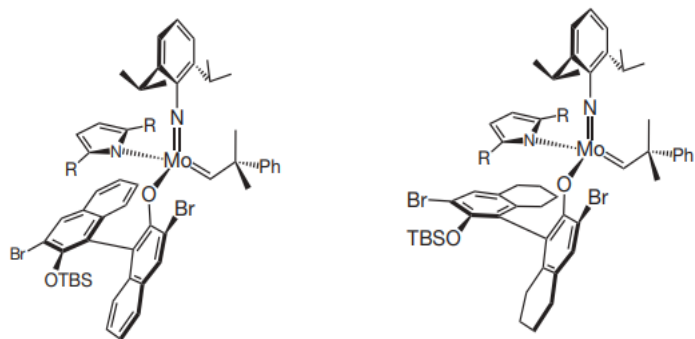


## Diastereoselective synthesis of stereogenic-at-Mo complex



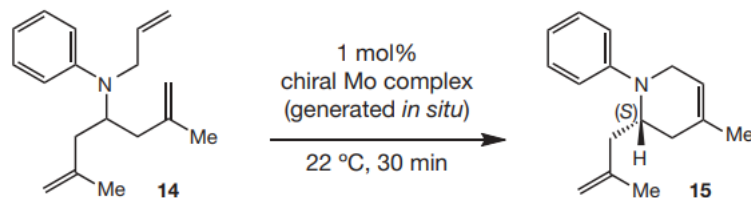
# Tetracoordinated Stereogenic-at-Metal Catal - Chiral Ligands

## Initial examination for Ring Closing Metathesis

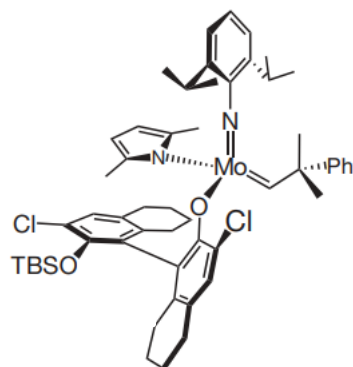


**12a** R = H; >98% conv.; d.r., 19:1  
**12b** R = Me; >98% conv.; d.r., 7:1

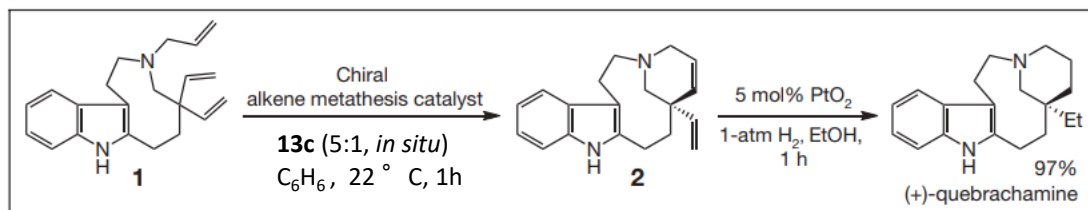
**13a** R = H; >98% conv.; d.r., >20:1  
**13b** R = Me; 95% conv.; d.r., 7:1



Entry no.	Chiral complex	Conv. (%)*; Yield (%)†	e.r.‡	e.e. (%)§; Config.	
1	<b>12a</b>	50; ND	41:59	18; (R)	
2	<b>12b</b>	>98; 91	75:25	50; (S)	Complete conversion
3	<b>13a</b>	54; ND	43.5:56.5	13; (R)	
4	<b>13b</b>	>98; 91	96.5:3.5	93; (S)	Complete conversion



**13c**

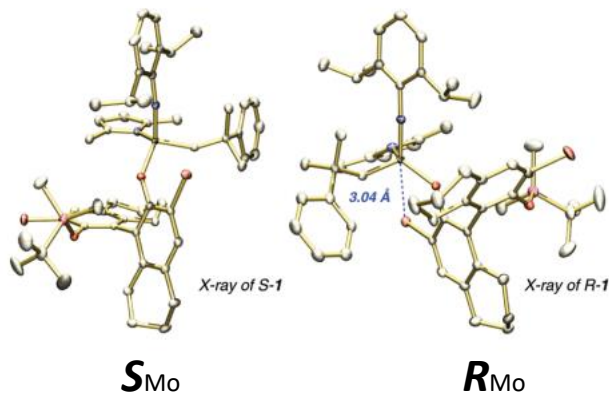


98% conv., 84% yield  
 96% e.e. (e.r., 98:2)

adrenergic blocker  
 high block pressure

# Tetracoordinated Stereogenic-at-Metal Catal - Chiral Ligands

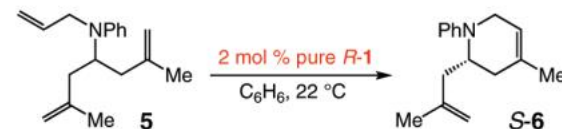
## X-ray crystal structure



### Approach of an alkene

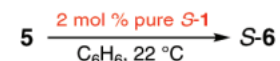
- S-1 trans to the pyrrolide is hindered by a Br
- R-1 blocked by the larger tetrahydronaphthyl ring of the aryloxyde
- Mo-Br interaction

## Time Dependence of Conversion and Selectivity in Catalytic RCM



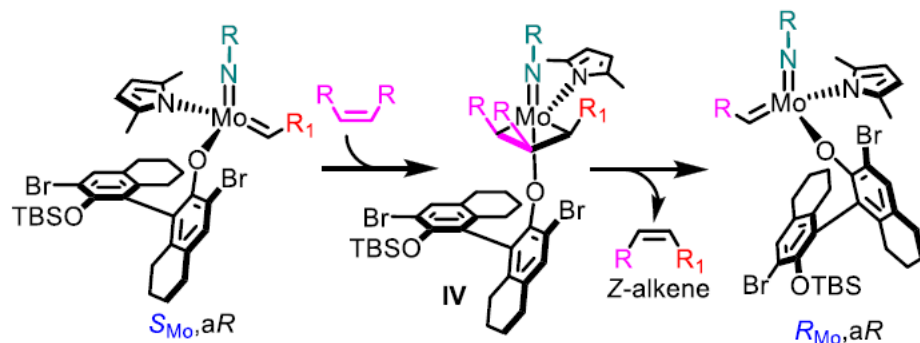
entry	time (min)	conv (%) <sup>b</sup>	er (S:R) <sup>c</sup>
1	30	5	85.5:14.5
2	45	15	94:6
3	60	23	95:5
4	180	>98	96:4

lower rate  
Same enantiomer



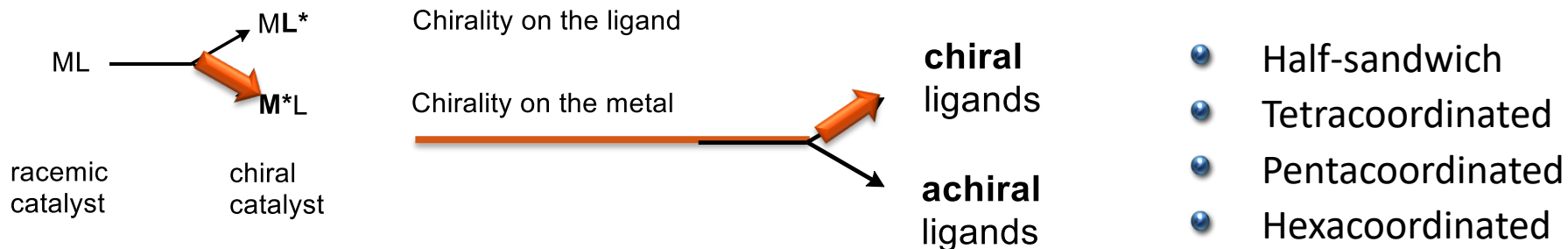
entry	time (min)	conv (%) <sup>b</sup>	er (S:R) <sup>c</sup>
1	2	4	76:24
2	2.5	7	87.5:12.5
3	3	13	93.5:6.5
4	20	>98	96.5:3.5

## Inversion of Mo stereocenter promoted by metathesis reaction

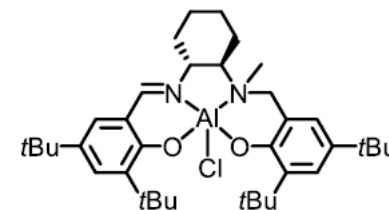
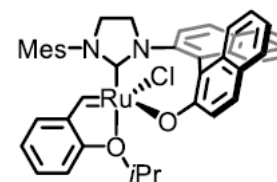
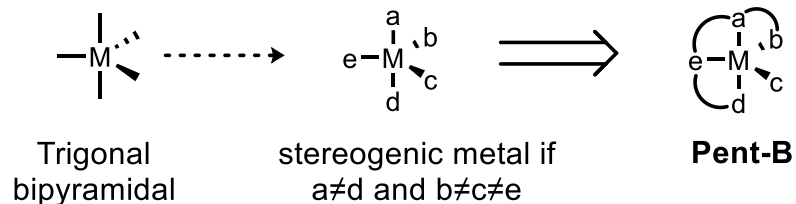
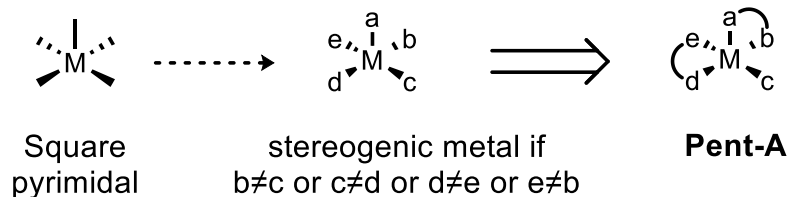


- Isomerization is faster than ring closure

# Stereogenic-at-Metal Catalyst from Chiral Ligands

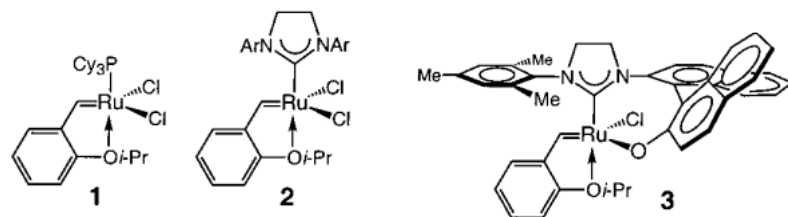


## • Pentacoordinated stereogenic-at-metal catalyst



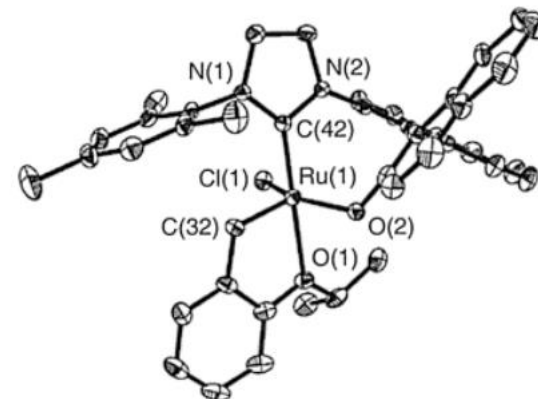
# Pentacoordinated Stereogenic-at-Metal Catal - Chiral Ligands

## Asymmetric Ring-Opening Metathesis/ Cross-Metathesis

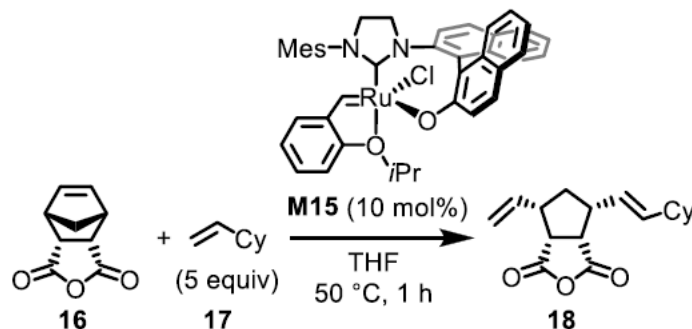


- Distorted square pyramidal coordination geometry
- Stereogenic at Ru-center

ORTEP diagram of complex 3



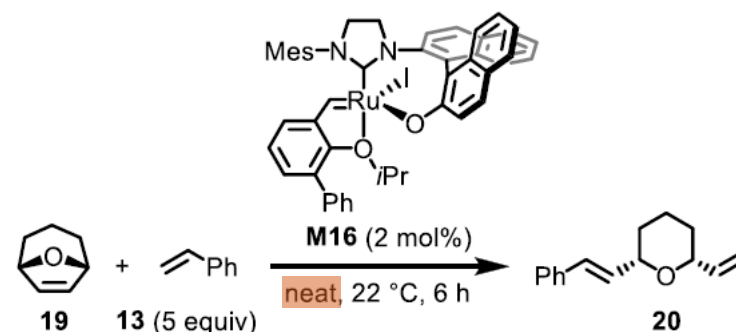
### a.) Asymmetric ROCM with tricyclic norbornene



Tricyclic norbornene

entry	R		temp (°C); time (h)	conv (%) <sup>b</sup> ; yield (%) <sup>c</sup>	recov. cat. (%) <sup>c</sup>	trans:cis <sup>b</sup>	ee (%) <sup>d</sup>
1	Ph	a	50; 1.0	>98; 71	96	>98: 2	80
2	<i>n</i> -C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub>	b	50; 1.5	>98; 57	92	>98: 2	>98
3	Cy	c	50; 1.0	>98; 60	88	>98: 2	>98

### b.) Asymmetric ROCM with oxabicyclic olefin

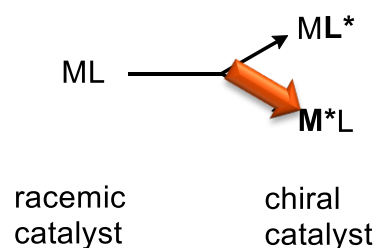


Cl >98% conv., 68% yield, 98% ee

I >98% conv., 72% yield, 93% ee



# Stereogenic-at-Metal Catalyst from Chiral Ligands



Chirality on the ligand

Chirality on the metal

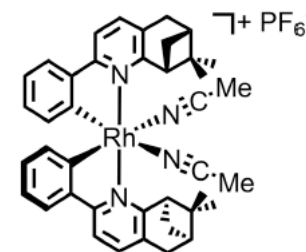
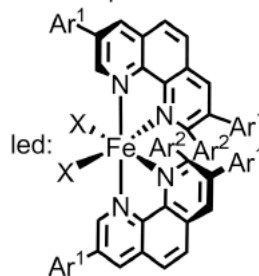
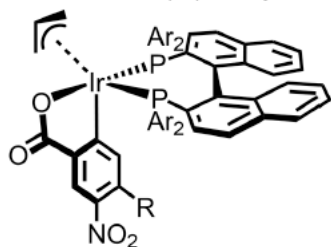
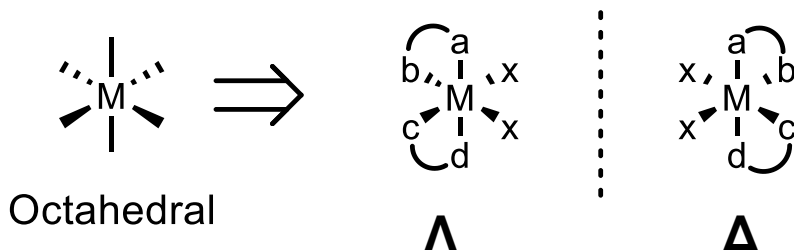
chiral ligands

achiral ligands

- Half-sandwich
- Tetracoordinated
- Pentacoordinated
- Hexacoordinated

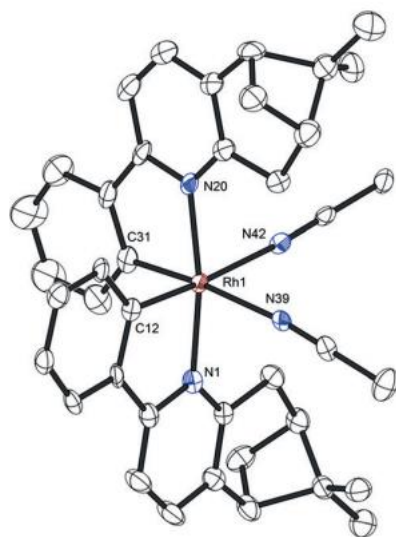
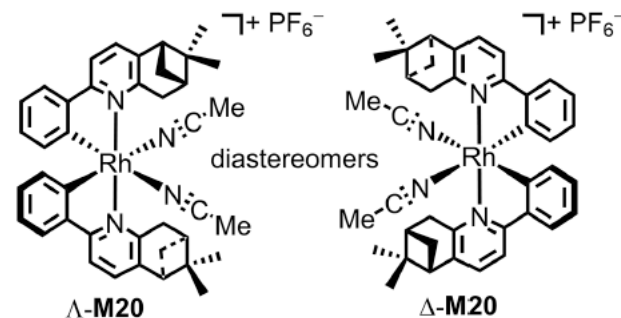
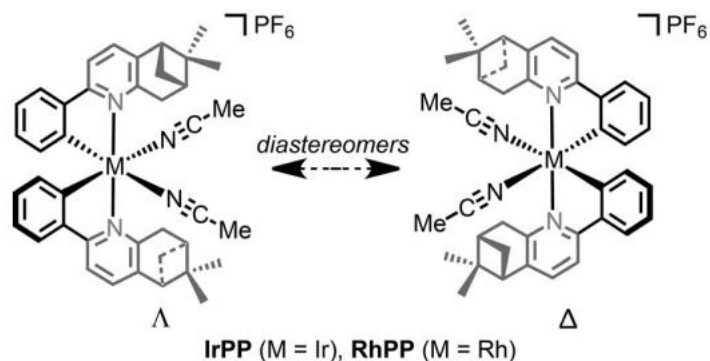
## Hexacoordinated stereogenic-at-metal catalyst

Helical arrangement of bidentate ligands

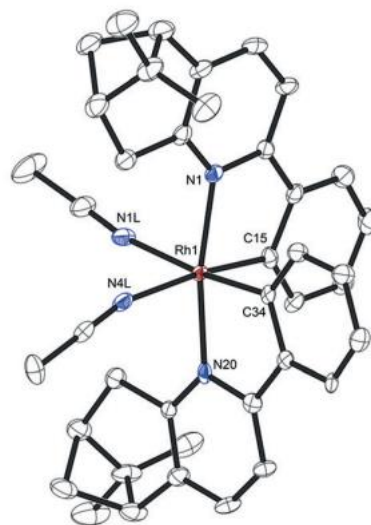


# Hexacoordinated Stereogenic-at-Metal Catal - Chiral Ligands

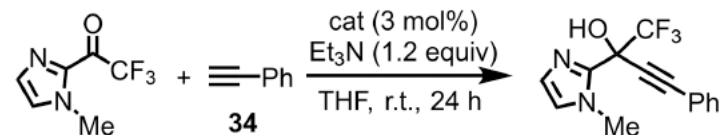
- Meggers' pinene-based bis-cyclometalated Rh(II) catalyst



$\Lambda$ -RhPP



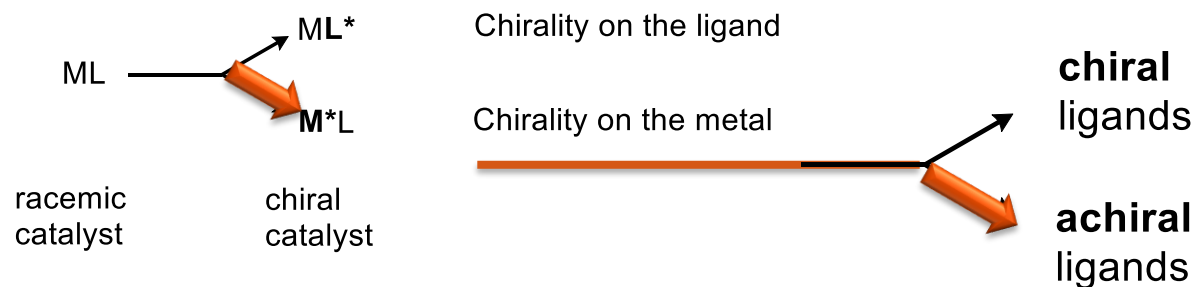
$\Delta$ -RhPP



$\Delta$ -M20: 92% yield, >99% ee (*R*)  
 $\Lambda$ -M20: 90% yield, >99% ee (*S*)

- Asymmetric induction is controlled by:
  - Metal-centered configuration
  - Overall topology of metal complex

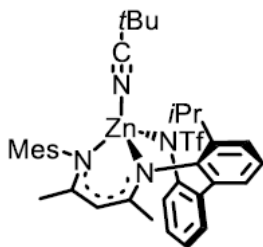
# Stereogenic-at-Metal Catalyst from **Achiral** Ligands



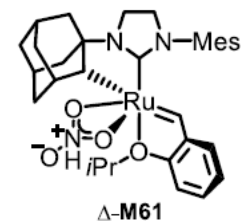
## Chiral-at-metal

- Tetracoordinated
- Hexacoordinated

## Tetracoordinated chiral-at-metal catalyst

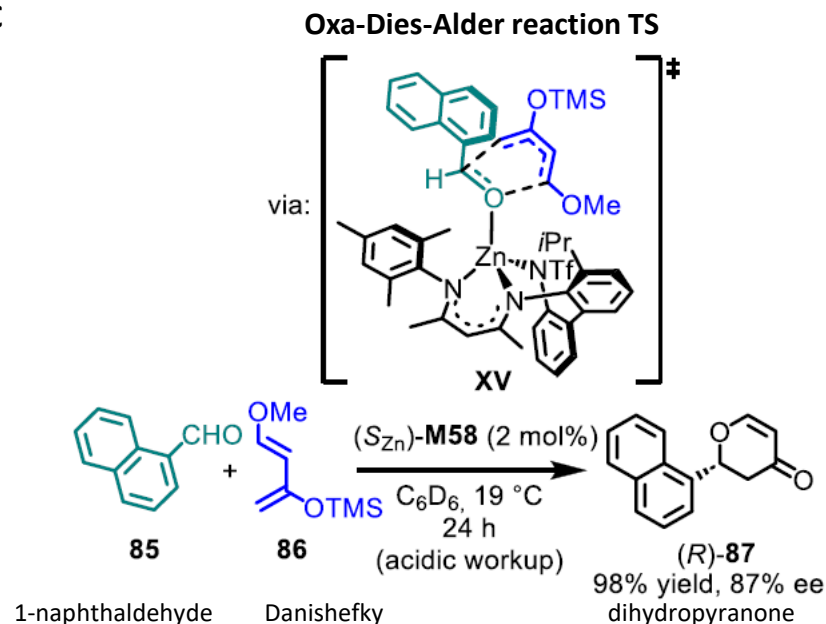
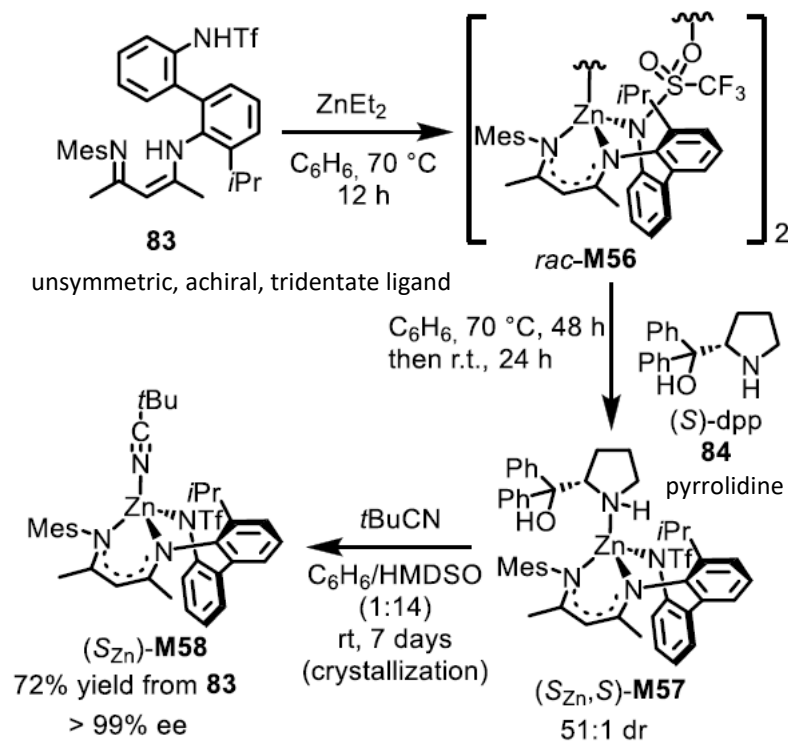


## Hexacoordinated chiral-at-metal catalyst

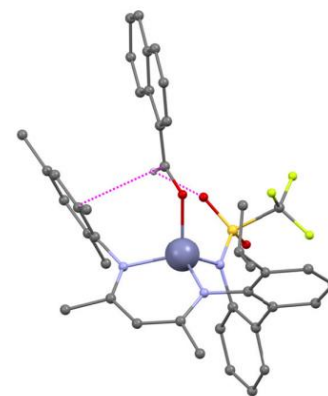


# Tetracoordinated Chiral-at-Metal Catal from Achiral Ligands

- Auxiliary-mediated synthesis of chiral-at-zinc



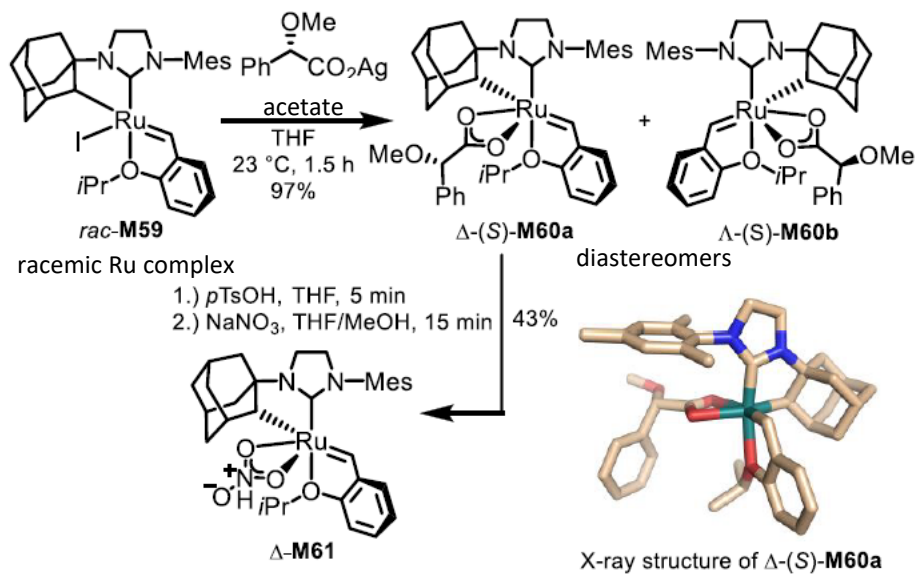
- Single crystal X-ray structure of R<sub>Zn</sub>



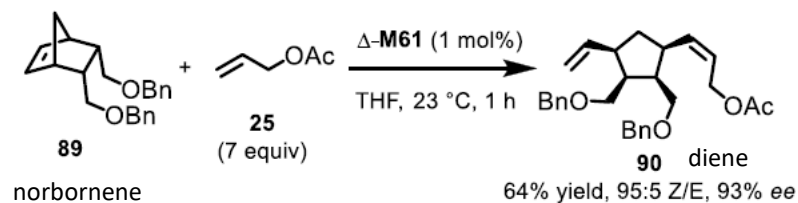
- Single enantiomer
- Stereogenic Zn center
- Four different coordinating groups
- Biphenyl backbone – axial chirality

# Hexacoordinated Chiral-at-Metal Catal from Achiral Ligands

- Synthesis of cyclometalated chiral-at-Ru complex

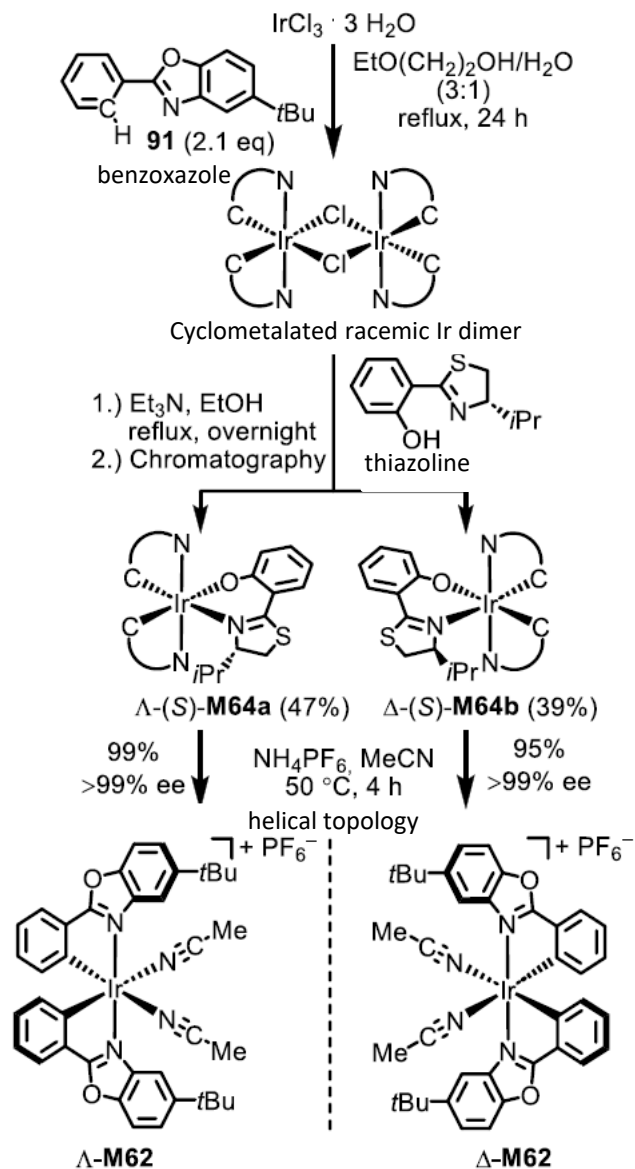


- Ring Opening Metathesis

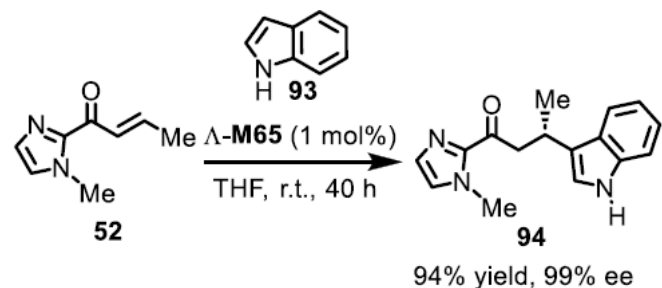
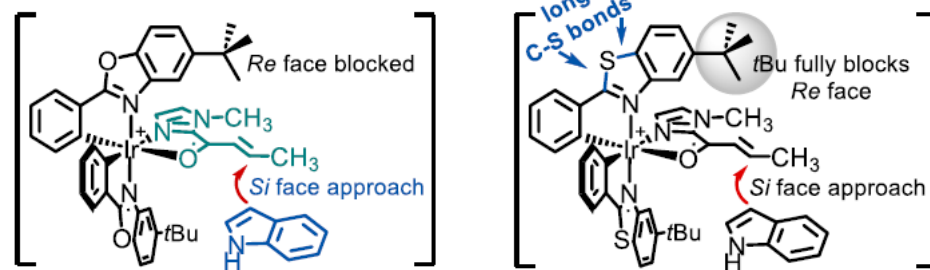
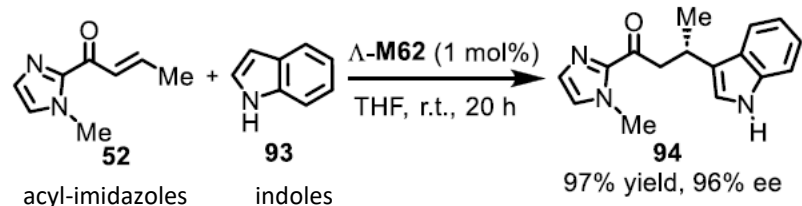


# Hexacoordinated Chiral-at-Metal Catal from Achiral Ligands

## Chiral auxiliary-mediated synthesis



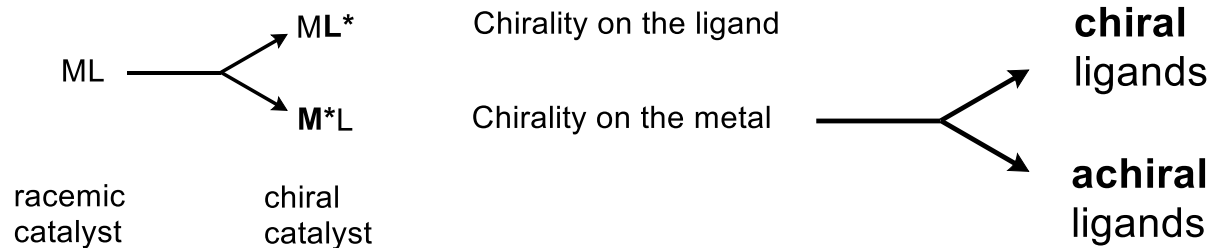
## Enantioselective conjugate addition



# Conclusion

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- Preparation of metal stereogenicity



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*Thank you for your attention!*

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Thoughts or questions?

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