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Matthieu Jouffroy, Rafael Gramage-Doria, David Sémeril, Dominique Armspach, Dominique Matt, et al.. Phosphinocyclodextrins as confining units for catalytic metal centres. Applications to carbon-carbon bond forming reactions. Beilstein Journal of Organic Chemistry, 2014, 10, pp.2388-2405. 10.3762/bjoc.10.249 . hal-01472884

HAL Id: hal-01472884

<https://univ-rennes.hal.science/hal-01472884>

Submitted on 21 Feb 2017

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Phosphinocyclodextrins as confining units for catalytic metal centres. Applications to carbon–carbon bond forming reactions

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Keywords:

asymmetric hydroformylation; cyclodextrin; Heck reaction; homogeneous catalysis; palladium; phosphine; rhodium

Beilstein J. Org. Chem. **2014**, *10*, 2388–2405.

doi:10.3762/bjoc.10.249

Received: 11 July 2014

Accepted: 09 September 2014

Published: 15 October 2014

This article is part of the Thematic Series "Superstructures with cyclodextrins: Chemistry and applications II".

Guest Editor: G. Wenz

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Abstract

The capacity of two cavity-shaped ligands, HUGPHOS-1 and HUGPHOS-2, to generate exclusively singly phosphorus-ligated complexes, in which the cyclodextrin cavity tightly wraps around the metal centre, was explored with a number of late transition metal cations. Both cyclodextrin-derived ligands were assessed in palladium-catalysed Mizoroki–Heck coupling reactions between aryl bromides and styrene on one hand, and the rhodium-catalysed asymmetric hydroformylation of styrene on the other hand. The inability of both chiral ligands to form standard bis(phosphine) complexes under catalytic conditions was established by high-pressure NMR studies and shown to have a deep impact on the two carbon–carbon bond forming reactions both in terms of activity and selectivity. For example, when used as ligands in the rhodium-catalysed hydroformylation of styrene, they lead to both high isoselectivity and high enantioselectivity. In the study dealing with the Mizoroki–Heck reactions, comparative tests were carried out with WIDEPHOS, a diphosphine analogue of HUGPHOS-2.

Introduction

Since the studies of Fu, Buchwald and Hartwig on the use of monophosphine ligands in cross-coupling reactions, notably carbon–carbon ones such as the Mizoroki–Heck [1–3] and

Suzuki–Miyaura reactions [4–6], there is a renewed interest for tertiary phosphines that favour the formation of singly phosphorus-ligated complexes when opposed to transition metal

ions. Such a behaviour, which was shown to have a deep impact on the catalyst performance, is classically observed with very bulky monophosphines [1,7–10], including dendrimeric ones [11,12], and is also found with hybrid ligands displaying hemilability so as to prevent the coordination of a second phosphorus atom [13,14] or cavity-shaped phosphines [15]. The use of sterically-hindered P(III)-derivatives, notably phosphites [16–21], has also proven beneficial in yet another carbon–carbon forming reaction, namely the rhodium-catalysed hydroformylation [22] of α -olefins [23–29]. By favouring the formation of singly phosphorus-ligated complexes, these ligands not only improve the catalyst activity, but also its regioselectivity, the branched regioisomer(s) being formed at the expense of the linear one. However, when it comes to enantioselectivity, only one chiral mono-P(III) ligand [30–32] has so far shown some potential in the notoriously challenging, but industrially relevant asymmetric hydroformylation [33–37]. Recently, we have synthesised a new type of chiral phosphine ligand (HUGPHOS-1 [38] and HUGPHOS-2 [39], see Figure 1), which consists of methylated cyclodextrins (CD) equipped with an embedded phosphorus atom. In contrast to previously reported monophosphines [40–43] based on methylated CDs [41–44], our ligands have confining properties because of the presence of an inward-pointing P(III) atom [44,45]. The present study is concerned with the ability of HUGPHOS-1 and HUGPHOS-2 to generate exclusively singly P(III)-ligated complexes with a number of d^6 and d^8 metal cations and the evaluation of the catalytic properties of palladium and rhodium complexes of this type in the Mizoroki–Heck and asymmetric hydroformylation reactions. The related trans-chelating diphosphine WIDEPHOS (Figure 1) was also tested for comparison purposes in the case of the Mizoroki–Heck coupling studies.

Results and Discussion

Metal coordination

As shown previously, HUGPHOS-1 and HUGPHOS-2 are able to accommodate small organometallic moieties, for example the $\text{PdCl}(\text{dmba})$ moiety ($\text{dmba} = \text{Me}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$), as in complexes **1** [38] and **2** [45] (Scheme 1). In view of the embracing nature of these cavity-shaped ligands, we wondered whether it would be possible to promote the selective formation of monophosphine complexes with MX_2 ($\text{M} = \text{Pd}, \text{Pt}$) fragments that normally form $[\text{ML}_2\text{X}_2]$ complexes with tertiary phosphines.

When reacted with HUGPHOS-1 in CH_2Cl_2 , both $[\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PhCN})_2]$ and $[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{PhCN})_2]$ afforded a mixture of complexes (Scheme 2). The presence of a unique broad signal in each $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum is consistent with the presence of several species in equilibrium. This may reflect exchange processes involving methoxy groups of the primary face and/or free benzonitrile. Mass spectrometric measurements carried out on the crude reaction mixtures showed a peak corresponding to $\text{MCl}_2(\text{HUGPHOS-1})$ fragments. There was no indication for the formation of complexes with a molecular weight higher than that of $[\text{MCl}_2(\text{HUGPHOS-1})]$, this suggesting that no stable bis(phosphine) complexes had formed.

A similar study was carried out with the larger HUGPHOS-2. Its reaction with $[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{PhCN})_2]$ in CH_2Cl_2 resulted in the formation of the monophosphine complex $[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{HUGPHOS-2})(\text{PhCN})]$ (**3**) in 95% yield, but this complex could not be separated from a minor product, probably the benzonitrile-free complex $[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{HUGPHOS-2})]$. The $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of **3** showed a sharp signal at 3.2 ppm, with Pt satellites ($^1J_{\text{P,Pt}} = 3433 \text{ Hz}$). The mass spectrum of the mixture of prod-

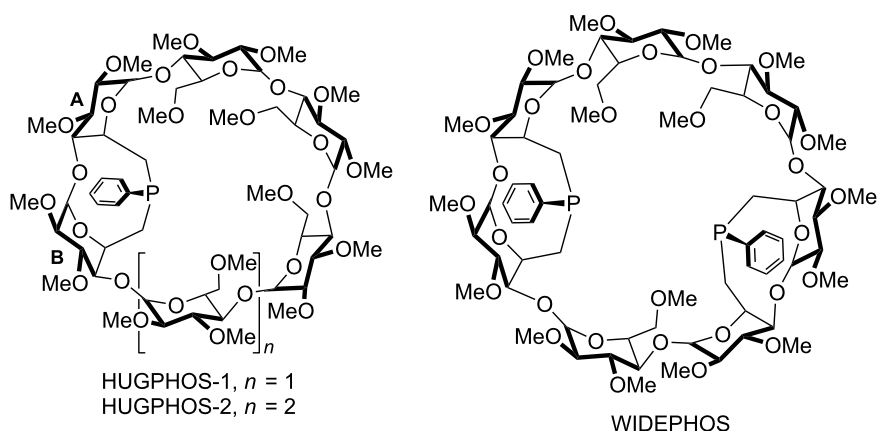
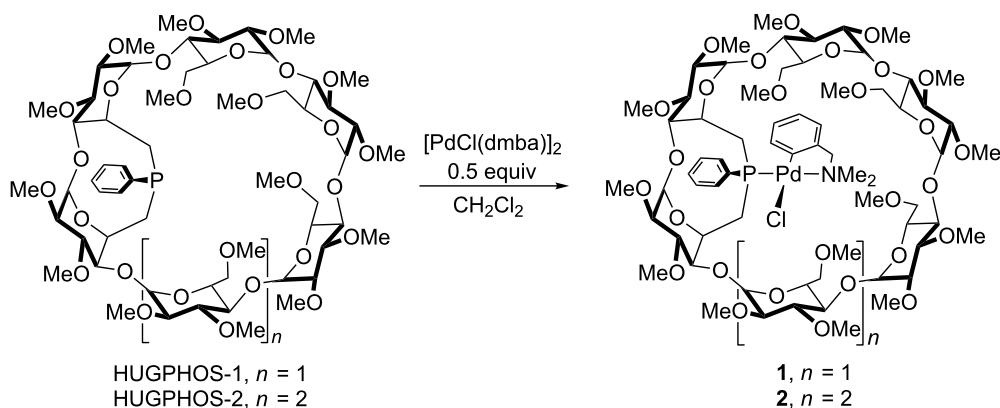
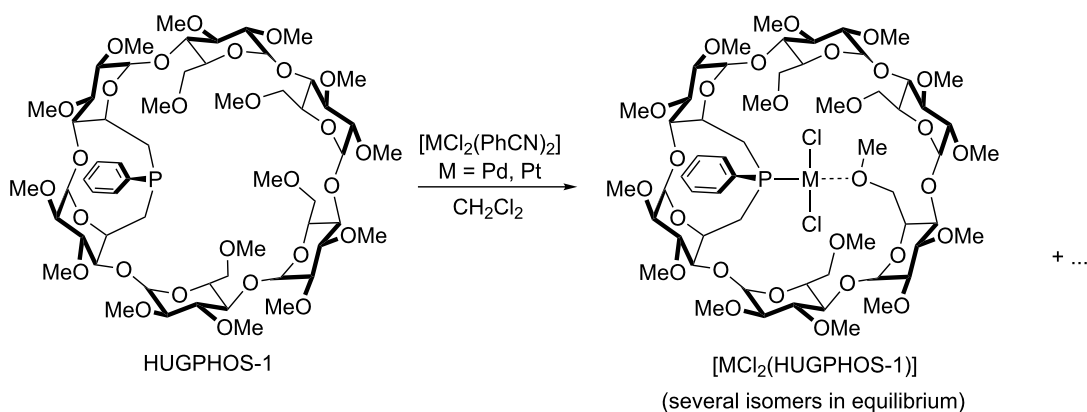


Figure 1: CD-based mono- and diphosphines with inward-pointing phosphorus atoms.



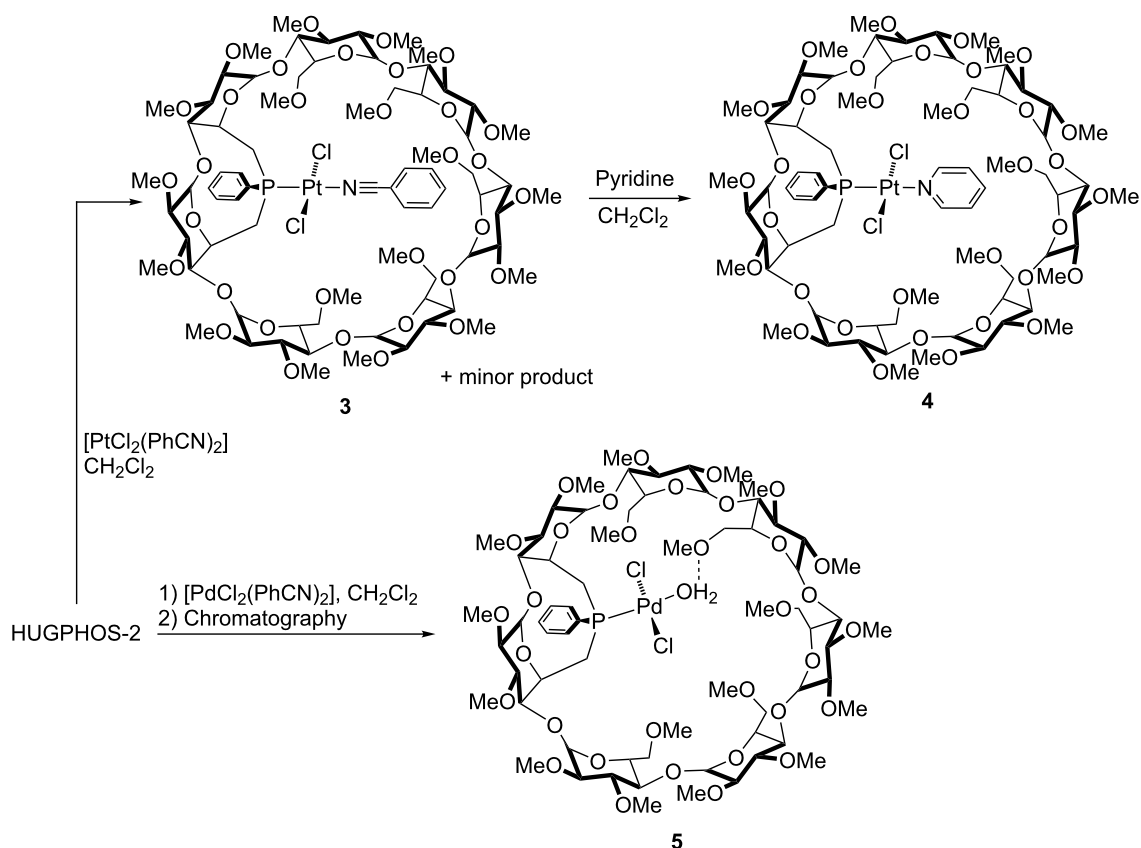
Scheme 1: Complexation of a "PdCl(dmba)" unit by HUGPHOS ligands.



Scheme 2: Reaction of HUGPHOS-1 with $[\text{MCl}_2(\text{PhCN})_2]$ complexes ($\text{M} = \text{Pd, Pt}$). Only one isomer with a given MeO-M bond has been drawn.

ucts showed an intense peak at $m/z = 1866.61$ (100%), corresponding to the $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ cation, as well as a peak resulting from the loss of PhCN ($m/z = 1763.57$ (11) $[\text{M} - \text{PhCN} + \text{Na}]^+$). No peaks corresponding to compounds with two phosphine ligands were detected in the spectrum. Addition of 1 equiv of pyridine to the mixture containing **3** gave quantitatively complex **4** (Scheme 3). The ^1H NMR spectrum of **4** shows that some H-5 signals are significantly low-field shifted with respect to their counterparts in the free ligand, an observation which is indicative of an entrapped chlorido ligand. Note that the marked affinity of CDs for metal halide bonds is well documented [46,47]. The trans P,N configuration was deduced from a ROESY experiment which showed strong correlations between the pyridinic H-4 proton and some inner cavity H-5 protons. Also, a $^1J_{\text{P,Pt}}$ coupling constant typical of this particular geometry ($^1J_{\text{P,Pt}} = 3542$ Hz) unequivocally established the configuration of the complex [48].

It should be reminded that monophosphine complexes of the general formula $[\text{MX}_2(\text{phosphine})(\text{pyridine})]$ usually undergo facile ligand dissociation in solution [48]. This is, however, not the case for complex **4**. Owing to the protecting role played by the cavity, this complex proved to be particularly robust, to such an extent that it could be purified by column chromatography (this being necessary for removing PhCN) without noticeable decomposition. Attempts to produce a palladium analogue of **3** starting from $[\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PhCN})_2]$ failed, the corresponding reaction leading to a mixture of equilibrating species that could not be separated. However, when the reaction mixture was subjected to column chromatography on wet SiO_2 , a single aqua palladium complex (**5**) was recovered in high yield (90%). The P-monoligated nature of this complex was inferred from its mass spectrum, which displays a strong peak at $m/z = 1675.52$ corresponding to the $[\text{M} + \text{Li}]^+$ ion. The $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of **5** revealed a single, slightly broad singlet at

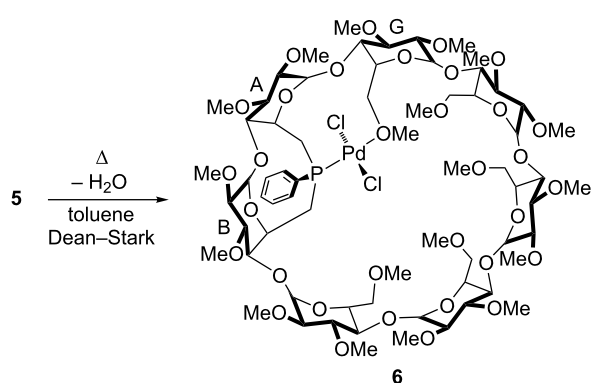


Scheme 3: Synthesis of complexes 3–5.

$\delta = 34.4$ ppm. Although not visible at room temperature, the coordinated water molecule appeared as a broad singlet at $\delta = 5.64$ ppm in the ^1H NMR spectrum recorded at -80°C [45]. This chemical shift value is typical for aqua palladium complexes [49–51]. A single crystal X-ray diffraction study (Figure 2) confirmed the coordination of a $\{\text{PdCl}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})\}$ fragment, which lies inside the β -CD cavity. To date, only one other example of $[\text{MCl}_2(\text{phosphine})(\text{H}_2\text{O})]$ aqua complex has been reported [52].

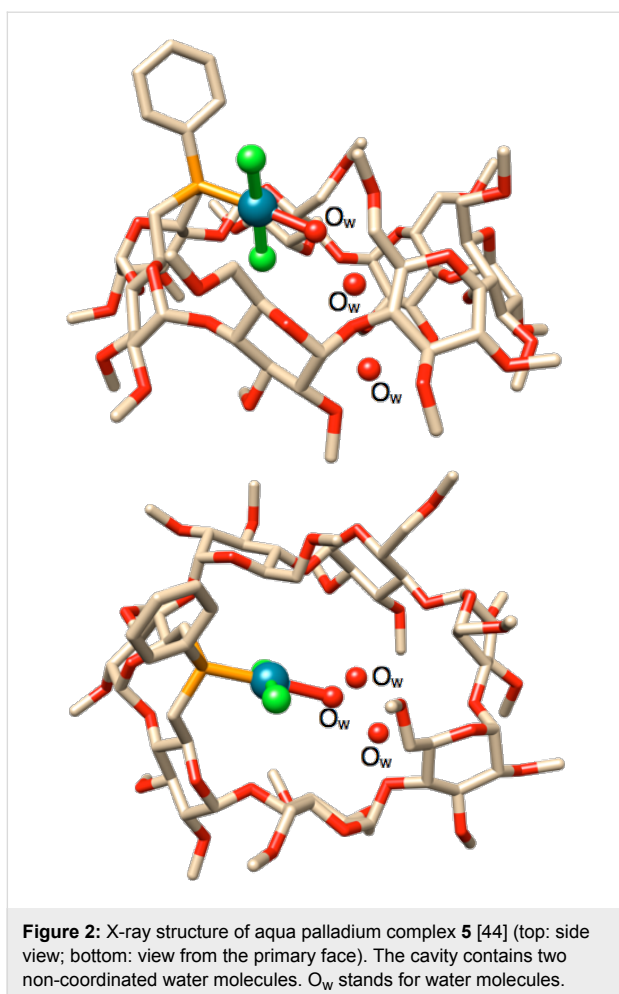
Complex 5 could be dehydrated using a Dean–Stark apparatus to give the corresponding methoxy-bonded complex 6 (Scheme 4). The mass spectrum of 6 shows a strong peak at $m/z = 1673.52$ having the isotopic profile expected for the $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ ion. The ^1H NMR spectra of 5 and 6 are very similar, however small differences could be detected, in particular in the chemical shift range where methoxy protons resonate. Although it was not possible to determine which methoxy group was bonded to the metal centre because of overlapping signals, coordination of the one belonging to glucose unit G seems to be the most likely according to CPK models. Also, the anomeric protons of 6 lie in a wider range ($\Delta\delta = 0.36$ ppm) than those of

less distorted 5 ($\Delta\delta = 0.18$ ppm). Note that complex 5 is readily reformed in the presence of water.

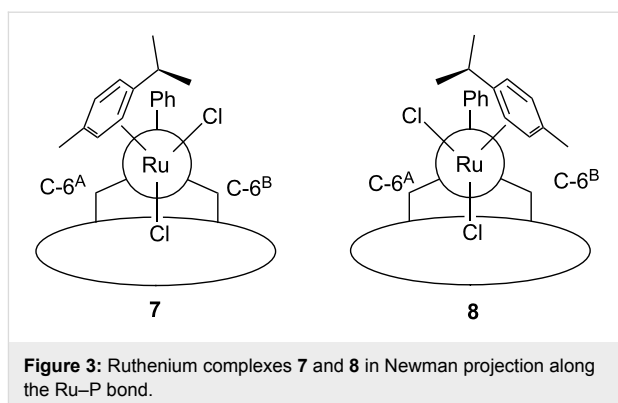


Scheme 4: Dehydration of Pd(II) complex 5.

HUGPHOS-2 was further opposed to $[\text{RuCl}_2(p\text{-cymene})]_2$. This reaction gave a 57:43 mixture of the two rotamers 7 and 8, which could be separated by column chromatography (Figure 3). Careful examination of the ROESY spectrum of 7

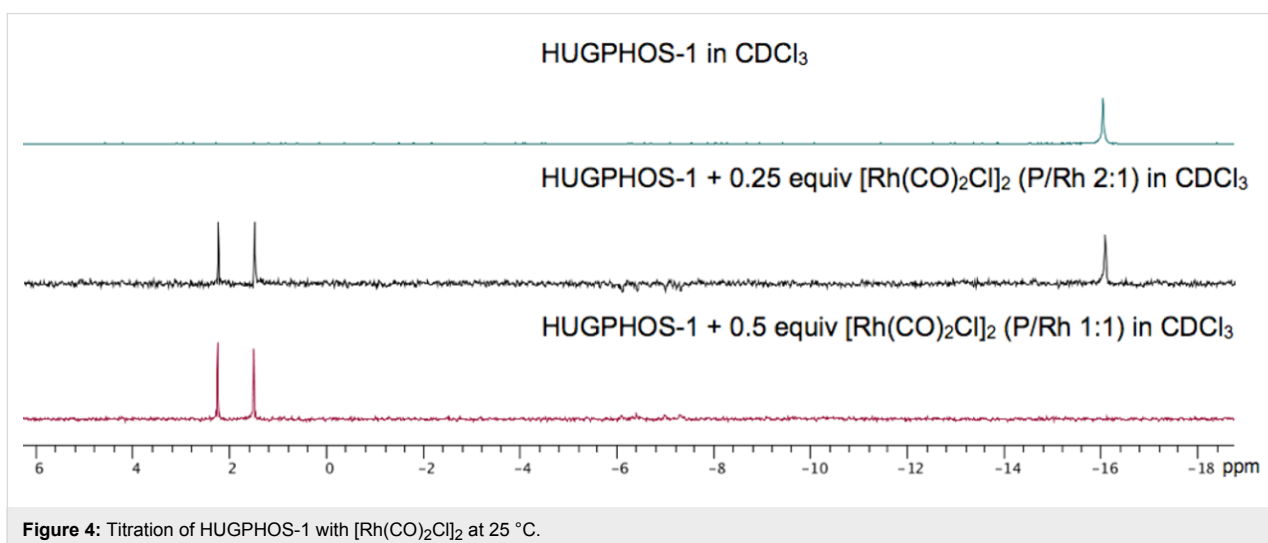


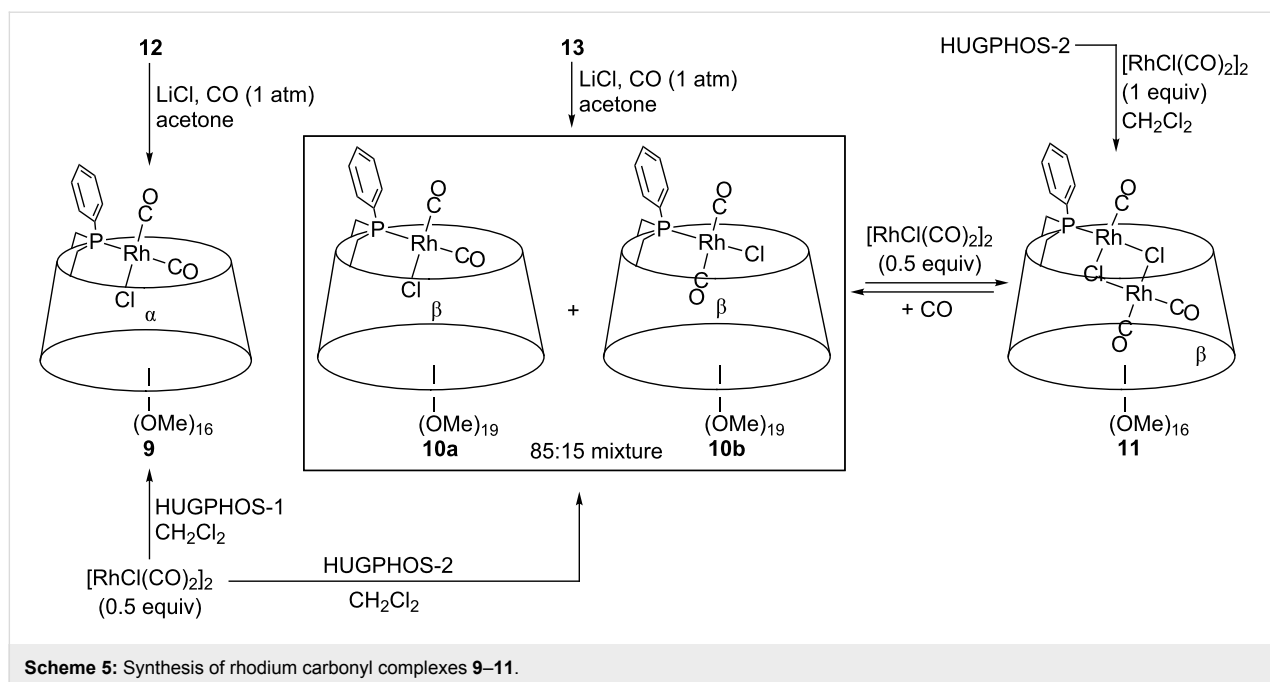
indicates that the rotations about the P–Ru bond and the Ru–arene bond are both restricted. Thus, the ROESY spectrum of this complex showed correlations between the Me group of the *p*-cymene ligand and protons belonging to glucose units G



and A, but not with protons from the PPh ring or glucose units B and C. In keeping with these findings, the only cross peaks associated with the CHMe₂ proton of **7** involved protons from the PPh ring. Similar observations, which establish the same blocked rotations about the P–Ru and the Ru–arene bonds were made for **8**. It should be emphasised that prolonged heating of **7** in refluxing toluene did not result in the formation of **8**. Restricted rotation about the Ru–P bond in **7** is possibly caused by the entrapment of one of the chlorido ligands inside the cavity.

Further proof for the capacity of HUGPHOS-1 to prevent the formation of bis(phosphine) complexes came from the reaction of [RhCl(CO)₂]₂ with excess ligand, which only produced *cis*-[RhCl(HUGPHOS-1)(CO)₂] (**9**) together with free phosphine, rather than the expected complex *trans*-[RhCl(HUGPHOS-1)₂(CO)] (Figure 4, Scheme 5). The corresponding IR spectrum is typical of CO ligands in relative *cis* positions (strong CO bands at 2009 and 2082 cm^{−1}). Further, with some CD H-5 protons belonging to non-bridged glucose units strongly upfield shifted upon metal complexation (Δδ up to 0.7 ppm), the





^1H NMR spectrum of **9** is fully consistent with a CD-encapsulated chlorido ligand [53], which can only mean that two *cis* configured CO ligands are present [22].

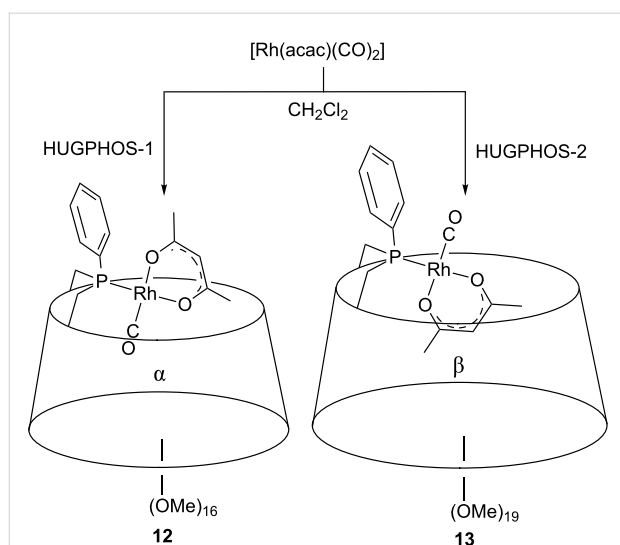
In the case of HUGPHOS-2, the reaction with 0.5 equiv of $[\text{RhCl}(\text{CO})_2]_2$ resulted in the formation of an 85:15 mixture of the inseparable, mononuclear stereoisomeric complexes **10a** and **10b** (Scheme 5), in which the two CO ligands are respectively *cis* (strong CO IR bands at 2009 and 2082 cm^{-1} [54]) and *trans* (strong CO IR band at 1985 cm^{-1} [55,56]) configured. Remarkably, the same ratio of stereoisomers was obtained when

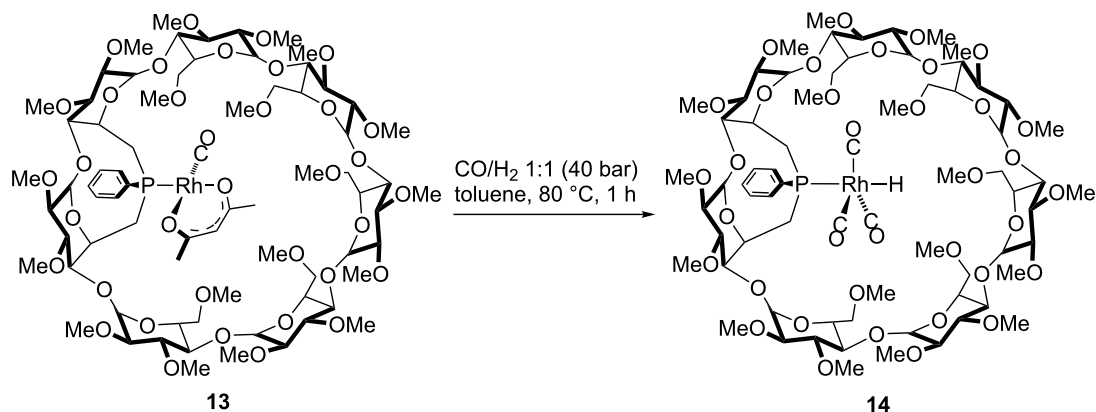
rhodium complex **13** (see Scheme 6) was treated with LiCl under CO (1 atm). When the reaction between HUGPHOS-2 and $[\text{RhCl}(\text{CO})_2]_2$ was repeated, but applying a 1:1 instead of 1:0.5 stoichiometry, the dinuclear complex $[\text{Rh}_2(\mu\text{-Cl})_2(\text{HUGPHOS-2})(\text{CO})_3]$ (**11**) formed (see Experimental part). Clearly, the cavity of HUGPHOS-2 is capable of accommodating up to two metal centres, whereas the smaller HUGPHOS-1 ligand is unable to do so.

The HUGPHOS ligands were further reacted with $[\text{Rh}(\text{acac})(\text{CO})_2]$ (acac = acetylacetonate), this producing quantitatively the singly P-ligated rhodium complexes **12** and **13** (Scheme 6). While in **13** the large β -CD cavity hosts the acac ligand, the same ligand is located outside the α -CD cavity in **12** according to ROESY experiments. On the other hand, the smaller CO rod is nested in the α -CD cavity of **12**, and located outside the β -CD cavity in **13**. Clearly, size selectivity is at work in these metal complexes. As already observed for complex **4**, both **12** and **13** are remarkably stable and can be purified by column chromatography on SiO_2 . This makes them, a priori, good candidates for hydroformylation studies.

High-pressure NMR studies

Upon subjecting complex **13** to a syngas (1:1 CO/H_2 mixture) pressure of 40 bar at 80 $^\circ\text{C}$ in toluene- d_8 (Scheme 7), the only species that was detected by high-pressure NMR and IR spectroscopy [44] was complex *trans*- $[\text{RhH}(\text{HUGPHOS-2})(\text{CO})_3]$ (**14**). Confirmation of a 5-coordinate rhodium centre in **14** came from MS measurements carried out from the toluene- d_8 solution, which showed the presence of a peak at 1663.53 (1%,





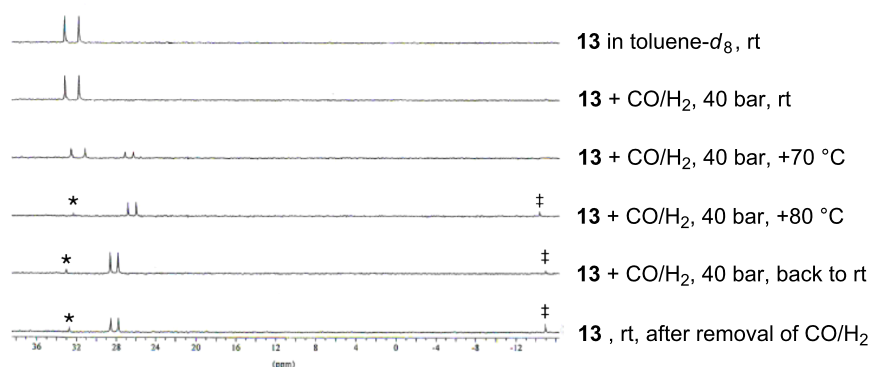
Scheme 7: Selective formation of complex **14** under 40 bar CO/H₂ at 80 °C.

exact isotopic profile) corresponding to the expected [M + H]⁺ ion.

The ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectrum of **14** consisted of a doublet at 28.1 ppm (¹J_{P,Rh} = 95 Hz). The presence of a hydride ligand

trans to the P atom was inferred from the ¹H NMR spectrum of **14** (25 °C, 40 bar), which displays a signal at –8.8 ppm (¹J_{H,Rh} = 6.2 Hz) with a large ²J(H,P) coupling constant (²J_{H,P} = 103 Hz) (Figure 5). The three close together carbonyl bands at 1982 (vs), 1989 (vs), and 1992 (sh, vs) cm^{–1} and the

³¹P NMR



¹H NMR (hydride region)

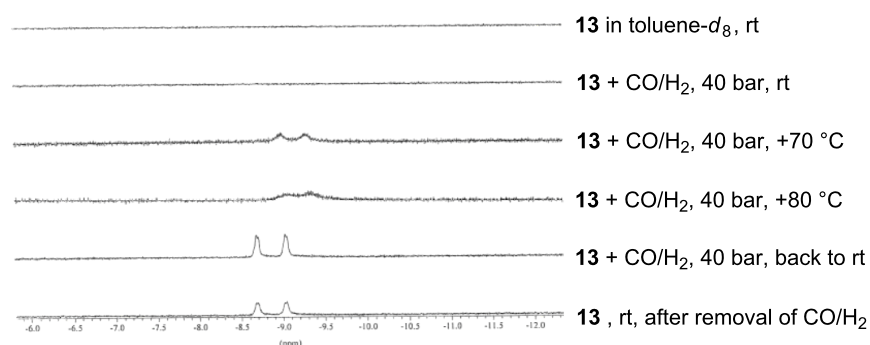
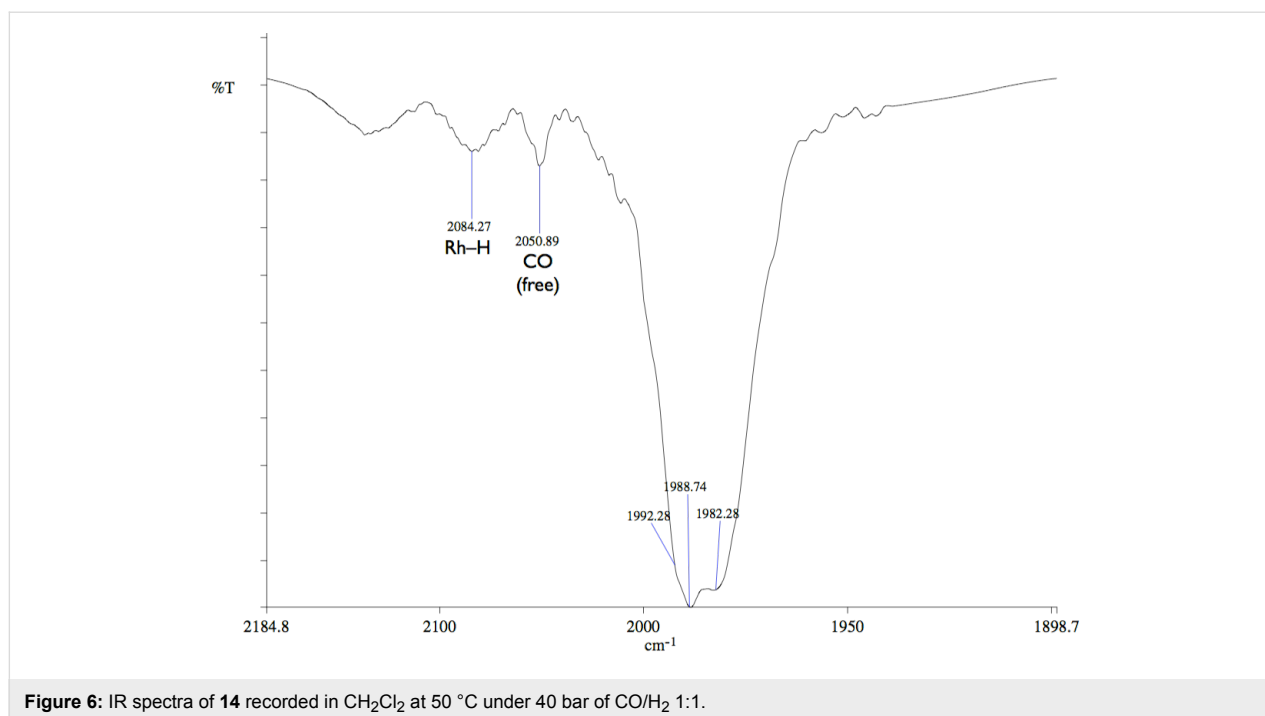


Figure 5: High pressure NMR spectra of **13** under CO/H₂ (1:1) recorded in toluene-*d*₈ (at various temperatures and pressures), showing its conversion into *trans*-[RhH(CO)₃(HUGPHOS-2)] (**14**). The asterisk and double cross denote traces of oxidized and free HUGPHOS-2, respectively.



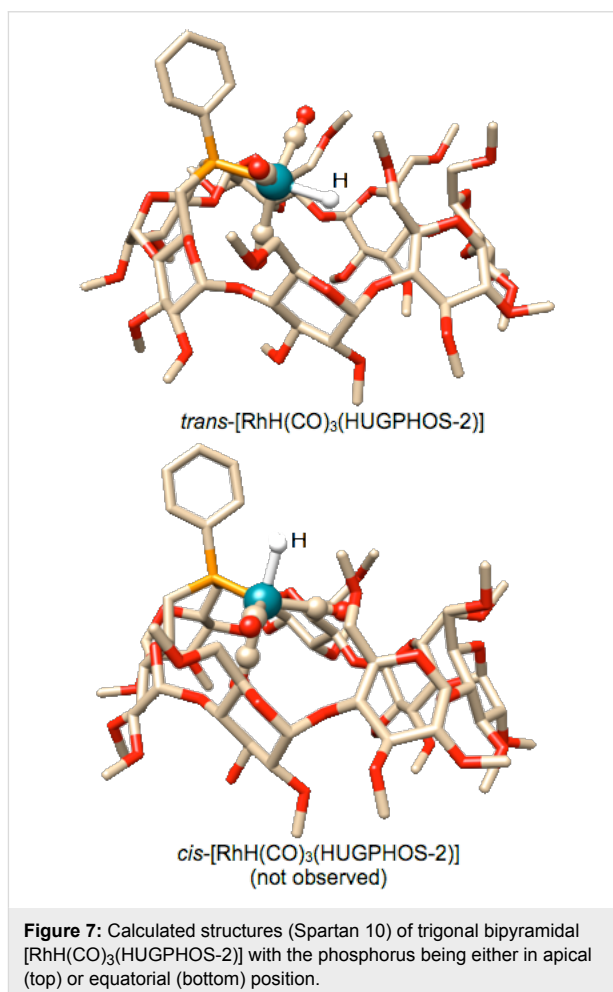
additional Rh–H broad band of low intensity at 2084 cm⁻¹ (Figure 6) in the IR spectrum of **14** measured at 50 °C under 40 bar of CO/H₂ are consistent with a trigonal bipyramidal complex having *C*₁ symmetry.

The carbonyl region of the IR spectrum of **13** markedly differs from that of the only other reported *trans*-[RhH(CO)₃L] complex (where L is a bulky phosphoramidite), the observed three carbonyl bands (2055 (sh), 2022 (w) and 1998 (s) cm⁻¹) being here spread over a larger frequency range [31]. Note that the related cobalt complex *trans*-[CoH(CO)₃(PCy₃)] displays a higher symmetry (*D*_{3h}), and accordingly, its IR spectrum shows only one carbonyl band [57–60].

The phosphorus atom in **14** probably binds the rhodium centre specifically in an apical fashion because of the confining properties of the phosphine. In fact, the trigonal bipyramidal complex has no other option, but to adopt a linear P–Rh–H arrangement (Figure 7), so that steric interactions between the carbonyl ligands and the cavity inner wall are reduced to the maximum.

Hydroformylation of styrene

The results of the above HP-NMR studies prompted us to investigate the properties of HUGPHOS ligands in an asymmetric hydroformylation [33–37]. Styrene was chosen as this substrate is compatible in terms of size with both CD cavities. Five different parameters, namely temperature, pressure, CO/H₂ and L/Rh ratios as well as pre-catalyst loadings were varied



during the catalytic study (Table 1 and Table 2). When standard hydroformylation conditions (Table 1, entry 1) were applied, next to full conversion was observed after 24 h with **13**. As expected, the branched product was formed predominantly, however with poor enantioselectivity. Surprisingly, raising the CO/H₂ from 1:1 to 1:2, which is known to speed up the reaction, produced the opposite effect and was also detrimental to enantioselectivity [22], but without significantly altering regioselectivity (Table 1, entry 2). On the other hand, increasing the partial CO pressure led to a marked reaction rate increase, however with neither enantioselectivity, nor regioselectivity increase (Table 1, entry 3). An unexpected observation was that

addition of free ligand to the reaction medium maintained at 80 °C (20 bar) was detrimental to the catalyst activity, this suggesting that at this temperature unreactive bis(phosphine) complexes formed (Table 1, entries 4 and 5), although for HUGPHOS ligands bis(phosphine) complexes have never been isolated so far.

Raising the temperature to 120 °C caused the catalyst activity to drop significantly and led predominantly to the (*S*)-enantiomer, suggesting a profound transformation of the catalyst upon heating (Table 2, entry 2). However, both regioselectivity and enantioselectivity improved significantly upon lowering the

Table 1: Rhodium-catalysed hydroformylation of styrene using precatalyst **13** – variation of ligand/Rh and CO/H₂ ratio.^a

entry	equiv of HUGPHOS-2 ^b	CO/H ₂ ratio	conv ^c [%]	aldehydes ^c		b:I ^d	ee ^e [%]
				I [%]	b [%]		
1	0	1/1	96.8	37.1	62.9	1.7	27 (<i>R</i>)
2	0	1/2	71.5	32.0	68.0	2.2	17 (<i>R</i>)
3	0	2/1	99.3	32.6	67.4	2.1	26 (<i>R</i>)
4	1	1/1	75.1	38.2	61.8	1.6	19 (<i>R</i>)
5	4	1/1	12.9	20.3	79.7	3.9	36 (<i>R</i>)

^aStyrene (5 mmol), styrene/complex = 2500, *T* = 80 °C, *t* = 24 h, *P*(CO/H₂) = 20 bar, toluene/*n*-decane (15 mL/0.5 mL), incubation overnight at 80 °C under *P*(CO/H₂) = 20 bar. ^bEquiv of free ligand HUGPHOS-2 added to preformed rhodium complex **13** after overnight incubation. ^cDetermined by GC using decane as internal standard. ^db:I (branched:linear) aldehyde ratio. ^eDetermined by chiral-phase GC after reduction with LiAlH₄.

Table 2: Rhodium-catalysed hydroformylation of styrene using precatalysts **12** and **13** – variation of pressure and temperature.^a

entry	complex	<i>P</i> (CO/H ₂) ^b [bar]	<i>T</i> [°C]	conv ^c [%]	aldehydes ^c		b:I ^d	ee ^e [%]
					I [%]	b [%]		
1	13	20	80	96.8	37.1	62.9	1.7	27 (<i>R</i>)
2	13	20	120	31.5	43.0	57.0	1.3	34 (<i>S</i>)
3	13	20	60	43.7	13.9	86.1	6.2	63 (<i>R</i>)
4 ^f	13	20	40	79.0	6.8	93.2	13.7	80 (<i>R</i>)
5 ^f	13	40	20	66.2	1.7	98.3	57.8	92 (<i>R</i>)
6	12	20	80	86.3	27.2	72.8	2.7	33 (<i>R</i>)
7 ^f	12	20	60	100	11.4	88.6	7.8	62 (<i>R</i>)
8 ^f	12	20	40	99.8	6.3	93.7	14.9	80 (<i>R</i>)
9 ^f	12	20	20	30.6	1.0	99.0	99.0	93 (<i>R</i>)
10 ^f	12	5	40	19.8	21.4	78.6	3.7	41 (<i>R</i>)
11 ^f	12	40	40	99.2	3.9	96.1	24.6	90 (<i>R</i>)
12 ^f	12	40	20	60.7	1.7	98.3	57.8	95 (<i>R</i>)
13 ^f	12	40	4	34.0	traces	100	>100 ^g	93 (<i>R</i>)

^aStyrene (5 mmol), styrene/complex = 2500, *t* = 24 h, toluene/*n*-decane (15 mL/0.5 mL), incubation overnight at 80 °C under *P*(CO/H₂) = 20 bar.

^bCO/H₂ 1:1 v/v. ^cDetermined by GC using decane as internal standard. ^db:I aldehyde ratio. ^eDetermined by chiral-phase GC after reduction with LiAlH₄. ^fRun carried out with a ratio styrene/complex = 250. ^gExact value not determined because of a very low amount of linear aldehydes.

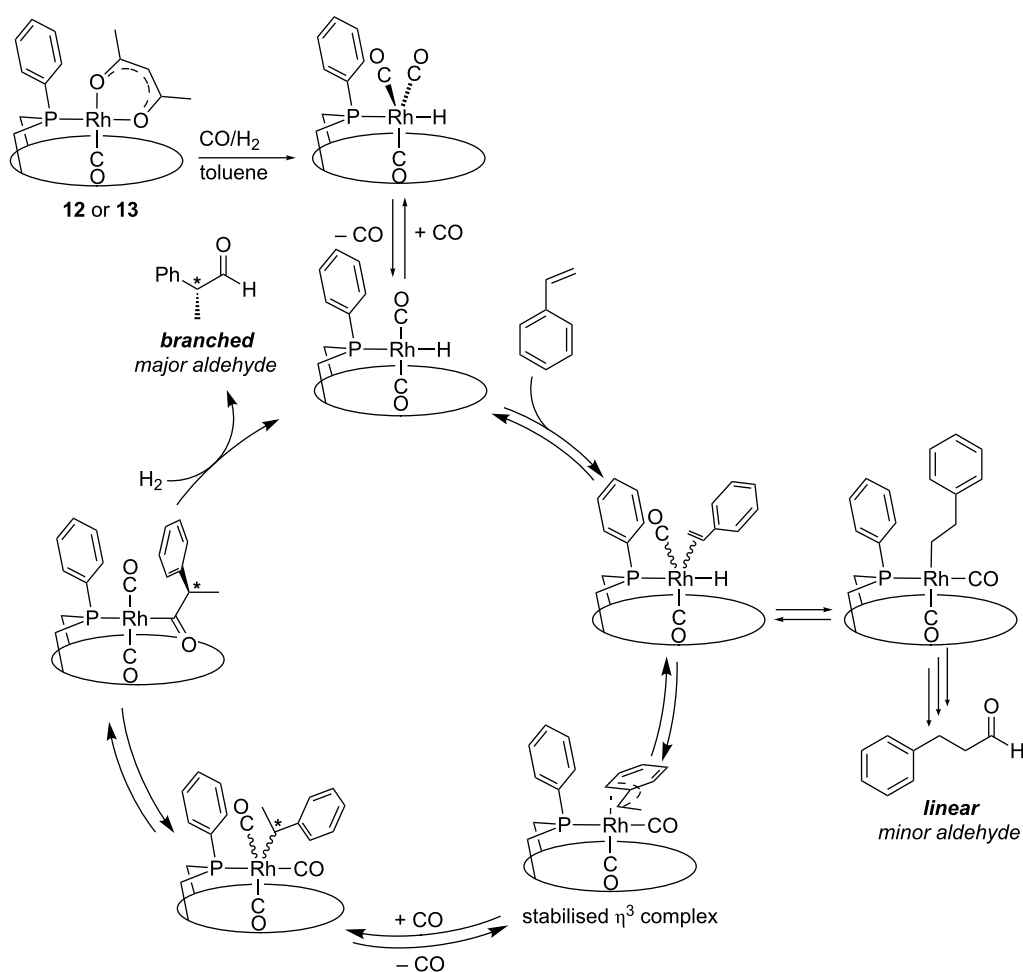
temperature, reaching 63% ee at 60 °C (Table 2, entry 3). Increasing the metal to substrate ratio by 10-fold and further lowering the temperature allowed to maintain a reasonable activity while further increasing the ee value and b:l ratio (Table 2, entry 4). Interestingly, complexes **12** and **13** led roughly to the same results (Table 2, entries 5 and 12). This means that the reaction is insensitive to cavity size, this being indicative of a catalytic transformation taking place at the cavity entrance, rather than inside. Pressure had also a dramatic effect on both regioselectivity and enantioselectivity as raising it from 5 to 40 bar increased the ee value by a staggering 49% and the b:l ratio from 3.7 to 24.6 (Table 2, entries 10 and 11). Not surprisingly, the best result (Table 2, entry 12) was obtained at room temperature and high pressure, the ee value and the proportion of branched aldehyde reaching then 95% and 98.3%, respectively.

Clearly, isoregioselectivity increases concomitantly with enantioselectivity contrary to what is generally observed [37],

probably because the singly phosphine-ligated active species behaves differently from the usual bis(phosphine) complexes (Scheme 8). The observed enantio- and isoregioselectivities are amongst the highest reported for the asymmetric hydroformylation of styrene [61–63]. The presence of monophosphine intermediates (and not bis(phosphine) ones) in the catalytic cycle is likely to favour the formation of a $[\text{Rh}(\eta^3\text{-(styrenyl)})(\text{CO})_2]$ intermediate [31,32,37], precursor of the branched aldehyde, over that of the electron poorer $[\text{Rh}(\sigma\text{-(phenylethyl)})(\text{CO})_2]$ isomer, which leads to the linear aldehyde. The high enantioselectivities probably arise from the embracing properties of the HUGPHOS ligands, which facilitates chirality transfer.

Heck cross-coupling

Phosphine-assisted Heck reactions strongly depend on the bulkiness of the phosphine used [64]. To assess HUGPHOS-2 in Heck coupling, we focused on the reaction between styrene and aryl bromides using $[\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2]$ (OAc = acetate) as a palladium source [65]. In a preliminary study, 4-bromoanisole was reacted



Scheme 8: Possible mechanism for the hydroformylation of styrene when using monophosphine complexes **12** or **13** as precatalysts.

Table 3: Optimisation of conditions for the Heck cross-coupling of 4-bromoanisole with styrene using HUGPHOS-2 as ligand.^a

entry	ligand:[Pd(OAc) ₂] ratio	T [°C]	conv [%] ^b	
			HUGPHOS-2	WIDEPHOS
1	0:1	110	4.3	5.6
2	1:2	110	17.6	10.4
3	1:2	130	22.4	20.7
4	2:1	110	45.7	/
5	1:1	110	46.5	<1
6	1:1	130	45.5	/

^a[Pd(OAc)₂] (5 × 10^{−3} mmol), 4-bromoanisole (0.5 mmol), styrene (1.0 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (1.0 mmol), DMF (1.5 mL), decane (0.05 mL), 1 h.^bConversions were determined by GC using decane as internal standard.

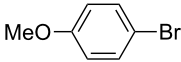
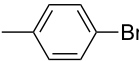
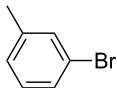
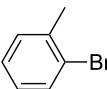
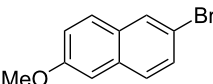
for 1 h with styrene in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF) in the presence of Cs₂CO₃ (Table 3). The runs were carried out at different temperatures and L:M ratios. The highest yield (46.5%) was obtained when operating with 1 mol-% catalyst and one equivalent of HUGPHOS-2 per palladium (Table 3, entry 5). Higher phosphine:Pd ratios did not improve the catalytic outcome (Table 3, entry 4). These results clearly indicate that a single phosphine ligand is sufficient to stabilise the active palladium species. We observed that by raising the temperature to 130 °C, the conversions remained practically unchanged (Table 3, entry 6). For comparison purposes, we also assessed the catalytic behaviour of the related diphosphine WIDEPHOS [39,52]. When using a WIDEPHOS:Pd ratio of 1:1, practically no reaction occurred (Table 3, entry 5). This is probably caused by the formation of a stable pseudo-*trans*-chelate complex with this ligand, which forbids completion of the catalytic cycle [66,67]. Clearly, decoordination of a phosphine end cannot take place in this stable *trans* complex, which seems vital for completion of the whole catalytic cycle [68]. However, when applying a WIDEPHOS:Pd ratio of 1:2, the reaction proceeded with 10.4% conversion (Table 3, entry 2). With the same ratio and by raising the temperature to 130 °C, the conversion increased to 20.7% (Table 3, entry 3). These results suggest that in the presence of an excess palladium, WIDEPHOS operates as a ligand with two independent monophosphine arms, each of them binding a palladium atom.

We then applied the aforementioned optimal conditions in the coupling of styrene with different aryl bromides (Table 4), using either HUGPHOS-(1 or 2) or WIDEPHOS as ligands. In the case of HUGPHOS-2, a conversion of 61.0% was observed

for 4-bromotoluene, while the 3- and 2-substituted isomers led to conversions of 37.9% and 28.6%, respectively (Table 4, entries 2–4). Not surprisingly, the activated 2-bromo-6-methoxynaphthalene afforded the corresponding coupling product in relatively high yield (71%; Table 4, entry 5). As already observed in the hydroformylation experiments, HUGPHOS-1 generally gave slightly better results than the larger HUGPHOS-2, which points to a catalytic reaction taking place outside the cavity. It is noteworthy that the activities obtained in Mizoroki–Heck coupling with the above catalytic systems lie in the range obtained with other phosphines [69,70], these being, however, always used in excess [2,71]. In fact, HUGPHOS-derived catalysts are much more active than previously reported CD-based Heck coupling catalysts [72]. The relatively low performance of WIDEPHOS, when operating as a bis(monodentate) ligand, is probably the result of the severe steric encumbrance generated within the cavity of the postulated dinuclear complex.

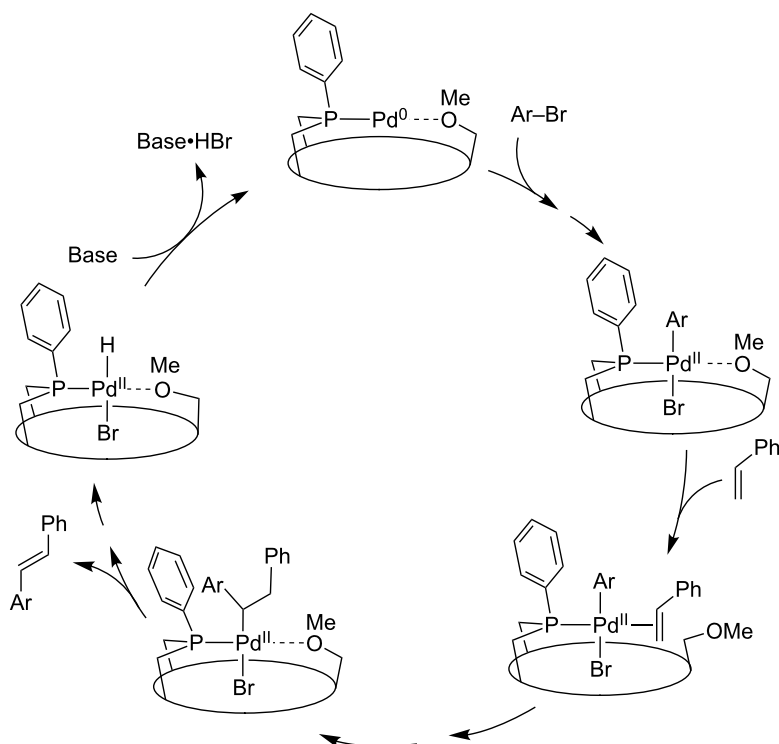
According to a number of mechanistic studies, the structure of the catalytic intermediates of Mizoroki–Heck reactions is strongly dependent on the phosphine used [73–81]. With very bulky monophosphines, active species having only one phosphine coordinated to the metal have been proposed [80,82]. In view of the above complexation studies, such mono-ligated intermediates are also likely to be operative with HUGPHOS ligands (Scheme 9). The fact that the observed reaction rates are higher with HUGPHOS ligands than with other bulky phosphines may be related to the presence of hemilabile methoxy groups [83] able either to stabilise highly reactive intermediates or assist the reduction–elimination step [80,82].

Table 4: Palladium-catalysed Mizoroki–Heck cross-coupling of arylbromides with styrene using HUGPHOS-1, HUGPHOS-2 and WIDEPHOS.^a

entry	ArBr	HUGPHOS-1	conv [%] ^b HUGPHOS-2	WIDEPHOS
1		58.3	45.5	20.7
2		50.5	61.0	31.1
3		42.4	37.9	25.5
4		32.5	28.6	16.0
5		80.6	71.1	74.2

^aGeneral conditions: Ligand (2.5×10^{-3} mmol for HUGPHOS-1,2; 1.25×10^{-3} mmol for WIDEPHOS), $[\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2]$ (2.5×10^{-3} mmol), aryl bromide (0.25 mmol), styrene (0.50 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (0.50 mmol), DMF (0.750 mL), decane (0.025 mL), $T = 130^\circ\text{C}$, 1 h.

^bConversions were determined by GC using decane as internal standard.

**Scheme 9:** Simplified Heck coupling mechanism when using HUGPHOS-1 or HUGPHOS-2 as ligands. Dotted lines stand for labile Pd–O bonds.

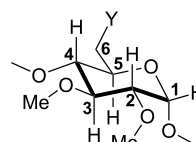
Conclusion

In conclusion, we have shown that the cavity-shaped phosphines HUGPHOS-1 and HUGPHOS-2 exclusively form monophosphine complexes with Pd(II), Pt(II), Rh(I), and Ru(II) cations. In all these complexes, the CD cavity tightly embraces the metal centre. Such a feature has a strong influence on the catalytic outcome of both olefin hydroformylation and Heck coupling reactions. Despite being generally regarded as incompatible, both high regio- and high enantioselectivity were observed with HUGPHOS ligands in the Rh-catalysed hydroformylation of styrene. In these systems, the high isoselectivity arises from the ligand ability to exclusively generate monophosphine complexes while the high enantioselectivity is a result of the efficient chirality transfer imposed by the embracing character of the chiral CD cavity. To the best of our knowledge, the chiral inductions obtained with these ligands are the highest ever observed for a CD-derived catalyst operating in organic media [46,84–88]. Future work is aimed at extending the applications of HUGPHOS ligands to other metal-catalysed reactions.

Experimental

All commercial reagents were used as supplied. All manipulations were performed in Schlenk-type flasks under N₂. Solvents were dried by conventional methods and distilled immediately prior to use. Column chromatography was performed on silica gel 60 (particle size 40–63 μm, 230–240 mesh). CDCl₃ was passed down a 5 cm thick alumina column and stored under N₂ over molecular sieves (3 Å). Routine ¹H, ¹³C{¹H} and ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectra were recorded with Bruker FT instruments (AVANCE 300, 400, 500, 600 spectrometers). ¹H NMR spectral data were referenced to residual protiated solvents (δ = 7.26 ppm for CDCl₃), ¹³C chemical shifts are reported relative to deuterated solvents (δ = 77.16 ppm for CDCl₃) and the ³¹P NMR data are given relative to external H₃PO₄. Mass spectra were recorded either on a Maldi TOF spectrometer (MALDI–TOF) using α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid as matrix, or on a Bruker MicroTOF spectrometer (ESI–TOF) using CH₂Cl₂, MeCN or MeOH as the solvent. Elemental analyses were performed by the Service de Microanalyse, Institut de Chimie UMR 7177, Strasbourg. Melting points were determined with a Büchi 535 capillary melting point apparatus. The catalytic solutions containing the aldehydes were analysed by using a Varian 3900 gas chromatograph equipped with a WCOT fused-silica column (25 m × 0.25 mm). This allowed to determine the b:l ratio. In order to determine the enantiomeric excess, a sample of the reaction mixture (toluene) was treated with LiAlH₄ for 0.5 h. After filtration, the toluene solution containing enantiomeric alcohols was analysed by GC with a Chirasil-DEX CB column (25 m × 0.25 mm). HUGPHOS-1, HUGPHOS-2 [38], WIDEPHOS [39], and [PdCl(dmba)]₂ [89],

were synthesized according to literature procedures. The synthesis and characterisation of compounds **5**, **9**, **12** and **13**, as well as the general procedure for rhodium catalysed hydroformylation reactions have been reported in a preliminary communication [44]. In the present full paper, the glucose units are ranged clockwise when looking at the primary face. The numbering of the atoms within a glucose unit is as follows:



2: A solution of [(PdCl(dmba))₂] (0.170 g, 0.30 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) was added to a solution of HUGPHOS-2 (0.900 g, 0.61 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) under vigorous stirring at room temperature. After 15 min, the solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue was subjected to column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/MeOH, 97:3, v/v) to afford pure **2** (0.900 g, 84%) as a pale yellow solid. *R*_f (SiO₂, CH₂Cl₂/MeOH, 94:6, v/v) = 0.35; mp dec. >250 °C; ¹H NMR (300.1 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C) δ (assignment by COSY, ROESY and HMQC) 1.73–1.86 (m, 1H, H-6a^A), 2.51–2.59 (m, 1H, H-6a^B), 2.66 (s, 3H, NMe), 2.88 (s, 3H, NMe), 3.03–3.31 (10H, H-2, H-4^{A,B}, H-6), 3.12 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.36 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.41 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.43 (s, 6H, OMe), 3.44 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.45 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.47 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.48 (s, 6H, OMe), 3.51 (s, 6H, OMe), 3.60 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.62 (s, 6H, OMe), 3.63 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.66 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.70 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.71 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.40–3.91 (29H, H-3, H-4, H-5, H-6, H-6b^{A,B}, NCH₂), 3.98 (d, 1H, ²*J*_{H-6b,H-6a} = 10.1 Hz, H-6), 4.17 (d, 1H, ²*J* = 12.9 Hz, NCH₂), 4.49 (d, 1H, ³*J*_{H-5,H-6} = 9.3 Hz, H-5), 4.86 (d, 1H, ³*J*_{H-1,H-2} = 1.7 Hz, H-1), 4.87 (m, 1H, H-5^B), 4.88 (d, 1H, ³*J*_{H-1,H-2} = 3.9 Hz, H-1), 5.00 (d, 1H, ³*J*_{H-1,H-2} = 3.3 Hz, H-1), 5.03 (d, 1H, ³*J*_{H-1,H-2} = 4.6 Hz, H-1), 5.04 (m, 1H, H-5^A), 5.07 (d, 1H, ³*J*_{H-1,H-2} = 3.1 Hz, H-1), 5.09 (d, 1H, ³*J*_{H-1,H-2} = 4.0 Hz, H-1), 5.10 (d, 1H, ³*J*_{H-1,H-2} = 3.8 Hz, H-1), 6.31 (t, 1H, *J* = 6.9 Hz, *o*-H of dmba), 6.46 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.5 Hz, *m*-H of dmba), 6.78 (t, 1H, *J* = 7.3 Hz, *p*-H of dmba), 6.93 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.5 Hz, *m*-H of dmba), 7.23–7.31 (m, 3H, *m*-H, *p*-H), 7.65–7.71 (m, 2H, *o*-H) ppm; ¹³C{¹H} NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C) δ (assignment by HMQC) 32.94 (d, ¹*J*_{C,P} = 23.5 Hz, C-6^A), 33.6 (d, ¹*J*_{C,P} = 29.4 Hz, C-6^B), 49.63 (br s, NCH₃), 50.44 (br s, NCH₃), 57.81, 57.96, 58.04, 58.19 [×2], 58.65, 58.75, 58.85 [×2], 58.90 [×2], 59.09, 61.21, 61.30, 61.56, 61.62, 61.70 [×2], 62.05 (OMe), 66.25 (d, ²*J*_{C,P} = 5.8 Hz, C-5^A), 70.17 (d, ²*J*_{C,P} = 7.8 Hz, C-5^B), 70.90 [×2], 71.09 [×2], 71.75 (C-5), 71.09, 71.32, 71.52, 71.64, 72.36 (C-6), 73.01 (NCH₂), 79.91, 79.98, 80.58, 80.89 [×2], 80.98, 81.19, 81.74 [×3], 82.17, 82.36, 82.53, 82.68 [×2], 82.82, 82.94, 83.08,

83.45 (C-2, C-3, C-4), 88.02 (d, $^3J_{C,P}$ = 9.5 Hz, C-4^A), 88.65 (d, $^3J_{C,P}$ = 4.4 Hz, C-4^B), 96.57, 97.94, 98.79, 100.20 [$\times 2$], 100.29, 101.58 (C-1), 122.01 (d, $^4J_{C,P}$ = 2.3 Hz, dmbs-C_{meta}), 123.52 (dmbs-C_{para}), 125.36 (d, $^4J_{C,P}$ = 6.0 Hz, dmbs-C_{meta}), 128.15 (d, $^3J_{C,P}$ = 10.4 Hz, dmbs-C_{ortho-H}), 130.15 (C_{para}), 132.38 (d, $^2J_{C,P}$ = 10.8 Hz, C_{ortho}), 134.91 (d, $^1J_{C,P}$ = 49.0 Hz, C_{ipso}), 136.47 (d, $^3J_{C,P}$ = 10.0 Hz, C_{meta}), 147.67 (dmbs-C_{ortho-C}), 152.44 (dmbs-C_{ipso}) ppm; $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (121.5 MHz CDCl₃, 25 °C) δ 25.5 (s) ppm; elemental analysis (%) calcd for C₇₆H₁₂₃ClNO₃₃PPd (1751.62): C, 52.11; H, 7.08; N, 0.80; found: C, 52.34; H, 7.07; N, 0.80; MS (ESI-TOF): m/z (%): 1714.67 (100) [M – Cl]⁺, 1774.64 (4) [M + Na]⁺, 1790.60 (8) [M + K]⁺.

6: Water was removed over 12 h by azeotropic distillation of a toluene solution (100 mL) of compound **5** (0.100 g, 0.06 mmol) using a Dean–Stark apparatus. After allowing the solution to reach room temperature, the solvent was removed in vacuo affording quantitatively compound **6** (0.098 g, 0.06 mmol) as a colourless solid. mp dec. >250 °C; ^1H NMR (300.1 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C) δ (assignment by COSY and HMQC) 2.37 (m, 1H, H-6a^A), 2.59 (m, 1H, H-6a^B), 2.69 (dd, 1H, $^3J_{H-2,H-3}$ = 9.9 Hz, $^3J_{H-2,H-1}$ = 2.8 Hz, H-2), 2.93–3.07 (2H, H-6b^{A,B}), 3.12–3.26 (5H, H-2), 3.34 (m, 3H, OMe), 3.38 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.39 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.40 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.43 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.48 (s, 6H, OMe), 3.51 (s, 12H, OMe), 3.56 (m, 3H, OMe), 3.60 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.61 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.63 (s, 6H, OMe), 3.64 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.65 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.68 (m, 3H, OMe), 3.30–3.93 (27H, H-2, H-3, H-4, H-5, H-6), 3.99 (dd, 1H, $^2J_{H-6b,H-6a}$ = 9.7 Hz, $^3J_{H-6b,H-5}$ = 2.7 Hz, H-6), 4.19 (dd, 1H, $^2J_{H-6b,H-6a}$ = 11.0 Hz, $^3J_{H-6b,H-5}$ = 2.4 Hz, H-6), 4.25 (m, 1H, H-5), 4.42 (m, 1H, H-5^A), 4.50 (m, 1H, H-5^B), 4.85 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-1,H-2}$ = 4.7 Hz, H-1), 4.98 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-1,H-2}$ = 2.6 Hz, H-1), 5.06 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-1,H-2}$ = 3.7 Hz, H-1), 5.08 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-1,H-2}$ = 3.6 Hz, H-1), 5.11 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-1,H-2}$ = 3.1 Hz, H-1), 5.15 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-1,H-2}$ = 3.1 Hz, H-1), 5.21 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-1,H-2}$ = 3.1 Hz, H-1), 7.33–7.45 (3H, *m*-H, *p*-H), 7.97 (ddd, 2H, $^3J_{o-H,p}$ = 12.1 Hz, $^3J_{o-H,m-H}$ = 6.9 Hz, $^3J_{o-H,p-H}$ = 1.0 Hz, *o*-H) ppm; $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C) δ (assignment by HMQC) 27.94–28.09 (m, C-6^{A,B}), 57.89, 58.29 [$\times 2$], 58.59 [$\times 2$], 58.62 [$\times 2$], 59.01, 59.05, 59.11, 59.25 [$\times 2$], 60.77, 60.98, 61.04, 61.32, 61.36, 61.65, 61.71 (OMe), 65.36 (d, $^2J_{C,P}$ = 8.6 Hz, C-5^B), 69.30 (d, $^2J_{C,P}$ = 3.9 Hz, C-5^A), 70.80, 71.09 [$\times 2$], 71.26, 71.52 (C-5), 71.10, 71.36 [$\times 2$], 71.43, 71.61 (C-6), 79.15, 79.39, 79.91, 80.03, 80.12, 80.82, 80.87, 81.19, 81.32, 81.42, 81.49, 81.84 [$\times 2$], 81.89 [$\times 2$], 82.10, 82.24, 82.35, 82.41, 83.53, 84.17 (C-2, C-3, C-4), 96.98, 97.26, 98.79, 98.97, 99.36, 99.47, 99.64 (C-1), 128.57 (C_{para}), 128.97 (d, $^3J_{C,P}$ = 5.8 Hz, C_{meta}), 131.46 (d, $^1J_{C,P}$ = 50.6 Hz, C_{ipso}), 132.53 (d, $^2J_{C,P}$ = 10.5 Hz, C_{ortho}) ppm; $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (121.5 MHz CDCl₃, 25 °C) δ 19.8 (s) ppm; MS (ESI-TOF): m/z (%): 1673.52 (40) [M + Na]⁺. We do not

provide microanalytical data for this compound because of fast rehydration in air.

7 and 8: A solution of HUGPHOS-2 (0.126 g, 0.09 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of [RuCl₂(η^6 -*p*-cymene)]₂ (0.052 g, 0.08 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) under vigorous stirring at room temperature. The solution was stirred for 1 h before being evaporated to dryness. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, CH₂Cl₂/MeOH, 97:3 to 95:5, *v/v*) affording **7** (0.085 g, 56%) and **8** (0.065 g, 42%) as brown solids. **7:** mp 210 °C; ^1H NMR (500.1 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C) δ (assignment by combined COSY, ROESY and HSQC) 1.13 (d, 3H, $^3J_{\text{CH}_3,\text{CH}}$ = 7.1 Hz, CH₃^{iPr} of *p*-cymene), 1.15 (d, 3H, $^3J_{\text{CH}_3,\text{CH}}$ = 7.1 Hz, CH₃^{iPr} of *p*-cymene), 1.63 (s, 3H, CH₃ of *p*-cymene), 2.57 (ddd, 1H, $^2J_{H-6a,H-6b}$ = 15.3 Hz, $^2J_{H-6a,P}$ = 11.4 Hz, $^3J_{H-6a,H-5}$ = 2.5 Hz, H-6a^A), 2.71 (sept, 1H, $^3J_{\text{CH}_3,\text{CH}_3}$ = 7.1 Hz, CH^{iPr} of *p*-cymene), 3.00 (dd, 1H, $^3J_{H-2,H-1}$ = 2.9 Hz, $^3J_{H-2,H-3}$ = 9.8 Hz, H-2), 3.19 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.34 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.35 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.40 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.41 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.45 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.46 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.47 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.48 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.51 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.52 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.53 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.54 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.56 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.58 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.62 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.63 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.69 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.82 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.06–3.85 (36H, H-2, H-3, H-4, H-5, H-6), 3.88 (dd, 1H, $^2J_{H-6a,H-6b}$ = 10.8 Hz, $^3J_{H-6a,H-5}$ = 4.3 Hz, H-6), 3.91–3.95 (m, 1H, H-5), 4.02–4.10 (2H, H-5, H-5^A), 4.82 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-1,H-2}$ = 2.8 Hz, H-1), 4.88 (dd, 1H, $^3J_{m-H,o-H}$ = 5.6 Hz, $^3J_{m-H,m-H'}$ = 2.3 Hz, *m*-H of *p*-cymene), 4.95 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-1,H-2}$ = 4.1 Hz, H-1), 5.04 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-1,H-2}$ = 3.9 Hz, H-1), 5.05 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-1,H-2}$ = 3.5 Hz, H-1), 5.06–5.09 (2H, H-1, *o*-H of *p*-cymene), 5.14–5.18 (2H, H-1, *o*-H' of *p*-cymene), 5.26–5.29 (m, 1H, *m*-H' of *p*-cymene), 5.36 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-1,H-2}$ = 4.1 Hz, H-1), 7.45–7.56 (3H, *m*-H, *p*-H), 7.91–7.96 (2H, *o*-H) ppm; $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (125.8 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C) δ (assignment by HSQC) = 16.32 (CH₃ of *p*-cymene), 21.04, 21.10 (CH₃^{iPr} of *p*-cymene), 27.26 (d, $^1J_{C,P}$ = 27.8 Hz, C-6^A), 27.36 (d, $^1J_{C,P}$ = 23.8 Hz, C-6^B), 29.50 (CH of *p*-cymene), 55.99, 56.99, 57.61, 57.74, 57.77, 57.83, 58.05, 58.13, 58.16, 58.26, 58.33, 59.00, 59.69, 60.01, 60.24, 60.44, 60.61, 60.64, 60.81, 63.79 (d, $^2J_{C,P}$ = 9.4 Hz, C-5^A), 68.48 (d, $^2J_{C,P}$ = 10.1 Hz, C-5^B), 69.88 [$\times 2$] (C-6), 69.94 [$\times 2$], 70.39 (C-5), 70.46, 70.55 (C-6), 70.70 (C-5), 70.82 (C-6), 71.76 (C-5), 76.84, 78.21, 79.16, 79.80 [$\times 2$], 79.93, 80.09, 80.34 [$\times 2$], 80.45, 80.61, 80.68, 81.01, 81.20, 81.32 [$\times 2$], 81.61 [$\times 2$], 81.93, 82.74, 84.46, 87.88 (C-2, C-3, C-4, C_{ortho} of *p*-cymene), 88.64, 90.43 (C_{meta} of *p*-cymene), 91.55 (C_{ipso} of *p*-cymene), 95.27, 96.29, 96.73, 98.54, 98.74, 98.92 [$\times 2$] (C-1), 109.23 (C_{ipso} of *p*-cymene), 127.74, 127.81 (C_{meta}), 129.17 (C_{para}), 130.30, 130.35 (C_{ortho}), 132.65 (d, $^1J_{C,P}$ = 38.3 Hz, C_{ipso}) ppm; $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (161.9 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C) δ 20.4 (s) ppm; elemental analysis (%) calcd for C₇₇H₁₂₅Cl₂O₃₃PRu·CH₂Cl₂ (1781.75 + 84.93): C,

50.19; H, 6.86; found: C, 50.05; H, 6.80; MS (ESI-TOF): m/z (%): 1803.62 (100) $[M + Na]^+$. **8**: mp 210 °C; 1H NMR (500.1 MHz, $CDCl_3$, 25 °C) δ (assignment by combined COSY, ROESY and HSQC) 0.94 (d, 3H, $^3J_{CH_3,CH} = 7.1$ Hz, CH_3^{iPr} of *p*-cymene), 1.05 (d, 3H, $^3J_{CH_3,CH} = 7.1$ Hz, CH_3^{iPr} of *p*-cymene), 1.73 (s, 3H, CH_3 of *p*-cymene), 2.28 (sept, 1H, $^3J_{CH,CH_3} = 7.1$ Hz, CH^{iPr} of *p*-cymene), 2.50 (dt, 1H, $^2J_{H-6a,H-6b} = 18.2$ Hz, $^2J_{H-6a,P} = ^3J_{H-6a,H-5} = 7.2$ Hz, H-6^A), 2.59 (dd, 1H, $^3J_{H-2,H-1} = 3.1$ Hz, $^3J_{H-2,H-3} = 9.9$ Hz, H-2^A), 2.75 (ddd, 1H, $^2J_{H-6a,H-6b} = 14.3$ Hz, $^2J_{H-6a,P} = 12.0$ Hz, $^3J_{H-6a,H-5} = 2.6$ Hz, H-6^B), 2.88 (t, 1H, $^3J_{H-4,H-3} = ^3J_{H-4,H-5} = 9.5$ Hz, H-4^A), 3.12–3.27 (7H, H-2, H-6^B), 3.35 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.36 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.38 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.39 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.40 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.41 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.45 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.46 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.48 (s, 6H, OMe), 3.49 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.53 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.56 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.57 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.58 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.61 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.62 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.63 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.64 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.33–3.87 (26H, H-3, H-4, H-5, H-6), 3.92 (dd, 1H, $^2J_{H-6a,H-6b} = 10.3$ Hz, $^3J_{H-6a,H-5} = 2.5$ Hz, H-6), 4.10 (d, 1H, $^2J_{H-6a,H-6b} = 10.3$ Hz, H-6), 4.21–4.32 (2H, H-5^B, H-6), 4.35 (ddd, 1H, $^2J_{H-5,H-6a} = 7.2$ Hz, $^2J_{H-5,H-6b} = 26.1$ Hz, $^3J_{H-5,H-4} = 10.9$ Hz, H-5^A), 4.73 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-1,H-2} = 5.1$ Hz, H-1), 4.74 (d, 1H, $^3J_{o-H,m-H} = 5.9$ Hz, *o*-H' of *p*-cymene), 4.95 (d, 1H, $^3J_{m-H,o-H} = 5.9$ Hz, *m*-H' of *p*-cymene), 4.96 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-1,H-2} = 2.4$ Hz, H-1), 4.98 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-1,H-2} = 2.7$ Hz, H-1), 5.06 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-1,H-2} = 3.1$ Hz, H-1), 5.10 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-1,H-2} = 3.2$ Hz, H-1), 5.13 (d, 1H, $^3J_{m-H,o-H} = 6.5$ Hz, *m*-H of *p*-cymene), 5.15 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-1,H-2} = 3.4$ Hz, H-1), 5.16 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-1,H-2} = 3.4$ Hz, H-1), 5.25 (d, 1H, $^3J_{o-H,m-H} = 6.5$ Hz, *o*-H of *p*-cymene), 7.32–7.40 (3H, *m*-H, *p*-H), 8.03–8.11 (2H, *o*-H) ppm; $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (125.8 MHz, $CDCl_3$, 25 °C) δ (assignment by HSQC) 16.77 (CH_3 of *p*-cymene), 20.80, 21.24 (CH_3^{iPr} of *p*-cymene), 23.46 (d, $^1J_{C,P} = 25.8$ Hz, C-6^A), 28.57 (d, $^1J_{C,P} = 26.0$ Hz, C-6^B), 28.95 (CH of *p*-cymene), 56.36, 56.97, 57.09, 57.63, 57.68, 57.83 [$\times 2$], 57.99, 58.03, 58.12, 58.19, 58.61, 59.40, 60.19, 60.31, 60.42, 60.46, 60.93, 60.97 (OMe), 65.82 (d, $^2J_{C,P} = 11.1$ Hz, C-5^B), 67.61 (d, $^2J_{C,P} = 9.3$ Hz, C-5^A), 69.61 (C-5), 69.63 (C-6), 69.75, 69.93 (C-5), 69.99, 70.06 [$\times 2$], 70.13 (C-6), 70.34, 70.96 (C-5), 74.88 (d, $^3J_{C,P} = 4.4$ Hz, C-4^A), 79.29, 79.34, 79.40, 79.55, 80.06 [$\times 2$], 80.48, 80.53, 80.62 [$\times 2$], 80.67, 80.69, 80.81, 80.85, 80.95, 81.23, 81.26, 81.41, 82.89 (C-2, C-3, C-4), 83.45, 83.65 (*Cortho* of *p*-cymene), 83.84 (*Cmeta* of *p*-cymene), 84.43 (C-4^B), 88.01 (*Cmeta* of *p*-cymene), 95.54 (C-1), 95.62 (*Cipso* of *p*-cymene), 96.42, 97.94, 98.35, 98.76 [$\times 2$], 98.86 (C-1), 108.11 (*Cipso* of *p*-cymene), 126.06, 126.13 (*Cmeta*), 128.94 (*Cpara*), 130.68, 130.82 (*Cortho*), 134.91 (d, $^1J_{C,P} = 38.5$ Hz, *Cipso*) ppm; $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ NMR (161.9 MHz, $CDCl_3$, 25 °C) δ 22.8 (s) ppm; elemental analysis (%) calcd for $C_{77}H_{125}Cl_2O_{33}PRu \cdot CH_2Cl_2$ (1781.75 + 84.93): C, 50.19; H, 6.86; found: C, 50.03; H, 6.78; MS (ESI-TOF): m/z (%): 1803.62 (100) $[M + Na]^+$.

10a and 10b: A solution of HUGPHOS-2 (0.100 g, 0.07 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of $[Rh(CO)_2Cl]_2$ (0.016 g, 0.04 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) under vigorous stirring at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h before being evaporated to dryness in vacuo to afford quantitatively a mixture of **10a** and **10b** (**10a/10b**, 85:15, 0.114 g, 99%) as a brown solid. R_f (SiO_2) = dec; mp > 250 °C; Selected spectroscopic data: $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (125.8 MHz, $CDCl_3$, 25 °C) δ 181.12–182.82 (m, CO), 187.24–189.73 (m, CO) ppm; $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ NMR (161.9 MHz, $CDCl_3$, 25 °C) δ 13.9 (**10b**, d, $^1J_{P,Rh} = 121$ Hz), 20.1 (**10a**, d, $^1J_{P,Rh} = 124$ Hz) ppm; IR: 2090 (s, CO), 2005 (s, CO), 1985 (s, CO) cm^{-1} ; elemental analysis (%) calcd for $C_{69}H_{111}ClO_{35}PRh \cdot 3CH_2Cl_2$ (1669.93 + 254.80): C 44.99, H 6.31 found: C 45.01, H 6.99; MS (ESI-TOF): m/z (%): 1605.58 (100) $[M - CO - Cl]^+$, 1663.54 (20) $[M - CO + Na]^+$; MS (ESI-TOF): m/z (%): 1675.55 (100) $[M - CO + Cl]^-$; MS (MALDI-TOF): m/z (%): 1605.58 (100) $[M - CO - Cl]^+$, 1719.69 (5) $[M + CO + Na]^+$.

11: A solution of $[Rh(CO)_2Cl]_2$ (0.080 g, 0.20 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (7 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of HUGPHOS-2 (0.100 g, 0.07 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) under vigorous stirring at room temperature. After 1 h, the volume of the reaction mixture was reduced to 5 mL and pentane (40 mL) was added in order to precipitate unreacted $[Rh(CO)_2Cl]_2$, which was removed by filtration on a pad of Celite. The resulting solution was evaporated to dryness in vacuo to afford quantitatively **11** as a brown powder (0.103 g, 83%). mp dec > 250 °C; 1H NMR (500.1 MHz, $CDCl_3$, 25 °C) δ (assignment by combined COSY and HSQC) = 1.91 (q, 1H, $^2J_{H-6a,H-6b} = ^2J_{H-6a,P} = ^3J_{H-6a,H-5} = 15.4$ Hz, H-6^A), 2.17 (t, 1H, $^2J_{H-6a,H-6b} = ^2J_{H-6a,P} = 14.2$ Hz, H-6^B), 3.02 (m, 1H, H-6^B), 3.20 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.30 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.32 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.36 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.45 (s, 6H, OMe), 3.46 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.48 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.50 (s, 6H, OMe), 3.52 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.53 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.59 (s, 6H, OMe), 3.62 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.64 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.65 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.68 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.76 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.13–3.79 (26H, H-2, H-3, H-4, H-6), 3.80–3.92 (4H, H-6), 3.93–4.01 (4H, H-5, H-6), 4.07–4.13 (3H, H-5, H-6), 4.36 (dt, 1H, $^3J_{H-5,H-4} = ^3J_{H-5,H-6b} = 10.5$ Hz, $^3J_{H-5,H-6a} = 15.4$ Hz, H-5^B), 4.95 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-1,H-2} = 3.7$ Hz, H-1), 5.00 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-1,H-2} = 4.6$ Hz, H-1), 5.03 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-1,H-2} = 3.7$ Hz, H-1), 5.08–5.11 (3H, H-1), 5.20 (d, 1H, $^3J_{H-1,H-2} = 3.7$ Hz, H-1), 5.35–5.45 (m, 1H, H-5^A), 7.42–7.46 (3H, *m*-H, *p*-H), 7.82–7.87 (2H, *o*-H) ppm; $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (125.8 MHz, $CDCl_3$, 25 °C) δ (assignment by HSQC) = 32.32 (d, $^1J_{C,P} = 29.3$ Hz, C-6^A), 35.77 (d, $^1J_{C,P} = 29.3$ Hz, C-6^B), 56.74, 57.18, 57.26, 57.63 [$\times 2$], 57.78, 57.91, 57.96, 57.99, 58.06, 58.08, 58.29, 60.13, 60.31, 60.54 [$\times 2$], 60.56, 60.70, 60.83 (OMe), 63.30 (C-5^A), 69.43, 69.50, 69.68, 69.90, 69.94 (C-5), 70.01, 70.24, 70.44, 70.60, 70.76 (C-6), 71.31 (d, $^2J_{C,P} = 15.9$ Hz, C-5^B), 78.57,

79.04, 79.79 [$\times 2$], 80.17, 80.23 [$\times 2$], 80.47, 80.51, 80.57, 80.90, 81.05, 81.12, 81.32, 81.40, 81.68, 81.76, 82.14, 83.09 (C-2, C-3, C-4), 84.17 (d, $^3J_{C,P} = 10.7$ Hz, C-4^B), 88.02 (d, $^3J_{C,P} = 4.6$ Hz, C-4^A), 96.39, 97.66, 97.70, 98.52, 98.66, 99.37, 99.79 (C-1), 127.62, 127.70 (C_{meta}), 130.08 (C_{para}), 130.56, 130.64 (C_{ortho}), 135.13 (d, $^1J_{C,P} = 57.5$ Hz, C_{ipso}), 176.16 [$\times 2$] (d, $^1J_{C,Rh} = 77.2$ Hz, CO), 177.63 (dd, $^1J_{C,Rh} = 71.9$ Hz, $^2J_{C,P} = 22.8$ Hz, CO) ppm; $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ NMR (161.9 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C) δ 40.5 (d, $^1J_{P,Rh} = 172$ Hz) ppm; IR: 2086 (vs, CO), 2026 (vs, CO), 2004 (s, CO) cm⁻¹; We do not provide microanalytical data for this compound because of strong hydration; MS (ESI-TOF): m/z (%): 1799.44 (70) [M – Cl]⁺, 1857.40 (100) [M + Na]⁺.

General procedure for palladium-catalysed Heck cross-coupling reactions: In an oven-dried Schlenk tube, a solution of [Pd(OAc)₂] in DMF, a solution of HUGPHOS-1/2 or WIDE-PHOS ligands in DMF, aryl bromide (1 equiv), styrene (2 equiv), Cs₂CO₃ (2 equiv), decane (internal reference) and additional DMF were introduced under an inert atmosphere. The reaction mixture was heated for 1 h. After cooling to room temperature, a small amount (0.5 mL) of the resulting solution was passed through a Millipore filter and analyzed by GC. Each experiment was repeated twice and the conversion values given in Table 3 and Table 4 correspond to the mean value from two catalytic tests.

Supporting Information

Supporting Information File 1

Copies of NMR spectra for compounds **2**, **3**, **6**, **7**, **8**, **10a** and **10b** and **11**.

[<http://www.beilstein-journals.org/bjoc/content/supplementary/1860-5397-10-249-S1.pdf>]

Acknowledgements

This research was supported by the Région Alsace and the Centre International pour la Recherche aux Frontières de la Chimie (CIRFC).

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