

Stereoselective iron-catalyzed alkyne hydrogenation
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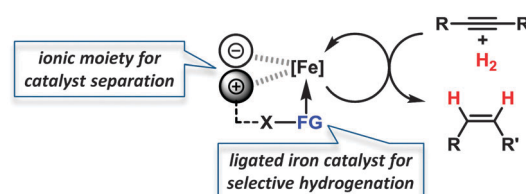
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Iron(0) nanoparticles in ionic liquids (ILs) have been shown to catalyse the semi-hydrogenation of alkynes. In the presence of a nitrile-functionalised IL or acetonitrile, stereoselective formation of (*Z*)-alkenes was observed. The biphasic solvent system allowed facile separation and re-use of the catalyst.

Iron-catalysed hydrogenations are among the largest technical processes (Haber–Bosch, gas-to-liquid)¹ but are under-utilised on the smaller scales of fine chemical, agrochemical, and pharmaceutical manufacture and within academic synthesis programs. However, the current economic and environmental constraints have prompted reconsiderations of iron-catalysed procedures.² Hydrogenations of alkenes and alkynes with well-defined ligand-stabilised iron catalysts or heterogeneous species have been recently reported.³ Hydrogenations of alkynes in general bear the dual challenge of product- and stereo-selectivity. Lindlar-type catalysts exhibit especially high versatility and are the benchmark for semi-hydrogenations of (*Z*)-alkenes.⁴ This combination of an expensive noble metal catalyst (Pd/CaCO₃) and toxic additives (Pb(OAc)₂, quinoline) is clearly derogatory to the development of sustainable chemical processes, so an inexpensive nontoxic iron-catalysed alternative is highly desirable.⁵ However, the search for new catalysts for technical applications is incomplete without the implementation of efficient catalyst separation and recycling technologies.⁶ Despite the higher selectivity of homogeneous catalysts, most technical processes use heterogeneous catalysts because of their ease of separation from the products. Within the scope of our iron catalysis program, we thus aimed at merging the benefits of a separable heterogeneous catalyst with that of a highly dispersive ligand-modified catalyst. We envisioned to capitalise on the hybrid concept of nanoparticulate iron catalysts⁷ in the presence of a ligand which



Scheme 1 Modular ion pair/ligand/iron catalysts for hydrogenations.

controls the catalyst selectivity through coordination and an ionic liquid to allow catalyst separation. The potential of such modular systems was evaluated in stereoselective semi-hydrogenations of alkynes (Scheme 1).

Ionic liquids (ILs) based on azolium salts seemed to be perfectly suited for this task due to their ability to dissolve, stabilise, and modulate metal nanoparticles.⁸ Their physicochemical properties are widely adjustable by variation of substituents, the heterocycle, and counterions. Most importantly, azolium-ILs are immiscible with non-polar solvents and have a negligible vapour pressure. IL-stabilised precious metal nanoparticle catalysts were successfully applied to hydrogenations whereas the generation and utilization of IL-embedded iron catalysts are as yet under-utilised.⁹

We set out to study the catalytic activity of heterogeneous iron species in low oxidation states generated by reduction of FeCl₃ with ethylmagnesium chloride (Table 1).^{3c,e} Hydrogenation of diphenylacetylene (**1**) in the absence of a suitable ligand showed low selectivity toward stilbene (**2**). The use of imidazolium ILs generally required elevated pressure and temperature. Geared by literature precedents with Pd, Ru, and Au nanoparticles, we employed nitrile-functionalised ILs as catalyst modifiers.^{9,10} Notably, the presence of a nitrile function, the suppression of N-heterocyclic carbene formation,¹¹ and the absence of THF were crucial to a selective *cis*-hydrogenation in IL-3.⁵ The replacement of THF with heptane also resulted in high phase-partitioning at room temperature and allowed facile separation of the catalyst. The higher reaction temperature is believed to enhance dispersion of the viscous IL with the non-polar phase.

Application of the optimised conditions in a biphasic heptane–IL-3 mixture to other phenylacetylenes resulted in moderate to

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Table 1 Optimisation of reaction conditions^a

$\text{Ph}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{Ph} \xrightarrow[\text{H}_2]{5 \text{ mol\% [Fe] conditions}} \text{Ph}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{Ph} \text{ (Z-2)} + \text{Ph}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{Ph} \text{ (E-2)} + \text{Ph}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{Ph} \text{ (3)}$				
Entry	Conditions ^b	Solvent(s)	1/2/3 ^c [%]	Z/E (2) ^c
1	4 bar H ₂ , 45 °C, 8 h	THF	0/2/93	n.d.
2	1 bar H ₂ , 18 °C, 8 h	THF	1/73/21	3/1
3	50 bar H ₂ , 50 °C, 16 h	THF-IL-1	2/3/93	n.d.
4	4 bar H ₂ , 18 °C, 16 h	THF-IL-2	94/2/2	n.d.
5	50 bar H ₂ , 50 °C, 16 h	THF-IL-2	82/15/2	6/1
6	50 bar H ₂ , 50 °C, 60 h	THF-IL-3	23/75/1	7/1
7	60 bar H ₂ , 80 °C, 44 h	hept-IL-3 ^d	1/94/3	19/1
8	30 bar H ₂ , 80 °C, 20 h	hept-IL-1 ^d	0/1/98	n.d.

^a [Fe]: 5 mol% FeCl₃, THF, 20 mol% EtMgCl, THF, r.t., 30 min. ^b For experimental details, see ESI. ^c Determined by ¹H-NMR and GC-FID. ^d Removal of THF prior to reaction.

Table 2 Biphasic semi-hydrogenation of alkynes in heptane-IL-3^a

$\text{R}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{R}' \xrightarrow[\text{heptane/IL-3 (3/1)}]{5 \text{ mol\% [Fe] 60 bar H}_2, 80^\circ\text{C, 2 d}} \text{R}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{R}' + \text{R}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{R}'$				
Entry	Alkyne	R	Yield [%]	Z/E
1		H	94	95/5
2		4- <i>t</i> Bu	86	95/5
3		4-OMe	92	93/7
4		4-F	75	100/0
5		3-OMe	52	96/4
6			68	89/11
7			80	88/12

^a For experimental details, see ESI.

good yields of the corresponding alkenes and generally high stereoselectivities toward the (Z)-isomers (Table 2).

Our observation that ILs can effectively stabilise nanoparticles is in full accord with literature reports.^{9,10} Droplets of Fe-NPs in IL-1 and IL-3 were measured by transmission electron microscopy (TEM), respectively (Fig. 1). Both species are approximately 4–5 nm in diameter and slowly grow during the catalytic reactions (to ~8–20 nm after 24 h under hydrogenation reaction conditions).

From a mechanistic point of view, the presence of two electrophilic functions (imidazolium cations and nitrile groups) and a strong base/nucleophile (EtMgCl) poses the question of the actual nature of the ligand moiety that is present under the reaction conditions. We treated IL-1 with 1 equiv. EtMgCl at room temperature for 30 min followed by quenching with deuterium oxide (D₂O) which afforded a mixture of ring-deuterated (35%) and 2-deuteromethyl products (10%).¹² IL-3 did not undergo deuteration under identical conditions (²H-NMR, MS). Instead, a dimer was formed which was detected by GC-MS and ESI-MS and tentatively assigned as

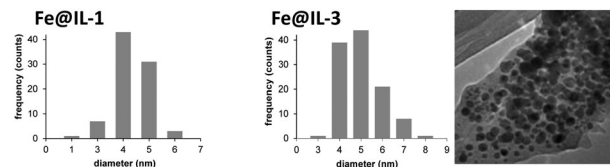
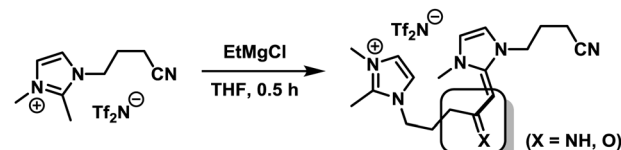
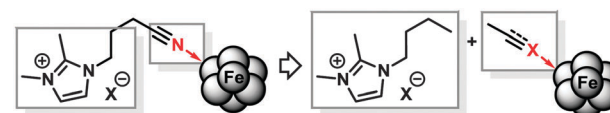


Fig. 1 Particle sizes and TEM image of Fe@IL catalysts.



Scheme 2 Formation of a dimer of IL-3 by treatment with EtMgCl.



Scheme 3 Intramolecular vs. intermolecular mode of bifunctionality.

shown in Scheme 2.¹³ If a nucleophile-assisted manipulation of the nitrile is relevant to the control of selectivity, simple alkyl-nitriles should exert a similar effect. We therefore examined whether the intramolecular bifunctional motif of IL-3 could also be expressed by a much simpler intermolecular combination of ionic liquid and nitrile functions. Furthermore, the potential occurrence of acetyl or imine moieties as degradation products of the nitrile prompted us to also investigate the activity of ternary catalyst systems comprising a pre-formed reduced iron species (5 mol%), the non-functionalised ionic liquid IL-1, and various carbonyl derivatives under the optimised conditions (Scheme 3 and Table 3). Without additives, the hydrogenation of **1** in heptane-IL-1 afforded dibenzyl (**3**, >95% yield, Table 3, entry 1).

Table 3 Hydrogenation of **1** with ternary Fe/IL-1/additive catalysts^a

$\text{Ph}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{Ph} \xrightarrow[\text{heptane/IL-1}]{5 \text{ mol\% [Fe] 60 bar H}_2, 80^\circ\text{C, 16 h}} \text{Ph}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{Ph} \text{ (2)} + \text{Ph}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{Ph} \text{ (3)}$				
50 mol% additive				
Entry	Additive	Conversion [%]	2 [%]	Z/E (2)
1	—	100	3	67/33
2		96	93	96/4
3 ^{b,c}		99	85	96/4
4 ^b	MeCN + PhCO ₂ Me	99	95	97/3
5 ^b	MeCN + PhCl	100	95	94/6
6 ^b	MeCN + Ph ₂ C=CH ₂	100	95	96/4
7 ^b	MeCN + PhI	43	38	95/5
8 ^b	MeCN + PhNO ₂	5	0	—
9 ^b	R, R' = Me	25	22	91/9
10 ^b	R, R' = Ph	100	84	94/6
11	R = Me, R' = OEt	92	86	95/5

^a For experimental details, see ESI. ^b 100 mol% additive. ^c 20 bar H₂.



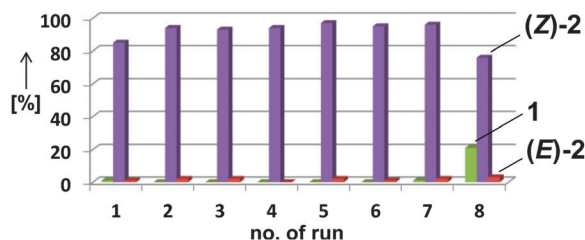
Table 4 Biphasic semi-hydrogenations in MeCN–heptane–IL-1^a

$\text{R} \equiv \text{R}' \xrightarrow[\text{heptane/IL-1 (3/1)}]{\text{5 mol\% [Fe], 100 mol\% MeCN, 60 bar H}_2, 80^\circ\text{C, 18 h}} \text{R} \text{---} \text{CH=CH} \text{---} \text{R}' + \text{R} \text{---} \text{CH}_2\text{---} \text{CH}_2\text{---} \text{R}'$				
Entry	Alkyne	R	Yield ^b [%]	Z/E
1		H	97	96/4
2		4- <i>t</i> Bu	94	97/3
3		4-OMe	98	100/0
4		4-NH ₂	76	100/0
5		4-Br	84	100/0
6		4-Cl	89	100/0
7		4-F	83	99/1
8		4-CO ₂ Me	53 (74)	100/0
9		2-Cl	79	100/0
10		2-F	82	100/0
11			76	99/1
12			90	100/0
13		Et	79	95/5
14		TMS	13 (19)	96/4
15		CO ₂ Me	19 (40)	92/8
16			90	100/0
17			38 (70)	100/0

^a See ESI. ^b Conversion in parentheses if not >90%.

To our delight, identical productivity and stereoselectivity to those with the bifunctional IL-3 were observed when adding acetonitrile (entry 2), even at 20 bar H₂ (entry 3). The loading of acetonitrile could be varied from 50 to 200 mol% without any change in selectivity. Further addition of 100 mol% methyl benzoate, chlorobenzene¹⁴ or 1,1-diphenylethylene, respectively, resulted in no change in activity (entries 4–6). Iodobenzene slowed down conversion while nitrobenzene acted as an inhibitor. Benzophenone and ethyl acetate showed only slightly lower activity and selectivity as MeCN (entries 10 and 11). Nanoparticles prepared from EtMgCl and EtMgBr afforded identical catalytic results.

The employment of a ternary Fe/IL-1/additive catalyst constitutes a significant simplification of the procedure and allows shorter reaction times than with the bifunctional IL-3 (16 h vs. 2 d). Table 4 shows selected examples of hydrogenations of various alkynes in the presence of 5 mol% iron catalyst and 100 mol% acetonitrile in the biphasic solvent mixture IL-1–*n*-heptane. Generally, higher yields and stereoselectivities were obtained compared with the reactions in IL-3 (Table 4). Free NH₂ groups, esters, and alkenes were tolerated. Bulky (TMS) groups and carboxylates led to lower conversions. 1-Alkynes gave mixtures of alkenes and alkanes. Hydrogenations proceeded also in mono-phasic THF–MeCN or toluene–MeCN (40 h) mixtures with similar selectivity, but the catalyst phase could not be separated. The catalyst species was found to rapidly age in the absence of IL-1 and lose activity after 48 h. On the other hand, effective catalyst separations and multiple re-uses without loss of

Fig. 2 Consecutive hydrogenations of **1** with the identical catalyst phase after liquid–liquid decantation.

catalytic activity were realised with the ternary catalyst Fe/IL-1/MeCN in hydrogenations of **1** under standard conditions (Fig. 2). ICP-OES analysis of the product phase showed <0.03% leaching of iron (= 0.0015 mol%). Replacement of IL-1 with tetraalkylammonium bromides (*n*-butyl, *n*-decyl) cleanly gave the alkanes, and product extraction with heptane failed. The heterogeneity of the catalyst species in IL-1/MeCN/heptane was further documented by the absence of inhibition upon addition of dibenzo[*a,e*]cyclooctatetraene (dct).¹⁵

In summary, we have developed a simple ternary iron catalyst that enables the (*Z*)-selective semi-hydrogenation of alkynes in a biphasic solvent mixture and the separation/reuse of the catalyst. The nanoparticle catalysts (~5 nm) formed upon reduction of FeCl₃ with EtMgCl. Acetonitrile effects stereocontrol; 1-butyl-2,3-dimethyl-1,3-imidazolium triflimide (IL-1) allows catalyst separation from the products and prevents particle aggregation.

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