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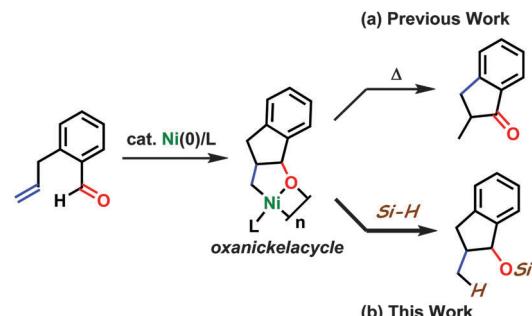
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**A nickel(0)-catalyzed reductive coupling of aldehydes and simple alkenes with hydrosilanes has been developed. A variety of silyl-protected 1-indanol derivatives were prepared in a highly diastereoselective manner (up to  $>99:1$  dr) by employing a combination of nickel(0)/N-heterocyclic carbene and triethylsilane. The present system was also applied to a reductive coupling with ketones. Preliminary results of a nickel(0)-catalyzed asymmetric three-component coupling reaction of an aldehyde, an alkene, and triethylsilane are also shown.**

A high level of efficiency and wide applicability would make the oxidative cyclization of two  $\pi$  components with nickel(0) a key process in a variety of catalytic molecular transformations proceeding through carbon–carbon bond formation. Indeed, much progress has been made in nickel(0)-catalyzed molecular transformations, which were proposed to take place through hetero-nickelacycle intermediates generated by oxidative cyclization.<sup>1,2</sup> We have also contributed to these developments<sup>1a,b</sup> by the direct observation of the formation of oxanickelacycles from ( $\eta^2$ -aldehyde:  $\eta^2$ -alkene)nickel complexes through oxidative cyclization,<sup>3a</sup> and by the expansion of this stoichiometric process to a catalytic hydroacylation yielding five- and six-membered benzocyclic ketones (Scheme 1a).<sup>3b</sup> This hydroacylation was proposed to proceed through  $\beta$ -hydride elimination from the oxanickelacycle intermediate, which was supported by the results of stoichiometric experiments. Oxanickelacycles could efficiently react with a reductant such as silanes, organoboranes, and organozincs, and these have been the key for many nickel(0)-catalyzed reductive coupling reactions.<sup>2</sup> Among them, the reactions of alkynes and aldehydes have been well-developed.<sup>4,5</sup> The use of 1,3-dienes<sup>6</sup> or allenes<sup>7</sup> instead of alkynes was also reported. Nevertheless, the use of alkenes has been rare, which is probably due to the difficulty of

## Nickel(0)-catalyzed intramolecular reductive coupling of alkenes and aldehydes or ketones with hydrosilanes†

 Yukari Hayashi,<sup>a</sup> Yoichi Hoshimoto,<sup>ab</sup> Ravindra Kumar,<sup>a</sup> Masato Ohashi<sup>a</sup> and Sensuke Ogoshi\*<sup>a</sup>


Scheme 1 Catalytic transformations of *o*-allylbenzaldehyde through the oxanickelacycle intermediate.

both the simultaneous coordination of these two components to nickel(0) and the subsequent oxidative cyclization.<sup>2e</sup> Thus far, the use of alkenes has been limited to the highly reactive ones such as methylenecyclopropane,<sup>8</sup> norbornene<sup>9</sup> and tetrafluoroethylene.<sup>10</sup> Herein, we report an intramolecular reductive coupling reaction of simple alkenes and aldehydes with hydrosilanes catalyzed by nickel(0)/N-heterocyclic carbene (NHC), yielding a variety of silyl-protected 1-indanol derivatives in a diastereoselective manner (Scheme 1b). We also demonstrate the corresponding reductive coupling reaction with ketones instead of aldehydes.<sup>11</sup>

The reaction conditions were optimized through the use of *o*-allylbenzaldehyde (**1a**) and triethylsilane (Table 1). The formation of 1-triethylsiloxy-2-methylindan (**2a**) was confirmed when NHC ligands were employed, whereas  $\text{PPh}_3$  and  $\text{PCy}_3$  were not effective (entries 1–6). Among the NHCs we examined,  $\text{SIPr}$  gave **2a** in a better yield at room temperature (69%, entry 5). In this reaction system, ( $\eta^6$ -toluene)Ni(SIPr) (**TNSI**) was generated as a precursor for an active nickel(0)/SIPr catalyst.<sup>12</sup> Indeed, the reaction conducted with **TNSI** provided **2a** without a loss of the yield compared with the system comprising  $\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2$  and  $\text{SIPr}$  (entry 7 vs. 5). We thus used **TNSI** for the further optimization since **TNSI** can be prepared using a single-step, one-pot, and gram-scale method,<sup>12</sup> and it readily dissolves in a

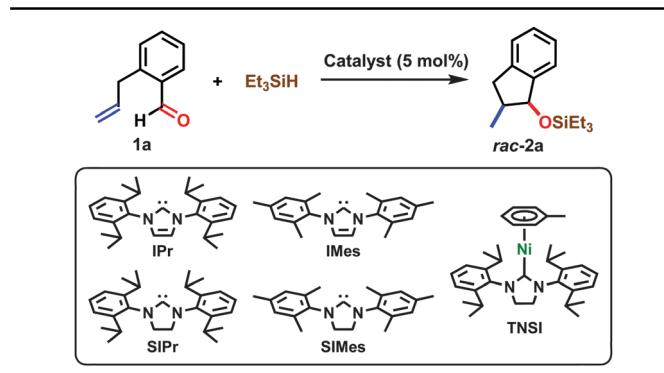
<sup>a</sup> Department of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Osaka University, Suita, Osaka 565-0871, Japan. E-mail: ogoshi@chem.eng.osaka-u.ac.jp

<sup>b</sup> Frontier Research Base for Global Young Researchers, Graduate School of Engineering, Osaka University, Suita, Osaka 565-0871, Japan

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Table 1 Optimization of reaction conditions



Entry	Catalyst	Solvent	Temp. (°C)	Time (h)	Yield <sup>b</sup> (%)	dr <sup>b</sup>
1 <sup>a</sup>	Ni(cod) <sub>2</sub> /PCy <sub>3</sub>	Toluene	rt	24	<1	—
2 <sup>a</sup>	Ni(cod) <sub>2</sub> /PPPh <sub>3</sub>	Toluene	rt	24	<1	—
3	Ni(cod) <sub>2</sub> /IPr	Toluene	rt	24	14	86:14
4	Ni(cod) <sub>2</sub> /IMes	Toluene	rt	24	5	70:30
5	Ni(cod) <sub>2</sub> /SiPr	Toluene	rt	24	69	94:6
6	Ni(cod) <sub>2</sub> /SIMes	Toluene	rt	24	20	69:31
7	TNSI	Toluene	rt	24	69	93:7
8	TNSI	Toluene	40	12	94 (99) <sup>c</sup>	>99:1
9	TNSI	THF	40	12	83	>99:1
10	TNSI	1,4-Dioxane	40	12	92	>99:1
11	TNSI	Cyclohexane	40	12	80	92:8

<sup>a</sup> Employment of 5 mol% of Ni(cod)<sub>2</sub> and 10 mol% of phosphine ligands. <sup>b</sup> Determined by GC using *n*-pentadecane as an internal standard.

<sup>c</sup> Isolated yield.

variety of solvents including alkane media, unlike Ni(cod)<sub>2</sub>. In addition, the experimental manipulations were simplified and made more accurate by using the prepared nickel(0) complex. The reaction at 40 °C resulted in improvements in both yield and diastereoselectivity giving 2a in 99% isolated yield (entry 8). Among the various solvents we examined, toluene gave the highest yield and diastereoselectivity (entries 8–11). The *syn*-conformation between the silyl ether and the methyl groups in 2a was confirmed by comparison with reports in the literature after desilylation using TBAF (94% isolated yield).<sup>13,14</sup>

The impact of the steric and electronic nature of silanes on both the yield and diastereoselectivity was not significant (Table 2). Good to excellent yields and diastereoselectivities were obtained across a broad range of silanes, with the exception of (EtO)<sub>3</sub>SiH (entry 7). Other reducing reagents such as diethylzinc or triethylborane were less effective in this reaction.<sup>14</sup>

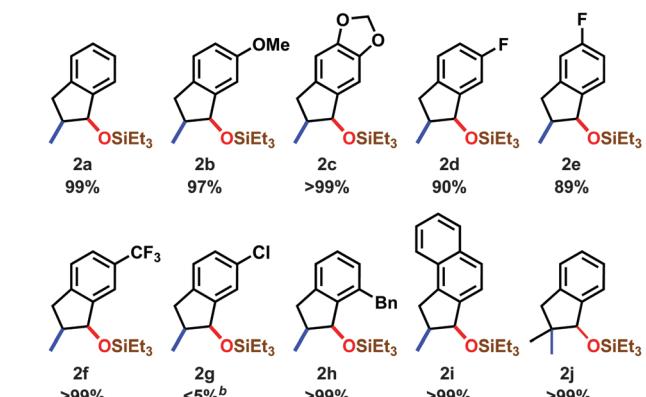
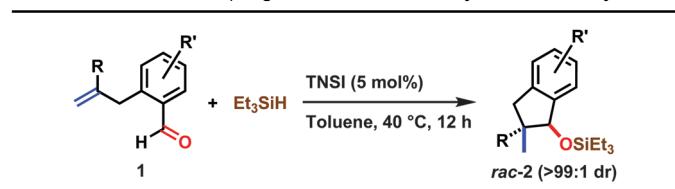
The scope of the reaction was investigated with respect to *o*-allylbenzaldehyde derivatives (1a–j) (Table 3). When electron-donating groups were bonded to the benzene ring (1b–c), the reaction proceeded well to give the corresponding silyl-protected 1-indanol derivatives in >97% isolated yields. The fluorine substituted products (2d–f) were obtained in >89% isolated yields; however, a trace amount of chlorine-substituted product 2g was obtained. Both products with the *o*-benzyl group (2h) and the naphthyl structure (2i) were obtained in >99% isolated yields. In all of these reactions, the *syn*-isomer was obtained with >99:1 dr. The substituted allyl group was also employed to afford 2j in >99% isolated yield.

Table 2 Scope of hydrosilanes

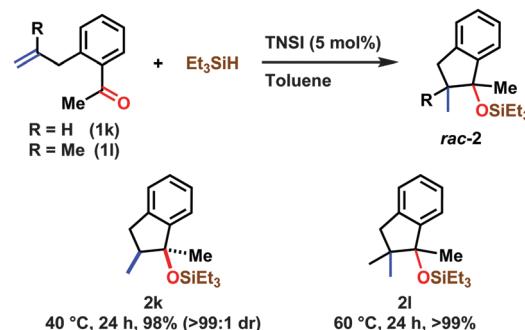
Entry	R <sub>3</sub> SiH	Yield <sup>a</sup> (%)	dr <sup>a</sup>
1	Et <sub>3</sub> SiH	94 (99) <sup>b</sup>	>99:1
2	( <sup>t</sup> Pr) <sub>3</sub> SiH	98	96:4
3	<sup>t</sup> BuMe <sub>2</sub> SiH	86	>99:1
4	PhMe <sub>2</sub> SiH	90	96:4
5	Ph <sub>2</sub> MeSiH	86	>99:1
6	Ph <sub>3</sub> SiH	98	>99:1
7	(EtO) <sub>3</sub> SiH	49	96:4

<sup>a</sup> Determined by GC using *n*-pentadecane as an internal standard.

<sup>b</sup> Isolated yield.

Table 3 Reductive coupling of alkenes and aldehydes with triethylsilane<sup>a</sup>

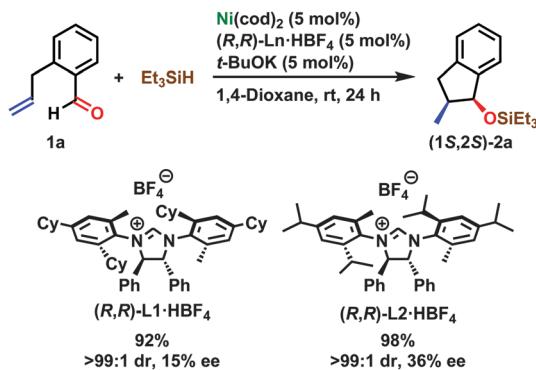
<sup>a</sup> The isolated yields of 2 are presented. Diastereoselectivity was determined by GC. <sup>b</sup> Determined by GC using *n*-pentadecane as an internal standard.



Scheme 2 Reductive coupling of ketones and alkenes with triethylsilane.

The results of a reductive coupling of alkenes and ketones with triethylsilane are shown in Scheme 2. The reaction of *o*-allylacetophenone (1k) took place efficiently to afford the



Scheme 3 Enantioselective reductive coupling of **1a** with triethylsilane.

corresponding silyl-protected 1-methyl-1-indanol (**2k**) in 98% isolated yield and  $>99:1$  dr. The *syn*-conformation between the silyl ether and the methyl groups in **2k** was confirmed by comparison with reports in the literature after desilylation using TBAF.<sup>14,15</sup> The substituted allyl group was also employed at  $60\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , giving **2l** in  $>99\%$  isolated yield.

Preliminary results of the expansion of the presented reaction to an enantioselective version are given in Scheme 3.<sup>14</sup> Chiral NHC ligands generated *in situ* by treating the imidazolinium salts ( $\text{Ln-HBF}_4$ ) with *t*-BuOK were applied in this reaction. The reductive coupling of **1a** with triethylsilane was catalyzed by 5 mol% of  $\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2$  and **L1** at room temperature for 24 h in 1,4-dioxane and provided **2a** in 92% isolated yield,  $>99:1$  dr, and 15% ee. The enantiomeric excess of **2a** was determined using supercritical fluid chromatography (SFC) after converting it into 2-methyl-1-indanol (**3a**) through desilylation using TBAF.<sup>14</sup> A novel ligand **L2** was prepared according to the procedures of **L1** reported by Montgomery *et al.*,<sup>16</sup> and the system utilizing **L2** afforded further improved results (98% isolated yield,  $>99:1$  dr, and 38% ee). The absolute configuration of (1*S,2S*)-**2a** was confirmed by comparing the specific rotation of the corresponding desilylation product (1*S,2S*)-**3a** with data found in the literature.<sup>13b</sup>

This intramolecular reductive coupling might proceed through oxidative cyclization of an aldehyde and an alkene affording an oxanickelacycle intermediate as shown in Scheme 1.<sup>17</sup> The oxidative cyclization process would be promoted by a Lewis acidic silane reagent.<sup>2e,3a</sup> The subsequent  $\sigma$ -bond metathesis and reductive elimination might give the product. Analogous mechanisms proceeding through oxanickelacycle intermediates were proposed in the reductive coupling reaction of aldehydes and alkynes.<sup>18</sup>

In conclusion, the nickel(0)/NHC-catalyzed diastereoselective intramolecular reductive coupling of alkenes and aldehydes with hydrosilanes was demonstrated. A variety of silyl-protected 1-indanol derivatives were prepared in excellent yields with perfect diastereoselectivities. The corresponding reductive coupling with ketones was also achieved. The preliminary results on the enantioselective reductive coupling were shown, in which the target indanol was obtained with a perfect diastereoselectivity and a promising enantioselectivity. Further development of this enantioselective process is ongoing in our group.

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14 See the ESI† for details.

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