



Cite this: *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2016, **14**, 6821

Cp*Rh(III)-catalyzed electrophilic amination of arylboronic acids with azo compounds for synthesis of arylhydrazides†

Yan-Fung Lau, Chun-Ming Chan, Zhongyuan Zhou and Wing-Yiu Yu*

A [Cp*Rh(III)]-catalyzed electrophilic amination of arylboronic acids with diethyl azodicarboxylate (DEAD) was developed, and arylhydrazides were produced in excellent yields and selectivity. The analogous amination with the arylazocarboxylates afforded the corresponding *N,N*-diarylhazides. The electrophilic amination of arylboronic acids with azocarboxylates proceeds readily under mild conditions with excellent functional group tolerance. Up to 99% yields were obtained. Preliminary mechanistic studies revealed that prior formation of an arylrhodium(III) intermediate for the azo coupling reaction can be ruled out.

Received 6th April 2016,
Accepted 14th June 2016

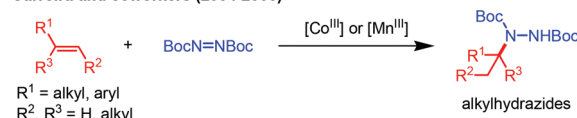
DOI: 10.1039/c6ob00719h

www.rsc.org/obc

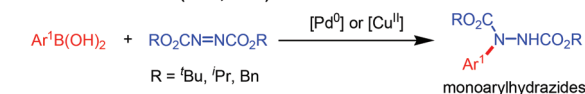
Transition metal-catalyzed electrophilic (umpolung) aminations are attractive approaches for arylamine synthesis under mild conditions.¹ Characterized by weak N–X (X = leaving group) σ -bonds, haloamines and hydroxyamine derivatives have been extensively investigated for electrophilic amination with organolithium and -magnesium reagents.² Dialkyl azodicarboxylates are conceptually different classes of electrophilic amination reagents. Unlike the halo/hydroxyamine-type reagents, the azodicarboxylates react with carbanionic nucleophiles *via* N–N π -bond cleavage. While dialkyl azodicarboxylates are known to react with stoichiometric organometallic reagents for C–N bond coupling reactions,³ examples involving transition metal catalysis are sparse in the literature (Scheme 1). About a decade ago, Carreira and coworkers reported a Co- and Mn-catalyzed alkene hydrohydrazination using di-*tert*-butyl azodicarboxylate and triphenylsilane as reagents.^{3e–g} Recently, Chatani and coworkers reported a Cu-catalyzed hydroarylation of azodicarboxylates.^{3h} Muniz and coworkers reported a Pd-catalyzed coupling of arylboronic acids with diethyl azodicarboxylate (DEAD). A palladiaziridine complex was structurally characterized and was shown to mediate the C–N bond coupling reaction.^{3i,j}

Owing to an interest in developing transition metal catalyzed C–H bond aminations under mild conditions,⁴ we previously accomplished regioselective Pd-/Rh-catalyzed *ortho*-selective arene C–H amination with tosyloxycarbamates and *N*-chloroamines.^{4k–o} The catalytic arene C–H amination should

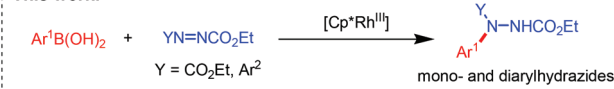
Carreira and coworkers (2004–2006)



Chatani and coworkers (2005)
Muniz and coworkers (2006, 2007)



This work:



Scheme 1 Recent examples of transition metal-catalyzed electrophilic amination with azo reagents.

proceed by coupling of reactive arylpalladium(II) and -rhodium(III) complexes with the amination reagents. By virtue of the weak N–N π -bond, we envisioned that dialkyl azodicarboxylates would be effective coupling partners with aryl-metal complexes for C–N bond formation. Here we describe [Cp*Rh(III)]-catalyzed (Cp* = 1,2,3,4,5-pentamethyl-cyclopentadienyl) cross coupling of arylboronic acids with azo compounds for the synthesis of arylhydrazides.

When phenylboronic acid (**1a**; 0.3 mmol) was treated with DEAD (0.2 mmol) and [Cp*Rh(OAc)₂] (5 mol%) in THF at 80 °C under an N₂ atmosphere for 4 h, phenylhydrazide (**2a**) was obtained in 85% yield (Table 1, entry 1). In this work, we found that employing phenylboronic acid pinacol ester and potassium phenyltrifluoroborate alone did not bring about effective C–N coupling reactions (entries 2 and 3). The boron reagents were fully recovered with substantial decomposition

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China.
E-mail: wing-yiu.yu@polyu.edu.hk

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. CCDC 1455768–1455771. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c6ob00719h



Table 1 Reaction optimization^a

Entry	Aryl boron reagent	Catalyst	Solvent	T (°C)	Yield ^b (%)
1	PhB(OH) ₂ (1a)	[Cp*Rh(OAc) ₂]	THF	80	85
2	PhB(pin)	[Cp*Rh(OAc) ₂]	THF	80	n.d. ^c
3	KPhBF ₃	[Cp*Rh(OAc) ₂]	THF	80	n.d. ^c
4 ^d	KPhBF ₃	[Cp*Rh(OAc) ₂]	THF	80	70
5	1a	[Cp*RhCl ₂] ₂	THF	80	10
6	1a	[Rh(COD)Cl] ₂	THF	80	11
7	1a	[Rh(COD)(OH)] ₂	THF	80	n.d. ^c
8	1a	[Cp*IrCl ₂] ₂	THF	80	n.d. ^c
9	1a	[Cp*Rh(OAc) ₂]	^t BuOH	80	64
10	1a	[Cp*Rh(OAc) ₂]	MeCN	80	3
11	1a	[Cp*Rh(OAc) ₂]	Dioxane	80	50
12	1a	[Cp*Rh(OAc) ₂]	DCE	80	31
13 ^e	1a	[Cp*Rh(OAc) ₂]	DMF	40	99
14 ^f	1a	[Cp*Rh(OAc) ₂]	THF	80	42

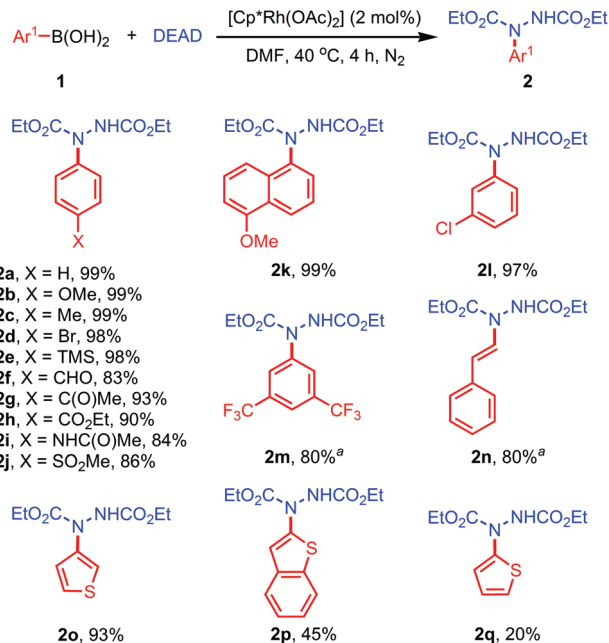
^a Conditions: aryl boron reagent (0.3 mmol), DEAD (0.2 mmol), catalyst (5 mol%), solvent (1 mL), 4 h in an N₂ atmosphere. ^b Isolated yield. ^c n.d. = not detected. ^d B(OH)₃ (0.3 mmol) was added. ^e [Cp*Rh(OAc)₂] (2 mol%) was used. ^f Di-*tert*-butyl azodicarboxylate (0.2 mmol) was used instead.

of the DEAD. Interestingly, when potassium phenyltrifluoroborate was employed together with B(OH)₃ as additives and DMF as the solvent, **2a** was formed in 70% yield (entry 4).

Other rhodium catalysts such as [Cp*RhCl₂]₂ are less effective catalysts (entry 5). According to the literature, rhodium(i) diene complexes such as [Rh(COD)X]₂ (X = Cl, OH) are known to catalyze arylation of enones with arylboron reagents.⁵ However, these Rh(i)-diene complexes were found to be ineffective catalysts for the reaction of **1a** with DEAD (entries 6 and 7). In this work, the related [Cp*IrCl₂]₂ complex exhibited negligible catalytic activities under our reaction conditions (entry 8).

Other solvents such as ^tBuOH, MeCN, dioxane and DCE gave inferior results compared to THF (entries 9–12). After several trials, we found that DMF gave the best result with **2a** being formed in a nearly quantitative yield.⁶ Upon further refinement of several experimental parameters, an optimized reaction protocol was established: [Cp*Rh(OAc)₂] (2 mol%), **1a** (0.3 mmol), DEAD (0.2 mmol) in DMF at 40 °C (entry 13). It is noteworthy that the azo coupling reaction is sensitive to the ester substituents on the azocarboxylates. For instance, the amination of **1a** with di-*tert*-butyl azodicarboxylate produced the corresponding arylhydrazides in only 42% yield (entry 14). The coupling with azobenzene was unsuccessful, and no C–N coupled products were obtained.⁶

With DEAD as the model substrate, the scope of the arylboronic acids was examined (Scheme 2). The reactions of arylboronic acids containing electron-donating and -withdrawing groups (e.g. OMe, Me and Br) afforded the corresponding hydrazides (**2a–2d**) in excellent yields. Other functionalized arylboro-



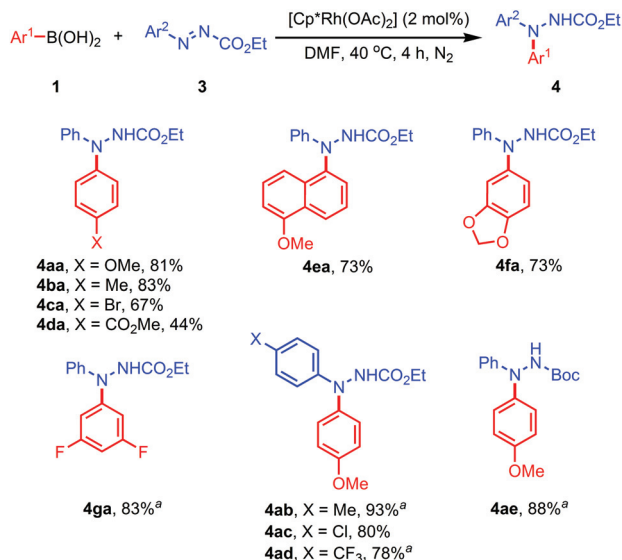
Scheme 2 Scope of the arylation of DEAD. Yields of isolated products are given. General reaction conditions: **1** (0.3 mmol), DEAD (0.2 mmol), [Cp*Rh(OAc)₂] (2 mol%), DMF (1 mL), 40 °C for 4 h in an N₂ atmosphere. ^aThe reaction was performed at 80 °C.

nic acids bearing TMS, CHO, C(O)Me, CO₂Et, NHC(O)Me and SO₂Me were converted to **2e–2j** in 83–98% yields. Fruitful results were achieved for the analogous amidation of 6-methoxy-1-naphthyl, 3-chloro and 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl) phenylboronic acids with **2k–2m** being formed in excellent yields. Likewise, effective transformations of styrylboronic acid and heteroaromatic boronic acids were also achieved to give the corresponding products (**2n–2q**) in good to moderate yields.

Diarylamines are prevalent scaffolds found in many natural products, pharmaceuticals and functional materials.⁷ The Pd- and Cu-catalyzed arylation of anilines with haloarenes are widely employed for diarylamine synthesis.⁸ Yet, examples of diarylamine synthesis *via* electrophilic amination are sparse.⁹ Lei and coworkers reported the synthesis of diarylamines by Cu-catalyzed arylation of *N*-chloroanilides with arylboronic acids.^{9e} Recently, Chang and coworkers reported a reaction of aryl azides with aryliridium(III) complexes for diarylamine synthesis.^{9f–h} In this work, we developed the catalytic arylation of arylazocarboxylates for the synthesis of *N,N*-diaryldihydrazides.

The arylazocarboxylate was prepared by reacting arylhydrazine with ethyl chloroformate, followed by NBS oxidation. When phenylazocarboxylate (**3a**) was treated with 4-methoxyphenylboronic acid (**1b**) and [Cp*Rh(OAc)₂] (2 mol%) in DMF at 40 °C under an N₂ atmosphere, *N,N*-diaryldihydrazides (**4aa**) was isolated as a single regioisomer in 81% yield (Scheme 3). The molecular structure of **4aa** has been established by single-crystal X-ray crystallography. Arylboronic acids containing elec-



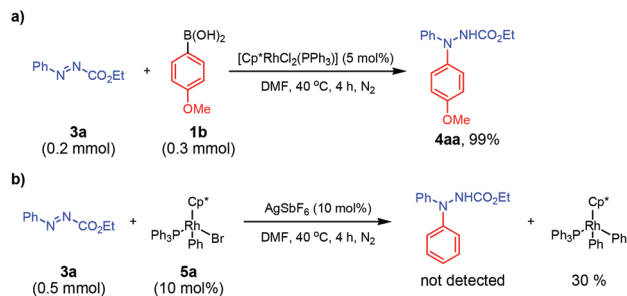
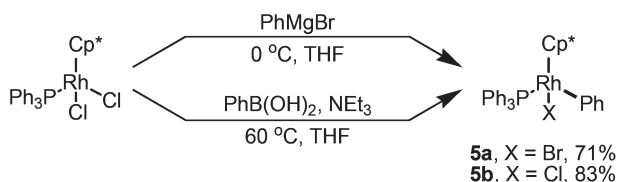


tron-donating and -withdrawing substituents were well tolerated (see results for **4ba–4da**). Similarly, amidation of 6-methoxy-1-naphthyl, 3,4-(methylenedioxy) and 3,5-difluorophenylboronic acids furnished **4ea–4ga** in excellent yields.

With 4-methoxyphenylboronic acid as the arylating reagent, the reactions of some substituted arylazocarboxylates were examined. Effective C–N coupling was observed in all cases, and the diarylhydrazides (**4ab–4ae**) were formed in 78–93% yields.

Arylrhodium(III) complexes are known to mediate catalytic C–N bond coupling reactions.^{4m,10} To examine the involvement of the arylrhodium(III) complexes, we prepared the well-defined [Cp^{*}Rh(Ph)(Br)(PPh₃)] complex **5a** (71% yield) by reacting [Cp^{*}RhCl₂(PPh₃)] with PhMgBr.¹¹ The analogous [Cp^{*}Rh(Ph)(Cl)(PPh₃)] complex **5b** (83% yield) was also prepared by employing phenylboronic acid as the aryl source (Scheme 4).¹² The molecular structures of **5a** and **5b** have been confirmed by single-crystal X-ray crystallography.⁶

In this work, when [Cp^{*}Rh(Ph)(Br)(PPh₃)] (**5a**) (10 mol%) was treated with AgSbF₆ (10 mol%) and phenylazocarboxylate (0.5 mmol) in DMF at 40 °C for 4 h, no *N,N*-diphenylhydrazide was formed. Notably, [Cp^{*}Rh(Ph)₂(PPh₃)] was isolated in 30% yield, and 18% of the starting [Cp^{*}Rh(Ph)(Br)(PPh₃)] was recov-



Scheme 5 Investigation of the stoichiometric reaction of arylrhodium(III) complexes with phenylazocarboxylate.

ered (Scheme 5). Notwithstanding, [Cp^{*}RhCl₂(PPh₃)] was found to be an effective catalyst for the arylation reaction. For example, reacting [Cp^{*}RhCl₂(PPh₃)] (5 mol%) with 4-methoxyphenylboronic acid (**1b**) and phenylazocarboxylate (**3a**) in DMF at 40 °C afforded **4aa** in 99% yield. Based on the above findings, direct coupling of arylrhodium(III) with the azo reagent may not be a productive step for the arylation reaction.

Previously, Muniz and coworkers reported the Pd-catalyzed arylation of DEAD by arylboronic acids, and palladadiaziridine complexes have been characterized as the key intermediate. However, the attempt to characterize well-defined rhodalladiaziridine complexes was unsuccessful. The preparation and characterization of some reactive metalladiaziridine complexes are currently in progress, and the results will be reported separately.

Conclusions

In conclusion, we developed a [Cp^{*}Rh(III)]-catalyzed electrophilic amination of arylboronic acids by employing azo reagents. Effective coupling of DEAD and the aryl azocarboxylates with arylboronic acids afforded mono- and diarylhydrazides in good yields under mild conditions.

Acknowledgements

We thank the Hong Kong Research Grants Council (PolyU5032/13P, C5023/14G) for financial support.

Notes and references

- For transition metal-catalyzed electrophilic amination, see: (a) A. Ricci, *Amino Group Chemistry: From Synthesis to the Life Sciences*, Wiley-VCH, Weinheim, 2008; (b) A. Ricci, *Modern Amination Methods*, Wiley-VCH, Weinheim, 2000.
- For a selected review on electrophilic amination of carbanions, see: (a) E. Erdik and M. Ay, *Chem. Rev.*, 1989, **89**, 1947. For selected articles on the stoichiometric addition of organometallic reagents: for the use of organolithium reagents, see: (b) P. Beak and B. J. Kokko, *J. Org. Chem.*,



- 1982, **47**, 2823. For the use of Grignard reagents, see: (c) M. J. Campbell and J. S. Johnson, *Org. Lett.*, 2007, **9**, 1521; (d) E. Erdik and S. Ates, *Synth. Commun.*, 2006, **36**, 2813; (e) M. Kitamura, T. Suga, S. Chiba and K. Narasaka, *Org. Lett.*, 2004, **6**, 4619. For the use of organozinc reagents, see: (f) A. M. Berman and J. S. Johnson, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2006, **71**, 219; (g) A. M. Berman and J. S. Johnson, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2005, **70**, 364; (h) E. Erdik and T. J. Daskapan, *Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1*, 1999, 3139. For the use of cuprates, see: (i) P. Bernardi, P. Dembech, G. Fabbri, A. Ricci and G. Seconi, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1999, **64**, 641; (j) A. Alberti, F. Cane, P. Dembech, D. Lazzari, A. Ricci and G. Seconi, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1996, **61**, 1677; (k) A. Casarini, P. Dembech, D. Lazzari, E. Marini, G. Reginato, A. Ricci and G. Seconi, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1993, **58**, 5620. For the use of organostannane reagents, see: (l) Z. Zhang, Y. Yu and L. S. Liebeskind, *Org. Lett.*, 2008, **10**, 3005.
- 3 For stoichiometric addition of organometallic reagents reacting with azo compounds: for the use of Grignard reagents, see: (a) I. Sapountzis and P. Knochel, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2004, **43**, 897. For the use of organozinc reagents, see: (b) P. Sinha, C. C. Kofink and P. Knochel, *Org. Lett.*, 2006, **8**, 3741; (c) H. Mitchell and Y. Leblanc, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1994, **59**, 682. For the use of organotitanium reagents, see: (d) D. K. An, K. Hirakawa, S. Okamoto and F. Sato, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1999, **40**, 3737. For transition metal catalyzed C–N bond formation employing azo compounds: for Co- and Mn-catalyzed alkene hydrohydrazination, see: (e) J. Waser, B. Gaspar, H. Nambu and E. M. Carreira, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2006, **128**, 11693; (f) J. Waser, J. C. Gonzalez-Gomez, H. Nambu, P. Huber and E. M. Carreira, *Org. Lett.*, 2005, **7**, 4249; (g) J. Waser and E. M. Carreira, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2004, **126**, 5676. For Cu-mediated C–N bond coupling of arylboronic acid with azo compounds, see: (h) T. Uemura and N. Chatani, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2005, **70**, 8631. For Pd-catalyzed C–N bond coupling of arylboronic acid with azo compounds, see: (i) K. Muniz and A. Iglesias, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2007, **46**, 6350; (j) K. Muniz and M. Nieger, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2006, **45**, 2305.
- 4 Here our recent studies on catalytic C–H bond cross coupling reactions are depicted. For transition metal-catalyzed *ortho*-selective arene C–H bond carbenoid insertion, see: (a) H.-W. Lam, K.-Y. Man, W.-W. Chan, Z. Zhou and W.-Y. Yu, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2014, **12**, 4112; (b) W.-W. Chan, S.-F. Lo, Z. Zhou and W.-Y. Yu, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2012, **134**, 13565; (c) W.-W. Chan, T.-L. Kwong and W.-Y. Yu, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2012, **10**, 3749; (d) W.-W. Chan, S.-H. Yeung, Z. Zhou, A. S. C. Chan and W.-Y. Yu, *Org. Lett.*, 2010, **12**, 604. For transition metal-catalyzed *C2-ortho*-selective arene C–H bond coupling with carbonyl radical, see: (e) C.-W. Chan, P.-Y. Lee and W.-Y. Yu, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2015, **56**, 2559; (f) W.-W. Chan, Z. Zhou and W.-Y. Yu, *Chem. Commun.*, 2013, **49**, 8214; (g) C.-W. Chan, Z. Zhou and W.-Y. Yu, *Adv. Synth. Catal.*, 2011, **353**, 2999; (h) C.-W. Chan, Z. Zhou, A. S. C. Chan and W.-Y. Yu, *Org. Lett.*, 2010, **12**, 3926; (i) W.-Y. Yu, W. N. Sit, Z. Zhou and A. S. C. Chan, *Org. Lett.*, 2009, **11**, 3174; (j) W.-Y. Yu, W. N. Sit, K.-M. Lai, Z. Zhou and A. S. C. Chan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2008, **130**, 3304. For Pd-catalyzed *ortho*-selective arene C–H bond amination with tosylloxycarbamates, see: (k) K.-H. Ng, F.-N. Ng and W.-Y. Yu, *Chem. Commun.*, 2012, **48**, 11680; (l) K.-H. Ng, A. S. C. Chan and W.-Y. Yu, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2010, **132**, 12862. For Rh-catalyzed *ortho*-selective arene C–H amination with *N*-chloramines, see: (m) F.-N. Ng, Z. Zhou and W.-Y. Yu, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2014, **20**, 4474; (n) K.-H. Ng, Z. Zhou and W.-Y. Yu, *Chem. Commun.*, 2013, **49**, 7031; (o) K.-H. Ng, Z. Zhou and W.-Y. Yu, *Org. Lett.*, 2012, **14**, 272.
- 5 For selective examples of rhodium(i) diene complexes catalyzed arylation of enones, see: (a) S. Gosiewska, J. A. Raskatov, R. Shintani, T. Hayashi and J. M. Brown, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2012, **18**, 80; (b) H. J. Edwards, J. D. Hargrave, S. D. Penrose and C. G. Frost, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2010, **39**, 2093; (c) R. Shintani and T. Hayashi, *Aldrichimica Acta*, 2009, **42**, 31; (d) T. Hayashi, K. Ueyama, N. Tokunaga and K. Yoshida, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2003, **125**, 11508.
- 6 Refer to the ESI† for detailed experimental data.
- 7 (a) A. Kleeman, J. Engel, B. Kutscher and D. Reichert, *Pharmaceutical Substances: Syntheses, Patents, Applications of the most relevant APIs*, Thieme, Stuttgart, 5th edn, 2009; (b) S. M. Wilhelm, L. Adnane, P. Newell, A. Villanueva, J. M. Llovet and M. Lynch, *Mol. Cancer Ther.*, 2008, **7**, 3129; (c) R. Sordella, D. W. Bell, D. A. Haber and J. Settleman, *Science*, 2004, **305**, 1163; (d) M. W. N. Deininger and B. J. Druker, *Pharmacol. Rev.*, 2003, **55**, 401.
- 8 For Pd-catalyzed nucleophilic amination for diarylamine synthesis, see: (a) F. Paul, J. Patt and J. F. Hartwig, *Organometallics*, 1995, **14**, 3030; (b) A. S. Guram, R. A. Rennels and S. L. Buchwald, *Angew. Chem.*, 1995, **107**, 1456, (*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.*, 1995, **34**, 1348); (c) J. Louie and J. F. Hartwig, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1995, **36**, 3609; (d) F. Paul, J. Patt and J. F. Hartwig, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1994, **116**, 5969. For Cu-catalyzed nucleophilic amination for diarylamine synthesis, see: (e) D. M. T. Chan, K. L. Monaco, R.-P. Wang and M. P. Winters, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1998, **39**, 2933; (f) D. A. Evans, J. L. Katz and T. R. West, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1998, **39**, 2937; (g) P. Y. S. Lam, C. G. Clark, S. Saubern, J. Adams, M. P. Winters, D. M. T. Chan and A. Combs, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1998, **39**, 2941.
- 9 For transition metal-catalyzed electrophilic amination for diarylamine synthesis: for stoichiometric addition of organoaluminum reagents reacting with *O*-protected hydroxamic acid, see: (a) S. Zhou, Z. Yang, X. Chen, Y. Li, L. Zhang, H. Fang, W. Wang, X. Zhu and S. Wang, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2015, **80**, 6323; (b) H. Yoon and Y. Lee, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2015, **80**, 10244. For Cu-catalyzed electrophilic amination for diarylamine synthesis, see: (c) R. Sakae, K. Hirano and M. Miura, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2015, **137**, 6460; (d) T. Kawano, K. Hirano, T. Satoh and M. Miura, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2010, **132**, 6900; (e) C. He, C. Chen, J. Cheng, C. Liu, W. Liu, Q. Li and A. Lei, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2008, **47**, 6414. For Rh-



- catalyzed electrophilic amination for diarylamine synthesis, see: (f) S. H. Park, J. Kwak, K. Shin, J. Ryu, Y. Park and S. Chang, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2014, **136**, 2492; (g) K. Shin, Y. Baek and S. Chang, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2013, **52**, 1; (h) J. Ryu, K. Shin, S. H. Park, J. Y. Kim and S. Chang, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2012, **51**, 9904.
- 10 For arylrhodium(III)-mediated catalytic C–N bond coupling reactions, see: (a) G. Song, F. Wang and X. Li, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2012, **41**, 3651; (b) K. Shin, Y. Baek and S. Chang, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2013, **52**, 1; (c) C. Grohmann, H. Wang and F. Glorius, *Org. Lett.*, 2012, **14**, 656; (d) J. Y. Kim, S. H. Park, J. Ryu, S. H. Cho, S. H. Kim and S. Chang, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2012, **134**, 9110; (e) C. Grohmann, H. Wang and F. Glorius, *Org. Lett.*, 2013, **15**, 3014. For arylrhodium(III)-mediated catalytic carbenoid C–C bond coupling reactions, see: (f) Y.-S. Lu and W.-Y. Yu, *Org. Lett.*, 2016, **18**, 1350; (g) F.-N. Ng, Y.-F. Lau, Z. Zhou and W.-Y. Yu, *Org. Lett.*, 2015, **17**, 1676.
- 11 J. W. Kang, K. Moseley and P. M. Maitlis, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1969, **91**, 5970.
- 12 E. J. Farrington, C. F. J. Barnard, E. Rowsell and J. M. Brown, *Adv. Synth. Catal.*, 2005, **347**, 185.

