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# One-pot asymmetric sulfoxidation using *in situ* generated H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> from H<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> catalyzed by rhodium and vanadium complexes

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This paper reports the first example of a one-pot asymmetric sulfoxidation using *in situ* generated H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. This reaction is catalyzed by two homogeneous catalysts: a Rh complex for the direct synthesis of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> from H<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub>, and a V complex for the asymmetric oxidation of sulfides.

In the chemical industry, one-pot oxidation reactions that employ *in situ* generated H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> from H<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> are highly attractive because they eliminate the need to purify, transport, or store explosive H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solutions, thereby reducing both capital and operational costs in large-scale processes.<sup>1–3</sup> While one-pot oxidations of alkanes, benzene, propylene, and sulfides using *in situ* generated H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> have been extensively studied,<sup>1–8</sup> no example of asymmetric oxidation using *in situ* formed H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> has, to the best of our knowledge, been achieved to date (Fig. 1(a)).

This paper focuses on the asymmetric oxidation of sulfides, which affords chiral sulfoxides that are valuable for pharmaceuticals and asymmetric synthesis.<sup>9,10</sup> To achieve this one-pot asymmetric sulfoxidation, we consider the following requirements: (1) the direct synthesis of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and the asymmetric sulfoxidation be carried out by different catalysts, and (2) each catalyst must retain its activity in the presence of the additives, reactants, products, and intermediates associated with the other reaction (Fig. 1(b)). Our strategies are therefore as follows. (1) We employed our recently developed homogeneous Rh catalyst [Rh<sup>II</sup>(L')<sub>2</sub>(OH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>](NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> {**1**}(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>, L' = 2,6-bis(1-methylimidazol-2-ylidene)pyridine} for the direct synthesis of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub><sup>11</sup> and a novel

homogeneous V catalyst [V<sup>V</sup>(O)(L)(O<sup>i</sup>Pr)] {**2**, L = 5-chloro-3-(((3,3-dimethyl-1-oxidobutan-2-yl)imino)methyl)-[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-olate} for the asymmetric sulfoxidation. (2) To prevent deactivation of the V complex by sodium acetate used as an additive in the H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> synthesis, and to avoid poisoning of the Rh catalyst for H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> formation by either the sulfide substrate or the resulting sulfoxide, the one-pot sulfoxidation was carried out in a biphasic system, and a sequential reaction protocol was employed (Fig. 1(b)).

In the first step of this sequential reaction, the Rh catalyst **1** is used to generate a small amount of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in water. The second step requires the development of a highly active V catalyst capable of capturing the small amount of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in a solvent immiscible with water. After screening for enantioselectivity (Table S1, SI) and catalytic activity, the V complex **2**, featuring a tridentate Schiff base ligand and

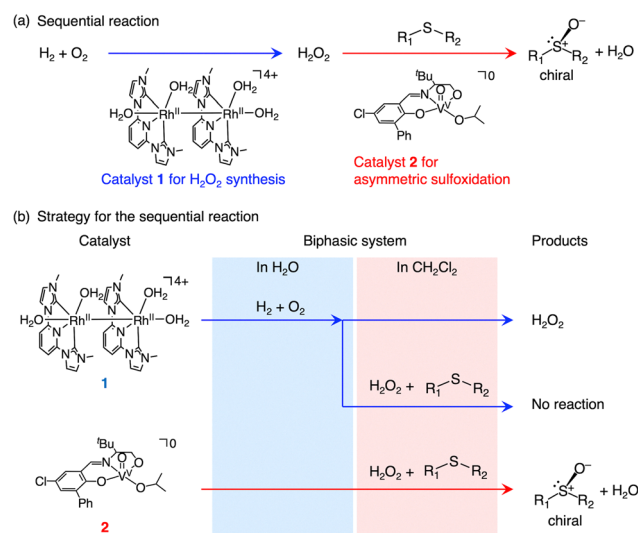


Fig. 1 (a) The target sequential reaction. (b) The strategy for the sequential reaction.

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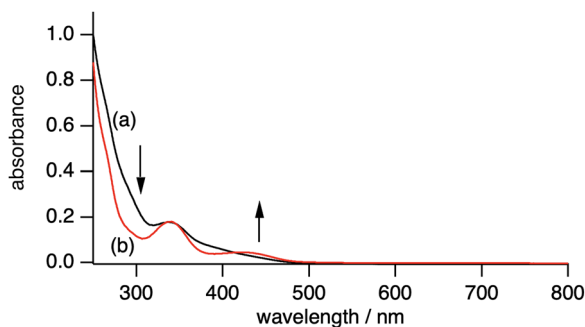


Fig. 2 UV-vis-NIR absorption spectra of (a) **2** (36.7  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in methanol and (b) the reaction solution of **2** (36.7  $\mu\text{M}$ ) with 10 equivalents of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  in methanol. The light path length is 1.0 cm.

soluble in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , was selected as the catalyst for the second step.<sup>12–21</sup>

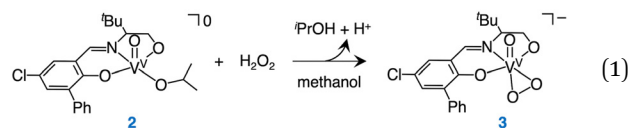
We first describe the synthesis of the V complex **2**, followed by the optimization of an asymmetric sulfoxidation using **2** and authentic  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ . Finally, we demonstrate the asymmetric sulfoxidation using *in situ* generated  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  from  $\text{H}_2$  and  $\text{O}_2$ , catalyzed by the Rh and V complexes, and discuss the whole reaction cycle.

Complex **2** was synthesized by the reaction of  $[\text{V}^{\text{V}}(\text{O})(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3]$  with  $\text{H}_2\text{L}$  in  $^i\text{PrOH}$  and characterized by using  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (Fig. S1, SI), UV-vis absorption (Fig. 2), and IR spectroscopy (Fig. 3), electron-spray ionization mass spectrometry (Fig. S2, SI), and elemental analysis.

A  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of **2** in the diamagnetic region shows the signals derived from L and  $^i\text{PrO}^-$  (Fig. S1). An UV-vis absorption spectrum of **2** exhibits the absorption bands at 338 nm and 370–500 nm (Fig. 2a), which are assigned as intraligand  $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$  transition and phenolate oxygen atom or alcoholate oxygen atom  $\rightarrow$  d orbital transition each other.<sup>22–24</sup> An IR spectrum of **2** shows a typical IR band of  $\nu(\text{V}=\text{O})$  at  $966\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (Fig. 3a).<sup>13–18,24</sup>

We have examined the reactivity of **2** toward  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ . Complex **2** reacts with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  in methanol at room temperature to form a V peroxo complex  $[\text{V}^{\text{V}}(\text{O})(\text{L})(\text{O}_2)]^-$  (**3**) (eqn (1)). This reaction was monitored by UV-vis absorption (Fig. 2b) and IR spectroscopy (Fig. 3). Upon addition of 10 equivalents of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  into **2** in methanol, characteristic bands of **2** disappeared together with the appearance of the absorption bands derived from **3** with broad bands at 338 and 434 nm (Fig. 2b). The latter absorption

band is assigned as the peroxo-to-V charge transfer band, which is typical for the V(V) peroxo complex.<sup>25,26</sup>



An IR spectrum in solid state of **3** shows an isotope-sensitive band at  $897\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , which is assigned as the O–O bond stretching vibration (Fig. 3). Isotopic substitution of  $^{16}\text{O}_2$  by  $^{18}\text{O}_2$  in the peroxido ligand of **3** resulted in a band shift to  $868\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The wavenumber of the O–O bond stretching vibration is similar to that found in other V peroxide complexes.<sup>25–29</sup> For example, V peroxo complex having Schiff base ligand shows the corresponding vibration at  $878\text{ cm}^{-1}$ .<sup>29</sup>

Since complex **2** forms the peroxo complex **3** by the reaction with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , we initiated our study by examining the asymmetric sulfoxidation of thioanisole as a model substrate by complex **2** in the presence of authentic  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ . The reaction conditions were designed taking into account those used for the direct  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  synthesis catalyzed by **1**. The produced sulfoxide was characterized and quantified by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectroscopy and its enantiomeric excess was determined by chiral HPLC after purification.

The reaction solvent was explored by using several biphasic system (entries 2–7 in Table S2, SI) in the presence of sodium acetate to meet the requirement **2** because the direct  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  synthesis using **1** proceeded in the aqueous solution with sodium acetate that acts as a Lewis base to remove protons of  $\text{H}_2$  in the reaction of **1** with  $\text{H}_2$ .<sup>11</sup> An  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  inhibits the direct  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  synthesis and was therefore excluded as a candidate solvent. The concentration of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  was adjusted to 55 mM in the aqueous phase, which corresponds to the predicted amount formed by the direct  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  synthesis by **1**. A significant yield of 61% was observed in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (1/1) (entry 2 in Table S2) compared to the other biphasic system (18–58%) (entries 3–7 in Table S2). The highest ee of 60% was observed in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , whereas the ee values obtained with other solvents ranged from 29% to 53% ee. In contrast to the biphasic system, the ee value of the asymmetric sulfoxidation decreased drastically in methanol (2% ee, entry 8 in Table S2). This decrease is attributed to the decomposition of **2** in the presence of sodium acetate which dissociates L from V center (Fig. S3, SI).

Catalyst concentration was investigated the range from 1 to 20 mol% (entries 2, 9–11 in Table S2). Catalyst loading of 10 mol% resulted in the highest yield with 61% and 60% ee (entry 2 in Table S2). Lowering the reaction temperature to  $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  decreased the yield from 61% to 36% and ee from 60 to 32% ee (entry 12 in Table S2). Reaction time of 2 h was enough to obtain the sulfoxide (entries 1, 2, and 13 in Table S2). A series of control experiments confirmed that the methyl phenyl sulfoxide was not formed in the absence of **2** or  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  (entries 14 and 15 in Table S2). These results indicate that complex **2** catalyzes the asymmetric sulfoxidation in the biphasic  $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (1/1) system, even in the presence of sodium acetate. Thus, the conditions of entry 1 were used as standard conditions.

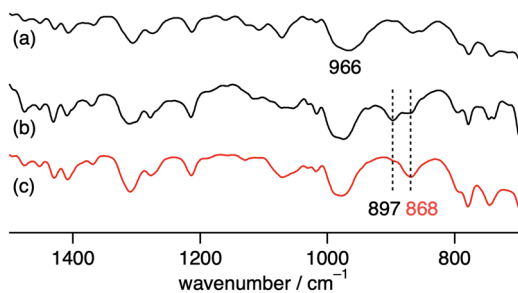


Fig. 3 IR spectra of (a) **2**, (b) **3** obtained from the reaction of **2** with  $\text{H}_2^{16}\text{O}_2$  and (c)  $^{18}\text{O}$ -labeled **3** obtained from the reaction of **2** with  $\text{H}_2^{18}\text{O}_2$ .



The obtained ee values were moderate compared to those of the reported asymmetric sulfoxidation catalyzed by the other V complex (up to 98% ee).<sup>19,20</sup> The yield (< 64%) is slightly lower than that of previously reported systems, in which the sulfoxidation of thioanisole catalyzed by V complexes was carried out in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. This may be due to the low concentration of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> used for the sulfoxidation by 2 or the decomposition of 2 in the presence of water.

With the optimized reaction conditions of the sulfoxidation, we began to investigate the one-pot asymmetric sulfoxidation of various sulfides using *in situ* generated H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> from H<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub>. The one-pot asymmetric sulfoxidation was carried out at room temperature using 1 and 2 as catalysts for direct H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> synthesis and asymmetric sulfoxidation, respectively. This is our strategy 1 and meets the requirements 1 as mentioned above. Catalyst 1 was synthesized according to the literature method.<sup>11</sup> The one-pot sulfoxidation, carried out in a sequential manner, was performed through the initial formation of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> from H<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> using catalyst 1, followed by the addition of 2 and sulfides to the reaction solution to initiate the sulfoxidation reaction. The H<sub>2</sub>/O<sub>2</sub> (95/5) pressure was adjusted to avoid the explosion and maximize the yield of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.<sup>11</sup> The formed sulfoxides were identified and quantified by <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy after purification (Fig. S4–14, SI).

The yield of the one-pot sulfoxidation of thioanisole (entry 1 in Table 1) was comparable to that of the sulfoxidation using authentic H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (entry 1 in Table S2), suggesting the one-pot sulfoxidation was not suppressed by Rh complexes present in the reaction mixture. In other words, this demonstrates that the requirement 2 was successfully fulfilled by the strategy 2. With the thioanisole derivatives, electron-donating substituents increase the yield of sulfoxide (entries 1–5 in Table 1). This trend of yield is similar to those of the reported asymmetric sulfoxidation by Ru catalyst.<sup>30</sup> The highest yield of 88% was obtained with benzyl methyl sulfide (entry 6 in Table 1), while the moderate yields of 33% and 38% were observed in naphthyl methyl sulfide and biphenyl phenyl sulfide, respectively (entries 7 and 8 in Table 1).

The one-pot sulfoxidation of sulfides bearing one aryl substituent afforded moderate ee values (38–69% ee; entries 1–5 and 7–9 in Table 1). Notably, benzyl phenyl sulfide gave the highest enantioselectivity (69% ee, entry 8 in Table 1), which may be attributed to steric congestion around the sulfur center. In contrast, sulfides bearing two aliphatic substituents exhibited low ee value (<14% ee) (entries 6, 10, and 11 in Table 1), presumably due to enhanced conformational flexibility arising from free rotation about the C–S bonds, which diminishes steric congestion at the sulfur center. Because no overoxidation of the sulfoxide was observed, the enantioselectivity is attributed to asymmetric induction in the sulfoxidation step, not to kinetic resolution.<sup>30</sup> The sulfoxides were formed predominantly as the S enantiomer, attributable to the substrate aryl group orienting away from the biphenyl motif of L, as proposed for related chiral vanadium complexes with tridentate Schiff base ligands.<sup>20</sup> The maximum yield and enantioselectivity of the one-pot asymmetric sulfoxidation are comparable to those of the reported asymmetric sulfoxidation that used O<sub>2</sub> and reductant.<sup>31</sup>

Table 1 One-pot asymmetric sulfoxidation of sulfides using H<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>

Entry	Sulfide	Sulfoxide	Yield <sup>b</sup> (%) (TON) <sup>c</sup>	ee <sup>d</sup> (%)
1			56 (5.6)	59
2			50 (5.0)	58
3			58 (5.8)	38
4			77 (7.7)	63
5			67 (6.7)	39
6			88 (8.8)	12
7			33 (3.3)	42
8			38 (3.8)	69
9			53 (5.3)	57
10			59 (5.9)	14
11			48 (4.8)	13

<sup>a</sup> Reaction conditions for direct synthesis of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: complex 1 (0.4 μmol), sodium acetate (2 mmol), H<sub>2</sub>O (4 mL), H<sub>2</sub> (1.9 MPa), O<sub>2</sub> (0.09 MPa), r.t., 12 h. Reaction conditions for asymmetric sulfoxidation: complex 2 (20 μmol), sulfide (200 μmol), H<sub>2</sub>O/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1 : 1, v/v, 8 mL), r.t., 2 h. <sup>b</sup> Determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis. The values are isolated yields. <sup>c</sup> Turnover numbers (TONs, mol of sulfoxide/mol of 2) based on complex 2. <sup>d</sup> Determined by chiral HPLC analysis.

The asymmetric sulfoxidation of thioanisole using <sup>18</sup>O<sub>2</sub> instead of <sup>16</sup>O<sub>2</sub> gives the <sup>18</sup>O-incorporating methyl phenyl sulfoxide, confirmed by GC-MS (Fig. S15, SI). This means that the O atom of sulfoxide is derived from *in situ* generated H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. There is no sulfoxide from the reaction without H<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, or 1 (entries 1–3 in Table S3, SI). The trace amount of product with 0% ee was formed in the sulfoxidation without 2 (entry 4 in Table S3), which derived from the background reaction of thioanisole with the *in situ* generated H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. This result corresponds to the sulfoxidation without 2 as shown in entry 15 of Table S2 and indicates that complex 1 does not catalyze the sulfoxidation. This circumvention of the undesired sulfoxidation promoted by 1, which produces



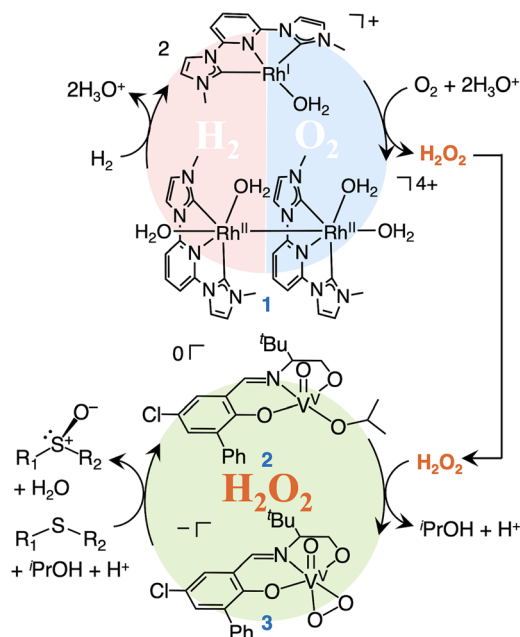


Fig. 4 Reaction cycle of a one-pot asymmetric sulfoxidation using *in situ* generated  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  from  $\text{H}_2$  and  $\text{O}_2$  by means of a Rh and V homogeneous catalysts.

racemic sulfoxides, is essential for constructing the one-pot asymmetric sulfoxidation using *in situ* generated  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ .

Based on above results, we have proposed the reaction mechanism as shown in Fig. 4. The Rh complex 1 gives  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  from  $\text{H}_2/\text{O}_2$  mixture as reported previously. Complex 2 reacts with *in situ* generated  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  to form the V peroxo complex 3. 3 oxidizes sulfide to sulfoxide and converts to complex 2. This is the first example not only of a one-pot asymmetric sulfoxidation, but also of any one-pot asymmetric oxidation that employs  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  generated *in situ* from  $\text{H}_2$  and  $\text{O}_2$ .

In conclusion, we have demonstrated the principle that one-pot asymmetric sulfoxidation is achievable. This was accomplished by developing a highly active novel V catalyst capable of capturing the small amount of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  generated by the Rh catalyst in the first step, despite chiral V complexes for asymmetric sulfoxidation having been known for approximately 30 years. The combination of a biphasic  $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  system and a sequential reaction protocol was essential to prevent deactivation of both catalysts and enable selective operation of each catalytic cycle. This work provides a general strategy for integrating incompatible  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ -forming and asymmetric catalytic reactions in a single vessel, offering a foundation for the development of future one-pot asymmetric oxidation processes based solely on homogeneous catalysts. We anticipate that these principles will enable the development of a broader range of asymmetric oxidation processes driven by *in situ*  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  generated directly from  $\text{H}_2$  and  $\text{O}_2$ .

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## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

## Data availability

The supporting data has been provided as part of the supplementary information (SI). Supplementary information: Tables S1–S3, Fig. S1–S15, and further experimental details. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d6cc00169f>.

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