



Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2018, 8, 14829

Received 14th March 2018
 Accepted 12th April 2018

DOI: 10.1039/c8ra02224k

rsc.li/rsc-advances

One-pot synthesis of chiral alcohols from alkynes by CF₃SO₃H/ruthenium tandem catalysis†

Huan Liu, Sensheng Liu, Haifeng Zhou, * Qixing Liu and Chunqin Wang

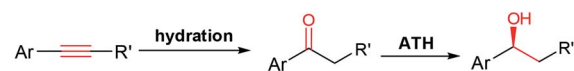
A practical one-pot synthesis of chiral alcohols from readily available alkynes *via* tandem catalysis by the combination of CF₃SO₃H and a fluorinated chiral diamine Ru(II) complex in aqueous CF₃CH₂OH is described. Very interestingly, the combination of fluorinated catalysts and solvent exhibits a positive fluorine effect on the reactivity and enantioselectivity. A range of chiral alcohols with wide functional group tolerance was obtained in high yield and excellent stereoselectivity under simple and mild conditions.

Pot-economic reactions as alternatives to traditional multistep synthetic procedures have received great attention. The significant benefits of a one-pot reaction include simple starting materials and minimum isolation/purification processes.¹ The direct conversion of alkynes into alcohols is of great importance because of the readily available alkynes as well as the valuable alcohols. However, the one-pot conversion of alkynes into alcohols through a tandem hydration/reduction process is still challengeable because of the conflict of extrinsic reaction conditions and the incompatible nature of the catalysts.² The first one-pot asymmetric synthesis of chiral alcohols from alkynes *via* hydration/asymmetric transfer hydrogenation (ATH) was reported by Xiao's group. In their process, formic acid was used as a solvent for the hydration step at 100 °C, and then the ATH was conducted at neutral conditions by adding a large amount of NaOH (Scheme 1).³ After that, Sun and co-workers described the same conversion catalyzed by the combination of salen-Co³⁺ and a chiral ruthenium complex with the aid of H₂SO₄.⁴ However, it is not applicable for electron-deficient alkynes. Subsequently, the similar transformation with homogeneous bimetallic catalysts like Au–Ru⁵ and Au–Rh⁶ has also been realized. In addition, the heterogeneous bimetallic catalytic systems like core-shell micellar supported Co/porphyrin and chiral rhodium/diamine complexes,⁷ large-pore mesoporous silica supported Au/carbene and chiral ruthenium/diamine dual complexes⁸ were also applied in this transformation. Despite these achievements, it is highly desirable to develop simple, efficient, and compatible catalytic systems under mild conditions for the conversion of alkynes into chiral alcohols from both a practical standpoint and an environmental point of view.

In 2016, a Markovnikov-type alkyne hydration under simple conditions, using 20 mol% trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (CF₃SO₃H) as the catalyst and 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol (CF₃CH₂OH) as the solvent was developed by Li and coworkers.⁹ It was reported the CF₃SO₃[−] could be counter anion of chiral Ru/diamine complexes, which were used as privileged catalysts for the AH or ATH of ketones.^{10,11}

We reason that the conversion of alkynes into chiral alcohols will be realized by tandem catalysis with CF₃SO₃H and chiral Ru/diamine complexes as the catalysts. Most importantly, it not only makes the catalytic systems simple, but also cleverly avoids the incompatible problem of different catalysts in one-pot reaction. To continue our interest in asymmetric synthesis of chiral alcohols,¹² we describe an easy operation process for a pot-economic synthesis of chiral alcohols from readily available alkynes *via* tandem catalysis under simple conditions, using CF₃SO₃H catalyzed hydration of alkynes in CF₃CH₂OH, followed by ATH with fluorinated chiral diamine Ru(II) complex as the catalyst and sodium formate as the hydrogen source.

Initially, the hydration of phenylacetylene (**2a**) was carried out with 20 mol% CF₃SO₃H as the catalyst and 2 mL of CF₃CH₂OH as the solvent in the presence of 2 equiv. of H₂O.⁹ As monitored by gas chromatography (GC), **2a** was converted to acetophenone quantitatively at 40 °C for 6 h.¹³ Then, 0.5 mol% (*S,S*)-**1a**, 5 equiv. of HCOONa, and 2 mL of H₂O were added.



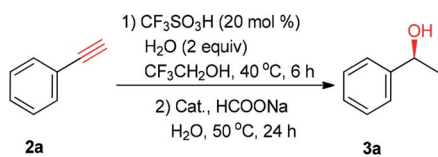
hydration	ATH	ref
HCOOH, 100 °C	Rh/diamine	3
Salen-Co ³⁺ /H ₂ SO ₄	Ru/diamine	4
IPrAuNTf ₂	Ru/diamine	5
IPrAuCl	Rh/diamine	6
Core-shell micellar supported Co-porphyrin	Rh/diamine	7
large-pore mesoporous silica supported IPrAuBF ₄	Ru/diamine	8
CF ₃ SO ₃ H (20 mol%), H ₂ O (2 equiv), CF ₃ CH ₂ OH	Ru/diamine	This work

Scheme 1 One-pot conversion of alkynes into chiral alcohols.

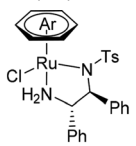
Research Center of Green Pharmaceutical Technology and Process, Hubei Key Laboratory of Natural Products Research and Development, College of Biological and Pharmaceutical Sciences, China Three Gorges University, Yichang 443002, China. E-mail: zhouhf@ctgu.edu.cn

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: 10.1039/c8ra02224k

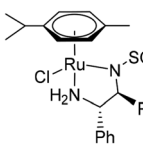


Table 1 Optimization of the reaction conditions^a


Entry	Cat.	Hydrogen source	Yield (%)	ee (%)
1	(<i>S,S</i>)- 1a	HCOONa (5 equiv.)	41	93
2	(<i>S,S</i>)- 1b	HCOONa (5 equiv.)	<5	—
3	(<i>S,S</i>)- 1c	HCOONa (5 equiv.)	80	87
4	(<i>S,S</i>)- 1d	HCOONa (5 equiv.)	83	96
5	(<i>S,S</i>)- 1e	HCOONa (5 equiv.)	78	79
6	(<i>S,S</i>)- 1f	HCOONa (5 equiv.)	79	94
7	(<i>S,S</i>)- 1g	HCOONa (5 equiv.)	84	94
8	(<i>S,S</i>)- 1h	HCOONa (5 equiv.)	95	97
9 ^b	(<i>S,S</i>)- 1h	HCOONa (5 equiv.)	24	95
10 ^c	(<i>S,S</i>)- 1h	HCOOH/NET ₃ (5:2)	0	—
11 ^c	(<i>S,S</i>)- 1h	HCOOH/NET ₃ (1.1:1)	46	95



(*S,S*)-**1a**: Ar = *p*-cymene

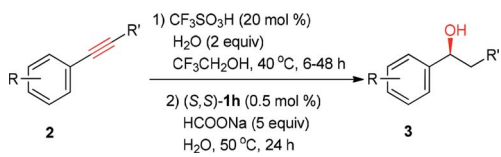


(*S,S*)-**1b**: Ar = mesitylene

(*S,S*)-**1c**: R = 2-CF₃C₆H₄
(*S,S*)-**1d**: R = 3-CF₃C₆H₄
(*S,S*)-**1e**: R = 4-CF₃C₆H₄
(*S,S*)-**1f**: R = 3,5-(CF₃)₂C₆H₄
(*S,S*)-**1g**: R = 3,4,5-F₃C₆H₂
(*S,S*)-**1h**: R = C₆F₅

^a Reaction conditions: phenylacetylene (**2a**; 5 mmol), CF₃SO₃H (20 mol%), H₂O (2 equiv.), CF₃CH₂OH (2 mL), 40 °C, 6 h; then 0.5 mol% catalyst, hydrogen source (5 equiv.), and H₂O (2 mL) were added, 50 °C, 24 h. The yield was determined by GC with an internal standard (mesitylene). The ee values were determined by HPLC analysis. ^b Hexafluoro-2-propanol (HFIP) was used as a solvent. ^c 0.5 mL of HCOOH/NET₃ mixture was used, the data in the brackets are molar ratio.

The subsequent ATH was conducted at 50 °C for 24 h, affording the desired (*S*)-1-phenylethanol (**3a**) in 41% yield and 93% ee (Table 1, entry 1). Next, the chiral ruthenium/diamine complexes including **1b–1h** were screened. Interestingly, it was found that a fluorine effect on the reactivity and enantioselectivity was observed in this tandem reaction.¹⁴ For example, the fluorinated chiral diamine Ru(II) complexes **1c–1h** exhibit high reactivity and excellent enantioselectivity (entries 3–8). Among which, the best yield and ee value were provided by the chiral *N*-pentafluorobenzenesulfonyl-1,2-diphenylethylenediamine Ru(II) complex (*S,S*)-**1h**, giving **3a** in 95% yield and 97% ee (entry 8). Then, other fluorinated alcohols like hexafluoro-2-propanol (HFIP) could also give the desired product in 95% ee but with only 24% yield (entry 9). Finally, other hydrogen sources were also examined. For example, no desired product was detected using an acidic HCOOH–NET₃ azeotrope (molar ratio *F/T* = 5/2) as hydrogen source (entry 10). By contrast, **3a** was obtained in 46% yield and 95% ee using slightly basic HCOOH–NET₃ mixture (molar ratio *F/T* = 1.1/1) as hydrogen source (entry 11).¹⁵ Based on above results, the optimal reaction conditions were set as follow: 20 mol% CF₃SO₃H coupled with 0.5 mol% (*S,S*)-**1h** as the catalysts, 5 equiv. of HCOONa as the hydrogen source, and CF₃CH₂OH/H₂O (*v/v* = 1 : 1) as the solvent (entry 8).

Table 2 Substrate Scope^a


terminal alkynes:

3a: 95% yield
97% ee

3b: 83% yield
98% ee

3c: 84% yield
93% ee

3d: 74% yield
95% ee

3e: 77% yield
92% ee

3f: 82% yield
90% ee

3g: 80% yield
99% ee

3h: 90% yield
91% ee

3i: 88% yield
87% ee

3j: 85% yield
92% ee

3k: 79% yield
86% ee

3l: 78% yield
92% ee

3m: 76% yield
92% ee

3n: 66% yield
86% ee

3o: 89% yield
88% ee

internal alkynes:

3p: 67% yield
76% ee

3q: 74% yield
89% ee

3r: 67% yield
81% ee

3s: 64% yield
82% ee

diethynylbenzenes:

3t: 72% yield
83% ee, 76% de

3u: 75% yield
99% ee, 80% de

other alkynes:

2v

2w

2x

2y

^a Reaction conditions: alkyne (5 mmol), CF₃SO₃H (20 mol%), H₂O (2 equiv.), CF₃CH₂OH (2 mL), 40 °C, 6 h, then add 0.5 mol% (*S,S*)-**1h**, HCOONa (5 equiv.), H₂O (2 mL), 50 °C, 24 h, isolated yield, the ee values were determined by HPLC analysis. ^b Conditions were 70 °C and 12 h for hydration step. ^c HFIP was used as a solvent. ^d Conditions were 70 °C and 48 h for hydration step. ^e Conditions were 40 °C and 48 h for hydration step. ^f CF₃SO₃H (40 mol%), H₂O (4 equiv.), CF₃CH₂OH (2 mL), 70 °C, 48 h, then add 1 mol% (*S,S*)-**1h**, HCOONa (10 equiv.), H₂O (2 mL), 50 °C, 48 h.

Having established a compatible catalytic system for the one-pot conversion of alkynes into chiral alcohols, the scope of various alkynes was then investigated. As summarized in Table 2, the internal aromatic alkynes were examined first. For examples, the reaction of phenylacetylene derivatives **2b–2e**





Scheme 2 Gram-scale reaction.

bearing electron-donating groups (Me, Et, *n*-Pr, MeO) performed smoothly under the optimized conditions, giving the corresponding chiral alcohols **3b–3e** in 74–95% yield and 92–98% ee. By contrast, in the case of electron-deficient phenylacetylene derivatives **2f–2n** bearing electron-withdrawing groups (F, Cl, Br, NO_2), the hydration step requires higher temperature and longer time. Due to poor solubility of 4-bromophenylacetylene (**2m**) and 4-nitrophenylacetylene (**2n**) in $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, the HFIP was used instead. In addition to phenylacetylene derivatives, the 2-ethynyl-naphthalene (**2o**) could also be converted to alcohol **3o** in 89% yield and 88% ee successfully. Next, the internal aromatic alkynes **2p–2s** were also subjected to this tandem reaction, and the corresponding alcohols **3p–3s** were isolated with 64–74% yield and 76–89% ee. Most importantly, the direct conversion of 1,3-diethynylbenzene (**2t**) and 1,4-diethynylbenzene (**2u**) into chiral diols **3t** and **3u** was achieved, with high yield, good enantiomeric excess (ee) and diastereomeric excess (de). Finally, the alkynes like 3-ethynylpyridine (**2v**), 2-ethynylthiophene (**2w**), 3-phenylpropargyl alcohol (**2x**), and methyl phenylpropiolate (**2y**) were also attempted, but no desired product was obtained with this catalytic system.

To further demonstrate the potential application of this one-pot tandem process, a gram scale reaction with 3-fluorophenylacetylene (**2g**) as the substrate was conducted. As shown in Scheme 2, the chiral alcohol **3g** was obtained in 86% yield and 99% ee, which demonstrates its suitability for large-scale reaction.

Very interestingly, the reactivity and enantioselectivity of this asymmetric tandem reaction could be enhanced by fluorinated catalysts and solvents (Table 1). As shown in Scheme 3, in the hydration step, the intermediate vinyl carbocation **A** could be stabilized by the fluorinated solvent ($\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$), which makes the hydration reaction proceed smoothly under mild conditions. By contrast, no reaction occurs if $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ replaced by $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$.⁹ In the ATH step, the $(S,S)\text{-1h}$ containing fluorinated

aryl moiety gives better yield and ee value, it may be ascribed to the positive fluorine effect between the fluorinated solvent and catalyst.¹⁶

In summary, we have developed a simple and efficient compatible catalytic system, using a fluorine-containing Brønsted acid ($\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3\text{H}$) coupled with a fluorinated chiral diamine Ru(II) complex as catalysts, and fluorinated alcohol ($\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$) as a solvent, which exhibits positive fluorine effect on the reactivity and enantioselectivity for the conversion of alkynes into chiral alcohols. Furthermore, the gram-scale reaction demonstrates its potential application.

Conflicts of interest

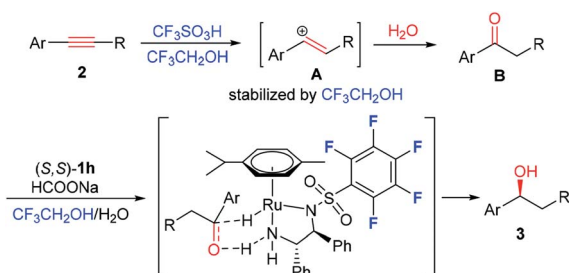
There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful for the financial support by the grants from the National Natural Science Foundation of China (21202092) and China Three Gorges University (KJ2014H008, KJ2014B084).

Notes and references

- (a) Y. Hayashi, *Chem. Sci.*, 2016, **7**, 866–880; (b) D. B. Ramachary and S. Jain, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2011, **9**, 1277–1300; (c) R. C. Simon, N. Richter, E. Busto and W. Kroutil, *ACS Catal.*, 2014, **4**, 129–143; (d) M. J. Climent, A. Corma and S. Iborra, *Chem. Rev.*, 2011, **111**, 1072–1133.
- (a) L. Li and S. B. Herzon, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2012, **134**, 17376–17379; (b) J. L. Huang, F. Zhang and H. X. Li, *Appl. Catal., A*, 2012, **431–432**, 95–103.
- J. Li, C. Wang, D. Xue, Y. Wei and J. Xiao, *Green Chem.*, 2013, **15**, 2685–2689.
- S. Wang, C. Miao, W. Wang, Z. Lei and W. Su, *ChemCatChem*, 2014, **6**, 1612–1616.
- Q. Ye, T. Cheng, Y. Zhao, J. Zhao, R. Jin and G. Liu, *ChemCatChem*, 2015, **7**, 1801–1805.
- F. Li, N. Wang, L. Lu and G. Zhu, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2015, **80**, 3538–3546.
- X. Xia, J. Meng, H. Wu, T. Cheng and G. Liu, *Chem. Commun.*, 2017, **53**, 1638–1641.
- J. Lu, J. Dimroth and M. Weck, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2015, **137**, 12984–12989.
- W. Liu, H. Wang and C.-J. Li, *Org. Lett.*, 2016, **18**, 2184–2187.
- ATH of ketones, selected examples: (a) S. Hashiguchi, A. Fujii, J. Takehara, T. Ikariya and R. Noyori, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1995, **117**, 7562–7563; (b) J. Hannedouche, G. J. Clarkson and M. Wills, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2004, **126**, 986–987; (c) A. M. Hayes, D. J. Morris, G. J. Clarkson and M. Wills, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2005, **127**, 7318–7319; (d) D. S. Matharu, D. J. Morris, A. M. Kawamoto, G. J. Clarkson and M. Wills, *Org. Lett.*, 2005, **7**, 5489–5491; (e) T. Ohkuma, N. Utsumi, K. Tsutsumi, K. Murata, C. Sandoval and R. Noyori, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2006, **128**, 8724–8725; (f) F. K. Cheung, C. Lin, F. Minissi, A. L. Criville, M. A. Graham, D. J. Fox and M. Wills, *Org.*



Scheme 3 Reaction pathway and transitional state.



- Lett.*, 2007, **9**, 4659–4662; (g) T. Touge, T. Hakamata, H. Nara, T. Kobayashi, N. Sayo, T. Saito, Y. Kayaki and T. Ikariya, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2011, **133**, 14960–14963; (h) T. Touge, H. Nara, M. Fujiwhara, Y. Kayaki and T. Ikariya, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2016, **138**, 10084–10087.
- 11 AH of ketones, selected examples: (a) T. Ohkuma, K. Tsutsumi, N. Utsumi, N. Arai, R. Noyori and K. Murata, *Org. Lett.*, 2007, **9**, 255–257; (b) T. Ohkuma, N. Utsumi, M. Watanabe, K. Tsutsumi, N. Arai and K. Murata, *Org. Lett.*, 2007, **9**, 2565–2567; (c) N. Arai, H. Satoh, N. Utsumi, K. Murata, K. Tsutsumi and T. Ohkuma, *Org. Lett.*, 2013, **15**, 3030–3033.
- 12 (a) B. Wang, H. Zhou, G. Lu, Q. Liu and X. Jiang, *Org. Lett.*, 2017, **19**, 2094–2097; (b) Q. Liu, C. Wang, H. Zhou, B. Wang, J. Lv, L. Cao and Y. Fu, *Org. Lett.*, 2018, **20**, 971–974; (c) S. Liu, H. Liu, H. Zhou, Q. Liu and J. Lv, *Org. Lett.*, 2018, **20**, 1110–1113.
- 13 The reaction conditions were improved by enhancing the temperature and shortening the time compared to the reported conditions in ref. 9.
- 14 The reactivity and stereoselectivity in asymmetric synthesis could be enhanced using fluorinated catalysts and solvents, selected examples: (a) T. Sugiishi, M. Matsugi, H. Hamamoto and H. Amii, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**, 17269–17282; (b) H. Abe, H. Amii and K. Uneyama, *Org. Lett.*, 2001, **3**, 313–315; (c) M.-W. Chen, Y. Duan, Q.-A. Chen, D.-S. Wang, C.-B. Yu and Y.-G. Zhou, *Org. Lett.*, 2010, **12**, 5075–5077; (d) T. Touge and T. Arai, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2016, **138**, 11299–11305; (e) Z. Yang, F. Chen, Y. He, N. Yang and Q.-H. Fan, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2016, **55**, 13863–13866.
- 15 X. Wu, X. Li, F. King and J. Xiao, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2005, **44**, 3407–3411.
- 16 (a) D. Cahard and V. Bizet, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2014, **43**, 135; (b) V. Bizet and D. Cahard, *Chimia*, 2014, **68**, 378.

