Asymmetric Hydroamination

Rare-Earth-Metal-Catalyzed Kinetic Resolution of Chiral Aminoalkenes via Hydroamination: The Effect of the Silyl Substituent of the Binaphtholate Ligand on Resolution Efficiency

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Abstract: The kinetic resolution of α-substituted aminopentenes via intramolecular hydroamination was investigated using various 3,3′-silyl-substituted binaphtholate yttrium catalysts. High efficiencies in the kinetic resolution were observed for methyl-, benzyl-, and phenyl-substituted substrates utilizing the cyclohexyldiphenylsilyl-substituted catalyst 2c with resolution factors reaching as high as 90(5) for hex-5-en-2-amine (3a). Kinetic analysis of the enantioenriched substrates with the matching and mismatching catalyst revealed that the efficiency of catalyst 2c benefits significantly from a favorable Curtin–Hammett pre-equilibrium and by a large $k_{fast}/k_{slow}$ ratio. Other binaphtholate catalysts were less efficient due to a less favorable Curtin–Hammett pre-equilibrium, which often favored the mismatching substrate-catalyst combination. Cyclization of the matched substrate proceeds generally with large trans-selectivity, whereas the trans/cis-ratio for mismatched substrates is significantly diminished, favoring the cis-cyclization product isomer in some instances.

Introduction

Nitrogen-containing compounds are widely found in nature and biological systems; therefore, this class of organic compounds is of high importance in fundamental research, as well as pharmaceutical and chemical industry.[1] The metal-catalyzed hydroamination of olefins, in which an amine N–H functionality adds directly to an unsaturated carbon–carbon bond, provides one of the simplest routes to amine products with 100 % atom efficiency.[2] Significant research efforts have resulted in the development of a large variety of catalyst systems for the hydroamination of olefins,[3–8] however, many challenges remain, in particular with respect to asymmetric hydroamination reactions.[9–11]

We have developed biphenolate, binaphtholate and NOBIN-based aminophenolate rare-earth metal catalysts for the asymmetric intra-[12] and intermolecular[12e,12f,13] hydroamination of alkenes. In particular 3,3′-bis(silyl)-substituted binaphtholate rare-earth metal complexes (Figure 1) exhibited high activity and enantioselectivities of up to 96 % ee in intramolecular reactions and up to 66 % ee in intermolecular reactions.[12d,12f,13]

Moreover, complexes 1a and 1b were also applied in the catalytic kinetic resolution of chiral aminoalkenes via the asymmetric hydroamination/cyclization (Scheme 1).[12c,12d,14–17]

Previously we have shown that resolution factors $f$ as high as 19 can be achieved for a phenyl-substituted aminopentene using (R)-1a-Lu at 40 °C (Scheme 1, R = Ph).[12d,115] The hydroamination products of aryl-substituted aminopentones using the binaphtholate catalysts 1a and 1b displayed high trans/cis diastereoselectivity of up to 50:1. Moreover, the kinetic study of the kinetic resolution process revealed that the Curtin–Hammett pre-equilibrium favors the matching substrate-cata-
lyst complex for α-substituted aminopentenes containing aryl substituents, as indicated by a pre-equilibrium constant $K^{\text{elas}} > 1$ (vide infra). However, the kinetic resolution of aminalkene substrates containing aliphatic substituents in the α-position of the amine was significantly less efficient with these catalysts, primarily as a result of a shifted Curtin–Hammett pre-equilibrium in favor of the mismatching substrate-catalyst complex ($K^{\text{elas}} < 1$).

Herein we report the kinetic resolution process using the yttrium catalysts $(R)-2a-e$ \cite{12f} based on binaphtholate ligands with a variety of bulky trisarylsilyl-, trisalkylsilyl-, and alkylarylsilyl-substituents in the 3 and 3′ position (Figure 1). Our previous studies have shown that the sterically demanding silyl groups in the binaphtholate catalysts are responsible for catalyst stability as well as high catalytic activity and selectivity, but herein we will show that subtle changes in these silyl-substituents can have a significant influence on the kinetic resolution process, especially on the Curtin–Hammett pre-equilibrium.

### Results and Discussion

Previously we had observed that the cyclization of α-substituted aminopentenes proceeds significantly faster using the triphenylsilyl-substituted binaphtholate catalyst $(R)-1a-Y$ compared to $(R)-1a-Lu$ and that $(R)-1a-Y$ displayed slightly higher efficiency in the kinetic resolution of the sterically less demanding substrate $3a$ in comparison to the smaller ionic radius metal complex $(R)-1a-Lu$ (Table 1, entries 1, 2).\cite{12c,12d,15} We therefore decided to focus our kinetic resolution studies on the more active and presumably more efficient yttrium catalysts $(R)-2a-e$. A broad range of substrates for intra- and intermolecular asymmetric hydrosilylation reactions unrelated to the kinetic resolution process has been reported for these catalysts recently.\cite{12f} For the purpose of this study we investigated the kinetic resolution of the racemic α-substituted 1-aminopent-4-enes $3a-d$ (Table 1). These substrates feature aliphatic as well as aromatic substituents which had been kinetically resolved with low (resolution factor $f = 2$–6) for $3b$, $3d$ to moderate ($f = 6$–19) for $3a$, $3c$ efficiency using catalysts $(R)-1a-Ln$ and $(R)-1b-Ln$.\cite{12c,12d,15}

For the sterically least demanding methyl-substituted aminopentene $3a$, the structurally rigid dibenzosilole-substituted complex $(R)-2a$ was more efficient than the triphenylsilyl-substituted binaphtholate catalysts $(R)-1a-Y$ and $(R)-1a-Lu$ (Table 1, entries 1–3). The sterically more demanding dicyclohexylphenylsilyl-substituted binaphtholate complex $(R)-2e$ showed significantly diminished kinetic resolution efficiency (Table 1, entry 5), while exhibiting a significant higher rate of cyclization in comparison to the other catalysts. Remarkably, the cyclohexyl-diphenylsilyl-substituted binaphtholate complex $(R)-2c$ was significantly more efficient than all other binaphtholate complexes 1 and 2 with a resolution factor $f > 50$\cite{18} for $3a$ (Table 1, entry 4). Although the silyl groups in the 3 and 3′ positions of the binaphtholate ligands had a pronounced effect on catalytic activity as well as the resolution factors in the cyclization of $3a$, the $trans/cis$ diastereoselectivities were rather unaffected, showing consistently low ratios in the range of 7:1 to 9:1.

Higher $trans/cis$ selectivities of up to 20:1 were observed for the benzyl-substituted aminopentene $3b$ (Table 1, entries 6–9). However, the cyclization of $3b$ proceeded at a much lower rate using the tert-butylphenylsilyl-substituted binaphtholate catalyst $(R)-2b$ in comparison to $(R)-1a-Y$ [42.3 h at 25 °C for $(R)-2b$ vs. 9 h at 22 °C for $(R)-1a-Y$ to obtain 50 % conversion; see Table 1, entries 6 and 8]. This is in contrast to our observation that $(R)-2b$ generally displayed similar catalytic activity as $(R)-1a-Y$ in the cyclization of aminopentenes.\cite{12f} Despite the slow rate of cyclization, $(R)-2b$ resolved $3b$ more efficiently than $(R)-1a-Y$. Similar to the previous observation, the resolution of $3b$ was generally less efficient than the resolution of $3a$ with the same rare-earth metal binaphtholate catalyst (for example, compare Table 1, entry 4 and 9). Nevertheless, catalyst $(R)-2c$ resolved $3b$ with a still impressive resolution factor of 43.

The kinetic resolution of the phenyl-substituted aminopentene $3c$ was performed at 40 °C using catalysts $(R)-2a-e$ with good turnover rates, giving consistently high $trans/cis$ selectivities ≥ 50:1 (Table 1, entries 11–15). Complexes $(R)-2a$, $(R)-2b$, and $(R)-2c$ displayed similar catalytic activity in the cyclization of $3c$ (Table 1, entries 11–13), but as for substrates $3a$ and $3b$, the highest resolution factor ($f > 50$) was observed for the cyclohexylphenylsilyl-substituted binaphtholate complex $(R)-2c$. As expected, the triisopropylsilyl-substituted binaphtholate catalyst $(R)-2d$ exhibited the lowest activity as well as the lowest efficiency in the resolution of $3c$ (Table 1, entry 14) in agreement to its general performance in the hydrosilylation/cyclization of achiral aminopentenes.\cite{12e} The dicyclohexylphenylsilyl-substituted complex $(R)-2e$ exhibited the highest activity in the cyclization of $3c$ at three times the rate compared to $(R)-2a-c$ (Table 1, entries 11–13 vs. entry 15), but unfortunately at the expense of resolution efficiency.

Previous studies have shown that the sterically more demanding α-aryl substituents, such as the benzyl-substituted $3b$ and the cyclohexyl-substituted $3d$ exhibit significantly diminished resolution factors using the bis(triarylsilyl)-substituted binaphtholate catalysts $(R)-1a-Ln$ and $(R)-1b-Ln$.\cite{15} This observation is also true for $3d$ using the cyclohexyldiphenylsilyl-substituted binaphtholate catalyst $(R)-2c$ (Table 1, entry 19). Interestingly, the least reactive, triisopropylsilyl-substituted catalyst $(R)-2d$ resolved $3d$ most efficiently among our available binaphtholate catalysts, with a resolution factor of 8.9 (Table 1, entry 20). Among all the tested substrates, cyclization of $3d$ proceeded with the lowest $trans/cis$ diastereoselectivity in the range of 5:1–10:1.
Table 1. Catalytic kinetic resolution of \(\alpha\)-substituted 1-aminopent-4-enes.\(^{[a]}\)

| Entry | Subst. | Cat. | \(T [\degree C]\) | \(t [\text{h}]\) | Conv. [%] | trans/cis\(^{[b]}\) | ee [%]\(^{[c]}\) | \(f\) |
|-------|-------|------|----------------|---------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|-----|
| 1     | \(3a\) | (R)-1a-Y | 22          | 25.5          | 53        | 11:1           | 72           | 9.5\(^{[d]}\) |
| 2     |       | (R)-1a-Lu | 22         | 42           | 55        | 10:1           | 73           | 8.4\(^{[d]}\) |
| 3     |       | (R)-2a   | 25         | 29.5          | 49        | 9:1           | 71           | 14   |
| 4     |       | (R)-2c   | 25         | 13.0          | 48        | 7:1           | 86           | >50  |
| 5     |       | (R)-2e   | 25         | 4             | 50        | 6:1           | 34.5         | 2.8  |
| 6     | \(3b\) | (R)-1a-Y | 22         | 9             | 50        | 20:1          | 42           | 3.6\(^{[d]}\) |
| 7     |       | (R)-1b-Y | 22         | 27            | 52        | 20:1          | 38           | 2.9\(^{[d]}\) |
| 8     |       | (R)-2b   | 25         | 42.3          | 50        | 20:1          | 64           | 8.6  |
| 9     |       | (R)-2c   | 25         | 17.8          | 48        | 20:1          | 82           | 43   |
| 10    | \(3c\) | (R)-1a-Y | 22         | 95            | 50        | \(>50:1\)     | 74           | 15\(^{[d]}\) |
| 11    |       | (R)-2a   | 40         | 41.0          | 50        | \(>50:1\)     | 77           | 18   |
| 12    |       | (R)-2b   | 40         | 39            | 54        | \(>50:1\)     | 86           | 18   |
| 13    |       | (R)-2c   | 40         | 39            | 46        | \(>50:1\)     | 78           | >50  |
| 14    |       | (R)-2d   | 40         | 82            | 50        | \(>50:1\)     | 30           | 2.4  |
| 15    |       | (R)-2e   | 40         | 14            | 45        | \(>50:1\)     | 57.5         | 10   |
| 16    | \(3d\) | (R)-1a-Y | 22         | 8             | 56        | ---            | 49           | 3.5\(^{[d]}\) |
| 17    |       | (R)-1b-Y | 22         | 46            | 59        | ---            | 54           | 3.6\(^{[d]}\) |
| 18    |       | (R)-2b   | 25         | 3.3           | 54        | 5:1           | 56           | 4.8  |
| 19    |       | (R)-2c   | 25         | 4.3           | 51        | 7:1           | 57           | 5.9  |
| 20    |       | (R)-2d   | 25         | 16            | 58        | 10:1          | 80           | 8.9  |
| 21    |       | (R)-2e   | 25         | 5.5           | 50        | 6:1           | 41           | 3.5  |

\(^{[a]}\) General reaction conditions: 0.10–0.20 mmol substrate ([sub.] = 0.2–0.5 M), 2 mol-% cat., [D\(_6\)]benzene, Ar atm. \(^{[b]}\) Trans/cis ratio of products. \(^{[c]}\) Enantiomeric excess of recovered starting material 3a–d. \(^{[d]}\) Data from ref.\(^{[12d]}\). \(^{[e]}\) Data from ref.\(^{[15]}\).

In order to identify the factors governing the high efficiency of the cyclohexyldiphenylsilyl-substituted binaphtholate complex (R)-2c in the kinetic resolution process, we started a more detailed investigation of the kinetic resolution of aminoalkenes using the general model (Scheme 2).\(^{[12d,15,19]}\)

The two diastereomeric substrate-catalyst complexes [cat-S] and [cat-R] readily interconvert with an equilibrium constant \(k_{\text{eq}}\) (Equation 1) and each of the complexes reacts with a corresponding rate constant \(k_S\) and \(k_R\) to give the corresponding hydroamination products. The rate of interconversion between

\[
\begin{align*}
[R] + [\text{cat-S}] & \overset{k_S}{\rightarrow} \overset{k_{SR}}{\leftrightarrow} \overset{k_{RS}}{\rightarrow} [\text{cat-R}] + [S] \\
(S)-product & \overset{k_R}{\rightarrow} \overset{k_{RS}}{\rightarrow} \overset{k_{SR}}{\rightarrow} (R)-product
\end{align*}
\]

Scheme 2. The general model for the kinetic resolution of aminoalkenes ([S], [R] = substrate enantiomers; [cat-S], [cat-R] = substrate-catalyst complex of respective substrate enantiomer).
the two substrate-catalyst complexes is rapid even at low temperatures and significantly higher than both rates of cyclization.\(^{[12d]}\)

\[
K_{\text{t} \text{as}} = \frac{k_{R}}{k_{S}} = \frac{\text{cat} - R}{\text{cat} - S} \frac{[S]}{[R]} \tag{1}
\]

The resolution factor \(f\) is determined by the equilibrium constant \(K_{\text{t} \text{as}}\) and the cyclization rate constants of the two diastereomeric substrate-catalyst complexes (Equation 2),\(^{[20]}\) which may be determined independently.

\[
f = \frac{K_{\text{t} \text{as}}}{k_{R}} \frac{k_{R}}{k_{S}} \tag{2}
\]

For pseudo-first-order reactions the resolution factor can be expressed as a function of conversion \(C\) and \(ee\) of recovered substrate (Equation 3).\(^{[19]}\)

\[
f = \frac{\ln[(1 - C)(1 - ee)]}{\ln[(1 - C)(1 + ee)]} \tag{3}
\]

According to Equation 3, the resolution factor \(f\) for 3a using the binaphtholate catalyst (R)-2c can be determined by plotting \(\ln[(1 - C)(1 - ee)]\) vs. \(\ln[(1 - C)(1 + ee)]\) (Figure 2). The relationship between conversion and enantiomeric excess \(ee\) is expressed by Figure 3.

![Figure 2](image_url)

Figure 2. Plot of \(\ln[(1 - C)(1 - ee)]\) vs. \(\ln[(1 - C)(1 + ee)]\) for the kinetic resolution of 3a using binaphtholate catalyst (R)-2c at 25 °C.

Inspired by the high resolution factor for the methyl-substituted aminopentene 3a obtained with the cyclohexyldiphenylsilyl-substituted binaphtholate catalyst (R)-2c at 25 °C, a large-scale kinetic resolution of 3a was performed with (S)-2c, giving (S)-3a (95 % ee) in 38 % re-isolated yield at 52 % conversion. The yield of (S)-3a is lower than expected due to its volatility (b.p. 114–116 °C at 760 Torr). The enantioenriched \(\alpha\)-substituted aminopentenes 3b-3d were also prepared using (R)-2c and the resolution data are summarized in Table 2.

![Figure 3](image_url)

Figure 3. Dependence of enantiomeric excess of recovered starting material on conversion in the kinetic resolution of 3a with (R)-2c at 25 °C. The line was fitted to a resolution factor \(f = 90\).

The rate constants \(k_{\text{fast}}\) and \(k_{\text{slow}}\) for the cyclization of the matching and mismatching substrate-catalyst combination, respectively, were obtained via kinetic measurements of the cyclization rates of enantioenriched (S)-3a using (R)-2c (Figure 4) in the temperature range of 25–55 °C for the faster matching substrate-catalyst combination, respectively the cyclization of (S)-3a using (S)-2c (Figure 5) in the temperature range of 25–55 °C for the slower mismatching substrate-catalyst combination.

![Figure 4](image_url)

Figure 4. Time dependence of the substrate concentration in the hydroamination of (S)-3a using (R)-2c (matching pair; (S)-3a\(_0\) = 0.140 mol L\(^{-1}\), (R)-2c = 2.73 mmol L\(^{-1}\)). The straight lines represent the least square linear regression.

The kinetic data and resolution parameters of \(\alpha\)-substituted aminopentenes were determined with the alkylaryl-silyl-substituted binaphtholate catalysts 2b, 2c, and 2e (Table 3).

![Figure 5](image_url)

Table 2. Large-scale preparation of enantioenriched \(\alpha\)-substituted aminopentenes via kinetic resolution using binaphtholate catalyst 2c\(^{(a)}\)

| Subst. | Cat. | \(T\) [°C] | \(t\) [h] | \(f\) \(^{(b)}\) | Conv. [%] | Yield (ee config.) [%] \(^{(c)}\) |
|--------|------|------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 3a     | (S)-2c | 25         | 9       | 90(S)           | 52        | 38 (95, S)                     |
| 3b     | (R)-2c | 25         | 22.5    | 43              | 57        | 40 (97, S)                     |
| 3c     | (R)-2c | 40         | 31      | > 50            | 54        | 40 (97, S)                     |
| 3d     | (R)-2c | 25         | 9.5     | 5.6(S)          | 77        | 18 (95, S)                     |

\(^{(a)}\) General reaction conditions: 0.8–1.5 g of racemic aminoalkene \([\text{sub.}] = 0.9–1.3\ \text{mL}\), 2 mol-% cat., benzene, Ar. \(^{(b)}\) Taken from Table 3 for 3a and 3d and Table 1 for 3b and 3c. \(^{(c)}\) Isolated yield and ee value of recovered (S)-3. All recovered aminoalkenes have (S) configuration, because the CIP priorities differ between substrate 3a on the one side and substrate 3b–d on the other side. Thus, the (S)-catalyst enantiomer is the matching catalyst for substrate (R)-3a, while it is the (R)-catalyst enantiomer for substrates (R)-3b–d.
Figure 5. Time dependence of the substrate concentration in the hydroamination of \( (S)-3a \) using \( (S)-2c \) (mismatching pair; \([S]-3a\) = 0.140 mol L\(^{-1}\), \([S]-2c\) = 2.73 mmol L\(^{-1}\)). The straight lines represent the least square linear regression.

Table 3. Kinetic resolution parameters of \( \alpha \)-substituted aminopentenes.\(^a\)

| Entry | Subst. | Cat. | \( T[^\circ\mathrm{C}] \) | \( k_{\text{fast}} \) \( [10^{-3} \text{s}^{-1}] \) | \( k_{\text{slow}} \) \( [10^{-3} \text{s}^{-1}] \) | \( f \) | \( K_{\text{trans}} \) | trans/cis |
|-------|-------|------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----|-----------|----------|
| 1     | 3a    | 1a-Y | 30             | 8.5             | 1.12            | 7.6 | 8.4       | 0.84     | >30:1.0 (28:1:0, 100)\(^h\) |
| 2     | 3a    | 2b   | 25             | 2.31(1)         | 0.216(2)        | 10.7(1) | 5.6(1) | 0.54(1) | 35:1.0 (2.2:1:0, 77) |
| 3     | 3a    | 2c   | 25             | 7.35(5)         | 0.388(4)        | 18.9(2) | 90(5)   | 4.6(3)  | 39:1.0 (1:1.2, 100) |
| 4     | 3a    | 2c   | 30             | 10.29(5)        | 0.730(1)        | 14.1(1) | 77(5)   | 5.5(4)  | 38:1.0 (1:1.25, 100) |
| 5     | 3a    | 2c   | 40             | 19.3(1)         | 1.64(1)         | 11.8(1) | 46(2)   | 3.9(2)  | 38:1.0 (1:1.3, 100) |
| 6     | 3a    | 2c   | 50             | 47.2(6)         | 3.19(1)         | 14.8(2) | 23.7(4) | 1.6(3)  | 38:1.0 (1:1.2, 100) |
| 7     | 3a    | 2e   | 25             | 3.08(1)         | 0.34(1)         | 9.0(3)  | 2.8(1)  | 0.31(1) | 35:1.0 (1:6:1.0, 80) |
| 8     | 3b    | 1a-Y | 30             | 2.5             | 0.28            | 9.6    | 2.6      | 0.27    | >30:1.0 (>30:1:0, 85)\(^h\) |
| 9     | 3b    | 2b   | 40             | 3.15(4)         | 0.432(4)        | 7.3(1)  | 6.1(4)  | 0.84(6) | 24:1.0 (4:0:1:0, 85) |
| 10    | 3b    | 2c   | 40             | 5.7(1)          | 0.437(8)        | 13.0(3) | 32(1)   | 2.5(1)  | 25:1.0 (1:0:1:0, 70) |
| 11    | 3b    | 2e   | 40             | 2.84(8)         | 0.542(7)        | 5.2(1)  | 5.5(1)  | 1.08(3) | 21:1.0 (17:1:0, 77) |
| 12    | 3c    | 1a-Y | 60             | 11.3            | 1.58(1)         | 7.1     | 11.5     | 1.6     | >50:1.0 (8.8:1:0, 99)\(^h\) |
| 13    | 3c    | 2b   | 70             | 5.35(2)         | 0.48(1)         | 11.2(2) | 11.6(6) | 1.04(5) | >50:1.0 (32:1:0, 45) |
| 14    | 3c    | 2c   | 60             | 3.70(2)         | 0.24(1)         | 15.7(7) | 24.6(3) | 1.57(7) | >50:1.0 (7:0:1:0, 30) |
| 15    | 3c    | 2c   | 70             | 6.90(6)         | 0.48(1)         | 15.0(4) | 16.8(8) | 1.16(8) | >50:1.0 (6:9:1:0, 30) |
| 16    | 3c    | 2e   | 70             | 3.91(3)         | 0.65(1)         | 8.0(1)  | 7.6(3)  | 1.27(5) | >50:1.0 (2:2:1:0, 100) |
| 17    | 3d    | 1a-Y | 30             | 8.5             | 1.0             | 8.5     | 2.7      | 0.32    | 9:0:1.0 (1:4:1:0, 90)\(^h\) |
| 18    | 3d    | 2b   | 25             | 4.47(5)         | 1.19(2)         | 3.7(6)  | 4.7(2)  | 1.26(6) | 24:1.0 (1:0:2:4, 100) |
| 19    | 3d    | 2c   | 25             | 3.12(1)         | 0.790(3)        | 3.95(2) | 5.6(3)  | 1.42(6) | 20:1.0 (1:0:19, 100) |
| 20    | 3d    | 2e   | 25             | 1.93(1)         | 1.11(1)         | 1.74(2) | 3.6(1)  | 2.07(4) | 21:1.0 (12:1:0, 100) |

\(^a\) General reaction conditions: 58–74 \( \mu \)mol \([S]-3a-d\) ([isub] = 0.11–0.14 mL), 2 mol-% cat., \([D_6]\)benzene, Ar. \(^b\) \( k_{\text{fast}} = k_{\text{cat}} \) for the reaction of \([S]-3a\) with \([R]-\)catalyst; \( k_{\text{slow}} = k_{\text{cat}} \) for the reaction of \([S]-3b, [S]-3c, [S]-3d\) with \([S]-\)catalyst. \(^c\) Determined from the slope of plot of \( \ln(1–C)(1 – ee) \) vs. \( \ln(1–C)(1 + ee) \), with at least three data points. \(^d\) Conversion for mismatching substrate at which trans/cis ratio was determined. \(^e\) Data from ref.\(^{15}\) \(^f\) Data from ref.\(^{12d}\)
Figure 6. $^1$H NMR spectra of hydroamination products 4a obtained with the matching substrate–catalyst pair (S)-3a and (R)-2c (trace a) and with the mismatching substrate–catalyst pair (S)-3a and (S)-2c (trace b).

Substrate–catalyst pair) and (S)-3a using (S)-2c (Figure 6, trace b, trans/cis = 1:1.2 for the mismatching substrate–catalyst pair) account for the low trans/cis selectivities observed in the kinetic resolution of racemic 3a (trans/cis = 7–9:1, Table 1, entries 3–5). Additionally, the trans/cis ratios decrease gradually as the resolution reaction proceeds (Figure 7). It is noteworthy that the reaction of (S)-3a using (S)-2c (mismatching substrate–catalyst pair) preferentially produced the cis-product at all reaction temperatures in the range of 25–50 °C (Table 3, entries 3–6).

Figure 7. trans/cis ratio of 4a formed in the kinetic resolution of rac-3a using 2 mol-% of (R)-2c at 25 °C as a function of conversion. The line is drawn as a guide for the eye.

In agreement to the observations for 3a, the mismatching substrate–catalyst combination was favored in the Curtin–Hammett pre-equilibrium in the resolution of the benzyl-substituted aminopentene 3b with catalyst 2b (Table 3, entry 9). The high efficiency in the kinetic resolution of 3b with 2c was achieved through a combination of high relative rate, $k_{fast}/k_{slow}$ and a Curtin–Hammett pre-equilibrium in favor of the matching substrate–catalyst pair ($K_{dias} > 1$) (Table 3, entry 10). Although the pre-equilibrium was slightly in favor of the matching substrate–catalyst pair for catalyst 2e, the low $k_{fast}/k_{slow}$ ratio resulted in an overall low efficiency of the kinetic resolution of substrate 3b (Table 3, entry 11). While the diastereoselectivities remained high for the matching pair of substrate (S)-3b and the (S)-catalyst, significantly lower trans/cis diastereoselectivities were observed for the mismatching pair with all tested catalysts (Table 3, entries 9–11), in contrast to previous observations for catalyst (S)-1a-Y.[15]

High diastereoselectivities of up to 50:1 were observed for the phenyl-substituted aminopentene 3c with all binaphtholate catalysts (Table 3, entries 12–16). Although the cyclization rate of the matching substrate–catalyst pair, involving substrate (S)-3c and catalyst (S)-1a-Y, was about three times faster than that of (S)-3c and (S)-2c at 60 °C, a higher $k_{fast}/k_{slow}$ ratio was observed for 3c with 2c [$k_{fast}/k_{slow} = 15.7(7)$ vs. 7.1 with 1a-Y] (Table 3, entries 12 and 14). As a result, the cyclohexylphenylsil-substituted binaphtholate catalyst 2c was more efficient in the kinetic resolution of 3c in comparison to 1a-Y.

The alkylarylsilyl-substituted binaphtholate catalysts 2b, 2c, and 2e behaved quite differently in the kinetic resolution of the cyclohexyl-substituted aminopentene 3d compared to the triphenylsilyl-substituted binaphtholate catalyst 1a-Y. The $k_{fast}/k_{slow}$ ratios were significantly lower for 2b, 2c, and 2e com-
pared to 1a-Y; however, this deficiency is overcompensated by a Curtin–Hammett pre-equilibrium in favor of the matching substrate–catalyst pair for 2b, 2c, and 2e (η < 1), whereas in case of 1a-Y the pre-equilibrium favors the mismatching substrate–catalyst pair (compare Table 3 entries 18–20 with entry 17). As a result, 2b, 2c, and 2e are slightly more efficient catalysts for the kinetic resolution of 3d in comparison to 1a-Y.

The Eyring plot for $k_{\text{fast}}$ and $k_{\text{slow}}$ (Figure 8) provided an access to the activation parameters for the hydroamination/cyclization of (S)-3a using (R)-2c (matching substrate–catalyst pair) [$\Delta H^\ddagger = 43(6) \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$, $\Delta S^\ddagger = -137(18) \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$]. Because the reaction of (S)-3a and (S)-2c (mismatching substrate–catalyst pair) afforded the products with low $\Delta$-selectivity ($\alpha_{\text{cis}}: \Delta H^\ddagger = 52(5) \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$, $\Delta S^\ddagger = -135(16) \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$). The activation parameters for the matching and mismatching substrate–catalyst pair seem to be in a similar range to those obtained previously for 3a with catalyst 1a-Y (mismatching pair): $\Delta H^\ddagger = 47.3(3.5) \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$, $\Delta S^\ddagger = -128(11) \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$; mismatching pair: $\Delta H^\ddagger = 54.9(3.1) \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$, $\Delta S^\ddagger = -121(9) \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$.[15]

The negative activation entropy is indicative of a highly organized transition state.[12d,15,21]

![Figure 8. Eyring plot for the hydroamination/cyclization of (S)-3a using (R)-2c (matching pair) and (S)-2c (mismatching pair).](image)

### Stereomodel for the Kinetic Resolution of α-Substituted Aminopentenes

According to the proposed stereomodel for the kinetic resolution of α-substituted aminopentenes using binaphtholate rare-earth metal catalysts, the diastereomers can be obtained via possible cyclization pathways as depicted in Scheme 3.[12d,15]

The stereomodel for the kinetic resolution is in agreement with the general stereomodel for enantioselective intramolecular hydroamination of aminopentenes by (R)-binaphtholate rare-earth metal catalysts, in which the Ln–N bond preferentially approaches the re face of the olefin.[12d] In case of the matching substrate–catalyst pair, the α-substituent of the aminokane rests in an equatorial position of the seven-membered chair-like transition state in the conformation that facilitates the approach of the Ln–N bond to the olefin from the re face (Scheme 3, pathway C). In case of the mismatching substrate–catalyst combination, the sterically unfavorable interaction between the substrate and the alkylaryl-silyl-substituent of the binaphtholate ligand restricts the approach of the Ln–N bond to the olefin from the si face (Scheme 3, pathway A). Pathway B provides an alternative to pathway A, allowing the mismatching substrate–catalyst complex to avoid the steric interaction between the substrate and the bulky silyl group. However, pathway B requires the α-substituent of the aminopentene to rest in an axial position, which leads to an unfavorable 1,3-diaxial interaction in the chair-like transition state and possibly steric interaction between the α-substituent R of the substrate and an alkylaryl-silyl-substituent of the binaphtholate ligand, if the α-substituent R is sufficiently large.

Pathway B accounts for the significantly reduced diastereoselectivities which were observed for the mismatching substrate–catalyst combinations when using catalysts 2b, 2c, and 2e. Moreover, the cyclization of the mismatching substrate–catalyst pairs (S)-3a with (S)-2c, (S)-3d with (S)-2b, and (S)-3d with (S)-2c generated predominantly the cis-pyrrolidine products; thus, pathway B becomes the preferred pathway. The exceptionally high efficiency in the kinetic resolution of the methyl-substituted aminopentene 3a with 2c results from the Curtin–Hammett pre-equilibrium in favor of the matching substrate–catalyst complex and a high $k_{\text{fast}}/k_{\text{slow}}$ ratio.

The large trans/cis diastereoselectivities, exceeding 50:1, observed for the phenyl-substituted aminopentene 3c in comparison to the alkyl-substituted aminopentenes 3a, 3b, and 3d, may result from a coordinative interaction of the phenyl-substituent of 3c with the metal center[22] or a π-interaction of the phenyl-substituent with a naphthyl ring of the binaphtholate ligand.

### Conclusions

The kinetic resolution of α-substituted aminopentenes via asymmetric hydroamination/cyclization was studied using rare-
earth metal catalysts based on 3,3′-bis(alkylaryl)silyl)-substituted binaphtholate ligands. In general the cyclohexyldiphenylsilyl-substituted binaphtholate catalyst (R)-2c displays high efficiency in the kinetic resolution of the methyl-, benzyl-, and phenyl-substituted substrates 3a, 3b, and 3c, respectively. The highest resolution factor of up to 90(5) was observed for 3a using (R)-2c. Despite having a favorable Curtin–Hammett pre-equilibrium, the cyclohexyl-substituted aminopentene 3d exhibits low efficiency in the kinetic resolution with all binaphtholate catalysts screened in this study as a result of a low k_{fast}/k_{slow} ratio.

The activation parameters for the cyclization of (S)-3a with complex (R)-2c (matching substrate–catalyst pair) and (S)-3a with complex (S)-2c (mismatching substrate–catalyst pair) are in line with the previously reported data obtained for the cyclization of 3a using complex 1a-Y.[15] It is noteworthy that the mismatching substrate–catalyst combination of (S)-3a and (S)-2c preferentially affords the cis-product. The kinetic resolution parameters show that high efficiency in the kinetic resolution of the methyl-substituted 3a with 2c stems from the Curtin–Hammett pre-equilibrium in favor of the matching substrate–catalyst combination and a high k_{fast}/k_{slow} ratio.

**Experimental Section**

**General Considerations:** All operations were performed under an inert atmosphere of nitrogen or argon using standard Schlenk-line or glovebox techniques. Solvents and reagents were purified as stated previously.[12d] Complexes 2a–2e,[12d] substrates hex-5-en-2-amine (3a),[23] 1-phenylhex-5-en-2-amine (3b),[12d] 1-phenylpent-4-en-1-amine (3c),[12d] and 1-cyclohexylpent-4-en-1-amine (3d)[15] were prepared according to previously described procedures. The substrates were distilled twice from finely powder CaH₂, stored over molecular sieves, and kept in the fridge of a glovebox. (S)-(±)-α-Methoxy-α-trifluoro-methylphenylacetic acid (Mosher acid) was transformed to the corresponding (R)-Mosher acid chloride using oxalyl chloride/DMF in hexanes.[24] Enantiomeric excess for 3a–3d was measured by 19F NMR spectroscopy of the corresponding Mosher amides as reported previously.[12d,15]

**General Procedure for NMR-Scale Kinetic Resolution of Chiral α-Substituted Aminopentenes:** In a glovebox, a screw cap NMR tube was charged with racemic aminoalkene (20.0 mg, 0.10–0.20 mmol), ferrocene (3.0 mg, 16.1 μmol), [D₆]benzene (to give a total volume of 0.5 mL), and catalysts (2.0 mol-% with respect to substrate relative to the internal standard ferrocene. The reaction mixture was heated to 40 °C (3c). Small aliquots (20 μL) were syringed to NMR tubes, which was then diluted with CDCl₃ (0.55 mL), and a 1H NMR spectrum was recorded to monitor the conversion. The reaction was stopped after enantiomeric excess of the starting material reached at least 95 % ee, determined by 19F NMR spectroscopy of its corresponding Mosher amide at 40–65 °C. The chiral α-substituted aminopentenes were isolated by the standard benzaldehyde work-up procedure[12c,12d] and were purified by vacuum distillation from CaH₂.

**General Procedure for Kinetic Catalytic Hydroamination/cyclization Reactions:** In a glovebox, a screw cap NMR tube was charged with a solution of the enantiomerically enriched α-substituted aminopentene (2.0 w%) in [D₆]benzene, 200–375 μL, 58.0–74.0 μmol), ferrocene (3.0 mg), [D₆]benzene (to give a total volume of 500 μL), and catalyst (2.0 mol-%, 1.16–1.48 μmol, 21–24 μL stock solution in [D₆]benzene). The tube was placed in either 400 or 500 MHz NMR thermosat probe with temperature of 25–55 °C and an arrayed experiment was set up to record 1H NMR spectra automatically in time intervals (30 sec, 1 min, 3 min, 5 min, or 10 min). The conversion was determined based on the disappearance of the olefinic signals of the substrate relative to the internal standard ferrocene. The linear part of the data was fit by least square analysis and k_{obs} was determined from the slope α of a plot of concentration of amine (M) vs. time (min).

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[20] For simplification we assume that \( k_d/k_s \) represents \( k_{fast}/k_{slow} \) for all substrates. Note however, that for substrate 3a the S enantiomer is the faster reacting enantiomer when using the (R)-binaphtholate catalysts.

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