

## Enantioselective Conjugate Addition of Diethylzinc to Chalcone Catalyzed by Chiral Tricarbonyl(arene)chromium/Nickel (II)

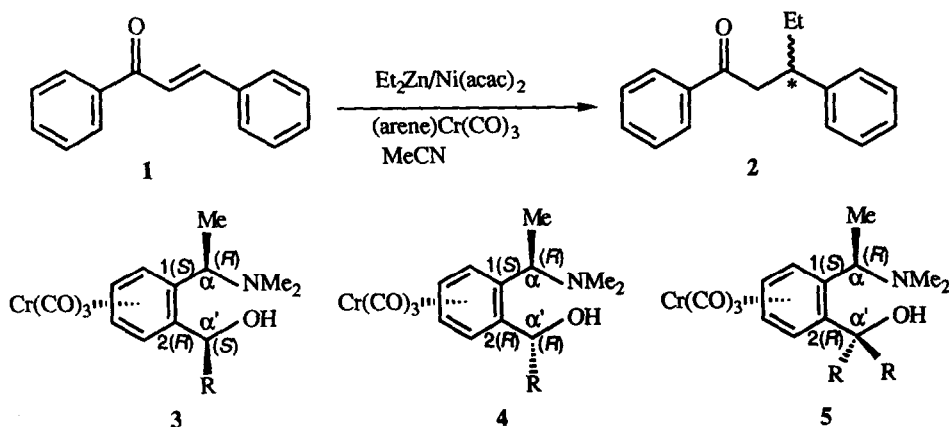
Motokazu Uemura,\* Ryuta Miyake, Kazuo Nakayama, and Yuji Hayashi  
Faculty of Science, Osaka City University, Sugimoto 3-3-138, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka 558, Japan

(Received 7 May 1992)

**Abstract:** Enantioselective conjugate addition of diethylzinc to chalcone in the presence of  $\text{Ni}(\text{acac})_2$  complexed with chiral tricarbonyl(1,2-disubstituted arene)chromium gave addition products with up to 78 % ee depending upon the amounts of Ni(II) and chiral arene chromium complexes.

There has been great interest in catalytic enantioselective conjugate addition of organometallic reagents to prochiral enones. Chiral  $\beta$ -amino alcohols and the related compounds have been recently proven to be effective ligands for asymmetric synthesis of optically active  $\beta$ -substituted ketones catalyzed by the presence of transition metals.<sup>1,2</sup> In a continuation of our studies into the asymmetric reactions<sup>3</sup> of chiral (1,2-disubstituted arene)chromium complexes possessing both benzylic amino and hydroxy groups ( $\delta$ -amino alcohols), we wish to describe herein the enantioselective conjugate addition of diethylzinc to chalcone.

The chiral (1,2-disubstituted arene)chromium complexes 3-5 as the ligands were prepared stereoselectively from tricarbonyl(*N,N*-dimethyl  $\alpha$ (*R*)-phenylethylamine)chromium according to the reported procedure.<sup>4</sup> The reaction conditions and results for the Ni(II)-catalyzed enantioselective conjugate addition reactions are summarized in Table 1. Reaction of chalcone with 2 eq of diethylzinc in the presence of nickel catalyst, generated in situ by mixing 1 mol % of  $\text{Ni}(\text{acac})_2$  and 10 mol % of the ligand 3 ( $\text{R} = \text{Ph}$ ) with phenyl substituted (*S*)-configuration at the  $\alpha'$ -position possessing benzylic hydroxy group, gave (*R*)-1,3-diphenylpentan-1-one (2) with 36 % ee (entry 1). The asymmetric induction is highly dependant on the amount of chiral catalyst. The



enantioselectivity increased to 62 % ee when 5 mol % of the catalyst was used. Stoichiometric conditions gave 78 % ee of the conjugate addition product (entry 3). From the results, the phenyl substituted chiral ligand **3** (R = Ph) was found to be effective for high enantioselective conjugate addition, regardless of the chiral  $\delta$ -amino alcohol.  $\alpha'$ -(S)-Ethyl substituted chromium complex **3** (R = Et), an efficient ligand for the enantioselective addition of diethylzinc to benzaldehyde,<sup>3</sup> resulted in lower selectivity. With a stereoisomeric  $\alpha'$ -(R)-ethyl substituted complex **4** (R = Et) gave low enantioselectivity of the same (R)-product (entry 7). Disubstituted complex **5** with phenyl substituent resulted in 62 % ee of the addition product under stoichiometric conditions (entry 8). Diethyl substituted complex **5** (R = Et) produced racemic product under catalytic conditions, but a use of stoichiometric amount of the ligand and Ni(II) increased to up 37 % ee.

Since it is easily possible to modify the chiral ligands (e.g.; conversion of one of tricarbonyl to other group or modification of the phenyl ring at the  $\alpha'$ -position), it seems that there is plenty of room for further improvement in this class of the chiral (arene)chromium complexes.

Table 1 Asymmetric Conjugate Addition of Diethylzinc to Chalcone<sup>a</sup>

entry	( $\eta^6$ -arene)Cr(CO) <sub>3</sub>	mol % Ni(acac) <sub>2</sub>	ratio of Ni(II) : chiral ligand	yield (%) <sup>b</sup>	% ee <sup>c</sup> (config)
1	<b>3</b> (R = Ph)	1	1 : 10	66	36 (R)
2	<b>3</b> (R = Ph)	5	1 : 10	90	62 (R)
3	<b>3</b> (R = Ph)	100	1 : 1	70	78 (R)
4 <sup>d</sup>	<b>3</b> (R = Et)	7	1 : 2.5	78	26 (R)
5	<b>3</b> (R = Et)	5	1 : 10	91	43 (R)
6	<b>3</b> (R = Et)	100	1 : 1	73	53 (R)
7	<b>4</b> (R = Et)	100	1 : 1	78	50 (R)
8	<b>5</b> (R = Ph)	100	1 : 1	71	62 (R)
9	<b>5</b> (R = Et)	5	1 : 10	92	1 (R)
10	<b>5</b> (R = Et)	100	1 : 1	70	37 (R)

<sup>a</sup> All conjugate addition reactions were carried out with 2 eq of diethylzinc at -30 °C for 18 h in acetonitrile in the presence of the chiral catalyst which was prepared in situ by mixing Ni(acac)<sub>2</sub> with the chiral (arene)chromium complex in acetonitrile at room temperature for 1 h. <sup>b</sup> Isolated yield after column chromatography. <sup>c</sup> Determined by HPLC (Daicel Chiralcel OD, Eluent 0.2 % 2-propanol in hexane). <sup>d</sup> Presence of 7 mol % of 2,2'-dipyridyl.

## References and Notes

- (a) Soai, K.; Hayasaka, T.; Ugajin, S. *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.* **1989**, 516; Soai, K.; Yokoyama, S.; Hayasaka, T.; Ebihara, K. *J. Org. Chem.* **1988**, *53*, 4149; Soai, K.; Hayasaka, T.; Ugajin, S.; Yokoyama, S. *Chem. Lett.* **1988**, 1571. (b) Bolm, C.; Ewald, M. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1990**, *31*, 5011.
- (a) Villacorta, G. M.; Rao, C. P.; Lippard, S. J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1988**, *110*, 3175. (b) Jansen, J. F. G. A.; Feringa, B. L. *J. Org. Chem.* **1990**, *55*, 4168. (c) Ahn, K-H.; Klassen, R. B.; Lippard S. J. *Organometallics*, **1990**, *9*, 3178.
- Enantioselective addition of diethylzinc to benzaldehyde; Uemura, M.; Miyake, R.; Hayashi, Y. *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.* **1991**, 1696.
- (a) Blagg, J.; Davies, S. G.; Goodfellow, C. L.; Sutton, K. H. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans I*, **1987**, 1805; (b) Heppert, J. A.; Aubé, J.; Thomas-Miller, M. E.; Milligan, M. L.; Takusagawa, F. *Organometallics*, **1990**, *9*, 727; (c) Uemura, M. Miyake, R.; Shiro, M.; Hayashi, Y. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1991**, 4569.