### Fine-tuning Monophosphine Ligands for Enhanced Enantioselectivity. Influence of Chiral Hemilabile Pendant Groups

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#### **Supporting Information**

General methods. Reactions requiring air-sensitive manipulations were conducted under an inert atmosphere of nitrogen by using Schlenk techniques or a Vacuum Atmospheres drybox. Methylene chloride and DMSO were distilled from calcium hydride under nitrogen and stored over molecular sieves. Tetrahydrofuran, hexane and benzene were distilled under nitrogen from sodium/benzophenone ketyl. 2-Bromobenzaldehyde, (2R, 3R)-butanediol, (2S, 3S)-butanediol, (2R, 5R)-hexanediol, (2S, 5S)-hexanediol, (2S, 4S)-pentanediol, N,N-diisopropylethylamine, 4methylstyrene, 4-bromostyrene, 4-methoxystyrene and 2-methyl-2-butene were purchased from Acros. LiAlH<sub>4</sub> (1M in diethyl ether), diethyl phosphite, styrene and 2-vinylnaphthalene were purchased from Aldrich. Allylic nickel bromide<sup>1</sup>,  $Na^+[[3,5-(CF_3)_2C_6H_3]_4B]^-(Na^+-BARF)^2$ , 4isobutylstyrene<sup>3</sup>, 6-methoxy-2-vinylnaphthalene<sup>3</sup> were prepared according to the literature. Ethylene (99.5%) was purchased from Matheson Inc., and passed through Drierite before use. For ozonolysis, ozone gas was delivered using a Welsbach ozone generator. Analytical TLC was performed on E. Merck precoated (0.25 mm) silica gel 60 F<sub>254</sub> plates. Flash column chromatography was carried out on silica gel 40 (Scientific Adsorbents Incorporated, Microns Flash). Gas chromatographic analyses were performed on a Hewlett-Packard 5890 equipped with an HP-ultra-1 crosslinked methyl silicone capillary column (25 m length x 0.2 mm i.d.) and a FID detector connected to a HP 3396 integrator. Helium was used as the carrier gas. Chiral gas chromatographic separations were accomplished using Chirasil-L-Val on WCOT fused silica (25 m x 0.25 mm, 0.12 mm film thickness) capillary GC column purchased from Chrompack. Enatiomeric excesses of all compounds were determined by HPLC using a Daicel Chiralcel OJ column using hexane/isopropanol as solvents where base-line separation was obtained. Optical rotations were recorded in solution on a Perkin-Elmer Model 241 polarimeter at the sodium

D line in chloroform. The optical rotations of ligands were not measured because of their air-sensitivity.

#### **Preparation of Ligands**

**Preparation of (2R,5R)-hexanediol cyclic sulfate**<sup>4</sup>:

$$\begin{array}{c} OH \\ \hline \\ OH \\ OH \end{array} \xrightarrow{1. \text{ SOCl}_2} \\ 2. \text{ RuCl}_3/\text{NaIO}_4 \end{array} \xrightarrow{0.00} \\ O \xrightarrow{0} \\ O \xrightarrow$$

To a solution of (2R,5R)-hexanediol (1.18g, 10 mmol) in CCl<sub>4</sub> (7 mL) was added via syringe thionyl chloride (1.2 mL, 16.5 mmol). The resulting brown solution was then heated at reflux for 1.5 h. After the solution was cooled to r.t., the reaction mixture was concentrated on a rotary evaporator to afford a brown oil. The oil was then dissolved in a mixture of CCl<sub>4</sub> (7 mL), CH<sub>3</sub>CN (7 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (10 mL) and the mixture was cooled to  $0^{\circ}$ C. To the cold mixture was added RuCl<sub>3</sub>'3H<sub>2</sub>O (7.3 mg, 0.028 mmol), followed by NaIO<sub>4</sub> (4.43 g, 20.7 mmol). The reaction was allowed to stir at r.t. for 1 h. H<sub>2</sub>O (40 mL) was added, the reaction mixture was extracted with diethyl ether (4x40 mL) and the combined extracts were washed with brine. After drying over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and the solution was filtered through a pad of silica gel, the colorless solution was concentrated to yield white solid (1.57 g, 87%) which was used without further purification. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 250 MHz)  $\delta$  4.95-4.75 (m, 2H), 2.10-1.80 (m, 4H), 1.46 (d, *J* = 6.35 Hz, 6H).

**Preparation of (2S,5S)-hexanediol cyclic sulfate**<sup>4</sup>:



The procedure is the same as the above. Starting from (2*S*,5*S*)-hexanediol (1.18 g, 10 mmol) to get 1.55g (86%) of (2*S*,5*S*)-hexanediol cyclic sulfate. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 250 MHz)  $\delta$  4.90-4.65 (m, 2H), 2.10-1.80 (m, 4H), 1.41 (d, *J* = 6.35 Hz, 6H).

Preparation of 2-(2-bromophenyl)-(4*R*,5*R*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolane<sup>5</sup>:



To a solution of 2-bromobenzaldehyde (1.76 g, 9.5 mmol) and (2*R*,3*R*)-butanediol (0.94 g, 10.4 mmol) in benzene (5 mL) was added *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (19 mg, 0.1 mmol). The resulting solution was heated under reflux with Dean-Stark trap for 5 h. The reaction mixture was poured into aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> and extracted with diethyl ether. The organic layers were combined, dried and concentrated to afford the crude product which was purified by flash chromatography (eluent: hexane:ethyl acetate=40:1) to give 2.04 g (84%) of 2-(2-bromophenyl)-(4*R*,5*R*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolane. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 250 MHz)  $\delta$  7.62 (dd, *J* = 7.75, 1.75 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (dd, *J* = 7.75, 1.03 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (td, *J* = 7.50, 0.83 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (td, *J* = 7.75, 1.78 Hz, 1H), 6.22 (s, 1H), 3.90-3.70 (m, 2H), 1.38 (t, *J* = 5.50 Hz, 3H), 1.32 (t, *J* = 5.50 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 62.9 MHz)  $\delta$  16.75, 17.06, 78.66, 80.43, 101.47, 122.93, 127.43, 128.09, 130.46, 132.91, 137.31. **Preparation of [2-((4***R***,5***R***)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-phosphonic acid diethyl ester<sup>6</sup>:** 



A mixture of 2-(2-bromophenyl)-(4R,5R)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolane (1.99 g, 7.74 mmol), diethylphosphite (2.3 mL, 17.8 mmol), Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (87 mg, 0.39 mmol), dppb (165 mg, 0.39 mmol) and *N*,*N*-diisopropylethylamine (5.4 mL, 31 mmol) in DMSO (11 mL) was heated with stirring at 100°C under nitrogen atmosphere overnight. After the mixture was cooled to r.t., 10 mL of water was added slowly and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The extracts were combined, washed with water, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a crude oil which was purified by column chromatography

(eluent: hexane:ethyl acetate = 4:1) to afford 1.28 g (53%) of [2-((4*R*,5*R*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-phosphonic acid diethyl ester and 100 mg (5%) of 2-(2bromophenyl)-(4*R*,5*R*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolane was recovered. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 250 MHz)  $\delta$  7.83 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 7.75 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (t, *J* = 5.50 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (t, *J* = 7.50 Hz, 1H), 7.40-7.25 (m, 1H), 6.43 (s, 1H), 4.15-3.85 (m, 4H), 3.80-3.60 (m, 2H), 1.40-1.05(m, 12H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 62.9 MHz)  $\delta$  15.90 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 6.60 Hz), 16.62, 17.06, 61.86 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 5.2 Hz), 78.62, 80.13, 98.96 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 3.8 Hz), 125.18, 127.30 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 13.5 Hz), 128.30 (t, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 14.5 Hz), 132.42 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 2.8 Hz), 133.49 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 9.1 Hz), 141.65 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 10.1 Hz); <sup>31</sup>P NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 101.3 MHz)  $\delta$  18.94.

**Preparation of 2-**[(4*R*,5*R*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl]-phenyl-phosphane<sup>7</sup>:



To a solution of [2-((4*R*,5*R*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-phosphonic acid diethyl ester (314 mg, 1mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added a solution of LiAlH<sub>4</sub> (2.5 mL, 1 M in ether, 2.5 mmol) slowly at r.t. in drybox. After the addition, the reaction mixture was stirred for additional 30 min at r.t. The reaction was quenched with minimum amount of saturated aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Dry benzene (2x5 mL) was added to remove water azetropically from the solid residue. The solid was extracted with hexane three times and the extracts were combined and concentrated to afford a crude oil which was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: hexane:ether = 40:1) to get 52 mg (25%) of 2-[(4*R*,5*R*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl]-phenyl-phosphane. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 250 MHz)  $\delta$  7.55-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.25-7.05(m, 2H), 6.03 (d, *J*<sub>P,H</sub> = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (d, *J*<sub>P,H</sub> = 206 Hz, 2H), 3.85-3.65 (m, 2H), 1.29 (d, *J* = 4.50 Hz, 3H), 1.23 (d, *J* = 4.50 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 62.9 MHz)  $\delta$  16.79, 17.35, 78.60, 80.62, 101.80 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 9.0 Hz), 127.00 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 3.4 Hz), 128.28, 128.73 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 3.2 Hz), 128.92, 136.93 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 6.4 Hz), 140.92 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 10.9 Hz); <sup>31</sup>P NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 101.3 MHz)  $\delta$  -126.08.

Preparation of 2-[2-((2S,5S)-dimethyl-phospholan-1-yl)-phenyl]-(4R,5R)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolane (1a)<sup>8</sup>:



To a solution of 2-[(4R,5R)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl]-phenyl-phosphane (52 mg, 0.25)mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added KH (10.3 mg, 0.26 mmol in 0.5 mL of THF) at -30°C in drybox. The mixture was allowed to warm to r.t. and stirred for 1.5h. To the resulting solution was added slowly a solution of (2R,5R)-hexanediol cyclic sulfate (45 mg, 0.25mmol) in THF (1mL) and the mixture was stirred for 2h at r.t. Finally KH (10.3 mg, 0.26 mmol in 0.5 mL of THF) was added at r.t. and stirred for additional 2 h. The reaction was quenched with a few drops of methanol and the solvents were removed under vacuum to get a crude oil. Purification by column chromatography (eluent:hexane:ether = 40:1) afforded 31 mg (42%) of 2-[2-((2S,5S)-dimethylphospholan-1-yl)-phenyl]-(4R,5R)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolane. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 250 MHz)  $\delta$ 7.98 (ddd, J = 7.75, 3.25, 1.48 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (dt, J = 7.50, 1.65 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (td, J =7.50, 1.30 Hz, 1H), 7.18-7.08 (m, 2H), 3.85-3.50 (m, 2H), 2.60-2.42 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.18 (m, 1H), 2.14-1.92 (m,1 H), 1.92-1.73 (m, 1H), 1.55-1.35 (m,1 H), 1.30-1.10 (m, 4H), 1.08 (d, J = 5.80 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 0.91 (dd, J = 9.75, 7.0 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 62.9 MHz)  $\delta$  16.53 (d,  $J_{P,C}$  = 1.3 Hz), 16.94, 17.52, 21.03 (d, J = 36.5 Hz), 35.17 (d,  $J_{P,C} = 7.6$  Hz), 35.36 (d,  $J_{P,C} = 5.0$  Hz), 36.70 (d,  $J_{P,C} = 2.1$  Hz), 37.17 (d, J\_{P,C} = 2.1 Hz), 37.17 (d,  $J_{P,C} = 2.1$  Hz), 37.17 (d, J\_{P,C} = 2.1 Hz), 37.17 (d,  $J_{P,C} = 2.1$  Hz), 37.17 (d, J\_{P,C} = 2.1 Hz), 3 2.6 Hz), 79.10, 80.52, 100.66 (d,  $J_{P,C} = 31.5$  Hz), 127.06 (d,  $J_{P,C} = 5.5$  Hz), 128.19, 128.72, 132.74 (d,  $J_{P,C} = 3.7$  Hz), 136.75 (d,  $J_{P,C} = 36.2$  Hz), 145.22 (d,  $J_{P,C} = 20.7$  Hz); <sup>31</sup>P NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 101.3 MHz)  $\delta$  -5.35; HRMS (ESI) m/z 293.1649 ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>, exact mass calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>2</sub>P 293.1665).

Preparation of 2-[2-((2S,5S)-diethyl-phospholan-1-yl)-phenyl]-(4R,5R)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolane (1b)<sup>8</sup>:



The procedure is the same as the above. Starting from 2-[(4*R*,5*R*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl]-phenyl-phosphane (58 mg, 0.28 mmol) and (3*R*,6*R*)-octanediol cyclic sulfate (57.4 mg, 0.28 mmol) to get 40 mg (45%) of 2-[2-((2*S*,5*S*)-diethyl-phospholan-1yl)-phenyl]-(4*R*,5*R*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolane. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 250 MHz)  $\delta$  8.0-7.9 (m, 1H), 7.39 (dt, *J* = 6.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.30-7.05 (m, 3H), 3.75-3.45 (m, 2H), 2.40-2.25 (m, 1H), 2.15-1.80 (m, 3H), 1.75-1.35 (m, ca.5H), 1.25-1.10 (m, ca.1H), 1.07 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 1.03 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 0.91 (t, *J* = 7.25 Hz, 3H), 0.80 (t, *J* = 7.13 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 62.9 MHz)  $\delta$  14.35 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 1.7 Hz), 14.50 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 5.4 Hz), 16.93, 17.51, 24.50, 29.33 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 33.1 Hz), 34.35 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 1.5 Hz), 34.52 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 3.2 Hz), 43.06 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 12.6 Hz), 45.25 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 11.3 Hz), 79.06, 80.52, 100.65 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 33.5 Hz), 127.19 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 5.8 Hz), 128.10, 128.84, 133.86 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 3.9 Hz), 137.49 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 35.4 Hz), 145.45 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 21.4 Hz); <sup>31</sup>P NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 101.3 MHz)  $\delta$  -14.81; HRMS (ESI) m/z 359.1736 ([M+O+Na]<sup>+</sup>, exact mass calcd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>29</sub>O<sub>3</sub>PNa 359.1747).

Preparation of 2-(2-bromophenyl)-(4S,5S)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolane<sup>5</sup>:



The procedure is the same as the above. Starting from 2-bromobenzaldehyde (0.59 mL, 5 mmol) and (2*S*,3*S*)-butanediol (0.5 g, 5.58 mmol) to get 1.11 g (85%) of 2-(2-bromophenyl)-(4*S*,5*S*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolane. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$  7.63 (dd, J = 7.72, 1.74 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (dd J = 7.96, 1.12 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (td, J = 7.60, 0.96 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (td, J = 7.84, 1.72 Hz, 1H), 6.24 (s, 1H), 3.95-3.75 (m, 2H), 1.39 (d, J = 5.80 Hz,

3H), 1.34 (d, J = 5.80 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100.6 MHz)  $\delta$  17.19, 17.51, 79.07, 80.84, 101.89, 123.35, 127.87, 128.55, 130.90, 133.32, 137.76.

Preparation of [2-((4*S*,5*S*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-phosphonic acid diethyl ester<sup>6</sup>:



The procedure is the same as the above. Starting from 2-(2-bromophenyl)-(4*S*,5*S*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolane (1.765 g, 6.87 mmol), diethylphosphite (2.0 mL, 15.8 mmol), Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (76 mg, 0.34 mmol), dppb (145 mg, 0.34 mmol) and *N*,*N*-diisopropylethylamine (4.8 mL, 28 mmol) to get 1.2 g (58%) of [2-((4*S*,5*S*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-phosphonic acid diethyl ester and 500 mg (28%) of 2-(2-bromophenyl)-(4*S*,5*S*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolane was recovered. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$  7.90 (ddd, *J* = 14.0, 6.50, 1.20 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (td, *J* = 5.50, 1.20 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (t, *J* = 7.50 Hz, 1H), 7.45-7.30 (m, 1H), 6.50 (s, 1H), 4.20-3.90 (m, 4H), 3.85-3.70 (m, 2H), 1.40-1.15 (m,12H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100.6 MHz)  $\delta$  16.47, 17.14, 17.58, 62.36, 79.11, 80.63, 99.48, 126.25, 127.90 (t, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 14.1 Hz), 128.92 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 14.1 Hz), 132.93, 133.93 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 8.1 Hz), 142.22 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 10.1 Hz); <sup>31</sup>P NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101.3 MHz)  $\delta$  19.02; HRMS (ESI) m/z 337.1188 ([M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, exact mass calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>23</sub>O<sub>5</sub>PNa 337.1175).

Preparation of 2-[(4S,5S)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl]-phenyl-phosphane<sup>7</sup>:



The procedure is the same as the above. Starting from [2-((4*S*,5*S*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl)-phenyl]-phosphonic acid diethyl ester (315 mg, 1mmol) to get 53 mg (25%) of 2-[(4*S*,5*S*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl]-phenyl-phosphane. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 250 MHz)  $\delta$  7.65-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.40-7.10 (m, 2H), 6.09 (d, *J*<sub>P,H</sub> = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.96 (d, *J*<sub>P,H</sub> = 205 Hz, 2H), 3.90-3.70 (m, 2H), 1.35 (d, *J* = 5.80 Hz, 3H), 1.27 (d, *J* = 5.80 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 62.9 MHz)  $\delta$  17.22, 17.78, 79.02, 81.04, 102.23, 127.44 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 3.4 Hz), 128.70, 129.16 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 3.2 Hz), 129.35, 136.82 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 6.3 Hz), 141.34 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 10.7 Hz); <sup>31</sup>P NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101.3 MHz)  $\delta$  -126.05; HRMS (ESI) m/z 249.0645 ([M+O+Na]<sup>+</sup>, exact mass calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O<sub>3</sub>PNa 249.0651).

Preparation of 2-[2-((2*S*,5*S*)-dimethyl-phospholan-1-yl)-phenyl]-(4*S*,5*S*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolane (2)<sup>8</sup>:



The procedure is the same as the above. Starting from 2-[(4*S*,5*S*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl]-phenyl-phosphane (52 mg, 0.25 mmol) and (2*R*,5*R*)-hexanediol cyclic sulfate (45 mg, 0.25 mmol) to get 34 mg (47%) of 2-[2-((2*S*,5*S*)-dimethyl-phospholan-1-yl)-phenyl]-(4*S*,5*S*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxolane. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 250 MHz)  $\delta$  7.97 (ddd, *J* = 7.75, 3.25, 1.50 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (dt, *J* = 7.50, 1.50 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (td, *J* = 7.50, 1.25 Hz, 1H), 7.15-7.05 (m, 2H), 3.70-3.45 (m, 2H), 2.60-2.40 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.15 (m, 1H), 2.10-1.92 (m, 1H), 1.90-1.72 (m, 1H), 1.53-1.30 (m, 1H), 1.30-1.12 (m, 4H), 1.09 (d, *J* = 5.75 Hz, 3H), 1.05 (d, *J* = 6.75 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (dd, *J* = 9.75, 7.0 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 62.9 MHz)  $\delta$  16.94 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 5.25 Hz), 17.42, 17.89, 21.45(d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 36.5 Hz), 35.52 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 16.25 Hz), 35.71 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 31.1 Hz), 127.66 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 5.7 Hz), 128.61, 129.04, 133.14 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 3.6 Hz), 137.15 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 28.9 Hz), 145.60 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 20.4 Hz); <sup>31</sup>P NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 101.3 MHz)  $\delta$  -5.03; HRMS (ESI) m/z 293.1681 ([M+H]<sup>+</sup>, exact mass calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>2</sub>P 293.1665).

**Preparation of 2-(2-bromophenyl)-[1,3]dioxolane**<sup>5</sup>:



The procedure is the same as the above. Starting from 2-bromobenzaldehyde (3.7g, 20 mmol) and ethylene glycol (1.36g, 22 mmol) to get 4.2 g (92%) of 2-(2-bromophenyl)-[1,3]dioxolane. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 250 MHz)  $\delta$  7.47 (td, J = 7.75, 1.75 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (td, J = 5.25, 1.55 Hz, 1H), 5.99 (s, 1H), 4.15-3.90 (m, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 62.9 MHz)  $\delta$  65.68, 103.52, 127.23, 128.66, 129.23, 136.83, 140.66. **Preparation of (2 -[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl-phenyl)-phosphonic acid diethyl ester**<sup>6</sup>:



The procedure is the same as the above. Starting from 2-(2-bromophenyl)-[1,3]dioxolane (4.04 g, 17.6 mmol), diethylphosphite (5.2 mL, 40.5 mmol), Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (198 mg, 0.88 mmol), dppb (375 mg, 0.88 mmol) and *N*,*N*-diisopropylethylamine (12.3 mL, 70.4 mmol) in DMSO (20 mL) to get 2.82 g (56%) of (2 -[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl-phenyl)-phosphonic acid diethyl ester and 1.45 g (36 %) of 2-(2-bromophenyl)-[1,3]dioxolane was recovered. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 250 MHz)  $\delta$  7.94 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 7.75 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (t, *J* = 6.50 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (t, *J* = 7.50 Hz, 1H), 7.50-7.35 (m, 1H), 6.40 (s, 1H), 4.30-3.95 (m, 8H), 1.30 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 6H); <sup>31</sup>P NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101.3 MHz)  $\delta$  18.94.

**Preparation of 2 - [1,3] dioxolan-2-yl-phenyl-phosphane**<sup>7</sup>:



The procedure is the same as the above. Starting from (2 -[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl-phenyl)phosphonic acid diethyl ester (572 mg, 2 mmol) to get 56 mg (15.4%) of 2 -[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl-phenyl-phosphane. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 250 MHz)  $\delta$  7.55-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.05 (m, 2H), 5.90 (s, 1H), 3.89 (d,  $J_{P,H}$  = 205 Hz, 2H), 4.20-3.90 (m, 4H); <sup>31</sup>P NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101.3 MHz)  $\delta$  -126.04.

Preparation of 2-[2-((2S,5S)-dimethyl-phospholan-1-yl)-phenyl]-[1,3]dioxolane (3)<sup>8</sup>:



The procedure is the same as the above. Starting from 2 -[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl-phenyl-phosphane (56 mg, 0.31 mmol) and (2*R*,5*R*)-hexanediol cyclic sulfate (55.4 mg, 0.31mmol) to get 37 mg (45%) of 2-[2-((2S,5S)-dimethyl-phospholan-1-yl)-phenyl]-[1,3]dioxolane. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 250 MHz)  $\delta$  7.75-7.60 (m, 1H), 7.50-7.40 (m, 1H), 7.40-7.28 (m, 2H), 6.60 (d, *J*<sub>P,H</sub> = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 4.25-4.00 (m, 4H), 2.80-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.50-2.20 (m, 2H), 2.15-1.95 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.45 (m, 1H), 1.45-1.25 (m, 4H), 0.76 (dd, J = 10.1, 7.25 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 62.9 MHz)  $\delta$  15.99 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 1.3 Hz), 20.84 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 35.2 Hz), 34.80 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 7.6 Hz), 34.96 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 5.4 Hz), 36.39 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 2.3 Hz), 36.83 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 2.7 Hz), 65.42 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 5.7 Hz), 101.31 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 30.2 Hz), 126.10 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 5.7 Hz), 128.29, 128.68, 132.50 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 3.5 Hz), 136.06 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 33.9 Hz), 143.08 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 20.1 Hz); <sup>31</sup>P NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101.3 MHz)  $\delta$  -4.64; HRMS (ESI) m/z 303.1126 ([M+O+Na]<sup>+</sup>, exact mass calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>21</sub>O<sub>3</sub>PNa 303.1121).

**Preparation of 2-(2-bromophenyl)-(4S,6S)-dimethyl-[1,3]-dioxane**<sup>5</sup>:



The procedure is the same as the above. Starting from 2-bromobenzaldehyde (0.80 g, 4.36 mmol mmol) and (2*S*,4*S*)-pentanediol (0.5 g, 4.8 mmol) to get 1.05 g (90%) of 2-(2-bromophenyl)-(4*S*,6*S*)-dimethyl-[1,3]-dioxane. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$  7.73 (dd, *J* = 7.96, 1.68 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (dd, *J* = 7.96, 0.99 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (td, *J* = 7.96, 0.99 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (td, *J* = 7.96, 1.68 Hz, 1H), 6.11 (s, 1H), 4.53-4.40 (m, 1H), 4.28-4.15 (m, 1H), 2.05-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.52 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.42 (d, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 1.28 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100.6 MHz)  $\delta$  16.94, 21.83, 36.66, 68.33, 69.04, 93.26, 122.38, 127.48, 128.20, 130.05, 132.47, 137.76.

Preparation of [2-((4*S*,6*S*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxan-2-yl)phenyl]-phosphonic acid diethyl ester<sup>6</sup>:



The procedure is the same as the above. Starting from 2-(2-bromophenyl)-(4*S*,6*S*)-dimethyl-[1,3]-dioxane (0.79 g, 2.9 mmol), diethylphosphite (0.86 mL, 6.7 mmol), Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (33 mg, 0.15 mmol), dppb (62 mg, 0.15 mmol) and *N*,*N*-diisopropylethylamine (2.0 mL, 11.6 mmol) in DMSO (6 mL) to get 0.69 g (73%) of [2 -((4*S*,6*S*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxan-2-yl)phenyl]-phosphonic acid diethyl ester. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 250 MHz)  $\delta$  8.00-7.85 (m, 2H), 7.57 (t, *J* = 7.50 Hz, 1H), 7.45-7.30 (m, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 4.55-4.40 (m, 1H), 4.30-3.90 (m, 5H), 2.10-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.50 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.42 (t, *J* = 13.5 Hz, 1H), 1.35-1.20 (m, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100.6 MHz)  $\delta$  16.65 (t, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 6.5 Hz), 17.63, 22.33, 37.34, 62.46 (t, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 5.2 Hz), 68.73, 69.50, 91.91 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 3.9 Hz), 125.80 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 181 Hz), 128.13 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 13.6 Hz), 128.75 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 14.1 Hz), 133.34 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> =

2.5 Hz), 133.95 (d,  $J_{P,C} = 9.1$  Hz), 142.78 (d,  $J_{P,C} = 10.1$  Hz); <sup>31</sup>P NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101.3 MHz)  $\delta$  19.47.

Preparation of [2-((4S,6S)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxan-2-yl)phenyl]-phosphane<sup>7</sup>:



The procedure is the same as the above. Starting from [2 -((4*S*,6*S*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxan-2-yl)phenyl]-phosphonic acid diethyl ester (328 mg, 1 mmol) to get 73 mg (32.6%) of [2 -((4*S*,6*S*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxan-2-yl)phenyl]-phosphane. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$  8.00-7.85 (m, 1H), 7.30 (t, J = 6.60 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (t, J = 7.40 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (t, J = 7.40 Hz, 1H), 6.01 (s, 1H), 4.35-4.15 (m, 2H), 3.90-3.75 (m, 1H), 3.74 (s, 1H), 1.80-1.65 (m, 1H), 1.18 (d, J = 6.96 Hz, 3H), 1.09 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 0.86 (d, J = 13.2 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 62.9 MHz)  $\delta$  16.95, 21.94, 36.76, 67.87, 68.76, 93.26 (d, J<sub>P,C</sub> = 9.7 Hz), 126.81 (d, J<sub>P,C</sub> = 3.4 Hz), 128.22 (d, J<sub>P,C</sub> = 2.0 Hz), 128.28, 128.83, 136.21 (d, J<sub>P,C</sub> = 4.7 Hz), 143.01 (d, J<sub>P,C</sub> = 12.3 Hz); <sup>31</sup>P NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 101.3 MHz)  $\delta$  -112.92.

Preparation of 2-[2-((2*S*,5*S*)-dimethyl-phospholan-1-yl)-phenyl]-(4*S*,6*S*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxane (4)<sup>8</sup>:



The procedure is the same as the above. Starting from [2 -((4S,6S)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxan-2-yl]phenyl]-phosphane (39 mg, 0.17 mmol) and (2R,5R)-hexanediol cyclic sulfate (31.3 mg, 0.17mmol) to get 20 mg (38%) of 2-[2-((2S,5S)-dimethyl-phospholan-1-yl)-phenyl]-

(4*S*,6*S*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxane. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$  8.18 (ddd, J = 7.8, 3.3, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (dt, J =7.5, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (td, J = 7.5, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (td, J = 7.5, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (d,  $J_{P,H}$  = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.30-4.20 (m, 1H), 4.00-3.90 (m, 1H), 2.60-2.45 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.25 (m, 1H), 2.10-1.95 (m, 1H), 1.90-1.70 (m, 2H), 1.53-1.40 (m, 1H), 1.39 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.30-1.15 (m, 4H), 1.12 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 3H), 0.95-0.85 (m, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 100.6 MHz)  $\delta$  16.70, 17.57 (d,  $J_{P,C}$  = 2.0 Hz), 20.98 (d,  $J_{P,C}$  = 36.2 Hz), 22.18, 35.02 (d,  $J_{P,C}$  = 12.6 Hz), 35.16 (d,  $J_{P,C}$  = 10.1 Hz), 36.66 (d,  $J_{P,C}$  = 2.8 Hz), 37.02, 37.13 (d,  $J_{P,C}$  = 2.5 Hz), 67.98, 69.14, 92.36 (d,  $J_{P,C}$  = 31.2 Hz), 127.46 (d,  $J_{P,C}$  = 5.4 Hz), 127.85, 128.74, 132.36 (d,  $J_{P,C}$  = 3.7 Hz), 135.10 (d,  $J_{P,C}$  = 33.2 Hz), 146.02 (d,  $J_{P,C}$  = 21.1 Hz); <sup>31</sup>P NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 101.3 MHz)  $\delta$  8.28; HRMS (ESI) m/z 345.1588 ([M+O+Na]<sup>+</sup>, exact mass calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>27</sub>O<sub>3</sub>PNa 345.1590).

Preparation of 2-[2-((2*R*,5*R*)-dimethyl-phospholan-1-yl)-phenyl]-(4*S*,6*S*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxane (5)<sup>8</sup>:



The procedure is the same as the above. Starting from [2 -((4*S*,6*S*)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxan-2-yl)phenyl]-phosphane (53 mg, 0.24 mmol) and (2S,5S)-hexanediol cyclic sulfate (43.2 mg, 0.24mmol) to get 27 mg (36%) of 2-[2-((2*R*,5*R*)-dimethyl-phospholan-1-yl)-phenyl]-(4S,6S)-dimethyl-[1,3]dioxane. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$  8.18 (ddd, *J* = 7.8, 3.3, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (dt, *J* = 7.5, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (td, *J* = 7.5, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (td, *J* = 7.5, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (d, *J*<sub>P,H</sub> = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.35-4.25 (m, 1H), 4.20-4.05 (m, 1H), 2.60-2.45 (m, 1H), 2.45-2.30 (m, 1H), 2.10-1.95 (m, 1H), 1.95-1.80 (m, 1H), 1.80-1.70 (m, 1H), 1.55-1.40 (m, 1H), 1.35-1.15 (m, 7H), 1.11 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 0.98-0.85 (m, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 100.6 MHz)  $\delta$  16.86 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 2.0 Hz), 17.14, 20.93 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 36.2 Hz), 22.13, 35.01 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 10.4 Hz), 35.12 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 7.3 Hz), 36.54 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 2.9 Hz), 36.99, 37.14 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 2.4 Hz), 67.74, 68.77, 92.26 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 29.9 Hz), 126.99 (d, *J*<sub>P,C</sub> = 5.5 Hz), 128.63, 132.49 (d,  $J_{P,C} = 3.6 \text{ Hz}$ ), 135.58 (d,  $J_{P,C} = 33.6 \text{ Hz}$ ), 145.88 (d,  $J_{P,C} = 21.1 \text{ Hz}$ ); <sup>31</sup>P NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, 101.3 MHz)  $\delta$  9.42; HRMS (ESI) m/z 345.1582 ([M+O+Na]<sup>+</sup>, exact mass calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>27</sub>O<sub>3</sub>PNa 345.1590).

#### Asymmetric Hydrovinylation Reactions of Vinylarene Compounds

General procedure for asymmetric hydrovinylation reaction of Vinylarene compounds using [(allyl)NiBr]<sub>2</sub> and ligands in the presence of NaBARF in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>:

To a solution of  $[(allyl)NiBr]_2$  in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1.5 mL) at room temperature was added a solution of ligand in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1.5 mL) in drybox. The resulting solution was added to a suspension of NaBARF in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1 mL). After stirring at room temperature for 1.5 h, the mixture was filtered through a small plug of celite and the precipitate was rinsed with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1 mL). The filtrate was collected in a Schlenk flask and was taken out of drybox. The catalyst solution was cooled to the desigated temperature in the table. Under one atmosphere of ethylene, the solution of vinylarene compounds in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 mL) was added dropwise to the catalyst solution. After stirring for 2h at this temperature, the mixture was quenched with half-saturated aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution and extracted three times with 10 mL portions of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub> and passed through a small plug of silica gel. The filtrate was concentrated to afford the crude products which were analyzed by GC. The enantiomeric excess of the alkene products were determined by HPLC on Chiracel OJ column (hexane/isopropanol system).

Asymmetric hydrovinylation reaction of 4-isobutylstyrene using [(allyl)NiBr]<sub>2</sub>, ligand in the presence of NaBARF in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>:



**1-Isobutyl-4-[(***R***)-1-methylallyl]benzene**: catalyst amount: 0.35 mol%;  $[\alpha]_D = -7.63$ (91%ee) (c 2.19 CHCl<sub>3</sub>) [lit.:  $[\alpha]_D = -5.84$  (83%ee, neat),<sup>9</sup>-6.80 (c 2.09 CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 74%ee)<sup>10</sup>]; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.10 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 7.05 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 6.05-5.95 (m, 1H), 5.05-4.95 (m, 2H), 3.50-3.35 (m, 1H), 2.42 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.90-1.75 (m, 1H), 1.33 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H); GC conditions: 1.0 mL helium/min, 10 min at 100°C, 4°C/min, 10 min at 200°C; HPLC conditions: 100% hexane, 0.25 mL/min, retention time (min): 21.57 (*R*), 24.08 (*S*).

Ligand	Temp. (°C)	Conv. (%)	Regioselectivity (%)	Ee (%)	Configuration
1a	-55	99.9	99.6	91	R
1a	-70	100	97.5	88	R
1a	-40	100	99	90	R
1b	-55	83.4	100	88	R
2	-55	99.2	89.8	71	R
3	-55	100	100	85	R
4	-55	100	100	85	R
5	-55	100	100	90	S

Asymmetric hydrovinylation reaction of 4-bromostyrene using [(allyl)NiBr]<sub>2</sub>, ligand 1a in the presence of NaBARF in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>:



**1-Bromo-4-[(***R***)-1-methylallyl]benzene**: catalyst amount: 0.35 mol%; reaction temperature: -55°C, conversion:100%, regioselectivity:100%, 71% ee, configuration: *R*;  $[\alpha]_D = -8.65$  (c 3.07 CHCl<sub>3</sub>) (lit.<sup>10</sup>:  $[\alpha]_D = +9.9$  (89%ee, c 7.02 CHCl<sub>3</sub>)); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.39 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 7.07 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 6.00-5.90 (m, 1H), 5.05-4.95 (m, 2H), 3.45-3.35 (m, 1H), 1.32 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H); GC conditions: 1.0 mL helium/min, 10 min at 100°C, 4°C/min, 25 min at 200°C; HPLC conditions: 100% hexane, 0.30 mL/min, retention time (min): 21.57 (*S*), 27.70 (*R*).

Asymmetric hydrovinylation reaction of 4-methylstyrene using [(allyl)NiBr]<sub>2</sub>, ligand 1a in the presence of NaBARF in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>:



**1-Methyl-4-[(***R***)-1-methylallyl]benzene**: catalyst amount: 0.35 mol%; reaction temperature: -55°C, conversion:100%, regioselectivity:100%, 87% ee, configuration: *R*;  $[\alpha]_D = -9.11$  (c 2.13 CHCl<sub>3</sub>) (lit<sup>9</sup>:  $[\alpha]_D = +6.78$  (83%ee, neat)); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.10 (s, 4H), 6.10-5.90 (m, 1H), 5.10-4.95 (m, 2H), 3.50-3.35 (m, 1H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 1.32 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H); GC conditions: 1.0 mL helium/min, 5 min at 80°C, 4°C/min, 15 min at 180°C; HPLC conditions: 100% hexane, 0.30 mL/min, retention time (min): 23.97 (*S*), 25.03 (*R*).

Asymmetric hydrovinylation reaction of styrene using [(allyl)NiBr]<sub>2</sub>, ligand 1a in the presence of NaBARF in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>:



[(*R*)-1-methylallyl]benzene: catalyst amount:0.35 mol%; reaction temperature: -55°C, conversion:100%, regioselectivity: 99.7%, 88% ee, configuration: *R*; [α]<sub>D</sub> = -4.90 (c 2.06 CHCl<sub>3</sub>) (lit.<sup>9</sup>,<sup>11</sup>: [α]<sub>D</sub> = -5.91 (neat)); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.35-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.25-7.10 (m, 3H), 6.15-5.90 (m, 1H), 5.10-4.95 (m, 2H), 3.50-3.40 (m, 1H), 1.35 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H); GC conditions: 1.0 mL helium/min, 5 min at 80°C, 4°C/min, 15 min at 180°C; HPLC conditions: 100% hexane, 0.30 mL/min, retention time (min): 19.84 (*R*), 22.62 (*S*).

Asymmetric hydrovinylation reaction of 4-methoxystyrene using [(allyl)NiBr]<sub>2</sub>, ligand 1a in the presence of NaBARF in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>:



1-Methoxy-4-[(*R*)-1-methylallyl]benzene: catalyst amount:0.35 mol%; reaction temperature: -55°C, conversion:80.2%, regioselectivity: 100%, 73% ee, configuration: *R*; GC conditions: 1.0 mL helium/min, 15 min at 120°C, 4°C/min, 30 min at 220°C; HPLC conditions: hexane:isopropanol=95:5, 0.50 mL/min, retention time (min): 26.37 (*R*), 27.90 (*S*).

Asymmetric hydrovinylation reaction of 6-methoxy-2-vinylnaphthalene using [(allyl)NiBr]<sub>2</sub>, ligand 1a in the presence of NaBARF in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>:



**2-Methoxy-6-[(***R***)-1-methylallyl]naphthalene**: catalyst amount:1.40 mol%; reaction temperature: -55°C, conversion:72.8%, regioselectivity: 100%, 86% ee, configuration: *R*; GC conditions: 1.0 mL helium/min, 15 min at 150°C, 4°C/min, 15 min at 250°C; HPLC conditions: hexane:isopropanol=95:5, 0.50 mL/min, retention time (min): 29.74 (*R*), 33.10 (*S*).

Asymmetric hydrovinylation reaction of 2-vinylnaphthalene using [(allyl)NiBr]<sub>2</sub>, ligand 1a in the presence of NaBARF in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>:



2-[(R)-1-methylallyl]naphthalene: catalyst amount:0.70 mol%; reaction temperature: - 55°C, conversion: 21%, regioselectivity: 100%, 86% ee, configuration: R; GC conditions: 1.0 mL Helium/min, 5 min at 130°C, 4°C/min, 15 min at 230°C; HPLC conditions: 100% hexane, 0.50 mL/min, retention time (min): 36.36 (R), 39.58 (S).



1-Isobutyl-4-[(R)-1-methylallyl]benzene (92 mg, 0.49 mmol) was dissolved in a mixture of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>3</sub>OH (1:1, 8 mL) and cooled to -78°C. Ozone was passed through the solution until it became blue. At that time ozone flow was stopped and nitrogen was bubbled for about 20 min to expel all the dissolved ozone from the solution. Excess of Me<sub>2</sub>S (1 mL) was added and the solution was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 30 min. Excess of water was added and the mixture was extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to get the crude aldehyde which was used for the next step without purification.

To the solution of the crude aldehyde in diethyl ether (2 mL) was added 2-methyl-2butene (2 mL) and cooled to 0°C. Sodium chlorite (93 mg, 80%, 0.82 mmol) which has been powered well was added to the resulting mixture at 0°C and stirred vigorously. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature for 10 minutes. 5 mL of water was added and stirred for 3 mintues, then 3 mL of 2N HCl was added and stirred for additional 5 minutes. The reaction mixture was extracted with diethyl ether. The combined extracts were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to get 95 mg of crude (S)-(+)-ibuprofen. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz)  $\delta$  7.20 (d, *J* = 7.80 Hz, 2H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 7.80 Hz, 2H), 3.69 (q, *J* = 7.20 Hz, 1H), 2.43 (d, *J* = 7.20 Hz, 2H), 1.90-1.75 (m, 1H), 1.48 (d, *J* = 7.20 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 6H). Determination of enantiomeric excess of ibuprofen: To the solution of ibuprofen (1 mg)

In  $CH_2Cl_2$  (1 mL) was added 40 uL of esterification solution which was prepared by mixing (-)-menthol (350 mg), DCC (120 mg), DMAP (6 mg), 25 uL of 1M HCl and  $CH_2Cl_2$  (1 mL). The mixture was shaken for about 15 min and analyzed by Chirasil-L-Val on WCOT fused silica (25 m x 0.25 mm, 0.12 µm film thickness) capillary GC

column to give 89%ee. GC conditions: 1.0 mL helium/min, 20 min at  $150^{\circ}$ C,  $0.5^{\circ}$ C/min, 30 min at  $180^{\circ}$ C, retention time (min): 23.568 (*S*), 24.307 (*R*).

# Asymmetric hydrovinylation reaction of 4-isobutylstyrene using 0.035 mol% of [(allyl)NiBr]<sub>2</sub>:

To a solution of [(allyl)NiBr]<sub>2</sub> (2.5 mg, 0.007 mol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1 mL) at room temperature was added a solution of ligand **1a** (4.3 mg, 0.014 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1 mL) in drybox. The resulting solution was added to a suspension of NaBARF (12.9 mg, 0.0146 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1 mL). 1 mL of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> was used to rinse the vial and combined with the above mixture and the resulting mixture was stirred for 1.5 h at room temperature. The above solution (0.4 mL) was transferred into a dry Schlenk flask and taken out of drybox. The catalyst solution was cooled to -55°C and added dropwise the solution of 4-isobutylstyrene (320 mg, 2mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1 mL) under 1 atm of ethylene. After stirring at -55°C for 4h, the mixture was quenched with half-saturated aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution and extracted three times with 10 mL portions of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub> and passed through a small plug of silica gel. The filtrate was concentrated to afford the crude products which were analyzed by GC to get 86% conversion and 100% regioselectivity. The enantiomeric excess of product was determined by HPLC on Chiracel OJ column to be 76%.

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1.0 mL helium/min, 10 min at 100°C, 4°C/min, 10 min at 200°C

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55-41



Daicel Chiralcel OJ Column, 100% hexane, 0.25 mL/min

SI-42

10 NMR plot parameters CX 30.00 cm F1P 8.971 ppm F1 3589.67 H2 F2P -0.587 ppm F2P -0.587 ppm F2 -334.80 ppm/cm H2CM 127.48212 H2/cm F2 - Acquisition Parameters Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_20030701 Time \_\_\_\_\_\_20030701 Time \_\_\_\_\_\_20030701 INTRUM \_\_\_\_\_\_\_2004 PA03040 5 mm BB0 BB-PA03040 5 mm BB0 BB-PA03040 BB-PA03040 BB-A0 \_\_\_\_\_\_20030 SQLVENT \_\_\_\_\_\_2003 NN \_\_\_\_\_\_2003000 Sec RG \_\_\_\_\_\_00 usec DM \_\_\_\_\_00 usec DM \_\_\_\_\_\_00 usec DM \_\_\_\_\_00 usec DM \_\_\_\_\_\_00 usec DM \_\_\_\_\_\_\_00 usec DM \_\_\_\_\_\_00 use F2 - Processing parameters S1 32768 SF 400.1300171 MH2 WDM EN EN SSB 0.30 M2 LB 0.30 M2 GB 0.30 M2 GB 0.30 M2 CP 700 M2 Current Data Parameters NAME 2AB-1-146 EXPNO 10 PROCND 1 NUC1 P1 PL1 SF01 40



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1.0 mL helium/min, 5 min at 80°C, 4°C/min, 15 min at 180°C

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SI- 44



TOTAL AREA= 5542700 MUL FACTOR= 1.0000E+00

Daicel Chiralcel OJ Column, 100% hexane, 0.30 mL/min





1.0 mL helium/min, 5 min at 80°C, 4°C/min, 15 min at 180°C



Daicel Chiralcel OJ Column, 100% hexane, 0.30 mL/min

ST-48



SI- 49





Sī- 50



it parameters 30.00 cm 8.524 ppm 3410.53 Hz -0.322 ppm -128.75 Hz 0.29484 ppm/cm 117.97598 Hz/cm F2 - Acquisition Parameters Date \_\_\_\_\_\_20030709 Time \_\_\_\_\_\_20030709 INTRUM \_\_\_\_\_\_\_3024 NCPRDG \_\_\_\_\_\_2030 PULPROG \_\_\_\_\_2030 PULPROG \_\_\_\_\_2030 PULPROG \_\_\_\_\_22768 SOUVENT \_\_\_\_\_\_16 2 8278.146 Hz 0.252629 Hz 1.9792372 sec 50.400 usec 6.00 usec 300.0 K 1.0000000 sec F2 - Processing parameters SI 3276B SF 400.1300171 MHz MDW 558 C 0.30 Hz E8 0.30 Hz E8 0.30 Hz E8 0.30 Hz Current Data Parameters NAME 2AB-1-153 EXPNO 20 PROCNO 1 10 NMR Plot P CX F1P F2P F2P F2CM H2CM INSTRUM PROBHD FULPROG FULPROG SOLVENT NS SMH SSMH AG SMH AG DM DM DG DG D1 D1 NUCI P1 PL1 SF01



ST-52

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5T-53





20 min at 150°C, 0.5°C/min, 30 min at 180°C Chirasil-L-Val Column, 1.0 mL helium/min,

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MUL FACTOR-1.0000E+00 1018F 885421-8388 78101



Chirasil-L-Val Column, 1.0 mL helium/min, 20 min at 180°C D.5°C/min, 30 min at 180°C

51-56

Current Data Parameters NAKE 2AB-1-279 EXPNO 10 PROCNO 10 Date 2031105 ITAPHAN Spect 20031105 ITAPHAN Spect 20031105 ITAPHAN Spect 20331105 ITAPHANG 5 mm BB0 BB-PROBHO 5 mm BB0 BB0 PTCM





1.0 mL helium/min, 10 min at 100°C, 4°C/min, 10 min at 200°C

51-58

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## **Effect of Side-chain Chirality**

