

Alcohol Cross-Coupling Reactions catalyzed by Ru and Ir Terpyridine complexes

Dinakar Gnanamgari, Chinhin Leung, Nathan D. Schley, Sheena T. Hilton
and Robert H. Crabtree*

Yale University Chemistry Dept., 225 Prospect St, New Haven CT 06520-8107.

Supplementary Data

Optimization of reaction conditions:

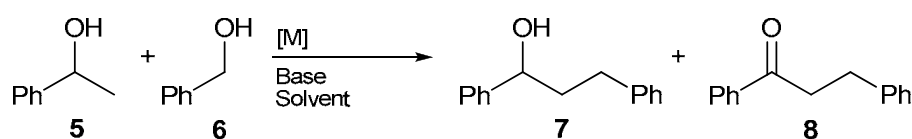


Table 1 Optimization of Conditions^a

Entry	Base	Solvent	Conversion ^b (%)	Yield ^c (%)	product ratio 7 vs 8
Catalyst 1					
1	KOH (100%)	toluene	94	65	100:0
2	KOH (50%)	toluene	45	35	100:0
3	KOH (100%)	none	80	55	100:0
4	K ₂ CO ₃ (100%)	toluene	-	-	-
5	KOtBu (100%)	toluene	90	60	100:0
6	NaOH (100%)	toluene	85	71	90:10
7	Ca(OH) ₂ (100%)	toluene	-	-	-
Catalyst 2					
8	KOH (20%)	none ^s	99	99	89:11
9	KOH (20%)	toluene ^s	76	73	90:10
11	KOH (20%)	none ^r (1hr)	99	96	58:42
12	KOH (20%)	none ^r (3hr)	99	84	29:71
1	KOH(20%) 0.1% cata	none(12hr) ^s	87	77	74:26
13	NaOH (20%)	none ^s	97	80	85:15
14	KOtBu	none ^s	>99	96	85:15

^a Conditions: Catalyst 1: 2.5 mmol of 1-phenylethanol and benzyl alcohol, base, 1 mol% catalyst in 0.5mL of toluene under aerobic conditions. Catalyst 2: 2.5 mmol of 1-phenylethanol and benzyl alcohol, base, 1 mol% catalyst, neat at 120°C under N₂.

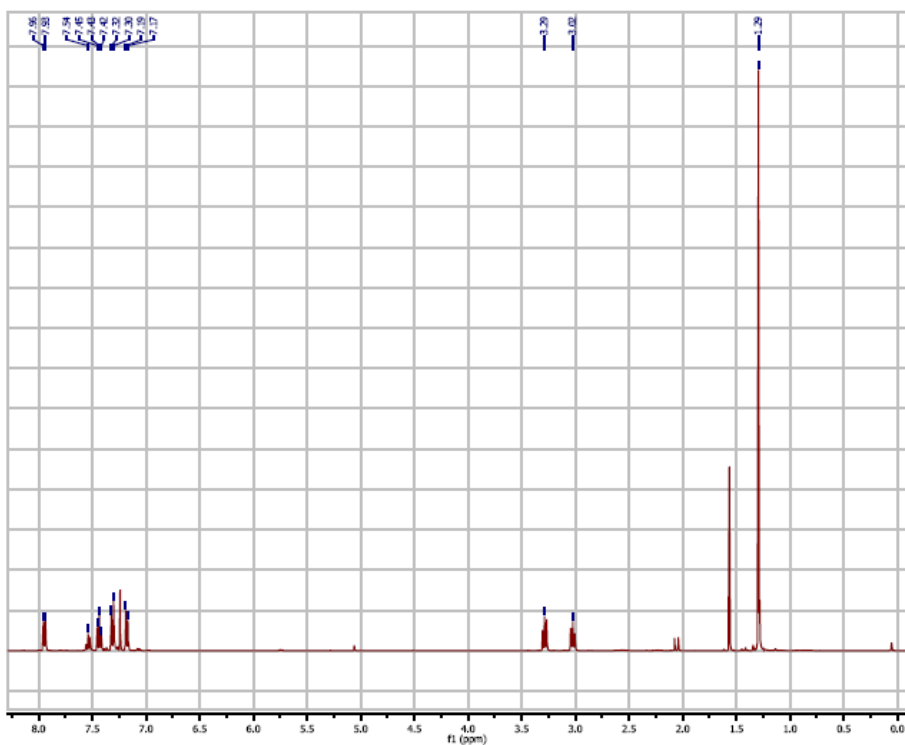
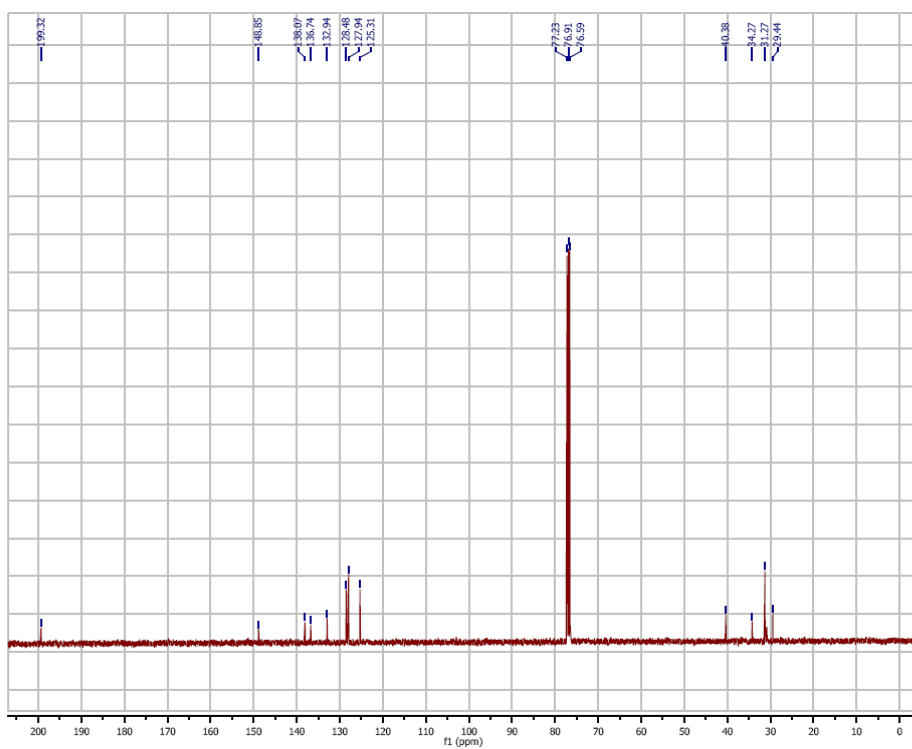
^b Conversions were determined by the consumption of 2 alcohol.

^c Yields were determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as an internal standard.

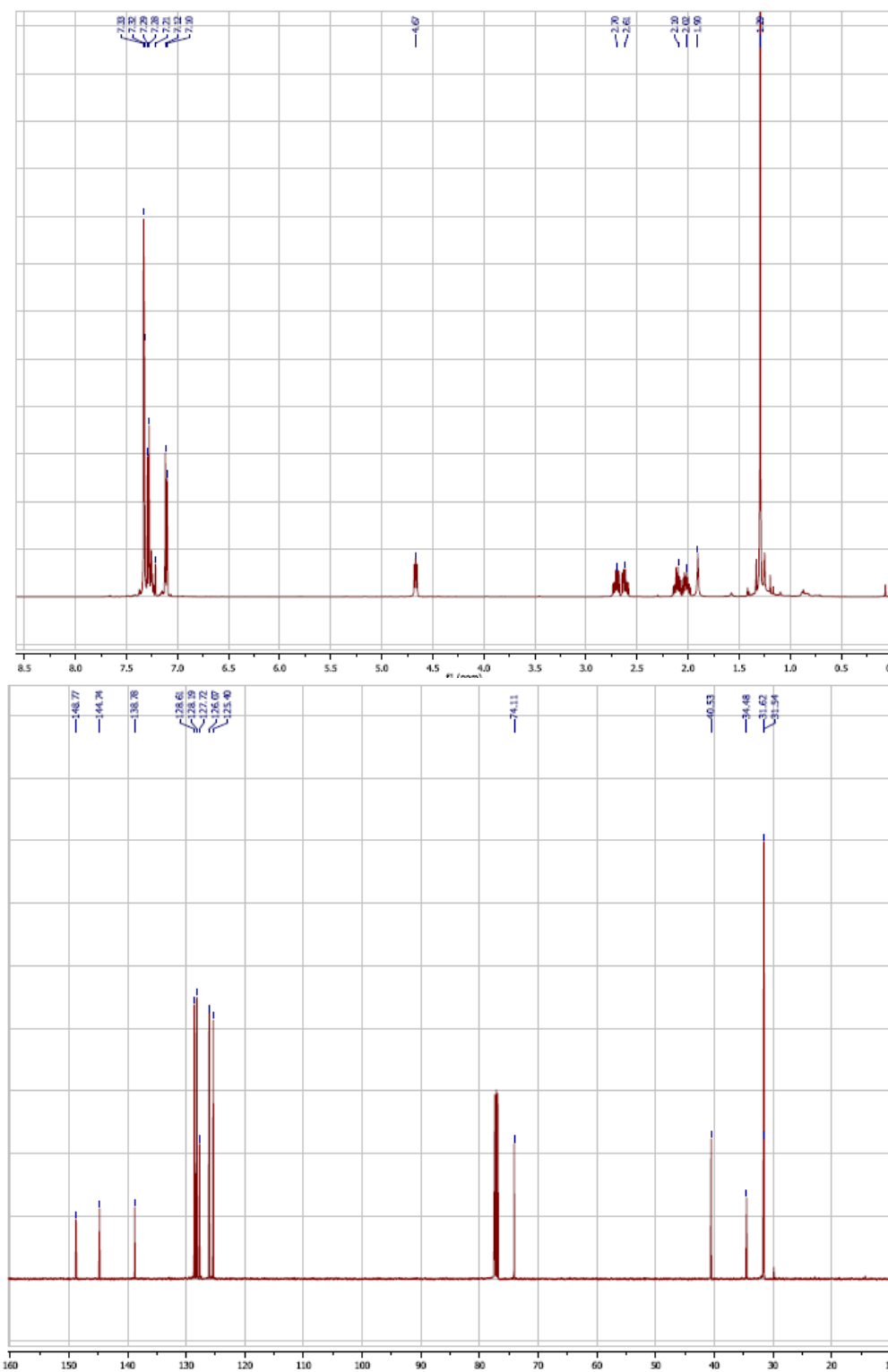
^s Conducted in a sealed vial.

^r Conducted in a tube fitted with a reflux condenser, open to air.

^1H and ^{13}C NMR of 3-(4-*tert*-butylphenyl)-1-phenylpropan-1-one



^1H and ^{13}C NMR of 3-(4-*tert*-butylphenyl)-1-phenylpropan-1-ol



^1H and ^{13}C NMR of 3-(4-butoxyphenyl)-1-phenylpropan-1-one

