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Bidentate Ligands Containing a Heteroatom–Phosphorus Bond

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27.1

Introduction

Bidentate phosphorus ligands containing one or more heteroatom-phosphorus bonds are of high interest because they are relatively easy to prepare, and because a huge multitude of inexpensive, commercially available chiral diols, diamines, amino alcohols and amino acids can serve as the scaffold. Although the heteroatoms in these scaffolds are usually electronegative in nature, the reactivity and enantioselectivity of the metal complexes based on some of these ligands are quite remarkable, and sometimes even surpass those of the complexes based on electron-rich phosphines. This chapter compiles the comprehensive data concerning the asymmetric hydrogenation of various prochiral olefins mediated by the rhodium(I) complexes of this class of chiral ligands.

27.2

Aminophosphine-Phosphinites (AMPPs)

The ease of synthesis from chiral amino alcohols with a wide array of derivatives in one step established its good potential in the field of asymmetric catalysis. The general preparation of “semi-symmetrical” AMPPs involves the nucleophilic attack of two equivalents of chlorophosphine in the presence of a base (Fig. 27.1). A “mixed” AMPP can also be prepared by virtue of the fact that phosphorus-based electrophiles have a strong preference for hydroxy over secondary amine or amide. Clearly, this synthetic method allows the preparation of a large variety of AMPP ligands with adjustable electronic and steric properties. Agbosou recently reviewed the state of the art of AMPPs [1]. In consideration to the modern high-throughput methods, this approach allowed a rapid combinatorial screening of various catalysts and reactions.

In general, applications of AMPP have concentrated on the asymmetric hydrogenation of functionalized olefins, especially dehydroamino acids. Among

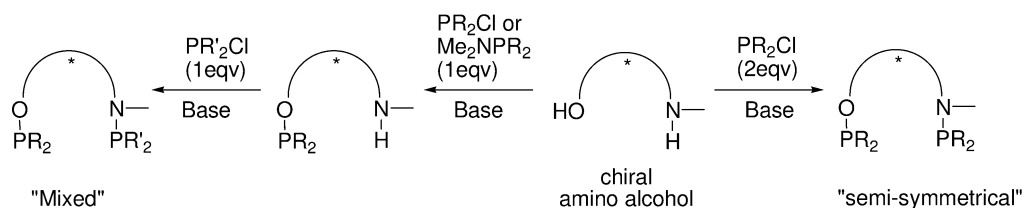
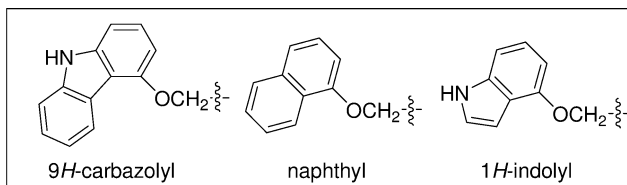
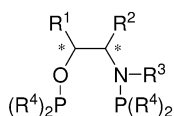


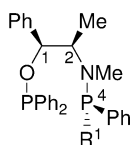
Fig. 27.1 The preparation of AMPPs.

these substrates, (*Z*)-methyl *α*-acetamidocinnamate was the most frequently used benchmark substrate. A strong influence of the solvent on catalytic activity and enantioselectivity was a common phenomenon, and protic solvents were found to be the most effective. However, to avoid the problem of solvolysis of the ligands, polar aprotic solvents were commonly used to obtain the best results. Although the *in-situ* preparation of cationic rhodium complexes was frequently used, no significant dependence of their catalytic performance on the manner of their preparation could be observed. Most Rh complexes allowed the use of atmospheric pressure for hydrogenation with high reaction rate at room temperature. In all cases, the ligands formed a chelation ring with the metal.

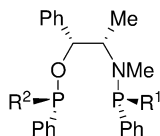
Many structurally diverse ephedrine-derived AMPP ligands (Fig. 27.2) have been prepared, and most of these were applied to the asymmetric hydrogenation of olefins. Cesarotti was one of the earliest pioneers in the development of aminophosphine-phosphinite **1** based on (*S*)-2-(ethylamino)butan-1-ol as a starting material. However, the results were only moderate to good [2]. Almost simultaneously with Cesarotti in 1982, Pracejus reported a similar approach [3]. Ephedrine-based Propraphos and its derivatives occupied the major area of this research field. The chiral Rh–Propraphos systems were widely applied in the enantiomeric hydrogenation of *α*-dehydroamino acids, with 31 to 95% e.e. The products included (*S*) and (*R*)-aromatic [4–6] and heteroaromatic alanine derivatives [7–16], and usually have a configuration which is opposite to that of the ligand. 2-Acetamido-cinnamic acid derivatives carrying an electron-withdrawing group at the *para*-position of the phenyl ring could be hydrogenated with relatively high enantioselectivities. In most cases, turnover frequencies (TOFs) could be obtained of up to 3000 h⁻¹, and up to 11 515 h⁻¹ for a special case (Table 27.1, entry 392). The use of Rh-**15** in the hydrogenation of dimethyl itaconate gave the product with 80% ee (Table 27.1, entry 432). Structural analogues of Propraphos, Pindophos and Caraphos [7, 17] led to similar ee-values; however, a longer reaction time was required with the Caraphos–Rh complex. Use of (*R*)-Pindophos–Rh in the diastereoselective hydrogenation of dehydrodipetides produced good selectivity (up to 91% ee in the case of *para*-trifluoromethyl-phenylalanyl-phenylalanine [7] (Table 27.2, entry 10). A series of novel ephedrine-based ligands have been shown to be highly effective in the Rh-catalyzed hydrogenation of dehydroamino acids, giving the products with 95–99% ee [18, 19]. The hydrogenation of (*Z*)-acetamidocinnamate with a substrate:catalyst ratio (SCR) of



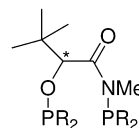
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|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| (<i>S</i>)-1 (Butaphos) | R ¹ = H; R ² = Et; R ³ = Et; R ⁴ = Ph | (<i>S</i>)-9 (Propaphos) | R ¹ = naphthyl; R ² = H; R ³ = <i>i</i> Pr, R ⁴ = Ph |
| (<i>S</i>)-2 (NETAlaNOP) | R ¹ = H; R ² = Me; R ³ = Et; R ⁴ = Ph | (<i>R</i>)-9 (Propaphos) | R ¹ = naphthyl; R ² = H; R ³ = <i>i</i> Pr, R ⁴ = Ph |
| (1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-3 | R ¹ = Ph; R ² = Me; R ³ = Me; R ⁴ = Ph | (<i>S</i>)-10 (Pindophos) | R ¹ = 1 <i>H</i> -indolyl; R ² = H; R ³ = <i>i</i> Pr, R ⁴ = Ph |
| (1 <i>R</i>)-4 | R ¹ = Ph; R ² = H; R ³ = Me; R ⁴ = Ph | (<i>R</i>)-10 (Pindophos) | R ¹ = 1 <i>H</i> -indolyl; R ² = H; R ³ = <i>i</i> Pr, R ⁴ = Ph |
| (1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-5 | R ¹ = Ph; R ² = Me; R ³ = Me; R ⁴ = Ph | (<i>R</i>)-11 (Caraphos) | R ¹ = 9 <i>H</i> -carbazolyl; R ² = H; R ³ = <i>i</i> Pr, R ⁴ = Ph |
| (2 <i>R</i>)-6 | R ¹ = H; R ² = Ph; R ³ = Me; R ⁴ = Ph | (<i>S</i>)-12 | R ¹ = naphthyl; R ² = H; R ³ = H, R ⁴ = Ph |
| (1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7 (DPAMPP) | R ¹ = R ² = Ph; R ³ = Me; R ⁴ = Ph | (<i>S</i>)-13 | R ¹ = naphthyl; R ² = H; R ³ = Me, R ⁴ = Ph |
| (1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7 (DPAMPP) | R ¹ = R ² = Ph; R ³ = Me; R ⁴ = Ph | (<i>S</i>)-14 | R ¹ = naphthyl; R ² = H; R ³ = CH ₂ Et ₂ , R ⁴ = Ph |
| (1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-7 (DPAMPP) | R ¹ = R ² = Ph; R ³ = Me; R ⁴ = Ph | (<i>S</i>)-15 | R ¹ = naphthyl; R ² = H; R ³ = Cyclopentyl, R ⁴ = Ph |
| (<i>R</i>)-8 | R ¹ = naphthyl; R ² = H; R ³ = <i>i</i> Pr; R ⁴ = Cy | (<i>S</i>)-16 | R ¹ = naphthyl; R ² = H; R ³ = Cyclohexyl, R ⁴ = Ph |



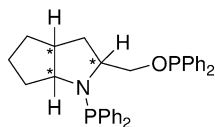
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| (1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-17 (EPHOS) | R ¹ = Ph |
| (1 <i>S</i> ,3 <i>R</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-18 | R ¹ = Me |
| (1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i> ,4 <i>R</i>)-19 | R ¹ = <i>o</i> -An |
| (1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i> ,4 <i>R</i>)-20 | R ¹ = 1-Np |
| (1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i> ,4 <i>R</i>)-21 | R ¹ = 2-Np |
| (1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-22 | R ¹ = <i>t</i> Bu |



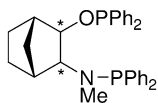
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| (1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i> ,4 <i>R</i>)-23 | R ¹ = Ph; R ² = <i>o</i> -An |
| (1 <i>S</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>R</i> ,6 <i>R</i>)-24 | R ¹ = R ² = <i>o</i> -An |



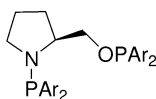
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| (<i>R</i>)-25 (Ph- <i>t</i> LANO) | R = Ph |
| (<i>S</i>)-26 (Cy- <i>t</i> LANO) | R = Cy |
| (<i>S</i>)-27 (2-Furyl- <i>t</i> LANO) | R = 2-furyl |



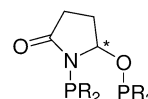
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| (1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>R</i> ,5 <i>R</i>)-28 |
| (1 <i>S</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,5 <i>S</i>)-28 |



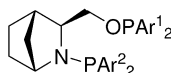
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| (+)-(2 <i>S</i> ,3 <i>S</i>)-35 |
| (-)-(2 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>R</i>)-35 |



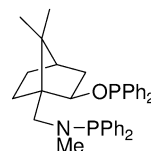
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|-----------------------|---------|
| 29 (ProNOP/propaphos) | Ar = Ph |
| 30 (Cy-ProNOP) | Ar = Cy |
| 31 (Bu-ProNOP) | Ar = Bu |



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|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| (<i>S</i>)-32 (Ph-oxoProNOP) | R = Ph |
| (<i>S</i>)-33 (Cy-oxoProNOP) | R = Cy |
| (<i>S</i>)-34 ((2-Furyl)-oxoProNOP) | R = 2-furyl |



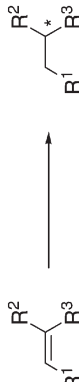
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| (1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-36 | Ar ¹ = Ar ² = Ph |
| (1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-37 | Ar ¹ = Ar ² = <i>p</i> -Tol |
| (1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-38 | Ar ¹ = Ph; Ar ² = <i>p</i> -Tol |
| (1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-39 | Ar ¹ = <i>p</i> -Tol; Ar ² = Ph |



exo-40

Fig. 27.2 AMPP chiral ligands.

Table 27.1 Enantioselective hydrogenation using aminophosphine–phosphinites (AMPP).



Entry	Substrate		Catalyst		Conditions			TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Refer- ence(s)
	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ²	R ³	P[H ₂] [bar]	Solvent					
1	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-1]ClO ₄	1	EtOH	20	200	–	100	55 (S) ^a	2a,b
2	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1S,2R)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	100	100	100	95.2 (R)	18
3	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-29]ClO ₄	1	EtOH	20	200	–	100	80 (S) ^a	2a,b
4	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	RhCl(COD)(1S,2S)-35	1	MeOH	25	100	–	100	89 (R)	37
5	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1S,2S)-35]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	100	–	100	86 (R)	37
6	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	RhCl(COD)(1R,2R)-35	1	MeOH	25	100	–	100	89 (S)	37
7	H	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(1S,2R)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	100	100	100	94.8 (R)	18
8	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-2]ClO ₄	1	EtOH/ PhH	20	200	–	100	66 (R)	32
9	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-29]ClO ₄	1	EtOH/ PhH	20	200	–	100	67 (S)	32
10	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-29]BF ₄	1	MeOH	r.t.	2500	–	–	79 (S)	41
11	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-29]BF ₄	1	DCM	r.t.	1500	–	–	69 (S)	41
12	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1R,3S,4S)-36]BF ₄	1	MeOH	r.t.	3500	–	–	85 (S)	41
13	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1R,3S,4S)-36]BF ₄	1	DCM	r.t.	1500	–	–	70 (S)	41
14	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1R,3S,4S)-37]BF ₄	1	MeOH	r.t.	4000	–	–	80 (S)	41
15	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1R,3S,4S)-37]BF ₄	1	DCM	r.t.	2000	–	–	61 (S)	41
16	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1R,3S,4S)-38]BF ₄	1	MeOH	r.t.	3600	–	–	80 (S)	41
17	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1R,3S,4S)-38]BF ₄	1	DCM	r.t.	1200	–	–	63 (S)	41
18	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1R,3S,4S)-39]BF ₄	1	MeOH	r.t.	4500	–	–	77 (S)	41
19	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1R,3S,4S)-39]BF ₄	1	DCM	r.t.	2500	–	–	59 (S)	41
20	H	OAc	Ph	[Rh(COD)(1R,2S)-3]BF ₄	1	Dioxane	25	–	–	–	24 (R)	36
21	H	OAc	Ph	[Rh(COD)(1R,2R)-5]BF ₄	1	Dioxane	25	–	–	–	13 (R)	36

22	(CH ₃) ₂ CH	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-29]BF ₄	1	EtOH	20	-	200	-	100	96 (S)	2b
23	(CH ₃) ₂ CH	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-1]BF ₄	1	EtOH	20	-	200	-	100	64 (S)	2b
24	(CH ₃) ₂ CH	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-1]ClO ₄	1	EtOH	20	-	200	-	100	57 (S)	2b
25	(CH ₃) ₂ CH	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-29]ClO ₄	1	EtOH	20	-	200	-	100	45 (S)	2b
26	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-1] ClO ₄	1	EtOH	20	-	-	-	-	23 (S) ^a	2a,b
27	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1R,2S)-3]BF ₄	1	Dioxane	25	-	-	-	-	80 (R)	36
28	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1R,2S)-3]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	-	-	-	-	12 (R)	36
29	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(R)-4]BF ₄	1	Dioxane	25	-	-	-	-	56 (R)	36
30	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(R)-4]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	-	-	-	-	5 (R)	36
31	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1R,2R)-5]BF ₄	1	Dioxane	25	-	-	-	-	3 (S)	36
32	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1R,2R)-5]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	-	-	-	-	9 (R)	36
33	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(2R)-6]BF ₄	1	Dioxane	25	-	-	-	-	24 (R)	36
34	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(2R)-6]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	-	-	-	-	0.5 (S)	36
35	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1S,2R)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	1	100	100	100	96.5 (R)	18
36	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.03 ^b	50	1667	50	87 (R)	8
37	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	RhCl(COD)(S)-9	1	MeOH	25	0.12 ^b	50	417	50	88 (R)	8
38	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(R)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.092 ^b	1000	10870	50	86 (S)	9
39	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(R)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.343 ^b	1500	4373	50	85 (S)	9
40	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]	1	MeOH	25	0.12 ^b	50	417	50	88 (R)	15
41	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]	1	MeOH	25	0.58 ^b	500	862	50	85 (R) ^l	15
42	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.02 ^b	50	2500	50	87 (R) ^m	15
43	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.15 ^b	500	3333	50	84 (R) ^m	15
44	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.22 ^b	500	2273	50	89 (R)	15
45	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.03 ^b	50	1667	50	85 (R) ^{m,n}	15
46	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.58 ^b	50	86	50	82 (R) ^{m,o}	15
47	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(R)-9]BF ₄	1	PhH	25	1.33 ^b	50	38	50	69 (S)	15
48	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[(R)-9+CuCl]/[Ru(COD)Cl] ₂	1	MeOH	25	0.02 ^b	50	2500	50	88 (S)	15
49	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[(R)-9+CuCl]/[Ru(COD)Cl] ₂	1	MeOH	25	0.12 ^b	500	4167	50	88 (S)	15
50	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(R)-10]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.058 ^b	500	8621	50	91 (S)	9
51	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(R)-10]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.117 ^b	1000	8547	50	90 (S)	9

Table 27.1 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Catalyst	Conditions			TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Refer- ence(s)		
	R ¹	R ²		R ³	PIH ₂ [bar]	Solvent						Temp. [°C]	Time [h]
52	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(R)-10]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.267 ^{b)}	1500	5618	50	90 (S)	9
53	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-12]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.2 ^{b)}	50	250	50	2 (S)	8
54	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-13]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.032 ^{b)}	50	1563	50	45 (R)	8
55	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-13]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.67 ^{b)}	500	746	50	9 (R)	8
56	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[RhCl(COD)(S)-13]	1	MeOH	25	0.25 ^{b)}	50	200	50	20 (R)	8
57	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-14]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.03 ^{b)}	50	1667	50	87 (R)	8
58	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-15]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.03 ^{b)}	50	1667	50	91 (R)	8
59	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-16]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.03 ^{b)}	50	1667	50	89 (R)	8
60	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,5 <i>S</i>)-28]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.017 ^{b)}	50	2941	50	57 (S ^m)	40
61	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>R</i> ,5 <i>R</i>)-28]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.017 ^{b)}	50	2941	50	54 (R ^m)	40
62	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-29] ClO ₄	1	EtOH	20	–	–	–	–	78 (S ^a)	2b
63	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-29]BF ₄	1	MeOH	rt.	–	–	250	–	80 (S ^c)	41
64	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-29]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	–	–	2000	–	65 (S ^c)	41
65	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[RhCl(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-35]	1	MeOH	25	–	100	–	100	85 (R)	37
66	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-35]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	–	100	–	100	83 (R)	37
67	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-35]Cl	1	MeOH	25	–	100	–	100	85 (S)	37
68	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-36]BF ₄	1	MeOH	rt.	–	–	3100	–	90 (S ^c)	41
69	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-36]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	–	–	600	–	83 (S ^c)	41
70	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-37]BF ₄	1	MeOH	rt.	–	–	2400	–	86 (S ^c)	41
71	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-37]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	–	–	300	–	66 (S ^c)	41
72	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-38]BF ₄	1	MeOH	rt.	–	–	2000	–	82 (S ^c)	41
73	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-38]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	–	–	300	–	67 (S ^c)	41
74	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-39]BF ₄	1	MeOH	rt.	–	–	2400	–	80 (S ^c)	41

75	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,5 <i>S</i>)-3]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	-	300	-	65 (S) ^c	41	
76	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-1]ClO ₄	1	EtOH	20	-	200	100	49 (S)	2b	
77	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	1	100	100	96.4 (R)	18, 19	
78	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.017 ^b	50	2941	50	89 (R)	8
79	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	RhCl(S)-9	1	MeOH	25	0.25 ^b	500	2000	50	89 (R)	8
80	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[(<i>R</i>)-9+CuCl]/[Ru(COD)Cl] ₂	1	MeOH	25	0.5 ^b	1500	3000	50	89 (S)	15
81	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.72 ^b	500	694	50	79 (S)	15
82	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	RhCl(<i>R</i>)-9	1	MeOH	25	0.25 ^b	500	200	50	89 (S)	15
83	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.72 ^b	500	694	50	79 (S)	42
84	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-12]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.27 ^b	50	185	50	8 (S)	8
85	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-13]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.04 ^b	50	1250	50	41 (R)	8
86	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-13]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.67 ^b	500	746	50	3 (R)	8
87	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	RhCl(S)-13	1	MeOH	25	0.2 ^b	50	250	50	24 (R)	8
88	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-14]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.07 ^b	50	714	50	88 (R)	8
89	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-15]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.03 ^b	50	1667	50	94 (R)	8
90	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-16]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.03 ^b	50	1667	50	92 (R)	8
91	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,5 <i>S</i>)-28]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.017 ^b	50	2941	50	62 (S)	40
92	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>R</i> ,5 <i>R</i>)-28]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.017 ^b	50	2941	50	58 (R)	40
93	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-29]ClO ₄	1	EtOH	20	-	200	100	62 (S)	2b	
94	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-3]BF ₄	1	Dioxane	25	-	-	-	75 (R)	36	
95	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-3]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	-	-	-	12 (R)	36	
96	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i>)-4]BF ₄	1	Dioxane	25	-	-	-	55 (R)	36	
97	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i>)-4]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	-	-	-	5 (R)	36	
98	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-5]BF ₄	1	Dioxane	25	-	-	-	10 (R)	36	
99	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-5]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	-	-	-	2 (S)	36	
100	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(2 <i>R</i>)-6]BF ₄	1	Dioxane	25	-	-	-	14 (R)	36	
101	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(2 <i>R</i>)-6]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	-	-	-	6 (R)	36	
102	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]Cl	50	MeOH	rt.	17	31.3	1.84	27 (S)	18	
103	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	rt.	1	100	100	96.9 (S)	18	
104	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	rt.	1	100	100	98.3 (R)	18	

Table 27.1 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Catalyst	Conditions			TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference(s)		
	R ¹	R ²		R ³	PI[H ₂] [bar]	Solvent						Temp. [°C]	Time [h]
105	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	rt.	1	100	40.6 (R)	18		
106	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]BF ₄	10	MeOH	rt.	1	100	97.0 (S)	18		
107	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]BF ₄	10	Acetone	rt.	1	100	95.1 (S)	18		
108	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]BF ₄	10	THF	rt.	1	100	94.8 (S)	18		
109	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]BF ₄	10	IPA	rt.	1	100	92.7 (S)	18		
110	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]BF ₄	80	MeOH	25	0.5	100	96.8 (S)	18		
111	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	1	100	96.9 (S)	18		
112	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]BF ₄	20	MeOH	25	1	100	96.4 (S)	18		
113	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	4	100	97.2 (S)	18		
114	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]BF ₄	10	Acetone	25	–	100	96.2 (S)	18		
115	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]BF ₄	10	Acetone	25	–	100	95.8 (S)	18		
116	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]BF ₄	10	Acetone	25	–	100	94.5 (S)	18		
117	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]BF ₄	10	Acetone	25	–	100	93.8 (S)	18		
118	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	1	100	98.3 (R)	18		
119	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	4	1000	97.5 (R)	18		
120	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	16	10000	97.0 (R)	18		
121	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	64	41350	82.7	97.0 (R)	18	
122	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	64	41700	652	93.0 (R)	18	
123	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-8]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	1.5 ^b	50	33	13 (R)	15	
124	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-9	1	MeOH	25	0.23 ^b	50	217	86 (S ^m)	15	
125	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-9	1	MeOH	25	0.33 ^b	50	152	85 (S ^k)	15	
126	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9	1	MeOH	25	0.58 ^b	500	862	82 (R ^l)	15	
127	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.03 ^b	50	1667	50	87 (S)	15

128	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.6 ^{b)}	500	833	50	85 (R)	15
129	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(R)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.03 ^{b)}	50	1667	50	88 (S)	15
130	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(R)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.03 ^{b)}	50	1667	50	88 (S) ^{q)}	15
131	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	(R)-9+CuCl/[Ru(COD)Cl] ₂	1	MeOH	25	0.2 ^{b)}	500	2500	50	85 (S)	15
132	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(R)-10]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.067 ^{b)}	500	7463	50	90 (S)	9
133	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(R)-10]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.062 ^{b)}	1000	16129	50	89 (S)	9
134	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(R)-11]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.017 ^{b)}	50	2941	50	78 (S)	17
135	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-11]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.017 ^{b)}	50	2941	50	76 (R)	17
136	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-12]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.18 ^{b)}	50	278	50	35 (R)	8
137	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-13]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.03 ^{b)}	50	1667	50	47 (R)	8
138	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-13]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.12 ^{b)}	50	417	50	40 (R)	8
139	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	RhCl(S)-13	1	MeOH	25	0.33 ^{b)}	50	152	50	47 (R)	8
140	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-14]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.03 ^{b)}	50	1667	50	85 (R)	8
141	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-15]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.03 ^{b)}	50	1667	50	89 (R)	8
142	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-16]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.03 ^{b)}	50	1667	50	86 (R)	8
143	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1R,2S)-17]BF ₄	15	DCM	rt.	18	30	1.7	98	11 (S)	31
144	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1R,2S)-17]BF ₄	15	PhH	rt.	22	30	1.4	95	46 (S)	31
145	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1S,3R,4S)-18]BF ₄	15	DCM	rt.	3	30	10	95	22 (R)	31
146	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1R,3R,4S)-19]BF ₄	15	DCM	rt.	10.5	30	2.9	99	89 (S)	31
147	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1R,3R,4S)-19]BF ₄	15	PhH	rt.	20	30	1.5	98	99 (S)	31
148	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1R,3R,4S)-20]BF ₄	15	DCM	rt.	4	30	7.5	99	88 (S)	31
149	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1R,3R,4S)-20]BF ₄	15	PhH	rt.	17	30	1.8	98	95 (S)	31
150	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1R,3R,4S)-21]BF ₄	15	DCM	rt.	4.5	30	6.7	96	16 (S)	31
151	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1S,3R,4S)-22]BF ₄	15	DCM	rt.	4	30	7.5	95	2 (S)	31
152	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1S,2R,4R)-23]BF ₄	15	DCM	rt.	13	30	2.3	98	80 (S)	31
153	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1S,3S,4R,6R)-24]BF ₄	15	DCM	rt.	12	30	2.5	94	1 (S)	31
154	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1S,3S,5S)-28]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.017 ^{b)}	50	2941	50	70 (S)	40
155	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1R,3R,5R)-28]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.017 ^{b)}	50	2941	50	69 (R)	40
156	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-29]BF ₄	1	MeOH	rt.	–	–	1100	–	80 (S)	41
157	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-29]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	–	–	2000	–	79 (S)	41

Table 27.1 (continued)

Entry	Substrate			Catalyst	Conditions				TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Refer- ence(s)
	R ¹	R ²	R ³		P[<i>H</i> ₂] [bar]	Solvent	Temp. [°C]	Time [h]					
158	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-29]BF ₄	1	EtOAc	rt.	–	–	500	–	74 (S)	41
159	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	RhCl(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-35	1	MeOH	25	–	100	–	100	87 (R)	37
160	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-35]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	–	100	–	100	87 (R)	37
161	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[RhCl(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-35]	1	MeOH	25	–	100	–	100	87 (S)	37
162	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-36]BF ₄	1	MeOH	rt.	–	–	3500	–	91 (S)	41
163	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-36]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	–	–	1600	–	88 (S)	41
164	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-36]BF ₄	1	EtOAc	rt.	–	–	2000	–	83 (S)	41
165	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-36]BF ₄	1	THF	rt.	–	–	1700	–	84 (S)	41
166	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-37]BF ₄	1	MeOH	rt.	–	–	2700	–	85 (S)	41
167	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-37]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	–	–	1300	–	82 (S)	41
168	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-37]BF ₄	1	EtOAc	rt.	–	–	2400	–	78 (S)	41
169	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-37]BF ₄	1	THF	rt.	–	–	1500	–	78 (S)	41
170	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-38]BF ₄	1	MeOH	rt.	–	–	2700	–	71 (S)	41
171	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-38]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	–	–	1200	–	78 (S)	41
172	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-38]BF ₄	1	EtOAc	rt.	–	–	2000	–	76 (S)	41
173	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-39]BF ₄	1	MeOH	rt.	–	–	3000	–	74 (S)	41
174	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>S</i> ,4 <i>S</i>)-39]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	–	–	1500	–	78 (S)	41
175	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(<i>exo</i> -40)]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	0	7	100	14	100	79.0 (R)	39
176	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(<i>exo</i> -40)]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	7	100	14	100	77.0 (R)	39
177	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(<i>exo</i> -40)]BF ₄	17.2	Acetone	25	7	100	14	100	78.0 (R)	39
178	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(<i>exo</i> -40)]BF ₄	34.5	MeOH	25	7	100	14	100	74.0 (R)	39
179	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(<i>exo</i> -40)]BF ₄	34.5	THF	25	7	100	14	100	62.0 (R)	39
180	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(<i>exo</i> -40)]BF ₄	34.5	DCM	25	7	100	14	100	72.0 (R)	39
181	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	1	100	100	100	97.1 (R)	18, 19

182	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.67 ^{b)}	50	75	50	81 (R)	8
183	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.016 ^{b)}	50	3125	50	89 (R)	8, 10
184	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(R)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.67 ^{b)}	500	746	50	81 (S)	15
185	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(R)-9]	1	MeOH	25	0.28 ^{b)}	500	1786	50	87 (S)	15
186	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-12]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.033 ^{b)}	50	1515	50	27 (R)	8
187	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-13]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.063 ^{b)}	50	794	50	40 (R)	8
188	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	RhCl(S)-13	1	MeOH	25	0.35 ^{b)}	50	143	50	41 (R)	8
189	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-14]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.033 ^{b)}	50	1515	50	87 (R)	8
190	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-15]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.033 ^{b)}	50	1515	50	92 (R)	8
191	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-16]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.033 ^{b)}	50	1515	50	88 (R)	8
192	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(1S,3S,5S)-28]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.017 ^{b)}	50	2941	50	73 (S)	40
193	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(1R,3R,5R)-28]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.017 ^{b)}	50	2941	50	71 (R)	40
194	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHCbz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	2 ^{b)}	50	25	50	88 (R)	10
195	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBoc	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.83 ^{b)}	50	60	50	93 (R)	10
196	Ph	NHCOMe	CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)(S)-2]ClO ₄	1	EtOH/ PhH (2:1)	20	0.17–0.5	200	400–1176	100	70 (R)	32
197	Ph	NHCOMe	CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)(S)-29]ClO ₄	1	EtOH/ PhH (2:1)	20	0.17–0.5	200	400–1176	100	86 (S)	32
198	Ph	NHCOMe	CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)(S)-2]ClO ₄	1	EtOH/ PhH (2:1)	20	0.17–0.5	200	400–1176	100	48 (R)	32
199	Ph	NHBz	CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)(S)-2]ClO ₄	1	EtOH/ PhH (2:1)	20	0.17–0.5	200	400–1176	100	53 (R)	32
200	Ph	NHBz	CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)(S)-29]ClO ₄	1	EtOH/ PhH (2:1)	20	0.17–0.5	200	400–1176	100	61 (S)	32
201	Ph	MePO ₂ Et	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.33 ^{b)}	25	76	50	77 (Sc ^{B)}	12, 16
202	Ph	PhPO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.23 ^{b)}	25	109	50	56 (Sc ^{B)}	12
203	Ph	PhPO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.33	95	288	95	65 (Sc ^{B)}	16
204	Ph	PhPO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.63 ^{b)}	25	40	50	76 (Sc ^{B)}	12

Table 27.1 (continued)

Entry	Substrate			Catalyst	Conditions				TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference(s)
	R ¹	R ²	R ³		[P][H ₂] [bar]	Solvent	Temp. [°C]	Time [h]					
205	Ph	PhPO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.93	96	103	69 (Sc) ^g	16	
206	Ph	PhPO ₂ Et	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	1.17 ^b	50	21	75 (Sc) ^g	12	
207	Ph	PhPO ₂ Et	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	2.18 ^b	50	23	71 (Sc) ^g	12	
208	Ph	PhPO ₂ Et	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.67 ^b	50	37	31 (Sc) ^g	12	
209	Ph	PhPO ₂ Et	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.67 ^b	50	37	79 (Sc) ^g	12	
210	Ph	PhPO ₂ Et	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	2.18	–	–	71 (Sc) ^g	16	
211	Ph	PO(OMe) ₂	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.23 ⁱ	95 ^b	413	90 (S) ⁱ	14	
212	Ph	PO(OMe) ₂	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(R)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.23 ⁱ	94 ^h	409	89 (R) ⁱ	14	
213	Ph	PO(OMe) ₂	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	2.33 ⁱ	95 ^b	408	89 (S) ⁱ	14	
214	Ph	PO(OMe) ₂	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	PhH	25	1.33 ⁱ	95 ^b	71	82 (S) ⁱ	14	
215	Ph	PO(OMe) ₂	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	THF	25	0.6 ⁱ	94 ^h	157	83 (S) ⁱ	14	
216	Ph	PO(OMe) ₂	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-15]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.2 ⁱ	97 ^h	485	91 (S) ⁱ	14	
217	Ph	PO(OEt) ₂	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.23 ⁱ	96	417	96 ^b	92 (S) ⁱ	14
218	Ph	PO(O ⁱ Pr) ₂	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	1.03 ⁱ	95	92	95 ^b	91 (S) ⁱ	14
219	C ₆ F ₅	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(R)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.17 ^b	50	294	50	86 (S)	42
220	<i>o</i> -Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1S,2R)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	1	100	100	100	92.3 (R)	18
221	<i>o</i> -Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1S,2R)-7]BF ₄	50	Acetone	25	1	100	100	100	98.4 (R)	18
222	<i>o</i> -Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(<i>exo</i> -40)]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	7	95–100	13.6–14.3	95–100	42 (R)	39
223	<i>m</i> -Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1S,2R)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	1	100	100	100	95.1 (R)	18
224	<i>m</i> -Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(<i>exo</i> -40)]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	7	95–100	13.6–14.3	95–100	85 (R)	39
225	<i>p</i> -Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^b	100	2000	50	90 (R)	11
226	<i>p</i> -Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1S,2R)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	1	100	100	100	97.8 (R)	18, 19

227	<i>p</i> -Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	1	100	100	100	97.0 (R)	18, 19
228	<i>p</i> -Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^{b)}	100	2000	50	89 (R)	11
229	<i>p</i> -Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>exo</i> -40)]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	7	95–100	13.6–14.3	95–100	84 (R)	39
230	<i>p</i> -Cl-Ph	PO(OMe) ₂	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.17 ⁱ⁾	96	565	96 ^{b)}	90 (S) ⁱ⁾	14
231	<i>p</i> -Br-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	1	100	100	100	98.0 (R)	18, 19
232	<i>p</i> -Br-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	1	100	100	100	96.5 (R)	18, 19
233	<i>o</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.022 ^{b)}	100	4545	50	91 (R)	42
234	<i>o</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.017 ^{b)}	100	5882	50	91 (S)	42
235	<i>o</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[(2 <i>S</i> ,3 <i>S</i>)-35-CuCl]/[Ru(- COD)Cl] ₂ (2:1)	1	MeOH	25	0.17	100	588	50	75 (R)	42
236	<i>o</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.018	50	2778	50	90.4 (S)	42
237	<i>o</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.018	100	5556	50	89 (S)	42
238	<i>o</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.025	50	2000	50	86.4 (R)	42
239	<i>o</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.022	100	4545	50	88 (R)	42
240	<i>o</i> -F-Ph	PO(OMe) ₂	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.23 ⁱ⁾	97	421	97 ^{h)}	92 (S) ⁱ⁾	14
241	<i>m</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-35-CuCl]/ [Ru(COD)Cl] ₂ (2:1)	1	MeOH	25	0.22	100	455	50	71 (R)	42
242	<i>m</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.022	100	4545	50	88 (R)	42
243	<i>m</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.017	100	5882	50	90 (S)	42
244	<i>m</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.33	500	1515	50	89 (S)	42
245	<i>m</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.028	100	3571	50	89 (R)	42
246	<i>m</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.027	100	3703	50	88 (S)	42
247	<i>m</i> -F-Ph	PO(OMe) ₂	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.27 ⁱ⁾	96	356	96 ^{b)}	90 (S) ⁱ⁾	14
248	<i>p</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.017	100	5882	50	88 (R)	42
249	<i>p</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.017	100	5882	50	88 (S)	42
250	<i>p</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.28	1000	3571	50	90 (R)	42
251	<i>p</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	2.67	1500	562	50	86 (R)	42
252	<i>p</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9] ⁺ Deuteration	1	MeOH	25	0.017	25	1471	50	90 (R)	42
253	<i>p</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-35-CuCl]/[Ru(- COD)Cl] ₂ (2:1)	1	MeOH	25	0.15	100	667	50	75 (R)	42

Table 27.1 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Catalyst		Conditions			TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Refer- ence(s)
	R ¹	R ²	R ³		[H ₂] [bar]	Solvent	Temp. [°C]					
254	<i>p</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	100	100	100	97.2 (R)	18, 19
255	<i>p</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(<i>exo</i> -40)]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	95–100	13.6–14.3	95–100	80 (R)	39
256	<i>p</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.043 ^b	2326	50	89 (R)	42
257	<i>p</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.038 ^b	2632	50	90 (S)	42
258	<i>p</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBoc	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.15 ^b	333	50	92 (R)	7, 9
259	<i>p</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBoc	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-10]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.07 ^b	714	50	94 (R)	7, 9
260	<i>p</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBoc	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-10]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.07 ^b	714	50	94 (S)	7, 9
261	<i>p</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBoc	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-11]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.13 ^b	385	50	87 (S)	7, 17
262	<i>p</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBoc	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-11]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.13 ^b	385	50	86 (R)	17
263	<i>p</i> -F-Ph	PhPO ₂ Et	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	1 ^b	25	50	64 (Sc) ^B	12
264	<i>p</i> -F-Ph	PhPO ₂ Et	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	1	95	95	64 (Sc) ^B	16
265	<i>p</i> -F-Ph	PO(OMe) ₂	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.23 ¹	417	96 ^h	89 (S) ¹	14
266	<i>p</i> -CF ₃ -Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.017 ^b	5882	50	90 (R)	42
267	<i>p</i> -CF ₃ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBoc	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-10]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.1 ^b	500	50	93 (R)	7, 9
268	<i>p</i> -CF ₃ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBoc	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-10]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.07 ^b	714	50	95 (R)	7, 9
269	<i>p</i> -CF ₃ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBoc	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-10]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.08 ^b	625	50	94 (S)	7, 9, 17
270	<i>p</i> -CF ₃ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBoc	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-11]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.17 ^b	294	50	86 (S)	7
271	<i>p</i> -CF ₃ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBoc	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-11]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.17 ^b	294	50	85 (R)	17
272	<i>p</i> -CF ₃ -Ph	PO(OMe) ₂	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.17 ¹	559	95 ^h	90 (S) ¹	14
273	<i>p</i> -CN-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^b	2000	50	95 (R)	11
274	<i>p</i> -NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	1	100	100	97.4 (R)	18, 19
275	<i>p</i> -NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^b	2000	50	91 (R)	11

276	<i>p</i> -NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^b)	100	2000	50	90 (S)	11
277	<i>p</i> -NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	1	100	100	100	97.5 (R)	18, 19
278	<i>p</i> -NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(<i>exo</i> -40)]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	7	95–100	13.6–14.3	95–100	90 (R)	39
279	<i>p</i> -NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^b)	100	2000	50	80 (R)	11
280	<i>p</i> -NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBoc	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.1 ^b)	50	500	50	92 (R)	7, 9
281	<i>p</i> -NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBoc	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-10]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.08 ^b)	50	625	50	93 (R)	7, 9
282	<i>p</i> -NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBoc	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-10]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.1 ^b)	50	500	50	94 (S)	7, 9, 17
283	<i>p</i> -NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBoc	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-11]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.15 ^b)	50	385	50	85 (S)	7, 17
284	<i>p</i> -NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBoc	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-11]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.15 ^b)	50	333	50	85 (R)	17
285	<i>p</i> -NO ₂ -Ph	PO(OMe) ₂	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.17 ¹)	95	559	95 ^b)	91 (S) ¹)	14
286	<i>p</i> -NO ₂ -Ph	PhPO ₂ Et	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.75	95	127	95	60 (Sc ^B)	16
287	<i>o</i> -HO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	1	100	100	100	96.3 (R)	18, 19
288	<i>p</i> -MeO-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^b)	100	2000	50	90 (R)	11
289	<i>p</i> -MeO-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^b)	100	2000	50	92 (S)	11
290	<i>p</i> -MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^b)	100	2000	50	88 (R)	11
291	<i>p</i> -MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^b)	100	2000	50	91 (S)	11
292	<i>p</i> -MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	1	100	100	100	97.3 (R)	18, 19
293	<i>p</i> -MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(<i>exo</i> -40)]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	7	95–100	13.6–14.3	95–100	82 (R)	39
294	<i>p</i> -AcO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	1	100	100	100	95.6 (R)	18, 19
295	<i>p</i> -AcO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(<i>exo</i> -40)]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	7	95–100	13.6–14.3	95–100	80 (R)	39
296	<i>p</i> -NM _{e2} -Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^b)	50	1000	50	72 (S)	11
297	<i>p</i> -NM _{e2} -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^b)	100	2000	50	85 (S)	11
298	<i>o</i> -Me-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^b)	100	2000	50	86 (S)	11
299	<i>p</i> -Me-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^b)	100	2000	50	89 (S)	11
300	<i>p</i> -Me-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	1	100	100	100	97.3 (R)	18, 19
301	<i>p</i> -Me-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(<i>exo</i> -40)]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	7	95–100	13.6–14.3	95–100	62 (R)	39

Table 27.1 (continued)

Entry	Substrate			Catalyst			Conditions			TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference(s)
	R ¹	R ²	R ³				[H ₂] [bar]	Solvent	Temp. [°C]					
302	<i>p</i> -Me-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBoc	[Rh(COD)(S)-10]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.12 ^{b)}	50	417	50	93 (R)	7, 9	
303	<i>p</i> -Me-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBoc	[Rh(COD)(R)-11]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.18	50	278	50	85 (S)	7, 17	
304	<i>p</i> -Me-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBoc	[Rh(COD)(S)-11]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.16 ^{b)}	50	313	50	84 (R)	17	
305	4- ⁱ -Pr-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^{b)}	100	2000	50	92 (R)	11	
306	4- ⁱ -Pr-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(R)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^{b)}	100	2000	50	89 (S)	11	
307	4- ⁱ -Pr-Ph	PhPO ₂ Et	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	2.35 ^{b)}	25	11	50	60 (Sc) ⁸⁾	12	
308	4- ⁱ -Pr-Ph	PhPO ₂ Et	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	4.5	95	21	95	60 (Sc) ⁸⁾	16	
309	4- ⁱ -Pr-Ph	PO(OMe) ₂	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.4 ¹⁾	95	238	95 ^{h)}	87 (S) ¹⁾	14	
310	<i>p</i> - ^t Bu-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBoc	[Rh(COD)(S)-10]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.12 ^{b)}	50	417	50	92 (R)	7, 9	
311	<i>p</i> - ^t Bu-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBoc	[Rh(COD)(R)-11]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.25 ^{b)}	50	200	50	86 (S)	7, 17	
312	<i>p</i> - ^t Bu-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBoc	[Rh(COD)(S)-11]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.25 ^{b)}	50	200	50	85 (R)	17	
313	2,4-dimethyl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^{b)}	100	2000	50	79 (R)	11	
314	2,4-dimethyl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(R)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^{b)}	100	2000	50	82 (S)	11	
315	1-naphthyl	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^{b)}	100	2000	50	86 (R)	11	
316	1-naphthyl	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(R)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^{b)}	100	2000	50	88 (S)	11	
317	2-naphthyl	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^{b)}	100	2000	50	87 (R)	11	
318	2-naphthyl	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(R)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^{b)}	100	2000	50	92 (S)	11	
319	2-naphthyl	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^{b)}	100	2000	50	89 (R)	11	
320	2-naphthyl	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^{b)}	100	2000	50	89 (S) ^{e)}	11	
321	9-phenanthryl	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^{b)}	50	000	50	65 (R)	11	
322	9-phenanthryl	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(R)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^{b)}	25	500	50	63 (S)	11	
323	3-OMe-4-OAc-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1S,2R)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	1	50	100	100	98.1 (R)	18, 19	
324	3-OAc-4-OMe-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1R,2S)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	1	100	100	100	97.4 (S)	18	

325	3-Me-4-OAc-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(<i>exo-40</i>)]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	7	95–100	13.6–14.3	95–100	75 (R)	39
326	3-OH-4-OMe-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	Rh(COD)(S)-9	1	MeOH	25	0.083 ^b	50	602	50	83 (R)	15
327	3,4-(OMe) ₂ Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^b	50	1000	50	90 (R)	15
328	3,4-(OMe) ₂ Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	Rh(COD)(S)-9	1	MeOH	25	0.12 ^b	50	417	50	82 (R)	15
329	3,4-(OMe) ₂ Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[(R)-9+CuCl]/[Ru(COD)Cl] ₂	1	MeOH	25	0.45 ^b	250	556	50	87 (S)	15
330	3,4-(OMe) ₂ Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(R)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.067 ^b	50	746	50	87 (S)	15
331	3,4-(OMe) ₂ Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-9]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.5 ^b	500	1000	50	81 (R) ^{m,p}	15
332	3,4-(OMe) ₂ Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	Rh(COD)(S)-9	1	MeOH	25	0.2 ^b	50	250	50	84 (R)	15
333	3,4-(OMe) ₂ Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	Rh(COD)(S)-9	1	PhH	25	1.75 ^b	50	29	50	8 (R)	15
334	2-Cl-3-OAc-4-OMe-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(1S,2R)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	1	100	100	100	98.0 (R)	18
335	4-OMe-3-OAc-Ph	NHCOMe	CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)(S)-2]ClO ₄	1	EtOH/ PhH (2:1)	20	0.17-0.5	200	400-1176	100	83 (R)	32
336	4-OMe-3-OAc-Ph	NHCOMe	CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)(S)-29]ClO ₄	1	EtOH/ PhH (2:1)	20	0.17-0.5	200	400-1176	100	82 (S)	32
337	3,4-methylene-dioxyphenyl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	Rh(COD)(S)-9	1	PhH	25	0.12 ^b	50	417	50	67 (R)	15
338	3,4-methylene-dioxyphenyl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1S,2R)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	1	100	100	100	97.5 (R)	18
339	3,4-methylene-dioxyphenyl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(<i>exo-40</i>)]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	7	95–100	13.6–14.3	95–100	76 (R)	39
340	3,4-methylene-dioxyphenyl	NHCOMe	CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)(S)-2]ClO ₄	1	EtOH/ PhH (2:1)	20	0.17–0.5	200	400–1176	100	78 (R)	32
341	3,4-methylene-dioxyphenyl	NHCOMe	CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)(S)-29]ClO ₄	1	EtOH/ PhH (2:1)	20	0.17–0.5	200	400–1176	100	81 (S)	32
342	2-furyl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1S,2R)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	1	100	100	100	91.1 (R)	18
343	2-furyl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(<i>exo-40</i>)]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	7	95–100	13.6–14.3	5–100	83 (R)	39

Table 27.1 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Catalyst	Conditions			TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Refer- ence(s)		
	R ¹	R ²		R ³	[H ₂] [bar]	Solvent						Temp. [°C]	Time [h]
344	Thiophen-2-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.03 ^b	50	1515	50	90 (R)	4
345	Thiophen-2-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.43 ^b	500	1163	50	89 (R)	4
346	Thiophen-2-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(R)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.033 ^b	50	1515	50	90 (S)	4
347	Thiophen-2-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1S,2S)-35] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.058 ^b	50	862	50	78 (R)	4
348	Thiophen-2-yl	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(R)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.067 ^b	50	746	50	80 (R)	4
349	Thiophen-2-yl	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(1S,2S)-35] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.042 ^b	50	1190	50	90 (S)	4
350	Thiophen-2-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^b	50	1000	50	88 (R)	4
351	Thiophen-2-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.33 ^b	250	758	50	86 (R)	4
352	Thiophen-2-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1R,3R,5R)-28]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.1 ^b	50	500	50	63 (R)	40
353	Thiophen-2-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(+)(1S,2S)-35] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.067 ^b	50	746	50	77 (R)	4
354	Thiophen-2-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(1S,2S)-35] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.083	50	602	50	75 (R)	4
355	Thiophen-2-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(R)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.67 ^b	50	746	50	90 (S)	4
356	Thiophen-3-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.017 ^b	50	2941	50	88 (R)	4
357	Thiophen-3-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.13 ^b	500	3846	50	84 (R)	4
358	Thiophen-3-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1S,2S)-35] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.042 ^b	50	1190	50	70 (R)	4
359	Thiophen-3-yl	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.017 ^b	50	2941	50	85 (R)	4
360	Thiophen-3-yl	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.058 ^b	250	4310	50	84 (R)	4
361	Thiophen-3-yl	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(+)(1S,2S)-35] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.042 ^b	50	1190	50	65 (R)	4
362	Thiophen-3-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.02 ^b	50	2500	50	86 (R)	4
363	Thiophen-3-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S)-9] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.25 ^b	250	1000	50	83 (R)	4
364	Thiophen-3-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1R,3R,5R)-28]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.017 ^b	50	2941	50	64 (R)	40
365	Thiophen-3-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1S,2S)-35] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.033 ^b	50	1515	50	72 (R)	4

366	Thiophen-3-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S-9)] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.025 ^{b)}	50	2000	50	85 (R)	4
367	Thiophen-3-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(1R,3R,5R)-28]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^{b)}	50	1000	50	64 (R)	40
368	Thiophen-3-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(+)(1S,2S)-35] ⁺	1	MeOH	25	0.042 ^{b)}	50	1190	50	70 (R)	4
369	Pyridin-3-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S-9)BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.033 ^{b)}	50	1515	50	89 (R)	5
370	Pyridin-3-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(R-9)BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^{b)}	50	1000	50	90 (S)	6
371	Pyridin-3-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S-9)BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.27 ^{b)}	250	926	50	85 (R)	5, 6
372	Pyridin-3-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S-9)BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.45 ^{b)}	500	1111	50	78 (R)	5, 6
373	Pyridin-3-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(+)(1S,2S)-35]BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.083 ^{b)}	50	602	50	86 (R)	5
374	Pyridin-3-yl	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S-9)BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.67 ^{b)}	50	746	50	86 (R) ^{d)}	5, 6
375	Pyridin-3-yl	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(R-9)BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^{b)}	50	1000	50	86 (S)	6
376	Pyridin-3-yl	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S-9)BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.18 ^{b)}	50	1389	50	87 (R)	6
377	Pyridin-3-yl	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(1S,2S)-35]BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.1 ^{b)}	50	500	50	60 (R)	6
378	Pyridin-3-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S-9)BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^{b)}	50	1000	50	90 (R)	6
379	Pyridin-3-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(R-9)BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.033 ^{b)}	50	1515	50	89 (S)	5, 6
380	Pyridin-3-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S-9)BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.5 ^{b)}	500	1000	50	83 (R)	5, 6
381	Pyridin-3-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1S,2S)-35]BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.067 ^{b)}	50	746	50	84 (R)	5
382	Pyridin-3-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S-9)BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.1 ^{b)}	50	500	50	88 (R)	5, 6
383	Pyridin-3-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S-9)BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.42 ^{b)}	250	595	50	84 (R)	5, 6
384	Pyridin-3-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S-9)BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.67 ^{b)}	500	746	50	81 (R)	5, 6
385	Pyridin-3-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(1R,3R,5R)-28]BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.12 ^{b)}	50	417	50	59 (R)	40
386	Pyridin-3-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(1S,2S)-35]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.18 ^{b)}	50	278	50	70 (R)	5
387	Pyridin-4-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S-9)BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.033 ^{b)}	50	1515	50	89 (S)	5, 6
388	Pyridin-4-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S-9)BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.25 ^{b)}	250	1000	50	84 (R)	5, 6
389	Pyridin-4-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1S,2S)-35]BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.1 ^{b)}	50	500	50	82 (R)	5
390	Pyridin-4-yl	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(S-9)BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^{b)}	50	1000	50	87 (R)	5, 6
391	Pyridin-4-yl	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(1S,2S)-35]BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.083 ^{b)}	50	602	50	74 (R)	5, 6
392	Pyridin-4-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S-9)BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.033 ^{b)}	50	11515	50	89 (R)	5, 6
393	Pyridin-4-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(S-9)BF ₄ ^{d)}	1	MeOH	25	0.42 ^{b)}	500	1190	50	86 (R)	5, 6

Table 27.1 (continued)

Entry	Substrate			Catalyst	Conditions			TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference(s)
	R ¹	R ²	R ³		[P][H ₂] [bar]	Solvent	Temp. [°C]					
394	Pyridin-4-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-35]BF ₄ ^d	1	MeOH	25	50	746	50	74 (R)	5
395	Pyridin-4-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-9]BF ₄ ^d	1	MeOH	25	50	1000	50	90 (S)	5, 6
396	Pyridin-4-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(<i>S</i>)-9]BF ₄ ^d	1	MeOH	25	50	1190	50	86 (R)	5
397	Pyridin-4-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,3 <i>R</i> ,5 <i>R</i>)-28]BF ₄ ^d	1	MeOH	25	50	417	50	59 (R)	40
398	Pyridin-4-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-35]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	50	500	50	72 (R)	6
399	PhCH ₂	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]ClO ₄	50	MeOH	r.t.	81	20.3	81	2.9 (S) ^c	30
400	PhCH ₂	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>S</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	100	100	100	93.1 (R)	18
401	PhCH ₂	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	100	100	100	92.5 (S)	18, 30
402	PhCH ₂	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]ClO ₄	50	EtOH	r.t.	100	100	100	77.1 (S)	30
403	PhCH ₂	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]ClO ₄	50	IPA	r.t.	100	100	100	83.9 (S)	30
404	PhCH ₂	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]ClO ₄	50	THF	r.t.	100	100	100	88.3 (S)	30
405	PhCH ₂	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]ClO ₄	50	CH ₂ Cl ₂	r.t.	76.1	76.1	76.1	52.4 (S)	30
406	PhCH ₂	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]ClO ₄	50	Acetone	r.t.	89.3	89.3	89.3	79.0 (S)	30
407	PhCH ₂	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]ClO ₄	50	PhH	r.t.	100	100	100	80.2 (S)	30
408	PhCH ₂	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]ClO ₄	3	MeOH	r.t.	5	20	100	94.6 (S)	30
409	PhCH ₂	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]ClO ₄	20	MeOH	r.t.	3	33	100	95.2 (S)	30
410	PhCH ₂	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]ClO ₄	50	MeOH	r.t.	100	100	100	95.7 (S)	30
411	PhCH ₂	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]ClO ₄	50	MeOH	-10	4	25	100	93.6 (S)	30
412	PhCH ₂	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]ClO ₄	50	MeOH	10	1	100	100	95.7 (S)	30
413	PhCH ₂	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]ClO ₄	50	MeOH	30	1	100	100	93.3 (S)	30
414	PhCH ₂	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]ClO ₄	50	MeOH	50	0.5	200	100	70.8 (S)	30
415	PhCH ₂	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]ClO ₄	50	MeOH	r.t.	1	19	19	85.0 (S)	30
416	PhCH ₂	CO ₂ Et	NHBz	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]ClO ₄	50	MeOH	r.t.	1	100	100	94.6 (S)	30
417	PhCH ₂	CO ₂ Et	NHCbz	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]ClO ₄	50	MeOH	r.t.	1	20	20	58.4 (S)	30
418	PhCH ₂	CO ₂ Et	NHCO ₂ CH ₂ -CH(CH ₃) ₂	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]ClO ₄	50	MeOH	r.t.	94	94	94	93.1 (S)	30

419	PhCH ₂	CO ₂ Et	NHBoc	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-7]ClO ₄	50	MeOH	r.t.	4	43	10.8	43	78.1 (S)	30
420	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)(S)-1]ClO ₄	1	EtOH	20	-	-	-	-	10 (R) ^a	2 a, b
421	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-3]BF ₄	1	Dioxane	25	-	-	-	-	64 (S)	36
422	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>S</i>)-3]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	-	-	-	-	59 (S)	36
423	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i>)-4]BF ₄	1	Dioxane	25	-	-	-	-	3 (S)	36
424	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i>)-4]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	-	-	-	-	0	36
425	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-5]BF ₄	1	Dioxane	25	-	-	-	-	12 (R)	36
426	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)(1 <i>R</i> ,2 <i>R</i>)-5]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	-	-	-	-	8 (R)	36
427	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)(2 <i>R</i>)-6]BF ₄	1	Dioxane	25	-	-	-	-	31 (R)	36
428	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)(2 <i>R</i>)-6]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	-	-	-	-	14 (R)	36
429	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)(R)-9]BF ₄	1	CD ₃ OD	25	-	-	-	-	70 (S)	13
430	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)(R)-13]BF ₄	1	CD ₃ OD	25	-	-	-	-	40 (S)	13
431	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)(R)-14]BF ₄	1	CD ₃ OD	25	-	-	-	-	78 (S)	13
432	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)(R)-15]BF ₄	1	CD ₃ OD	25	-	-	-	-	80 (S)	13
433	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)(R)-16]BF ₄	1	CD ₃ OD	25	-	-	-	-	25 (S)	13
434	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)(S)-29]ClO ₄	1	EtOH	20	-	-	-	-	20 (R) ^a	2 a, b

a) Optical yield.

b) t/2 for uptake 50% of theoretical hydrogen volume.

c) ee determination of the corresponding ester using diazomethane.

d) Addition of 1.5 equiv. HBF₄.

e) ee determination after recrystallization.

f) Partial reaction with methanol to produce the corresponding ester.

g) The ee-values with respect to the α -carbon atom can be determined from the enantiomeric excesses of the diastereomer pairs of the ester.

h) Crude yield after evaporation of solvent.

i) Approx. reaction time = approx. time for uptake of half of the H₂ volume $\times 2$.

j) Configuration (S) corresponds to the D-configuration of amino carboxylic acids.

k) Catalyst [Rh(COD)(R)-9]⁺ – half-year exposure to air.

l) Preformed ligand-RhCl(Benzene).

m) Preformed complex.

n) Exposed to air.

o) Stirred for 1 h in 50% methanol/water.

p) Stock solution in benzene after 10 days (29 mL methanol + 1 mL stock solution).

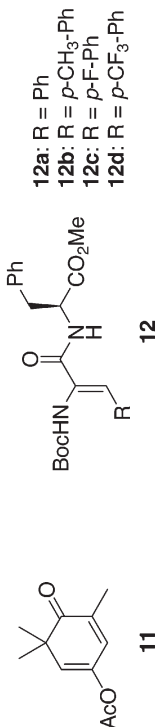
q) Ligand stored for one month on air.

r) Catalyst solution agitated for 30 min with air.

Table 27.2 Asymmetric hydrogenation of other prochiral olefins.

Entry	Catalyst	Substrate	Conditions		TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference
			P[H ₂] [bar]	Solvent					
1	[Rh(<i>R</i>)-25]BF ₄	11	10	EtOAc	r.t.	18	100	71 (<i>S</i>)	34
2	[Rh(<i>S</i>)-26]BF ₄	11	10	EtOAc	r.t.	18	100	71 (<i>R</i>)	34
3	[Rh(<i>S</i>)-27]BF ₄	11	10	EtOAc	r.t.	18	100	5 (<i>S</i>)	34
4	[Rh(<i>S</i>)-32]BF ₄	11	10	EtOAc	r.t.	18	100	30 (<i>R</i>)	34
5	[Rh(<i>S</i>)-33]BF ₄	11	10	EtOAc	r.t.	18	100	95 (<i>R</i>)	34
6	[Rh(<i>S</i>)-34]BF ₄	11	10	EtOAc	r.t.	18	100	31 (<i>R</i>)	34
7	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-10]BF ₄	12a	1	MeOH	25	1	–	77 ^{a)}	7
8	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-10]BF ₄	12b	1	MeOH	25	1.17	–	76 ^{a)}	7
9	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-10]BF ₄	12c	1	MeOH	25	1.3	–	78 ^{a)}	7
10	[Rh(COD)(<i>R</i>)-10]BF ₄	12d	1	MeOH	25	1.17	–	91 ^{a)}	7

a) The ee-values with respect to the α -carbon atom can be determined from the enantiomeric excesses of the diastereomer pairs of the ester (see [12]).



10000 was completed within 16 h, giving the desired product in 97% ee (Table 27.1, entry 120; 98.3% ee at SCR 100, Table 27.1, entry 118). These results were comparable to those using phosphine and phosphinite ligands (e.g., DuPhos, 99% ee [20]; DIPAMP, 96% ee [21]; TRAP, 92% ee [22]; DIOP, 55% ee [23]; CAPP, 95.6% ee [24]; BPPFA, 21% ee [25]; Ph- β -Glup, 91.5% ee [26]; SpirOP, 95.7% ee [27]). Further application in the hydrogenation of methyl 2-acetamido-3-(3-methoxy-4-acetoxyphenyl)-acrylate (a crucial intermediate in the synthesis of L-dopa [28]) was successfully achieved in 97.4% ee (Table 27.1, entry 324). Similarly, the enantioselective hydrogenation of ethyl (*Z*)-2-acetamido-4-phenylcrotonate gave the homophenylalanine derivative in 92.5% ee (Table 27.1, entry 401). This product is a key component of (*S,S*)-benazepril, an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor widely used as an antihypertensive agent [29]. Jiang studied the hydrogenation of *N*-protected (*Z*)-2-aminocrotonates and found that the enantioselectivity and activity were strongly dependent on the type of *N*-protecting group used (NHAc, 95.7% ee with 100% conv.; NHCO₂Me, 85% ee with 19% conv.; Table 27.1, entry 412 versus 415) [30]. The results from using Rh-DPAMPP compared favorably with many commonly used chiral Rh-diphosphine catalysts (e.g., Rh-BINAP, 21.8% ee with 100% conv.; Rh-DIPAMP, 50.8% ee with 100% conv.; Rh-BDPP, 69.4% ee with 100% conv.; Rh-PPM, 14.4% ee with 7.9% conv. under the same reaction conditions).

The introduction of extra stereogenicity at the phosphorus centers is one of the methods used to increase chiral induction. Indeed, replacement of the pro-*R* phenyl with an *o*-anisyl group on the ephedrine backbone of EPHOS **17** gave **19** which was highly effective in the hydrogenation of methyl *α*-acetamidocinnamate, giving the product in 99% ee (Table 27.1, entry 147). In contrast, the use of EPHOS **17** induced only 46% ee (Table 27.1, entry 144) under the same conditions [31]. Similarly, replacement of the phenyl group with 1-naphthyl gave ligand **20** which led to 95% ee in the same reaction (Table 27.1, entry 149). It is interesting to note that the structurally similar *o*-anisyl ligands **19** and **23** derived from (+) and (-)-ephedrine, respectively, both induce high ee-values with the same (*S*) configuration of the product amino ester. This clearly shows the predominance of the chiral P center over the carbon backbone effect. However, the poor result obtained in the case of **24** bearing *o*-anisyl (*Sp*) aminophosphine and (*Rp*) phosphinite groups might be due to the quasi-meso structure that did not give any asymmetric induction (Fig. 27.3c) [1, 31].

Petit reported a close analogue to ProNOP lacking the rigid pyrrolidine ring, yet, the results with both ligands in the hydrogenation of (*E*)-acetamidocinnamic acid derivatives were similar (ProNOP, 61–86% ee; NETAlaNOP, 53–83% ee) [32]. With these substrates, it is important that the problem of *E/Z* isomerization (as highlighted by Noyori) should be considered [33]. Ligands **25** to **27** are the only type of amidophosphine-phosphinites applied in asymmetric hydrogenation [34]. Ligand **33** was found to be highly effective in the hydrogenation of 4-oxoisophorone enol acetate (100% conversion, 95% ee (*R*); Table 27.2, entry 5; Scheme 27.1). The product, (*S*)-phorenol acetate, is an intermediate in the synthesis of the natural pigment zeaxanthin [35]. The Rh complexes with **25** or **26**

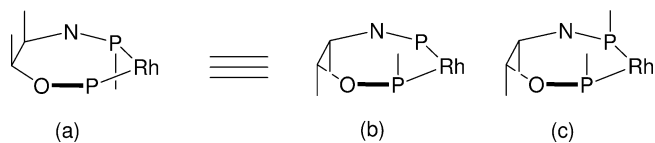
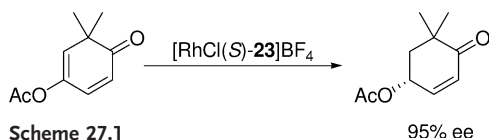


Fig. 27.3 Quasi-meso effect in asymmetric induction.

gave 71% ee in the same reaction (Table 27.2, entries 1 and 2). The other ephedrine-based ligands, including **1** and **3** to **6** [2, 36], afforded poor to moderate enantioselectivity in the rhodium-catalyzed hydrogenation of 2-acetamidocinnamic acid derivatives. Structural variation leading to increased rigidity of the ligand backbone is one of the promising methods to enhance enantioselectivity. Cesarotti developed an aminophosphine-phosphinite based on the rigid pyrrolidine structure of prolinol [2]. However, results with this ligand in the enantiomeric hydrogenation of dehydroamino acid derivatives were only poor to moderate. Petit [32] improved the results and obtained up to 86% ee. Interestingly, when using $[\text{Rh}(\text{COD})(\text{L})]\text{ClO}_4$ as catalyst, both the *Z* and *E* isomeric substrates were converted to products with the same configuration (Table 27.1, entries 93 versus 200).

During the late 1980s, Döbler and Pracejus introduced the bicyclic [2.2.1] system to provide extra conformational rigidity to the ligand backbone [37]. The synthesis of these new chiral ligands was based on the resolution of the amino alcohol obtained from the aminolysis of *exo*-norbornane epoxide [38], followed by reaction with the corresponding chlorophosphine. Indeed, the *in-situ*-prepared cationic or neutral Rh catalysts based on ligand **35** resulted in better enantioselectivity in hydrogenation of 2-acetamidoacrylic acid (up to 89% ee: Table 27.1, entry 6).

The ease of preparation of (1*S*,2*R*)-1-hydroxymethyl-2-amino-7,7-dimethylbicyclo [2.2.1] heptane from ketopinonic acid prompted us to synthesize a new AMPP ligand (i.e., *exo*-**40**) [39]. The rhodium-catalyzed enantioselective hydrogenation of 2-acetamidoacrylic acid using this ligand gave the product in 77% ee with 95–100% conversion. Electron-withdrawing groups on the β -substituted phenyl ring of the substrate resulted in significant enantioselectivity enhancement (Ph, 77% ee; 4-MePh, 62% ee; 4-NO₂Ph, 90% ee). The effect of solvents on the enantioselectivity of the reaction was also quite significant, with acetone being found the best. Döbler performed the enantiomeric hydrogenation of standard dehydroamino acid and other heteroaryl derivatives using the rhodium complex based on bicyclo [3.3.0]-octane (i.e., **28**), resulting in moderate enantioselectivities (58–73% ee) [40]. More recently, ligands **36** to **39** based on the bicyclic



[2.2.1] system were prepared [41]. The effect of the additional *P*-stereogenic center(s) was also explored with these ligands. The application of these ligands in enantiomeric hydrogenation resulted in products with up to 91% ee and TOFs ranging from 600 to 4000 h⁻¹. The substitution of one or both *P*-phenyl groups by a *p*-tolyl group resulted in a slight decrease of the enantioselectivity, regardless of the heteroatom linker (N or O) [42].

27.3

Bisphosphinamidite Ligands

The early development of this type of ligand was concentrated during the late 1970s and early 1980s. In 1976, the first article published on this topic was written by Giongo and co-workers, who described the initial synthesis of a chiral bisphosphinamidite **41** and its application in the enantiomeric hydrogenation of a number of dehydroamino acid derivatives [43]. The resulting enantioselectivities were comparable to the state-of-the-art ligand DIOP. In pursuing the same line of research, the Pracejus group also prepared (*S,S*)-**41** and achieved similar results [44]. Subsequently, the Giongo group further introduced other C₂-symmetric, 1,2-diamine-tethered bisphosphinites **42–49** with ee-values reaching 94% in the hydrogenation of (*Z*)-2-acetamidoacrylic acid (Table 27.3) [45]. Interestingly, both Giongo and Onuma noticed that when the hydrogen atoms of the amino groups were replaced with methyl groups whilst keeping the backbone chirality unchanged (as in the cases of **45** versus **46** and **47** versus **48**), a reversal of product configuration was observed. The Onuma group rationalized this by proposing a model wherein the helicity of the edge-phenyl groups on the phosphorus atoms were of opposite sense in the presence and absence of the methyl groups, respectively, as a result of a change of chirality on the nitrogen atoms. Non-C₂-symmetric pyrrolidine-based ligands **50–52** were also tested in asymmetric hydrogenation [47], though the results obtained were unsatisfactory. The use of a 1,4-diamino bridged bisphosphinamidite **53** was described in a recent publication in which excellent selectivity was recorded for the hydrogenation of *α*-acylaminoacinnamic acid [48].

Surprisingly, given that many *P*-chiral ligands are efficient chiral inducers, only one example has been reported of a C₂-symmetric, *P*-chiral bisphosphinamidite. Ligand **54** was prepared by Wills et al. and tested in the Rh-catalyzed enantioselective hydrogenation of *α*-acylaminoacrylate to give disappointingly low selectivity (33% ee) and low efficiency (TON=20, TOF=0.4) [49].

Bisphosphinamidites which are supported by an axially chiral framework are another important class of ligands. Although reported as early as 1980 [50], no reports on the use of binaphthyl-based bisphosphinamidite in asymmetric catalysis were published during the decade thereafter. As described above, the selectivity and substrate generality in these early attempts were very limited in scope. In 1998, we unveiled that by partially hydrogenating BINAM to H₈-BINAM and

Table 27.3 Bisphosphinamidite ligands.

Entry	Substrate	Ligand (L)	P[H_2] [atm]	Solvent	Temp. [°C]	Time [h]	TON Sub:Rh	TOF [h^{-1}]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference(s)
1	H	NHAc	1.0	THF	rt.	0.5	200	100	100	93	51a, 52
2	H	NHAc	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	98	54
3	H	NHAc	1.0	THF	rt.	0.5	200	400	100	97	51b
4	H	NHAc	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	96	54
5	H	3-Cl-Ph	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	98	54
6	H	3-Cl-Ph	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	98	54
7	H	4-Cl-Ph	1.0	THF	rt.	0.5	200	400	100	95	51a
8	H	4-Cl-Ph	1.0	THF	0	0.5	200	400	100	97	51a, b
9	H	3-Bz-Ph	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	98	54
10	H	3-Bz-Ph	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	97	54
11	H	4-Bz-Ph	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	98	54
12	H	4-Bz-Ph	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	95	54
13	H	4-F-Ph	1.0	THF	rt.	0.5	172	344	86	90	51a
14	H	4-F-Ph	1.0	THF	0	0.5	200	400	100	96	51a, b
15	H	4-CF ₃ -Ph	1.0	THF	rt.	0.5	500	400	100	95	51a, 52
16	H	4-CF ₃ -Ph	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	99	54
17	H	4-CF ₃ -Ph	1.0	THF	0	0.5	200	400	100	99	51a, b
18	H	4-CF ₃ -Ph	1.0	THF	5	0.5	1000	2000	100	99	51a
19	H	4-CF ₃ -Ph	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	97	54
20	H	3-CH ₃ O-Ph	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	97	54

21	H	3-CH ₃ O-Ph	NHAc	56b	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	97	54
22	H	3-CH ₃ -Ph	NHAc	55a	1.0	THF	rt.	0.5	186	372	93	95	51b
23	H	3-CH ₃ -Ph	NHAc	55b	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	98	54
24	H	3-CH ₃ -Ph	NHAc	56a	1.0	THF	0	0.5	200	400	100	98	51a, b
25	H	3-CH ₃ -Ph	NHAc	56b	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	98	54
26	H	4-CH ₃ -Ph	NHAc	55a	1.0	THF	rt.	0.5	500	1000	100	95	51a
27	H	4-CH ₃ -Ph	NHAc	55b	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	96	54
28	H	4-CH ₃ -Ph	NHAc	55b	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	94	54
29	H	4-CH ₃ -Ph	NHAc	56a	1.0	THF	0	0.5	200	400	100	97	51a, b
30	H	4-CH ₃ -Ph	NHAc	56b	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	96	54
31	H	4-CH ₃ -Ph	NHAc	56b	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	94	54
32	H	4-Et-Ph	NHAc	55b	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	97	54
33	H	4-Et-Ph	NHAc	56b	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	97	54
34	H	2-furyl	NHAc	55a	1.0	THF	rt.	0.5	200	400	100	96	51a
35	H	2-furyl	NHAc	55b	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	98	54
36	H	2-furyl	NHAc	56a	1.0	THF	0	0.5	200	400	100	98	51a, b
37	H	2-furyl	NHAc	56b	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	96	54
38	Me	Ph	NHAc	55b	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	93	54
39	Me	Ph	NHAc	56b	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	200	1200	100	94	54
40	Me	4-Cl-Ph	NHAc	56a	1	THF	0	2	200	100	100	80.3	51b
41	Me	4-CH ₃ -Ph	NHAc	56a	1	THF	0	2	193	97	97	77	51b
42	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	41a	1	MeOH	25	-	570	-	95	73 ^{a)}	43
43	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	41a	1	EtOH	25	-	-	-	90-100	76.7	45b (R)
44	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	41b	1	EtOH	25	-	125	-	90-100	25.1	45b (S)
45	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	42	25	EtOH	25	-	125	-	90-100	83 ^{a)}	45a
46	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	42	5	EtOH	25	-	125	-	90-100	83.9 ^{a)}	45b
47	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	43	1	EtOH	25	-	125	-	90-100	78.9 ^{a)}	45b
48	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	44	1	EtOH	25	-	125	-	90-100	88.1	45b
49	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	45	1	EtOH	25	-	125	-	90-100	89.5	45b

Table 27.3 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Ligand (L)	P[H ₂] [atm]	Solvent	Temp. [°C]	Time [h]	TON Sub: Rh	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference(s)
	R ¹	R ²										
50	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	5	EtOH	25	–	125	–	90–100	86.2	45b
51	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	1	EtOH	25	–	125	–	90–100	24.0	45b
52	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	1	EtOH	25	–	125	–	90–100	90.9	45b
53	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	5	EtOH	25	–	125	–	90–100	12.0	45b
54	H	CO ₂ H	(S,S)-50	1	EtOH	25	–	125	–	–	33	47a
55	H	CO ₂ H	(S,R)-50	1	EtOH	25	–	125	–	–	61	47a
56	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	1	EtOH	25	–	125	–	–	68	47a
57	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	24	<i>i</i> PrOH	r.t.	24	77	32	77	68	48
58	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	2.0	EtOH	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	93.5	52
59	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	3.4	MeOH	r.t.	0.17	500	3000	100	98	53, 54
60	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	2.0	EtOH	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	99	51b, 52
61	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	1	EtOH	r.t.	1.5	74.5	50	15	78	55
62	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	1	MeOH	25	–	300	–	95	84 ^{a)}	43, 45a
63	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	1	MeOH	25	–	50	–	70	68 ^{a)}	43
64	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	1	EtOH	25	0.08–0.67	–	1008	90–100	75	45a
65	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	1	MeOH	25	0.03	48	1600	45	81.7 ^{a)}	44
66	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	1	EtOH	25	–	125	–	90–100	77.3	45b, 47a
67	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	1	EtOH	25	–	125	–	90–100	40.8	45b, 47a
68	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	10	EtOH	0	–	125	–	90–100	93 ^{a)}	45a
69	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	5	EtOH	25	–	125	–	90–100	80.6 ^{a)}	45b
70	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	1	EtOH	25	–	125	–	90–100	74.8 ^{a)}	45b
71	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	1	EtOH	25	–	125	–	90–100	91.9	45b
72	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	2	EtOH	25	–	125	–	90–100	94.4	45b,c, 47a
73	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	5	EtOH	25	–	125	–	90–100	68.4	45b,c, 47a

74	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	47a	1	EtOH	25	-	125	-	90-100	47.0	45b, 47a
75	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	47a	7.8	EtOH:PhH 1:1	rt.	-	-	-	-	70	46
76	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	47b	7.8	EtOH:PhH 1:1	rt.	-	-	-	-	72	46
77	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	47a	7.8	EtOH:PhH 1:1	rt.	-	-	-	-	62	46
78	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	47b	7.8	EtOH:PhH 1:1	rt.	-	-	-	-	60	46
79	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	48	1	EtOH	25	-	125	-	90-100	92.1	45b, 46, 47a
80	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	48	7.8	EtOH	rt.	-	-	-	-	92	46
81	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	49	5	EtOH	25	-	125	-	90-100	rac	45b
82	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	(S,S)-50	4.5	EtOH	25	-	125	-	-	35	47a
83	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	(S,R)-50	4.5	EtOH	25	-	125	-	-	59	47a
84	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	51	4.5	EtOH	25	-	125	-	-	69	47a
85	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	53	1	iPrOH	rt.	24	100	4.2	100	98	48
86	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	55a	2.0	EtOH	rt.	0.17	100	600	100	90.3	52
87	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	55b	3.4	MeOH	rt.	0.17	500	3000	100	98	53, 54
88	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	56a	2.0	EtOH	rt.	0.17	100	600	100	94.2	52
89	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	57	6.7	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	25	5	100	20	100	79.6	56
90	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	58	1	EtOH	rt.	1.5	500	333	100	>98	55
91	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	41a	1	MeOH	25	-	450	-	100	49 ^{a)}	43
92	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	41a	-	C ₃ H ₆	25	0.03 [*]	50	313	45	82.5 ^{a)}	44
93	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	41a	1	EtOH	25	0.08-0.67	-	828	90-100	55	45a
94	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	54	1	MeOH	-	48	20	0.4	95	33	49
95	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	55a	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	100	600	100	90	52
96	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	55a	3.4	MeOH	rt.	0.17	500	3000	100	91	53, 54
97	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	55b	3.4	MeOH	rt.	0.5	5000	10000	100	98.6	53, 54
98	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	55c	3.4	MeOH	rt.	0.5	500	1000	100	13	53, 54
99	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	56a	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	100	600	100	96	51b, 52
100	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	57	6.7	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	25	5	200	20	100	73.7	56

Table 27.3 (continued)

Entry	Substrate			Ligand (L)	P[H_2] [atm]	Solvent	Temp. [°C]	Time [h]	TON Sub:Rh	TOF [h^{-1}]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference(s)
	R ¹	R ²	R ³										
101	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	58	1	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	r.t.	1	500	500	100	>99	55
102	Ph	CO ₂ NH ₂	NHAc	47a	7.8	EtOH:PhH 1:1	r.t.	–	–	–	–	92	46
103	Ph	CO ₂ NH ₂	NHAc	47b	–	EtOH:PhH 1:1	r.t.	–	–	–	–	92	46
104	Ph	CO ₂ NH ₂	NHAc	47b	–	EtOH:PhH 1:1	r.t.	–	–	–	–	70	46
105	2-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	55a	2.0	EtOH	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	90	52
106	2-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	56a	2.0	THF	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	94	51b, 52
107	2-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	57	6.7	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	25	5	100	20	100	78.1	56
108	2-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	58	1	EtOH	r.t.	1.5	500	333	100	96	55
109	2-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	55a	2.0	THF	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	90	52
110	2-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	55b	3.4	MeOH	r.t.	0.17	500	3000	100	97	53, 54
111	2-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	56a	2.0	THF	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	97	52
112	2-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	57	6.7	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	25	5	100	20	100	72.0	56
113	2-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	58	1	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	r.t.	1	500	500	100	96	55
114	2-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	55a	2.0	EtOH	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	88	52
115	3-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	56a	2.0	THF	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	93	51b, 52
116	3-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	57	6.7	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	25	5	100	20	100	76.3	56
117	3-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	58	1	EtOH	r.t.	1.5	500	333	100	95	55
118	3-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	55a	2.0	THF	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	90	52
119	3-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	55b	3.4	MeOH	r.t.	0.17	500	3000	100	97	53, 54
120	3-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	56a	2.0	THF	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	94	51b, 52
121	3-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	57	6.7	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	25	5	100	20	100	72.1	56
122	3-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	58	1	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	r.t.	1	500	500	100	>99	55
123	4-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	55a	2.0	EtOH	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	86	52
124	4-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	56a	2.0	EtOH	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	93	51b, 52

125	4-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	57	6.7	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	25	5	100	20	100	79.1	56
126	4-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	55a	2.0	THF	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	88	52
127	4-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	55b	3.4	MeOH	r.t.	0.17	500	3000	100	98	53, 54
128	4-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	56a	2.0	THF	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	94	51b, 52
129	4-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	57	6.7	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	25	5	100	20	100	74.0	56
130	4-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	58	1	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	r.t.	1	500	500	100	>99	55
131	4-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	55b	3.4	MeOH	r.t.	0.17	500	3000	100	99	53
132	4-Br-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	55b	3.4	MeOH	r.t.	0.17	500	3000	100	98	53
133	4-Br-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	56a	2.0	THF	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	96	51b, 52
134	4-Br-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	58	1	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	r.t.	1	500	500	100	>99	55
135	4-Br-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	56a	2.0	THF	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	96	51b, 52
136	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	55b	3.4	MeOH	r.t.	0.17	500	3000	100	98	53, 54
137	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	56a	2.0	THF	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	93	51b, 52
138	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	57	6.7	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	25	5	100	20	100	73.0	56
139	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	58	1	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	r.t.	1	500	500	100	>99	55
140	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	56a	2.0	THF	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	94	51b, 52
141	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	55b	3.4	MeOH	r.t.	0.17	500	3000	100	99	53, 54
142	4-NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	56a	2.0	EtOH	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	90	51b, 52
143	4-NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	57	6.7	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	25	5	100	20	100	76.4	56
144	4-NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	55a	3.4	MeOH	r.t.	0.17	500	3000	100	82	53, 54
145	4-NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	55b	3.4	MeOH	r.t.	0.17	500	3000	100	96	53, 54
146	4-NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	56a	2.0	THF	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	91	51b, 52
147	4-NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	57	6.7	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	25	5	100	20	100	73.4	56
148	4-NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	58	1	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	r.t.	1	500	500	100	94	55
149	4-CH ₃ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	55a	3.4	MeOH	r.t.	0.17	500	3000	100	89	53, 54
150	4-CH ₃ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	55b	3.4	MeOH	r.t.	0.17	500	3000	100	98	53, 54
151	4-CH ₃ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	56a	2.0	THF	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	94	51b, 52
152	4-CH ₃ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	57	6.7	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	25	5	200	20	100	71.2	56
153	4-CH ₃ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	58	1	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	r.t.	1	500	500	100	>98	55

Table 27.3 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Ligand (L)	P[H ₂] [atm]	Solvent	Temp. [°C]	Time [h]	TON Sub:Rh	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Refer- ence(s)
	R ¹	R ²										
154	4-CH ₃ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	2.0	THF	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	95	51b, 52
155	2-CH ₃ O-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	2.0	EtOH	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	93	51b, 52
156	2-CH ₃ O-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	6.7	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	25	5	100	20	100	79.0	56
157	2-CH ₃ O-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	1	EtOH	r.t.	1.5	500	333	100	84	55
158	4-CH ₃ O-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	1	<i>i</i> PrOH	r.t.	24	100	4.2	100	91	48
159	4-CH ₃ O-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	2.0	THF	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	93	52
160	4-CH ₃ O-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	3.4	MeOH	r.t.	0.17	500	3000	100	87	53, 54
161	4-CH ₃ O-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	3.4	MeOH	r.t.	0.17	500	3000	100	98	53, 54
162	4-CH ₃ O-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	2.0	THF	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	93	51b, 52
163	4-CH ₃ O-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	6.7	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	25	5	100	20	100	72.7	56
164	4-CH ₃ O-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	1	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	r.t.	1	500	500	100	>99	55
165	4-CH ₃ O-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	2.0	THF	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	95	51b, 52
166	4-AcO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	3.4	MeOH	r.t.	0.17	500	3000	100	87	53, 54
167	4-AcO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	3.4	MeOH	r.t.	0.17	500	3000	100	98	53, 54
168	4-HO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	6.7	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	25	5	100	20	100	74.6	56
169	3,4-(CH ₂ O ₂)-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	1	MeOH	25		50		90	75 ^{a)}	43
170	3,4-(CH ₂ O ₂)-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	1	EtOH	25		–	612	90–100	77	45a
171	3,4-(CH ₂ O ₂)-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	2.0	EtOH	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	77	52
172	3,4-(CH ₂ O ₂)-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	2.0	EtOH	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	91	51b, 52
173	3,4-(CH ₂ O ₂)-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	6.7	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	25	5	100	20	100	80.3	56
174	3,4-(CH ₂ O ₂)-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	1	EtOH	r.t.	1.5	500	333	100	92	55
175	3,4-(CH ₂ O ₂)-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	3.4	MeOH	r.t.	0.17	500	3000	100	81	53
176	3,4-(CH ₂ O ₂)-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	3.4	MeOH	r.t.	0.17	500	3000	100	98	53, 54
177	3,4-(CH ₂ O ₂)-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	2.0	THF	r.t.	0.17	100	600	100	93	51b, 52
178	3,4-(CH ₂ O ₂)-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	6.7	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	25	5	100	20	100	76.2	56

179	3,4-(CH ₂ O ₂)-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	58	1	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	rt.	1	500	500	100	>98	55
180	3-CH ₃ O,4-Ac-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	58	1	EtOH	rt.	1.5	500	333	100	94	55
181	3-CH ₃ O,4-Ac-O-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	41a	1	EtOH	25	-	396	-	90-100	87	45a
182	2-furyl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	55a	3.4	MeOH	rt.	0.17	500	3000	100	84	53, 54
183	2-furyl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	55b	3.4	MeOH	rt.	0.17	500	3000	100	98	53, 54
184	2-furyl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	56a	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	100	600	100	91	51b, 52
185	2-furyl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	58	1	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	rt.	1.5	500	333	100	>99	55
186	2-furyl	CO ₂ H	NHBz	56a	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	100	600	100	94	51b, 52
187	2-furyl	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	56a	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	100	600	100	93	51b, 52
188	(<i>E</i>)-PhCH=CH	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	56a	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	100	600	100	90	51b, 52
189	H	CO ₂ Et	OC(O)Me	58	1	THF	rt.	1.5	250	167	100	97	55
190	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	53	1	<i>i</i> PrOH	rt.	24	77	3.2	77	68	48
191	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	55a	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	100	600	100	93	51, 52
192	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	55b	3.4	MeOH	rt.	0.17	500	3000	100	97	53, 54
193	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	56a	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	100	600	100	97	52
194	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	58	1	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	rt.	1	500	500	100	95	55
195	<i>N</i> -Ac-3-indole	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	56a	2.0	THF	rt.	0.17	100	600	100	93	52
196	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	41a	5	EtOH	25	-	50	-	90-100	12.3	45b
197	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	41b	5	EtOH	25	-	50	-	90-100	35.1	45b
198	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	42	5	EtOH	25	-	50	-	90-100	7.9	45b
199	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	43	5	EtOH	25	-	50	-	90-100	36.6	45b
200	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	44	5	EtOH	25	-	50	-	90-100	25.3	45b

Table 27.3 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Ligand (L)	P[H ₂] [atm]	Solvent	Temp. [°C]	Time [h]	TON Sub:Rh [h ⁻¹]	TOF [%]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference(s)
	R ¹	R ²										
201	H	CO ₂ H	45	5	EtOH	25	–	50	–	90–100	71.4	45b,c
202	H	CO ₂ H	46	5	EtOH	25	–	50	–	90–100	5.8	45b,c
203	H	CO ₂ H	47a	5	EtOH	25	–	50	–	90–100	60.3	45b
204	H	CO ₂ H	48	5	EtOH	25	–	50	–	90–100	8.2	45b
205	H	CO ₂ H	49	5	EtOH	25	–	50	–	90–100	5.8	45b
206	H	CO ₂ H	58	1	THF	r.t.	1.5	250	167	100	68	55
207	H	CO ₂ Me	58	1	THF	r.t.	1.5	250	167	100	93	55
208	H	CO ₂ Me	58	1	THF	r.t.	1.5	250	167	100	96	55
209	CH ₂ OH	Me	52	10	C ₆ H ₆	r.t.	8	48	6.0	95	68	47b
210	CH ₂ OH	Me ₂ C=CH(CH ₂) ₂	52	10	C ₆ H ₆	r.t.	8	49	6.1	97	61	47b

a) Optical yield.

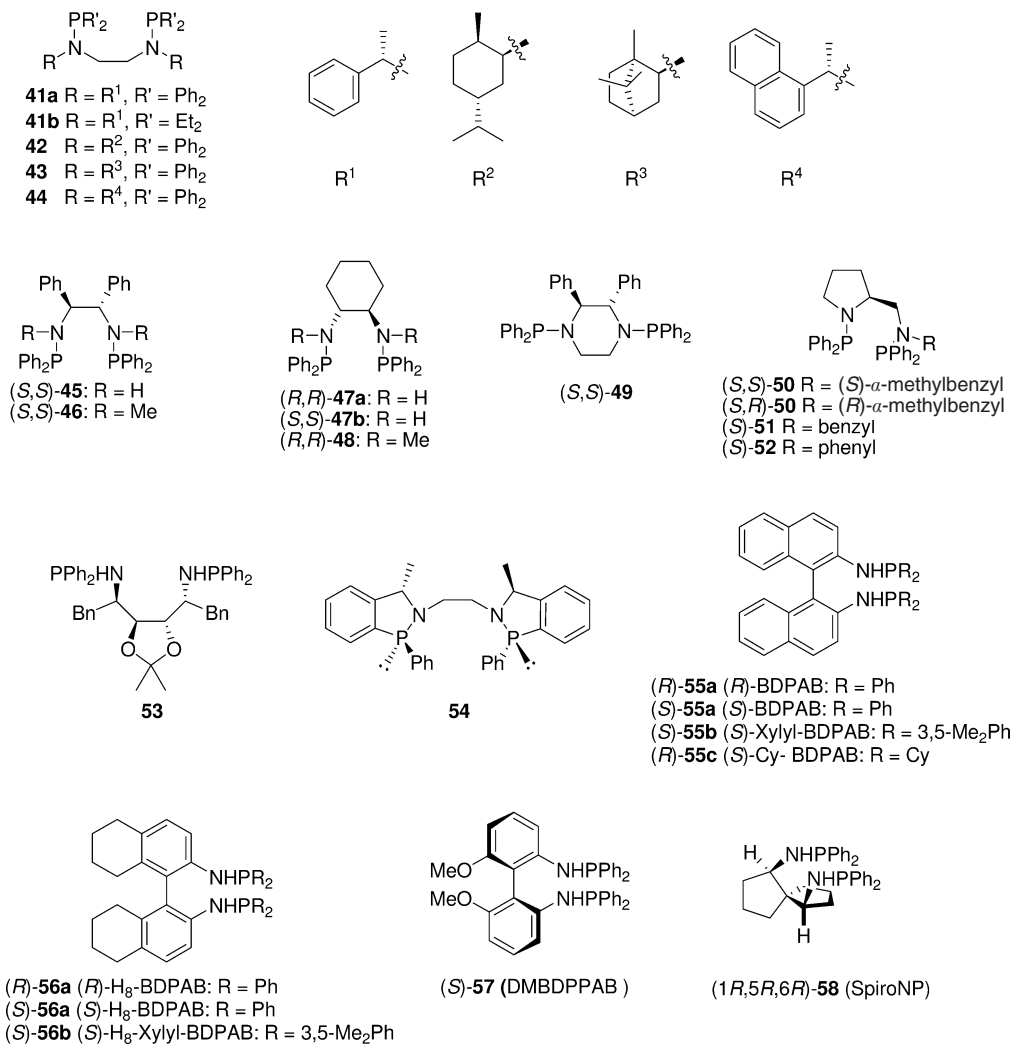


Fig. 27.4 Bisphosphinamidite ligands.

subsequently preparing the corresponding 2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphinoamino)-1,1'-binaphthyl (BDPABs), the enantioselectivities in the hydrogenation of enamides were significantly improved in the case of (*S*)-55a versus (*S*)-56a [51]. Similarly, in the asymmetric hydrogenation of (*Z*)-2-acetamido-3-arylacrylic acids, the same observation was noted [52]. A boost in ee-value was also induced by replacing Ph with 3,5-Me₂Ph (**55a** versus **55b**) [53, 54]. A TOF as high as 3000 and a selectivity of up to 99% ee with the use of **55b** were observed, indicative of its high efficiency and effectiveness. In our recent findings, the conformationally rigid SpiroNP **58** also led to high enantioselectivities in the asym-

metric hydrogenation of dehydroamino acid derivatives [55]. An analogous bi-phenyl-based ligand **57**, however, was much less efficient than the binaphthyl-based or spiro-based counterparts [56].

27.4

Mixed Phosphine-Phosphoramidites and Phosphine-Aminophosphine Ligands

In contrast to the remarkable development of C_2 -symmetrical ligands and C_1 -nonsymmetrical ligands, the mixed bidentate ligands mentioned in the title were rather underdeveloped. The use of a ferrocene-based chiral backbone led to a promising class of new ligands having a wide scope and inducing good activity. Bophoz [57, 58] (Fig. 27.5, **68**) represented the first mixed phosphine-aminophosphine ligands for asymmetric catalysis with a wide scope of alkene substrates, including α,β -unsaturated acids, enamides, and acetamidocinnamic acid derivatives. The TON of these catalytic asymmetric hydrogenations was gener-

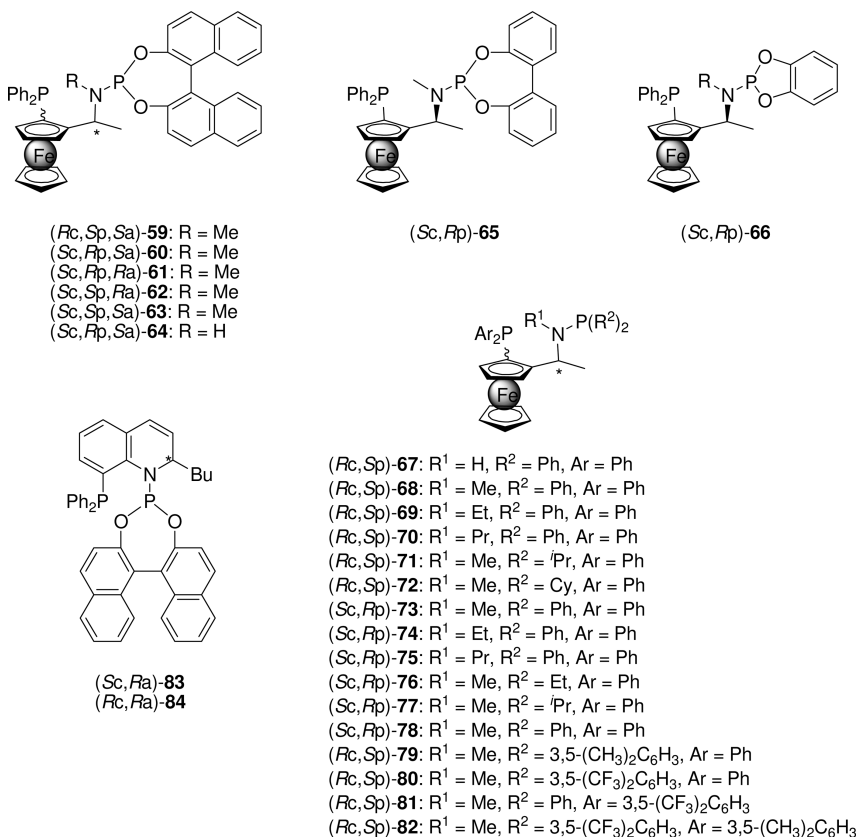


Fig. 27.5 Mixed phosphine-phosphoramidites and phosphine-aminophosphine ligands.

ally in the range of 15.8 to 100. The potential of industrial usage was increased by improving its SCR to 10000 (Table 27.4, entry 53). The shelf stability is an attractive point of this type of ligand. Somewhat surprisingly, Maligres and Krska found that **73** was unable to induce enantioselectivity in the Ru(II)-catalyzed hydrogenation of (*Z*)-*a*-phenoxybutenoic acid (Table 27.4, entry 96) [59].

The introduction of a third chiral element onto the chiral backbone was of interest, and we constructed a modified PPFA [60] with extra axial chirality from BINOL (Fig. 27.5, **59**) [61]. This type of ligand contains three chirality elements. Indeed, the enantioselectivity and activity remained excellent in the enantiomeric hydrogenation of *a*-dehydroamino acid derivatives and enamides using these ligands (Table 27.4, entries 1, 52, 67, 69–71, 79), regardless of the electronic properties of the *para*-substituting group. A similar approach was taken by Zheng's group using different diastereomers [62]. The scope was further extended to dimethyl itaconate, which was hydrogenated with a higher TON and with excellent ee and activity (Table 27.4, entry 91).

Recently, we developed three new fluorinated ferrocenyl phosphine-amino-phosphine ligands derived from *N,N*-dimethyl-1-ferrocenylethylamine (Ugi's amine) [63]. These ligands were efficiently applied in the Rh-catalyzed hydrogenation of various aryl enamides (92.1 to 99.7% ee) and *a*-dehydroamino acid derivatives (98.5 to 99.7% ee), with complete conversion. The Rh-complex based on **80** led to somewhat lower enantioselectivities in the hydrogenation of arylenamides with *para*-EDG; however, the enantioselectivities were almost equally high for substrates containing *para*-EDG or *para*-EWG (98.5 to 99.7% ee) at 5 °C. These ligands also showed a remarkable air- and water-stability.

The ferrocene-based ligands have proven to be promising in most aspects of asymmetric catalysis. The only drawback was, however, the laborious resolution of Ugi's amine [64] which is used as a starting material, although this problem was solved by the facile asymmetric hydrogenation of ferrocenyl ketones using (XylylP-Phos-Ru-DPEN)Cl₂ (with a nonoptimized SCR of up to 100000 on a 150-g scale; Scheme 27.2) [65]. With this method in hand, it became more flexible and almost effortless to generate a large structural diversity of ferrocene-based chiral ligands.

Mixed phosphine-phosphoramidite ligands QUINAPHOS **83** and **84**, as developed by Leitner, worked well for the Rh-catalyzed hydrogenation of itaconic acid and *a*-dehydroamino acid derivatives. The ligand **84** also exerted extra reactivity, leading to an average TOF of 36000 h⁻¹ in the hydrogenation of dimethyl itaconate after the addition of a second batch of substrate with SCR 6000:1 [66]. In contrast to BINAPHOS-type ligands, the major asymmetric induction relied on the 2-position of the alkyl groups embedded in the fairly rigid heterocyclic skeleton.

Table 27.4 Mixed phosphine–phosphoramidites and phosphine–aminophosphine ligands.

Entry	Substrate			Catalyst		Conditions				TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Refer- ence(s)
	R ¹	R ²	R ³	P[Hz] [bar]	Solvent	Temp. [°C]	Time [h]							
1	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp,Sa)-59	20.7	THF	rt.	7 ^{a)}	99	14.1	>99	87.5 (S)	61	
2	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Sc,Rp,Sa)-60	10	DCM	rt.	1	5000	5000	100	99.3 (R)	62	
3	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Sc,Rp,Ra)-61	10	DCM	rt.	1	100	100	100	10.6 (S)	62	
4	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Sc,Sp,Ra)-62	10	DCM	rt.	1	100	100	100	99.6 (S)	62	
5	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Sc,Sp,Sa)-63	10	DCM	rt.	1	100	100	100	82.6 (R)	62	
6	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Sc,Rp)-65	10	DCM	rt.	1	100	100	100	81.5 (S)	62	
7	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Sc,Rp)-66	10	DCM	rt.	1	100	100	100	78.1 (R)	62	
8	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Sc,Rp)-73	10	DCM	rt.	1	100	100	100	61.8 (R)	62	
9	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-67	20.7	DCM	rt.	10	100	10	100	70.0 (S)	63	
10	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	20.7	DCM	rt.	8	100	12.5	100	80.6 (S)	63	
11	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	DCM	rt.	16	100	6.25	100	94.6 (S)	63	
12	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-81	20.7	DCM	rt.	10	100	10	100	35.0 (S)	63	
13	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-82	20.7	i-PrOH	rt.	16	100	6.25	100	94.4 (S)	63	
14	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	Toluene	rt.	16	100	6.25	100	93.5 (S)	63	
15	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF	rt.	16	100	6.25	100	96.5 (S)	63	
16	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-82	20.7	THF	rt.	8	100	12.5	100	96.2 (S)	63	
17	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF	rt.	–	100	–	100	96.1 (S) ^{d)}	63	
18	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF	rt.	–	500	–	100	95.8 (S) ^{d)}	63	
19	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF	rt.	–	100	–	100	95.5 (S) ^{d)}	63	
20	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF	rt.	–	100	–	100	95.2 (S) ^{d)}	63	



21	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF/H ₂ O 95/5	rt.	–	100	–	100	95.1 (S) ^d	63
22	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF/H ₂ O 70/30	rt.	–	100	–	100	77.2 (S) ^d	63
23	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF	rt.	16	100	6.25	100	96.5 (S)	63
24	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF	rt.	16	200	12.5	100	95.8 (S)	63
25	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF	rt.	16	500	31.25	100	96.4 (S)	63
26	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF	rt.	16	1000	62.5	100	95.8 (S)	63
27	H	Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF	5	30	500	16.67	100	98.3 (S)	63
28	H	<i>p</i> -Cl-Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Sc,Rp,Sa)-60	10	DCM	rt.	1	1000	1000	100	98.8 (R)	62
29	H	<i>p</i> -Br-Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Sc,Rp,Sa)-60	10	DCM	rt.	1	1000	1000	100	99.0 (R)	62
30	H	<i>p</i> -Br-Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF	5	30	500	16.67	100	99.7 (S)	63
31	H	<i>p</i> -Br-Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF	rt.	16	500	31.25	100	99.3 (S)	63
32	H	<i>p</i> -F-Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Sc,Rp,Sa)-60	10	DCM	rt.	1	1000	1000	100	98.7 (R)	62
33	H	<i>p</i> -CF ₃ -Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-67	20.7	DCM	rt.	10	100	10	100	73.1 (S)	63
34	H	<i>p</i> -CF ₃ -Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Sc,Rp,Sa)-60	10	DCM	rt.	1	1000	1000	100	99.2 (R)	62
35	H	<i>p</i> -CF ₃ -Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	20.7	DCM	rt.	8	100	12.5	100	79.6 (S)	63
36	H	<i>p</i> -CF ₃ -Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF	rt.	16	500	31.25	100	97.1 (S)	63
37	H	<i>p</i> -CF ₃ -Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF	5	30	500	16.67	100	98.6 (S)	63
38	H	<i>m</i> -CH ₃ Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF	5	30	500	16.67	100	98.5 (S)	63
39	H	<i>p</i> -CH ₃ Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF	rt.	16	500	31.25	100	92.1 (S)	63
40	H	<i>p</i> -CH ₃ Ph	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF	5	30	500	16.67	100	99.4 (S)	63
41	H	<i>m</i> -CH ₃ OPh	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF	5	30	500	16.67	100	99.0 (S)	63
42	H	<i>p</i> -CH ₃ OPh	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF	rt.	16	500	31.25	100	93.5 (S)	63
43	H	<i>p</i> -CH ₃ OPh	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF	5	30	500	16.67	100	99.3 (S)	63
44	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	0.7	THF	rt.	1	95	95	>95	96 (S)	57
45	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	Rh-(Sc,Rp)-73	0.69–1.38	THF	25	24	100	4.2	100	96.1 (R) ^b	58
46	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	0.7	THF	rt.	1	95	95	>95	98.5 (S)	57
47	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Sc,Rp)-73	0.69–1.38	THF	25	1	40	40	100	98.4 (R)	58
48	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Ra)-84	30	DCM	rt.	24	990	41.3	>99	97.8 (S)	62

Table 27.4 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Catalyst	Conditions		TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference(s)		
	R ¹	R ²		R ³	[P][H ₂] [bar]						Solvent	Temp. [°C]
49	H	CO ₂ Me	NHCO ₂ Bn	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	0.7	THF	r.t.	1	95	>95	98 (S)	57, 58
50	Me ^{c)}	CO ₂ Me	NHCO (2-oxopyrroli- din-1-yl)	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	2.8	THF	25	18	20.9	99	96.2 (S)	58
51	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	0.69–1.38	THF	25	1	100	100	99.4 (S) ^{b)}	57, 58
52	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Rp,Sa)-59	20.7	THF	r.t.	7 ^{a)}	99	>99	99.0 (S)	61
53	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Sc,Rp,Sa)-60	10	DCM	r.t.	1	10000	100	99.0 (R)	62
54	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-67	0.7	THF	r.t.	1	95	95	97.2 (S)	57, 58
55	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	0.7	THF	r.t.	1	95	>95	99.1 (S)	57, 58
56	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	20.7	THF	r.t.	–	200	100	99.0 (S)	63
57	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	3.1	THF	r.t.	1.2	9630	96.3	96.8 (S)	57, 58
58	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-69	0.7	THF	r.t.	1	95	95	94.3 (S)	57, 58
59	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-70	0.7	THF	r.t.	1	95	>95	93.3 (S)	57
60	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Sc,Rp)-75	0.69–1.38	THF	25	1	100	100	93.3 (R)	58
61	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF	r.t.	–	200	100	99.2 (S)	63
62	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-81	20.7	THF	r.t.	–	200	100	96.1 (S)	63
63	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-82	20.7	THF	r.t.	–	200	100	98.5 (S)	63
64	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	0.69–1.38	THF	25	6	100	100	98.4 (S)	58
65	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHCO ₂ <i>t</i> -Bu	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	0.7	THF	r.t.	1	95	>95	99.5 (S)	57, 58
66	Bn	CO ₂ Et	NHCO ₂ Bn	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	0.69–1.38	THF	25	6	99	99	98.4 (S)	58
67	<i>p</i> -Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp,Sa)-59	20.7	THF	r.t.	7 ^{a)}	99	>99	99.0 (S)	61
68	<i>p</i> -Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	0.69–1.38	THF	25	2	50	100	98.8 (S)	58
69	<i>p</i> -Br-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp,Sa)-59	20.7	THF	r.t.	7 ^{a)}	99	>99	99.0 (S)	61
70	<i>p</i> -F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp,Sa)-59	20.7	THF	r.t.	7 ^{a)}	99	>99	99.0 (S)	61

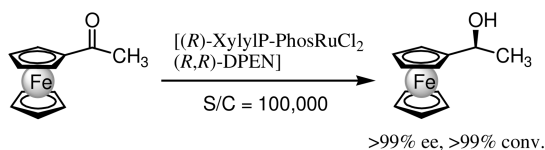
71	<i>p</i> -NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp,Sp)-59	20.7	THF	r.t.	7 ^{a)}	99	14.1	>99	99.6 (S)	61
72	<i>p</i> -NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	0.69–1.38	THF	25	0.5	100	200	100	97.7 (S)	58
73	<i>p</i> -NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	20.7	THF	r.t.	–	200	–	100	99.5 (S)	63
74	<i>p</i> -NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-80	20.7	THF	r.t.	–	200	–	100	99.7 (S)	63
75	<i>p</i> -CN-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	0.69–1.38	THF	25	1	100	100	100	99.0 (S)	58
76	<i>o</i> -MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	0.69–1.38	THF	25	2	49.8	24.9	99.5	97.7 (S)	58
77	<i>m</i> -MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	0.69–1.38	THF	25	0.5	50	100	100	98.0 (S)	58
78	<i>p</i> -MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	0.69–1.38	THF	25	0.5	45	90	90	97.9 (S)	58
79	<i>p</i> -Me-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp,Sp)-59	20.7	THF	r.t.	7 ^{a)}	99	14.1	>99	97.4 (S)	61
80	Cyclopropyl	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	Rh-(Sc,Rp)-73	0.69–1.38	THF	25	24	100	4.2	100	91.6 (R)	58
81	Cyclopropyl	CO ₂ Me	NHCO ₂ <i>t</i> -Bu	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	0.69–1.38	THF	25	6	90	15	90	98.6 (S)	58
82	Cyclopropyl	Bn	NHCO ₂ <i>t</i> -Bu	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	0.69–1.38	Acetone	25	1	94	94	94	>99 (S)	57, 58
83	1-Naphthyl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	0.69–1.38	THF	25	6	95	15.8	>95	99.3 (S)	58
84	1-Naphthyl	CO ₂ Me	NHCO ₂ <i>t</i> -Bu	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	0.69–1.38	THF	25	6	95	15.8	>95	98.2 (S)	58
85	2-Naphthyl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	0.69–1.38	THF	25	1	95	95	>95	98.1 (S)	58
86	2-Naphthyl	CO ₂ Me	NHCO ₂ <i>t</i> -Bu	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	0.69–1.38	THF	25	6	97	16.2	97	97.4 (S)	58
87	3-furyl	CO ₂ Me	NHCOPh	Rh-(Sc,Rp)-73	0.69–1.38	THF	25	6	100	16.7	100	96.6 (R)	58
88	3-furyl	CO ₂ Me	NHCO ₂ <i>t</i> -Bu	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	0.69–1.38	THF	25	6	98	16.3	98	97.2 (S)	58
89	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-67	20.7	MeOH	r.t.	6	95	15.8	>95	94.0 (R)	57
90	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	20.7	MeOH	r.t.	6	95	15.8	>95	97.4 (R)	57
91	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	Rh-(Sc,Rp,Sp)-60	10	DCM	r.t.	0.5	10000	20000	100	99.1 (S)	62
92	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-67	20.7	MeOH	r.t.	6	95	15.8	>95	91.6 (R)	57, 58
93	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	10	MeOH	r.t.	6	95	15.8	>95	94.0 (R)	57, 58
94	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	Rh-(Sc,Ra)-83	30	DCM	r.t.	24	990	41.3	>99	78.8 (R)	66
95	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	Rh-(Rc,Ra)-84	30	DCM	r.t.	24	990	41.3	>99	98.8 (R)	66
96	Me	CO ₂ H	OPh	Ru-(Sc,Rp)-73	6.2	MeOH/ EtOH/DCM 80/13/7	20–25	20	17.4	0.9	100	rac	59
97	Ph	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-67	20.7	MeOH	r.t.	6	95	15.8	>95	99.0 (R)	57
98	Ph	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-68	20.7	MeOH	r.t.	6	95	15.8	>95	89.0 (R)	57
99	Ph	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	Rh-(Rc,Sp)-67	20.7	MeOH	r.t.	6	95	15.8	>95	80.0 (R)	57

a) Average value.

b) The ee-value was determined by the corresponding methyl ester.

c) The ratio of *Z/E* is not provided.

d) The catalyst was prepared *in situ* in air.



Scheme 27.2

27.5

Bisphosphinite Ligands (One P–O Bond)

A large number of bidentate phosphinites have been reported, with sugars being the most abundantly used backbone. *trans*-BDPCH **85** (Fig. 27.6) is the earliest example of a bisphosphinite used in the rhodium-catalyzed asymmetric hydrogenation of functionalized olefins inducing moderate ee-values (48.5–78.9%) [67]. A similar approach using a more rigid pentacyclic system as backbone (*trans*-BDPCP **86**) induced only poor to moderate ee-values. The best ee-value (78.9%) was obtained in the enantiomeric hydrogenation of α -acetamidoacrylic acid [68]. In 2000, Leitner developed a perfluorinated analogue **87** which induced 72% ee in the Rh-catalyzed hydrogenation of dimethyl methylsuccinate (Table 27.5, entry 934) in a supercritical CO₂ (scCO₂) and perfluorinated alcohol solvent [69]. An average TOF up to 40 000 h⁻¹ was obtained with this system.

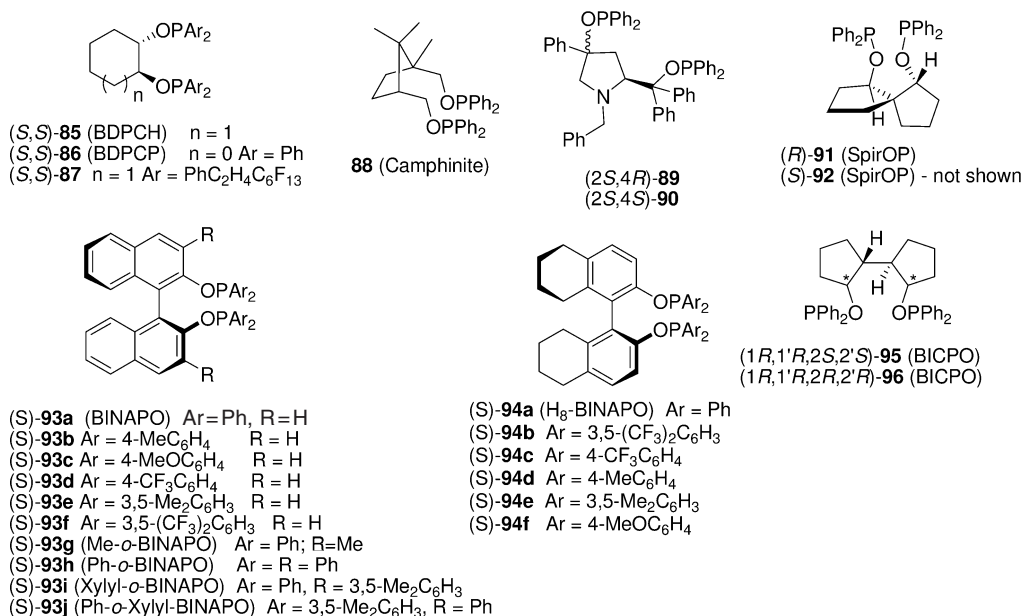



Fig. 27.6 Bisphosphinite ligands (one P–O bond).

The binaphthyl system has served as the basis of a several classes of ligands. It has been suggested that the highly skewed position of the naphthyl rings in BINAP is the determining factor in its effectiveness in asymmetric catalytic reactions [70]. In an early study by Grubbs, the use of atropisomeric BINAPO **93a** based on the binaphthol skeleton induced 6 to 76% ee in the Rh-catalyzed hydrogenation of α -dehydroamino acids and enamides [71]. Interestingly, we found that the partially hydrogenated H₈-BINAPO was more effective than BINAPO in the Rh-catalyzed hydrogenation of (*Z*)-acetamido-3-arylacrylic acids and their methyl esters (63.9–84% ee) [52]. In fact, recent research showed that chiral catalysts derived from the 5,5',6,6',7,7',8,8'-octahydro-1,1'-bi-2,2'-naphthyl backbone (e.g., H₈-BINAP [72], H₈-BINOL [73, 74], H₈-BINAM [9], H₈-BDPAB [51], H₈-binaphthoxy [75], H₈-MAPs [76]) exhibited higher efficiency and enantioselectivity in asymmetric catalytic reactions than those prepared from the parent binaphthyl backbone, probably due to the steric and electronic modulation in the H₈-binaphthyl backbone [77]. A systematic quantification of the electronic and steric influences of these ligands were carried out by Bakos and Gergely [78]. A detrimental effect of *para*-electron-withdrawing substituents on the phenyl rings of this class of ligands was observed on enantioselectivity and activity in the hydrogenation of dimethyl itaconate (**94b** with 51.6% ee, Table 27.5, entry 939). In contrast, *para*-electron-donating groups (i.e., *p*-OMe group) enhanced the enantioselectivity (93.9% ee, Table 27.5, entry 944). Similarly, the use of **94f** (i.e., *p*-OMe group) in the hydrogenation of methyl (*Z*)- α -acetamido-cinnamate gave 98.6% ee. The 3,3'-disubstituted bisphosphinite ligand *o*-BINAPO (**93a, b**) reported by Zhang was successfully applied in the hydrogenation of enamides (67.2–96.3% ee) and α -dehydroamino acid derivatives (81.5–99.9% ee) [79]. The further demonstration of its application in the hydrogenation of β -aryl-substituted β -(acylamino)acrylates was also successful, leading to formation of the products with 80 to 99% ee (with **93i**) [80].

Chiral ligands **88** [81], **89** and **90** [82] with rigid backbones were found to be less effective in Rh-catalyzed hydrogenation reactions. In 1997, we introduced the novel ligand SpirOP (**91** and **92**) based on a rigid spiro backbone which mimics the binaphthyl rings in BINAP in its most effective state (skewed position), giving rise to an eight-membered chelate ring [27, 83]. Indeed, the desired hydrogenation product 2-acetamidopropionic acid was obtained in >99.9% ee, with complete conversion in 10 min using Rh–SpirOP. Similarly remarkable activity and enantioselectivity was found upon hydrogenation of the corresponding methyl ester using the same catalyst (99% ee, 99.9% conv.). The TOF of the hydrogenation of 2-acetamido-acrylic acid could be further increased to 10000 h⁻¹ at ambient temperature whilst retaining 96.8% ee. The substrate's scope was also excellent (>97% ee for (*Z*)-2-acetamido-3-arylacrylic acids and 94.2–97.2% ee for the corresponding methyl esters). It is of interest to note that the Rh–SpirOP complexes in methanol showed unexpected stability based on a ³¹P-NMR study at ambient temperature for two days. It was further demonstrated that the use of SpirOP in the hydrogenation of α -phenylenamide gave rise to good to excellent enantioselectivities (85.6–97.4% ee) [84].

Table 27.5 Enantioselective hydrogenation using bisphosphinite, bisphosphonite, or bisphosphite.



Entry	Substrate		Catalyst	Conditions		Temp. [°C]	Time [h]	TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference(s)	
	R ¹	R ²		R ³	P[H ₂] [bar]								Solvent
1	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(1,5-hexadiene) (+)- <i>trans</i> -85]Cl	50	-	24	-	-	-	78.9 (S)	67	
2	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(1,5-hexadiene) (+)- <i>trans</i> -86]Cl	50	-	24	-	-	-	0	68a	
3	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]BF ₄	1	MeOH	0.167	100	600	>99.9	>99.9 (R)	27	
4	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]BF ₄	13.8	MeOH	25	10000	10000	>99.9	96.8 (R)	27	
5	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)95]BF ₄	1	IPA	r.t.	100	4	100	94.8 (S)	85	
6	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.0317 ^f	50	1579	50	72.6	26
7	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.0167 ^f	50	3000	50	97.7 (S)	91b
8	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.0167 ^f	50	3000	50	96.5 (S)	91b
9	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.047 ^f	50	1071	50	97.7 (S)	26
10	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.25	50	200	50	97.7 (S)	26
11	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	100	MeOH	25	-	100 ^c	-	-	93.9 (S)	26
12	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98b]BF ₄	2.8	THF	r.t.	3	100	33	100	97 (S)	98
13	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98b]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	-	-	-	96.9	95b
14	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COE)93a]Cl	102	Tol	25	24	25	1	50 ^b	9 ^a	71
15	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COE)93a]Cl	95	Tol/acetone 1:1	0	24	50	2	100 ^b	6 ^a	71
16	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)97a]PF ₆	1	EtOH	30	0.33	40	120	100 ^b	67 (S)	88
17	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)97a]PF ₆	1	EtOH	30	0.33	100	300	100 ^b	68 (S)	88
18	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)97a]PF ₆	1	EtOH	0	0.5	100	200	100 ^b	74 (S)	88
19	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)97a]PF ₆	1	EtOH	-20	1	100	100	100 ^b	80 (S)	88

20	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 102a]BF ₄	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	–	–	95.0 (S)	95b
21	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 103a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	–	–	90.8 (R)	95b
22	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 114a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.017 ^f	50	2941	50	59 (S)	99
23	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 114a]BF ₄	1	PhH	25	6.67 ^f	50	8	50	48 (S)	99
24	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 114a]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O	25	7.58 ^f	50	7	50	14 (S)	99
25	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 114b]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.017 ^f	50	2941	50	56 (S)	99
26	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 114b]BF ₄	1	PhH	25	8.08 ^f	50	6	50	71 (S)	99
27	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 114b]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+Triton X-100 (0.1 mmol)	25	0.01 ^f	50	500	50	42 (S)	99
28	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 114b]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+Triton X-100 (0.5 mmol)	25	0.05 ^f	50	1000	50	42 (S)	99
29	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 115a]SbF ₆	2.8	THF	rt.	3	100	33	100	86 (S)	98
30	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 115a]SbF ₆	2.8	H ₂ O	rt.	19	100	5	100	14 (S)	98
31	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 115b]SbF ₆	2.8	THF	rt.	3	100	33	100	90 (S)	98
32	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 115c]BF ₄	2.8	THF	rt.	–	150	–	100	87 (S)	98
33	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 115c]BF ₄	2.8	MeOH	rt.	–	150	–	100	54 (S)	98
34	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 115c]BF ₄	2.8	H ₂ O	rt.	–	150	–	100	53 (S)	98
35	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 115c]BF ₄	2.8	H ₂ O/EtOAc (1:1)	rt.	–	100	–	100	6 (S)	98
36	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 115d]BF ₄	2.8	THF	rt.	–	100	–	100	93 (S)	98
37	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 115d]BF ₄	2.8	MeOH	rt.	–	100	–	100	37 (S)	98
38	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 115d]BF ₄	2.8	EtOH	rt.	–	100	–	100	89 (S)	98
39	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 115d]BF ₄	2.8	H ₂ O	rt.	–	100	–	100	2 (S)	98
40	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 115d]BF ₄	2.8	H ₂ O/EtOAc (1:1)	rt.	–	100	–	100	2 (S)	98
41	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 115e]BF ₄	2.8	THF	rt.	–	150	–	100	0	98
42	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 119d]SbF ₆	2.8	H ₂ O	rt.	2	125	63	100	59 (S)	102
43	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 119e]SbF ₆	2.8	H ₂ O/EtOAc	rt.	20	125	6	100	65 (S ^a)	102
44	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 128]Cl	10	MeOH	rt.	0.25	230	920	100	26 (S)	106
45	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 129]Cl	56	MeOH	rt.	1	260	260	100	14 (R)	106
46	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 132]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	0.25	100	400	100	96.7 (R)	107
47	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 141b]BF ₄	3.5	MeOH	rt.	0.5	1000	2000	>99	97 (S)	111
48	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 166]BF ₄	51	H ₂ O	rt.	24	50	2	100	10 (R) ^j	129

Table 27.5 (continued)

Entry	Substrate			Catalyst	Conditions			TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Refer- ence(s)	
	R ¹	R ²	R ³		P[H ₂] [bar]	Solvent	Temp. [°C]						Time [h]
49	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.167	100	>99.9	99.0 (R)	27	
50	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COE)93a]Cl	99	Tol	0	53.5	30	60 ^{b)}	44 ^{a)}	71	
51	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COE)93a]Cl	91	Tol/acetone 1:1	0	68.5	50	0.7	100 ^{b)}	76 ^{a)}	71
52	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)93a]PF ₆	3	Tol	r.t.	12	100	8.3	100	73.2 (S)	79
53	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)93g]PF ₆	3	Tol	r.t.	12	100	8.3	100	94.8 (S)	79
54	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)93h]PF ₆	3	Tol	r.t.	12	100	8.3	100	99.9 (S)	79
55	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)93i]PF ₆	3	Tol	r.t.	12	100	8.3	100	95.4 (S)	79
56	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)93j]PF ₆	3	Tol	r.t.	12	100	8.3	100	93 (S)	79
57	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)94a]BF ₄	6.9	DCM	r.t.	0.17	245	1441	49	81 (S)	52
58	H	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.085 ^{f)}	50	588	50	58.2	26
59	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.0267 ^{f)}	50	1875	50	73.4	26
60	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.0167 ^{f)}	50	3000	50	90.9 (S)	91b
61	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)97a]PF ₆	1	EtOH	30	0.167	100	600	100 ^{b)}	53 (S)	88
62	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)97a]PF ₆	1	EtOH	0	0.5	100	200	100 ^{b)}	78 (S)	88
63	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97b]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O	25	0.33	50	150	50	44 (S)	99
64	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97b]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+0.1 mmol LiBF ₄	25	0.52	50	97	50	43 (S)	99
65	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97b]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+0.1 mmol NaBF ₄	25	0.55	50	91	50	40 (S)	99
66	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97b]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+0.1 mmol KBF ₄	25	0.53	50	94	50	42 (S)	99
67	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97b]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+0.1 mmol RbBF ₄	25	0.62	50	81	50	42 (S)	99

68	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97b</i>]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+0.1 mmol CsBF ₄	25	0.62	50	81	50	41 (S)	99
69	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97b</i>]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+Triton X100 (0.1 mmol)	25	0.067	50	750	50	69 (S)	99
70	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97b</i>]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+Triton X100+ 0.1 mmol LiBF ₄	25	0.12	50	429	50	68 (S)	99
71	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97b</i>]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+Triton X100+ 0.1 mmol NaBF ₄	25	0.1	50	500	50	68 (S)	99
72	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97b</i>]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+Triton X100+ 0.1 mmol KBF ₄	25	0.1	50	500	50	68 (S)	99
73	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97b</i>]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+Triton X100+0.1 mmol RbBF ₄	25	0.15	50	333	50	68 (S)	99
74	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97b</i>]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+Triton X100+ 0.1 mmol CsBF ₄	25	0.13	50	375	50	68 (S)	99
75	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97c</i>]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.0333 ^f	50	1500	50	95.2 (S)	91b
76	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>98a</i>]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.0217 ^f	50	2308	50	90.9	26
77	H	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>98a</i>]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.0233 ^f	50	2143	50	83.0	26
78	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>98a</i>]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.016 ^h	50	3333	50	90.6 (S)	91e
79	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>98i</i>]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.0333 ^f	50	1500	50	95 (S)	97
80	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>98j</i>]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O	25	0.467 ^h	50	107	50	79 (S)	97
81	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>98j</i>]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+SDS, 0.035 ^g	25	0.133 ^h	50	375	50	93 (S)	97
82	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>98i</i>]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+SDS, 0.173 ^g	25	0.0417 ^h	50	1200	50	97 (S)	97
83	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>114a</i>]BF ₄	1	PhH	25	0.017 ^h	50	2941	50	41 (S)	99
84	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>114a</i>]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O	25	1.22 ^f	50	41	50	34 (S)	99
85	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>114a</i>]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.017 ^h	50	2941	50	75 (S)	99
86	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>114b</i>]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.017 ^h	50	2941	50	71 (S)	99
87	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>114b</i>]BF ₄	1	PhH	25	0.017 ^h	50	2941	50	36 (S)	99
88	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>114b</i>]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O	25	0.33 ^f	50	152	50	44 (S)	99
89	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>114b</i>]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+Triton X-100 (0.1 mmol)	25	0.067 ^h	50	746	50	69 (S)	99

Table 27.5 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Catalyst	Conditions		TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Refer- ence(s)	
	R ¹	R ²		R ³	P[H ₂] [bar]						Solvent
90	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)]114b]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O + Triton X-100 (0.5 mmol)	50	1000	50	70 (S)	99
91	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)]115d]BF ₄	2.8	THF	100	33	100	93 (S)	98
92	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)]115d]BF ₄	2.8	EtOH	150	150	100	89 (S)	98
93	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)]115d]BF ₄	2.8	H ₂ O/THF (3:1)	100	50	100	87 (S)	98
94	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)]115d]BF ₄	2.8	MeOH	100	33	100	37 (S)	98
95	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)]115d]BF ₄	2.8	MeOH/H ₂ O (1:1)	100	14	100	90 (S)	98
96	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)]115d]BF ₄	2.8	MeOH/H ₂ O (1:3)	100	33	100	74 (S)	98
97	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)]115d]BF ₄	2.8	MeOH/H ₂ O (1:20)	150	50	100	57 (S)	98
98	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)]115d]BF ₄	2.8	H ₂ O	100	5	100	2 (S)	98
99	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)]115d]BF ₄	2.8	H ₂ O	52.5	4	35	58 (S)	98
100	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)]115d]BF ₄	2.8	EtOH/H ₂ O (1:1)	150	150	100	85 (S)	98
101	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)]115g]SbF ₆	2.8	H ₂ O	150	150	100	61 (S)	98
102	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)]115g]SbF ₆	2.8	H ₂ O	100	33	97	65 (S)	98
103	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)]115g]SbF ₆	2.8	THF	150	150	100	86 (S)	98
104	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)]117]BF ₄	5	H ₂ O	50	33	100	80 (S)	101
105	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)]119a]SbF ₆	2.07	THF	–	–	~100	65 (S)	102
106	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)]119b]SbF ₆	2.07	THF	–	–	~100	83 (S)	102
107	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)]119d]SbF ₆	2.8	H ₂ O	125	63	100	55 (S)	102
108	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)]119e]SbF ₆	2.8	H ₂ O	125	63	100	49 (S)	102
109	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)ent-120]BF ₄	1	Acetone	100	–	100	18 (R)	105
110	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)]121a]BF ₄	1	Acetone	100	–	100	5 (R)	105
111	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)]121b]BF ₄	1	Acetone	100	–	100	59 (R)	105

112	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)121d]BF ₄	1	Acetone	rt.	–	100	–	100	26 (R)	105
113	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)122a]BF ₄	1	Acetone	rt.	0.25	500	2000	100	76 (R)	105
114	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)122b]BF ₄	1	Acetone/DCM 13:2	rt.	–	100	–	100	85 (R)	105
115	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)122c]BF ₄	1	Acetone/DCM 13:2	–25	0.33	100	303	100	91 (R)	105
116	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)122d]BF ₄	1	Acetone	rt.	–	100	–	100	80 (R)	105
117	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)122e]BF ₄	1	Acetone/DCM 13:2	rt.	–	100	–	100	78 (R)	105
118	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)122e]BF ₄	1	Acetone	rt.	–	100	–	100	87 (R)	105
119	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)122e]BF ₄	1	Acetone	–25	0.5	100	200	100	93 (R)	105
120	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Ir(COD)126]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	0.42	100	238	100	78 (R)	104
121	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)126]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	0.25	100	400	100	8 (R)	104
122	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Ir(COD)127]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	0.75	76	101	76	15 (R)	104
123	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)127]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	0.02	100	5000	100	76 (R)	104
124	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)127]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	0.75	96	128	96	81 (R)	104
125	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)133a]BF ₄	1	IPA	rt.	24	72	3	72	41	48
126	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)133b]BF ₄	1	IPA	rt.	24	77	2	77	46	48
127	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)133c]BF ₄	1	IPA	rt.	24	80	3	80	48	48
128	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)136]BF ₄	1.3	DCM	rt.	20	1000	50	100	90 (R)	109
129	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)136]BF ₄	1.5	DCM	25	3	479	160	100	90 (R)	110
130	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)138]BF ₄	1.3	DCM	rt.	20	1000	50	100	99.5 (R)	109
131	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)140]BF ₄	1.5	DCM	25	3	474	158	99	23 (R)	110
132	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)141a]BF ₄	3.5	MeOH	rt.	0.5	1000	2000	>99	96 (S)	111
133	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)141a]BF ₄	3.5	MeOH/H ₂ O 9:1	rt.	3	1000	333	>99	96 (S)	111
134	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)141a]BF ₄	3.5	DCM	rt.	1	1000	1000	>99	98 (S)	111
135	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)141a]BF ₄	3.5	Tol	rt.	0.5	1000	2000	>99	99 (S)	111
136	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)141b]BF ₄	3.5	MeOH	rt.	0.5	1000	2000	>99	99 (S)	111
137	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)141c]BF ₄	3.5	MeOH	rt.	1	50	50	5	–	111
138	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)141c]BF ₄	3.5	MeOH	rt.	16	980	61	98	74 (S)	111
139	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)141d]BF ₄	3.5	MeOH	rt.	21	250	12	25	46 (S)	111
140	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Ir(COD)142a]BF ₄	5	DCM:MeOH 2:1	40	20	20	1	20	19 (S)	117 d

Table 27.5 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Catalyst	Conditions			TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference(s)
	R ¹	R ²		R ³	P[¹ H ₂] [bar]	Solvent					
141	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Ir(COD)142a]BF ₄	5	DCM:MeOH 2:1	9	0.45	9	7 (S)	117 d
142	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Ir(COD)142a]BF ₄	1	DCM:MeOH 2:1	31	1.6	31	35 (S)	117 d
143	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)142a]BF ₄	5	Tol:MeOH 2:1	94	4.7	94	33 (S)	117 d
144	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Ir(COD)142b]BF ₄	5	DCM:MeOH 2:1	10	0.5	10	6 (S)	117 d
145	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Ir(COD)142b]BF ₄	1	DCM:MeOH 2:1	22	1.1	22	24 (S)	117 d
146	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)142b]BF ₄	5	Tol:MeOH 2:1	99	5	99	35 (S)	117 d
147	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)142b]BF ₄	2	Tol:MeOH 2:1	100	5	100	21 (S)	117 d
148	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)142b]BF ₄	5	DCM	100	5	100	10 (S)	117 d
149	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Ir(COD)143a]BF ₄	1	DCM:MeOH 2:1	30	1.5	30	37 (R)	117 c
150	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)143a]BF ₄	5	Tol:MeOH 2:1	56	2.8	56	4 (R)	117 c
151	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Ir(COD)143b]BF ₄	1	DCM:MeOH 2:1	24	1.2	24	28 (R)	117 c
152	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)143b]BF ₄	5	Tol:MeOH 2:1	88	4.4	88	6 (R)	117 c
153	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)144a]BF ₄	5	DCM	98	12.3	98	92 (S)	117 b
154	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)144c]BF ₄	5	DCM	100	16.7	100	97 (S)	117 b
155	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)144c]BF ₄	30	DCM	1000	250	100	>99 (S)	117 b
156	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)145a]BF ₄	5	DCM	100	12.5	100	3 (S)	117 b
157	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)146a]BF ₄	5	DCM	97	12.1	97	71 (S)	117 b
158	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)146c]BF ₄	5	DCM	92	11.5	92	29 (S)	117 b
159	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)149a]BF ₄	0.3	DCM	660	33	66	43.8 (S)	116
160	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)149b]BF ₄	0.3	DCM	770	39	77	23.2 (S)	116
161	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)149c]BF ₄	0.3	DCM	1000	50	>99	88.8 (R)	116
162	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)149e]BF ₄	0.3	DCM	1000	50	>99	80.7 (R)	116
163	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)159a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	97	24.3	97	93 (R)	123
164	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)159a]BF ₄	1	THF	84	21	84	94 (R)	123

165	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)159a]BF ₄	1	DCM/MeOH 9:1	rt.	14	78	5.6	78	98 (R)	123
166	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)159a]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	14	77	5.5	77	99 (R)	123
167	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)159b]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	2.5	39	15.6	39	96 (S)	123
168	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)159c]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	14	100	7.1	100	4 (S)	123
169	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)159d]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	2.5	100	40	100	96 (S)	123
170	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)159e]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	2.5	100	40	100	95 (R)	123
171	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)159f]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	2.5	100	40	100	6 (R)	123
172	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)159g]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	2.5	100	40	100	95 (S)	123
173	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)159h]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	5	21	4.2	21	58 (R)	123
174	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)160a]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	2.5	32	12.8	32	61 (S)	123
175	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)160b]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	1	100	100	100	96 (R)	123
176	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)163a]PF ₆	1	THF	rt.	12	100	8.3	100	>99 (S)	128
177	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)163b]PF ₆	1	THF	rt.	12	100	8.3	100	96 (S)	128
178	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)164a]PF ₆	1	THF	rt.	12	100	8.3	100	>99 (S)	128
179	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)164b]PF ₆	1	THF	rt.	12	100	8.3	100	77 (S)	128
180	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)166]BF ₄	51	H ₂ O/ EtOAc (1:1)	rt.	24	50	2	100	18 (R)	129
181	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)167a]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	0.08	100	>1200	100	88.2 (S)	121 a, b
182	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)167b]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	1.3	100	77	100	91 (R)	121 b
183	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)167b]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	2.5	100	40	100	>99 (R)	121 b
184	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)167b]BF ₄	1	Tol	25	10	100	10	100	97 (R)	121 b
185	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)167b]BF ₄	1	THF	25	2	100	50	100	92 (R)	121 b
186	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)167b]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	2.5	100	40	100	>99 (R) ^k	121 b
187	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)167b]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	2.5	100	40	100	>99 (R) ^l	121 a, b
188	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(mbd)167b]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	2.5	100	40	100	>99 (R) ^l	121 b
189	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)167c]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	0.33	100	303	100	98.3 (S)	121 a, b
190	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)167d]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	0.33	100	303	100	97.6 (R)	121 a, b
191	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)168a]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	100	13	100	92 (S)	126
192	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)168a]BF ₄	30	DCM	25	12	100	8	100	98 (S)	126
193	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)168b]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	71	9	71	82 (S)	126
194	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)168c]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	46	6	46	15 (S)	126
195	H	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)168d]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	33	4	33	12 (S)	126
196	H	Ph	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]BF ₄	6.9	MeOH	rt.	0.167	100	600	100	83.3 (R)	84

Table 27.5 (continued)

Entry	Substrate			Catalyst	Conditions			TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Refer- ence(s)
	R ¹	R ²	R ³		P[Hz] [bar]	Solvent	Temp. [°C]					
197	H	Ph	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]BF ₄	6.9	IPA	r.t.	100	600	100	83.5 (R)	84
198	H	Ph	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]BF ₄	6.9	Acetone	r.t.	100	600	100	83.1 (R)	84
199	H	Ph	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]BF ₄	6.9	THF	r.t.	100	600	100	81.9 (R)	84
200	H	Ph	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]BF ₄	6.9	DCM	r.t.	100	600	100	82.5 (R)	84
201	H	Ph	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]BF ₄	6.9	Tol	r.t.	100	600	100	79.3 (R)	84
202	H	Ph	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]ClO ₄	1	IPA	0	100	600	100	89.0 (R)	84
203	H	4-Cl-Ph	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]ClO ₄	1	IPA	0	100	600	100	86.1 (R)	84
204	H	4-F-Ph	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]ClO ₄	1	IPA	0	100	600	100	87.9 (R)	84
205	H	4-CF ₃ -Ph	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]ClO ₄	1	IPA	0	100	600	100	90.0 (R)	84
206	H	3-Me-Ph	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]ClO ₄	1	IPA	0	100	600	100	85.6 (R)	84
207	H	4-Me-Ph	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]ClO ₄	1	IPA	0	100	600	100	86.5 (R)	84
208	<i>i</i> -Pr	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)95]BF ₄	1	IPA	r.t.	100	4	100	45.7 (S)	85
209	<i>i</i> -Pr	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	50	1579	50	57.2	26
210	<i>i</i> -Pr	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	50	3750	50	95.3	26
211	<i>i</i> -Pr	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	–	–	–	90.0 (S)	95b
212	<i>i</i> -Pr	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98b]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	–	–	–	91.0 (S)	95b
213	<i>i</i> -Pr	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98c]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	–	–	–	64.4	95b
214	<i>i</i> -Pr	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98d]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	–	–	–	26.0	95b
215	<i>i</i> -Pr	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98g]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	–	–	–	83.6	95b
216	<i>i</i> -Pr	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	–	–	–	89.2 (R)	95b
217	<i>i</i> -Pr	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	50	2500	50	86.1	26
218	<i>i</i> -Pr (Z)	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98b]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	–	–	–	92.0	95b
219	<i>i</i> -Pr (Z/E)	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98b]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	–	–	–	86.5	95b
220	<i>i</i> -Pr	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98d]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	–	–	–	5.6 (R)	95b

221	<i>i</i> -Pr	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98g]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	87.2 (S)	95b	
222	<i>i</i> -Pr	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	86.9 (R)	95b	
223	<i>i</i> -Pr	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103g]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	86.5 (R)	95b	
224	<i>i</i> -Pr (<i>E</i>)	NHAc	CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)98b]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	73.3	95b	
225	Bn	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98b]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	40.6 (S)	95b	
226	Bn	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	67.0 (R)	95b	
227	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(1,5-hexadiene) (+)- <i>trans</i> -85]Cl	50	–	0	24	–	–	68.5 (S) ^{a)}	67	
228	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(1,5-hexadiene)d- <i>trans</i> -86]Cl	50	–	0	–	–	–	12 (S) ^{a)}	68a	
229	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)88]Cl	20.7	PhH/EtOH 1:1	60	24	50 ^{c)}	2.1	100 ^{d)}	4.3	81
230	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.167	100	600	>99.9	97.9 (R)	27
231	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)93a]BF ₄	6.9	MeOH	r.t.	0.5	356	712	71.2	18 (S)	52
232	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)94a]BF ₄	6.9	MeOH	r.t.	0.5	410	820	81.9	74.2 (S)	52
233	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)95]BF ₄	1	DCE	r.t.	24	100	4	100	88.2 (S)	85
234	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)95]BF ₄	1	THF	r.t.	24	100	4	100	89.1 (S)	85
235	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)95]BF ₄	1	THF:Et ₃ N=1:1	r.t.	24	30	1	30	30.9 (S)	85
236	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)95]BF ₄	1	MeOH	r.t.	24	100	4	100	92.4 (S)	85
237	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)95]BF ₄	1	MeOH:Et ₃ N=1:1	r.t.	24	100	4	100	67.9 (S)	85
238	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)95]BF ₄	1	EtOH	r.t.	24	100	4	100	92.0 (S)	85
239	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)95]BF ₄	1	CF ₃ CH ₂ OH	r.t.	24	100	4	100	80.3 (S)	85
240	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)95]BF ₄	1	<i>t</i> -BuOH	r.t.	24	100	4	100	91.1 (S)	85
241	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)95]BF ₄	1	IPA	r.t.	24	100	4	100	94.7 (S)	85
242	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)95]BF ₄	1	IPA	0	24	100	4	100	96.1 (S)	85
243	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)95]BF ₄	1	IPA	r.t.	24	86.6	3.6	86.6	63.9 (S)	85
244	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)96]BF ₄	1	IPA	r.t.	24	100	4.2	100	83.5 (R)	85
245	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.11 ^{f)}	50	455	50	73.2 (S)	26
246	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	EtOH	25	0.1 ^{f)}	50	500	50	71 (S) ^{a)}	26
247	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)Cl] ₂ +97a (neutral)	1	EtOH	25	3	50	16.7	50	69 (S)	26

Table 27.5 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Catalyst	Conditions		TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference(s)			
	R ¹	R ²		R ³	P[¹ H ₂] [bar]						Solvent	Temp. [°C]	Time [h]
248	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD) <i>97a</i>]PF ₆	1	EtOH	30	1	100	100 ^{b)}	61 (S)	88	
249	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD) <i>97a</i>]PF ₆	1	EtOH	0	1.5	100	100 ^{b)}	75 (S)	88	
250	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97a</i>]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.0333 ^{f)}	50	1500	50	96.6 (S)	91b
251	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97a</i>]BF ₄	1	PhH	25	0.183 ^{f)}	50	273	50	98.6 (S)	91b
252	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97a</i>]BF ₄	1	Tol	25	0.317 ^{f)}	50	158	50	98.9 (S)	91b
253	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97a</i>]BF ₄	1	Tol	25	0.32	50	156	50	98.9 (S)	91b
254	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97a</i>]Cl	50	–	25	8	100 ^{c)}	–	–	46 (S) ^{a)}	89
255	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97a</i>]ClO ₄	1	EtOH	25	–	50	–	100	61 (S)	90
256	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97b</i>]Cl	50	–	25	8	100 ^{c)}	–	–	36 (S) ^{a)}	89
257	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97b</i>]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O	25	0.52	50	91	50	80 (S)	99
258	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97b</i>]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+0.1 mmol LiBF ₄	25	0.5	50	100	50	64 (S)	99
259	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97b</i>]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+0.1 mmol NaBF ₄	25	0.3	50	167	50	83 (S)	99
260	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97b</i>]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+0.1 mmol KBF ₄	25	0.45	50	111	50	82 (S)	99
261	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97b</i>]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+0.1 mmol RbBF ₄	25	0.33	50	150	50	82 (S)	99
262	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97b</i>]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+0.1 mmol CsBF ₄	25	0.47	50	120	50	83 (S)	99
263	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97c</i>]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.0667 ^{f)}	50	750	50	95.1 (S)	91b
264	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97c</i>]BF ₄	1	PhH	25	0.467 ^{f)}	50	107	50	85.5 (S)	91b
265	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97c</i>]BF ₄	1	Tol	25	8 ^{f)}	50	6.25	50	82.3 (S)	91b
266	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) <i>97d</i>]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	–	–	–	–	53.7 (S)	26

267	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.0233 ^{f)}	50	2143	50	96.6 (S)	26
268	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	-27	-	-	-	-	99.3 (S)	26
269	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	-22.2	-	-	-	-	98.3 (S)	26
270	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	0.4	-	-	-	-	97.7 (S)	26
271	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	-	-	-	-	97.1 (S)	26
272	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	55.2	-	-	-	-	92.7 (S)	26
273	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	EtOH	25	0.117 ^{f)}	50	429	50	96 (S) ^{a)}	26
274	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)Cl] ₂ + 98a (neutral)	1	EtOH	25	1.67	50	30	50	87 (S) ^{a)}	26
275	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.03	50	1667	50	96.5 (S)	91e
276	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	-	94.0	95a,b
277	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98b]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	-	99.0	95a,b
278	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98c]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	-	60.0	95a,b
279	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98d]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	-	-	-	-	71	95a
280	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98f]OTf	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	-	96.0	95b
281	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98f]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	-	93.0	95b
282	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98g]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	-	97.6	95b
283	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98h]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	-	91.0	95b
284	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)100]Cl	50	-	25	8	100 ^{c)}	-	-	80 (S) ^{a)}	89
285	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)100b]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	-	50	-	50	90 (S)	91e
286	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)101a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.0617 ^{f)}	50	810	50	94.5 (S)	91c
287	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)101b]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.0633 ^{f)}	50	789	50	96.2 (S)	91c
288	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)101c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.0633 ^{f)}	50	789	50	91.4 (S)	91c
289	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)101d]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.0683 ^{f)}	50	732	50	94.9 (S)	91c
290	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)101e]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.0817 ^{f)}	50	612	50	90.4 (S)	91c
291	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)101f]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.142 ^{f)}	50	353	50	93.6 (S)	91c
292	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)102a]BF ₄	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	-	94.5	95b
293	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)102a]BF ₄	2-2.8	THF	rt.	-	-	-	-	98.3	95a
294	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)102b]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	-	94.5	95b
295	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103a]BF ₄	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	-	95.8	95b
296	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103a]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	-	97.0	95b

Table 27.5 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Catalyst	Conditions			TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference(s)
	R ¹	R ²		R ³	P[H_2] [bar]	Solvent					
297	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	–	–	–	93	95 a
298	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)111]ClO ₄	1	EtOH	25	0.3	100	55 (R)	90
299	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)111]ClO ₄	1	EtOH	0	1	100	70 (R)	90
300	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)112b]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.12	50	1 (S)	91 e
301	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)113a]Cl	50	–	25	8	–	0	89
302	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)113b]Cl	50	–	25	8	–	0	89
303	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)113c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.17	50	2 (S)	91 e
304	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)113d]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.12	50	46 (S)	91 e
305	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)113e]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.12	50	46 (S)	91 e
306	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)114a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.083 ^f	50	55 (S)	99
307	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)114a]BF ₄	1	PhH	25	0.68 ^f	50	58 (S)	99
308	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)114b]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^f	50	52 (S)	99
309	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)114b]BF ₄	1	PhH	25	0.052 ^f	50	80 (S)	99
310	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)115d]BF ₄	2.8	THF	rt.	–	100	97 (S)	98
311	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)115d]BF ₄	2.8	H ₂ O/EtOAc (1:1)	rt.	–	100	7 (S)	98
312	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)117]BF ₄	5	H ₂ O/MeOH/ EtOAc (0.6:0.4:2)	rt.	3	100	96 (S)	101
313	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)117]BF ₄	5	H ₂ O/MeOH(3:2)	rt.	1.5	100	95 (S)	101
314	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)119d]SbF ₆	2.8	H ₂ O/THF(1:1)	rt.	24	12	65 (S)	102
315	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)119d]SbF ₆	2.8	THF	rt.	2	125	70 (S)	102
316	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)124]BF ₄	1	EtOH	25	1	100	30 (R)	103
317	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)124]BF ₄	1	THF	25	1	100	40 (R)	103
318	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)124]BF ₄	1	THF	0	1	100	52 (R)	103

319	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)124]BF ₄	1	THF	-78	3	100	33	100	100	10 (R)	103
320	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)124]BPh ₄	1	THF	25	1	100	100	100	100	30 (R)	103
321	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)124]BPh ₄	1	EtOH	25	1	100	100	100	100	35 (R)	103
322	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)124]Cl	20.4	PhH/EtOH 1:1	60	24	100	2	100	100	8.2 (R)	103
323	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)124]ClO ₄	1	THF	25	1	100	100	100	100	36 (R)	103
324	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)124]ClO ₄	1	EtOH	25	1	100	100	100	100	28 (R)	103
325	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)124]PF ₆	1	THF	25	1	100	100	100	100	32 (R)	103
326	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)124]PF ₆	1	EtOH	25	1	100	100	100	100	30 (R)	103
327	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)125]BF ₄	1	THF	25	1	100	100	100	100	54 (S)	103
328	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)126]Cl	50	-	25	1	100 ^{c)}	100	100	100	62 (R) ^{a)}	89
329	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)128]Cl	51	MeOH	r.t.	0.25	230	920	100	100	36 (S)	106
330	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)129]Cl	51	MeOH	r.t.	1	270	270	100	100	15 (R)	106
331	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)131]BF ₄	1	PhH	25	6	89.5	15	89.5	89.5	40.8 (R)	108
332	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)132]BF ₄	1	Acetone	25	0.25-1	100	100-400	100	100	90.1 (R)	107
333	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)132]BF ₄	6.9	Acetone	25	0.25-1	100	100-400	100	100	92.8 (R)	107
334	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)132]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	0.25-1	100	100-400	100	100	94.4 (R)	107
335	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)132]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	-15	0.25-1	100	100-400	100	100	97.1 (R)	107
336	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)133a]BF ₄	1	IPA	r.t.	24	98	4	98	98	94 ^{l)}	48
337	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)133b]BF ₄	1	IPA	r.t.	24	94	4	94	94	89 ^{l)}	48
338	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)133c]BF ₄	1	IPA	r.t.	24	94	4	98	97 ^{l)}	48	
339	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)134]BF ₄	1	PhH	25	5.0	85.6	17	85.6	85.6	25.6 (R)	108
340	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)135]BF ₄	1	PhH	25	7.5	93.4	12	93.4	93.4	57.1 (R)	108
341	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)141a]BF ₄	3.5	MeOH	r.t.	0.5	1000	2000	>99	>99	93 (S)	111
342	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)141b]BF ₄	3.5	MeOH	r.t.	0.5	1000	2000	>99	>99	99 (S)	111
343	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)142a]BF ₄	5	Tol:MeOH 2:1	40	20	100	5	100	100	31 (S)	117 d
344	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)142b]BF ₄	5	Tol:MeOH 2:1	40	20	100	5	100	100	30 (S)	117 d
345	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Ir(COD)142b]BF ₄	5	DCM:MeOH 2:1	40	20	18	0.9	18	18	15 (S)	117 d

Table 27.5 (continued)

Entry	Substrate			Catalyst	Conditions			TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Refer- ence(s)	
	R ¹	R ²	R ³		[P][H ₂] [bar]	Solvent	Temp. [°C]						Time [h]
346	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)163a]PF ₆	1	THF	r.t.	12	99	100	99 (S)	128	
347	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)164a]PF ₆	1	THF	r.t.	12	>99	100	>99 (S)	128	
348	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)166]BF ₄	51	H ₂ O/EtOAc (1:1)	r.t.	24	50	100	50 (R) ^b	129	
349	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)107]ClO ₄	1.48	PhH:EtOH=1:1	25	24	100	100	24.8 (R)	93	
350	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)107]ClO ₄	1.48	PhH:EtOH=1:1	25	24	47.5	95	31.0 (R)	93	
351	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)107]ClO ₄	1.48	PhH:EtOH=1:1	25	24	18.4	92	16.2 (R)	93	
352	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)107]ClO ₄	1.48	PhH:EtOH=1:1	40	24	95	95	14.9 (R)	93	
353	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)107]ClO ₄	1.48	PhH:EtOH=1:1	60	24	100	100	12.4 (R)	93	
354	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)107]ClO ₄	1.48	PhH:EtOH=1:1	80	24	96	96	5.3 (R)	93	
355	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)107]ClO ₄	1.48	PhH:EtOH=1:1	-15 to -20	7	53	53	62.7 (R)	93	
356	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)107]ClO ₄	1.48	PhH:EtOH=1:1	-15 to -20	7	18.8	94	27.7 (R)	93	
357	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)107]ClO ₄	1.97	PhH:EtOH=1:1	25	24	90	90	20.9 (R)	93	
358	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)108]ClO ₄	1.48	PhH:EtOH=1:1	25	24	100	100	63.4 (S)	93	
359	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)108]ClO ₄	1.48	PhH:EtOH=1:1	25	24	50	2	100	68.2 (S)	93
360	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)108]ClO ₄	1.48	PhH:EtOH=1:1	25	24	20	100	44.1 (S)	93	
361	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)108]ClO ₄	1.48	PhH:EtOH=1:1	25	1	96	96	60.4 (S)	93	
362	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)108]ClO ₄	1.48	PhH:EtOH=1:1	25	2	100	100	66.9 (S)	93	
363	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)108]ClO ₄	1.48	PhH:EtOH=1:1	25	4	94	94	59.6 (S)	93	
364	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)108]ClO ₄	1.48	PhH:EtOH=1:1	40	24	100	100	45.9 (S)	93	
365	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)108]ClO ₄	1.48	PhH:EtOH=1:1	60	24	100	100	26.3 (S)	93	
366	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)108]ClO ₄	1.48	PhH:EtOH=1:1	80	24	100	100	12.9 (S)	93	
367	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)108]ClO ₄	1.48	PhH:EtOH=1:1	-15 to -20	6	20	20	80.1 (S)	93	

368	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)108]ClO ₄	1.48	PhH:EtOH = 1:1	-15 to -20	8	20	3	100	74.1 (S)	93
369	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)108]ClO ₄	1.48	PhH:EtOH = 1:1	0	24	100	4	100	72.1 (S)	93
370	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)108]ClO ₄	1.48	PhH:EtOH = 1:1	-5	24	93	4	93	78.4 (S)	93
371	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)108]ClO ₄	1.48	PhH:EtOH = 1:1	-15	24	79	3	79	90.4 (S)	93
372	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)108]ClO ₄	1.09	PhH:EtOH = 1:1	25	24	70	3	70	21.9 (S)	93
373	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)108]ClO ₄	19.70	PhH:EtOH = 1:1	25	50	100	2	100	22.9 (S)	93
374	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)109]ClO ₄ dimer	1.48	-	25	24	63	3	63 ^b	13.8 (R)	94
375	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)109]ClO ₄ dimer	1.48	-	25	24	50	2	100 ^b	11.6 (R)	94
376	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)109]ClO ₄ dimer	1.48	-	25	24	20	0.8	100 ^b	14.9 (R)	94
377	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)109]ClO ₄ dimer	1.48	-	40	24	100	4	100 ^b	8.2 (R)	94
378	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)109]ClO ₄ dimer	1.48	-	60	24	100	4	100 ^b	1.6 (S)	94
379	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)109]ClO ₄ dimer	1.48	-	80	24	100	4	100 ^b	2.9 (S)	94
380	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)109]ClO ₄ dimer	1.48	-	-15 to -20	7	93	13	93 ^b	26.3 (R)	94
381	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)109]ClO ₄ dimer	1.48	-	-15 to -20	7	20	3	100 ^b	29.3 (R)	94
382	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)110]ClO ₄ dimer	1.48	-	25	24	100	4	100 ^b	4.8 (R)	94
383	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)110]ClO ₄ dimer	1.48	-	25	24	50	2	100 ^b	6.9 (R)	94

Table 27.5 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Catalyst	Conditions			TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Refer- ence(s)		
	R ¹	R ²		R ³	P[¹ H ₂] [bar]	Solvent						Temp. [°C]	Time [h]
384	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)110]ClO ₄ dimer	1.48	–	25	24	19.4	0.8	97 ^b	2.5 (R)	94
385	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)110]ClO ₄ dimer	1.48	–	40	24	100	4	100 ^b	3.1 (R)	94
386	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)110]ClO ₄ dimer	1.48	–	60	24	100	4	100 ^b	1.5 (R)	94
387	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)110]ClO ₄ dimer	1.48	–	80	24	100	4	100 ^b	2.1 (R)	94
388	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)110]ClO ₄ dimer	1.48	–	-15 to -20	7	92	13	92 ^b	12.1 (R)	94
389	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)110]ClO ₄ dimer	1.48	–	-15 to -20	7	18.6	3	93 ^b	9.5 (R)	94
390	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[RhCl(COD)] ₂ + 16S + Et ₃ N	1	EtOH:PhH = 1:1	r.t.	48	100	2	100	4.7 (R) ^{a)}	119
391	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)95]BF ₄	1	IPA	r.t.	24	100	4	100	89.2 (S)	85
392	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.0333	50	1500	50	95.0 (S)	91b
393	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^{d)}	50	1000	50	93.7 (S)	91b
394	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.117 ^{f)}	50	429	50	96 (S)	26
395	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	100 ^{b)}	–	–	–	95 (S)	26
396	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)128]Cl	10	MeOH	r.t.	1	110	110	100	44 (S)	106
397	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)129]Cl	51	MeOH	r.t.	1	100	100	100	17 (R)	106
398	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)163a]PF ₆	1	THF	r.t.	12	>99	8.3	100	>99 (S)	128
399	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)164a]PF ₆	1	THF	r.t.	12	>99	8.3	100	>99 (S)	128
400	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(1,5-hexadiene)id- <i>trans</i> -86]Cl	50	–	50	–	–	–	–	43 (S) ^{a)}	68a
401	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)88]Cl	69	PhH:EtOH = 1:1	100	48	50 ^{c)}	–	d)	10.3	81
402	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.167	100	600	>99.9	95.7 (R)	27

403	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 93a]BF ₄	6.9	DCM	r.t.	0.17	428	2518	85.5	64 (S)	52
404	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COE) 93a]Cl	97	Tol/acetone 1:1	0	24	20.5	0.9	41 ^{b)}	76 ^{a)}	71
405	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 94a]BF ₄	6.9	DCM	r.t.	0.17	500	2941	100	84 (S)	52
406	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)Cl] ₂ + 97a (cationic)	1	PhH	25	0.117 ^{f)}	50	429	50	6 (S) ^{a)}	26
407	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)Cl] ₂ + 97a (neutral)	1	EtOH	25	5.17 ^{f)}	50	10	50	63 (S) ^{a)}	26
408	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)Cl] ₂ + 97a (neutral)	1	PhH	25	>83.3 ^{f)}	50	0.6	50	14 (S) ^{a)}	26
409	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.113 ^{f)}	50	441	50	72.2 (S)	26
410	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	-21.3	-	-	-	-	82.3 (S)	26
411	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	0.5	-	-	-	-	77.8 (S)	26
412	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 97a]BF ₄	1	EtOH	25	0.1 ^{f)}	50	500	50	73 (S) ^{a)}	26, 91e
413	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	-	-	-	-	73 (S)	91a
414	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.1 ^{f)}	50	500	50	91.5 (S)	91b
415	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.12	50	417	50	72 (S)	91e
416	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 97a]BF ₄	1	PhH	25	0.08	50	625	50	6 (R)	91e
417	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 97a]Cl	50	-	25	8	100 ^{c)}	-	-	8 (S) ^{a)}	89
418	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 97a]ClO ₄	1	EtOH	25	-	50	-	100	60 (S)	90
419	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(NBD) 97a]PF ₆	1	EtOH	30	0.5	100	200	100 ^{b)}	60 (S)	88
420	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(NBD) 97a]PF ₆	1	EtOH	0	3	100	33	100	65 (S)	88
421	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 97b]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+0.1 mmol LiBF ₄	25	0.033	50	1500	50	45 (S)	99
422	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 97b]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+0.1	25	0.017	50	3000	50	41 (S)	99
423	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 97b]BF ₄	1	mmol NaBF ₄ H ₂ O+0.1	25	0.017	50	3000	50	41 (S)	99
424	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 97b]BF ₄	1	mmol KBF ₄ H ₂ O+0.1	25	0.033	50	1500	50	41 (S)	99
425	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 97b]BF ₄	1	mmol RbBF ₄ H ₂ O+0.1	25	0.033	50	1500	50	41 (S)	99
						mmol CsBF ₄							

Table 27.5 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Catalyst	Conditions		TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Refer- ence(s)			
	R ¹	R ²		R ³	[H ₂] [bar]						Solvent	Temp. [°C]	Time [h]
426	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97b]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O	25	0.033	50	1500	50	41 (S)	99
427	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97b]Cl	50	–	25	8	100 ^{c)}	–	–	10 (S) ^{a)}	89
428	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.58	50	86	50	61 (S)	91a
429	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH + Triton X-100	25	0.07	50	714	50	87 (S)	91a
430	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH + Tween 20	25	0.12	50	417	50	86 (S)	91a
431	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH + Tween 40	25	0.1	50	500	50	86 (S)	91a
432	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH + Tween 60	25	0.12	50	417	50	85 (S)	91a
433	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH + Tween 80	25	0.13	50	385	50	87 (S)	91a
434	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH + Brij 56	25	0.1	50	500	50	83 (S)	91a
435	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH + Brij 58	25	0.08	50	625	50	85 (S)	91a
436	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH + Brij 76	25	0.12	50	417	50	83 (S)	91a
437	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH + Brij 78	25	0.1	50	500	50	82 (S)	91a
438	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^{f)}	50	1000	50	94.8 (S)	91b
439	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97d]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	–	–	–	–	17.2 (S)	26
440	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97d]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	–	–	–	–	63 (S)	91a
441	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)Cl] ₂ + 98a (cationic)	1	PhH	25	0.117 ^{f)}	50	429	50	69 (S) ^{a)}	26
442	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)Cl] ₂ + 98a (neutral)	1	EtOH	25	10.7 ^{f)}	50	4.69	50	79 (S) ^{a)}	26
443	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	EtOH	25	0.117 ^{f)}	50	429	50	89 (S) ^{a)}	26
444	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.103 ^{f)}	50	484	50	91.1 (S)	26
445	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	100	MeOH	25	0.00083 ^{f)}	50	60241	50	91.5 (S)	26
446	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	–20	–	–	–	–	95.4 (S)	26

447	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	-5.2	-	-	-	93.9 (S)	26
448	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	10.1	-	-	-	93.2 (S)	26
449	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	-	-	-	90.5 (S)	26
450	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	40.6	-	-	-	88.0 (S)	26
451	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	54.6	-	-	-	86.2 (S)	26
452	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	-	-	-	91 (S)	91a
453	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.1 ^f	50	500	91.5 (S)	91e
454	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	ClCH ₂ CH ₂ Cl	25	0.08	50	625	90 (S)	91e
455	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	CH ₂ Cl ₂	25	0.17	50	294	89 (S)	91e
456	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	<i>o</i> -Xylene	25	0.03	50	1667	83 (S)	91e
457	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	<i>m</i> -Xylene	25	0.08	50	625	85 (S)	91e
458	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	<i>p</i> -Xylene	25	0.13	50	385	81 (S)	91e
459	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	EtOH	25	0.083 ^f	50	600	89 (S)	91e
460	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	THF	25	0.067 ^f	50	750	86.1 (S)	91e
461	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	PhH	25	0.117 ^f	50	429	81.0 (S)	91e
462	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	Tol	25	0.1 ^f	50	500	81.0 (S)	91e
463	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	84.7	95b
464	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	90.2	95b
465	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98b]BF ₄	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	94.4	95b
466	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98b]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	97.4	95b
467	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98c]BF ₄	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	6.2	95b
468	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98c]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	2.0	95b
469	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98d]BF ₄	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	7.2	95b
470	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98e]BF ₄	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	9.8	95b
471	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98e]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	2.0	95b
472	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98g]BF ₄	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	98.2	95b
473	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98g]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	99.0	95b
474	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98h]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	81.0	95b
475	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98i]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.0567 ^f	50	882	95 (S)	97
476	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98i]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O	25	6 ^f	50	8	84 (S)	97
477	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98j]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+SDS, 0.035 ^g)	25	1.1 ^f	50	45	94 (S)	97

Table 27.5 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Catalyst	Conditions		TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference(s)
	R ¹	R ²		R ³	[P][H ₂] [bar]					
478	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98i]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+SDS, 0.173 ^{g)}	50	97 (S)	97	
479	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98i]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+Triton X-100, 0.03 ^{g)}	50	95 (S)	97	
480	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98i]BF ₄	1	H ₂ O+Triton X-100, 0.1 ^{g)}	50	95 (S)	97	
481	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)100]Cl	50	–	8	10 (S) ^{a)}	89	
482	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)100b]BF ₄	1	MeOH	–	89 (S)	91 a	
483	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)100b]BF ₄	1	MeOH	50	80 (S)	91 e	
484	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)101a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	50	91.1 (S)	91 e	
485	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)101b]BF ₄	1	MeOH	50	91.8 (S)	91 c	
486	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)101c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	50	89.2 (S)	91 c	
487	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)101d]BF ₄	1	MeOH	50	90.8 (S)	91 c	
488	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)101e]BF ₄	1	MeOH	50	89.3 (S)	91 c	
489	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)101f]BF ₄	1	MeOH	50	83.8 (S)	91 c	
490	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)102a]BF ₄	2–2.8	THF	–	98.3	95 b	
491	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)102a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	–	98.4	95 b	
492	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)102b]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	–	94.9	95 b	
493	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103a]BF ₄	2–2.8	THF	–	93.0	95 b	
494	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	–	96.3	95 b	
495	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103b]BF ₄	2–2.8	THF	–	71.1	95 a	
496	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103b]BF ₄	2–2.8	THF	–	87.4	95 b	
497	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103c]BF ₄	2–2.8	THF	–	1.0	95 a, b	
498	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103d]BF ₄	2–2.8	THF	–	2.3	95 a, b	
499	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103e]BF ₄	2–2.8	THF	–	2.0	95 a, b	

500	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103f]BF ₄	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	84.7	95 a,b
501	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)104a]BF ₄	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	92.4	95 b
502	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)104b]BF ₄	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	84.0	95 b
503	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)104d]BF ₄	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	11.0	95 b
504	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)105a]BF ₄	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	65.1	95 a,b
505	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)106a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	83.2	95 b
506	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)111]ClO ₄	1	EtOH	25	24	50	2	100	52 (R)	90
507	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)112a]BF ₄	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	72.2	95 b
508	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)112b]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.07	50	714	50	1.5 (S)	91 e
509	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)113a]Cl	50	–	25	8	100 ^{c)}	–	–	46 (S) ^{a)}	89
510	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)113b]Cl	50	–	25	8	100 ^{c)}	–	–	20 (S) ^{a)}	89
511	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)113c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.07	50	714	50	66 (S)	91 a,e
512	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)113c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.067	50	750	50	66 (S)	91 e
513	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)113d]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	–	–	–	–	77 (S)	91 a
514	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)113d]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.13	50	750	50	83 (S)	91 e
515	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)113e]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.13	50	385	50	83 (S)	91 a,e
516	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)113f]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	–	–	–	–	59 (S)	91 a
517	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)114a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.083 ^{f)}	50	602	50	57 (S)	99
518	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)114a]BF ₄	1	PhH	25	0.05 ^{f)}	50	1000	50	43 (S)	99
519	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)114b]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^{f)}	50	1000	50	53 (S)	99
520	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)114b]BF ₄	1	PhH	25	0.033 ^{f)}	50	1515	50	41 (S)	99
521	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)116a]SbF ₆	2.07	THF	r.t.	–	–	–	–	35 (R)	102
522	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)116b]SbF ₆	2.07	THF	r.t.	–	–	–	–	30 (R)	102
523	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)117]BF ₄	5	H ₂ O	r.t.	6	20	3	100	88 (S)	101
524	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)117]BF ₄	5	H ₂ O+10 wt% SDS	r.t.	1	100	100	100	99.9 (S) ^{b)}	101
525	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)117]BF ₄	5	H ₂ O/EtOAc (1:1)	r.t.	1.5	50	33	100	87 (S)	101
526	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)117]BF ₄	5	H ₂ O/MeOH/ EtOAc (0.6:0.4:1)	r.t.	3	100	33	100	98 (S)	101
527	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)117]BF ₄	5	H ₂ O/MeOH (3:2)	r.t.	1.5	100	67	100	94 (S)	101
528	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)118]SbF ₆	2.07	THF	r.t.	–	–	–	–	25 (R)	102
529	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)119a]SbF ₆	2.07	THF	r.t.	–	–	–	~100	69 (S)	102

Table 27.5 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Catalyst	Conditions			TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Refer- ence(s)
	R ¹	R ²		R ³	P[<i>H</i> ₂] [bar]	Solvent					
530	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)119b]SbF ₆	2.07	THF	rt.	–	~100	87 (S)	102
531	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)119c]BF ₄	5	H ₂ O/EtOAc (1:1)	rt.	33	100	68 (S)	101
532	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)119c]BF ₄	5	H ₂ O/MeOH/EtOAc (0.6:0.4:1)	rt.	33	100	76 (S)	101
533	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)119c]BF ₄	5	H ₂ O/MeOH (3:2)	rt.	67	100	75 (S)	101
534	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)119d]BF ₄	5	H ₂ O	rt.	3	100	55 (S)	101
535	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)119d]BF ₄	5	H ₂ O + 10 wt% SDS	rt.	1	100	90 (S) ^b	101
536	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)ent-120]BF ₄	1	Acetone	rt.	0.08	100	27 (R)	105
537	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)121a]BF ₄	1	Acetone	rt.	0.08	100	18 (R)	105
538	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)121b]BF ₄	1	Acetone	rt.	0.08	100	59 (R)	105
539	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)121d]BF ₄	1	Acetone	rt.	0.08	100	32 (R)	105
540	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)122a]BF ₄	1	Acetone	rt.	0.08	95	73 (R)	105
541	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)122b]BF ₄	1	Acetone/DCM 13:2	rt.	0.08	96	81 (R)	105
542	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)122c]BF ₄	1	Acetone	rt.	0.08	100	77 (R)	105
543	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)122d]BF ₄	1	Acetone/DCM 13:2	rt.	0.08	100	75 (R)	105
544	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)122e]BF ₄	1	Acetone	rt.	0.08	100	86 (R)	105
545	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)123b]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	49.0	95b
546	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)124]BF ₄	1	THF	25	1	100	24 (R)	103
547	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)124]Cl	68	PhH : EtOH = 1:1	100	48	100	3.4 (R)	103
548	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)125]BF ₄	1	THF	25	1	100	35 (S)	103
549	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)126]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	0.02	100	10 (R)	104
550	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)126]Cl	50	–	25	1	100 ^c	48 (R) ^a	89
551	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Ir(COD)126]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	0.42	100	20 (R)	104
552	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)127]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	0.02	100	35 (R)	104

553	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Ir(COD)127]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	0.75	100	133	100	100	10 (R)	104
554	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)131]BF ₄	1	PhH	25	5.5	99.9	18	99.9	99.9	31.5 (R)	108
555	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)132]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	0.25	100	400	100	100	91.6 (R)	107
556	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)132]BF ₄	34.5	MeOH	25	0.25	100	400	100	100	84 (R)	107
557	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)132]BF ₄	34.5	IPA	25	0.25	100	400	100	100	89.4 (R)	107
558	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)132]BF ₄	34.5	THF	25	0.25	100	400	100	100	86.3 (R)	107
559	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)132]BF ₄	34.5	DCM	25	0.25	100	400	100	100	86.2 (R)	107
560	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)132]BF ₄	34.5	PhH	25	0.25	100	400	100	100	82.9 (R)	107
561	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)134]BF ₄	1	PhH	25	4.5	92.5	21	92.5	92.5	24.6 (R)	108
562	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)135]BF ₄	1	PhH	25	7.5	96.6	13	96.6	96.6	46.2 (R)	108
563	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)136]BF ₄	1.5	MeOH	25	20	388	19	81	19 (R)	110	
564	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)139]BF ₄	1.2	MeOH	–	–	100	–	100	54	113	
565	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)140]BF ₄	5	MeOH	–	2	94	47	94	47	113	
566	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)140]BF ₄	1.5	DCM	25	20	479	24	100	14 (R)	110	
567	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)141a]BF ₄	3.5	MeOH	rt.	0.5	1000	2000	>99	95 (S)	111	
568	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)141a]BF ₄	5	MeOH	rt.	2	5000	2500	>99	95 (S)	111	
569	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)141b]BF ₄	3.5	MeOH	rt.	0.5	980	1960	98	97 (S)	111	
570	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)141b]BF ₄	3.5	Tol	rt.	2	1000	500	>99	99 (S)	111	
571	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)141b]BF ₄	5	MeOH	rt.	6	5000	833	>99	98.5 (S)	111	
572	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)144a]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	96	12	96	91 (S)	117b	
573	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)144c]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	6	100	16.7	100	98 (S)	117b	
574	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)144c]BF ₄	30	DCM	5	4	1000	250	100	>99 (S)	117b	
575	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)145a]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	100	12.5	100	2 (S)	117b	
576	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)146a]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	98	12.3	98	70 (S)	117b	
577	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)146c]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	96	12	96	32 (S)	117b	
578	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)147]BF ₄	1	THF	25	–	–	–	–	13	115	
579	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)150a]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	2.2	100	45.5	100	30 (S)	118	
580	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)150b]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	3.3	100	30.3	100	18 (R)	118	
581	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)150c]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	4.3	100	23.3	100	30 (R)	118	
582	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)150d]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	3	100	33.3	100	48 (S)	118	

Table 27.5 (continued)

Entry	Substrate			Catalyst	Conditions			TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference(s)
	R ¹	R ²	R ³		[P(H ₂) [bar]	Temp. [°C]	Time [h]					
583	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)154a]OTf	5	rt.	18	200	11.1	100	81 (S)	127
584	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)154a]OTf	5	rt.	18	200	11.1	100	85 (S)	127
585	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)154b]OTf	5	rt.	18	200	11.1	100	89 (S)	127
586	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)154c]OTf	5	rt.	18	200	11.1	100	50 (R)	127
587	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)(<i>S,S</i> -Sax)-155b]BF ₄	4.1	rt.	24	450	18.8	90	70.3 (R)	124 a
588	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) (<i>S,R</i> ax)-155b]B F ₄	4.1	rt.	24	500	18.8	100	99.0 (S)	124 a
589	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)155c]BF ₄	4.1	rt.	24	225	9.4	45	22.0 (S)	124 a
590	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)156a]BF ₄	4.1	rt.	16	500	31.3	100	99.5 (R)	124 a
591	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)156b]BF ₄	4.1	rt.	16	500	31.3	100	56.1 (R)	124 a
592	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)156c]BF ₄	4.1	rt.	16	100	6.3	20	90.6 (R)	124 a
593	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)159a]BF ₄	1	rt.	24	100	4.2	100	97 (R)	123
594	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)159b]BF ₄	1	rt.	24	100	4.2	100	92 (S)	123
595	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)159c]BF ₄	1	rt.	24	50	2.1	100	6 (S)	123
596	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)159d]BF ₄	1	rt.	12	100	8.3	100	95 (S)	123
597	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)159e]BF ₄	1	rt.	12	100	8.3	100	95 (R)	123
598	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)159f]BF ₄	1	rt.	12	50	4.2	100	3 (R)	123
599	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)159g]BF ₄	1	rt.	12	50	4.2	100	89 (S)	123
600	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)159h]BF ₄	1	rt.	24	85	3.5	85	63 (R)	123
601	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)160a]BF ₄	1	rt.	12	50	4.2	100	65 (S)	123
602	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)160b]BF ₄	1	rt.	1	50	50	100	95 (R)	123
603	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)163a]PF ₆	1	rt.	12	>99	8.3	100	>99 (S)	128
604	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)164a]PF ₆	1	rt.	12	>99	8.3	100	>99 (S)	128

605	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)166]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	1	100	100	100	37 (R)	129
606	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)166]BF ₄	1	DCE	rt.	0.5	100	200	100	69 (R)	129
607	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)166]BF ₄	50	DCE	rt.	2	88	44	88	33 (R)	129
608	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)166]BF ₄	30	H ₂ O	rt.	24	40	1.7	100	13 (R)	129
609	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)166]BF ₄	50	H ₂ O	rt.	24	40	1.7	100	72 (R)	129
610	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)166]BF ₄	70	H ₂ O	rt.	24	40	1.7	100	62 (R)	129
611	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)166]BF ₄	50	MeOH	rt.	9	50	5.6	100	50 (R)	129
612	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)166]BF ₄	50	H ₂ O/EtOAc (1:1)	rt.	12(24) ^{b)}	50	4.2	100	73	129
613	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)167a]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	0.17	100	588	(100) ⁱ⁾	(70) ⁱ⁾ (R)	
614	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)167b]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	3	100	33	100	84.1 (S)	121 a, b
615	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)167c]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	0.5	100	200	100	98.8 (R)	121 a, b
616	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)167c]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	0.5	100	200	100	98.0 (S)	121 a
617	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)167d]BF ₄	1	DCM	rt.	0.5	100	200	100	91 (S)	121 b
618	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)168a]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	77	6	77	94.3 (R)	121 a, b
619	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)168a]BF ₄	30	DCM	25	12	72	6	72	94 (S)	126
620	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)168b]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	53	7	53	98 (S)	126
621	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)168c]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	29	4	29	85 (S)	126
622	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)168d]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	35	4	35	18 (S)	126
623	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.1 ^{f)}	50	500	50	17 (S)	126
624	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^{f)}	50	1000	50	87.3 (S)	91 b
625	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.117 ^{f)}	50	429	50	91.6 (S)	91 b
626	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	50	MeOH	25	–	100 ^{b)}	–	–	77 (S)	26
627	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)117]BF ₄	5	H ₂ O/MeOH/ EtOAc (0.6:0.4:1)	rt.	3	100	33	100	77 (S)	26
628	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)117]BF ₄	5	H ₂ O/MeOH(3:2)	rt.	1.5	100	67	100	92 (S)	101
629	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)163a]PF ₆	1	THF	rt.	12	>99	8.3	100	90 (S)	101
630	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)164a]PF ₆	1	THF	rt.	12	>99	8.3	100	>99 (S)	128
631	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHCbz	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	–	–	–	–	>99 (S)	128
632	Ph	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)89]PF ₆	5	EtOH	60	7	90	13	90	57 (S) ^{a)}	10
												7 (S)	82

Table 27.5 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Catalyst	Conditions			TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference(s)
	R ¹	R ²		R ³	[P(H ₂) [bar]	Solvent					
633	Ph	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)90]PF ₆	5	EtOH	60	3	85	12 (S)	82
634	Ph	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.27 ^f	50	58.3	26
635	Ph	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.1 ^f	50	90.6 (S)	91 b
636	Ph	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^f	50	94.4 (S)	91 b
637	Ph	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.08 ^f	50	90.2	26
638	2-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.167	100	97.3 (R)	27
639	2-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)95] BF ₄	1	IPA	r.t.	24	100	92.9 (S)	85
640	2-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)132]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	0.25–1	100	92.3 (R)	107
641	2-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)163a]PF ₆	1	THF	r.t.	12	>99	>99 (S)	128
642	2-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)164a]PF ₆	1	THF	r.t.	12	>99	>99 (S)	128
643	2-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)94a]BF ₄	6.9	DCM	r.t.	0.17	500	85 (S)	52
644	2-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)93h]PF ₆	3	Tol	r.t.	12	100	81.5 (S)	79
645	2-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)163a]PF ₆	1	THF	r.t.	12	>99	>99 (S)	128
646	2-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)164a]PF ₆	1	THF	r.t.	12	>99	>99 (S)	128
647	3-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.167	100	97.4 (R)	27
648	3-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)93a]BF ₄	6.9	MeOH	r.t.	0.5	282	56.3	52
649	3-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)94a]BF ₄	6.9	MeOH	r.t.	0.5	440	87.9	52
650	3-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)132]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	0.25–1	100	90.3 (R)	107
651	3-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)93a]BF ₄	6.9	DCM	r.t.	0.17	352	54.7 (S)	52
652	3-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)94a]BF ₄	6.9	DCM	r.t.	0.17	500	78.3 (S)	52
653	4-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)166]BF ₄	51	H ₂ O/EtOAc (1:1)	r.t.	24	50	67 (R)	129
654	4-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.167	100	97.3 (R)	27
655	4-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)132]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	0.25–1	100	93.3 (R)	107
656	4-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)132]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	0–5	0.25–1	100	94.6 (R)	107

657	4-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)132]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	-15	0.25–1	100	100–400	100	96.3 (R)	107
658	4-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.167	100	600	>99.9	94.2 (R)	27
659	4-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)94a]BF ₄	6.9	DCM	r.t.	0.17	500	2941	100	80.8 (S)	52
660	4-Cl-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)132]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	0.25	100	400	100	91.3 (R)	107
661	3-Br-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)95]BF ₄	1	IPA	r.t.	24	100	4	100	93.5 (S)	85
662	3-Br-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	2.8	THF	r.t.	3	100	33	100	89 (S)	98
663	3-Br-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98b]BF ₄	2.8	THF	r.t.	3	100	33	100	97 (S)	98
664	3-Br-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	–	–	–	–	96.4	95 a
665	3-Br-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)115a]SbF ₆	2.8	THF	r.t.	3	100	33	100	74 (S)	98
666	3-Br-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)115b]SbF ₆	2.8	THF	r.t.	3	100	33	100	95 (S)	98
667	3-Br-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)115d]BF ₄	2.8	THF	r.t.	–	100	–	100	96 (S)	98
668	3-Br-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)163a]PF ₆	1	THF	r.t.	12	>99	8.3	100	>99 (S)	128
669	3-Br-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)164a]PF ₆	1	THF	r.t.	12	>99	8.3	100	>99 (S)	128
670	3-Br-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)93h]PF ₆	3	Tol	r.t.	12	100	8.3	100	92.6 (S)	79
671	3-Br-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	89.2	95 b
672	3-Br-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98b]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	96.8	95 b
673	3-Br-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	96.4	95 b
674	3-Br-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)163a]PF ₆	1	THF	r.t.	12	>99	8.3	100	>99 (S)	128
675	3-Br-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)164a]PF ₆	1	THF	r.t.	12	>99	8.3	100	>99 (S)	128
676	4-Br-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98b]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	98.0	95 b
677	4-Br-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98c]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	47.0	95 b
678	4-Br-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	96.4	95 b
679	4-Br-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.167	100	600	>99.9	96.3 (R)	27
680	4-Br-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)132]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	0.25	100	400	100	91.2 (R)	107
681	4-Br-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)154a]OTf	5	MeOH	r.t.	18	200	11.1	100	82 (S)	127
682	4-Br-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)154a]OTf	5	Tol	r.t.	18	200	11.1	100	87 (S)	127
683	4-Br-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)154b]OTf	5	Tol	r.t.	18	200	11.1	100	87 (S)	127
684	4-Br-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)154c]OTf	5	Tol	r.t.	18	196	10.9	98	29 (R)	127
685	2-F-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	2.8	THF	r.t.	3	100	33	100	89 (S)	98
686	2-F-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98b]BF ₄	2.8	THF	r.t.	3	100	33	100	97 (S)	98
687	2-F-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)115a]SbF ₆	2.8	THF	r.t.	3	100	33	100	63 (S)	98

Table 27.5 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Catalyst	Conditions			TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference(s)
	R ¹	R ²		R ³	P[H ₂] [bar]	Solvent					
688	2-F-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)115b]SbF ₆	2.8	THF	rt.	3	100	96 (S)	98
689	2-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	89.1	95 b
690	2-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98b]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	96.8	95 b
691	2-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98g]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	97.8	95 b
692	2-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	95.6	95 b
693	2-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)115a]SbF ₆	2.8	THF	rt.	3	100	66 (S)	98
694	3-F-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)115d]BF ₄	2.8	THF	rt.	–	100	95 (S)	98
695	3-F-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)115e]BF ₄	2.8	THF	rt.	–	100	2 (S)	98
696	3-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	88.9	95 b
697	3-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98b]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	97.1	95 b
698	3-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	96.3	95 b
699	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)95]BF ₄	1	IPA	rt.	24	100	91.1 (S)	85
700	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	96.4	95 b
701	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)163a]PF ₆	1	THF	rt.	12	99	99 (S)	128
702	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)164a]PF ₆	1	THF	rt.	12	>99	>99 (S)	128
703	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.167	100	95.5 (R)	27
704	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)93h]PF ₆	3	Tol	rt.	12	100	93.4 (S)	79
705	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	84.0	95 b
706	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	85.0	95 a, b
707	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98b]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	97.2	95 a, b
708	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98c]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	13.0	95 a, b
709	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98d]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	9.0	95 a, b
710	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98f]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	89.0	95 b
711	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98g]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	98.7	95 b

712	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98h]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	81.0	95 b
713	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)102a]BF ₄	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	97.8	95 b
714	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103a]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	96.2	95 b
715	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103b]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	73.5	95 b
716	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103c]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	<1	95 b
717	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103d]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	11.0	95 b
718	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103e]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	<1	95 b
719	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103f]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	87.0	95 b
720	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)104a]BF ₄	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	92.0	95 b
721	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)132]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	0.25	100	400	91.2 (R)	107
722	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)163a]PF ₆	1	THF	rt.	12	99	8.3	100	128
723	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)164a]PF ₆	1	THF	rt.	12	>99	8.3	100	128
724	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHCbz	[Rh(COD)98a]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	62.0	95 a,b
725	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHCbz	[Rh(COD)98b]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	-	-	-	97	95 a
726	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHCbz	[Rh(COD)98c]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	95.7	95 b
727	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHCbz	[Rh(COD)98d]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	-	-	-	<1	95 a
728	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHCbz	[Rh(COD)98e]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	<3	95 b
729	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHCbz	[Rh(COD)98f]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	-	-	-	54	95 a
730	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHCbz	[Rh(COD)98g]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	<5	95 b
731	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHCbz	[Rh(COD)98h]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	85.0	95 b
732	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHCbz	[Rh(COD)102a]BF ₄	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	96.0	95 b
733	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHCbz	[Rh(COD)103a]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	90.0	95 b
734	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHCbz	[Rh(COD)123a]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	56.8	95 b
735	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHCbz	[Rh(COD)123b]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	53.0	95 b
736	4-F-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHCbz	[Rh(COD)123f]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	57.0	95 b
737	4-NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.167	100	600	97.0 (R)	27
738	4-NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)132]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	0.25	100	400	90.5 (R)	107
739	4-HO-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(1,5-hexadiene)]	50	-	15	24	-	-	48.5 (S) ^a	67
740	4-HO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)132]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	0.25	100	400	91.5 (R)	107
741	3-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	rt.	2-3	-	-	91.0	95 a,b

Table 27.5 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Catalyst	Conditions		TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference(s)	
	R ¹	R ²		R ³	P[H ₂] [bar]						Solvent
742	3-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98b]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	97.0	95 a, b
743	3-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98c]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	53.0	95 a, b
744	3-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98d]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	5.0	95 a, b
745	3-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	95.9	95 b
746	3-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103b]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	73.4	95 b
747	3-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103c]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	<1	95 b
748	3-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103d]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	2.3	95 b
749	3-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103e]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	2.1	95 b
750	3-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103f]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	85.3	95 b
751	3-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)104a]BF ₄	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	93.1	95 b
752	3-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)132]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	0.25–1	100	93.2 (R)	107
753	3-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	88.0	95 b
754	3-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98b]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	96.8	95 b
755	3-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98c]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	21.0	95 b
756	3-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98g]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	98.8	95 b
757	3-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)116a]SbF ₆	2.07	THF	r.t.	–	–	70 (R)	1, 2
758	3-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)116b]SbF ₆	2.07	THF	r.t.	–	–	40 (R)	102
759	3-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)119a]SbF ₆	2.07	THF	r.t.	–	–	~100	70 (S)
760	3-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)119b]SbF ₆	2.07	THF	r.t.	–	–	~100	92 (S)
761	4-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)95]BF ₄	1	IPA	r.t.	24	100	100	93.2 (S)
762	4-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.167	100	>99.9	96.2 (R)
763	4-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)93h]PF ₆	3	Tol	r.t.	12	100	100	87.2 (S)
764	4-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)94f]BF ₄	7	DCM	r.t.	0.1	500	100	96.8 (S)
765	4-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)94f]BF ₄	1	DCM	r.t.	0.42	488	1162	97.5
766	4-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)117]BF ₄	5	H ₂ O/MeOH/ EtOAc(0. 6:0.4:1)	r.t.	3	100	100	98 (S)

767	4-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)117]BF ₄	5	H ₂ O/MeOH (3:2)	r.t.	3	100	33	100	98 (S)	101
768	4-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)132]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	0.25	100	400	100	91.4 (R)	107
769	4-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)133a]BF ₄	1	IPA	r.t.	24	97	4	97	90	48
770	3-Me-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)93h]SbF ₆	3	THF	r.t.	12	100	8.3	100	96.3 (S)	79
771	4-Me-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)91]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.167	100	600	>99.9	95.6 (R)	27
772	4-Me-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)94a]BF ₄	6.9	DCM	r.t.	0.17	500	2941	100	83.5 (S)	52
773	4-Me-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)94d]BF ₄	7	DCM	r.t.	0.42	500	1190	100	92.5 (S)	78
774	4-Me-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)132]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	0.25	100	400	100	90.6 (R)	107
775	4-Me-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)154a]OTf	5	MeOH	r.t.	18	40	2.2	20	73 (S)	127
776	4-Me-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)154a]OTf	5	Tol	r.t.	18	120	6.7	60	85 (S)	127
777	4-Me-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)154b]OTf	5	Tol	r.t.	18	200	11.1	100	85 (S)	127
778	4-Me-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)154c]OTf	5	Tol	r.t.	18	186	10.3	93	34 (R)	127
779	4-Me-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)94a]BF ₄	6.9	DCM	r.t.	0.17	479	2818	95.7	80 (S)	52
780	4-CF ₃ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)93h]SbF ₆	3	THF	r.t.	12	100	8.3	100	95.7 (S)	79
781	4-CF ₃ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)94c]BF ₄	7	DCM	r.t.	0.83	409	493	81.8	48.7 (S)	78
782	2-Naphthyl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)95]BF ₄	1	IPA	r.t.	24	100	4	100	91.4 (S)	85
783	2-Naphthyl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	r.t.	2-3	-	-	-	94.0	95b
784	2-Naphthyl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98b]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	r.t.	2-3	-	-	-	98.0	95b
785	2-Naphthyl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98c]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	r.t.	2-3	-	-	-	22.0	95b
786	2-Naphthyl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98d]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	r.t.	2-3	-	-	-	26.6	95b
787	2-Naphthyl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103a]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	r.t.	-	-	-	-	96	95a
788	2-Naphthyl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)163a]PF ₆	1	THF	r.t.	12	>99	8.3	100	>99 (S)	128
789	2-Naphthyl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)164a]PF ₆	1	THF	r.t.	12	>99	8.3	100	>99 (S)	128
790	2-Naphthyl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)93h]PF ₆	3	Tol	r.t.	12	100	8.3	100	97.3 (S)	79
791	2-Naphthyl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)93h]SbF ₆	3	THF	r.t.	12	100	8.3	100	94.1 (S)	79
792	2-Naphthyl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	r.t.	2-3	-	-	-	86.5	95b
793	2-Naphthyl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98b]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	r.t.	2-3	-	-	-	97.1	95b
794	2-Naphthyl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98d]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	r.t.	2-3	-	-	-	10.8	95b
795	2-Naphthyl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103a]SbF ₆	2-2.8	THF	r.t.	2-3	-	-	-	96.0	95b
796	2-Naphthyl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)104a]BF ₄	2-2.8	THF	r.t.	2-3	-	-	-	93.0	95b

Table 27.5 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Catalyst	Conditions		TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference(s)			
	R ¹	R ²		R ³	[P][H ₂] [bar]						Solvent	Temp. [°C]	Time [h]
797	2-Naphthyl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)117]BF ₄	5	H ₂ O/MeOH/ EtOAc(0. 6:0.4:1)	r.t.	3	100	33	100	96 (S)	101
798	2-Naphthyl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)117]BF ₄	5	H ₂ O/MeOH (3:2)	r.t.	3	100	33	100	95 (S)	101
799	2-Naphthyl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)163a]PF ₆	1	THF	r.t.	12	>99	8.3	100	>99 (S)	128
800	2-Naphthyl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)164a]PF ₆	1	THF	r.t.	12	>99	8.3	100	>99 (S)	128
801	3,5-F ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	–	–	–	–	96.2	95 a,b
802	3,5-F ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	88.3	95 b
803	3,5-F ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98b]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	97.0	95 b
804	3,5-F ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98g]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	98.4	95 b
805	3,5-F ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103b]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	73.0	95 b
806	3,5-F ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103c]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	3.0	95 b
807	3,5-F ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103d]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	5.6	95 b
808	3,5-F ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103e]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	2.7	95 b
809	3,5-F ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103f]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	85.1	95 b
810	3,5-Me ₂ -P	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)93e]BF ₄	7	DCM	r.t.	0.42	500	1190	100	93.9 (S)	78
811	3,5-Me ₂ -P	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)94e]BF ₄	7	DCM	r.t.	0.22	500	2273	100	95.4 (S)	78
812	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)94b]BF ₄	7	DCM	r.t.	1.75	147	84	29.3	30.9 (S)	78
813	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98b]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	95.8	95 b
814	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(NBD)98b]SbF ₆	2.8	THF	r.t.	0.25	1000	4000	100	96.1 (S)	95 b
815	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	85.2	95 b
816	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98g]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	97.1	95 b
817	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)98g]BF ₄	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	96.9	95 b

818	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)102a]BF ₄	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	–	93.7	95b
819	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	–	97.4	95b
820	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103b]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	–	77.9	95b
821	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103c]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	–	3.2	95b
822	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103d]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	–	<1	95b
823	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103e]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	–	<1	95b
824	3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)103f]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	–	83.9	95b
825	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.1 ^{f)}	50	500	96.7 (S)	91b
826	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.083 ^{f)}	50	600	94.8 (S)	91b
827	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.083 ^{f)}	50	600	95.1 (S)	91b
828	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.067 ^{f)}	50	750	92.0 (S)	91b
829	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.37 ^{f)}	50	136	92.4 (S)	91b
830	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.2 ^{f)}	50	250	95.7 (S)	91b
831	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.13 ^{f)}	50	375	87.7 (S)	91b
832	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.12 ^{f)}	50	429	91.2 (S)	91b
833	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.13 ^{f)}	50	375	90.6 (S)	91b
834	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.083 ^{f)}	50	600	95.2 (S)	91b
835	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Et	NHBz	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.17 ^{f)}	50	300	88.9 (S)	91b
836	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Et	NHBz	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.13 ^{f)}	50	375	90.5 (S)	91b
837	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ -i-Pr	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.37 ^{f)}	50	136	91.3 (S)	91b
838	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ -i-Pr	NHAc	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.18 ^{f)}	50	273	94.7 (S)	91b
839	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ -i-Pr	NHBz	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.33 ^{f)}	50	150	89.1 (S)	91b
840	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ -i-Pr	NHBz	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.23 ^{f)}	50	214	92.7 (S)	91b
841	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -Ph	CO ₂	NHBz	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.17 ^{f)}	50	300	87.3 (S)	91b
842	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -Ph	C ₂ H ₄ OH	NHBz	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.13 ^{f)}	50	375	89.9 (S)	91b
843	3-MeO-4-HO-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.067 ^{f)}	50	750	96.9 (S)	91b
844	3-MeO-4-HO-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHBz	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.067 ^{f)}	50	750	94.1 (S)	91b

Table 27.5 (continued)

Entry	Substrate	Catalyst		Conditions		TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Refer- ence(s)	
		R ¹	R ²	R ³	[PtH ₂] [bar]						Solvent
845	3-MeO-4-HO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh](COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.2 ^f	50	91.7 (S)	91b
846	3-MeO-4-HO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh](COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.083 ^f	50	95.0 (S)	91b
847	3-MeO-4-HO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh](COD)132]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	0.25	100	90.2 (R)	107
848	3-MeO-4-HO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh](COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.18 ^f	50	89.0 (S)	91b
849	3-MeO-4-HO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh](COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.1 ^f	50	92.1 (S)	91b
850	3-MeO-4-HO-Ph	CO ₂ C ₂ H ₄ OH	NHAc	[Rh](COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.22 ^f	50	91.7 (S)	91b
851	3-MeO-4-HO-Ph	CO ₂ C ₂ H ₄ OH	NHAc	[Rh](COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.12 ^f	50	95.5 (S)	91b
852	3-MeO-4-HO-Ph	CO ₂ C ₂ H ₄ OH	NHBz	[Rh](COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.27 ^f	50	88.4 (S)	91b
853	3-MeO-4-HO-Ph	CO ₂ C ₂ H ₄ OH	NHBz	[Rh](COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.2 ^f	50	90.2 (S)	91b
854	3-MeO-4-AcPh	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh](COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.095 ^f	50	94 (S)	26
855	3-MeO-4-AcPh	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh](COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.08 ^f	50	71 (S)	26
856	3-MeO-4-AcPh	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh](COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.17 ^f	50	96.0 (S)	91b
857	3-MeO-4-AcPh	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh](COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.15 ^f	50	95.2 (S)	91b
858	3-MeO-4-OAcPh	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh](COD)95]BF ₄	1	IPA	rt.	24	100	95.0 (S)	85
859	3-MeO-4-AcPh	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh](COD)124]BF ₄	1	THF	25	1	100	36 (R)	103
860	3-MeO-4-AcPh	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh](COD)125]BF ₄	1	THF	25	1	100	65 (S)	103
861	3-MeO-4-AcPh	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh](COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.083 ^f	50	92.4 (S)	91b
862	3-MeO-4-AcPh	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh](COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05 ^f	50	95.6 (S)	91b
863	3-MeO-4-AcPh	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh](COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.15 ^f	50	91 (S)	26
864	3-MeO-4-AcPh	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh](COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.083 ^f	50	87.2 (S)	91b
865	3-MeO-4-AcPh	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh](COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.067 ^f	50	91.3 (S)	91b
866	3-MeO-4-AcPh	CO ₂ Et	NHAc	[Rh](COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.14 ^f	50	87 (S)	26
867	3-MeO-4-AcPh	CO ₂ Et	NHBz	[Rh](COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.083 ^f	50	90.5 (S)	91b
868	3,4-(OCH ₂ O)-Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh](COD)132]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	0.25–1	100–400	94.2 (R)	107

869	3,4-(OCH ₂ O)-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 91]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.167	100	600	>99.9	94.9 (R)	27
870	3,4-(OCH ₂ O)-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 132]BF ₄	34.5	Acetone	25	0.25	100	400	100	93.2 (R)	107
871	4-Ph-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 93h]SbF ₆	3	THF	rt.	12	100	8.3	100	94.2 (S)	79
872	2-Furyl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 91]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.167	100	600	>99.9	97.2 (R)	27
873	2-Furyl	CO ₂ Me	NHBz	[Rh(COD) 94a]BF ₄	6.9	DCM	rt.	0.17	500	2941	100	63.9 (S)	52
874	Thiophen-2-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 95]BF ₄	1	IPA	rt.	24	100	4	100	90.1 (S)	85
875	Thiophen-2-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 98a]BF ₄	2.8	THF	rt.	3	100	33	100	85 (S)	98
876	Thiophen-2-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 98b]BF ₄	2.8	THF	rt.	3	100	33	100	96 (S)	98
877	Thiophen-2-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 115a]SbF ₆	2.8	THF	rt.	3	91	30	91	26 (S)	98
878	Thiophen-2-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 115b]SbF ₆	2.8	THF	rt.	3	28	9	28	80 (S)	98
879	Thiophen-2-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 98a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	–	–	85.2	95b
880	Thiophen-2-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 98b]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	–	–	95.6	95b
881	Thiophen-2-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 98g]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	–	–	97.2	95b
882	Thiophen-2-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 103a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	–	–	96	95b
883	Thiophen-2-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 163a]PF ₆	1	THF	rt.	12	95	7.9	100	95 (S)	128
884	Thiophen-2-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 164a]PF ₆	1	THF	rt.	12	95	7.9	100	95 (S)	128
885	Thiophen-3-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 98a]BF ₄	2.8	THF	rt.	3	100	33	100	87 (S)	98
886	Thiophen-3-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 98b]BF ₄	2.8	THF	rt.	3	100	33	100	97 (S)	98
887	Thiophen-3-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 115a]SbF ₆	2.8	THF	rt.	3	86	29	86	28 (S)	98
888	Thiophen-3-yl	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 115b]SbF ₆	2.8	THF	rt.	3	68	23	68	92 (S)	98
889	Thiophen-3-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 98a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	–	–	86.6	95b
890	Thiophen-3-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 98b]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	–	–	96.7	95b
891	Thiophen-3-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 98g]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	–	–	98.8	95b
892	Thiophen-3-yl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 103a]SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	rt.	2–3	–	–	–	97.0	95a,b
893	H	Ph	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 93a]SbF ₆	3	THF	rt.	12	100	8.3	100	28.3 (S)	79
894	H	Ph	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 93g]SbF ₆	3	THF	rt.	12	100	8.3	100	67.2 (S)	79
895	H	Ph	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 93h]SbF ₆	3	THF	rt.	12	100	8.3	100	94.3 (S)	79
896	H	Ph	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 93i]SbF ₆	3	THF	rt.	12	100	8.3	100	89.4 (S)	79
897	H	Ph	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 93j]SbF ₆	3	THF	rt.	12	100	8.3	100	90.3 (S)	79
898	CO ₂ Me	Ph	NHAc	[Ru(<i>p</i> -cymene) 93a]Cl	5.5	EtOH	50	20	25	1.25	100	2 (S)	80
899	CO ₂ Me	Ph	NHAc	[Ru(<i>p</i> -cymene) 93g]Cl	5.5	EtOH	50	20	25	1.25	100	22 (S)	80

Table 27.5 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Catalyst	Conditions			TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference(s)
	R ¹	R ²		R ³	[P][H ₂] [bar]	Solvent					
900	CO ₂ Me	Ph	NHAc	[Ru(<i>p</i> -cymene)93]Cl	EtOH	50	25	1.25	100	98 (S)	80
901	CO ₂ Me	Ph	NHAc	[Ru(<i>p</i> -cymene)93]Cl	EtOH	50	25	1.25	100	99 (S)	80
902	CO ₂ Me	Ph	NHAc	[Ru(<i>p</i> -cymene)93]Cl	EtOH	50	25	1.25	100	97 (S)	80
903	CO ₂ Et	Ph	NHAc	[Ru(<i>p</i> -cymene)93]Cl	EtOH	50	25	1.25	100	98 (S)	80
904	CO ₂ Me	2-MeO-Ph	NHAc	[Ru(<i>p</i> -cymene)93]Cl	EtOH	50	25	1.25	100	80 (S)	80
905	CO ₂ Me	4-MeO-Ph	NHAc	[Ru(<i>p</i> -cymene)93]Cl	EtOH	50	25	1.25	100	99 (S)	80
906	CO ₂ Me	2-Me-Ph	NHAc	[Ru(<i>p</i> -cymene)93]Cl	EtOH	50	25	1.25	100	96 (S)	80
907	CO ₂ Me	4-Me-Ph	NHAc	[Ru(<i>p</i> -cymene)93]Cl	EtOH	50	25	1.25	100	99 (S)	80
908	CO ₂ Me	4-Br-Ph	NHAc	[Ru(<i>p</i> -cymene)93]Cl	EtOH	50	25	1.25	100	97 (S)	80
909	CO ₂ Me	4-Cl-Ph	NHAc	[Ru(<i>p</i> -cymene)93]Cl	EtOH	50	25	1.25	100	97 (S)	80
910	CO ₂ Me	4-F-Ph	NHAc	[Ru(<i>p</i> -cymene)93]Cl	EtOH	50	25	1.25	100	99 (S)	80
911	CO ₂ Et	4-Br-Ph	NHAc	[Ru(<i>p</i> -cymene)93]Cl	EtOH	50	25	1.25	100	93 (S)	80
912	CO ₂ Et	4-Cl-Ph	NHAc	[Ru(<i>p</i> -cymene)93]Cl	EtOH	50	25	1.25	100	95 (S)	80
913	CO ₂ Et	4-F-Ph	NHAc	[Ru(<i>p</i> -cymene)93]Cl	EtOH	50	25	1.25	100	98 (S)	80
914	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Ir(COD)142a]BF ₄	DCM: MeOH 2:1	40	100	25	100	35 (R)	117d
915	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Ir(COD)142a]BF ₄	DCM: MeOH 2:1	25	70	5.8	70	34 (R)	117d
916	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Ir(COD)142a]BF ₄	DCM: MeOH 2:1	40	100	25	100	54 (R)	117d
917	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Ir(COD)142a]BF ₄	DCM: MeOH 2:1	25	50	6.3	50	40 (R)	117d
918	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)142a]BF ₄	Tol: MeOH 2:1	40	70	11.7	70	45 (R)	117d

919	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)142a]BF ₄	5	DCM:MeOH 2:1	40	6	13	2.2	13	–	117d
920	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Ir(COD)142b]BF ₄	5	DCM:MeOH 2:1	40	4	100	25	100	29 (R)	117d
921	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Ir(COD)142b]BF ₄	5	DCM:MeOH 2:1	25	12	68	5.7	68	32 (R)	117d
922	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Ir(COD)142b]BF ₄	1	DCM:MeOH 2:1	40	4	87	21.8	87	47 (R)	117d
923	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Ir(COD)142b]BF ₄	1	DCM:MeOH 2:1	25	8	70	8.8	70	26 (R)	117d
924	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)142b]BF ₄	5	Tol:MeOH 2:1	40	6	99	16.5	99	49 (R)	117d
925	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Ir(COD)142c]BF ₄	5	DCM:MeOH 2:1	40	20	100	5	100	13 (R)	117d
926	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Ir(COD)142c]BF ₄	5	DCM:MeOH 2:1	25	12	44	3.7	44	11 (R)	117d
927	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)142c]BF ₄	5	Tol:MeOH 2:1	40	20	20	1	20	20 (R)	117d
928	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Ir(COD)143a]BF ₄	1	DCM:MeOH 2:1	40	6	100	16.7	100	15 (S)	117c
929	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)143a]BF ₄	5	Tol:MeOH 2:1	40	20	100	5	100	11 (R)	117c
930	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Ir(COD)143b]BF ₄	1	DCM:MeOH 2:1	40	6	100	16.7	100	13 (S)	117c
931	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)143b]BF ₄	5	Tol:MeOH 2:1	40	20	100	5	100	10 (R)	117c
932	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Ir(COD)143c]BF ₄	5	DCM:MeOH 2:1	40	20	47	2.4	47	8 (R)	117c
933	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)143c]BF ₄	5	Tol:MeOH 2:1	40	20	100	5	100	50 (R)	117c
934	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)87]BARF	30–45	scCO ₂	40–45	20	1000	50	100	73 (R)	69

Table 27.5 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Catalyst	Conditions			TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference(s)		
	R ¹	R ²		R ³	P[<i>H</i> ₂] [bar]	Solvent						Temp. [°C]	Time [h]
935	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD) 93a]BF ₄	20	DCM	r.t.	0.28	500	1786	100	81.3 (R)	78
936	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD) 93b]BF ₄	20	DCM	r.t.	0.17	500	2941	100	81.0 (R)	78
937	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD) 93d]BF ₄	20	DCM	r.t.	0.5	500	1000	100	65.6 (R)	78
938	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD) 93f]BF ₄	20	DCM	r.t.	1.5	412	275	82.3	50.9 (R)	78
939	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD) 94b]BF ₄	20	DCM	r.t.	1.5	439	293	87.7	51.6 (R)	78
940	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD) 94c]BF ₄	20	DCM	r.t.	0.33	500	1515	100	89.5 (R)	78
941	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD) 94d]BF ₄	20	DCM	r.t.	0.12	500	4167	100	89.5 (R)	78
942	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD) 94e]BF ₄	20	DCM	r.t.	0.15	500	3333	100	91.5 (R)	78
943	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD) 94f]BF ₄	20	DCM	r.t.	0.083	500	6024	100	92.2 (R)	78
944	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD) 94f]BF ₄	1	DCM	r.t.	0.42	500	1190	100	93.9 (R)	78
945	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD) 97a]ClO ₄ + 0.1 Et ₃ N	1	EtOH	25	0.5	50	100	100	29 (R)	90
946	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD) 97a]ClO ₄ + 0.2 Et ₃ N	1	EtOH	25	0.5	50	100	100	16 (R)	90
947	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD) 111]ClO ₄	1	EtOH	25	0.5	50	100	100	45 (R)	90
948	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD) 111]ClO ₄	1	EtOH	0	1	50	50	100	33 (R)	90
949	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD) 111]ClO ₄	1	EtOH	25	0.3	50	167	100	31 (S)	90
950	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD) 111]ClO ₄	1	EtOH	0	0.5	50	100	100	54 (S)	90
951	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD) 111]ClO ₄ + 0.1 Et ₃ N	1	EtOH	25	0.1	50	500	100	51 (S)	90
952	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD) 111]ClO ₄ + 0.2 Et ₃ N	1	EtOH	25	0.3	50	167	100	28 (S)	90
953	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD) ent-120]BF ₄	1	DCM	r.t.	0.08	100	1250	100	4 (R)	105

954	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)121a]BF ₄	1	DCM	r.t.	0.08	100	1250	100	53 (R)	105
955	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)121b]BF ₄	1	DCM	r.t.	0.08	100	1250	100	9 (R)	105
956	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)121d]BF ₄	1	DCM	r.t.	0.08	100	1250	100	19 (R)	105
957	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)122a]BF ₄	1	DCM	r.t.	0.08	100	1250	100	48 (S)	105
958	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)122b]BF ₄	1	DCM	r.t.	0.08	100	1250	100	48 (S)	105
959	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)122b]BF ₄	1	Acetone/DCM 13:2	r.t.	1.25	100	80	100	29 (S)	105
960	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)122c]BF ₄	1	DCM	r.t.	0.08	100	1250	100	54 (S)	105
961	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)122d]BF ₄	1	DCM	r.t.	0.08	100	1250	100	53 (S)	105
962	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)122d]BF ₄	1	Acetone/DCM 13:2	r.t.	1	100	100	100	63 (S)	105
963	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)122e]BF ₄	1	DCM	r.t.	0.08	100	1250	100	51 (S)	105
964	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Ir(COD)126]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	5	2	0.4	2	3 (R)	104
965	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)126]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	0.83	100	120	100	9 (S)	104
966	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Ir(COD)127]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	28	100	3.6	100	24 (S)	104
967	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)127]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	0.42	99	236	99	15 (R)	104
968	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)136]BF ₄	1.3	DCM	r.t.	20	2000	100	100	97–99 (R)	109
969	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)136]BF ₄	1.3	DCM	r.t.	20	1000	50	100	97–99 (R)	109
970	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)137a]BF ₄	20	DCM	23	0.5	1000	2000	100	59.7 (R)	112
971	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)137b]BF ₄	20	DCM	23	0.17	1000	5882	100	88.5 (R)	112
972	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)138]BF ₄	1.3	DCM	r.t.	20	2000	100	100	>99.5 (R)	109
973	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)138]BF ₄	1.3	DCM	r.t.	20	5380	269	100	>99.5 (R)	109
974	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)138]BF ₄	1.3	DCM	r.t.	20	1000	500	100	>99.5 (R)	109
975	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)142a]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	12	1.5	12	22 (R)	117b
976	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)143a]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	28	3.5	28	64 (R)	117b
977	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)144a]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	90	11.3	90	90 (R)	117a
978	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)144a]BF ₄	5	Tol	25	8	16	2	16	2 (S)	117b
979	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)144a]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	90	11.3	90	90 (R)	117b
980	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)144a]BF ₄	5	AcOEt	25	8	8	1	8	2 (R)	117b
981	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)144a]BF ₄	5	THF	25	8	99	12.4	99	12 (R)	117b
982	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)144a]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	20	100	5	100	10 (R)	117b

Table 27.5 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Catalyst	Conditions		TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference(s)			
	R ¹	R ²		R ³	[P][H ₂] [bar]						Solvent	Temp. [°C]	Time [h]
983	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)144a]BF ₄	2	DCM	25	8	66	8.3	66	90 (R)	117b
984	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)144a]BF ₄	10	DCM	25	3	90	30	90	90 (R)	117b
985	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)144a]BF ₄	30	DCM	25	0.8	100	125	100	91 (R)	117b
986	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)144a]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	90	11.3	90	90 (R)	117b
987	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)144b]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	82	10.3	82	85 (R)	117a,b
988	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)144c]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	6	100	16.7	100	97 (R)	117a,b
989	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)144c]BF ₄	30	DCM	5	4	1000	250	100	>99 (R)	117b
990	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)144d]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	50	6.3	50	50 (S)	117a,b
991	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)144e]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	46	5.8	46	52 (R)	117a
992	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)144e]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	46	5.8	46	52 (R)	117b
993	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)144f]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	100	12.5	100	90 (S)	117b
994	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)144g]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	100	12.5	100	92 (R)	117b
995	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)145a]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	100	12.5	100	2 (R)	117a,b
996	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)145b]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	98	12.3	98	2 (R)	117a,b
997	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)145c]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	100	12.5	100	3 (R)	117a,b
998	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)146a]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	87	10.9	87	67 (R)	117a,b
999	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)146b]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	80	10	80	63 (R)	117a,b
1000	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)146c]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	73	9.1	73	29 (R)	117a,b
1001	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)146d]BF ₄	5	DCM	25	8	69	8.6	69	27 (R)	117a,b
1002	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)149a]BF ₄	0.3	DCM	20	20	325	16	65	21.0 (S)	116
1003	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)149b]BF ₄ ^k	0.3	DCM	20	20	1000	50	>99	87.8 (S)	116
1004	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)149c]BF ₄	0.3	DCM	-10	20	1000	50	>99	96.2 (R)	116
1005	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)149c]BF ₄ ^k	0.3	DCM	20	20	1000	50	>99	94.5 (R)	116
1006	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh](COD)149d]BF ₄ ^k	0.3	DCM	20	20	740	37	74	38.9 (S)	116

1007	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)]149e]BF ₄	0.3	DCM	20	20	1000	50	>99	96.8 (R)	116
1008	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)]149e]BF ₄	0.3	DCM	-10	20	1000	50	>99	98.2 (R)	116
1009	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)]149f]BF ₄	0.3	DCM	20	20	60	3	24	5.2 (R)	116
1010	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)]149g]BF ₄	0.3	DCM	20	20	1000	50	>99	49.3 (R)	116
1011	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)]150a]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	0.2	100	500	100	63 (R)	118
1012	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)]150b]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	3.3	100	30.3	100	66 (R)	118
1013	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)]150c]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	3.3	100	30.3	100	14 (R)	118
1014	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)]150d]BF ₄	1	DCM	25	0.25	100	400	100	70 (R)	118
1015	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)]151]BF ₄	1.3	DCM	22	2.5	1000	400	100	88 (R)	120
1016	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)]151]BF ₄	1.3	DCM	22	3.2	1860	581	93	87 (R)	120
1017	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)]152]BF ₄	1.3	DCM	22	1.5	1000	667	100	77 (S)	120
1018	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)]152]BF ₄	1.3	DCM	22	1.5	2000	1333	100	79 (S)	120
1019	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)]153]BF ₄	1.3	DCM	22	2.5	1000	400	100	52 (S)	120
1020	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)]153]BF ₄	1.3	DCM	22	2.8	1800	643	90	60 (S)	120
1021	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)]155c]BF ₄	4.1	DCM	rt.	17	500	29.4	100	49.2 (S)	124b
1022	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)]156a]BF ₄	4.1	DCM	rt.	17	500	29.4	100	99.3 (S)	124b
1023	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)]156a]BF ₄	5.1	DCM	rt.	17	3000	176.5	100	99.8 (S)	124b
1024	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)]156a]BF ₄	4.1	DCM	rt.	24	10000	416.7	100	99.6 (S)	124b
1025	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)]156b]BF ₄	4.1	DCM	rt.	17	500	29.4	100	30.8 (R)	124b
1026	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	[Rh(COD)]156c]BF ₄	4.1	DCM	rt.	17	500	29.4	100	1.8 (R)	124b
1027	H	CO ₂ H	Ph	[Rh(1,5-hexadiene)] (+)- <i>trans</i> -85]Cl	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	0.7 (S) ^{a)}	68a
1028	H	CO ₂ H	Ph	[Rh(1,5-hexadiene)] <i>d</i> - <i>trans</i> -86]Cl	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	0	68a
1029	H	CO ₂ H	Ph	[Rh(COD)]88]Cl	20.7	PhH: EtOH =1:1	60	24	50 ^{c)}	-	100 ^{d)}	2	81
1030	H	CO ₂ H	Ph	[Rh(COD)]97a]ClO ₄	1	EtOH	25	1	50	50	100	2 (S)	90
1031	H	CO ₂ H	Ph	[Rh(COD)]97a]ClO ₄ + 0.1 Et ₃ N	1	EtOH	25	24	50	2	100	2 (S)	90
1032	H	CO ₂ H	Ph	[Rh(COD)]124]BF ₄	1	THF	25	1	100	100	100	27 (R)	103

Table 27.5 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Catalyst	Conditions			TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference(s)
	R ¹	R ²		R ³	P[⁺ H ₂] [bar]	Solvent					
1033	H	CO ₂ H	Ph	[Rh(COD)124]Cl	20.4	PhH : EtOH = 1:1	100	4	100	2.1 (R)	103
1034	H	CO ₂ H	Ph	[Rh(COD)125]BF ₄	1	THF	100	100	100	17 (S)	103
1035	H	CO ₂ H	Ph	[Rh(COD)148]BF ₄	1	Acetone	–	–	>90	2–10	114
1036	H	CO ₂ Me	Ph	[Rh(1,5-hexadiene)] (+)- <i>trans</i> -85]Cl	50	–	–	–	–	4.5 (S) ^{a)}	68a
1037	H	CO ₂ Me	Ph	[Rh(1,5-hexa- <i>trans</i> -86]Cl diene)d- <i>trans</i> -86]Cl	50	–	–	–	–	20 (S) ^{a)}	68a
1038	H	CO ₂ Me	Ph	[Rh(COD)88]Cl	69	PhH : EtOH = 1:1	50 ^{c)}	–	d)	1.0	81
1039	H	CO ₂ Me	Ph	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	50	6	50	64 (S)	26
1040	H	CO ₂ Me	Ph	[Rh(COD)98a]BF ₄	50	MeOH	100 ^{b)}	–	–	64 (S)	26
1041	H	CO ₂ Me	Ph	[Rh(COD)124]BF ₄	1	THF	100	100	100	12 (R)	103
1042	H	CO ₂ Me	Ph	[Rh(COD)124]Cl	68	PhH : EtOH = 1:1	100	48	100	2	103
1043	H	CO ₂ Me	Ph	[Rh(COD)125]BF ₄	1	THF	100	100	100	10 (S)	103
1044	Ph	CO ₂ H	Me	[Rh(COD)88]Cl	20.7	PhH : EtOH = 1:1	50 ^{c)}	–	100 ^{d)}	14.3	81
1045	Ph	CO ₂ H	Me	[Rh(COD)124]BF ₄	1	THF	100	100	100	54 (R)	103
1046	Ph	CO ₂ H	Me	[Rh(COD)124]Cl	20.4	PhH : EtOH = 1:1	100	4	100	7.1 (R)	103
1047	Ph	CO ₂ H	Me	[Rh(COD)125]BF ₄	1	THF	100	100	100	48 (S)	103
1048	CO ₂ H	Me	Ph	[Rh(COD)97a]ClO ₄	1	EtOH	50	2	100	5 (S)	90
1049	CO ₂ H	Me	Ph	[Rh(COD)97a]ClO ₄ +0.1 Et ₃ N	1	EtOH	50	2	100	5 (S)	90
1050	CO ₂ H	Ph	Me	[Rh(COD)97a]ClO ₄	1	EtOH	50	2	100	5 (S)	90
1051	CO ₂ H	Ph	Me	[Rh(COD)97a]ClO ₄ +0.1 Et ₃ N	1	EtOH	50	2	100	17 (S)	90

1052	Ph	CO ₂ Me	Me	[Rh(COD)88]Cl	20.7	PhH : EtOH = 1 : 1	100	48	50 ^{c)}	–	d)	4.3	81
1053	Ph	CO ₂ Me	Me	[Rh(COD)124]Cl	68	PhH : EtOH = 1 : 1	100	48	100	2	100	2.3 (R)	103
1054	Ph	CO ₂ H	Ph	[Rh(COD)88]Cl	20.7	PhH : EtOH = 1 : 1	60	24	50 ^{c)}	–	d)	12.0	81
1055	Ph	CO ₂ Me	Ph	[Rh(COD)88]Cl	20.7	PhH : EtOH = 1 : 1	100	48	50 ^{c)}	–	d)	4.6	81
1056	CO ₂ H	Me	CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)97a]ClO ₄	1	EtOH	25	24	50	2	100	23 (S)	90
1057	CO ₂ H	Me	CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)111]ClO ₄	1	EtOH	25	24	50	2	100	7 (S)	90
1058	CO ₂ H	Me	CO ₂ H	[Rh(128)Cl] ₂	56	MeOH	r.t.	17	100	6	100	24 (S) ^{a)}	106
1059	CO ₂ H	Me	CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)128]Cl	56	PhH	75	17	100	5.9	100	24 (S)	106
1060	CO ₂ H	Me	CO ₂ H	[Rh(COD)129]Cl	56	PhH	75	–	–	–	0	0	106
1076	H	Ph	C ₂ H ₅	[Rh(129)Cl] ₂	50	MeOH	r.t.	15	140	9	100	37 (R) ^{a)}	106
1077	Ph	H	Me	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.03	50	1667	50	96.6 (S)	91b
1078	Ph	H	Me	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.07	50	714	50	95.1 (S)	91b
1079	Ph	Me	Me	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.1	50	500	50	91.5 (S)	91b
1080	Ph	Me	Me	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05	50	1000	50	94.8 (S)	91b
1081	Ph	Et	Me	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.1	50	500	50	90.6 (S)	91b
1082	Ph	Et	Me	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05	50	1000	50	94.4 (S)	91b
1083	Ph	Et	Me	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.1	50	500	50	90.6 (S)	91b
1084	Ph	Et	Me	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05	50	1000	50	94.4 (S)	91b
1085	Ph	H	Ph	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.03	50	1667	50	95.0 (S)	91b
1086	Ph	H	Ph	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05	50	1000	50	93.7 (S)	91b
1087	Ph	Me	Ph	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.1	50	500	50	87.3 (S)	91b
1088	Ph	Me	Ph	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05	50	1000	50	91.6 (S)	91b
1089													
1090	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -C ₆ H ₃	H	Me	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.1	50	500	50	96.7 (S)	91b
1091	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -C ₆ H ₃	H	Me	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.08	50	625	50	94.8 (S)	91b
1092	3-MeO-4-AcO-C ₆ H ₃	H	Me	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05	50	1000	50	91.6 (S)	91b
1093	3-MeO-4-AcO-C ₆ H ₃	H	Me	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.15	50	333	50	95.2 (S)	91b

Table 27.5 (continued)

Entry	Substrate		Catalyst	Conditions			TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Refer- ence(s)
	R ¹	R ²		R ³	[PtH ₂] [bar]	Solvent					
1094	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -C ₆ H ₃	H	Ph	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.08	50	95.1 (S)	91b
1095	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -C ₆ H ₃	H	Ph	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.07	50	92.0 (S)	91b
1096	3-MeO-4-HO-C ₆ H ₃	H	Ph	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.07	50	96.9 (S)	91b
1097	3-MeO-4-HO-C ₆ H ₃	H	Ph	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.07	50	94.1 (S)	91b
1098	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -C ₆ H ₃	Et	Me	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.13	50	90.6 (S)	91b
1099	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -C ₆ H ₃	Et	Me	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.08	50	95.2 (S)	91b
1100	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -C ₆ H ₃	Et	Ph	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.17	50	88.9 (S)	91b
1101	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -C ₆ H ₃	Et	Ph	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.13	50	90.5 (S)	91b
1102	3-MeO-4-AcO-C ₆ H ₃	Et	Ph	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.08	50	87.2 (S)	91b
1103	3-MeO-4-AcO-C ₆ H ₃	Et	Ph	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.08	50	90.5 (S)	91b
1104	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -C ₆ H ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	Me	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.37	50	91.3 (S)	91b
1105	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -C ₆ H ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	Me	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.18	50	94.7 (S)	91b
1106	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -C ₆ H ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	Ph	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.33	50	89.1 (S)	91b
1107	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -C ₆ H ₃	<i>i</i> -Pr	Ph	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.23	50	92.7 (S)	91b
1108	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -C ₆ H ₃	Me	Me	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.37	50	92.4 (S)	91b
1109	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -C ₆ H ₃	Me	Me	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.2	50	95.7 (S)	91b
1110	3-MeO-4-AcO-C ₆ H ₃	Me	Me	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.08	50	92.4 (S)	91b
1111	3-MeO-4-AcO-C ₆ H ₃	Me	Me	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.05	50	95.6 (S)	91b
1112	3-M3O-4AcO-C ₆ H ₃	Me	Me	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.2	50	91.7 (S)	91b
1113	3-M3O-4AcO-C ₆ H ₃	Me	Me	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.08	50	95.0 (S)	91b
1114	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -C ₆ H ₃	Me	Ph	[Rh(COD)97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.13	50	87.7 (S)	91b
1115	3,4-(MeO) ₂ -C ₆ H ₃	Me	Ph	[Rh(COD)97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.12	50	91.2 (S)	91b

1116	3-MeO-4-AcO-C ₆ H ₃	Me	Ph	[Rh(COD) 97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.08	50	625	50	87.2 (S)	91b
1117	3-MeO-4-AcO-C ₆ H ₃	Me	Ph	[Rh(COD) 97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.07	50	714	50	91.3 (S)	91b
1118	3-MeO-4-HO-C ₆ H ₃	Me	Ph	[Rh(COD) 97a]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.18	50	278	50	89.0 (S)	91b
1119	3-MeO-4-HO-C ₆ H ₃	Me	Ph	[Rh(COD) 97c]BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	0.1	50	500	50	92.1 (S)	91b

a) Optical yield.

b) Estimated by proton NMR spectra.

c) Substrate:catalyst ratio.

d) Crude reaction yields were determined by ¹H-NMR and found to be quantitative.

e) t/2 for half-life time.

f) Surfactants.

g) Reaction time in the second cycle using recovered aqueous phase containing the catalyst.

h) Value obtained from the second cycle.

i) Determined as its methyl ester.

k) Catalysis carried out with preformed catalyst.

l) Ligand:metal ratio = 2

Table 27.6 Enantioselective hydrogenation of tetrasubstituted substrates using bisphosphinite ligands.

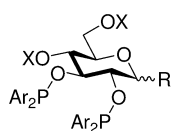
Entry	Substrate				Catalyst		Conditions				TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference
	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴			P[H_2] [bar]	Solvent	Temp [°C]	Time [h]					
1	Me	Me	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 98a]	BF ₄	1	MeOH	25	16.7 ^{a)}	50	3	50	26.3 (S)	91f
2	Me	Me	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 98a]	BF ₄	100	MeOH	25	1.2 ^{a)}	50	42.9	50	21 (S)	91f
3	Me	Me	CO ₂ H	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 98b]	SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	15.5	95b
4	Me	Me	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 98b]	SbF ₆	2–2.8	Propylene carbonate	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	28.4 (S)	95b
5	Me	Me	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[[Rh(COD) 98d]	SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	7.8 (R)	95b
6	Me	Me	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	[Rh(COD) 103a]	SbF ₆	2–2.8	THF	r.t.	2–3	–	–	–	10.1 (R)	95b

a) t/2 for half-life time.

The enantioselectivities were found to be relatively independent of the solvent used. In 1998, Zhang reported a bisphosphinite based on a rigid bis-cyclopentyl ring system (BICPO, **95**, **96**) which induced 45.7 to 95% ee in the hydrogenation of α -dehydroamino acid derivatives [85].

Carbohydrate-based ligands represent an interesting area in the field of asymmetric catalysis (Tables 27.5 and 27.6). Apart from their unique biological properties, carbohydrates are highly functionalized inexpensive chiral-scaffolds. Various ligands derived from sugars, including glucose, galactose, mannitol, xylose, and trehalose, were synthesized and their effectiveness in asymmetric hydrogenation was differentiated by modulation of the steric and electronic properties. Claver and Diéguez summarized the application of carbohydrates in asymmetric catalysis in a recent review [86]. Other reviews relevant to this field also provided excellent information on their characterization and application [87]. Among these ligands, bidentate phosphorus donors were widely used in the form of phosphines, phosphinites, phosphites, or other mixed donor ligands.

Cullen [88], Thompson [89], Descotes [90] and Selke [91] were the early contributors to the use of a carbohydrate backbone in the Rh-catalyzed asymmetric hydrogenation of α -dehydroamino acid derivatives. A wide variety of 2,3-diphenylphosphinite pyranoside ligands (Fig. 27.7) were synthesized in order to probe the enantiodiscrimination from the stereocenters of the backbone. Among these, the best system was found by Selke to be based on β -glucopyranoside 2,3-diphosphinite ligand (i.e., **98a**), which provided up to 96% ee in the hydrogenation of 2-acetamidocinnamic acid [26, 91 c]. The company VEB-ISIS produced L-DOPA in the former German Democratic Republic for many years based on an asymmetric olefin hydrogenation step using Selke's Ph -GLUP ligand [92].



97a (Me- α -glup)	R = α -OMe, Ar = Ph, X-X = benzylidene
97b	R = α -OMe, Ar = Ph, X-X = ethylidene
97c	R = α -OMe, Ar = Ph, X = H
97d (Ph- α -glup)	R = α -OPh, Ar = Ph, X-X = benzylidene
98a (Ph- β -glup)	R = β -OPh, Ar = Ph, X-X = benzylidene
98b	R = β -OPh, Ar = 3,5-(CH ₃) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ , X-X = benzylidene
98c	R = β -OPh, Ar = 3,5-F ₂ C ₆ H ₃ , X-X = benzylidene
98d	R = β -OPh, Ar = 3,5-(CF ₃) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ , X-X = benzylidene
98e	R = β -OPh, Ar = 4-CF ₃ C ₆ H ₄ , X = H
98f	R = β -OPh, Ar = 4-MeOC ₆ H ₄ , X = H
98g	R = β -OPh, Ar = 3,5-(Me ₃ Si) ₂ C ₆ H ₃ , X = H
98h	R = β -OPh, Ar = 4-FC ₆ H ₄ , X = H
98i	R = β -OPh, Ar = Ph, X = H
98j	R = β -OPh, Ar = Ph, X-X = isopropylidene
99a	R = β -Ph, Ar = Ph, X = H
99b	R = β -Ph, Ar = Ph, X-X = isopropylidene
100a	R = β -OMe, Ar = Ph, X-X = isopropylidene
100b	R = β -OMe, Ar = Ph, X-X = benzylidene
101a	R = β -OBn, Ar = Ph, X-X = benzylidene
101b	R = β -O-2-Naphthyl, Ar = Ph, X-X = benzylidene
101c	R = β -O-(4-MeOC ₆ H ₄), Ar = Ph, X-X = benzylidene
101d	R = β -O-(4-NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄), Ar = Ph, X-X = benzylidene
101e	R = β -O-(2-MeOC ₆ H ₄), Ar = Ph, X-X = benzylidene
101f	R = β -O-(2-NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄), Ar = Ph, X-X = benzylidene

Fig. 27.7 2,3-Diphosphinite pyranoside ligands.

Šunjić [93] and Snatzke [94] systematically designed a series of pyranoside ligands **107–110** (see Fig. 27.10) for use in Rh-catalyzed hydrogenation. Ligand **108** proposed by Šunjić gave the highest ee-value (up to 90.4%). Thompson found poor results in the hydrogenation of (*Z*)-methyl *α*-acetamido-cinnamate (20–46% ee) using β -galactoside-based **113b** (see Fig. 27.10) [89]. Selke showed that α -galactose-based ligand **113a** induced higher enantioselectivity (86% ee) [91e].

In 1994, RajanBabu carried out systematic studies on the electronic and steric properties of the diphosphinite ligands (**102–106**) [95]. It was determined that, in the Rh-catalyzed hydrogenation of a wide variety of dehydroamino acid derivatives, high enantioselectivities (ee-values up to 99% in *S*-configuration) were obtained with **98b** and **98g** bearing electron-rich substituents, whereas poor selectivity was obtained using the electron-deficient ligands. These results raised the question of the preparation of products with the *R*-configuration. Preparing the other enantiomer of **98** from L-glucose would be prohibitively expensive. Nonetheless, RajanBabu developed *pseudo*-enantiomeric diphosphinite ligands based on the relationship of the 2,3-diphenylphosphinite and its corresponding 3,4-diphosphinite ligands (**98** and **103**; Fig. 27.8). Again, electron-rich phosphinites provided up to 99% ee of the products (dehydroamino acids) with the *R*-configuration. This might be the most convenient way to synthesize both enantiomers of aromatic and heteroaromatic alanines when using sugar-based diphosphinite ligands.

Two-phase catalysis has been established as a new field of study, and has achieved industrial-scale importance in olefin hydroformylation [96]. A significant advantage is the ease of separation of catalyst and product, which may have economic and environmental impact. Thus, removal of the 4,6-*O*-protecting group in 2,3-diphosphinite ligand **98** easily generated a water-soluble catalyst. The effectiveness of using Rh-complexes of diphosphinite **98a** in an aqueous system was proved successfully. Oehme reported that use of Ph- β -glup with free hydroxy groups (i.e., **98i** in Fig. 27.7) resulted in 84% ee with 100% conversion in the hydrogenation of (*Z*)-methyl *α*-acetamidocinnamate in water (95% ee in MeOH) [97]. The enantioselectivity was further improved (up to 97% ee) using a surfactant such as sodium dodecylsulfate (SDS) or Triton X-100. Similar results were obtained in the hydrogenation of methyl *α*-acetamidoacrylate. Selke reported more experimental results with **98i**. The enantioselectivities were similar to those obtained with protected 2,3-disphosphinite ligand **98** using metha-

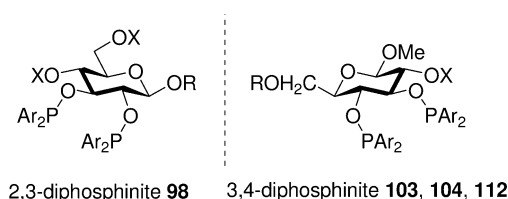
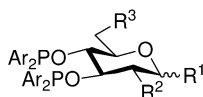


Fig. 27.8 *Pseudo*-enantiomeric diphosphinite pyranoside ligands.



102a	$R^1 = \beta\text{-OMe}, R^2 = \text{NHAc}, R^3 = \text{OTBDMS}, \text{Ar} = 3,5\text{-(CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$
102b	$R^1 = \beta\text{-OMe}, R^2 = \text{NHAc}, R^3 = \text{OTBDMS}, \text{Ar} = \text{Ph}$
102c	$R^1 = \beta\text{-OMe}, R^2 = \text{NHAc}, R^3 = \text{OTBDMS}, \text{Ar} = 3,5\text{-F}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$
102d	$R^1 = \beta\text{-OMe}, R^2 = \text{NHAc}, R^3 = \text{OTBDMS}, \text{Ar} = 3,5\text{-(CF}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$
102e	$R^1 = \beta\text{-OMe}, R^2 = \text{NHAc}, R^3 = \text{OTBDMS}, \text{Ar} = 4\text{-CF}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$
102f	$R^1 = \beta\text{-OMe}, R^2 = \text{NHAc}, R^3 = \text{OTBDMS}, \text{Ar} = 4\text{-MeOC}_6\text{H}_4$
103a	$R^1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}, R^2 = R^3 = \text{OBz}, \text{Ar} = 3,5\text{-(CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$
103b	$R^1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}, R^2 = R^3 = \text{OBz}, \text{Ar} = \text{Ph}$
103c	$R^1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}, R^2 = R^3 = \text{OBz}, \text{Ar} = 3,5\text{-F}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$
103d	$R^1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}, R^2 = R^3 = \text{OBz}, \text{Ar} = 3,5\text{-(CF}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$
103e	$R^1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}, R^2 = R^3 = \text{OBz}, \text{Ar} = 4\text{-CF}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$
103f	$R^1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}, R^2 = R^3 = \text{OBz}, \text{Ar} = 4\text{-MeOC}_6\text{H}_4$
103g	$R^1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}, R^2 = R^3 = \text{OBz}, \text{Ar} = 3,5\text{-(Me}_3\text{Si)}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$
103h	$R^1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}, R^2 = R^3 = \text{OBz}, \text{Ar} = 4\text{-FC}_6\text{H}_4$
104a	$R^1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}, R^2 = R^3 = \text{OPiv}, \text{Ar} = 3,5\text{-(CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$
104b	$R^1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}, R^2 = R^3 = \text{OPiv}, \text{Ar} = \text{Ph}$
104c	$R^1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}, R^2 = R^3 = \text{OPiv}, \text{Ar} = 3,5\text{-F}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$
104d	$R^1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}, R^2 = R^3 = \text{OPiv}, \text{Ar} = 3,5\text{-(CF}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$
104e	$R^1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}, R^2 = R^3 = \text{OPiv}, \text{Ar} = 4\text{-CF}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$
104f	$R^1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}, R^2 = R^3 = \text{OPiv}, \text{Ar} = 4\text{-MeOC}_6\text{H}_4$
104g	$R^1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}, R^2 = R^3 = \text{OPiv}, \text{Ar} = 3,5\text{-(Me}_3\text{Si)}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$
104h	$R^1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}, R^2 = R^3 = \text{OPiv}, \text{Ar} = 4\text{-FC}_6\text{H}_4$
105a	$R^1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}, R^2 = \text{H}, R^3 = \text{OTBDMS}, \text{Ar} = 3,5\text{-(CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$
105b	$R^1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}, R^2 = \text{H}, R^3 = \text{OTBDMS}, \text{Ar} = \text{Ph}$
105c	$R^1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}, R^2 = \text{H}, R^3 = \text{OTBDMS}, \text{Ar} = 3,5\text{-F}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$
105d	$R^1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}, R^2 = \text{H}, R^3 = \text{OTBDMS}, \text{Ar} = 3,5\text{-(CF}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$
105e	$R^1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}, R^2 = \text{H}, R^3 = \text{OTBDMS}, \text{Ar} = 4\text{-CF}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$
105f	$R^1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}, R^2 = \text{H}, R^3 = \text{OTBDMS}, \text{Ar} = 4\text{-MeOC}_6\text{H}_4$
106a	$R^1 = R^2 = \text{H}, R^3 = \text{OTr}, \text{Ar} = 3,5\text{-(CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$
106b	$R^1 = R^2 = \text{H}, R^3 = \text{OTr}, \text{Ar} = \text{Ph}$
106c	$R^1 = R^2 = \text{H}, R^3 = \text{OTr}, \text{Ar} = 3,5\text{-F}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$
106d	$R^1 = R^2 = \text{H}, R^3 = \text{OTr}, \text{Ar} = 3,5\text{-(CF}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$
106e	$R^1 = R^2 = \text{H}, R^3 = \text{OTr}, \text{Ar} = 4\text{-CF}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$
106f	$R^1 = R^2 = \text{H}, R^3 = \text{OTr}, \text{Ar} = 4\text{-MeOC}_6\text{H}_4$

Fig. 27.9 Bisphosphinite–3,4-diphosphinite pyranoside ligands.

nol as solvent [91a,b]. Attempts also were made by RajanBabu using modified D-salicin with pendant quaternary ammonium groups; however, the result in water (61% ee with **115g** in the hydrogenation of methyl α -acetamidoacrylate) [98] was inferior to that obtained in organic solvents (up to 96% ee). Attempts were also made using mannoside-based 3,4-diphosphinite **112**, but only with moderate (72.2%) ee. Glucosamine-based 3,4-diphosphinite **102a**, on the other hand, induced very high enantioselectivity (95–98.4%) in the Rh-catalyzed hydrogenation of various dehydroamino acids.

Recently, Miethchen modified diphosphinite **97d** with a crown-ether linker in the 1,4-positions in order to study the effect on enantioselectivity in Rh-catalyzed asymmetric hydrogenation reactions [99]. Introduction of the crown ether in the 1,4-position of the carbohydrate allows the enantioselectivity to be tuned, based on a strong effect of the formation of cryptate species with alkali ions.

Unfortunately, the application of this new ligand **114** (Fig. 27.10) in the hydrogenation of various dehydroamino acid derivatives gave poorer results in comparison to the parent ligand **97d**.

In 1998, Uemura developed novel disaccharide diphosphinite ligands **119a** and **116a** (Fig. 27.10) from *α,α*-trehalose. Rh-catalyzed asymmetric hydrogenation of *α*-acetamidoacrylic and cinnamic acid derivatives afforded amino acids with up to 84% ee (*S*) (with ligand **119a**) and 72% ee (*R*) (with ligand **116a**), respectively [100]. The deprotected-hydroxyl diphosphinite ligand **119e** also enabled hydroge-

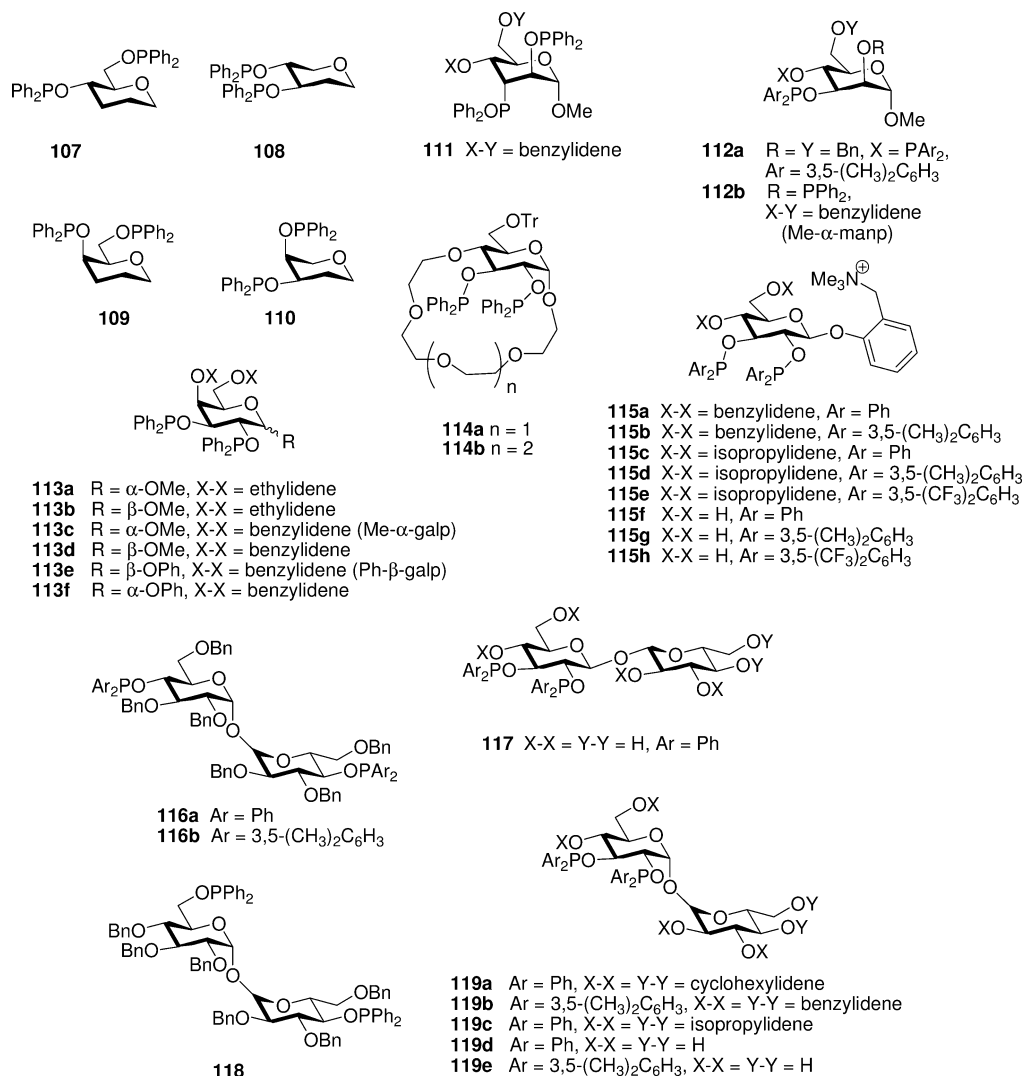


Fig. 27.10 Bisphosphinite-others pyranoside ligands.

nation of enamides and itaconic acid in aqueous solution with enhanced enantioselectivities (ee-values up to 99%) [101]. Similar reports by RajanBabu showed its application with moderate to good enantioselectivity [102].

In the light of the fruitful results obtained with the pyranoside-based bisphosphonites, RajanBabu also used a series of 3,4-diphosphinite ligands with a fructofuranoside backbone (i.e., **123**; Fig. 27.11) in the Rh-catalyzed hydrogenation of α -dehydroamino acids. However, the results were unsatisfactory (with only 49–57% ee) [95 b]. Similar results were found by Johnson with ligands based on α -D-glucufuranose (**124**) and α -L-idofuranose (**125**) with highest enantioselectivity (54% ee) obtained in the hydrogenation of α -methylcinnamic acid [103]. Diéguez and Ruiz described a facile synthesis of 3,4-diphosphinites **126** and **127** from D-(+)-xylose [104]. Application of these ligands in asymmetric hydrogenation showed that the enantioselectivity was strongly dependent on the absolute configuration of the C-3 stereocenter and the metal source. When ligand **126** was used in the rhodium-catalyzed hydrogenation of 2-acetamidoacrylic acid, the product was obtained with 76% ee. On the other hand, 78% ee was obtained using the Ir-**127** complex.

Díaz and Castillón reported new modular C_2 symmetric ligands prepared from D-glucosamine, D-glucitol and tartaric acid [105]. Ligand **122e** was found to induce the highest ee-value (93%), with full conversion in hydrogenation of methyl 2-acetamidoacrylate. In comparison to **ent-120**, the enantioselectivities of N-acetyl-L-alanine methyl ester induced by the catalysts based on **122** and **121** were strongly influenced by the stereocenters at positions 2 and 5 of the tetrahydrofuran ring and steric effect of the R groups. The configuration of the hydrogenation product (methyl 2-acetamidoacrylate and acetamidocinnamic acid ester) was influenced by the stereocenters at C-3 and C-4.

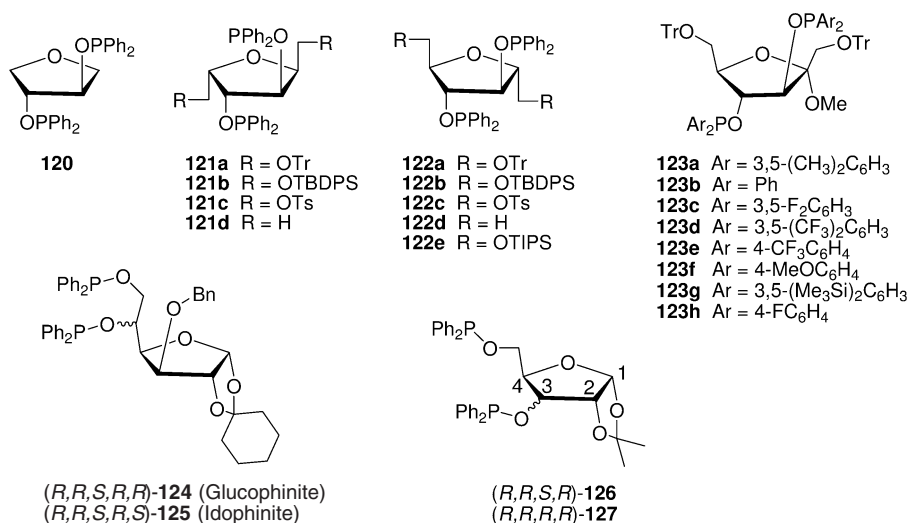


Fig. 27.11 Bisphosphinite-furanoside ligands.

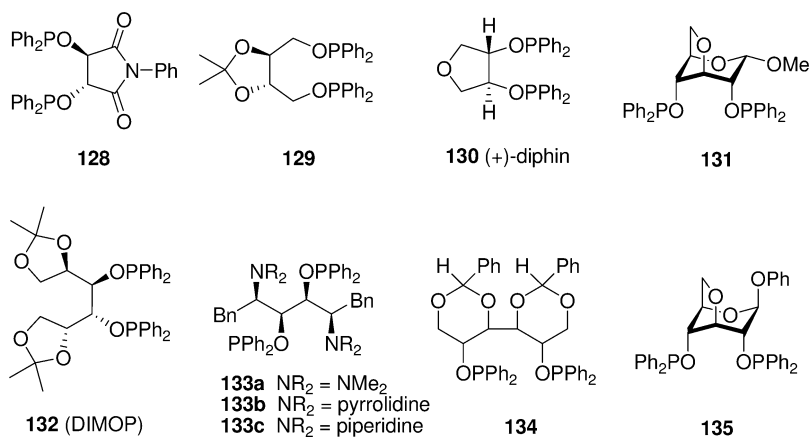


Fig. 27.12 Bisphosphinite–other carbohydrate-derived ligands.

Increasing the ligand rigidity provides one possibility of increasing enantioselectivity. Jackson and Lovel reported a ligand [(+)-Diphin **130**; Fig. 27.12] derived from natural L-tartaric acid [68b], but use of this ligand containing a rigid tetrahydrofuran ring in the rhodium-catalyzed hydrogenation of α -acetamidocinnamic acid led to poor results (2% ee); in contrast, DIOP **129** induced 88% ee in the same reaction [68]. Bourson and Oliveros also developed a bisphosphinite ligand based on the *N*-phenylimide of natural L-tartaric acid **128** [106]. Unfortunately, the Rh-catalyzed hydrogenation of prochiral olefins gave unsatisfactory results with this ligand (1 to 44% ee). In 1999, we developed a new C₂ ligand (DIMOP **132**) from inexpensive D-mannitol, and found it to be highly effective in the Rh-catalyzed asymmetric hydrogenation of α -amidoacrylic acid and its derivatives [107]. For example, in the hydrogenation of 2-acetamidoacrylic acid, the product was obtained with full conversion in 15 min and 96.7% ee (SCR=100). In all cases the desired products were found to have ee-values in excess of 90%. Lu and Jiang introduced three analogues based on D-mannitol and D-glucose, (**131**, **134**, and **135**). All ligands led to highly active catalysts with rhodium, but these were less enantioselective in the hydrogenation of α -acetamidocinnamic acid and its methyl ester (24.6–46.2% ee) [108]. Through structural modification of D-mannitol, Jiang and Zhang synthesized three bulky analogues (**133a–133c**), each of which induced moderate to excellent ee-values in the hydrogenation of dehydroamino acid derivatives (41–97% ee) [48].

27.6

Bisphosphonite Ligands (Two P–O Bonds)

In recent years, there is no doubt that BINOL is one of the most extensively studied motifs. Incorporating a chiral binol unit into the chiral or achiral backbone constitutes a straightforward way in which to generate new chiral ligands [109].

Both ligands **138** (ferrocene backbone; Fig. 27.13) and **136** (ethylene backbone) performed very well in the hydrogenation of itaconic acid dimethyl ester (97–99.5% ee) and 2-acetamido methyl acrylate (90–99.5% ee). Pringle and Orpen reported poor results in the hydrogenation of methyl 2-acetamido acrylate with the new modified ligand **140**, although the monodentate analogues performed surprisingly well [110]. An enhancement of enantioselectivity may be achieved by combining a chiral backbone with binol in a matching sense. Switching from an achiral backbone to chiral paracyclophane was successful, as reported by Zanotti-Gerosa [111]. Ligands **141b** and **141c** displayed a very strong matching/mismatching effect in the Rh-catalyzed hydrogenations of methyl 2-acetamido acrylate, inducing 99% ee and 0% ee, respectively, with the stereochemistry of the product being mainly controlled by the chirality of the backbone. Rh-**141a** was a faster catalyst (TOF 2500 h⁻¹) than Rh-**141b** (TOF 833 h⁻¹), albeit at the expense of a few percent lower ee. Bakos used (*S,S*)-pentane-2,3-diol as the chiral backbone leading to ligands **137a** and **b** that induced moderate to good ee-values in the hydrogenation of dimethyl 2-methylsuccinate (59.7–88.5% ee) [112]. Vogt developed a new bisphosphonite based on 9,9-dimethylxanthene (**139**) and, by applying it to

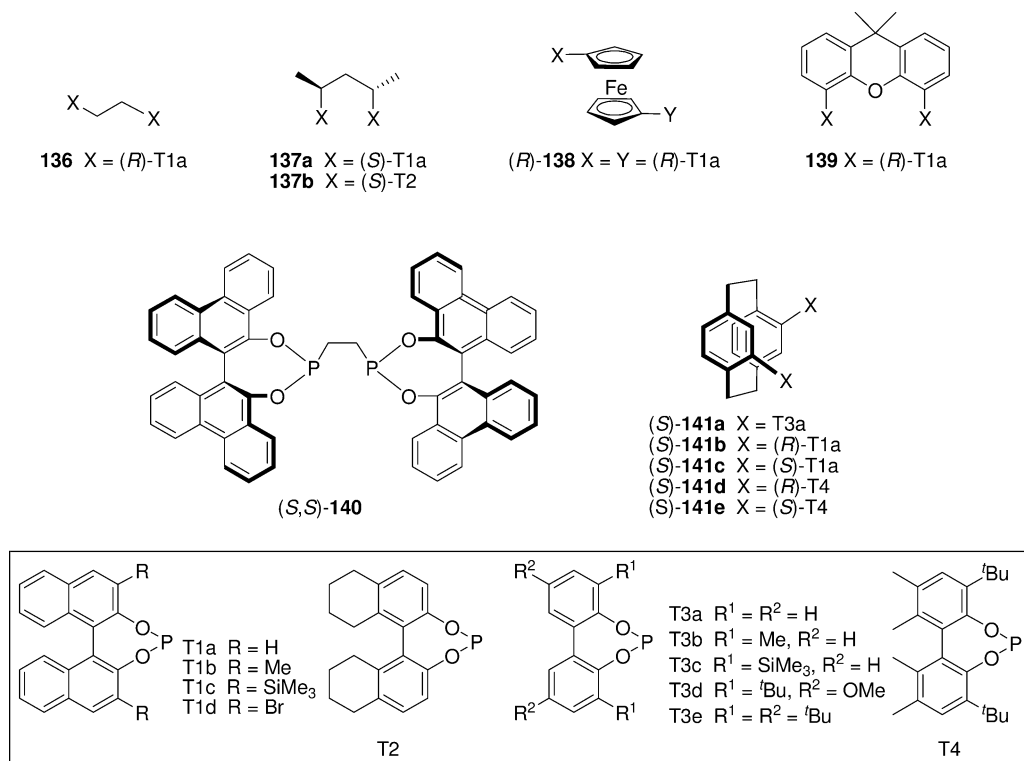


Fig. 27.13 Bisphosphonite ligands (two P–O bonds).

the rhodium-catalyzed hydrogenation of methyl (*Z*)-2-acetamidocinnamate, obtained 54% ee with full conversion [113].

27.7

Bisphosphite Ligands (Three P–O Bonds)

Wink reported the use of bisphosphite ligands in the asymmetric hydrogenation of enamides (2–10% ee) [114]. In 1998, Selke synthesized a series of analogues based on **98a**. Of these compounds, **147** (Fig. 27.14) was selected as ligand for the Rh-catalyzed hydrogenation of methyl (*Z*)-2-acetamidocinnamate, though it induced only low enantioselectivity (13% ee) [115].

In 1999, Reetz established a class of bidentate bisphosphite ligands **149** (Fig. 27.14) based on C_2 -symmetric 1,4:3,6-dianhydro-D-mannite [116]. These ligands induced high enantioselectivity in the hydrogenation of dimethyl itaconate (98.2% ee) and methyl *N*-2-acetamidoacrylate (88.8% ee). The results also indicated a cooperative effect between the stereogenic centers of the ligand backbone and the axial chiral binaphthyl phosphite moieties, although the sense of enantioselectivity was predominantly controlled by the binaphthyl moieties (**149e** versus **149b** and **149c**). The use of biphenyl phosphite moieties led to ligands with better performance than those carrying binaphthyls, in spite of their easy epimerization.

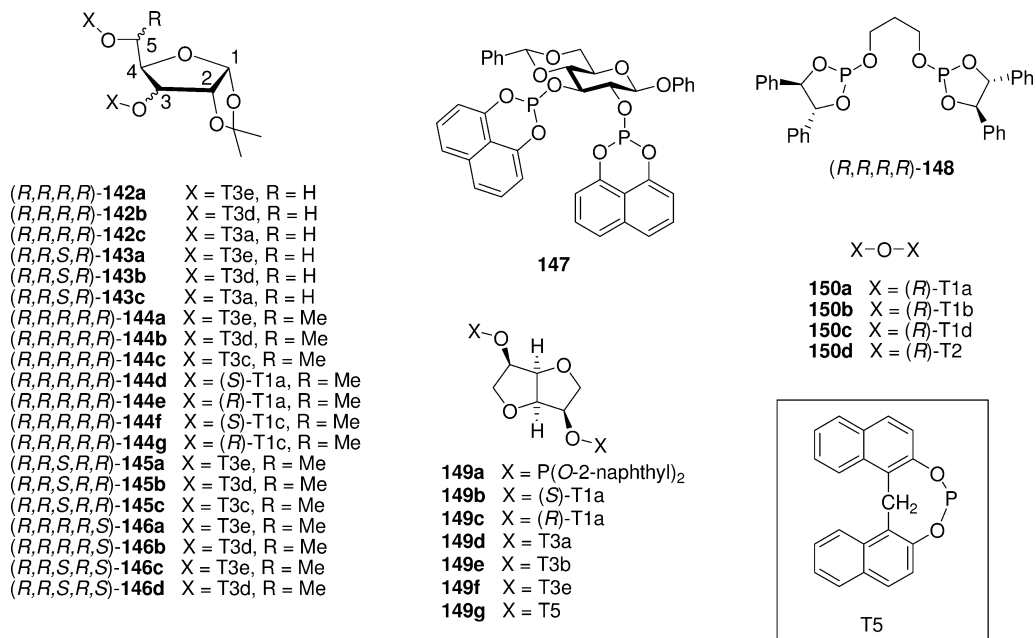


Fig. 27.14 Bisphosphite ligands (three P–O bonds).

Recently, Claver and co-workers developed a series of highly effective modular C₁ diphosphite ligands **142–146** (Fig. 27.14) with a furanoside backbone [117]. Excellent enantioselectivities (ee-values up to >99%) and good activities were achieved in the Rh-catalyzed hydrogenation of dimethyl itaconate, methyl (*Z*)-2-acetamidocinnamate and methyl (*Z*)-2-acetamidoacrylate [117b]. Systematic variation of the stereocenters C-3 and C-5 at the ligand backbone showed that the enantiomeric excesses depended strongly on the absolute configuration of C-3 and only slightly on that of the stereocenter carbon C-5. Similar to Reetz's observation, the axially chiral binaphthyl substituent predominantly controlled the sense of the enantiodiscrimination. Bulky substituents at the *ortho*-positions of the achiral biaryl diphosphite moieties have a positive effect on enantioselectivity, especially with *o*-trimethylsilyl substituents in the biphenyl moieties of **144c**.

Börner reported the synthesis of pyrophosphites **149** with chiral binaphthyl substituents [118]. The results showed that the H₈-binaphthyl unit was the best for the Rh-catalyzed hydrogenation of methyl (*Z*)-2-acetamidocinnamate (48% ee) and dimethyl itaconate (70% ee).

27.8

Other Mixed-Donor Bidentate Ligands

In 1982, Yamashita reported the application of L-talopyranoside-based phosphine-phosphinite ligand **165** (Fig. 27.15), and found that it induced low enantioselectivity (4.7–13% ee) in the hydrogenation of *α*-acetamidocinnamic acid [119]. Reetz introduced the phosphine-phosphonite ligand (**151–153**), which led to moderate enantioselectivity (52–88% ee) in the Rh-catalyzed hydrogenation of dimethyl itaconate [120]. The binaphthyl unit remained an essential element in the system.

Claver and Ruiz reported excellent enantioselectivity (>99% ee) and good activities (TOF >1200 h⁻¹) in the hydrogenation of methyl *N*-acetamidoacrylate and methyl *N*-acetamidocinnamate using phosphine–phosphite ligand **167** [121]. Again, ligands based on the biphenyl unit (especially with bulky *tert*-butyl groups in the *ortho* and *para* positions) showed a strong enantioinduction. Interestingly, **167** induced a higher activity and enantioselectivity than its corresponding diphosphine [122].

van Leeuwen and Claver designed a new class of chiral phosphine–phosphite ligands **159** and **160** with a stereogenic phosphine for the hydrogenation of methyl *N*-2-acetamidoacrylate and methyl *N*-2-acetamidocinnamate [123]. Up to 99% ee was achieved after systematically tuning the steric and electronic properties of the biaryl phosphite unit.

Pizzano and Suárez described a convenient preparation of a series of new chiral phosphine–phosphites based on the easy demethylation of *o*-anisyl phosphines [124]. Rh–**156a** complex was found to be the most effective catalyst for the hydrogenation of dimethyl itaconate (99.6% ee), whereas **155b** and **156a** induced >99% ee in the hydrogenation of methyl *N*-2-acetamidocinnamate. Reetz

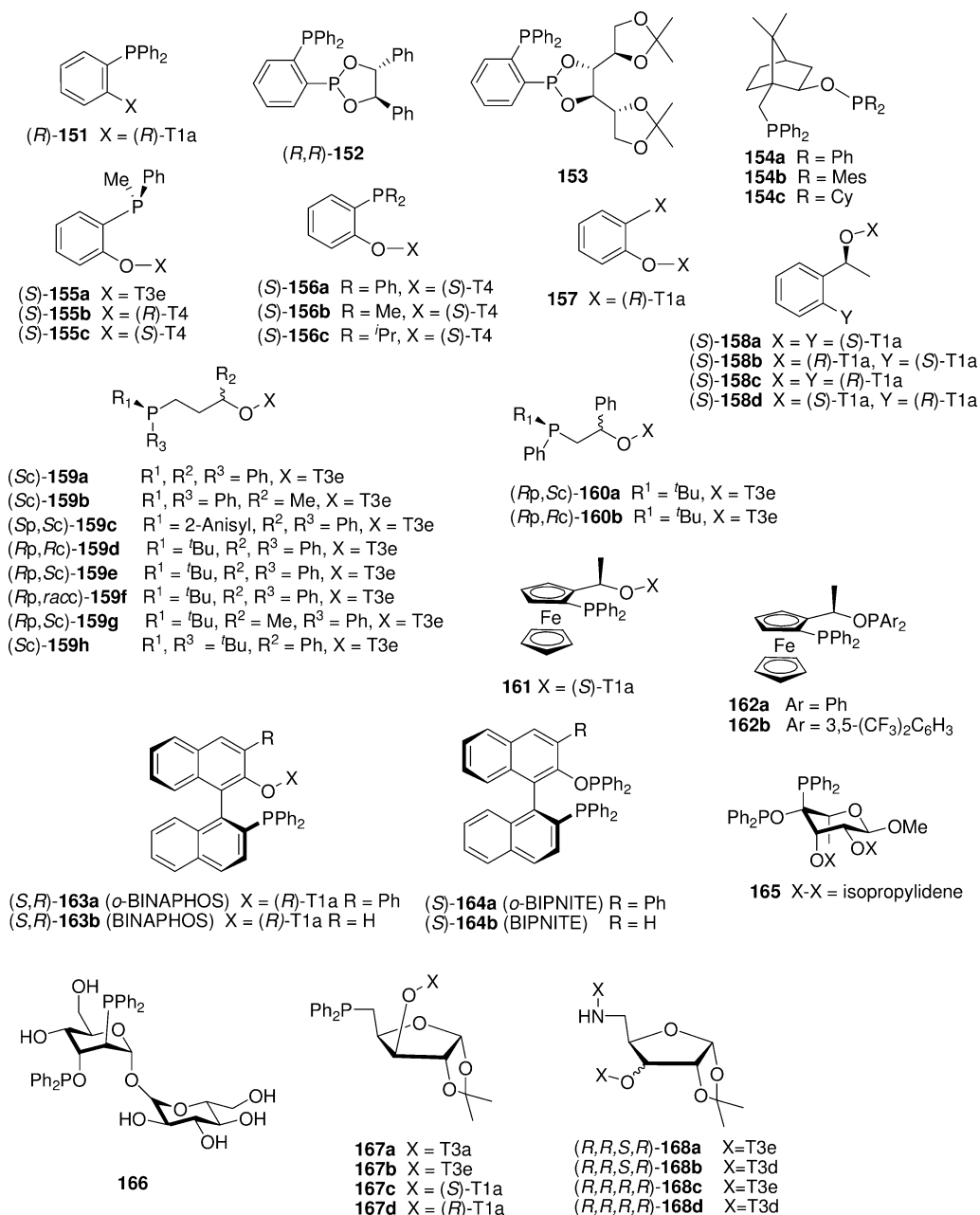


Fig. 27.15 Other mixed-donor bidentate ligands.

used (*S*)-1-(2-bromophenyl)ethanol together with binol to make ligands **158a–158d**. Use of these ligands in the Rh-catalyzed hydrogenation of itaconic acid dimethyl ester gave up to 79% ee [125].

The use of phosphite–phosphoramidite ligands **168a** and **b** provided up to 98% ee in the hydrogenation of methyl (*Z*)-*N*-2-acetylaminocinnamate, but the activities were rather low when compared to **167** or to the corresponding di-phosphine ligand [126].

In contrast to the extensive studies on phosphine–phosphites, the corresponding phosphine–phosphinites are rarely exploited. Laschat introduced this design with a bicyclic chiral skeleton derived from (1*S*)-(+)-camphorsulfonic acid [127]. The Rh–complex based on dimesitylphosphinite **154b** was found to be the most reactive catalyst, and was used to produce methyl *N*-2-acetamidocinnamate, with 89% ee.

In 2004, we introduced new phosphine–phosphite ligands with a ferrocenyl scaffold derived from Ugi's amine [61]. Ligand **161** was found to exhibit good enantioselectivity in the hydrogenation of methyl *N*-2-acetamidocinnamate (85–89% ee). Ligand **162b** was also found to be highly effective in the hydrogenation of methyl *N*-2-acetamidocinnamate (95.3–99.6% ee) and *N*-acetyl-*α*-arylenamides (83–91% ee).

Zhang reported two new (*S*)-BINOL based ligands: phosphine–phosphite (*S,R*)-*o*-BINAPHOS **163** and phosphine–phosphinite (*S*)-*o*-BIPNITE **164** [128]. Applications of these ligands in the Rh-catalyzed hydrogenation of methyl *N*-2-acetamidocinnamate and methyl *N*-2-acetamidoacrylate induced very high enantioselectivities (>99% ee), and with a wide range of substrates.

Uemura developed a water-soluble phosphine–phosphinite ligand (derived from *α,α*-trehalose) (**166**) for the Rh-catalyzed hydrogenation of enamide derivatives; this induced only moderate enantioselectivity [129].

27.9

Ligands Containing Neutral S-Donors

Ligands containing thioethers are stereochemically very interesting, because upon coordination, the sulfur atom becomes a stereogenic center. In the absence of any stereocontrol, the *S*-center can be either (*R*)- or (*S*)-configured. However, if one imposes an efficient stereochemical control through judicious selection of the backbone chirality, it is possible to stabilize the configuration of the sulfur atom and thereby confer chiral information to the metal center. During the past few years, a number of reports have been disclosed describing attempts to harness this special property of thioethers in the asymmetric hydrogenation of a variety of prochiral olefins.

A number of dithioethers **169–173** (Fig. 27.16) based on the chiral skeleton of some well-known phosphines such as DIOP, Deguphos and BINAP, have been reported. The use of 1,4-dithioether ligands which lack contiguous chiral centers such as (+)-DiopsR₂ **169** [130], BINASR₂ **172** [131] and **173** [132] in the Ir- or

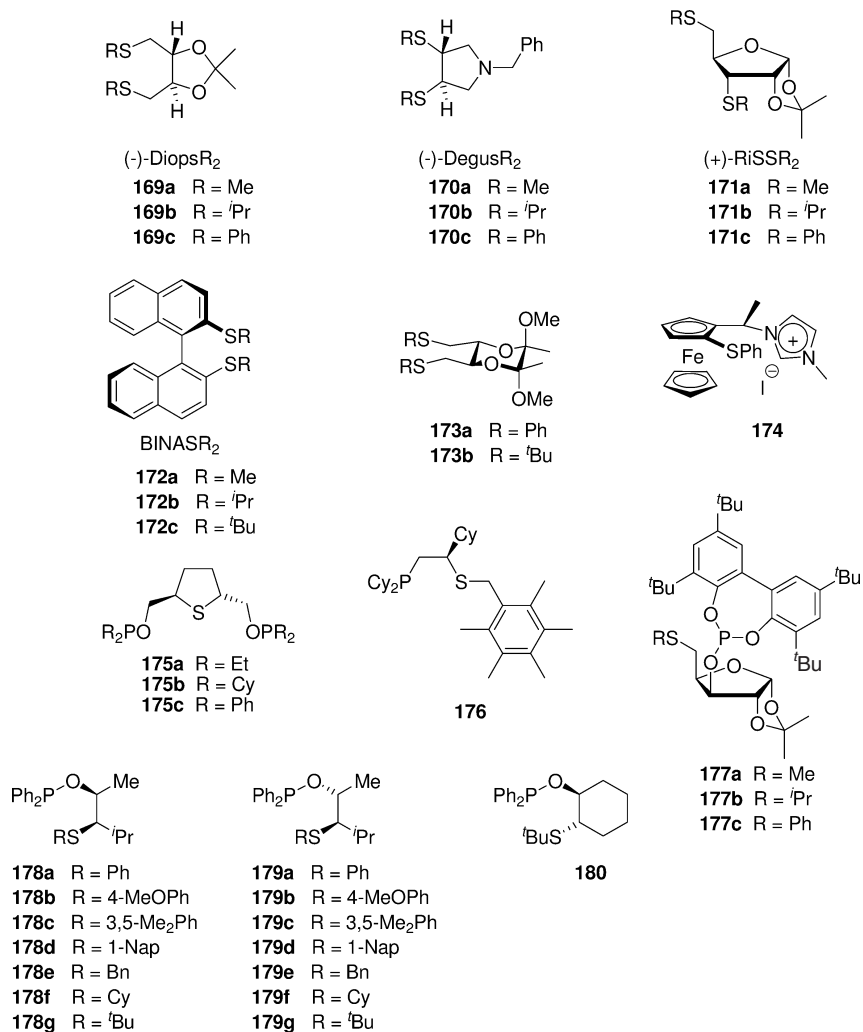


Fig. 27.16 Thioether-containing chiral ligands in asymmetric hydrogenation.

Rh-catalyzed asymmetric hydrogenation of itaconic acid and its derivatives, dehydroamino acid derivatives and enamides led to extremely poor to moderate enantioselectivities (Table 27.7). Although NMR spectroscopic studies of the iridium(I) cyclooctadiene complexes of **169** and **172** suggested that they possessed well-defined C₂-symmetry, implying that both sulfur atoms have the same configuration, their corresponding *cis*-dihydrido-iridium(III) adducts appeared in the NMR spectrum as either a mixture of diastereomers or C₁-symmetric complexes, suggestive of the configurational lability of the ligated sulfur atom under remote chiral control in the octahedral complex, thus explaining the observed

Table 27.7 Enantioselective hydrogenation using ligands containing a neutral S-donor.



Entry	Substrate			Catalyst	Conditions				TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference
	R ¹	R ²	R ³		P(H ₂) [bar]	Solvent	Temp [°C]	Time [h]					
1	H	Ph	NHAc	179c+ [Rh(COD) ₂]SbF ₆	35.5	THF	r.t.	18	100	5.6	100	95	139
2	Me(E/Z)	Ph	NHAc	173a+ [Rh(NBD) ₂]SbF ₆	3.1	CH ₃ OH	r.t.	24	100	4.0	95	21	132
3	Me(E/Z)	Ph	NHAc	173b+ [Rh(NBD) ₂]SbF ₆	3.1	CH ₃ OH	r.t.	24	100	1.5	37	18	132
4	H	CO ₂ H	NHAc	169c+ [Ir(COD) ₂]BF ₄	1	CH ₂ Cl ₂	20	12	40	3.3	100	10	130
5	Me	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	179c vs. 180+ [Rh(COD) ₂]SbF ₆	7.9	THF	r.t.	18	100	5.6	100	97 vs. 98	139
6	Et	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	179c vs. 180+ [Rh(COD) ₂]SbF ₆	7.9	THF	r.t.	18	100	5.6	100	94 vs. 94	139
7	iPr	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	179c vs. 180+ [Rh(COD) ₂]SbF ₆	7.9	THF	r.t.	18	100	5.6	100	89 vs. 36	139
8	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	169b+ [Ir(COD) ₂]BF ₄	1	CH ₂ Cl ₂	20	16	40	2.4	96	37	130
9	Ph	CO ₂ H	NHAc	170c+ [Ir(COD) ₂]BF ₄	1	CH ₂ Cl ₂	20	2	40	20	100	27	133
10	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	169c+ [Ir(COD) ₂]BF ₄	1	CH ₂ Cl ₂	20	48	40	0.4	50	13	130
11	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	172a-172c + [Ir(COD) ₂]BF ₄	1	CH ₃ OH	25	0.5	100	-	-	-	131
12	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	175b+ [Rh(COD) ₂]OTf	4.1	CH ₃ OH	r.t.	O/N	50	-	100	55	134
13	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	176+ [Rh(COD) ₂]OTf	5.5	CH ₃ OH	r.t.	16	50	3.1	100	39	137
14	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	178a+ [Rh(COD) ₂]SbF ₆	7.9	THF	r.t.	18	100	5.6	100	84	139
15	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	179a+ [Rh(COD) ₂]SbF ₆	7.9	THF	r.t.	18	100	5.6	100	95	139
16	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	178c+ [Rh(COD) ₂]SbF ₆	7.9	THF	r.t.	18	100	5.6	100	81	139
17	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	179c+ [Rh(COD) ₂]SbF ₆	7.9	THF	r.t.	18	100	5.6	100	97	139
18	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	178f+ [Rh(COD) ₂]SbF ₆	7.9	THF	r.t.	18	100	5.6	100	84	139
19	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	179f+ [Rh(COD) ₂]SbF ₆	7.9	THF	r.t.	18	100	5.6	NR	-	139
20	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	178g+ [Rh(COD) ₂]SbF ₆	7.9	THF	r.t.	18	100	5.6	100	82	139

Table 27.7 (continued)

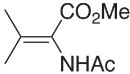
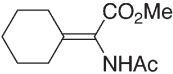
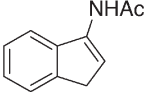
Entry	Substrate			Catalyst	P(H ₂) [bar]	Conditions			TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Reference
	R ¹	R ²	R ³			Solvent	Temp [°C]	Time [h]					
21	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	179g + [Rh(COD) ₂]SbF ₆	7.9	THF	r.t.	18	100	5.6	20	68	139
22	Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	179c vs. 180 + [Rh(COD) ₂]SbF ₆	7.9	THF	r.t.	18	100	5.6	100	97 vs. 97	139
23	3-Br-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	179c vs. 180 + [Rh(COD) ₂]SbF ₆	7.9	THF	r.t.	18	100	5.6	100	94 vs. 95	139
24	4-F,3-NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	179c vs. 180 + [Rh(COD) ₂]SbF ₆	7.9	THF	r.t.	18	100	5.6	100	92 vs. 94	139
25	4-MeO-Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	179c vs. 180 + [Rh(COD) ₂]SbF ₆	7.9	THF	r.t.	18	100	5.6	100	96 vs. 98	139
26	2-thienyl	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	176 + [Rh(COD) ₂]OTf	5.5	CH ₃ OH	r.t.	16	50	3.1	100	19	137
27	4-F,3-NO ₂ -Ph	CO ₂ Me	NHAc	176 + [Rh(COD) ₂]OTf	5.5	CH ₃ OH	r.t.	16	50	3.1	100	51	137
28	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	169b + [Ir(COD) ₂]BF ₄	1	CH ₂ Cl ₂	20	6	40	6.1	91	47	130
29	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	170c + [Ir(COD) ₂]BF ₄	1	CH ₂ Cl ₂	20	12	40	3.3	100	68	133
30	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	171b + [Ir(COD) ₂]BF ₄	1	CH ₂ Cl ₂	20	12	100	8.3	100	62	134
31	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	172a172c + [Ir(COD) ₂]BF ₄	1	CH ₃ OH	25	0.5	100		b)	c)	131
32	H	CO ₂ H	CH ₂ CO ₂ H	177b + [Ir(COD) ₂]BF ₄	1	N/A	40	12	50	4.2	100	51	138
33	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	172a172c + [Ir(COD) ₂]BF ₄	1	CH ₃ OH	25	0.5	100		b)	c)	131
34	H	CO ₂ Me	CH ₂ CO ₂ Me	174 + [Rh(COD) ₂]BF ₄	10.1	N/A	50	12	N/A		44	18	133

poor enantioselectivity [135, 136]. Slight improvements resulted when neighboring stereocenters were introduced, as in (–)-DegusR₂ **170** [133] and **171** [134] with S-substituents larger than a methyl group (Table 27.7, entries 29 and 30).

An unusual carbene-thioether hybrid ligand **174** was synthesized and applied in the rhodium-catalyzed asymmetric hydrogenation of dimethyl itaconate by Chung and co-workers; however, the selectivity and activity were low (Table 27.7, entry 34) [135].

Another major class of ligands containing a thioether functionality is the phosphorus–sulfur (P/S) mixed donor family. To date, only a few ligands of this type have been tested. The tridentate tetrahydrothiophene **175** flanked by two *trans*-*O*-methylene phosphinites was among the first P/S-ligands examined by Hauptman and co-workers, but only mediocre enantioselectivity was recorded in the hydrogenation of methyl *α*-acetamidoacrylate (Table 27.7, entry 12) [136]. Whilst the mode of coordination of **175** in the actual operating Rh-catalyst was unknown, the bidentate phosphine–thioethers **176**, prepared by the same team, also showed unsatisfactory results [137]. The xylofuranose-based phosphite–thioether **177** was also found to be inefficient (Table 27.7, entry 32) [138]. A breakthrough was unveiled by the Evans team [139], when Rh(I) complexes based on phosphinite–thioethers **178** and **179** were found to be highly efficient catalysts in the hydrogenation of a variety of enamide substrates. A side-by-side comparison revealed that skeleton **179** was generally more efficient than **178**, and sterically more encumbered *thio*-aryl substituents were generally superior than the less bulky ones or *thio*-alkyls. Remarkably, the meta-dialkyl effect, which was commonly noted in the phosphorus counterparts [140], also appeared to be operative here as **179** was found to be the optimal ligand (Table 27.7 entry 15). Moreover, the latter was found also to be effective in the enantioselective hydrogenation of β,β -disubstituted dehydroamino acids (Table 27.8, entries 1

Table 27.8 Enantiomeric hydrogenation of β,β -disubstituted dehydroamino acids and enamides.

Entry	Substrate			Catalyst]	Conditions				TON	TOF [h ⁻¹]	Conv. [%]	ee [%]	Refer- ence
	R ¹	R ²	R ³		P(H ₂) [bar]	Solvent	Temp [°C]	Time [h]					
													
													
													
1	S1			179c+[Rh(COD ₂)SbF ₆]	7.9	THF	rt.	18	100	5.6	100	93	139
2	S2			179c+[Rh(COD ₂)SbF ₆]	1	THF	rt.	18	100	5.6	100	95	139
3	S3			179c+[Rh(COD ₂)SbF ₆]	7.9	THF	rt.	18	100	5.6	100	92	139

and 2) and enamides (Table 27.7, entry 1; Table 27.8, entry 3). The more rigid ligand **180** also proved to be comparable to **179c**. In contrast to **178g** and **179g**, the *S*-*t*Bu group in **180** exerted a positive effect in the stereodifferentiating process and induced much better reactivity. The elegant investigations of Evans and co-workers recapitulated the fact that meticulous screening of the modifiable units – the *S*-substituents in this case – was the key to finding effective ligands [141, 142].

Acknowledgments

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Abbreviations

AMPP	aminophosphine–phosphinite
DCE	dichloroethane
DCM	dichloromethane
IPA	isopropyl alcohol
r.t.	room temperature
scCO ₂	supercritical CO ₂
SCR	substrate:catalyst ratio
SDS	sodium dodecylsulfate
THF	tetrahydrofuran
TOF	turnover frequency
TON	turnover number

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