Non-Enzymatic Dynamic Kinetic Resolution of Secondary Alcohols via Enantioselective Acylation: Synthetic and Mechanistic Studies

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Supporting Information

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I. General Information

The following reagents were purchased from Aldrich and used as received: KOt-Bu, *t*-amyl alcohol (anhydrous), toluene (anhydrous), and NEt₃ (anhydrous). (C_5Ph_5)-DMAP^{*1} and Ru^{Cl_2} were synthesized as previously described. 1-Phenylethanol, 1-phenyl-1-propanol, 2-methyl-1-phenyl-1-propanol, 1-(2-methylphenyl)ethanol, and Ac₂O were purchased (Aldrich or Alfa Aesar) and purified by vacuum distillation prior to use. 1-(1-Naphthyl)ethanol was purchased from Aldrich and purified by column chromatography prior to use. The other secondary alcohols have been reported previously and were synthesized either by the addition of a Grignard reagent to an aldehyde or by the reduction of a ketone (purification: column chromatography).

Unless otherwise specified, reactions were conducted with stirring in oven-dried glassware under an atmosphere of nitrogen.

HPLC analyses were carried out on an Agilent 1100 series system equipped with a Daicel CHIRALCEL OD column (internal diameter 4.6 mm, column length 250 mm, particle size 5 μ). GC analyses were obtained on an Agilent 6850 system equipped with a Varian CP-Chirasil-DEX CB column (internal diameter 0.25 mm, column length 25 m).

⁽¹⁾ Wurz, R. P.; Lee, E. C.; Ruble, J. C.; Fu, G. C. Adv. Synth. Catal. 2007, 349, 2345–2352.

⁽²⁾ Martín-Matute, B.; Edin, M; Bogár, K.; Kaynak, F. B.; Bäckvall, J.-E. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, 127, 8817–8825.

II. Preparation of Acyl Carbonates

The procedures and yields have not been optimized.

Acetyl isopropyl carbonate [60059-18-9]. Acetic acid (1.7 mL, 30 mmol) was added via syringe to a 250-mL round-bottom flask that contained anhydrous Et_2O (60 mL) and NEt_3 (4.2 mL, 30 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 5 min, and then isopropyl chloroformate (30 mL, 30 mmol; 1.0 M in toluene; Aldrich) was added dropwise via syringe over 10 min. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 45 min. Next, an aqueous 10% citric acid solution (30 mL) was added. The organic layer was decanted and then washed with additional citric acid solution (20 mL), a saturated NaHCO₃ solution (30 mL), and brine (30 mL). The organic solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the acyl carbonate was purified by vacuum distillation (30 °C at 500 mtorr), which provided a clear, colorless liquid (2.2 g, 50% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.97 (septet, 1H, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 2.19 (s, 3H), 1.33 (d, 6H, *J* = 6.4 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.4, 148.5, 74.5, 21.6, 21.2.



Propionyl isopropyl carbonate [176438-88-3]. Propionic acid (1.2 mL, 15 mmol) was added via syringe to a 250-mL round-bottom flask that contained anhydrous Et₂O (30 mL) and NEt₃ (2.1 mL, 15 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 5 min, and then isopropyl chloroformate (15 mL, 15 mmol; 1.0 M in toluene; Aldrich) was added dropwise via syringe over 10 min. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 45 min. Next, an aqueous 10% citric acid solution (15 mL) was added. The organic layer was decanted and then washed with additional citric acid solution (10 mL), a saturated NaHCO₃ solution (15 mL), and brine (15 mL). The organic solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the acyl carbonate was purified by vacuum distillation (27 °C at 450 mtorr), which provided a clear, colorless liquid (1.1 g, 46% yield).



Acetyl ethyl carbonate [15890-77-4]. Acetic acid (0.85 mL, 15 mmol) was added via syringe to a 250-mL round-bottom flask that contained anhydrous Et_2O (30 mL) and NEt_3 (2.1 mL, 15 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 5 min, and then ethyl chloroformate (1.4 mL, 15 mmol) was added dropwise via syringe over 10 min. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 45 min. Next, an aqueous 10% citric acid solution (15 mL) was added. The organic layer was decanted and then washed with additional citric acid solution (10 mL), a saturated NaHCO₃ solution (15 mL), and brine (15 mL). The organic solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure, which provided a clear, colorless liquid (1.3 g, 66% yield).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.30 (quartet, 2H, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 2.19 (s, 3H), 1.34 (t, 3H, *J* = 6.9 Hz).

III. Dynamic Kinetic Resolutions of Secondary Alcohols

General procedure. In a nitrogen-filled glovebox (for a glovebox-free procedure, see below), **Ru**^{Cl} (16.6 mg, 0.026 mmol), KOt-Bu (2.5 mg, 0.022 mmol), toluene (100 μL), and t-amyl alcohol (150 μL) were combined in an oven-dried 4-mL vial equipped with a stir bar. The resulting mixture was stirred at r.t. for 6 min, and then the alcohol (0.50 mmol) and (+)-(C_5Ph_5)-DMAP* (3.3 mg in 50 µL toluene, 0.0050 mmol) were added to the vial. The vial was then capped with a septum-lined cap, removed from the glovebox, and cooled to 10 °C. After cooling the solution for 10 min, acetyl isopropyl carbonate (108 µL, 0.750 mmol) was added dropwise to the vial via syringe pump over 20 h (Notes: For optimal results, the tip of the needle should be aligned such that the acetyl isopropyl carbonate drips down the wall of the vial. Some grease was applied to the septum around the needle, to discourage moisture/air from entering the vial during the addition.). The reaction mixture was stirred at 10 °C for an additional 28 h. To remove the (+)-(C₅Ph₅)-DMAP^{*}, the mixture was then filtered through a plug of silica gel using Et₂O (10 mL) as the eluant, and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure with minimal heat (to minimize evaporation of the products, since some are volatile). To remove a trace of a colored impurity, the residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL), H₂O (20 mL), and a 70% aqueous solution of *t*-BuOOH (2 mL). This mixture was stirred at r.t. for 2 h, and the product was isolated by extraction into CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 50 mL). The CH₂Cl₂ layers were combined and dried over MgSO₄, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The product was purified by column chromatography (hexanes $\rightarrow 20\%$ Et₂O in hexanes).

Notes: For the sake of convenience, the DKRs were set up in a glovebox. However, this method does *not* require the use of a glovebox (see the next procedure).

For the alcohol illustrated in entry 1 of Table 1, the DKR proceeded in 81% ee and 88% yield when the acetyl isopropyl carbonate was added dropwise over 1 min, rather than by syringe pump over 20 h.

Glovebox-free procedure. \mathbf{Ru}^{Cl} (16.6 mg, 0.026 mmol) and KO*t*-Bu (2.5 mg, 0.022 mmol) were added to an oven-dried 4-mL vial. The vial was capped, and then it was evacuated and backfilled with nitrogen (three cycles). Toluene (100 µL) and *t*-amyl alcohol (150 µL) were added via syringe, and the resulting solution was stirred at r.t. for 6 min. (+)-($\mathbf{C}_{5}\mathbf{Ph}_{5}$)-DMAP* (3.3 mg, 0.0050 mmol) was added to another oven-dried 4-mL vial, and this vial was capped, and then it was evacuated and backfilled with nitrogen (three cycles); next, toluene (50 µL) was added. The alcohol (0.50 mmol) and the solution of (+)-($\mathbf{C}_{5}\mathbf{Ph}_{5}$)-DMAP* were added in turn by syringe to the vial containing \mathbf{Ru}^{Cl} . The resulting mixture was cooled to 10 °C. The remainder of the procedure (addition of acetyl isopropyl carbonate onward) follows the general procedure.

This procedure provided 86% ee and 95% yield for the DKR illustrated in entry 1 of Table 1, and it furnished 90% ee and 97% yield for the DKR depicted in entry 2 of Table 1.



(*S*)-1-Phenylethyl acetate (Table 1, entry 1) [16197-93-6]. The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure, using 1-phenylethanol (61 mg, 0.50 mmol). After purification by column chromatography (hexanes $\rightarrow 20\%$ Et₂O in hexanes), the title compound was isolated as a clear, colorless oil (70 mg, 85% yield; 95% calibrated GC yield) with 86% ee (GC analysis of the product: CP-Chirasil-DEX CB; heating program: 105 °C \rightarrow 115 °C @ 1 °C/min, followed by 115 \rightarrow 175 °C @ 5 °C/min; He flow rate: 1.0 ml/min; retention times: 6.5 min (major), 7.2 min (minor)).

The second run was performed with (–)-(C_5Ph_5)-DMAP*. The product was isolated as a clear, colorless oil (69 mg, 84% yield; 95% calibrated GC yield) with 87% ee.



(S)-1-Phenylpropyl acetate (Table 1, entry 2) [83860-48-4]. The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure, using 1-phenylpropanol (68 mg, 0.50 mmol). After purification by column chromatography (hexanes $\rightarrow 20\%$ Et₂O in hexanes), the title compound was isolated as a clear, colorless oil (82 mg, 92% yield; 95% calibrated GC yield) with 90% ee (GC analysis of the product: CP-Chirasil-DEX CB; heating program: 105 °C \rightarrow 115 °C @ 0.5 °C/min, followed by 115 \rightarrow 175 °C @ 5 °C/min; He flow rate: 1.0 ml/min; retention times: 9.3 min (major), 9.9 min (minor)).

The second run was performed with (–)-(C_5Ph_5)-DMAP*. The product was isolated as a clear, colorless oil (86 mg, 97% yield; 97% calibrated GC yield) with 90% ee.



(S)-Cyclopentyl(phenyl) acetate (Table 1, entry 3). The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure, using cyclopentyl(phenyl)methanol (88 mg, 0.50 mmol). After purification by column chromatography (hexanes $\rightarrow 20\%$ Et₂O in hexanes), the title compound was isolated as a clear, colorless oil (94 mg, 86% yield; 91% calibrated GC yield) with 82% ee (HPLC analysis of the product: Daicel CHIRALCEL OD-H column; solvent system: hexanes; 1.0 mL/min; retention times: 20.2 min (minor), 41.2 min (major)).

The second run was performed with (–)-(C_5Ph_5)-DMAP*. The product was isolated as a clear, colorless oil (94 mg, 86% yield; 88% calibrated GC yield) with 81% ee.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.33–7.29 (m, 4H), 7.29–7.25 (m, 1H), 5.52 (d, 1H, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 2.34 (sextet, 1H, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 2.03 (s, 3H), 1.84–1.77 (m, 1H), 1.67–1.52 (m, 3H), 1.50–1.44 (m, 1H), 1.42–1.36 (m, 2H), 1.18–1.09 (m, 1H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.6, 140.8, 128.4, 127.9, 127.2, 80.1, 45.6, 29.8, 29.3, 25.37, 25.35, 21.5. IR (film) 3033, 2956, 2870, 1739, 1496, 1454, 1371, 1237, 1022, 965, 903, 761, 700 cm⁻¹. MS (EI) m/z (M⁺) calcd for C₁₄H₁₈O₂: 218, found: 218.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{24} = -43^{\circ} (c = 1.0, CH_2Cl_2; obtained with (+)-(C_5Ph_5)-DMAP^*).$



(*S*)-2-Methyl-1-phenylpropyl acetate (Table 1, entry 4) [84194-67-2]. The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure, using 2-methyl-1-phenylpropanol (75 mg, 0.50 mmol). After purification by column chromatography (hexanes $\rightarrow 20\%$ Et₂O in hexanes), the title compound was isolated as a clear, colorless oil (91 mg, 95% yield; 98% calibrated GC yield) with 90% ee (GC analysis of the product: CP-Chirasil-DEX CB; heating program: 105 °C \rightarrow 115 °C @ 0.5 °C/min, followed by 115 \rightarrow 175 °C @ 5 °C/min; He flow rate: 1.0 ml/min; retention times: 10.7 min (major), 11.3 min (minor)).

The second run was performed with (–)-(C_5Ph_5)-DMAP*. The product was isolated as a clear, colorless oil (90 mg, 94% yield; 97% calibrated GC yield) with 91% ee.



(*S*)-2-Methyl-1-(4-chlorophenyl)propyl acetate (Table 1, entry 5) [137408-30-1]. The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure, using 2-methyl-1-(4-chlorophenyl)propanol (92 mg, 0.50 mmol). After purification by column chromatography (hexanes \rightarrow 20% Et₂O in hexanes), the title compound was isolated as a clear, colorless oil (100 mg, 88% yield; 87% calibrated GC yield) with 85% ee (GC analysis of the product: CP-Chirasil-DEX CB; heating program: 105 °C \rightarrow 115 °C @ 1 °C/min, followed by 115 \rightarrow 175 °C @ 5 °C/min; He flow rate: 1.0 ml/min; retention times: 17.2 min (major), 17.5 min (minor)).

The second run was performed with (–)-(C_5Ph_5)-DMAP*. The product was isolated as a clear, colorless oil (100 mg, 88% yield; 90% calibrated GC yield) with 85% ee.



(S)-2-Methyl-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)propyl acetate (Table 1, entry 6). The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure, using 2-methyl-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)propanol (90 mg, 0.50 mmol). After purification by column chromatography (hexanes $\rightarrow 20\%$ Et₂O in hexanes), the title compound was isolated as a white solid (103 mg, 93% yield; 95% calibrated GC yield) with 86% ee (GC analysis of the product: CP-Chirasil-DEX CB; heating program: 105 °C \rightarrow 115 °C @ 0.5 °C/min, followed by 115 \rightarrow 175 °C @ 5 °C/min; He flow rate: 1.0 ml/min; retention times: 27.5 min (major), 27.8 min (minor)).

The second run was performed with (–)-(C_5Ph_5)-DMAP*. The product was isolated as a white solid (100 mg, 90% yield; 90% calibrated GC yield) with 89% ee.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.22 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 6.85 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 5.39 (d, 1H, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 3.79 (s, 3H), 2.09–2.02 (m, 4H), 0.96 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 0.76 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.8 Hz).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.5, 159.2, 132.0, 128.5, 113.7, 80.9, 55.3, 33.5, 21.4, 19.4, 18.8.

IR (film) 2965, 2873, 1724, 1676, 1606, 1515, 1474, 1456, 1377, 1298, 1244, 1177, 1104, 1032, 1016, 975, 903, 832, 812 cm⁻¹.

MS (EI) m/z (M⁺) calcd for C₁₃H₁₈O₃: 222, found: 222.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{24} = -43^{\circ} (c = 1.0, CH_2Cl_2; obtained with (+)-(C_5Ph_5)-DMAP^*).$



(*S*)-2-Methyl-1-(3-Methylphenyl)propyl acetate (Table 1, entry 7). The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure, using 2-methyl-1-(3-methyl)phenylpropanol (82 mg, 0.50 mmol). After purification by column chromatography (hexanes \rightarrow 20% Et₂O in hexanes), the title compound was isolated as a clear, colorless oil (99 mg, 96% yield; 96% calibrated GC yield) with 90% ee (GC analysis of the product: CP-Chirasil-DEX CB; heating program: 105 °C \rightarrow 115 °C @ 0.5 °C/min, followed by 115 \rightarrow 175 °C @ 5 °C/min; He flow rate: 1.0 ml/min; retention times: 14.9 min (major), 15.8 min (minor)).

The second run was performed with (–)-(C_5Ph_5)-DMAP*. The product was isolated as a clear, colorless oil (99 mg, 96% yield; 97% calibrated GC yield) with 91% ee.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.24–7.20 (m, 1H), 7.10–7.08 (m, 3H), 5.43 (d, 1H, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.13–2.05 (m, 4H), 0.97 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 0.80 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.8 Hz).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.5, 139.8, 137.8, 128.5, 128.1, 127.9, 124.2, 81.1, 33.6, 21.6, 21.3, 18.9, 18.6.

IR (film) 2964, 2875, 1736, 1686, 1610, 1450, 1371, 1237, 1160, 1023, 980, 908, 785, 705 cm⁻¹.

MS (EI) m/z (M⁺) calcd for C₁₃H₁₈O₂: 206, found: 206.

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{24} = -47^{\circ} (c = 1.0, CH_2Cl_2; obtained with (+)-(C_5Ph_5)-DMAP^*).$



(*S*)-1-(2-Methylphenyl)ethyl acetate (Table 1, entry 8) [501659-37-6]. The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure, using 1-(2-methyl)phenylethanol (68 mg, 0.50 mmol). After purification by column chromatography (hexanes $\rightarrow 20\%$ Et₂O in hexanes), the title compound was isolated as a clear, colorless oil (86 mg, 96% yield; 99% calibrated GC yield) with 93% ee (GC analysis of the product: CP-Chirasil-DEX CB; heating program: 90 °C \rightarrow 115 °C @ 0.5 °C/min, followed by 115 \rightarrow 175 °C @ 5 °C/min; He flow rate: 0.7 ml/min; retention times: 20.7 min (major), 21.5 min (minor)).

The second run was performed with (–)-(C_5Ph_5)-DMAP*. The product was isolated as a clear, colorless oil (78 mg, 87% yield; 94% calibrated GC yield) with 92% ee.



(*S*)-1-(1-naphthyl)ethyl acetate (Table 1, entry 9) [16197-95-8]. The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure, using 1-(1-naphthyl)ethanol (86 mg, 0.50 mmol). After purification by column chromatography (hexanes $\rightarrow 20\%$ Et₂O in hexanes), the title compound was isolated as a clear, colorless oil (103 mg, 96% yield; 99% calibrated GC yield) with 89% ee (HPLC analysis of the product: Daicel CHIRALCEL OD-H column; solvent system: 1.0% *i*-PrOH in hexanes; 1.0 mL/min; retention times: 9.4 min (minor), 14.4 min (major)).

The second run was performed with (–)-(C_5Ph_5)-DMAP*. The product was isolated as a clear, colorless oil (98 mg, 91% yield; 99% calibrated GC yield) with 91% ee.



(*S,E*)-3-Methyl-4-phenylbut-3-en-2-yl acetate (Table 1, entry 10) [187736-05-6]. The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure, using (*E*)-3-methyl-4-phenylbut-3-en-2-ol (81 mg, 0.50 mmol). After purification by column chromatography (hexanes \rightarrow 20% Et₂O in hexanes), the title compound was isolated as a clear, colorless oil (98 mg, 96% yield; 95% calibrated GC yield) with 89% ee (HPLC analysis of the product: Daicel CHIRALCEL OD-H column; solvent system: 1.0% *i*-PrOH in hexanes; 1.0 mL/min; retention times: 5.9 min (major), 7.5 min (minor)).

The second run was performed with (–)-(C_5Ph_5)-DMAP*. The product was isolated as a clear, colorless oil (85 mg, 83% yield; 99% calibrated GC yield) with 88% ee.



(1*S*,1'*S*)-1,1'-(4,6-Dimethyl-1,3-phenylene)bis(ethane-1,1-diyl) diacetate (eq 10) [205104-01-4 for the (1*R*,1'*R*) enantiomer]. In a nitrogen-filled glovebox, Ru^{Cl} (33.2 mg, 0.052 mmol), KOt-Bu (4.9 mg, 0.044 mmol), toluene (200 µL), and *t*-amyl alcohol (300 µL) were combined in an oven-dried 4-mL vial equipped with a stir bar. The resulting mixture was stirred at r.t. for 6 min, and then the alcohol (0.50 mmol) and (+)-(C_5Ph_5)-DMAP* (6.6 mg in 100 µL toluene, 0.010 mmol) were added to the vial. The vial was then capped with a septum-lined cap, removed from the glovebox, and cooled to 10 °C. After cooling the solution for 10 min, acetyl isopropyl carbonate (216 µL, 1.50 mmol) was added dropwise to the vial via syringe pump over 20 h (Notes: For optimal results, the tip of the needle should be aligned such that the acetyl isopropyl carbonate drips down the wall of the vial. Some grease was applied to the septum around the needle, to discourage moisture/air from entering the vial during the addition.). The reaction mixture was stirred at 10 °C for an additional 28 h. To remove the (+)-(C_5Ph_5)-DMAP*, the mixture was then filtered through a plug of silica gel using Et₂O (15 mL) as the eluant, and the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. To remove a trace of a colored impurity, the residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (40 mL), H₂O (40 mL), and a 70% aqueous

solution of *t*-BuOOH (4 mL). This mixture was stirred at r.t. for 2 h, and the product was isolated by extraction into CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 50 mL). The CH_2Cl_2 layers were combined and dried over MgSO₄, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The product was purified by column chromatography (hexanes \rightarrow 20% Et₂O in hexanes), which furnished a mixture of the d,l and the meso diacetates (126 mg, 91% yield; dr: 7:1) as a clear, colorless oil. The diastereomers were separated by column chromatography (hexanes \rightarrow 10% Et₂O in hexanes), which afforded the pure d,l diacetate (111 mg, 80% yield) with 99% ee.

The ee of the product was determined after deacetylation to the diol (HPLC analysis of the diol: Daicel CHIRALCEL OD-H column; solvent system: 5.0% *i*-PrOH in hexanes; 1.0 mL/min; retention times: 17.0 min (major), 28.0 min (minor)).

The second run was performed with (–)-(C_5Ph_5)-DMAP*. The mixture of the d,l and the meso diacetates was isolated as a clear, colorless oil (128 mg, 92% yield; dr: 7:1). An additional column chromatography afforded the pure d,l diacetate (110 mg, 79% yield) with 99% ee.

The spectral data match those described in the literature.³

 $[\alpha]_{D}^{24} = -94^{\circ}$ (c = 1.0, CH₂Cl₂; obtained with (+)-(C₅Ph₅)-DMAP*).

IV. Preparation of Ru^{OAc}

Synthesis of Ru^{OAc}. In a nitrogen-filled glovebox, **Ru**^{Cl} (100 mg, 0.157 mmol), KO*t*-Bu (17.6 mg, 0.157 mmol), and toluene (2.5 mL) were combined in an oven-dried 20-mL vial equipped with a stir bar. The mixture was stirred at r.t. for 6 min, and then Ac₂O (151 μ L, 1.60 mmol) was added to the vial via syringe. The resulting solution was stirred at r.t. for 12 h. Next, the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by column chromatography (20% Et₂O in hexanes \rightarrow 50% Et₂O in hexanes), which furnished the title compound as a yellow solid (74 mg, 71% yield; not optimized).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.21–7.17 (m, 5H), 7.10–7.06 (m, 10H), 6.99–6.97 (m, 10H), 2.00 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 198.2, 177.5, 132.2, 130.0, 128.3, 127.9, 106.0, 23.1.

IR (film) 3060, 2039, 1989, 1623, 1601, 1503, 1445, 1361, 1309, 1183, 1075, 1028, 803, 785, 743, 699, 675, 561 cm⁻¹.

Structure determination of Ru^{OAc} by X-ray crystallography. X-ray quality crystals were obtained by slowly evaporating CH_2Cl_2 from a saturated solution of Ru^{OAc} .



The crystal contained ca. 5% (η^5 -C₅Ph₅)Ru(CO)₂Cl, which is omitted for clarity.

⁽³⁾ Ruble, J. C.; Tweddell, J.; Fu, G. C. J. Org. Chem. 1998, 63, 2794–2795.

Table 1.	Crystal	data an	d structu	re refinem	ent for	X11159.
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Identification code	x11159		
Empirical formula	C38.91 H27.86 Cl0.05 O3.91 Ru		
Formula weight	660.56		
Temperature	100(2) K		
Wavelength	0.71073 Å		
Crystal system	Monoclinic		
Space group	P2(1)/c		
Unit cell dimensions	a = 19.5003(10) Å	a= 90°.	
	b = 10.5810(5) Å	b=104.8110(10)°.	
	c = 14.9192(8) Å	g = 90°.	
Volume	2976.0(3) Å ³		
Z	4		
Density (calculated)	1.474 Mg/m ³		
Absorption coefficient	0.573 mm ⁻¹		
F(000)	1349		
Crystal size	$0.45 \ge 0.20 \ge 0.08 \text{ mm}^3$		
Theta range for data collection	2.16 to 29.94°.		
Index ranges	-27<=h<=27, -14<=k<=14, -2	20<=l<=20	
Reflections collected 116985			
Independent reflections 8640 [R(int) = 0.0289]			
Completeness to theta = 29.94°	100.0 %		
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents		
Max. and min. transmission	0.9556 and 0.7825		
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²		
Data / restraints / parameters	8640 / 110 / 426		
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.057		
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)]	R1 = 0.0212, $wR2 = 0.0548$		
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0234, $wR2 = 0.0564$		
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.455 and -0.642 e. Å ⁻³		

Table 2. Atomic coordinates $(x \ 10^4)$ and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²x 10^3) for X11159. U(eq) is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U^{ij} tensor.

	x	у	Z	U(eq)
Ru(1)	2599(1)	6419(1)	4071(1)	12(1)
C(1)	2032(1)	6959(1)	5182(1)	13(1)
C(11)	1295(1)	6702(1)	5227(1)	14(1)

C(12)	1184(1)	6442(1)	6096(1)	18(1)
C(13)	498(1)	6319(1)	6203(1)	23(1)
C(14)	-79(1)	6446(1)	5441(1)	24(1)
C(15)	27(1)	6702(1)	4574(1)	22(1)
C(16)	711(1)	6835(1)	4462(1)	18(1)
C(2)	2637(1)	6192(1)	5573(1)	12(1)
C(21)	2624(1)	4928(1)	5997(1)	13(1)
C(22)	3065(1)	4642(1)	6872(1)	16(1)
C(23)	3045(1)	3444(1)	7254(1)	18(1)
C(24)	2590(1)	2525(1)	6774(1)	19(1)
C(25)	2148(1)	2801(1)	5904(1)	19(1)
C(26)	2166(1)	3992(1)	5520(1)	16(1)
C(3)	3266(1)	6879(1)	5477(1)	13(1)
C(31)	4013(1)	6568(1)	5960(1)	14(1)
C(32)	4391(1)	7425(1)	6614(1)	18(1)
C(33)	5066(1)	7131(1)	7154(1)	23(1)
C(34)	5375(1)	5981(2)	7044(1)	25(1)
C(35)	5013(1)	5133(1)	6382(1)	25(1)
C(36)	4333(1)	5422(1)	5845(1)	20(1)
C(4)	3026(1)	8042(1)	5007(1)	13(1)
C(41)	3462(1)	9143(1)	4874(1)	14(1)
C(42)	3363(1)	10269(1)	5316(1)	18(1)
C(43)	3737(1)	11353(1)	5205(1)	22(1)
C(44)	4208(1)	11324(1)	4646(1)	22(1)
C(45)	4311(1)	10208(1)	4210(1)	20(1)
C(46)	3944(1)	9115(1)	4328(1)	17(1)
C(5)	2260(1)	8081(1)	4794(1)	13(1)
C(51)	1809(1)	9156(1)	4354(1)	14(1)
C(52)	1898(1)	9718(1)	3544(1)	18(1)
C(53)	1474(1)	10728(1)	3139(1)	22(1)
C(54)	954(1)	11184(1)	3538(1)	22(1)
C(55)	868(1)	10645(1)	4352(1)	20(1)
C(56)	1296(1)	9642(1)	4763(1)	16(1)
C(8)	3019(1)	4851(1)	3902(1)	19(1)
O(3)	3271(1)	3900(1)	3830(1)	29(1)
O(1)	1638(1)	5699(1)	3315(1)	22(1)
C(6)	1556(1)	5270(1)	2481(1)	20(1)
O(2)	2007(1)	5300(1)	2041(1)	23(1)
C(7)	839(1)	4676(2)	2083(1)	40(1)

C(9A)	1735(14)	6050(30)	3110(20)	22(5)
O(4A)	1230(11)	5740(30)	2537(16)	42(6)
C(9)	2849(1)	7030(1)	3004(1)	18(1)
O(4)	3046(1)	7430(1)	2409(1)	27(1)
Cl(1A)	3017(5)	7011(10)	2694(7)	26(2)

Table 3. Bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for X11159.

Ru(1)-C(9)	1.894(2)
Ru(1)-C(8)	1.8955(13)
Ru(1)-C(9A)	1.953(14)
Ru(1)-O(1)	2.0689(11)
Ru(1)-C(3)	2.2213(11)
Ru(1)-C(4)	2.2360(11)
Ru(1)-C(2)	2.2363(11)
Ru(1)-C(5)	2.2487(11)
Ru(1)-C(1)	2.2880(11)
Ru(1)-Cl(1A)	2.477(11)
C(1)-C(2)	1.4290(15)
C(1)-C(5)	1.4403(16)
C(1)-C(11)	1.4802(15)
C(11)-C(12)	1.3950(17)
C(11)-C(16)	1.3984(16)
C(12)-C(13)	1.3932(17)
C(12)-H(12)	0.9500
C(13)-C(14)	1.387(2)
C(13)-H(13)	0.9500
C(14)-C(15)	1.387(2)
C(14)-H(14)	0.9500
C(15)-C(16)	1.3919(17)
C(15)-H(15)	0.9500
C(16)-H(16)	0.9500
C(2)-C(3)	1.4630(15)
C(2)-C(21)	1.4830(16)
C(21)-C(22)	1.3992(16)
C(21)-C(26)	1.4002(16)
C(22)-C(23)	1.3945(16)
C(22)-H(22)	0.9500
C(23)-C(24)	1.3864(18)

C(23)-H(23)	0.9500
C(24)-C(25)	1.3925(17)
C(24)-H(24)	0.9500
C(25)-C(26)	1.3882(17)
C(25)-H(25)	0.9500
C(26)-H(26)	0.9500
C(3)-C(4)	1.4342(16)
C(3)-C(31)	1.4882(16)
C(31)-C(36)	1.3941(17)
C(31)-C(32)	1.3968(17)
C(32)-C(33)	1.3922(17)
C(32)-H(32)	0.9500
C(33)-C(34)	1.387(2)
C(33)-H(33)	0.9500
C(34)-C(35)	1.387(2)
C(34)-H(34)	0.9500
C(35)-C(36)	1.3965(18)
C(35)-H(35)	0.9500
C(36)-H(36)	0.9500
C(4)-C(5)	1.4459(15)
C(4)-C(41)	1.4841(16)
C(41)-C(46)	1.3939(16)
C(41)-C(42)	1.3984(17)
C(42)-C(43)	1.3912(17)
C(42)-H(42)	0.9500
C(43)-C(44)	1.389(2)
C(43)-H(43)	0.9500
C(44)-C(45)	1.387(2)
C(44)-H(44)	0.9500
C(45)-C(46)	1.3936(17)
C(45)-H(45)	0.9500
C(46)-H(46)	0.9500
C(5)-C(51)	1.4839(16)
C(51)-C(52)	1.3953(16)
C(51)-C(56)	1.3977(16)
C(52)-C(53)	1.3910(17)
C(52)-H(52)	0.9500
C(53)-C(54)	1.3871(19)
C(53)-H(53)	0.9500

C(54)-C(55)	1.3900(19)
C(54)-H(54)	0.9500
C(55)-C(56)	1.3913(17)
C(55)-H(55)	0.9500
C(56)-H(56)	0.9500
C(8)-O(3)	1.1362(16)
O(1)-C(6)	1.2951(17)
C(6)-O(2)	1.2237(18)
C(6)-C(7)	1.510(2)
C(7)-H(7A)	0.9800
C(7)-H(7B)	0.9800
C(7)-H(7C)	0.9800
C(9A)-O(4A)) 1.171(15)
C(9)-O(4)	1.134(3)
$C(0) \mathbf{P}_{1}(1)$	$S(0) \qquad 00 40(7)$
$C(9)$ - $Ku(1)$ - $C(0)$ $P_{res}(1)$	C(8) = 88.49(6)
$C(9)$ - $Ku(1)$ - $C(9)$ $P_{res}(1)$	$\Gamma(9A) = 79.0(12)$
C(0) - Ku(1) - C	(9A) 92.8(12)
C(9)-Ku(1)-C	P(1) = 93.43(6)
C(0) - Ku(1) - C	$O(1)$ $\frac{15}{2}(11)$
C(9A)-Ku(1)	C(2) 120 25(5)
C(9)- $Ru(1)$ - $C(8)$ $Ru(1)$	C(3) = 120.23(3)
C(0) - Ru(1) - C	-C(3) = 157.6(13)
$O(1)_{R_{11}}(1)_{C}$	$\Gamma(3) = 145.65(5)$
$C(9)_{R_{11}(1)_{-C}}$	$\Gamma(4) = 97.30(5)$
C(9)-Ru(1)-C	$\Gamma(4) = 130.58(5)$
C(0)-Ru(1)-C	-C(4) 136.50(3)
$O(1)_{R_{11}}(1)_{C}$	$\Gamma(4) = 130.3(11)$
$C(3)_{-R_{11}(1)_{-C}}$	$\Gamma(4) = 3754(4)$
C(9)-Ru(1)-C	C(1) = 57.34(1) C(2) = 158.26(5)
C(8)-R11(1)-C	$\Gamma(2) = 130.20(3)$
C(9A)-R11(1)	-C(2) 121 2(12)
O(1)-R ₁₁ (1)-C	$\Gamma(2) = 107 52(5)$
C(3)-R ₁₁ (1)-C	C(2) = 107.32(3)
C(4)-R ₁₁ (1)-C	C(2) = 62.92(4)
C(9)-R11(1)-C	C(5) = 107.84(5)
$C(8)-R_{11}(1)-C$	(5) 159 77(5)
C(9A)-R11(1)	-C(5) = 101.8(12)
C(21) $Mu(1)$	

O(1)-Ru(1)-C(5)	102.32(5)
C(3)-Ru(1)-C(5)	63.15(4)
C(4)-Ru(1)-C(5)	37.61(4)
C(2)-Ru(1)-C(5)	62.74(4)
C(9)-Ru(1)-C(1)	143.10(5)
C(8)-Ru(1)-C(1)	128.38(5)
C(9A)-Ru(1)-C(1)	95.6(13)
O(1)-Ru(1)-C(1)	87.10(4)
C(3)-Ru(1)-C(1)	62.33(4)
C(4)-Ru(1)-C(1)	61.80(4)
C(2)-Ru(1)-C(1)	36.80(4)
C(5)-Ru(1)-C(1)	37.01(4)
C(9)-Ru(1)-Cl(1A)	6.4(3)
C(8)-Ru(1)-Cl(1A)	82.3(3)
C(9A)-Ru(1)-Cl(1A)	81.1(12)
O(1)-Ru(1)-Cl(1A)	94.9(2)
C(3)-Ru(1)-Cl(1A)	119.4(2)
C(4)-Ru(1)-Cl(1A)	100.0(2)
C(2)-Ru(1)-Cl(1A)	157.6(2)
C(5)-Ru(1)-Cl(1A)	113.5(3)
C(1)-Ru(1)-Cl(1A)	149.4(3)
C(2)-C(1)-C(5)	108.92(10)
C(2)-C(1)-C(11)	125.99(10)
C(5)-C(1)-C(11)	124.95(10)
C(2)-C(1)-Ru(1)	69.63(6)
C(5)-C(1)-Ru(1)	70.01(6)
C(11)-C(1)-Ru(1)	129.88(8)
C(12)-C(11)-C(16)	119.35(11)
C(12)-C(11)-C(1)	117.45(11)
C(16)-C(11)-C(1)	122.88(11)
C(13)-C(12)-C(11)	120.40(12)
C(13)-C(12)-H(12)	119.8
C(11)-C(12)-H(12)	119.8
C(14)-C(13)-C(12)	119.93(13)
C(14)-C(13)-H(13)	120.0
C(12)-C(13)-H(13)	120.0
C(13)-C(14)-C(15)	120.03(12)
C(13)-C(14)-H(14)	120.0
C(15)-C(14)-H(14)	120.0

C(14)-C(15)-C(16)	120.42(12)
C(14)-C(15)-H(15)	119.8
C(16)-C(15)-H(15)	119.8
C(15)-C(16)-C(11)	119.88(12)
C(15)-C(16)-H(16)	120.1
C(11)-C(16)-H(16)	120.1
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	107.63(10)
C(1)-C(2)-C(21)	125.73(10)
C(3)-C(2)-C(21)	126.64(10)
C(1)-C(2)-Ru(1)	73.57(6)
C(3)-C(2)-Ru(1)	70.28(6)
C(21)-C(2)-Ru(1)	121.64(8)
C(22)-C(21)-C(26)	118.79(11)
C(22)-C(21)-C(2)	121.26(10)
C(26)-C(21)-C(2)	119.95(10)
C(23)-C(22)-C(21)	120.18(11)
C(23)-C(22)-H(22)	119.9
C(21)-C(22)-H(22)	119.9
C(24)-C(23)-C(22)	120.52(11)
C(24)-C(23)-H(23)	119.7
C(22)-C(23)-H(23)	119.7
C(23)-C(24)-C(25)	119.68(11)
C(23)-C(24)-H(24)	120.2
C(25)-C(24)-H(24)	120.2
C(26)-C(25)-C(24)	120.08(11)
C(26)-C(25)-H(25)	120.0
C(24)-C(25)-H(25)	120.0
C(25)-C(26)-C(21)	120.75(11)
C(25)-C(26)-H(26)	119.6
C(21)-C(26)-H(26)	119.6
C(4)-C(3)-C(2)	107.35(9)
C(4)-C(3)-C(31)	125.67(10)
C(2)-C(3)-C(31)	125.69(10)
C(4)-C(3)-Ru(1)	71.79(6)
C(2)-C(3)-Ru(1)	71.40(6)
C(31)-C(3)-Ru(1)	132.30(8)
C(36)-C(31)-C(32)	118.56(11)
C(36)-C(31)-C(3)	123.13(11)
C(32)-C(31)-C(3)	118.10(11)

C(33)-C(32)-C(31)	120.80(12)
C(33)-C(32)-H(32)	119.6
C(31)-C(32)-H(32)	119.6
C(34)-C(33)-C(32)	120.17(13)
C(34)-C(33)-H(33)	119.9
C(32)-C(33)-H(33)	119.9
C(33)-C(34)-C(35)	119.63(12)
C(33)-C(34)-H(34)	120.2
C(35)-C(34)-H(34)	120.2
C(34)-C(35)-C(36)	120.26(13)
C(34)-C(35)-H(35)	119.9
C(36)-C(35)-H(35)	119.9
C(31)-C(36)-C(35)	120.56(12)
C(31)-C(36)-H(36)	119.7
C(35)-C(36)-H(36)	119.7
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	108.72(10)
C(3)-C(4)-C(41)	127.75(10)
C(5)-C(4)-C(41)	122.87(10)
C(3)-C(4)-Ru(1)	70.67(6)
C(5)-C(4)-Ru(1)	71.67(6)
C(41)-C(4)-Ru(1)	130.88(8)
C(46)-C(41)-C(42)	119.20(11)
C(46)-C(41)-C(4)	123.78(11)
C(42)-C(41)-C(4)	117.00(10)
C(43)-C(42)-C(41)	120.46(12)
C(43)-C(42)-H(42)	119.8
C(41)-C(42)-H(42)	119.8
C(44)-C(43)-C(42)	120.01(12)
C(44)-C(43)-H(43)	120.0
C(42)-C(43)-H(43)	120.0
C(45)-C(44)-C(43)	119.83(12)
C(45)-C(44)-H(44)	120.1
C(43)-C(44)-H(44)	120.1
C(44)-C(45)-C(46)	120.43(12)
C(44)-C(45)-H(45)	119.8
C(46)-C(45)-H(45)	119.8
C(45)-C(46)-C(41)	120.06(12)
C(45)-C(46)-H(46)	120.0
C(41)-C(46)-H(46)	120.0

C(1)-C(5)-C(4)	107.24(10)
C(1)-C(5)-C(51)	126.91(10)
C(4)-C(5)-C(51)	125.50(10)
C(1)-C(5)-Ru(1)	72.98(6)
C(4)-C(5)-Ru(1)	70.72(6)
C(51)-C(5)-Ru(1)	126.90(8)
C(52)-C(51)-C(56)	118.79(11)
C(52)-C(51)-C(5)	121.30(10)
C(56)-C(51)-C(5)	119.90(10)
C(53)-C(52)-C(51)	120.86(12)
C(53)-C(52)-H(52)	119.6
C(51)-C(52)-H(52)	119.6
C(54)-C(53)-C(52)	119.89(12)
C(54)-C(53)-H(53)	120.1
C(52)-C(53)-H(53)	120.1
C(53)-C(54)-C(55)	119.83(12)
C(53)-C(54)-H(54)	120.1
C(55)-C(54)-H(54)	120.1
C(54)-C(55)-C(56)	120.31(12)
C(54)-C(55)-H(55)	119.8
C(56)-C(55)-H(55)	119.8
C(55)-C(56)-C(51)	120.30(11)
C(55)-C(56)-H(56)	119.8
C(51)-C(56)-H(56)	119.8
O(3)-C(8)-Ru(1)	177.64(11)
C(6)-O(1)-Ru(1)	121.65(10)
O(2)-C(6)-O(1)	125.23(14)
O(2)-C(6)-C(7)	121.31(13)
O(1)-C(6)-C(7)	113.45(14)
O(4A)-C(9A)-Ru(1)	175(3)
O(4)-C(9)-Ru(1)	174.81(14)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

U ¹¹ U ²²	U ³³	U ²³	U ¹³	U ¹²		
Ru(1)	13(1)	12(1)	10(1)	1(1)	4(1)	1(1)
C(1)13(1)	14(1)	12(1)	0(1)	4(1)	1(1)	
C(11)13(1)	12(1)	18(1)	0(1)	5(1)	1(1)	
C(12)18(1)	18(1)	21(1)	2(1)	8(1)	1(1)	
C(13)22(1)	20(1)	32(1)	1(1)	16(1)	1(1)	
C(14)16(1)	17(1)	43(1)	-3(1)	13(1)	0(1)	
C(15)13(1)	16(1)	34(1)	-4(1)	2(1)	2(1)	
C(16)16(1)	15(1)	21(1)	-1(1)	2(1)	2(1)	
C(2)13(1)	13(1)	10(1)	1(1)	3(1)	0(1)	
C(21)13(1)	12(1)	13(1)	1(1)	4(1)	1(1)	
C(22)17(1)	14(1)	15(1)	0(1)	2(1)	-1(1)	
C(23)21(1)	17(1)	16(1)	4(1)	2(1)	1(1)	
C(24)23(1)	14(1)	21(1)	3(1)	7(1)	0(1)	
C(25)20(1)	15(1)	21(1)	-1(1)	4(1)	-4(1)	
C(26)16(1)	17(1)	15(1)	1(1)	2(1)	-1(1)	
C(3)13(1)	13(1)	12(1)	0(1)	3(1)	0(1)	
C(31)12(1)	17(1)	13(1)	2(1)	4(1)	1(1)	
C(32)16(1)	20(1)	18(1)	0(1)	4(1)	-1(1)	
C(33)17(1)	30(1)	20(1)	0(1)	0(1)	-4(1)	
C(34)14(1)	36(1)	23(1)	7(1)	2(1)	3(1)	
C(35)19(1)	27(1)	27(1)	4(1)	4(1)	8(1)	
C(36)18(1)	20(1)	22(1)	-1(1)	2(1)	3(1)	
C(4)14(1)	13(1)	11(1)	0(1)	4(1)	0(1)	
C(41)14(1)	14(1)	14(1)	3(1)	2(1)	-1(1)	
C(42)20(1)	16(1)	19(1)	0(1)	4(1)	-1(1)	
C(43)22(1)	15(1)	26(1)	1(1)	1(1)	-2(1)	
C(44)18(1)	19(1)	27(1)	8(1)	-1(1)	-4(1)	
C(45)14(1)	25(1)	21(1)	7(1)	2(1)	-2(1)	
C(46)14(1)	19(1)	17(1)	2(1)	3(1)	0(1)	
C(5)14(1)	12(1)	12(1)	0(1)	4(1)	1(1)	
C(51)14(1)	12(1)	14(1)	0(1)	2(1)	1(1)	
C(52)20(1)	19(1)	17(1)	3(1)	6(1)	4(1)	
C(53)26(1)	20(1)	20(1)	7(1)	6(1)	5(1)	
C(54)24(1)	17(1)	24(1)	4(1)	2(1)	7(1)	

Table 4. Anisotropic displacement parameters $(Å^2x \ 10^3)$ for X11159. The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2p^2[h^2 \ a^{*2}U^{11} + ... + 2hk \ a^*b^*U^{12}]$

C(55)19(1)	17(1)	22(1)	-1(1)	4(1)	5(1)	
C(56)18(1)	14(1)	16(1)	-1(1)	4(1)	1(1)	
C(8)23(1)	20(1)	12(1)	0(1)	4(1)	2(1)	
O(3)39(1)	22(1)	24(1)	-3(1)	4(1)	12(1)	
O(1)16(1)	33(1)	18(1)	-8(1)	4(1)	-4(1)	
C(6)19(1)	21(1)	16(1)	-4(1)	0(1)	0(1)	
O(2)24(1)	28(1)	17(1)	-6(1)	6(1)	-1(1)	
C(7)25(1)	66(1)	27(1)	-18(1)	2(1)	-15(1)	
C(9A)	22(7)	14(11)	28(12)	1(9)	2(5)	-6(8)
O(4A)	16(9)	62(14)	41(11)	4(11)	-4(6)	-6(10)
C(9)23(1)	14(1)	16(1)	-2(1)	4(1)	0(1)	
O(4)39(1)	26(1)	20(1)	0(1)	14(1)	-7(1)	
Cl(1A)	42(5)	25(5)	17(4)	3(3)	20(3)	-7(3)

Table 5. Hydrogen coordinates (x 10^4) and isotropic displacement parameters (Å 2x 10 3) for X11159.

x	у	Z	U(eq)		
H(12)	1579	6347	6618	22	
H(13)	426	6147	6797	28	
H(14)	-547	6359	5512	29	
H(15)	-370	6787	4053	27	
H(16)	780	7015	3868	21	
H(22)	3378	5266	7206	19	
H(23)	3345	3257	7848	22	
H(24)	2580	1709	7037	23	
H(25)	1835	2175	5574	23	
H(26)	1864	4174	4926	19	
H(32)	4185	8218	6691	22	
H(33)	5316	7720	7600	28	
H(34)	5833	5775	7419	29	
H(35)	5227	4352	6294	30	
H(36)	4086	4832	5397	24	
H(42)	3039	10295	5695	22	
H(43)	3671	12113	5511	26	
H(44)	4458	12066	4563	27	
H(45)	4633	10188	3829	25	

H(46)	4023	8351	4036	20	
H(52)	2251	9406	3267	22	
H(53)	1541	11105	2590	27	
H(54)	658	11863	3256	27	
H(55)	516	10964	4630	24	
H(56)	1239	9287	5324	19	
H(7A)	616	5068	1484	60	
H(7B)	538	4808	2510	60	
H(7C)	897	3768	1996	60	

V. Mechanistic/Reactivity Studies



Eq 5. In a nitrogen-filled glovebox, a solution of \mathbf{Ru}^{Cl} (6.4 mg, 0.010 mmol) and KO*t*-Bu (0.90 mg, 0.0080 mmol) in *t*-amyl alcohol (400 µL) in an oven-dried 5-mL vial equipped with a stir bar was stirred at room temperature for 6 min. The vial was then capped with a septum-lined cap, removed from the glovebox, and cooled to 0 °C. Next, Ac₂O (28 µL, 0.30 mmol) was added dropwise to the reaction vial over 1 min. Then, (*R*)-1-phenylethanol (24 µL, 0.20 mmol) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C. After 30 min, an aliquot (40 µL) of the reaction mixture was removed and diluted with Et₂O (1.0 mL). The ee of 1-phenylethanol was determined by chiral GC analysis.



Eq 11. In a nitrogen-filled glovebox, C_5Ph_5 -DMAP* (20 mg, 0.030 mmol), toluene- d_8 (0.25 mL), and *t*-amyl alcohol (0.25 mL) were combined in a dry NMR tube. The NMR tube was then capped with a screw-cap and removed from the glovebox. The NMR tube was cooled to –20 °C, and then acetyl isopropyl carbonate (8.6 µL, 0.60 mmol) was added to the NMR tube via syringe. The reaction was monitored by ¹H NMR as a function of time. After 1.5 h at –20 °C, the acylpyridinium salt had

formed almost quantitatively. The ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of the acylpyridinium salt are included in Section VI.

Determination of the rate law: DKR of 1-phenylethanol. In a nitrogen-filled glovebox, Ru^{Cl} , KO*t*-Bu, tetradecane, toluene (250 µL), and *t*-amyl alcohol (250 µL) were combined in an oven-dried 4-mL vial equipped with a stir bar. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 min, and then 1-phenylethanol and (C_5Ph_5)-DMAP* were added to the vial. The vial was then capped with a septum-lined cap, removed from the glovebox, and cooled to 10 °C. After cooling the solution for 10 min, acetyl isopropyl carbonate was added dropwise to the vial via syringe over 1 min. An aliquot (40 µL) of the reaction mixture was removed after 10 min, 30 min, 50 min, 80 min, and 120 min, and then filtered through a short pad of silica. The amount of the product was determined by GC analysis (calibrated with tetradecane as the internal standard).

Table S1. Observed Initial Rates			
[1-phenylethanol] _{initial} (M) ^a	k _{obs} (M/h)		
0.00	0.00		
0.21	0.0092		
0.40	0.016		
0.51	0.019		
0.60	0.022		
0.72	0.024		

Order in 1-phenylethanol:

^{*a*} Reaction conditions: [acetyl isopropyl carbonate]_{initial} = 0.75 M, [(C_5Ph_5)-DMAP^{*}]_{initial} = 5.0 mM, [Ru^{Cl}]_{initial} = 0.026 M, and [KOt-Bu]_{initial} = 0.022 M.





Order in acetyl isopropyl carbonate:

[acetyl isopropyl carbonate] _{initial} (M) ^a	$k_{ m obs}$ (M/h)
0.00	0.00
0.12	0.0071
0.25	0.013
0.50	0.017
0.75	0.019
1.00	0.021

Table S2. Observed Initial Rates

^{*a*} Reaction conditions: $[1-\text{phenylethanol}]_{\text{initial}} = 0.50 \text{ M}$, $[(C_5Ph_5)-DMAP^*]_{\text{initial}} = 5.0 \text{ mM}$, $[Ru^{Cl}]_{\text{initial}} = 0.026 \text{ M}$, and $[KOt-Bu]_{\text{initial}} = 0.022 \text{ M}$.



Figure S2.

Order in	(C_5Ph_5)	-DMAP*:
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$[(\mathbf{C}_{5}\mathbf{P}\mathbf{h}_{5})\textbf{-}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{M}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P}^{*}]_{\text{initial}}$ $(\mathbf{m}\mathbf{M})^{a}$	k _{obs} (M/h)
0.0	0.00
1.0	0.0034
3.0	0.010
5.0	0.017
7.0	0.022

Table S3. Observed Initial Rates

^{*a*} Reaction conditions: $[1\text{-phenylethanol}]_{\text{initial}} = 0.50 \text{ M}$, $[acetyl \text{ isopropyl carbonate}]_{\text{initial}} = 0.75 \text{ M}$, $[\mathbf{R}\mathbf{u}^{\text{Cl}}]_{\text{initial}} = 0.026 \text{ M}$, and $[\text{KO}t\text{-Bu}]_{\text{initial}} = 0.022 \text{ M}$.

Figure S3.



Order in Ru^{O-tBu}

Table S4. Observed Initial Rates			
$[\mathbf{Ru}^{\mathbf{O}\text{-}t\mathbf{Bu}}]_{\text{initial}}$ $(\mathbf{M})^a$	k _{obs} (M/h)		
0.030	0.017		
0.044	0.017		
0.066	0.016		

^{*a*} Reaction conditions: [1-phenylethanol]_{initial} = 0.50 M, [acetyl isopropyl carbonate]_{initial} = 0.75 M, and $[(C_5Ph_5)-DMAP^*]_{initial} = 5.0 \text{ mM}.$





S–23





































S-37



S-38





Results obtained with enhanced integrator!

*** End of Report ***







Page 1 of 2 Page 1 of 2	Instrument 1 3/1/2012 11:00:54 AM JTM	Model File CLYRECHENURACHORDURYUU Martine Mar	
Data File C:\HECHEMINUWARAGOOP/SY00931.D Image: Stand 1: Doi: A. Stor234. Rec=360.100 Prak herine Type With Are=360.100 Prak herine Type With Enhanced Integratori Signal 1: DuDI C. Stor210, Ser=360.100 Prak herine Type With Enhanced Integratori Signal 3: DuDI C. Stor210, Ser=360.100 Prak kerine Type With Enhanced Integratori Signal 4: DuDI D. Stor230, I Star200, Star200, Star200, Star200, Star200, Star200, IC Signal 4: DuDI D. Stor230, I Star200, IC Signal 1: DuDI E, Star230, I Ser=360, IO0 S	Instrument 1 3/1/2012 11:00:54 AM JTM Page 2	$ \begin{array}{c} \label{eq:product} \text{Data File C:VEPCERVI/NARN/GROUP/SY4075A1.D} \\ \hline \\ $	

Seq. Line: 6 Seq. Line: 6 Location: Vial 71 Acq. Method : C:\HFCHEN\1\METHODS\DDH-0060.M Last changed : 1/19/Z012 5:01:32 EM by SN Analysis Method : C:\HFCHEN\1\METHODS\YL-AD02.M Last changed : 2/28/2012 8:45:25 EM by JTM (modified after loading) DAD1 A.Sig=254.4 Ref=360,100 (GROUPISY4060A.D) MAU 8 Instrument 1 2/28/2012 8:45:33 PM JTM Data File C:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\GROUP\SY4060A.D 0.5 1 0.5 mAU mAU Ē -0.5 100 200 400 2.5 5 4 N 4 ő. 0 o ę N * 10 20 DAD1 E, Sig=280,16 Ref=360,100 (GROUP\SY4060A.D) 10 DAD1 D, Sig=230,16 Ref=360,100 (GROUP\SY4060A.D) 10 20 DAD1 C, Sig=210,8 Ref=360,100 (GROUP\SY4060A.D) 10 DAD1 B, Sig=254,16 Ref≕360,100 (GROUP\SY4060A.D) 20.249 7 8 8 9 7 0 5 3 9 7 0 5 3 9 20.213 789. 709. 709. 709. 609. 8 20.221 4. 99, 799, 73 ö g 30 ω 8 8 8 ì 41.182 41.19 Nea No. 20 101193 ⁷84_{6.3} g ទ Page 1 of N Instrument 1 2/28/2012 8:45:33 PM JTM Data File C:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\GROUP\SY4060A.D Sorted By Multiplier Signal 5: DAD1 E, Sig=280,16 Ref=360,100 Signal 4: DAD1 D, Sig=230,16 Ref=360,100 Totals : Signal 3: DAD1 C, Totals : Signal 2: DAD1 B, Sig=254,16 Ref=360,100 Totals : Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=254,4 Ref=360,100 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs Peak RetTime Type Peak RetTime Type Width Peak RetTime Type Dilution Results obtained with enhanced integrator! Results obtained with enhanced integrator! Results obtained with enhanced integrator! N ⊢ NF ⊳ ⊢ |-----|----| 20.249 MM 41.182 MM [-----| 20.213 MM 41.194 MM 20.221 MM 41.194 MM [min] [min] (min) Sig=210,8 Ref=360,100 0.7715 2.9698 Width 0.7388^{1.05293e4} 2.9146 1.02793e5 Width 0.7092 179.69051 2.9283 1882.89258 [min] [min] [min] 189.27020 1846.30212 Area Percent Report 1 Area [mAU*s] 1.13322e5 2035.57233 2062.58308 *** End of Report *** [mAU*s] [mAU*s] Area Signal 1.0000 Area 1.0000 237.52646 587.81067 1 825.33713 4.08862 10.36168 4.22263 10.71659 Height [mAU] Height [mAU] Height [mAU] 14.93922 14.45030 ł -|-----| 2 9.2981 3 90.7019 9.2915 90.7085 ī 8.7119 91.2881 Area % Area Area ъ with (+)-C5Ph5-DMAP* Table 1, entry 3

OAc

S -45











Peak RetTime Type Width Area Height Area # [min] [min] [pA*s] [pA] 용 1 17.234 MM 0.0516 367.90179 118.76257 92.37450 2 17.518 MM 0.0468 30.37025 10.82276 7.62550 Totals : 398.27205 129.58533

Results obtained with enhanced integrator! ______

*** End of Report ***







Area	Percent	Keport
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Signal 1: FID1 A,

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Туре	Width [min]	Area [pA*s]	Height [pA]	Area %	
1 2	27.536 27.757	MM MM	0.0617 0.0609	416.20593 31.09052	112.49719 8.51014	93.04924 6.95076	
Total	ls :			447.29645	121.00733		





Signal 1: FID1 A,

Peak	RetTime	Туре	Width	Area	Height	Area
#	[min]		[min]	[pA*s]	[pA]	%
1	14.912	MM	0.1215	1273.69214	174.75676	94.72971
2	15.790	MM	0.1074	70.86195	10.99810	5.27029
Total	.s :			1344.55408	185.75486	

Results obtained with enhanced integrator! _____ _____________ *** End of Report ***





Instrument 1 12/27/2011 7:49:55 PM JTM Page 1 of 3	mAU DAD 1 E. SIG=280, 10 Ref=360, 100 GROUP(SY4046A,D) 12 14 16 8 10 12 14 16 16 16 10 12 14 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	mAL 0 20 0	Data File C:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\GROUP\SY4046A.D Insection Date : 11/25/2011 7:03:54 PM Seq. Line : 5 Sample Name : JTM Acq. Destator : JTM Location : Vial 2 Acq. Instrument 1 Acq. Instrument 1 Acq. Method : C:\HPCHEM\1\METHODS\DD-01-60.M Last changed : 11/25/2011 7:49:48 PM by JTM Last changed : 12/27/2011 7:49:48 PM by JTM DADIA Sig-250,10 Ref=30,100 (GROUPSY404AD) MAU MU MU MU MU MU MU MU MU MU M
Totals : 4898.43665 296.62852 Instrument 1 12/27/2011 7:49:55 PM JTM	Signal 4: DADI D, Sig=230,10 Ref=360,100 Peak RetTime Type Width Area Height Area # [min] [mAU*s] [mAU] % 1.1.204 MM 0.3314 1.1656144 586.18079 94.3218 2 16.983 MM 0.3784 701.69916 30.90495 5.6782 Totals : 1.23578e4 617.08573 Results obtained with enhanced integrator! Signal 5: DADI E, Sig=280,10 Ref=360,100 Peak RetTime Type Width Area Height Area # [min] [mAU*s] [mAU] % 1.1.204 BB 0.2462 4694.26367 287.88928 95.8319 2 16.982 BB 0.3586 204.17297 8.73224 4.1681	Peak RetTime Type Width Area Height Area	Data File C:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\GROUP\SY4046A.D Area Percent Report Sorted By : Multiplier : Dilution : Use Multiplier : # [min] # [min] # [min] * :

Page 2 of 3

·)-C₅Ph₅-DMAP*

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S -57

strument 1 12/27/2011 7:5	mAU 800 200 400 5 5 10 5 5 6 7 80 7 7 80 7 80 7 80 7 80 7 80 7 80	mAU 800 200 200 0 5 5 5 7 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 10	ta File C:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\ Injection Date : 11/12 Sample Name Acq. Instrument : Instr Different Injvolume fr Acq. Method : C:\HP Last changed : 8/3/2 Analysis Method : C:\HP Last changed : 12/27 DADIA_Sig=254.4 Refe 600 600 600 600
9:48 PM SN	0 - 6,242 6,242 6,242 6,242 6,245 6,245 7,503 7,505		GROUP\SY4-030C.D Sequence i Sequence i Actual Inj Volume : 3 µl CHEMAl\NETHODS\SDH-0130.M CHEMAl\NETHODS\SDH-0130.M CHEMAl\NETHODS\SULA0125.M /2011 7:59:40 PM by JTM CHEMAl\NetrobS\SULA0125.M /2011 7:59:40 PM by SN Fied after loading) Sequence i Actual Inj Volume : 3 µl /2011 7:59:40 PM by JTM (HEMAL\NETHODS\SULA0125.M /2011 7:59:40 PM by SN Fied after loading) Sequence i Actual Inj Volume : 3 µl /2011 7:59:40 PM by SN Fied after loading) Sequence i Actual Inj Volume : 4 µl /2011 7:59:40 PM by SN Fied after loading) Sequence i Actual Inj Volume : 4 µl /2011 7:59:40 PM by SN // Not i Actual Inj Volume : 4 µl // Not i
Page 1 of 3		σ- σ- <u>η</u>	
Instrument 1 12/27/2011 7:59:48 PM SN	Results obtained with enhanced integrator! Signal 4: DADI D, Sig=230,16 Ref=360,100 Peak RetTime Type Width Area [min] [] 1 6.245 NM 2 7.523 MF 0.1504 857.36493 991.72699 94 Totals : 1.51835e4 1 5.192280,16 Signal 5: DADI E, Sig=280,16 Peak RetTime Type Width Area [min]	Signal 2: DADI B, Sig=254,16 Ref=360,100 Peak RetTime Type Width Area Height A: # [min] [mAU] [mAU] [[[[[[Data File C:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\GROUP\SY4-030C.D Area Percent Report Sorted By : Signal Multiplier : 1.0000 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs Signal 1: DADI A, Sig=254,4 Ref=360,100 Peak RetTime Type Width Area [min] [mAU's] [mAU] [[[]
Page 2 of 3	-ea -6467 -6467 -1 -6467 -1 -64 -1 -64 -1 -64 -1 -64 -1 -1 -64 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	



S-59

Instrument 1 4/19/2012 1:42:16 PM JTM Data File C:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\GROUP\SY4-130D.D Different Inj Volume from Sequence ! Actual I Acq. Method : C:\HFCHEM11METHODS\ODH-0540.M Last changed : 9/1/2011 9:23:44 AM by SN Analysis Method : C:\HFCHEM11METHODS\YL-AD08.M Last changed : 4/19/2012 1:41:14 PM by JTM Acq Sample Name Injection Date 3 ΠĄ Ę ΠĄC Ą 0 50 150 250 8888 ω N 0 4 Instrument N 0 Ņ Operator -~ 5 17.5 20 22.5 DAD1 E, Sig=260,16 Ref=360,100 (GROUP\SY4-130D.D) 5 20 22.5 DAD1 B, Sig=254,16 Ref=360,100 (GROUP\SY4-130D.D) 5 22.5 DAD1 D, Sig=230,16 Ref=360,100 (GROUP\SY4-130D.D) 5 17.5 20 22.5 DAD1 C, Sig=210,8 Ref=360,100 (GROUP\SY4-130D.D) [modified after loading] DAD1 A, Sig=254,4 Ref=360,100 (GROUP\SY4-130D.D) may the provide a second second and the second second second and the second second second second second second ווירוע איני אייר איירי איין איין איין אייראיין אייראיין אייראיין אייראיין אייראיין אייראיין אייראיין אייראיין א 17.5 : 1/22/2012 7:29:46 PM : Instrument 1 MIL 18.559 18.712 *.**9**.679 8 22.5 Inj : 1 Inj Volume : 5 µl Actual Inj Volume : 3 µl 3 N N. N Seq. Line: 1 Location: Vial 11 Inj: 1 27.5 27.5 27.5 27.5 27.5 29.926 29.916 8 8 ឌ 8 8 *. 1111.61 1: 10913.ª monormoundary man man 32.5 32.5 32.5 32.5 Page 1 of 2 32.5 3 E. nj. 目 Instrument 1 4/19/2012 1:42:16 PM JTM Data File C:\HPCHEM\1\DATA\GROUP\SY4-130D.D ----[-----]-----]-1 18.559 MM 2 29.916 MM Sorted By : Signal Multiplier : 1.0000 Dilution : 1.0000 Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs Signal 5: DAD1 E, Sig=280,16 Ref=360,100 Totals : Peak RetTime Type Signal 4: DAD1 D, Sig=230,16 Ref=360,100 Totals : Peak RetTime Type Signal 3: DAD1 C, Signal 2: DAD1 B, Sig=254,16 Ref=360,100 Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=254,4 Ref=360,100 Results obtained with enhanced integrator! Results obtained with enhanced integrator! NF |-----| 18.712 MM 29.926 MM [min] [min] Sig=210,8 Ref=360,100 Width 0.8052 32.81665 6.79271e-1 1.0365 7111.57129 114.34914 [min] 0.8222 94.52335 1.0443 2.09124e4 Width [min] Area Percent Report 7144.38794 115.02841 2.10069e4 *** Area [mAU*s] Area [mAU*s] End of Report *** with (-)-C5Ph5-DMAP* Me 1.91597 333.75858 335.67454 Height [mAU] Me Height [mAU] OAc eq 10 0.4593 99.5407 0.4500 99.5500 Area Area đŕ Me OAc Me

