Enantioselective Diamination of Alkenes, Hydroamination of 1,3-Dienes, and the Development of NHC Palladium Complexes

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Program Authorized to Offer Degree:

Department of Chemistry
Abstract

Enantioselective Diamination of Alkenes, Hydroamination of 1,3-Dienes, and the Development of NHC Palladium Complexes

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Chairperson of the Supervisory Committee:
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Nitrogen containing heterocycles make up a vast majority of biologically relevant small molecules. Using transition metal catalysts to directly synthesize functionalized amine heterocycles is a valuable and efficient tool in chemical synthesis. Herein, the development of two palladium-catalyzed transformations are described; the enantioselective diamination of unactivated alkenes and the hydroamination of 1,3-dienes. Also, the synthesis and application of NHC-pyridine palladium catalysts for the hydroamination of protected aminoalkenes is discussed.

An enantioselective Pd-catalyzed vicinal diamination of unactivated alkenes using N-fluorobenzenesulfonimide as both an oxidant and a source of nitrogen was achieved. Using either Ph-pybox or Ph-quinox ligands, this reaction produced differentially protected vicinal diamines in good yields and high enantioselectivities. Mechanistic experiments revealed that the high enantioselectivity arises from selective formation of only one of four possible diastereomeric aminopalladation products of the chiral Pd complex. This complex was shown to form through
anti-aminopalladation. Finally, the aminopalladation complex was characterized by X-ray crystallography.

A room temperature palladium-catalyzed hydroamination of amino-1,3-dienes was also developed. This transformation created homoallylic amines in high yields and high selectivity with intramolecular substrates. A variety of amine protecting groups and diene substitution patterns were tolerated. A palladium η1-allyl complex was isolated and shown to be a viable intermediate, giving insight into the reaction mechanism.

Synthesis of tridentate and bidentate pyridine or quinoline NHC Pd catalysts have been developed. Applications for these tridentate CNC-Pd compounds include a room temperature palladium-catalyzed intramolecular hydroamination of aminoalkenes. This reaction gave high conversions of carbamate protected aminoalkenes. Several chiral CNC-Pd complexes were attempted, but no enantioenriched hydroamination products were obtained. Both achiral and chiral bidentate NC ligands were synthesized along with several Pd complexes.
Table of Contents

List of Schemes .................................................................................................................. iii
List of Figures ...................................................................................................................... iv
List of Tables ........................................................................................................................ v
List of Abbreviations .......................................................................................................... vi

Chapter 1 ................................................................................................................................. 1
  Enantioselective Palladium-Catalyzed Diamination of Alkenes using N-fluorobenzenesulfonamide
  Section 1 : Introduction ..................................................................................................... 1
  Section 2 . Results and Discussion .................................................................................. 4
    1.2.1 Initial results ......................................................................................................... 4
    1.2.2 Development and Scope using Pybox Ligands ................................................... 5
    1.2.3 Development and Scope using Bidentate Ligands ............................................ 7
    1.2.4 Determination of Absolute Stereochemistry .................................................. 10
    1.2.5 Mechanistic Studies ............................................................................................ 11
  Section 3 . Conclusion .................................................................................................... 16
  Section 4 . Experimental .................................................................................................. 16
  General Procedures and Materials ................................................................................... 16
    1.4.1 Synthesis of Ligands ............................................................................................ 18
    1.4.2 Synthesis of Aminoalkenes and Protected Substrates ..................................... 21
    1.4.3 Synthesis and Characterization of Diamination Products ................................ 28
    1.4.4 Synthesis of Metal Complexes ......................................................................... 41
    1.4.5 Correlation of Absolute Stereochemistry ...................................................... 43
  References and Notes for Chapter 1 .............................................................................. 49

Chapter 2 ................................................................................................................................. 51
  Palladium-Catalyzed Hydroamination of 1,3-dienes
  Section 1 . Introduction ..................................................................................................... 51
  Section 2 . Results and discussion .................................................................................. 54
    2.2.1 Initial Results ....................................................................................................... 54
    2.2.2 Substrate Scope .................................................................................................... 55
    2.2.3 Hydroamination Mechanistic Studies ............................................................... 58
    2.2.4 Intermolecular attempts and Urea substrates .................................................. 60
    2.2.5 Alternate Electrophile attempts ........................................................................... 63
  Section 3 . Conclusion .................................................................................................... 65
  Section 4 . Experimental .................................................................................................. 65
  References and Notes to Chapter 2 ................................................................................. 113

Chapter 3 .................................................................................................................................. 117
List of Schemes

Scheme 1.1. Enantioselective Intermolecular Reactions Developed by Muñiz ....................... 1
Scheme 1.2. Enantioselective Intermolecular Reactions Developed by Shi .......................... 2
Scheme 1.3. Pd-Catalyzed Diamination using NFBS ......................................................... 3
Scheme 1.4. Chiral ligand screen ......................................................................................... 5
Scheme 1.5. Substrate Scope using L6 ................................................................................ 7
Scheme 1.6. Substrate Scope with L12 .............................................................................. 10
Scheme 1.7. Correlation of Absolute Stereochemistry ..................................................... 11
Scheme 1.8. Formation of Alkylpalladium Intermediate ....................................................... 12
Scheme 1.9. Formation of Deuterated Alkylpalladium Intermediate, 14-D ......................... 14
Scheme 1.10. Amination of the Alkylpalladium Complex ................................................... 16
Scheme 2.1. Possible Regioisomers arising from Hydroaminations of 1,3-dienes .............. 51
Scheme 2.2. Hydroaminations that produce allylic amine products .................................. 52
Scheme 2.3. Ni and Pd η^3-allyl complexes give allylic amines .......................................... 52
Scheme 2.4. Brønsted acid catalyzed hydroaminations ...................................................... 53
Scheme 2.5. Previous hydroaminations that give homoallylic amines ............................... 53
Scheme 2.6. Pd-catalyzed Intramolecular Hydroaminations ............................................... 55
Scheme 2.7. Hydroaminations of other substrates .............................................................. 57
Scheme 2.8. Hydroaminations of E and Z Dienes ............................................................... 57
Scheme 2.9. Formation of η^1-allyl Pd complex ................................................................. 59
Scheme 2.10. Protonolysis of η^1-allyl Pd complex ............................................................. 59
Scheme 2.11. Possible mechanisms for Protonolysis ......................................................... 60
Scheme 2.12. Attempts toward Intermolecular 1,3-diene Hydroaminations ....................... 61
Scheme 2.13. Reactivity of 50 ............................................................................................ 61
Scheme 2.14. Double hydroamination attempts with urea substrates ............................... 63
Scheme 2.15. Towards Developing an Intermolecular Tandem Hydroamination-allylation .... 64
Scheme 2.16. Attempts at Intramolecular Michael Addition ............................................. 65
Scheme 3.1. Syntheses of Pincer (CNC)Pd Complexes ...................................................... 121
Scheme 3.2. Formation of CNC-Pd complex 83-BF_4 ....................................................... 122
Scheme 3.3. Aminoalkenes that are Unreactive in Hydroamination with 83-BF_4 ............ 125
Scheme 3.4. Benzimidazole and imidazole substitution reactions ...................................... 129
Scheme 3.5. Formation of Pd catalyst 102 ........................................................................ 129
Scheme 3.6. Hydroamination with catalyst 102 .................................................................. 130
Scheme 3.7. Formation of 107 and Application to Hydroamination .................................. 131
Scheme 3.8. Chiral Ligands 108 and 109 ......................................................................... 132
Scheme 3.9. Formation of achiral NC-Pd complex, 115 .................................................... 133
Scheme 3.10. Formation and Reactivity of η^3-allyl NC-Pd Complex, 117 ...................... 134
Scheme 3.11. Formation of 122 ....................................................................................... 135
List of Figures

Figure 1.1. Catalytic Cycle of NFBS Diamination................................................................. 4
Figure 1.2. The four possible stereoisomers of the reaction between L12Pd(TFA)2 and 3h........ 12
Figure 1.3. Crystal structure of (R)-Ph-quinox-Pd-alkyl complex 14, complex counterion omitted for clarity. Bond distances (Å): Pd-C (1.998), Pd-O (2.039), Pd-N1 (2.233), Pd-N2 (2.021). ........................................................................................................................................... 12
Figure 1.4. Newman projections and 1H NMR spectra of 14 and 14-D........................................ 15
Figure 2.1 Possible η1 allyl intermediates......................................................................................... 58
Figure 2.2 Alternative Electrophiles.............................................................................................. 63
Figure 3.1. Notable Examples of NHC’s Replacing Phosphine Ligands................................. 117
Figure 3.2. Pd-catalyzed hydroaminations of tethered aminoalkenes.......................................... 118
Figure 3.3. Role of Tridentate Ligands in Hydroamination......................................................... 118
Figure 3.4. Previously Synthesized CNC Pd-Complexes ............................................................ 119
Figure 3.5. Previous Hydroamination Results with NHC catalysts ............................................ 120
Figure 3.6. Atropisomers of 83-BF4, Newman-projections along the Pd-N bonds ................. 126
Figure 3.7. Two Types of Chiral CNC Complexes...................................................................... 128
Figure 3.8. Chiral Benzimidazoles Amidines, and Imidazoles. .................................................. 130
Figure 3.9. NC Ligands 110 – 114. ............................................................................................... 133
List of Tables

Table 1.1. Optimization and Pybox Screen ................................................................. 6
Table 1.2. Chiral Ligand Screen and Optimization ....................................................... 8
Table 1.3. L12 Reaction Optimization ......................................................................... 9
Table 1.4. Scope of Amine Protecting Group ............................................................... 10
Table 1.5. Trans influence and steric effects on Pd-N bond distances ......................... 14
Table 2.1 Protecting Group Scope ............................................................................. 55
Table 3.1. Optimization of Hydroamination with 83-BF₄ ........................................ 123
Table 3.2. Hydroamination Reactions with other CNC-Pd Complexes ...................... 124
Table 3.3. Hydroamination with Chiral Counterions and 83-BF₄ ............................... 127
List of Abbreviations

Δ: Heat
Å: Ångstrom
Ac: Acetyl
Ar: Aryl
BINAP: 2,2'-Bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl
Bn: Benzyl
Boc: tert-Butyloxy carbonyl
Cbz: Carbobenzyloxy
CNC: 2,6-Bis(NHC)-pyridine
COD: Cyclooctadiene
COSY: Correlation spectroscopy
Cy: Cyclohexyl
d: Day
dba: Dibenzylideneacetone
DIBAL: Diisobutylaluminium hydride
DMSO: Dimethyl sulfoxide
dr: Diastereomeric ratio
E+: Electrophile
ee: Enantiomeric excess
ESI MS: Electrospray ionization mass spectrometry
EXSY: Exchange spectroscopy
FTIR: Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy
GC/MS: Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry
h: Hour
HPLC: High Performance Liquid Chromatography
Hz: Hertz
L: Ligand
LAH: Lithium Aluminum Hydride
LDA: Lithium diisopropylamide
Mes: Mesityl
MHz: Megahertz
Moz: \textit{p}-Methoxybenzyl carbonyl
mp: Melting point
Ms: Mesyl
M: Molar
ND: Not determined
NFBS: \textit{N}-fluorobenzenesulfonimide
NHC: \textit{N}-Heterocyclic carbene
NMR: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance

Abbreviations for NMR splitting:
\begin{itemize}
\item s: singlet
\item d: doublet
\item t: triplet
\item q: quartet
\end{itemize}
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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quin:</td>
<td>quintet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m:</td>
<td>multiplet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>br:</td>
<td>broad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOESY:</td>
<td>Nuclear Overhauser effect spectroscopy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ns:</td>
<td>4-Nitrobenzenesulfonyl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nu:</td>
<td>Nucleophile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORTEP:</td>
<td>The Oak Ridge Thermal Ellipsoid Plot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pg:</td>
<td>Protecting group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNP:</td>
<td>2,6-Bis(diphenylphosphinomethyl)-pyridine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppm:</td>
<td>Parts per million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rt:</td>
<td>Room temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TfO:</td>
<td>Trifluoromethanesulfonate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEA:</td>
<td>Triethylamine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEMPO:</td>
<td>2,2,6,6-Tetramethylpiperidine 1-oxyl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFA:</td>
<td>Trifluoromethylcarboxylate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THF:</td>
<td>Tetrahydrofuran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLC:</td>
<td>Thin layer chromatography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMS:</td>
<td>Tetramethylsilane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tol:</td>
<td>Toluene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troc:</td>
<td>2,2,2-Trichlorethoxycarbonyl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ts:</td>
<td>( p )-Toluenesulfonyl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TsCl:</td>
<td>( p )-Toluenesulfonylchloride</td>
</tr>
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</table>
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Chapter 1

Enantioselective Palladium-Catalyzed Diamination of Alkenes using $N$-fluorobenzenesulfonimide

Section 1: Introduction

Chiral 1,2-diamines are important moieties found in biologically active compounds, organocatalysts, asymmetric ligands and auxiliaries. Direct difunctionalization of unactivated alkenes constitutes a valuable and powerful method for creating such useful chiral diamine motifs. Despite the many uses of asymmetric 1,2-diamine scaffolds, efficient methods for their direct synthesis from alkenes are limited compared to conceptually similar dihydroxylation and aminohydroxylation transformations. Though several transition metal catalyzed diamination reactions have been recently developed, enantioselective variants are still rare. Notable examples include the intermolecular enantioselective diaminations reported by Muñiz and Shi.

Scheme 1.1. Enantioselective Intermolecular Reactions Developed by Muñiz.
Muñiz initially developed asymmetric dianimations of alkenes using bis(imido)osmium as the oxidant and nitrogen source, but these reactions suffered from a limited substrate scope and the requirement for stoichiometric amounts of expensive osmium which is difficult to remove. More recently, Muñiz has developed a metal-free reaction using a chiral hypervalent iodine oxidant that functionalizes styrenes to give dianimation products with very good yields and high enantioselectivity (Scheme 1.1). Additionally, Shi has extensively studied palladium and copper catalyzed dianimations of dienes using chiral ligands with di-tert-butyldiaziridinone as the oxidant and nitrogen source (Scheme 1.2).

Scheme 1.2. Enantioselective Intermolecular Reactions Developed by Shi.

Though these methods provide high yields and enantioselectivities, there are still limitations in the scope of these transformations, particularly that they require stoichiometric amounts of osmium or chiral iodine reagent, or are limited to diene substrates.

Recently, our lab disclosed a novel palladium-catalyzed dianimation of alkenes using N-fluorobenzenesulfonimide (NFBS) as both an oxidant and a source of nitrogen. This method
was useful for the generation of a variety of differentially protected cyclic 1,2-diamines (Scheme 1.3). Optimization studies showed that the addition of TEMPO\textsuperscript{10} and [HNEt\textsubscript{3}][N(SO\textsubscript{2}Ph)\textsubscript{2}] increased the yield by preventing isomerization and trifluoracetate incorporation, respectively.

Scheme 1.3. \textit{Pd-Catalyzed Diamination using NFBS}.

Deuterium labeling experiments\textsuperscript{11} confirmed that the mechanism proceeds through a sequence of \textit{anti}-aminopalladation, oxidative addition of NFBS, benzenesulfonimide anion dissociation, and then nucleophilic attack to form the \textit{syn}-diamination product (\textit{Figure 1.1}). This chapter discusses the development, scope and mechanism of an enantioselective version of this NFBS diamination reaction.
Section 2. Results and Discussion

1.2.1 Initial results

Development of an enantioselective diamination reaction began with a screen of the chiral ligands depicted in Scheme 1.4 under standard diamination conditions using substrate 1a. It was clear that only the pyridine bisoxazoline (pybox) ligands L6-L7 gave diamination products with any significant enantiomeric excess (ee).
Scheme 1.4. Chiral ligand screen.

1.2.2 Development and Scope using Pybox Ligands

Using substrate 1b, we were able to produce similar results with L6, but with low reactivity (Table 1.1, entry 1). We found that refluxing the reaction in EtOAc increased the reactivity and selectivity of the catalyst (75% yield, 92% ee). With this new result, a screen of pybox ligands was conducted, and under optimized conditions L6 proved to be the best ligand (Table 1.1, entries 2-6). It is interesting to note that an increase in the size of the group on the oxazoline (L9, L10) was not proportional to an increase in the ee, and thus the enantioselectivity is not simply sterically driven.

Although ligand L6 gave a good yield of product 2b, it (like all of these pybox ligands) resulted in a substantial decrease in catalyst reactivity. This drop in reactivity was increasingly
apparent when a substrate with decreased Thorpe-Ingold effects, 3b, was used in the reaction with ligand L6. 3b gave only 50% yield of the desired product (Table 1.1, entry 7).

Table 1.1. Optimization and Pybox Screen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>entry</th>
<th>Alkene</th>
<th>ligand</th>
<th>cond.</th>
<th>% yield</th>
<th>% ee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>(R,R)-L6</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>(R,R)-L6</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>(S,S)-L7</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>(S,S)-L8</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>(S,S)-L9</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>(S,S)-L10</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>60c</td>
<td>-62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3b</td>
<td>(R,R)-L6</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Conditions A: 10 mol% ligand, 10 mol% Pd(TFA)2, 20 mol% TEMPO, EtOAc, rt. Conditions B: 15 mol% ligand, 10 mol% Pd(TFA)2, 20 mol% TEMPO, EtOAc, reflux. c Determined by chiral HPLC. d 1H NMR yield versus internal standard, 1,3-dinitrobenzene.

Further exploration into the scope of this reaction revealed that substrates with Thorpe-Ingold effects gave high ee’s and moderate yields, especially when compared to the low yields of the unsubstituted substrate 7b (Scheme 1.5). While substrates with other amine protecting groups such as ureas 3c and 3d were subjected to the reaction conditions, they resulted in low yields and enantioselectivities (Scheme 1.5, eq 1.7). Many other substrates were attempted but did not give
any desired diamination products, such as those with carbamate protecting groups and disubstituted alkenes.

Scheme 1.5. *Substrate Scope using L6.*

1.2.3 *Development and Scope using Bidentate Ligands*

We reasoned that perhaps the tridentate ligands were donating too much electron density to the metal center and thereby slowing the rate of aminopalladation. If true, the use of a bidentate ligand should alleviate this problem. Additionally, similar bidentate oxazoline ligands have shown high enantioselectivities when used with Pd II sources in other oxidative cyclizations. The use of an analogous bidentate ligand, the pyridine oxazoline (pyrox) ligand (L11), gave diamination product 1b in low yields and enantioselectivities with significant isomerization side products (Table 1.2, entry 1). Gratifyingly, the analogous quinoline oxazoline (quinox), L12, resulted in a much more active catalyst with only slightly diminished enantioselectivity. When these conditions were used with substrate 3b, the yield increased while the ee was the same as the previous reaction with L7 (entry 3). Additionally, the results were
identical at room temperature proving that this catalyst is more active than previously seen with the pybox ligand (entry 4).

Table 1.2. Chiral Ligand Screen and Optimization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>entry</th>
<th>alkene</th>
<th>ligand</th>
<th>cond.</th>
<th>% yield</th>
<th>% ee</th>
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<td>1b</td>
<td>(R)-L11</td>
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<td>42</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>(R)-L12</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>70&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3b</td>
<td>(R)-L12</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>60&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3b</td>
<td>(R)-L12</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>60&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<sup>a</sup>Conditions A: 15 mol% ligand, 10 mol% Pd(TFA)<sub>2</sub>, 20 mol% TEMPO, EtOAc, reflux. Conditions B: 12 mol% ligand, 10 mol% Pd(TFA)<sub>2</sub>, 20 mol% TEMPO, Ethyl acetate, rt.<sup>b</sup>H NMR yield versus internal standard, 1,3-dinitrobenzene.<sup>c</sup>Determined by chiral HPLC.

With such exciting results, a short optimization was conducted (Table 1.3). Several factors were found to be significant, namely the solvent, concentration, and number of equivalents of the oxidant. We found that halving the concentration of the reaction increased the ee significantly while not disturbing the yield (Table 1.3, entry 2). Reducing the amount of NFBS or slowly adding it also increased the ee slightly, but drastically lowered the yield (entries 3 – 5). We found the optimal conditions for both the yield and ee were at 0.1 M in 1,4-dioxane (Table 1.3, entry 10).
Table 1.3. **L12 Reaction Optimization.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>entry</th>
<th>Solvent</th>
<th>NFBS (equiv.)</th>
<th>concentration (M)</th>
<th>% yield(^a)</th>
<th>% ee</th>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>EtOAc</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>92</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>EtOAc</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>EtOAc</td>
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<td>0.1</td>
<td>40</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>EtOAc</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>94</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,4-Dioxane</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>70 (66)</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\)H NMR yield, using internal standard 1,3-dinitrobenzene. \(^b\)isolated yield. \(^c\)slow addition of NFBS over 2 hours.

Amide and carbamate protecting groups were tested under the optimized reaction conditions (Table 1.4). Both electron withdrawing and donating groups on the amide gave high enantioselectivities and similar yields to substrate 3b. Carbamates (entries 5-7) also afforded high enantioselectivities, albeit with somewhat lower yields when compared to the amides.

Substrates with different substitution patterns were also subjected to the optimized conditions (Scheme 1.6). Products with geminal disubstitution on the backbone (2f, 6a) could generally be made in good yields and high enantioselectivity. Monosubstituted substrate 7 also gave excellent enantioselectivity, however, the yield and diastereoselectivity were modest. Thus, the formation of the new stereocenter in the reaction with L12 is independent of substrate stereochemistry.
Table 1.4. Scope of Amine Protecting Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>entry</th>
<th>alkene</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>% yield</th>
<th>% ee&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3e</td>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3f</td>
<td>p-MeOC₆H₄</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3g</td>
<td>p-BrC₆H₄</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3h</td>
<td>CH₃</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3a</td>
<td>OMe</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>3i</td>
<td>Ot-Bu</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3j</td>
<td>OCH₂CCl₃</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>determined by chiral HPLC

Scheme 1.6. Substrate Scope with L12.

1.2.4 Determination of Absolute Stereochemistry

The absolute configurations of the diamination products were determined by transforming (S)-(+-)2-hydroxymethylpyrrolidine (11) into the diamination product 13. Product
13 was compared to the partially deprotected diamination product (eq 1.17) using optical rotation and chiral HPLC to determine that the S product is given when using R conformation of L12.

Scheme 1.7. Correlation of Absolute Stereochemistry.

1.2.5 Mechanistic Studies

In our previous mechanistic work on the diamination reaction,\textsuperscript{11} an intermediate alkylpalladium complex was isolated by trapping with a bipyridine ligand. In order to learn more about the origin of the enantioselectivity in this reaction, a L12Pd(TFA)\textsubscript{2} complex was generated by mixing Pd(TFA)\textsubscript{2} and ligand L12, which was then treated with substrate 3h (Scheme 1.8).
Figure 1.2. The four possible stereoisomers of the reaction between L12Pd(TFA)2 and 3h.

Scheme 1.8. **Formation of Alkylpalladium Intermediate.**

Remarkably, full conversion to only one of the four possible stereoisomeric products (Figure 1.2) was detected by 1H NMR spectroscopy. It was determined that this complex was
alkylpalladium complex 14. Complex 14 was isolated in 56% yield, crystallized and analyzed by X-ray crystallography (Figure 1.3).

This structure shares several important features with our previously reported bipy-Pd-alkyl complex,9 including the strong chelation of the amide carbonyl to the Pd center and the presence of the complex H(OCOCF3)2 counterion. The very large difference in Pd-N bond lengths (2.02 vs 2.23 Å) in this complex is noteworthy. Two factors could be responsible for this difference. First, the large difference in trans influence between O and C should result in some lengthening of the quinoline-Pd bond. Second, the quinoline-Pd bond should also be longer due to steric interference between the peri hydrogen of the quinoline and the ligand that is cis to the quinoline. Two existing X-ray crystal structures confirm that both factors are operative and that the latter factor is more important. In the bipy-Pd-alkyl complex, which should only be affected by the trans influence, the Pd-N bond trans to C is only 0.07 Å longer than the Pd-N bond trans to O (2.03 vs. 2.10 Å). In the (t-Bu-quinox)PdCl2 complex reported by Yang13, which should only display the effects of quinoline sterics, the quinoline-Pd bond is 0.15 Å longer than the oxazoline-Pd bond (2.16 vs. 2.01 Å). The 0.21 Å difference in bond lengths in complex 14 is very nearly the sum of those two factors (Table 1.5). The failure of the pyrox ligand L11 to give high enantioselectivity (Table 1.2, entry 1), indicates that the steric effect of the quinoline plays a crucial role in determining stereoselectivity.
Table 1.5. Trans influence and steric effects on Pd-N bond distances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bond</th>
<th>C1</th>
<th>C2</th>
<th>C3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pd-N*</td>
<td>2.10 Å</td>
<td>2.16 Å</td>
<td>2.23 Å</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pd-N</td>
<td>2.03 Å</td>
<td>2.01 Å</td>
<td>2.02 Å</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference</td>
<td>0.07 Å</td>
<td>0.15 Å</td>
<td>0.21 Å</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The peri hydrogen is circled and represented in red, while blue N* is the quinoline or N trans to the C.

Previously, the stereochemistry of the aminopalladation step in this reaction had been determined to be trans or anti. We presumed that the formation of 14 also proceeds through anti-aminopalladation, but mechanistic studies of palladium-catalyzed Wacker-type cyclizations with pyrox ligands have proved that the introduction of a ligand to the reaction can influence this step.\textsuperscript{14} A \textsuperscript{1}H NMR experiment of substrate \textit{3h-D} with L12Pd(TFA)\textsubscript{2} in CD\textsubscript{2}Cl\textsubscript{2} was conducted to determine the effect of a L12 on the aminopalladation (Scheme 1.9).

\section*{Scheme 1.9. Formation of Deuterated Alkylpalladium Intermediate, 14-D.}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{Scheme_1.9.png}
\caption{Formation of Deuterated Alkylpalladium Intermediate, 14-D.}
\end{figure}

The reaction again formed one complex with the clear absence of a proton at 1.52 ppm. The large geminal coupling constant (\(J_{bc} = 8.5\) Hz) was also absent, simplifying the proton at 2.12
ppm to a doublet. The remaining smaller *cis* vicinal coupling constant \( J_{ab} = 2.5 \text{ Hz} \), *Figure 1.4* is consistent with the assignment of *anti*-aminopalladation even in the presence of ligand L12. Therefore the formation of 14 also proceeds through *anti*-aminopalladation.

*Figure 1.4.* Newman projections and \(^1\text{H} \) NMR spectra of 14 and 14-D.

To further establish the intermediacy of complex 14 in the catalytic diamination, 14 was treated with NFBS and triethylammonium benzenesulphonimide.\(^\text{15}\) Under these conditions the diamination product was isolated in 55% yield and 98% ee, which is very nearly the same as the catalytic reaction affords. Furthermore, the major enantiomer produced in this reaction matches that observed in the catalytic reaction and its absolute configuration (S) was determined to be the
same as was observed in complex 14 (Scheme 1.7). This is consistent with aminopalladation serving as the enantiodetermining step of the catalytic cycle.

Scheme 1.10. *Amination of the Alkylpalladium Complex.*

**Section 3. Conclusion**

In conclusion, an enantioselective method for the diamination of alkenes to create a differentially protected diamination product has been developed. The palladium-catalyzed reaction provided products with moderate yields, and up to 99% ee using the *(R)*-Ph-quinox ligand. Isolation of a single stereoisomer of the intermediate alkylpalladium complex established that aminopalladation is the enantiodetermining step of this transformation.

**Section 4. Experimental**

General Procedures and Materials

All reactions were performed under a nitrogen atmosphere using flame-dried glassware unless otherwise indicated. Infrared spectra were measured on a Perkin Elmer Spectrum RX I spectrometer. Mass Spectroscopy on a Bruker Esquire 1100 Liquid Chromatograph - Ion Trap
Mass Spectrometer or a JEOL HX-110. Column chromatography was performed using silica gel (Whatman, 60 Å, 230-400 mesh). NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker DPX-200, AV-300, AV-301, DRX-499, or AV-500 spectrometer. $^1$H NMR chemical shifts (δ) are reported in parts per million (ppm) downfield of TMS and are referenced relative to TMS (0.00 ppm) or residual protonated CHCl$_3$ (7.26 ppm) or CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (5.30 ppm). $^{13}$C NMR chemical shifts (δ) are reported in parts per million (ppm) relative to the carbon resonance of CDCl$_3$ (77.0 ppm). Melting points were taken on MEL-TEMP melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. Chiral HPLC analysis was performed on a Waters HPLC system consisting of the following: pump, Waters 600E; detector, Waters 474 scanning fluorescence, measured at 254 nm; column, DAICEL CHIRALPAK AD-H or CHIRALPAK OD-H; mobile phase, 2-propanol/hexanes. Optical rotations were taken with a Na lamp Jasco DIP-370 digital polarimeter using a Jasco 1 mL polarimeter cell.

Tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether, dichloromethane, and acetonitrile were degassed and dried by passing through a column of neutral alumina. 3Å molecular sieves were activated under vacuum at 200 °C for 14 h and stored in an oven at 120 °C. Deuterated solvents, CDCl$_3$ and CD$_2$Cl$_2$ were obtained from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc. unless otherwise stated and stored over activated 3Å molecular sieves. Ethyl acetate and 1,4-dioxane was obtained from EMD or Sigma Aldrich and degassed with nitrogen and stored over activated 3Å molecular sieves. Palladium trifluoroacetate was obtained from Strem Chemicals and was used without further purification. $N$-Fluorobenzenesulfonylimide was obtained from Synquest labs and used without further purification. 99% (S)-(++)-2-Pyrrolidinemethanol (11) and 2,6-Bis[4'-(S)-isopropyloxazolin-2'-yl]pyridine (L7) were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich and used without
further purification. (1R), (2R)-diphenylethylediamine (L1), (-)-Sparteine (L2), (R)-Prophos (L3), (R)-(+) -2,2′-Bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1′-binaphthyl (L5), and Cinchonine (L5) were obtained from commercial sources and used without further purification.

1.4.1 Synthesis of Ligands

2,6-Bis[4′-(R)-phenyloxazolin-2′-yl]pyridine (L6), 2,6-Bis[4′-(S)-benzyloxazolin-2′-yl]pyridine (L8), 2,6-Bis[4′-(S)-tert-butyloxazolin-2′-yl]pyridine (L9), [3aS]-2(3′aR*, 8′aS), 3aa, 8aa]-2,2′-(2,6-pyridinediy1)bis-[3a, 8a-dihydro-8H-indeno[1,2-d]oxazole] (L10), (R)-4-phenyl-2-(pyridin-2-yl)-4,5-dihydrooxazole (L11) (4′R)-2-(4′, 5′-dihydro-4′-phenyl-2′-oxazolyl)quinoline (L12), and were all synthesized from previously reported literature procedures.\textsuperscript{16, 18, 19, 20}

\[
\text{2,6-Bis[4′-(R)-phenyloxazolin-2′-yl]pyridine (L6). Spectral data matches literature values.}\textsuperscript{16}
\]

\[
\text{\textsuperscript{1}H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl}_3): \delta 8.30 (d, } J = 7.8 \text{ Hz, 2H), 7.92 (t, } J = 7.8 \text{ Hz, 1H), 7.38–7.28 (m, 10H), 5.46 (dd, } J = 8.3 \text{ Hz, 10.3 Hz, 2H), 4.92 (dd, } J = 8.3 \text{ Hz, 10.3 Hz), 4.42 (t, } J = 8.3 \text{ Hz, 2H).}
\]
2,6-Bis[4'-(S)-benzyloxazolin-2'-yl]pyridine, (L8). Spectral data matches literature values.\(^\text{17}\)

\(^1\)H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta 8.23\) (d, \(J = 8.1\) Hz, 2H), 7.89 (t, \(J = 8.1\) Hz, 1H), 7.34 – 7.23 (m, 10H), 4.65 (tdd, \(J = 9.3, 7.5, 5.1\) Hz, 2H), 4.46 (dd, \(J = 9.3, 8.7\) Hz, 2H), 4.25 (dd, \(J = 8.7, 7.5\) Hz, 2H), 3.27 (dd, \(J = 13.8, 5.1\) Hz, 2H), 2.79 (dd, \(J = 13.8, J = 9.3\) Hz, 2H).

2,6-Bis[4'-(S)-benzyloxazolin-2'-yl]pyridine, (L8). Spectral data matches literature values.\(^\text{17}\)

\(^1\)H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta 8.24\) (d, \(J = 8.1\) Hz, 2H), 7.85 (t, \(J = 8.1\) Hz, 1H), 7.34 – 7.23 (m, 10H), 4.65 (tdd, \(J = 9.3, 7.5, 5.1\) Hz, 2H), 4.46 (dd, \(J = 9.3, 8.7\) Hz, 2H) 4.25 (dd, \(J = 8.7, 7.5\) Hz, 2H), 4.27 (dd, \(J = 13.8, 5.1\) Hz, 2H), 2.79 (dd, \(J = 13.8, J = 9.3\) Hz, 2H).

2,6-Bis[4'-(S)-tert-butyloxazolin-2'-yl]pyridine, (L9). Spectral data matches literature values.\(^\text{16}\)

\(^1\)H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta 8.24\) (d, \(J = 7.8\) Hz, 2H), 7.85 (t, \(J = 7.8\) Hz, 1H), 4.47 (dd, \(J = 8.8\) Hz, 10.3 Hz, 2H), 4.32 (dd, \(J = 8.8, 10.3\) Hz, 2H), 4.11 (t, \(J = 8.8\) Hz, 2H), 0.96 (s, 18H).
[3aS-[2(3’aR*, 8’ aS*), 3aa, 8aa)]-2,2’-(2,6-Pyridinediyl)bis-[3a, 8a-dihydro-8H-indeno[1,2-d]oxazole] (L10). Spectral data matches literature values.\textsuperscript{18} \textsuperscript{1}H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\textsubscript{3}): δ 8.11 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.78 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.57 – 7.54 (m, 6H), 5.78 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 5.60 (dt, J = 8.1, 4.2 Hz, 2H), 3.49 (d, J = 4.2 Hz, 4H).

2-(4’-(R)-phenyloxazolin-2’-yl)pyridine (L11). Spectral data matches literature values.\textsuperscript{19} \textsuperscript{1}H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\textsubscript{3}): δ 8.74 (ddd, J = 4.8 Hz, 1.7 Hz, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 8.17 (dt, J = 7.9 Hz, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (td, J = 7.8 Hz, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (ddd, J = 7.6 Hz, 4.8 Hz, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.44 – 7.29 (m, 5H), 5.46 (dd, J = 10.2 Hz, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 4.9 (dd, J = 10.2 Hz, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (t, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H).

2-(4’-(R)-phenyloxazolin-2’-yl)quinoline (L12). Spectral data matches literature values.\textsuperscript{20} \textsuperscript{1}H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\textsubscript{3}): δ 8.32 – 8.25 (m, 3H), 7.80 (dd, J = 8.6, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (ddd, J = 8.2, 1.6, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (ddd, J = 8.1, 6.9, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.40 – 7.26 (m, 5H), 5.52 (dd, J = 10.2, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (dd, J = 10.2, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 4.48 (t, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H).
1.4.2 Synthesis of Aminoalkenes and Protected Substrates

\[ N-(2,2\text{-diphenylpent}-4\text{-enyl})-4\text{-methylbenzamide} \ (1b), \ N-(2,2\text{-dimethylpent}-4\text{-enyl})-4\text{-methylbenzamide} \ (3b), \ N-(2,2\text{-dimethylpent}-4\text{-enyl})\text{-benzamide} \ (3b), \ N-(2,2\text{-dimethylpent}-4\text{-enyl})-4\text{-methoxybenzamide} \ (3c), \ N-(2,2\text{-dimethylpent}-4\text{-enyl})\text{-benzamide} \ (3e), \ N-(2,2\text{-dimethylpent}-4\text{-enyl})\text{-acetamide} \ (3h), \ N-(2,2\text{-dimethylpent}-4\text{-enyl})\text{-benzamide} \ (3a), \ N-(2,2\text{-dimethylpent}-4\text{-enyl})\text{-benzamide} \ (3i), \ N-(2,2\text{-dimethylpent}-4\text{-enyl})\text{-benzamide} \ (1a), \ N-(2,2\text{-phenylpent}-4\text{-enyl})\text{-benzamide} \ (9b) \] were synthesized according to literature procedures.\(^\text{9,11,22,23,21}\)

\[ \text{Benzyl 2,2\text{-diphenylpent}-4\text{-enylcarbamate} \ (1a).} \] Spectral data matches literature values.\(^\text{21}\) \(^\text{1H}\) NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \(\delta\) 7.50 – 7.20 (m, 15H), 5.70 – 5.40 (m, 1H), 5.20 – 5.00 (m, 4H), 4.50 – 4.20 (m, 1H), 4.01 (d, \(J = 5.8\) Hz, 2H), 2.95 (d, \(J = 6.8\) Hz, 2H).
**N-(2,2-Diphenylpent-4-enyl)-4-methylbenzamide (1b).** Spectral data matches literature values.\(^{22}\) \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \(\delta 7.41 (d, J = 7.7 \text{ Hz}, 2\text{H}), 7.34 (t, J = 7.4 \text{ Hz}, 4\text{H}), 7.28 - 7.23 (m, 6\text{H}), 7.15 (d, J = 7.7 \text{ Hz}, 2\text{H}), 5.64 (br, 1\text{H}), 5.60 - 5.40 (m, 1\text{H}), 5.05 - 4.95 (m, 2\text{H}), 4.14 (d, J = 5.5 \text{ Hz}, 2\text{H}), 2.92 (d, J = 6.8 \text{ Hz}, 2\text{H}), 2.35 (s, 3\text{H}).

**N-(2,2-dimethylpent-4-enyl)-4-methylbenzamide (3b).** Spectral data matches literature values.\(^{23}\) \(^1\)H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \(\delta 7.65 (d, J = 8.1 \text{ Hz}, 2\text{H}), 7.23 (d, J = 8.1 \text{ Hz}, 2\text{H}), 6.16 (br, 1\text{H}), 5.96 (m, 1\text{H}), 5.09 (s, 1\text{H}), 5.07 (d, J = 6.0 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}), 3.30 (d, J = 6.3 \text{ Hz}, 2\text{H}), 2.40 (s, 3\text{H}), 2.06 (d, J = 7.2 \text{ Hz}, 2\text{H}), 0.96 (s, 6\text{H}).

**1-(2,2-dimethylpent-4-enyl)-3-phenylurea (3c).** Spectral data matches literature values.\(^9\) \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \(\delta 7.83 (br, 1\text{H}), 7.40 - 7.20 (m, 4\text{H}), 7.03 (br, 1\text{H}), 5.89 (br, 1\text{H}), 5.80 - 5.70 (m, 1\text{H}), 5.10 - 4.90 (m, 2\text{H}), 3.07 (br, 2\text{H}), 1.95 (br, 2\text{H}), 0.86 (s, 3\text{H}).
1-Benzyl-3-(2,2-dimethylpent-4-enyl)urea (3d). Spectral data matches literature values.\(^9\) \(^1\)H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \(\delta\) 7.37 – 7.25 (m, 5H), 5.78 (ddt, \(J = 17.7, 10.3, 7.5\) Hz, 1H), 5.05 – 4.90 (m, 2H), 4.73 (br, 1H), 4.43 (br, 1H), 4.35 (d, \(J = 5.8\) Hz, 2H), 3.00 (d, \(J = 6.3\) Hz, 2H), 1.91 (d, \(J = 7.5\) Hz, 2H), 0.84 (s, 6H).

\[\text{N-(2,2-Diphenylpent-4-enyl)benzamide (1e).} \]

To a solution of 2,2-diphenylpentamine HCl salt (0.41 g, 1.5 mmol) in CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) (10 mL), 4-methoxybenzoyl chloride
(0.51 g, 3.0 mmol) and triethylamine (0.52 g, 3.75 mmol) were added. The mixture was allowed to stir for 2 days. The reaction was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and washed with 1 M HCl (2x, 20 mL), 1 M NaOH (2x, 20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude mixture was purified by column chromatography (10:90 EtOAc/hexanes) to a white solid (0.32 g, 58% yield). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.47 (d, J = 8.7Hz, 2H), 7.36 – 7.23 (m, 10H), 6.84 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 5.58 (br s, 1H), 5.53 – 5.39 (m, 1H), 5.01 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (s, 1H), 4.13 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.91 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H).

4-Methyl-N-pent-4-enyl-benzamide (7b). Spectral data matches literature values.²³ ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.64 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.10 (br, 1H) 5.82 (ddt, J = 17.0, 10.5, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 5.10 – 4.98 (m, 2H), 3.47 (q, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.16 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.73 (quin, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H).

N-((1-Allylcyclohexyl)methyl)-4-methylbenzamide (5b). Spectral data matches literature values.⁹ ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.65 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.25 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 6.18
(br s, 1H), 6.00 – 5.90 (m, 1H), 5.20–5.10 (m, 2H), 3.42 (d, \( J = 6.3 \) Hz, 2H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.15 (d, \( J = 7.4 \) Hz, 2H), 1.60 – 1.37 (m, 10H).

N-(2,2-Dimethylpent-4-enyl)benzamide (3e). Spectral data matches literature values.\(^9\) \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \( \delta 7.76 \) (d, \( J = 7.6 \) Hz, 2H), 7.50 (t, \( J = 7.2 \) Hz, 1H), 7.44 (t, \( J = 7.4 \) Hz, 2H), 6.20 (br, 1H), 6.0–5.8 (m, 1H), 5.2–5.0 (m, 2H), 3.32 (d, \( J = 6.3 \) Hz, 2H), 2.07 (d, \( J = 7.4 \) Hz, 2H), 0.97 (s, 6H).

N-(2,2-Dimethylpent-4-enyl)-4-methoxybenzamide (3f). Spectral data matches literature values.\(^9\) \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \( \delta 7.73 \) (d, \( J = 8.8 \) Hz, 2H), 6.93 (d, \( J = 8.8 \) Hz, 2H), 6.16 (br, 1H), 5.89 (ddt, \( J = 17.9, 10.5, 7.5 \) Hz, 1H), 5.20 – 5.00 (m, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.30 (d, \( J = 6.4 \) Hz, 2H), 2.06 (d, \( J = 7.5 \) Hz, 2H), 0.96 (s, 6H).

4-Bromo-N-(2,2-dimethylpent-4-enyl)benzamide (3g). Spectral data matches literature values.\(^9\) \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \( \delta 7.62 \) (d, \( J = 8.6 \) Hz, 2H), 7.57 (d, \( J = 8.6 \) Hz, 2H), 6.17
(br s, 1H), 6.00 – 5.80 (m, 1H), 5.20–5.00 (m, 2H), 3.31 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 2H), 2.06 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 0.97 (s, 3H).

**N-(2,2-dimethylpent-4-enyl)acetamide (3h).** Spectral data matches literature values.\(^{23}\) \(^1\)H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): $\delta$ 5.82 (ddt, $J = 17.7$, 10.2, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.46 (br, 1H), 5.08 – 5.01 (m, 2H), 3.09 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 2.00 – 1.96 (m, 2H), 0.89 (s, 6H).

**Benzyl 2,2-dimethylpent-4-enylcarbamate (3a).** Spectral data matches literature values.\(^{23}\) \(^1\)H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): $\delta$ 7.37 – 7.33 (m, 5H), 5.88 – 5.74 (m, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 5.07 – 5.00 (m, 2H), 4.78 (br s, 1 H), 3.04 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 1.98 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 0.89 (s, 6H).
**tert-Butyl 2,2-dimethylpent-4-enylcarbamate (3i).** Spectral data matches literature values.\(^\text{23}\)

\(^1\)H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \(\delta\) 5.90 – 5.70 (m, 1H), 5.10 – 4.90 (m, 2H), 4.55 (br, 1H), 2.95 (d, \(J = 6.6\) Hz, 2H), 1.96 (d, \(J = 7.5\) Hz, 2H), 1.43 (s, 9H), 0.87 (s, 6H).

**2,2,2-Trichloroethyl 2,2-dimethylpent-4-enylcarbamate (3j).** To a solution of pent-4-en-1-amine (0.40 g, 3.53 mmol) and triethylamine (0.54 mL, 3.89 mmol) in CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) (5 mL) at 0°C was added dropwise 2,2,2-trichloroethylchlorofomate (0.54 mL, 3.89 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 2 h, and then was quenched by the addition of 1M HCl. The layers were separated and the organic layer was washed with 1M NaOH and dried over MgSO\(_4\), filtered, and concentrated. The resulting oil was purified by chromatography (10% EtOAc/Hex) to afford a colorless oil (820 mg, 80% yield). \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 5.82 (ddt, \(J = 17.6, 10.2, 7.5\) Hz, 1H), 5.08 – 5.03 (m, 2H), 5.0 (br s, 1H), 4.74 (s, 2H), 3.07 (d, \(J = 6.6\) Hz, 2H), 1.99 (d, \(J = 7.5\) Hz, 2H), 0.91 (s, 6H). \(^{13}\)C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \(\delta\) 154.9, 134.5, 117.8, 95.7, 74.5, 51.0, 44.2, 34.8, 24.7. FTIR (CDCl\(_3\), cm\(^{-1}\)): 3455, 3342, 3076, 2962, 2875, 1721, 1638, 1534, 1472,
1431, 1389, 1363, 1239, 990, 912, 881, 818, 767, 725. MS (ESI, m/z): 
[(^{35/37}\text{Cl})\text{M+H}] 288.1 (100), 290 (96), 292 (30).

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{N-(2-phenylpent-4-enyl) 4-methylbenzamide (9a).} \\
\text{Spectral data matches literature values.}^{23}
\end{array}
\]

\(^1\)H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\textsubscript{3}): \(\delta\) 7.48 (d, \textit{J} = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.37 – 7.22 (m, 5H), 7.16 (d, \textit{J} = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 5.91 (br, 1H), 5.80-5.65 (m, 1H), 5.04 (d, \textit{J} =17.1 Hz, 1H), 4.98 (d, \textit{J} =10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (ddd, \textit{J} = 5.7, 6.9, 13.2 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (ddd, \textit{J} = 4.6, 9.3, 13.5 Hz, 1H), 3.04 (dt, \textit{J} = 14.7, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.60-2.45 (m, 2H), 2.39 (s, 3H).

1.4.3 Synthesis and Characterization of Diamination Products

All racemic diamination products were synthesized according to literature procedures or modified literature procedures.\(^9\)

General Procedures for Enantioselective Diaminations:

Method A: Palladium(II) trifluoroacetate (6.6 mg, 0.02 mmol), and ligand (0.03 mmol) were dissolved in EtOAc (1 mL) and allowed to stir for 10 min. TEMPO (2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidinyloxy) (6.3 mg, 0.04 mmol), \(N\)-fluorobenzenesulfonimide (0.126 g, 0.40 mmol), and the aminoalkene (0.20 mmol) were added and the reaction mixture was refluxed for 12–18 h. The reaction was then diluted with CH\textsubscript{2}Cl\textsubscript{2}, washed with water (1 x 20 mL), and 1 M
NaOH (2 x 20 mL). The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄, then concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by column chromatography with EtOAc/hexanes.

**Method B:** Palladium(II) trifluoroacetate (6.6 mg, 0.02 mmol) and (R)-Ph-Quinox (6.6 mg, 0.024 mmol), were dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (2 mL) and allowed to stir for 10 min. TEMPO (2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidinyloxy) (6.3 mg, 0.04 mmol), N-fluorobenzenesulfonylimide (0.126 g, 0.40 mmol), and the aminoalkene (0.20 mmol) were all added at once and the reaction mixture and the reaction mixture stirred for 3–24 h. The reaction was then concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by column chromatography with EtOAc/hexanes.

![Chemical structure](image)

**Benzyl-4,4-diphenyl-2-((N-(phenylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonamido)methyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (2a).** Spectral data matches literature values. Method B, white solid, 0.093 g, 70% yield, 89% ee. \([\alpha]_{D}^{20} = -70.3 (c = 0.85, \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2)\). HPLC: DAICEL CHIRALPAK OD-H, hexanes/2-propanol = 50:50, flow 0.5 mL/min, detection at 254 nm, \(t_r = 16.5\) min, 49.4 min. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃ observed as a 1:1 mixture of rotamers): \(\delta\) 8.00 – 7.80 (m, 4H), 7.59 (br, 2H), 7.50 – 7.40 (m, 6H), 7.30 – 7.10 (m, 9H), 7.09 (br, 2H), 7.00 (br, 2H), 5.40 – 5.20 (m, 1H), 5.12 (d, \(J = 11.4\) Hz, 0.5H), 5.03 (d, \(J = 11.8\) Hz, 0.5H), 4.73 (d, \(J = 10.3\) Hz, 0.5H), 4.57 (d, \(J = 10.1\) Hz, 0.5H), 4.50 (d, \(J = 13.6\) Hz, 0.5H), 4.30 (d, \(J = 11.6\) Hz, 0.5H), 3.99 (br s, 0.5H), 3.90 – 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.50 – 3.30 (m, 1H), 2.70 – 2.60 (m, 1H), 2.50 – 2.40 (m, 1H).
\[ N-\{(1-(4-Methylbenzoyl)-4,4-diphenylpyrrolidin-2-yl)methyl\}-N-(phenylsulfonyl)benzenesulfonamide \ (2b) \]. Spectral data matches literature values.\(^9\) Method A, \((S,S)\)-Ph-pybox, white solid, 0.098 g, 75% yield, 92 % ee, \([\alpha]_{D}^{23} = 7.3 \ (c = 0.24, \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2)\). Method B, white solid, 0.106 g, 82% yield, 80% ee, \([\alpha]_{D}^{23} = -61.8 \ (c = 0.158, \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2)\) HPLC: DAICEL CHIRALPAK AD-H, hexanes/2-propanol = (50:50), flow 0.5 mL/min, detection at 254 nm, \(t_1 = 19.0 \text{ min (major)}, 55.6 \text{min (minor)}\). \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \(\delta 7.92 (d, \ J = 7.6 \text{ Hz, 4H}), 7.60 (t, \ J = 7.1 \text{ Hz, 2H}), 7.52 - 7.42 (m, 6H), 7.30 - 7.10 (m, 8H), 7.04 (d, \ J = 7.3 \text{ Hz, 2H}), 6.91 (d, \ J = 7.3 \text{ Hz, 2H}), 4.51 (dd, \ J = 4.0, 14.8 \text{ Hz, 1H}), 4.40 - 4.30 (m, 2H), 4.04 (dd, \ J = 8.3, 14.8 \text{ Hz, 1H}), 3.84 (d, \ J = 11.2 \text{ Hz, 1H}), 2.81 (t, \ J = 11.7 \text{ Hz, 1H}), 2.60 (dd, \ J = 5.7, 11.7 \text{ Hz, 1H}), 2.41 (s, 3H).

\[ N-\{(4,4-Dimethyl-1-(4-methylbenzoyl)pyrrolidin-2-yl)methyl\}-N-(phenylsulfonyl)benzenesulfonamide \ (4b) \]. Spectral data matches literature values.\(^9\) Method A, white solid, 0.054 g, 50% yield, 80 % ee. Method B, white solid, 0.071 g, 66% yield, 93% ee. \([\alpha]_{D}^{23} = -\)
39.4 (c = 0.27, CH₂Cl₂). HPLC: DAICEL CHIRALPAK AD-H, hexanes/2-propanol = 75:25, flow 0.5 mL/min, detection at 254 nm, rᵣ = 24.5 min, 41.5 min. $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.93 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 4H), 7.64 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.60 – 7.30 (m, 9H), 4.80 – 4.60 (m, 1H), 4.36 (dd, $J = 4.6$, 15.0 Hz, 1H), 3.96 (dd, $J = 8.6$, 15.0 Hz, 1H), 3.32 (d, $J = 10.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.12 (d, $J = 10.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.88 (t, $J = 11.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.73 (dd, $J = 7.4$, 12.5 Hz, 1H), 1.05 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H).

$^N$-phenyl-4,4-dimethyl-2-((N-(phenylsulfonyl)phenylsulphonamido)methyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (4c). Spectral data matches literature values. Method A, (S,S)-Ph-pybox, white solid, 0.056 g, 53% yield, 40% ee. $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.98 (d, $J = 7.9$Hz, 4H), 7.66 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.60 – 7.40 (m, 6H), 7.24 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.07 (br, 1H), 6.99 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.40 – 4.30 (m, 1H), 4.13 (dd, $J = 3.2$, 14.9 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (dd, $J = 9.4$, 14.9 Hz, 1H), 3.60 (d, $J = 10.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.11 (d, $J = 10.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.87 (dd, $J = 7.0$, 12.9 Hz, 1H), 1.82 (dd, $J = 7.8$, 12.7 Hz, 1H), 1.16 (s, 3H), 1.00 (s, 3H). HPLC, DAICEL CHIRALPAK AD-H, hexanes/2-propanol = (75:25), flow 0.5 mL/min, detection at 254 nm, rᵣ = 38.3 min, 42.8 min.
N-benzyl-4,4-dimethyl-2-((N-(phenylsulfonyl) phenylsulfonylamido)methyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxamide (4d). Spectral data matches literature values.\(^9\) Method A, (S,S)-Ph-pybox, white solid, 0.033 g, 30% yield, 30% ee. \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \(\delta 7.89 (d, J = 7.9 \text{ Hz}, 4H), 7.64 (t, J = 7.4 \text{ Hz}, 2H), 7.70 (t, J = 7.7 \text{ Hz}, 4H), 7.40 – 7.20 (m, 5H), 5.29 (br, 1H), 4.44 (dd, J = 5.6, 14.6 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (dd, J = 5.5, 14.8 Hz, 1H), 4.30 – 4.10 (m, 1H), 4.09 (d, J = 14.6 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (dd, J = 9.5, 14.8 Hz, 1H), 3.41 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 2.98 (d, J = 10.1 Hz, 1H), 1.77 (dd, J = 7.5, 12.7 Hz, 1H), 1.66 (dd, J = 7.6, 12.5 Hz, 1H), 1.09 (s, 3H), 0.93 (s, 3H). HPLC, DAICEL CHIRALPAK AD-H, hexanes/2-propanol = (75:25), flow 0.5 mL/min, detection at 254 nm, \(r_t = 15.1 \text{ min}, 64.7 \text{ min.}\)

\[\text{N-((1-benzoyl)-4,4-diphenylpyrrolidin-2-yl)methyl}-N-(phenylsulfonyl)benzenesulfonamide (2e).}\] Method A, (S,S)-Ph-pybox, white solid, 0.084g, 66% yield, 90% ee. Method B, white solid, 0.102 g, 80% yield, 76% ee. \(^1\)H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \(\delta 7.93 (d, J = 10.2 \text{ Hz}, 4H), 7.64 – 7.44 (m, 11H), 7.24 – 7.17 (m, 6H), 7.05 (d, J = 8.1 \text{ Hz}, 2H), 6.93 (d, J = 8.1 \text{ Hz}, 2H), 4.50 (dd, J = 15.0, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.41 – 4.31 (m, 2H), 4.07 (dd, J = 14.7, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (d, J = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 2.74 (t, J = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 2.61 (ddd, J = 12.3, 6.6, 1.2 Hz, 1H). HPLC, DAICEL
CHIRALPAK AD-H, hexanes/2-propanol = (45:55), flow 0.5 mL/min, detection at 254 nm, $r_t = 21.4$ min, 44.1 min.

![structure](image)

**N-((1-(4-methoxybenzoyl)-4,4-diphenylpyrrolidin-2-yl)methyl)-N-(phenylsulfonyl)benzenesulfonamide (2f).** Method A, (S,S)-Ph-pybox, white solid, 0.106 g, 80 % yield, 90 % ee. Method B, white solid, 0.106 g, 80 % yield, 90 % ee. $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 7.92 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 4H), 7.64 – 7.58 (m, 4H), 7.49 – 7.43 (m, 4H), 7.25 – 7.18 (m, 6H), 7.07 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 6.95 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 6.89 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 4.49 (dd, $J = 14.7$ Hz, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 4.43 – 4.38 (m, 1H), 4.31 (m, 1H), 4.01 (dd, $J = 14.7$, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 3.87 – 3.82 (m, 4H), 2.81 (t, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 1H) 2.60 – 2.53 (m, 1H). HPLC, DAICEL CHIRALPAK AD-H, hexanes/2-propanol = (50:50), flow 0.5 mL/min, detection at 254 nm, $r_t = 25.1$ min, 100.0 min.
N-((2-(4-Methylbenzoyl)-2-azaspiro[4.5]decane-3-yl)methyl)-N-(phenylsulfonyl)benzenesulfonamide (6b). Spectral data matches literature values.\(^9\) Method A, (S,S)-Ph-pybox, white solid, 0.060 g, 53 % yield, 83 % ee. Method B, white solid, 0.074 g, 65 % yield, 99 % ee. \([\alpha]_D^{20} = -42.1\) (c = 0.10, CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\)). HPLC: DAICEL CHIRALPAK AD-H, hexanes/2-propanol = 50:50, flow 0.5 mL/min, detection at 254 nm, \(r_t = 17.7\) min (major), 26.6 min (minor). \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \(\delta 7.96\) (d, \(J = 7.7\) Hz, 4H), 7.63 (t, \(J = 7.4\) Hz, 2H), 7.51 (t, \(J = 7.6\) Hz, 4H), 7.44 (d, \(J = 7.6\) Hz, 2H), 7.20 (d, \(J = 7.6\) Hz, 2H), 4.75 – 4.60 (m, 1H), 4.34 (dd, \(J = 4.4, 14.8\) Hz, 1H), 3.92 (dd, \(J = 8.8, 14.7\) Hz, 1H), 3.32 (d, \(J = 10.5\) Hz, 1H), 3.22 (d, \(J = 10.6\) Hz, 1H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 1.87 (dd, \(J = 7.4, 12.0\) Hz, 1H), 1.68 (t, \(J = 11.4\) Hz, 1H), 1.50 – 1.10 (m, 10H).

N-((1-(4-methylbenzoyl)pyrrolidin-2-yl)methyl)-N-(phenylsulfonyl)benzenesulfonamide (8b). Method A, (S,S)-Ph-pybox, white solid, 0.030 g, 30 % yield, 86 % ee. \([\alpha]_D^{20} = -2.5\) (c = 0.08, CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\)). HPLC: DAICEL CHIRALPAK AD-H, hexanes/2-propanol = (50:50), flow 0.5 mL/min, detection at 254 nm, \(r_t = 17.8\) min (major), 38.0 min (minor). \(^1\)H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta 7.93\) (d, \(J = 7.8\) Hz, 3H), 7.69 (t, \(J = 7.5\) Hz, 3H), 7.50 (t, \(J = 7.5\) Hz, 4H), 7.43 (d, \(J = 7.8\) Hz, 2H), 7.19 (d, \(J = 8.1\) Hz, 2H), 4.72 (br, 1H), 3.85 (dd, \(J = 9.3\) Hz, 1H), 3.85 (dd, \(J = 9.3\) Hz, 2H), 3.85 (dd, \(J = 9.3\) Hz, 2H), 3.85 (dd, \(J = 9.3\) Hz, 2H).
Hz, 17.1, 1H), 3.69 (m, 1H), 3.58 – 3.43, (m, 2H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 2.0 – 1.94 (m, 2H), 1.73 (br, 1H).

$^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 170.8, 140.3, 138.7, 133.9, 129.0, 128.4, 128.6, 127.4, 56.6, 50.6, 49.2, 28.1, 24.8, 21.4. MS (ESI, m/z): 499 [M+H], 521 [M+Na], 537 [M+K].

$N$-((1-Benzoyl-4,4-dimethylpyrrolidin-2-yl)methyl)-$N$-(phenylsulfonyl)benzenesulfonamide (4e). Spectral data matches literature values.$^9$ Method B, white solid, 0.077 g, 75 % yield, 91 % ee. $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = -4.7$ (c = 0.062, CH$_2$Cl$_2$). HPLC, DAICEL CHIRALPAK AD-H, hexanes/2-propanol = 75:25, flow 0.5 mL/min, detection at 254 nm, $t_1 = 21.5$ min (major), 39.3 min (minor).

$^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 7.93 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 4H), 7.64 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.60 – 7.30 (m, 9H), 4.80 – 4.60 (m, 1H), 4.36 (dd, $J = 4.6$, 15.0 Hz, 1H), 3.96 (dd, $J = 8.6$, 15.0 Hz, 1H), 3.32 (d, $J = 10.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.12 (d, $J = 10.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.88 (t, $J = 11.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.73 (dd, $J = 7.4$, 12.5 Hz, 1H), 1.05 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H).
N-((1-(4-Methoxybenzoyl)-4,4-dimethylpyrrolidin-2-yl)methyl)-N-(phenylsulfonyl)benzenesulfonamide (4f). Spectral data matches literature values. Method B, white solid, 0.077 g, 71% yield, 96% ee. [$\alpha$]$_D^{23} = -35.4$ (c = 0.65, CH$_2$Cl$_2$). HPLC: DAICEL CHIRALPAK AD-H, hexanes/2-propanol = 75:25, flow 0.5mL/min, detection at 254 nm, $t_1 =$ 32.4 min (major), 40.53 min (minor). $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 7.93 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 4H), 7.63 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.51 (dd, $J = 16.4$, 8.3 Hz, 6H), (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 4.80 – 4.65 (m, 1H), 4.35 (dd, $J = 14.8$, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (dd, $J = 14.9$, 8.7 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.36 (d, $J = 10.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.19 (d, $J = 10.2$ Hz, 1H), 1.87 (t, $J = 11.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.69 (dd, $J = 12.1$, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 1.05 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 3H).

N-((1-(4-Bromobenzoyl)-4,4-dimethylpyrrolidin-2-yl)methyl)-N-(phenylsulfonyl)benzenesulfonamide (4g). Spectral data matches literature values. Method B, white solid, 0.083 g, 70% yield, 94% ee. [$\alpha$]$_D^{20} = -42.0$ (c = 0.1, CH$_2$Cl$_2$). HPLC: DAICEL CHIRALPAK AD-H, hexanes/2-propanol = 50:50, flow 0.5mL/min, detection at 254 nm, $t_1 =$ 18.0 min (major), 43.6 (minor) min. $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 7.90 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 4H),
7.63 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 4H), 7.43 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 4.80 – 4.60 (m, 1H), 4.31 (dd, J = 4.6, 15.0 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (dd, J = 8.2, 15.0 Hz, 1H), 3.31 (d, J = 10.4 Hz, 1H), 3.09 (d, J = 10.3 Hz, 1H), 1.88 (t, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 1.73 (dd, J = 7.3, 12.3 Hz, 1H), 1.05 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H).

N-((1-Acetyl-4,4-dimethylpyrrolidin-2-yl)methyl)-N-(phenylsulfonyl)benzenesulfonamide (4h). Spectral data matches literature values. Method B, white solid, 0.065 g, 72 % yield, 91 % ee. \[\alpha\]_D^20 = -15.1 (c = 0.12, EtOAc). HPLC: DAICEL CHIRALPAK AD-H, hexanes/2-propanol = 75:25, flow 0.5mL/min, detection at 254 nm, r_t = 29.5 min (minor), 36.4 min (major). \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3, 5:1 mixture of rotamers observed): \(\delta\) 8.02 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 4H, minor), 7.91 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 4H, major), 7.70 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H, minor), 7.64 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H, major), 7.59 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 4H, major), 7.51 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 4H, major), 4.50 – 4.40 (m, 1H, major), 4.40 (dd, J = 4.0, 15.0 Hz, 1H, major), 4.40 – 4.30 (m, 1H, minor), 3.90 (dd, J = 4.0, 13.5 Hz, 1H, minor), 3.90 – 3.80 (m, 1H, minor), 3.78 (dd, J = 9.5, 15.0 Hz, 1H, major), 3.63 (dd, J = 9.5, 13.5 Hz, 1H, minor), 3.18 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H, major), 3.15 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H, major), 2.87 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 1H, minor), 2.11 (s, 3H, minor), 2.02 (s, 3H, major), 1.83 (dd, J = 10.0, 12.0 Hz, 1H, major), 1.90 – 1.70 (m, 1H, minor), 1.68 (dd, J = 7.5, 12.0 Hz, 1H, major), 1.70 – 1.60 (m, 1H, minor), 1.10 (s, 3H, both), 0.95 (s, 3H, major), 0.90 (s, 3H, minor).
Benzyl 4,4-dimethyl-2-((N-(phenylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonamido)methyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (4a). Spectral data matches literature values.⁹ Method B, white solid, 0.081 g, 60 % yield, 93 % ee. \([\alpha]^{20}_D = -26.1\ (c = 0.21, \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2)\). HPLC: DAICEL CHIRALPAK AD-H, hexanes/2-propanol = 75:25, flow 0.5 mL/min, detection at 254 nm, \(r_t = 46.4\) min, 71.5 min. \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, observed as a 5:4 mixture of rotamers): \(\delta\) 7.97 (d, \(J = 7.4\) Hz, 4H, major), 7.89 (d, \(J = 7.1\) Hz, 4H, minor), 7.70 – 7.60 (m, 2H, both), 7.60 – 7.40 (m, 4H, both), 7.40 – 7.30 (m, 5H, both), 5.30 – 5.00 (m, 2H, both), 4.40 – 4.30 (m, 1H, minor), 4.30 – 4.20 (m, 2H, major), 4.20 – 4.10 (m, 1H, minor), 3.83 (dd, \(J = 9.3, 13.9\) Hz, 1H, major), 3.72 (dd, \(J = 9.8, 13.5\) Hz, 1H, minor), 3.46 (d, \(J = 10.6\) Hz, 1H, minor), 3.33 (d, \(J = 10.5\) Hz, 1H, major), 2.90 – 2.80 (m, 1H, both), 1.80 – 1.70 (m, 1H, both), 1.57 (dd, \(J = 7.3, 11.8\) Hz, 1H, major), 1.47 (dd, \(J = 7.4, 11.6\) Hz, 1H, minor), 1.03 (s, 6H, minor), 0.90 – 0.80 (m, 6H, major).

tert-Butyl 4,4-dimethyl-2-((N-(phenylsulfonyl)phenylsulfonamido)methyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (4i). Spectral data matches literature values.⁹ Method B, white solid, 0.035 g, 34 % yield, 82 % ee. \([\alpha]^{20}_D = -31.5\ (c = 0.12, \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2)\). HPLC: DAICEL CHIRALPAK AD-H, hexanes/2-propanol = 90:10, flow 1.0 mL/min, detection at 254 nm, \(r_t = 9.2\) min, 17.3 min. \(^1\)H
NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$, observed as a 1:1 mixture of rotamers): $\delta$ 8.10 – 7.90 (m, 4H, both), 7.88 (t, $J$ = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 7.77 (t, $J$ = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.70 – 7.50 (m, 4H, both), 4.40 – 4.10 (m, 2H, both), 3.80 – 3.60 (m, 1H, both), 3.40 – 3.30 (m, 1H), 3.30 – 3.20 (m, 1H), 2.80 – 2.70 (m, 1H, both), 1.69 (dd, $J$ = 8.8, 12.6 Hz, 1H, both), 1.60 – 1.40 (m, 1H, both), 1.48 (s, 9H, both).

**2,2,2-Trichloroethyl-4,4-dimethyl-2-((N-(phenylsulfonyl)phenylsulphonamido)methyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (4j).** Method B, white solid, 0.059 g, 50% yield, 91% ee. $[\alpha]_D^{10} = -26.6$ (c = 0.20, CH$_2$Cl$_2$). $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$, observed as a 3:2 mixture of rotamers): 8.00 – 7.97 (m, 4H, both), 7.67 – 7.63 (m, 2H, both), 7.56 – 7.51 (m, 4H, both), 4.88 (d, $J$ = 12.0 Hz, 1H, major), 4.86 (d, $J$ = 12.0 Hz, 1H, minor), 4.69 (d, $J$ = 12.0 Hz, 1H, minor), 4.60 (d, $J$ = 12.0 Hz, 1H, major), 4.42 – 4.29 (m, 2H, both), 3.83 (dd, $J$ = 15.0 Hz, 9.5 Hz, 1H, major), 3.77 (dd, $J$ = 15.0 Hz, 9.5 Hz, 1H, minor), 3.47 (d, $J$ = 14.5 Hz, 1H, minor), 3.43 (d, $J$ = 14.5 Hz, 1H, major), 2.98 (d, $J$ = 11.0 Hz, 1H, major), 2.89 (d, $J$ = 11.0 Hz, 1H, minor), 1.77 (dd, $J$ = 12.5 Hz, 9.5 Hz, 1H, major), 1.69 (dd, $J$ = 12.5 Hz, 9.5 Hz, 1H, minor), 1.63 (dd, $J$ = 13.0 Hz, 7.0 Hz, 1H, major), 1.42 (dd, $J$ = 12.0 Hz, 7.0 Hz, 1H, minor), 1.07 (s, 3H, major), 1.02 (s, 3H, minor), 0.93 (s, 3H, major), 0.88 (s, 3H, minor).

$^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$, observed as a 3:2 mixture of rotamers): $\delta$ 153.7 (major), 153.5 (minor), 139.5 (minor), 139.1 (major), 134.0 (minor), 133.9 (major), 129.1 (minor), 129.0
(major), 128.5 (major), 128.3 (minor), 95.7 (major), 95.6 (minor), 74.7 (both), 59.7 (minor), 59.5 (major), 56.9 (minor), 55.9 (major), 52.0 (minor), 50.5 (major), 43.0 (minor), 42.9 (major), 37.5 (major), 37.1 (minor), 26.0 (major), 25.8 (minor), 25.7 (major), 25.5 (minor). FTIR (CH$_2$Cl$_2$, cm$^{-1}$): 3068, 2959, 2874, 1716, 1585, 1559, 1522, 1479, 1449, 1436, 1412, 1378, 1355, 1315, 1288, 1224, 1170, 1121, 1086, 1063, 1044. HPLC: DAICEL CHIRALPAK AD-H, hexanes/2-propanol = 95:5, flow 1.0 mL/min, detection at 254 nm, $r_t = 31.4$ min, 33.4 min. MS (ESI, m/z): [(35/37Cl) M+H] 583 (90), 585 (100), 587 (40), [(35/37Cl) M+Na] 605 (90), 607 (100), 609 (40) [(35/37Cl) M+K] 623 (100), 621 (90), 625 (40). HRMS calculated for C$_{22}$H$_{26}$Cl$_3$N$_2$O$_6$S$_2$ 585.0273 found 585.0246 (M+H). m.p. 125 °C.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{N-((1-(4-methylbenzoyl)-4-phenylpyrrolidin-2-yl)methyl)-N-(phenylsulfonyl)benzenesulfonamide (10a).} \quad \text{Spectral data matches literature values.}\end{align*}
\]  

Method B, white solid, 0.048 g, 42 % yield, 93 % ee (major), 99% ee (minor). [\(\alpha\)]$_D^{20}$ = -20.7 (c = 0.059, CH$_2$Cl$_2$). HPLC: DAICEL CHIRALPAK AD-H, hexanes/2-propanol = 50:50, flow 0.5mL/min, detection at 254 nm, $r_t = 19.3$ min, 42.9 min, 25.4 min, 85.6 min. $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$, isolated as a 3:1 mixture of diastereomers): \(\delta\) 8.00 – 7.80 (m, 4H, both), 7.61 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H, major), 7.70 – 7.50 (m, 2H, minor), 7.60 – 7.30 (m, 6H, both), 7.40 – 7.00 (m, 7H, both), 4.83 (br s, 1H, both), 4.44 (dd, $J = 4.4$, 15.0 Hz, 1H, major), 4.33 (dd, $J = 3.7$, 14.9 Hz, 1H, minor), 4.06 (dd, $J = 8.6$, 15.2 Hz, 1H, major), 3.94 (dd, $J = 6.5$, 16.0 Hz, 1H, minor), 3.83 (dd, $J = 7.8$, 1H, minor), 3.00 (s, 3H, both), 2.81 (s, 3H, both), 2.44 (s, 3H, both), 1.95 (s, 3H, both), 1.57 (s, 3H, both).
9.8 Hz, major), 3.56 (t, $J = 10.9$ Hz, 1H, major), 3.60 – 3.50 (m, 1H, minor), 3.44 (t, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H, minor), 3.30 – 3.10 (m, 1H, major), 2.60 – 2.20 (m, 5H, both).

### 1.4.4 Synthesis of Metal Complexes

[(Ph-Quinox)Pd][(-CO$_2$CF$_3$)$_2$] (L12Pd(TFA)$_2$). Pd(TFA)$_2$ (0.166 g, 0.5 mmol) and Ph-Quinox (L12) (0.137 g, 0.5 mmol) were dissolved in 10 mL of THF. The mixture was stirred for 30 min and then the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The remaining orange solid was dissolved in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ and filtered through a Celite plug and then concentrated under reduced pressure to give an orange solid (0.30 g, 99% yield) $[^{[\alpha]}D^23 = -9.9$ (c = 0.535, CH$_2$Cl$_2$). $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CD$_2$Cl$_2$): δ 8.74 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.54 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.01 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.93 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.86 (dd, $J = 9.0$, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (dd, $J = 8.0$, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.45 – 7.29 (m, 3H), 7.29 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 5.42 (dd, $J = 10.5$, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.32 (dd, $J = 10.5$, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (t, 8.0 Hz, 1H). $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 170.7, 162.5 (q, $J = 40.0$ Hz), 148.8, 144.7, 142.9, 136.4, 134.2, 131.2, 130.9, 129.6, 129.5, 128.5, 126.6, 126.4, 120.1, 113.4 (q, $J = 308$ Hz), 79.5, 66.9. FTIR (CH$_2$Cl$_2$, cm$^{-1}$): 3456, 1704, 1591, 1523, 1488, 1423, 1402, 1193, 1141.
Palladium Ph-Quinox alkyl complex (14). To a flame dried flask charged with nitrogen, L12Pd(TFA)2 (0.152 g, 0.25 mmol) was dissolved in CH2Cl2 (5 mL). Then a solution of N-(2,2-dimethylpent-4-enyl)acetamide (3a) (0.039 g, 0.25 mmol) in CH2Cl2 (0.25 mL) was added and stirred until the solution turned yellow. The mixture was concentrated under vacuum, and 20 mL of diethyl ether was added. The solution was cooled to -5 °C and allowed to stir for 1 h, at which point light yellow microcrystals formed. The precipitate was isolated by filtration, yielding 0.106 g, 55 % yield. Diffusion by layering with CH2Cl2 and diethyl ether gave yellow needles suitable for X-ray analysis. 1H NMR (500 MHz, CD2Cl2) δ 8.91 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.66 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.92 (dd, J = 8.5, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (dd, J = 8.0, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (m, 3H), 7.36 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 5.43 (dd, J = 10.5, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 5.32 (dd, J = 10.5, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (dd, J = 9.0, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.30 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 3.24 – 3.22 (m, 2H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.12 (dd, J = 8.5, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.52 (dd, J = 11.5, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 1.35 (dd, J = 12.5, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.23 (t, 11.5 Hz, 1H), 1.06 (s, 3H), 0.93 (s, 3H). 13C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3): δ 171.6, 170.6, 160.3 (q, J = 39 Hz), 148.1, 142.6, 140.8, 139.2, 132.6, 131.2, 130.1, 129.3, 128.9, 128.3, 127.8, 126.7, 120.0, 116.3 (q, J = 309 Hz), 79.6, 66.8, 62.4, 56.8, 45.3, 37.8, 26.4, 26.3, 22.2, 18.4. FTIR (CH2Cl2, cm⁻¹): 3436, 2962, 1738, 1689, 1642, 1581, 1513, 1481, 1409, 1199, 1126.
1.4.5 Correlation of Absolute Stereochemistry

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{N-} & \text{-((1-(4-Methylbenzoyl)pyrrolidin-2-yl)methyl)benzenesulfonyl} \quad (13). \quad \text{Palladium(II)} \\
& \text{trifluoroacetate (36.5 mg, 0.11 mmol) and } (\text{R})-\text{Ph-quinox (31.2 mg, 0.132 mmol)}, \text{were dissolved} \\
& \text{in 1,4-dioxane (11 mL) and allowed to stir for ten min. TEMPO (2,2,6,6-} \\
& \text{tetramethylpiperidinyloxy) (34.4 mg, 0.22 mmol), } N\text{-fluorobenzenesulfonylimide (0.693g, 2.2} \\
& \text{mmol), and 7a (1.1 mmol) were added and the reaction mixture was stirred overnight. The} \\
& \text{mixture was then concentrated under reduced pressure and ran through an EtOAc silica plug.} \\
& \text{The crude diamination product was then dissolved in a 1M ethanolic KOH solution (5 mL),} \\
& \text{which was refluxed overnight. The solution was then made acidic with dilute aq. HCl and} \\
& \text{extracted with CH}_2\text{Cl}_2 \text{ (3 x 10mL). The organic layers were combined and dried over MgSO}_4, \\
& \text{filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column} \\
& \text{chromatography (EtOAc/Hexanes) to give a white solid, 0.068 g, 18% yield, >99% ee. } [\alpha]_D^{20} = - \text{36.3 (} c = 0.075, \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2). \quad ^1\text{H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl}_3\text{): } \delta 7.85 \text{ (d, } J = 7.5 \text{ Hz, 2H), 7.54 \text{ (t, } J =} \\
& 7.5 \text{ Hz, 1H), 7.46 \text{ (t, } J = 7.5 \text{ Hz, 2H), 7.32 \text{ (d, } J = 8 \text{ Hz, 2H), 7.18 \text{ (d, } J = 7.5 \text{ Hz, 2H), 6.38 \text{ (br s,} } \\
& 1 \text{H), 4.29 – 4.27 (m, 1H), 3.46 – 3.40 (m, 2H), 3.33 \text{ (ddd, } J = 10.0, 6.5, 3.5 \text{ Hz, 1H), 3.08 \text{ (ddd, } J} \\
& = 11.5, 7.0, 4.0 \text{ Hz, 1H), 2.38 \text{ (s, 3H), 2.14 – 2.11 (m, 1H), 1.86 – 1.82 (m, 1H), 1.77 – 1.65 (m,} \\
& 2 \text{H). } ^{13}\text{C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl}_3\text{): } \delta 171.9, 140.7, 140.1, 133.3, 132.4, 129.0, 128.9, 127.3, \text{ and} \\
\end{align*}
\]
126.9, 57.3, 50.9, 47.9, 29.4, 24.9, 21.4. FTIR (CHCl$_3$, cm$^{-1}$): 3167, 2972, 2877, 1726, 1685, 1608, 1566, 1514, 1445, 1426, 1328, 1205, 1160, 1093. m.p. 151°C MS (ESI, m/z): 359.3 [M+H], 381.2 [M+Na], 397.2 [M+K]. HRMS calculated for C$_{19}$H$_{23}$N$_2$O$_3$S, 359.1429 found 359.1430 (M+H). HPLC: DAICEL CHIRALPAK AD-H, hexanes/2-propanol = 75:25, flow 0.5mL/min, detection at 254 nm, $t_r$ = 22.3 min (minor), 27.3 min (major).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{(S)-1-(4-Methylbenzoyl)-2-(hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidine (12).} & \quad \text{A solution of (S)-(+)2-pyrrolidinemethanol (11) (0.49 mL, 5.0 mmol) and triethylamine (0.70 mL, 5.0 mmol) in CH}_2\text{Cl}_2 (20 mL) \text{ was cooled to -10 °C under N}_2. \quad \text{After dropwise addition of p-toluoyl chloride (0.75 mL, 5.0 mmol) the mixture was stirred for 4 h. The mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (20 mL) and was washed with 10% citric acid (20 mL), sat. NaHCO}_3 (20 mL), and sat. NaCl (20 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na}_2\text{SO}_4, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting oil was purified by chromatography (75% EtOAc/Hex to 100% EtOAc)}
\end{align*}
\]
to afford a colorless oil (1.09 g, 91 % yield). \[ \alpha^{20}_{D} = -98.5 \ (c = 0.14, \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2) \]. \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \( \delta \) 7.39 (d, \( J = 8.0 \) Hz, 2H), 7.18 (d, \( J = 7.5 \) Hz, 2H), 5.03 (br s, 1H), 4.40 – 4.38 (m, 1H), 3.77 (d, \( J = 11.0 \) Hz, 1H), 3.71 (dd, \( J = 11.0, 7.5 \) Hz, 1H), 3.54 – 3.43 (m, 2H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 2.16 – 2.13 (m, 1H), 1.86 – 1.83 (m, 1H), 1.76 – 1.67 (m, 1H), 1.65 – 1.57 (m, 1H). \(^{13}\)C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \( \delta \) 172.4, 140.4, 133.7, 128.9, 127.2, 67.4, 61.5, 51.2, 28.6, 25.1, 21.4. FTIR (CHCl\(_3\), cm\(^{-1}\)): 3398, 2968, 2875, 1617, 1570, 1555, 1513, 1420, 1340, 1287, 1230, 1182, 1145, 1110, 1087, 1051, 1020. MS (ESI, m/z): 220.1 [M+H], 242.0 [M+Na], 258.0 [M+K]. HRMS calculated for C\(_{13}\)H\(_{18}\)NO\(_2\) 220.1338 found 220.1340 (M+H).

(S)-\(N\)-(1-(4-methylbenzoyl)pyrrolidin-2-yl)methyl)benzenesulfonamide (13b). A solution of 12 (0.110 g, 0.5 mmol) and triethylamine (0.30 mL, 2.0 mmol) in CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) (10 mL) was cooled to 0 °C under N\(_2\). After dropwise addition of methanesulfonyl chloride (57 \( \mu \)L, 0.75 mmol) the mixture was stirred over 12 h. Water was added (5 mL) and the mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO\(_4\), filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure, and used without further purification.

The resulting crude mixture was dissolved in DMF (2 mL) under N\(_2\) and sodium azide (0.165 g, 2.5 mmol) was added. The solution was heated to 45 °C and stirred for 22 h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and diluted with diethyl ether (15 mL). 2% (w/v)
aqueous NaHCO₃ was added and the organic layer was collected. The aqueous layer was then extracted with diethyl ether (2 x 15 mL). The organic layers were combined and washed with water (2 x 20 mL). The organic layer was then dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude azide was passed through a plug of silica gel (EtOAc/hexanes), concentrated, and used without further purification. The crude azide was dissolved in THF (5 mL) and Pd/C (50 mg) was added. The flask was flushed with H₂ and then stirred under 1 atm of H₂ for 4 h. The mixture was filtered through a Celite plug, concentrated under reduced pressure, and used without further purification.

The crude residue was then dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) and cooled to 0 °C under N₂. Addition of triethylamine (0.10 mL, 0.7 mmol) was followed by dropwise addition of benzenesulfonyl chloride (40 µL, 0.3 mmol). The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir for 18 h. The reaction was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) and washed with 1M HCl (15 mL). The organic layer was separated and dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude product was purified by chromatography (30:70, EtOAc:hexanes to 50:50, EtOAc:hexanes) to afford a white solid (0.077 g, 43 % yield). [α]D²⁰ = -41.9 (c = 0.075, CH₂Cl₂). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.85 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.18 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 6.38 (br s, 1H), 4.29 – 4.27 (m, 1H), 3.46 – 3.40 (m, 2H), 3.33 (ddd, J = 10.0 Hz, 6.5 Hz, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 3.08 (ddd, J = 11.5 Hz, 7.0 Hz, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 2.14 – 2.11 (m, 1H), 1.86 – 1.82 (m, 1H), 1.77 – 1.65 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.9, 140.7, 140.1, 133.3, 132.4, 129.0, 128.9, 127.3, 126.9, 57.3, 50.9, 47.9, 29.4, 24.9, 21.4. FTIR (CDCl₃, cm⁻¹): 3167, 2972, 2877, 1726, 1685, 1608, 1566, 1514, 1445, 1426, 1328, 1205, 1160, 1093. m.p.
151°C MS (ESI, m/z): 359.3 [M+H], 381.2 [M+Na], 397.2 [M+K]. HRMS calculated for C_{19}H_{23}N_{2}O_{3}S, 359.1429 found 359.1430 (M+H). HPLC: DAICEL CHIRALPAK AD-H, hexanes/2-propanol = 75:25, flow 0.5 mL/min, detection at 254 nm, r_{t} = 22.3 min (minor), 27.3 min (major).

Racemic Trace: DAICEL CHIRALPAK AD-H, hexanes/2-propanol = (75:25), flow 0.5 mL/min, detection at 254 nm, r_{t}=22.3 min., 27.3 min.

Trace of Diamination Product (13): DAICEL CHIRALPAK AD-H, hexanes/2-propanol = (75:25), flow 0.5 mL/min, detection at 254 nm
HPLC trace for compound (13 b): DAICEL CHIRALPAK AD-H, hexanes/2-propanol = (75:25), flow 0.5 mL/min, detection at 254 nm
References and Notes for Chapter 1

1 A majority of the results reported in this chapter have been published. Ingalls, E.L.; Sibbald, P.A.; Kaminsky, W.; Michael, F. E. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2013, 135, 8854–8856.


10 2,2,6,6-Tetramethylpiperidine 1-oxyl.


15 As reported in reference 11, excess benzenesulfonimide was required to prevent competitive incorporation of the trifluoroacetate counterion.


Chapter 2

Palladium-Catalyzed Hydroamination of 1,3-dienes

Section 1. Introduction

Nitrogen heterocycles are key features of many natural products and industrially relevant pharmaceuticals. As a result, many methods for the construction of these core structures have been developed. In particular, the hydroamination of unsaturated hydrocarbons has arisen as a general and useful method for generating new carbon-nitrogen bonds in heterocycles due to its atom economy and mild reaction conditions. Numerous transition metal and Brønsted acid hydroamination catalysts have been discovered.

Scheme 2.1 Possible Regioisomers arising from Hydroaminations of 1,3-dienes

The hydroamination of 1,3-dienes is a useful transformation because the resulting aminoalkenes possess a handle for further functionalization. A major challenge for diene hydroamination catalysts is controlled formation of one of the several possible regioisomeric products (Scheme 2.1). In practice, the vast majority of reported diene hydroamination reactions are selective for the formation of allylic amine products (Scheme 2.2).
Scheme 2.2 *Hydroaminations that produce allylic amine products*

In particular, known hydroamination reactions catalyzed by Ni and Pd give exclusively allylic amines, due to the intermediacy of a η³-allyl complex (Scheme 2.3).  

Scheme 2.3 *Ni and Pd η³-allyl complexes give allylic amines*
Similarly, Brønsted acid catalyzed hydroamination reactions also generate allylic amine products, as predicted by the stability of the intermediate allyl cation (Scheme 2.4).\textsuperscript{6}

Scheme 2.4  

\textbf{Brønsted acid catalyzed hydroaminations}

\begin{enumerate}
\item \textbf{He, 2006}
\begin{align*}
\text{CbzNH}_2 + &\begin{array}{c}
\text{Me} \\
\text{Me}
\end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c}
\text{Me} \\
\text{NHCbz}
\end{array} \\
\text{Toluene, rt} &\rightarrow \text{83\% yield}
\end{align*}
\item \textbf{Toste, 2011}
\begin{align*}
\text{SO}_2\text{Ar} + &\begin{array}{c}
\text{NH} \\
\text{Me}
\end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c}
\text{Me} \\
\text{Me}
\end{array} \\
\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{F, rt} &\rightarrow \text{99\% yield, 92 - 95\% ee}
\end{align*}
\end{enumerate}

In contrast, the formation of homoallylic amine products in hydroamination reactions is a more challenging task. A few hydroamination catalysts have been reported to give mixtures of allylic and homoallylic amine products\textsuperscript{7} but only two reports of hydroamination catalysts that selectively give homoallylic amines have been published (Scheme 2.5).

Scheme 2.5  

\textbf{Previous hydroaminations that give homoallylic amines}

\begin{enumerate}
\item \textbf{Marks}
\begin{align*}
\text{NH}_2 + &\begin{array}{c}
\text{N} \\
\text{NMe}_2
\end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c}
\text{N} \\
\text{NMe}_2
\end{array} \\
\text{C}_6\text{D}_6 &\rightarrow \text{\geq 95\% yield, 98:2}
\end{align*}
\item \textbf{Yamamoto}
\begin{align*}
\text{NHTs} + &\begin{array}{c}
\text{Me} \\
\text{Me}
\end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c}
\text{Me} \\
\text{Me}
\end{array} \\
\text{HgCl} &\rightarrow \text{99\% yield}
\end{align*}
\end{enumerate}
Marks has reported a Th catalyst that gives high selectivity for two substrates lacking substitution on the diene, but a third substituted diene substrate gives poor selectivity.\textsuperscript{8b} Yamamoto has discovered a carboranyl Hg catalyst that affords exclusively homoallylic amines for a range of sulfonamidodiene substrates.\textsuperscript{9} In this case, no substrates with substitution on the diene moiety were reported.

This chapter focuses on a Pd catalyst for the hydroamination of dienes that gives exclusively homoallylic amine products for a variety of diene substitution patterns in excellent yields.

**Section 2. Results and discussion**

2.2.1 *Initial Results*

Previously, our lab reported a mild Pd-catalyzed intramolecular hydroamination of aminooalkenes that generated pyrrolidine, piperidine, and piperazine scaffolds (Scheme 2.6, eq 2.1).\textsuperscript{10} We hypothesized that the same Pd catalyst should also catalyze the hydroamination of dienes by a similar mechanism, and, by virtue of the increased reactivity of dienes, tolerate a greater range of substitution. Initial studies began by subjecting protected aminodiene 17a to the previously reported hydroamination conditions (Scheme 2.6, eq 2.2).\textsuperscript{11}
Encouragingly, this afforded a single isomer of the cyclization product in excellent yield. This isomer was identified as the homoallylic amine product \textit{18a}, arising from 5-\textit{exo} 1,2-addition.

2.2.2 \textit{Substrate Scope}

Exposure of a substrate without geminal backbone substitution to these conditions gave the product in equally high yields and regioselectivity (Table 2.1, entry 1), establishing that this hydroamination catalyst is active even with substrates lacking Thorpe-Ingold effects.

Table 2.1 \textit{Protecting Group Scope}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>PG\textsuperscript{a}</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>% yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cbz (19a)</td>
<td>20a</td>
<td>&gt;99,(95%)\textsuperscript{b}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Boc (19b)</td>
<td>20b</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>\textit{p}-Toluoyl (19c)</td>
<td>20c</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ac (19d)</td>
<td>20d</td>
<td>&gt;99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ts (19e)</td>
<td>20e</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4-Ns (19f)</td>
<td>20f</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SES (19g)</td>
<td>20g</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{a} see Section 4 for \textit{E/Z} ratios, \textsuperscript{b} conducted on 1.8 mmol scale.
This reaction can be applied to substrates bearing a wide array of amine protecting groups (Table 2.1). Importantly, the synthetically useful protecting groups Cbz (19a) and Boc (19b) successfully gave hydroamination products, making this the only catalytic system that gives homoallylic amines with these protecting groups. Amides also cyclized in good to excellent yields (19c-d). Even sulfonamide protected amines (19e-19g) underwent hydroamination under standard conditions, which is somewhat surprising given the previous failure of catalyst 15 to react with sulfonamidoalkenes.10

The effect of diene substitution pattern on the regioselectivity of intramolecular hydroamination has not been extensively explored, so we prepared substituted diene substrates 23a, 25a and 27a, bearing substitution at the 4, 3, and 1 positions of the diene, respectively. All three substrates cleanly underwent hydroamination, affording high yields of the allylpyrrolidine products (Scheme 2, eqs 2.5-2.7). The excellent yield of 28a shows that this method can be used to construct sterically hindered tetrasubstituted carbon centers. Other backbone substitution patterns and lengths were also tolerated, affording isoindoline (32a), piperidine (34a) and morpholine (38a) heterocycles in >95% yield (eqs 2.9-2.12). Excellent regioselectivity (>20:1) was obtained in all cases.
Scheme 2.7  Hydroaminations of other substrates

Though it is clear from that both E and Z alkenes are capable of undergoing hydroamination, we tested whether the initial stereochemistry had any influence on the hydroamination reactivity. Hydroamination of $E$-19a and $Z$-19a gave the same product in identical 98% yields, illustrating that alkene stereochemistry has little effect on the outcome of hydroamination (Scheme 2.8).

Scheme 2.8  Hydroaminations of E and Z Dienes

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$^a$ 5 mol% 15, 10 mol% AgBF$_4$, 1 equiv. MgSO$_4$, CH$_2$Cl$_2$, rt, 18 h.
2.2.3 Hydroamination Mechanistic Studies

Understanding the high selectivity for formation of homoallylic amines in this system requires consideration of the possible mechanisms and key Pd-alkyl intermediates arising from aminopalladation of the diene.\textsuperscript{10c} The use of the tightly bound tridentate ligand (PNP) allows the Pd catalyst only one open coordination site for catalysis, which hinders β-hydride elimination. The possible key \(\eta^1\) intermediates are shown in Figure 2.1.

*Figure 2.1* Possible \(\eta^1\) allyl intermediates

To investigate these intermediates, a stoichiometric reaction of the Pd complex with substrate 21d was performed in the presence of various bases. \(N,N\)-Dimethylaniline proved to be an appropriately strong and bulky base to allow the allyl intermediate 40 to be isolated as a yellow solid in 66% yield (Scheme 2.9). NMR spectroscopy confirmed that the allyl group was bound to the distal terminus of the former diene moiety. Similar pincer-ligated Pd allyl complexes have been shown to be preferentially \(\eta^1\).\textsuperscript{12}
Scheme 2.9. *Formation of η¹-allyl Pd complex*

![Scheme 2.9](image)

When complex 40 was treated with a Brønsted acid, hydroamination product 22d was obtained, which was consistent with the intermediacy of this complex in the catalytic reaction.

Scheme 2.10. *Protonolysis of η¹-allyl Pd complex*

![Scheme 2.10](image)

It appears that the regioselectivity observed in this hydroamination reaction arises from (i) initial 1,4-aminopalladation to form the less substituted η¹-allyl complex 40, followed by (ii) regioselective S₂E’ protonation of the Pd allyl complex. Although, since similar complexes to the two regioisomeric η¹-allyl complexes *(Figure 2.1)* are known to interconvert rapidly at room temperature,¹² we cannot rule out S₂E2 protonation of the unobserved allyl isomer (Scheme 2.11).
2.2.4 Intermolecular attempts and Urea substrates

The discovery that homoallylic amines could be exclusively generated from aminodienes increased the generality of 15 as a hydroamination catalyst, but limitations in this system still exist. The development of an intermolecular reaction which also only produces homoallylic amines would be a key advancement for this catalyst. Intermolecular hydroaminations of alkenes using 15 have been unsuccessful, possibly due to the high enthalpic and entropic barriers inherent in this reaction. We reasoned that our observation of the higher reactivity of dienes in this system might be able to overcome these previous shortcomings.

Studies towards the development of an intermolecular reaction began by combining 1,3-pentadiene and a variety of amine sources under the standard hydroamination conditions. Nitrogen sources 42 – 45 were chosen based on their similarity to amines that were successful in the previous intramolecular reaction. Other substrates were chosen due to the proximity of a hydrogen bonding functional group which could facilitate protonolysis, such as an alcohol or
Unfortunately, all of the amines, carbamates, amides, and anilines we subjected to this reaction did not result in hydroamination products (Scheme 2.9). Rather, almost all of these reactions resulted in the recovery of the initial diene and amine starting materials. The lone exception was with 50, where a new product was observed. Characterization revealed it to be the Markovnikov product of the addition of the alcohol to the diene, which is most likely acid-catalyzed rather than Pd-catalyzed (Scheme 2.13).

Scheme 2.12. Attempts toward Intermolecular 1,3-diene Hydroaminations

Another feature of this hydroamination is the fact that an alkene moiety remains after hydroamination. It is possible that this group could be further functionalized in a second hydroamination reaction. Urea protecting groups were highly reactive in the hydroamination of
alkenes, and we assumed that a urea protected amino-1,3-diene would rapidly undergo hydroamination as well. The resulting first hydroamination product would then be positioned to undergo a second hydroamination producing a 1,3-diamine in a bicyclic system (Scheme 2.14, eq 2.17). To test this double hydroamination, 1-butyl urea derived diene 52 was synthesized. Using standard conditions, we found that this reaction gave a 3:1 mixture of homoallylic and allylic amines from an initial hydroamination reaction. The allylic amine product (54) may simply arise from isomerization of the homoallylic amine product under the long reaction times. We considered that the second hydroamination of this substrate lacks an external carbonyl group that appeared to be necessary in all previous hydroaminations catalyzed by 15. Knowing that the hydroamination of 1,3-dienes tolerated sulfonyl protecting groups, we constructed a substrate consisting of a sulfonyl benzyl carbamate protecting group which includes a second external carbonyl from the carbamate. Once again, when substrate 55 was subjected to the reaction conditions, it smoothly produced the initial hydroamination product, homoallylic amine 56, in quantitative yields.
2.2.5 Alternate Electrophile attempts

Since the key step of this reaction is protonation of Pd-allyl intermediate (40), it appears that 40 is a rare example of a nucleophilic Pd-allyl complex. Recent literature examples of nucleophilic allyl additions to aldehydes and imines have been accomplished using palladium catalysts with similar pincer ligands.\textsuperscript{14} Noting the success of these reactions, we hoped to intercept the presumed $\eta^1$-allyl intermediate with an electrophile other than a proton (\textit{Figure 2.2}).

\textit{Figure 2.2} Alternative Electrophiles
Initial work in this area has been accomplished in our lab by incorporating an intramolecular aldehyde into the substrate through the synthesis of a glyoxamide substrate, $57$.\textsuperscript{15} Yields up to 50% of a mixture of diasteromers have been achieved. We attempted to extend this reaction to an intramolecular substrate, using 4-phenyl-1,3-butadiene and benzyl glyoxamide. When these substrates were subjected to the reaction conditions, a hetero Diels-Alder product was produced instead. Two diastereomers were isolated and characterized by $^1$H NMR spectroscopy and COSY. Similar reactivity has been documented in the literature using Lewis Acid catalysts.\textsuperscript{16}

Scheme 2.15. Towards Developing an Intermolecular Tandem Hydroamination-allylation

Knowing that this $\eta^1$-allyl intermediate has been intercepted with an intramolecular electrophile, we considered other possible tethered electrophiles. A substrate that incorporates a Michael acceptor in the protecting group was synthesized. When substrate $62$ was subjected to standard hydroamination conditions it converted solely to the hydroamination product, which was isolated in 97% yield (Scheme 2.12).
Section 3. Conclusion

In conclusion, a room temperature palladium catalyzed hydroamination of amino-1,3-dienes has been developed resulting in the formation of useful olefinic nitrogen heterocycles. This reaction occurred in high yields and high selectivity for the formation of homoallylic amines with intramolecular substrates. A wide variety of amine protecting groups could be employed and various diene substitution patterns were tolerated. A palladium $\eta^1$-allyl complex was isolated and shown to be a viable intermediate, giving insight into the reaction mechanism. Development of an intermolecular reaction, tandem double reaction with a urea protecting groups, and extension to alternative electrophiles were attempted.

Section 4. Experimental

1.1 General Procedures

All reactions were performed under a nitrogen atmosphere using flame-dried glassware unless otherwise indicated. Infrared spectra were measured on a Perkin Elmer Spectrum RX I spectrometer. Mass Spectroscopy on a Bruker Esquire 1100 Liquid Chromatograph Ion Trap Mass Spectrometer, Bruker Esquire with DART Ion Trap Mass Spectrometer, or a Hewlett
Packard 5971A Gas Chromatograph Mass Spectrometer. Column chromatography was performed using silica gel (Sorbent Technologies, 60 Å, 230-400 mesh). NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AV-300, AV-301, DRX-499, or AV-500 spectrometer. $^1$H NMR chemical shifts (δ) are reported in parts per million (ppm) downfield of TMS and are referenced relative to TMS (0.00 ppm) or residual protonated CHCl$_3$ (7.26 ppm) or CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (5.32 ppm). $^{13}$C NMR chemical shifts (δ) are reported in parts per million (ppm) relative to the carbon resonance of CDCl$_3$ (77.0 ppm). Melting points were taken on MEL-TEMP melting point apparatus and are uncorrected.

1.2 Materials

Tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether, dichloromethane, and acetonitrile were degassed and dried by passing through a column of neutral alumina. 3Å molecular sieves were activated under vacuum at 200 °C for 14 h and stored in an oven at 120 °C. Toluene was degassed with nitrogen and dried by passing through a column of neutral alumina and a column of Q5 reactant. 3 Å and 4 Å molecular sieves were powdered and activated under vacuum at ~ 200 °C for 14 h and stored in a glove box or in an oven at 150°C. Deuterated solvents, CDCl$_3$ and CD$_2$Cl$_2$ were obtained from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc. unless otherwise stated and stored over activated 3Å molecular sieves. Palladium chloride and silver tetrafluoroborate were purchased from Strem Chemicals and used without further purification. Anhydrous magnesium sulfate, benzyl chloroformate, di-tert-butyl dicarboxylate, $p$-toluoyl chloride, acetic anhydride, $p$-toluenesulfonyl chloride, 4-nitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride, 2-(trimethylsilyl)ethanesulfonyl
chloride, and (4-bromobutyl)triphenylphosphonium bromide were purchased from Aldrich and used without further purification. 1,3-pentadiene was purchased and distilled prior to use.

1.3 Substrates synthesis

1.3.1 Synthesis of backbone-substituted aminodienes

Dienyl bromides (64) and (65) were synthesized in a fashion analogous to previously reported methods.\textsuperscript{17} Spectral data matches literature data for dienyl bromide (66).\textsuperscript{18}

\[(E)-2,2\text{-Dimethylhepta-4,6-dienenitrile (67)}. \text{Synthesized according to a literature procedure.}\textsuperscript{6a}\]

$^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 6.35 (dt, $J = 16.8, 10.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.16 (dd, $J = 15.0, 10.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.74 (dt, $J = 15.0, 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.20 (d, $J = 16.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.09 (d, $J = 10.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.31 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.34 (s, 6H).
(E)-2,2-Dimethylhepta-4,6-dien-1-amine (71). Synthesized according to a literature procedure. 

\(^{6a}\) \(^1H\) NMR \((300\ MHz, CDCl_3)\): \(\delta\ 6.33\ (dt, J = 17.0, 10.2\ Hz, 1H), 6.06\ (dd, J = 15.1, 10.3\ Hz, 1H)\ 5.70\ (dt, J = 15.4, 7.7\ Hz, 1H), 5.10\ (d, J = 16.7\ Hz, 1H), 4.98\ (d, J = 10.1\ Hz, 1H), 2.45\ (s, 2H), 2.00\ (d, J = 7.5\ Hz, 2H), 1.38\ (br\ s, 2H), 0.86\ (s, 6H).

(E)-Benzyl 2,2-dimethylhepta-4,6-dienylcarbamate (17a). To a reaction flask was added \((E)\)-2,2-dimethylhepta-4,6-dien-1-amine (71) \((0.142\ g, 0.8\ mmol), CH_2Cl_2\ (2\ mL), triethylamine \((0.28\ mL, 2.0\ mmol)\) and placed under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and allowed to stir for one hour. To the mixture was added benzyl chloroformate \((0.14\ mL, 1.0\ mmol)\) dropwise over a period of 5 minutes. The reaction was allowed to slowly warm to room temperature and stir overnight. The reaction quenched with water \((1\ mL)\) and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 \((1\ x\ 2\ mL)\) and combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4, filtered and condensed. Purification by flash chromatography \((10:1\ Hex:EtOAc)\) afforded a colorless oil \((0.056\ g, 25\%\ yield)\). \(^1H\) NMR \((500\ MHz, CDCl_3)\) \(\delta\ 7.56 – 7.05\ (m, 5H), 6.31\ (dt, J = 17.0, 10.2\ Hz, 1H), 6.04\ (dd, J = 15.0, 10.5\ Hz, 1H), 5.69\ (dt, J = 15.2, 7.6\ Hz, 1H), 5.10\ (d, J = 16.5\ Hz, 1H), 5.09\ (s, 2H), 4.98\ (d, J = 10.1\ Hz, 1H), 4.83\ (br\ s,
1H), 3.02 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 1.99 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 0.87 (s, 6H).  $^{13}$C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 156.6, 136.9, 136.6, 133.8, 130.7, 128.5, 128.1, 115.4, 66.6, 50.8, 42.9, 35.2, 24.7.  ESI MS: 296.6 [M+Na]$^+$.  FTIR (CDCl$_3$, cm$^{-1}$): 3434, 3341, 3085, 3032, 3008, 2960, 1701, 1534, 1468, 1454, 1244, 1139, 1071, 1039, 1028, 1004, 899.

(E)-2,2-Diphenylhepta-4,6-dienitrile (68). Synthesized according to a modified literature procedure.$^{19}$ Spectral data matches literature values.$^{20}$ $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 7.51 – 7.27 (m, 10H), 6.30–6.13 (m, 2H), 5.57 (dt, J = 15.6, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.14 (d, J = 17.1 Hz, 2H), 5.03 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 2H), 3.16 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H).

(E)-2,2-Diphenylhepta-4,6-dien-1-amine (72). Synthesized according to literature procedure.$^4$ $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 7.37 – 7.11 (m, 10H), 6.25–5.98 (m, 2H), 5.26 (dt, J = 14.6, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (d, J = 15.1 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 3.31 (s, 2H), 2.95 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.21 (br s, 2H).
(E)-N-(2,2-Diphenylocta-4,6-dienenitrile (69). Under an atmosphere of N2, a suspension of sodium hydride (60% dispersion in oil, 9.63 mmol, 0.324 g) was dissolved in DMF (35 mL, 0.25
M) and cooled to 0 °C. Diphenylacetonitrile (8.76 mmol, 1.69 mg) was added and once hydrogen evolution stopped, dienyl bromide (65) was added dropwise. The mixture was slowly warmed to room temperature and allowed to stir overnight after which it was quenched with sat. ammonium chloride (50 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 75 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with a 10% LiCl solution (2 x 50mL), brine (50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure affording a yellow oil that was used without further purification. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.46 – 7.18 (m, 10H), 6.13 (d, J = 14.9, 10.9 Hz, 1H), 6.01 – 5.88 (m, 1H), 5.76–5.53 (m, 1H), 5.40 (dt, J = 14.6, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.13 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.71 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 3H).

(4E,6E)-2,2-Diphenylocta-4,6-dien-1-amine HCl Salt (73). To a flame dried reaction flask under N₂, a suspension of lithium aluminum hydride (18 mmol, 0.702 g, 2 equiv.) in ether (25 mL) was cooled 0 °C. A solution of 53 (9 mmol, 2.5 g) in ether (5 mL) was added dropwise and the mixture was allowed to slowly warm to room temperature and stir overnight. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and was quenched by the slow addition of 1M NaOH (~5mL), then filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was dried with MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the amine as a colorless oil. The amine was then acidified with 2M HCl in Ether. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.31 (m, 10H), 6.30 (dd, J = 15.3, 10.2 Hz, 1H),
5.88 (dd, J = 14.4, 10.5 Hz, 1H), 5.67 – 5.56 (m, 1H), 5.05 – 4.95 (m, 1H), 3.55 – 3.51 (m, 2H), 3.10 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.70 (br s, 3H) 1.69 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H).

Benzyl \((4E,6E)-2,2\)-diphenylocta-4,6-dienylcarbamate (23a): Under an atmosphere of nitrogen, dienylamine HCl salt 73 (0.314 g, 1.0 mmol) and triethylamine (0.44 mL, 3.0 mmol) were dissolved in CH2Cl2 (10 mL). The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and benzyl chloroformate (0.30 mL, 2.0 mmol) was added dropwise over a period of 10 minutes. The reaction was allowed to stir for 5 hours. The reaction quenched with water at 0 °C and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH2Cl2 (2 x 25 mL) and combined organic layers were washed with 0.5 M citric acid and sat. NaHCO3. The organic layer was dried over MgSO4, filtered and condensed under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography (8:1 Hex: EtOAc) afforded the product as a clear oil (0.312 g, 72% yield). 1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl3): δ 7.34 – 7.17 (m, 15H), 5.93 – 5.89 (m, 2H), 5.57 – 5.52 (m, 1H), 5.20 – 5.06 (m, 3H), 4.38 (br s, 1H), 3.93 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.88 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 1.70 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 3H). 13C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3): 156.2, 145.2, 136.5, 134.1, 131.4, 128.5, 128.3, 128.2, 128.1, 128.0, 127.9, 126.4, 125.9, 66.7, 50.6, 47.8, 40.7, 18.0. ESI MS: 412 [M]+. FTIR (CDCl3, cm⁻¹): 3433, 3059, 3029, 2932, 1717, 1515, 1496, 1445, 1224, 992, 911, 755, 734, 699.
(E)-4-Methyl-2,2-diphenylhepta-4,6-dienitrile (70). Under an atmosphere of N₂ a suspension of sodium hydride (60% dispersion in oil, 3.12 mmol) was dissolved in dimethylformamide (11 mL, 0.26 M). The mixture was cooled to 0 °C, diphenylacetonitrile (2.84 mmol, 0.55 g) was added and once hydrogen evolution stopped, dienyl bromide (66) was added dropwise. The reaction was slowly warmed to room temperature and allowed to stir overnight. The reaction was quenched with sat. NH₄Cl (10 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with a 10% LiCl solution (2 x 10 mL), brine (50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. Purification by silica gel chromatography (15:1 Hex: EtOAc) afforded the product as colorless oil (0.62 g, 2.27 mmol, 80% yield). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.45 – 7.22 (m, 10H), 6.45 (dt, J = 16.3, 10.3 Hz, 1H), 5.80 (d, J = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 5.12 – 4.96 (m, 2H), 3.15 (s, 2H), 1.50 (s, 3H).

(E)-4-Methyl-2,2-diphenylhepta-4,6-dien-1-amine (74). Under an atmosphere of N₂, a suspension of lithium aluminum hydride (4.6 mmol, 0.172 g) in ether (5 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. A solution of dienenitrile (70) (2.27 mmol, 0.62 g) in ether (2 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction was allowed to slowly warm to room temperature and stir until the nitrile was consumed.
(TLC). The reaction was cooled to 0 °C and was quenched by the slow addition of 1M NaOH (~1 mL) and was allowed to stir an additional 30 minutes then filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was dried with MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the corresponding amine as a clear oil, which was used without further purification (0.595 g, 94% yield). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.38 – 7.17 (m, 10H), 6.48 (dt, J = 10.5, 16.8 Hz, 1H), 5.76 (d, J = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 5.08 – 4.97 (m, 2H), 3.36 (s, 2H), 2.97 (s, 2H), 1.08 (s, 3H), 0.87 (s, 2H).

(E)-Benzyl 4-methyl-2,2-diphenylhepta-4,6-dienylcarbamate (27a). To a reaction flask was added 74 (0.595 g, 2.1 mmol), CH₂Cl₂ (21 mL), triethylamine (0.36 mL, 2.6 mmol) and placed under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and to the mixture was added benzyl chloroformate (0.34 mL, 2.4 mmol) dropwise over a period of 5 minutes. The reaction was allowed to slowly warm to room temperature and stir overnight. The reaction was quenched with 0.5 M citric acid (10 mL) and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with ether (2 x 10 mL) and combined organic layers were washed with, saturated NaHCO₃, brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and condensed. Purification by flash chromatography (12:1–hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the product as a white solid (0.560 g, 63% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.26 – 7.08 (m, 15H), 6.35 (dt, J = 17.0, 10.5 Hz, 1H), 5.63 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (s, 2H), 4.94 (m, 1H), 4.90 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.22 (s, 1H), 3.88 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 2.81 (s, 2H), 0.99 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 156.0, 145.5, 136.4, 132.8, 131.0, 128.3,
128.1, 128.0, 127.9, 126.4, 155.8, 66.49, 50.3, 47.0, 46.9, 18.2. ESI MS: 412 [M+H]^+, 429 [M+NH₄]^+. FTIR (CH₂Cl₂, cm⁻¹): 3433, 3086, 3060, 3032, 2924, 2855, 1725, 1642, 1597, 1505, 1554, 1444, 1366, 1221, 907, 756, 737, 699.

\[
\text{(E)-Benzyl 1-phenylhepta-4,6-dienylcarbamate (29a). } (E)-1\text{-phenylhepta-4,6-dien-1-amine}^9
\]

(0.599 g, 0.32 mmol), CH₂Cl₂ (2.0 mL), and triethylamine (0.053 mL, 0.38 mmol) were added to a reaction flask and placed under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C, and benzyl chloroformate (0.050 mL, 0.35 mmol) was added dropwise to the mixture. The reaction was allowed to slowly warm to room temperature and stir overnight. The reaction quenched with 0.5M citric acid (5 mL) and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 10 mL) and combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. Purification by flash chromatography afforded the product as a colorless oil (0.050 g, 50% yield). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.47 – 7.08 (m, 10H), 6.28 (dt, \( J = 17.0, 10.2 \) Hz, 1H), 6.01 (dd, \( J = 15.0, 10.5 \) Hz, 1H), 5.66 (dt, \( J = 15.0, 6.6 \) Hz, 1H), 5.17 – 5.00 (m, 4H), 4.97 (d, \( J = 10.2 \) Hz, 1H), 4.73 – 4.66 (m, 1H), 2.16 – 1.97 (m, 2H), 1.94 – 1.74 (m, 2H). ^13C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 155.6, 136.9, 136.3, 133.5, 131.7, 128.6, 128.4, 128.1, 127.4, 126.3, 115.3, 66.7, 55.0, 36.0, 29.1. ESI MS: 321.9 [M+H]^+, 338.9 [M+NH₄]^+. FTIR (CDCl₃, cm⁻¹): 3321, 3073, 3031, 2934, 2855, 1950, 1877, 1805, 1696, 1602, 1530, 1454, 1339, 1248, 1129, 1045, 1005, 951, 900, 752, 697.
Benzyl 2-(buta-1,3-dienyl)benzylcarbamate (31a). To a suspension of allyltriphenylphosphonium bromide in 40 mL of THF was cooled to 0 °C and n-BuLi in hexanes (2M) was added dropwise. The mixture was allowed to stir for 30 min. Then a solution of 2-cyanobenzaldehyde in 10 mL of THF was added dropwise and the mixture was stirred for an additional hour at 0 °C, then warmed to room temperature and let stir for one more hour. A saturated solution of NH₄Cl (50 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with ether (3 x 100 mL). The combined organic phases were washed and brine (100 mL) dried over MgSO₄, and the solvents were removed to give the crude product. The product was purified using column chromatography to yield a clear oil (0.250 g, 20% yield).

To a vacuum dried flask under N₂, lithium aluminum hydride (0.049 g, 1.33 mmol) was added to the flask followed by 5 mL of ether. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C, and the crude dienynitrile (0.201 g, 1.3 mmol) was dissolved in 5 mL of ether and added dropwise over 10 min. The mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature overnight. The mixture was then quenched with 1 mL of 1 M NaOH, diluted with ether, filtered through a pad of celite and concentrated to afford a white solid as the crude product. The crude product was used without further purification.
To a flame dried flask, the crude dienamine was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (7 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Triethylamine (0.52 mL, 3.9 mmol) was then added to the mixture which was allowed to stir at 0°C for 10 min. Benzylchloroformate (0.55 mL, 3.9 mmol) was added dropwise over 5 min. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir overnight. The mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and washed with 1 M HCl (2 x 20 mL) and sat. NaHCO₃ (1 x 20 mL), dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (15:85, EtOAc:hexanes) and a clear oil was obtained (0.205 g, 26% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, isolated as a 1:1 mixture of E/Z isomers): 7.45 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.28 – 7.14 (m, 17H, both), 6.71 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.35 (dd, J = 15.5, 10.0 Hz, 1H), 6.78 – 6.43 (m, 2H, both), 6.26 (t, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 5.27 (dd, J = 16.5, 4.0 Hz, 2H, both), 5.12 (t, J = 10.5 Hz, 2H, both), 5.04 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 4H, both), 4.89 (br s, 1H), 4.84 (br s, 1H), 4.38 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 4.29 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): 156.2, 156.0, 137.2, 136.5, 136.4, 136.2, 136.0, 135.9, 135.1, 133.0, 132.3, 132.2, 130.2, 128.5, 128.48, 128.1, 127.8, 127.6, 127.3, 125.9, 119.8, 118.3, 66.8, 66.77, 43.1. GC/MS (EI, m/z): 293(1) [M]⁺, 202(4), 158(20), 91(100). FTIR (CDCl₃, cm⁻¹): 3335, 3085, 362, 3028, 2058, 2934, 2887, 1703, 1520, 1454, 1249, 1131, 1003, 753, 697.

\[ \text{(E)-Benzyl-2-(penta-2,4-dienyloxy)ethylcarbamate (37a).} \]

A solution of benzylaziridine-1-carboxylate²² (354.4 mg, 2.0 mmol) and (E)-penta-2,4-dien-1-ol²³ (336.5 mg, 4.0 mmol) in
CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (5.0 ml) was cooled to -78 °C and quickly followed by addition of Sc(OTf)$_3$ (98.4 mg, 0.2 mmol). The mixture stirred at -78 °C for 2 hours. The mixture was warmed to room temperature and quenched with sat. aq. NaHCO$_3$. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH$_2$Cl$_2$ twice. The organic layer was dried over MgSO$_4$, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Product was purified by chromatography (70:30–hexanes:EtOAc) to give product as a yellow oil (421.0 mg, 81% yield). $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$): Isolated as a mixture of olefin isomers $E/Z = (9:1)$ δ 7.38 – 7.29 (m, 10H, both), 6.64 – 6.53 (dt, J = 16.7, 10.6 Hz, 1H, minor), 6.33 (dt, J = 16.8, 10.2 Hz, 1H, major), 6.23 (dd, J = 15.0, 10.6 Hz, 1H, major), 6.14 (t, J = 11.2 Hz, 1H, minor), 5.74 (dt, J = 15.0, 6.0 Hz, 1H, major), 5.54 (dt, J = 10.5, 7.0 Hz, 1H, minor), 5.21 (d, J = 16.7 Hz, 1H, major), 5.18 (br s, 2H, both), 5.14 – 5.06 (m, 3H, both), 4.15 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H, minor), 4.01 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 2H, major), 3.61 (t, J = 5.3 Hz, 2H, minor), 3.50 (t, J = 4.9 Hz, 2H, major), 3.39 (q, J = 5.1 Hz, 4H, both). $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$): 156.4 (both), 136.5 (both), 136.1 (major), 133.4 (major), 132.2 (minor), 131.4 (minor), 129.5 (both), 128.5 (both), 128.1 (both), 119.5 (minor), 117.9 (major), 71.1 (both), 68.9 (both), 66.6 (both), 40.9 (both). ESI MS: 261.9 [M+H]$^+$

FTIR (CDCl$_3$, cm$^{-1}$):
3425, 3336, 3087, 3065, 3034, 2937, 2863, 1953, 1812, 1716, 1699, 1603, 1538, 1519, 1455, 1406, 1353, 1330, 1254, 1147, 1115, 1063, 1007, 955, 908, 823, 776, 753, 737, 698.

1.3.2 Synthesis of backbone-unsubstituted aminodienes
(Z)-7-Azidohepta-1,3-diene (75) Synthesized according to a literature procedure.\textsuperscript{24} \textsuperscript{1}H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\textsubscript{3}): \( \delta \) 6.62 (dt, \( J = 17.0 \) 10.3 Hz, 1H), 6.06 (t, \( J = 10.9 \) Hz, 1H), 5.41 (dt, \( J = 7.7 \) Hz, 1H), 5.22 (d, \( J = 16.8 \) Hz, 1H), 5.14 (d, \( J = 10.0 \) Hz, 1H), 3.29 (t, \( J = 6.7 \) Hz, 2H), 2.29 (q, \( J = 7.4 \) Hz, 2H), 1.69 (quint., \( J = 7.3 \) Hz, 2H).

(Z)-Hepta-4,6-dien-1-amine (77). Synthesized according to a literature procedure.\textsuperscript{6} \textsuperscript{1}H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\textsubscript{3}): \( \delta \) 6.64 (dt, \( J = 17.1 \), 10.5 Hz , 1H), 6.01 (t, \( J = 11.0 \) Hz, 1H), 5.45 (dt, \( J = 10.5 \), 8.1 Hz, 1H), 5.19 (d, \( J = 17.0 \) Hz, 1H), 5.09 (d, \( J = 10.2 \) Hz, 1H), 2.71 (t, \( J = 7.0 \) Hz, 2H), 2.24 (q, \( J = 6.6 \) Hz, 2H), 1.54 (quint., \( J = 7.5 \) Hz, 2H), 1.40 (br s, 2H).
**Z-Benzy1 hepta-4,6-dienylcarbamate ((Z)-19a).** Under a nitrogen atmosphere hepta-4,6-dien-1-amine (77) (0.129 g, 1.2 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (11 mL) and triethylamine (0.19 mL, 1.4 mmol). The mixture was cooled to 0 °C, benzyl chloroformate (0.14 mL, 1.0 mmol) was added dropwise over the period of 10 minutes after which it was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir overnight. The mixture was quenched with 0.5 M citric acid (4 mL) and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (1 x 10 mL) and combined organic layers were washed with sat. NaHCO₃ (10 mL) and brine (10 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and condensed under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography (90:10, hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the product as a colorless oil (0.182 g, 64% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.36–7.31 (m, 5H), 6.61 (dt, J = 16.5, 10.5 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (t, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 5.45 (dt, J = 10.0, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.21 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 5.12–5.10 (m, 3H), 4.89 (br s, 1H), 3.21 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.22 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.61 (quint., J = 7.0 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 156.3, 136.6, 131.8, 131.2, 130.0, 128.5, 128.1, 117.3, 66.6, 40.1, 29.7, 24.9. GC/MS (EI, m/z): 245(1) [M]^+, 184(8), 93(27), 91(100). FTIR (CH₂Cl₂, cm⁻¹): 3332, 3030, 3007, 2936, 1699, 1535, 1252, 1134, 999, 906, 736, 697.
(E)-Benzyl hepta-4,6-dienylcarbamate (E)-(19a). Under a nitrogen atmosphere (E)-hepta-4,6-dien-1-amine \(^8a\) (0.072 g, 0.65 mmol) was dissolved in \(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2\) (5 mL) and triethylamine (0.266 mL, 1.95 mmol). The mixture was cooled to 0 °C, benzyl chloroformate (0.14 mL, 1.95 mmol) was added dropwise over the period of 10 minutes after which it was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir overnight. The mixture was diluted with \(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2\) (1 x 20mL), and washed with 1M HCl (1 x 20 mL) and sat. NaHCO\(_3\) (1 x 20 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO\(_4\), filtered and condensed under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography (20:1, hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the product as a colorless oil (0.100 g, 63% yield). \(^1\)H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): δ 7.36 – 7.31 (m, 5H), 6.61 (dt, \(J = 16.9, 10.2\) Hz, 1H), 6.06 (dd, \(J = 15.0, 10.6\) Hz, 1H), 5.68 (dd, \(J = 14.7, 7.2\) Hz, 1H), 5.21 – 5.07 (m, 4H), 4.98 (d, \(J = 10.2\) Hz, 1H), 4.73 (br s, 1H), 3.21 (q, \(J = 6.5\) Hz, 2H), 2.22 (q, \(J = 7.2\) Hz, 2H), 1.66 – 1.57 (m, 2H).

Tert-butyI hepta-4,6-dienylcarbamate (19b). Under an atmosphere of nitrogen, hepta-4,6-dien-1-amine (77) (0.129 g, 1.2 mmol) was dissolved in \(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2\) (4 mL). To the solution was added a mixture of di-tert-butyI dicarbonate (0.252 mg, 1.2 mmol) in \(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2\) (0.5 mL) and the reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature overnight. The mixture was concentrated and the
remaining oil was purified by flash chromatography (10:1, hexanes:EtOAc). To afford the product as a colorless oil (0.146 mg, 60% yield). $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$): Isolated as a mixture of olefin isomers Z/E = (3:1) $\delta$ 6.60 (dt, $J = 17.0, 10.5$ Hz, 1H, major), 6.29 (dt, $J = 17.0, 10.5, 1$H, minor), 6.06 (dd, $J = 15.0, 10.5$ Hz, 1H, minor), 6.02 (t, $J = 10.5$ Hz 1H, major), 5.68 (dt, $J = 15.0, 7.0, 1$H, minor), 5.42 (dd, $J = 18.0, 8.0$ Hz, 1H, major), 5.19 (d, $J = 16.5$ Hz, 1H, major), 5.10 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H, major), 5.09 (d, $J = 17.5$ Hz, 1H, minor), 4.96 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H, minor), 4.71 (br s, 2H, both), 3.12 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 4H, both), 2.22 (q, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H, major), 2.12 (q, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H, minor), 1.57 (quint, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 4H, both), 1.44 (s, 18H, both). $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 24.9 (both), 28.4 (both), 29.9 (both), 40.1 (both), 79.1 (both), 115.2(minor), 117.4 (major), 129.9 (major), 131.4 (major), 131.6(minor), 131.9(major), 134.0(minor), 137.0(minor), 156.0(both). GC/MS (EI, m/z): 211(1)[M]$^+$, 155(16), 57(100). FTIR (CDCl$_3$, cm$^{-1}$): 3349, 3083, 3006, 2977, 2930, 1700, 1507, 1365, 1270, 1251, 1173, 999, 902, 783.

(Z)-$N$-(Hepta-4,6-dienyl)-4-methylbenzamide (19c). Under an atmosphere of nitrogen, hepta-4,6-dien-1-amine (77) (0.129 g, 1.2 mmol) and triethylamine (0.18 mL, 1.3 mmol) were dissolved in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (4 mL). The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and p-toluoyl chloride (0.168 mL, 1.3 mmol) was added dropwise and then was allowed to warm up to room temperature and stir overnight. The mixture was quenched with 1M HCl and the layers were separated. The aqueous
later was extracted once with ether and the combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, filtered and condensed under reduced pressure. Purification by flash chromatography (80:20, hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the product as a white solid (0.201 g, 76% yield). \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): \(\delta\) 7.65 (d, \(J = 8.5\) Hz, 2H), 7.21 (d, \(J = 8.0\) Hz, 2H), 6.62 (dt, \(J = 17.0, 10.5\) Hz, 1H), 6.25 (br s, 1H), 6.04 (t, \(J = 10.5\) Hz, 1H), 5.46 (dd, \(J = 18.0, 8.0\) Hz, 1H), 5.21 (d, \(J = 16.0\) Hz, 1H), 5.11 (d, \(J = 10.0\) Hz, 1H), 3.46 (q, \(J = 6.5\) Hz, 2H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 2.29 (q, \(J = 7.0\) Hz, 2H), 1.72 (quint., \(J = 7.0\) Hz, 2H). \(^{13}\)C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): \(\delta\) 167.4, 141.7, 131.8, 131.4, 123.0, 129.1, 126.8, 117.6, 39.6, 29.4, 25.2, 21.4. ESI MS: 230[M+H\(^+\)], 252 [M+Na\(^+\)], 481[2M+Na\(^+\)]. FTIR (CDCl₃, cm\(^{-1}\)): 3318, 3084, 3028, 3007, 2926, 2864, 1634, 1553, 1538, 1505, 1435, 1306, 1189, 1000, 966, 903, 838, 753. mp: 45 °C

(Z)-N-(Hepta-4,6-dienyl)acetamide (19d). Under an atmosphere of nitrogen, acetic anhydride (0.57 mL, 6.0 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL). Hepta-4,6-dien-1-amine (77) (0.555 g, 5.0 mmol) was added dropwise at room temperature and the reaction was allowed to stir for 5 hours. The mixture was quenched with 1M NaOH (5 mL) and the layers were separated. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by
flash chromatography (50:50, hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the product as a colorless oil (0.625 g, 82% yield). $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 6.60 (dt, $J = 17.0, 11.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.03 (t, $J = 11.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.48 (br s, 1H), 5.42 (dd, 18.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (d, $J = 17.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.12 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.26 (q, 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.23 (q, 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.96 (s, 3H), 1.60 (quint., $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H). $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 170.0, 131.8, 131.3, 130.0, 117.6, 29.4, 25.1, 23.4. GC/MS (EI, m/z): 153(3)[M]+, 94(77), 79(100). FTIR (CDCl$_3$, cm$^{-1}$): 3289, 3084, 3008, 2930, 2862, 1653, 1560, 1560, 1555, 1437, 1369, 1292, 1197, 1157, 1103, 1039, 998, 904.

(Z)-$N$-(Hepta-4,6-dienyl)-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide (19e). Under an atmosphere of nitrogen, hepta-4,6-dien-1-amine (77) (0.111 g, 1.0 mmol) and triethylamine (0.35mL, 2.5mmol) were dissolved in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (5 mL). The reaction was cooled to 0 °C and p-toluenesulfonyl chloride (0.210 g, 1.1 mmol) was added. The mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred an additional 30 minutes. It was then quenched with 0.1M citric acid (5 mL) and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (1 x 5 mL) and the combined organic layers were washed with 1M NaOH (5 mL), brine (5 mL) dried over MgSO$_4$, filtered and concentrated. Purification by flash chromatography (6:1, hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the compound as a colorless oil (0.109 g, 41% yield). $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 7.75 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.29 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 6.52 (dtd, $J = 17.0, 10.5, 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.97 (t, $J = 10.5$ Hz, 1H) 5.31 (dd, $J = 18.0, 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.17 (d, $J = 11.5$ Hz, 1H) 5.08 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.88
(Z)-N-(Hepta-4,6-dienyl)-4-nitrobenzenesulfonamide (19f). Under an atmosphere of nitrogen, hepta-4,6-dien-1-amine (0.111 g, 1.0 mmol) was added to a reaction flask followed by triethylamine (0.28 mL, 2.0 mmol) and CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (2 mL). The reaction was cooled to 0 °C and 4-nitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride (0.221 g, 1.0 mmol) was added. The reaction was warmed to room temperature and stirred an additional 24 hours. The reaction was diluted with CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (5 mL) and washed with 1M HCl (2 x 5 mL). The organic layer was then dried with MgSO$_4$, filtered and concentrated. Purification by silica gel chromatography (80:20, hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the product as a white solid (0.202 g, 68% yield). $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 8.31 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 8.04 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H), 6.47 (dt, $J = 17.0$, 11.0 Hz, 1H), 5.94 (t, $J = 11.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.41 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.31-5.26 (m, 1H), 5.13 (d, $J = 17.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.03 (d, $J = 11.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.98 (q, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.15 (q, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.56 (quint., $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H). $^{13}$C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 143.3, 136.7, 131.8, 130.7, 130.2, 129.7, 127.0, 117.6, 42.7, 29.4, 24.7, 21.5.
CDCl₃): δ 24.8, 29.6, 43.1, 118.1, 124.7, 128.6, 130.6, 130.7, 131.9, 146.0, 150.3. GC/MS (EI, m/z): 296(5) [M]+, 215(82), 122(75), 94(80), 79(100), 41(44). FTIR (CDCl₃, cm⁻¹): 3295, 3105, 2940, 2868, 1530, 1350, 1311, 1165, 1093, 855, 746, 736, 686, 611. mp: 78 °C

\[ \text{N-(Hepta-4,6-dienyl)-2-((trimethylsilyl)ethanesulfonamide (19g).} \]

Hepta-4,6-dien-1-amine (0.111 g, 1.0 mmol) was added to a reaction flask followed by triethylamine (0.28 mL, 2.0 mmol) and CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL). The reaction was cooled to 0 °C and 2-((trimethylsilyl)ethanesulfonyl chloride (0.189 g, 1.0 mmol) was added. The reaction was warmed to room temperature and stirred an additional 24 hrs. The reaction was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) and washed with 1M HCl (2 x 5 mL). The organic layer was then dried with MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. Purification by silica gel chromatography (80:20, hexanes:EtOAc) to afford the title compound as a pale yellow oil (0.109 g, 40% yield). \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): Isolated as a mixture of olefin isomers Z/E = (10:1) δ 6.61 (dtd, J = 17.0, 10.5, 1.0 Hz, 1H, major), 6.29 (dt, J = 17.0, 10.0 Hz, 1H, minor), 6.05 (t, J = 11.0 Hz, 2H, both), 5.66 (dt, J = 15.0, 7.0 Hz, 1H, minor), 5.41 (dt, J = 10.0, 8.0 Hz, 1H, major), 5.22 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1H, major), 5.13 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H, major), 5.11 (d, J = 13.0 Hz, 1H minor), 5.00 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H, minor), 4.23 (br s, 2H, both), 3.11 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 4H, both), 2.94 – 2.90 (m, 4H, both), 2.27 (dq, J = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 4H, both),
1.67 (quint., \( J = 7.5 \text{ Hz, 4H, both} \)), 1.02 – 0.98 (m, 4H, both), 0.05 (s, 18 H, both). \(^{13}\text{C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl}_3\)): 136.8 (minor), 133.1(minor), 132.1(minor), 131.7(major), 130.6 (major), 130.4 (major), 1178.0 (major), 115.7 (minor), 48.7 (both), 42.8 (major), 30.2 (major), 29.8 (minor), 29.4 (minor), 24.7 (both), 10.6 (both), -2.0 (both). ESI MS: 293 [M+NH\(_4\)]\(^+\), 568 [2M+NH\(_4\)]\(^+\). FTIR (CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\), cm\(^{-1}\)): 3285, 3084, 3009, 2952, 2897, 1433, 1321, 1283, 1263, 1251, 1169, 1143, 860, 842, 758, 699.

**(Z)-N-(Hepta-4,6-dienyl)-N’-(benzyloxy carbonyl)sulfamide (55).** Hepta-4,6-dien-1-amine (77) (0.111 g, 1.0 mmol) was added to a reaction flask followed by triethylamine (0.28 mL, 2.0 mmol) and CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) (2 mL). The reaction was cooled to 0 \(^\circ\text{C}\) and benzyloxy carbonylaminosulfonyl chloride\(^{25}\) (0.189 g, 1.0 mmol) in 2 mL of dichloromethane was added. The reaction was warmed to room temperature and stirred an additional 24 hrs. The reaction was diluted with CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) (5 mL) and washed with 1M HCl (2 x 5 mL). The organic layer was then dried with MgSO\(_4\), filtered and concentrated. Purification by silica gel chromatography (100% CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\)) to afford the title compound as a white solid (0.120 g, 7% yield). \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \( \delta \) 8.00 (br s, 1H), 7.33 (br s, 5H), 6.58 (dt, \( J = 16.8, \text{ 10.5 Hz, 1H} \)), 6.02 (t, \( J = 10.8 \text{ Hz, 1H} \)), 5.37 – 5.29 (m, 2H), 5.23 – 5.10 (m, 4H), 3.04 (q, \( J = 7.0 \text{ Hz, 2H} \)) 2.24 – 2.19 (m, 2H), 1.65 – 1.56 (m, 2H).
(Z)-N-(Hepta-4,6-dienyl)-acrylamide (62). Hepta-4,6-dien-1-amine (77) (0.43 g, 3.45 mmol) was added to a reaction flask followed by triethylamine (0.7 mL, 6.9 mmol) and CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL). The reaction was cooled to 0 °C and acryloyl chloride (0.34 g, 3.8 mmol) was added. The reaction was warmed to room temperature and stirred an additional 24 hrs. The reaction was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) and washed with 1M HCl (1 x 25 mL) and 1 M NaOH (1 x 25 mL). The organic layer was then dried with MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. Purification by silica gel chromatography (90:10, hexanes:EtOAc) to afford the title compound as a colorless oil (0.354 g, 62% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.61 (dt, J = 16.5, 11 Hz, 1H), 6.27 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 6.10 – 6.01 (m, 2H), 5.63 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 2H), 5.47–5.41(m, 1H), 5.21 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 3.36 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.25 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H) 1.69 – 1.63 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 165.5, 131.8, 131.2, 130.9, 130.5, 126.3, 117.6, 39.2, 29.3, 25.1.

(Z)-7-Azido-2-methylhepta-1,3-diene (76). To a flame dried reaction flask was added (4-azidobutyl)triphenylphosphonium bromide (2.20 g, 5 mmol), and THF (5 mL). The reaction mixture was cooled to -78 °C and KHMDS (20% w/w in THF, 5.5 mL, 5 mmol) was added. The
reaction was allowed to stir at this temperature for 1 hour and then aldehyde was added (0.412 mL, 5 mmol) dropwise. The reaction was stirred for another hour and was then warmed to room temperature and quenched with water (5 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with ether (3 x 10 mL). The organic layer was washed with brine (5 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and condensed. Purification by a short silica gel column (20:1–pentane:ether) to remove residual triphenylphosphine oxide afforded pure dienylazide as a colorless oil (200 mg, 26% yield). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.89 (d, J = 11.7 Hz, 1H), 5.36 (dt, J = 11.7, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.97 (s, 1H), 4.84 (s, 1H), 3.29 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.36 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.90 (s, 3H), 1.69 (quint., J = 7.5 Hz, 2H).

(Z)-6-Methylhepta-4,6-dien-1-amine (78). To a flame dried reaction flask under N₂ was added a solution of azide or nitrile (0.200 mg, 1.32 mmol) in ether (5 mL) to a suspension of lithium aluminum hydride (100 mg, 2.6 mmol) in ether (25 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction was allowed to slowly warm to room temperature and stir until starting material was consumed (TLC). The reaction was cooled to 0 °C and was quenched by the slow addition of 1M NaOH (~5mL) and was allowed to stir an additional 30 min. The white solid was removed by filtration over celite and was washed with ether. The filtrate was dried with MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated to yield the corresponding amine as a colorless oil (142 mg, 86% yield), which was used without further purification. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.03 – 5.95 (m, 1H), 5.70 (d, J = 11.7 Hz, 1H), 5.52
- 5.47 (m, 1H), 5.92 – 5.16 (m, 2H), 4.80 – 4.69 (m, 4H), 2.56 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.17 – 2.15 (m, 2H), 1.7 (s, 3H), 1.42 (m, 2H).

(Z)-Benzyl 6-methylhepta-4,6-dienylcarbamate (25a). To a reaction flask was added (E)-6-methylhepta-4,6-dien-1-amine (78) (0.142 g, 1.1 mmol), CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (10 mL), triethylamine (0.17 mL, 1.2 mmol) and placed under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and to the mixture was added benzyl chloroformate (0.18 mL, 1.3 mmol) dropwise over a period of 5 minutes. The reaction was allowed to slowly warm to room temperature and stir overnight. The reaction quenched with water (10 mL) and the layers were separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (2 x 20 mL) and combined organic layers were washed with 0.5M citric acid, saturated NaHCO$_3$, dried over MgSO$_4$, filtered and condensed. Purification by flash chromatography (8:1, hexanes:EtOAc) afforded the product as a colorless oil (0.052 g, 18% yield). $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 7.36 – 7.30 (m, 5H), 5.86 (d, $J = 12$ Hz, 1H), 5.37 (dt, $J = 11.5$, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 4.95 (s, 1H), 4.82 (s, 1H), 4.75 (br s, 1H), 3.21 (q, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.30 (q, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.86 (s, 3H), 1.63 – 1.57 (m, 2H). $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 156.3, 141.5, 136.6, 131.6, 130.2, 128.5, 128.5, 128.1, 115.4, 66.6, 40.7, 30.3, 25.7, 23.3. GC/MS (EI, m/z): 259(2) [M]$^+$, 107(56), 91(100). FTIR (CDCl$_3$, cm$^{-1}$): 3334, 3066, 3033, 2936, 1698, 1538, 1520, 1498, 1456, 1373, 1255, 1136, 1027, 892, 696.
(4-Cyanobutyl)triphenylphosphonium bromide (79). Synthesized according to a literature procedure.\textsuperscript{26} \textsuperscript{1}H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\textsubscript{3}): 7.93 – 7.70 (m, 15 H), 4.11 – 4.01 (m, 2H), 2.67 (t, \(J = 6.6\) Hz, 2H), 2.20 – 2.13 (m, 2H), 1.90 – 1.85 (m, 2H).

(Z)-Benzyl octa-5,7-dienylcarbamate (33a). Under an atmosphere of N\(_2\), (79, 1.27 g, 3 mmol) was dissolved in 10 mL THF. Then KHMDS (20\% w/v, 3.0 mmol) was added dropwise and allowed to stir for 30 minutes and the mixture was cooled to -78 °C. Then acrolein was added dropwise to the mixture, which was allowed to stir for 1 hour. The mixture was then warmed to room temperature and allowed to stir an additional hour. The reaction was then quenched with water (20 mL). The mixture was extracted with ether (3 x 25 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over MgSO\(_4\), filtered and concentrated to 5 mL under reduced pressure. Purification by flushing through a silica plug (20:80, ether:pentane) gave the crude product. The crude product was used without further purification. To a vacuum dried flask
under N₂, lithium aluminum hydride (0.114 g, 3 mmol) was added to the flask followed by 5 mL of ether. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C, and the crude dienyl nitrile was dissolved in 5 mL of ether and added dropwise over 10 min. The mixture was monitored by TLC (20:80, EtOAc:hexanes) until the dienyl amine was consumed, about 1 h. It was then quenched with 2 mL of 1 M NaOH, diluted with ether and filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to afford a clear oil as the crude product. To a flame dried flask, the crude dienyl amine was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Triethylamine (0.76 mL, 7.25 mmol) was then added to the mixture which was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 10 min. Benzyl chloroformate (0.89 mL, 5.25 mmol) was added dropwise over 5 min. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir over-night. The mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and washed with 1 M HCl (2 x 25 mL) and sat. NaHCO₃ (1 x 25 mL), dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (10:90, EtOAc:hexanes) and a clear oil was obtained (0.205 g, 26% yield). 

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): 7.40 – 7.32 (m, 5H), 7.16 (dt, J = 16.5, 10.5 Hz, 1H), 6.02 (t, J = 11 Hz, 1H), 5.42 (dd, J = 9.5, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 5.15 – 5.10 (m, 4H), 4.78 (br s, 1H), 3.20 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.20 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.54–1.50 (m, 2H), 1.45 – 1.41 (m, 2H). 

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃Cl): 156.3, 136.6, 132.1, 129.6, 128.5, 128.1, 128.0, 117.1, 66.5, 40.9, 29.5, 27.2, 26.6. FTIR (CDCl₃, cm⁻¹): 3333, 3083, 3067, 3029, 3005, 2935, 2859, 1699, 1533, 1555, 1437, 1249, 1132, 1025, 999, 905, 698. GC/MS (EI, m/z): 259(1) [M]⁺, 107(36), 91(100).
(Z)-benzyl 7-methylocta-5,7-dienylcarbamate (35a). Under an atmosphere of N₂, (79, 1.27 g, 3 mmol) was dissolved in 10 mL THF. Then KO'Bu (336 mg, 3.0 mmol) was added and allowed to stir for 30 minutes and the mixture was cooled to -78 °C. Then methacrolein (0.37 mL, 4.5 mmol) was added dropwise the mixture, which was allowed to stir for 1 hour. The mixture was then warmed to room temperature and allowed to stir an additional hour. The reaction was then quenched with water (20 mL). The mixture was extracted with ether (3 x 25 mL). The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated to 5 mL under reduced pressure. Purification by a silica plug with (20:80, ether:pentane) gave the crude product. The crude product was used without further purification. To a vacuum dried flask under N₂, lithium aluminum hydride (0.114 g, 3 mmol) was added to the flask followed by 5 mL of ether. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C, and the crude dienyl nitrile was dissolved in 5mL of ether and added dropwise over 10 min. The mixture was monitored by TLC (20:80, EtOAc:hexanes) until the dienyl amine was consumed. It was then quenched with 2 mL of 1 M NaOH, diluted with ether and filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated to afford a clear oil as the crude product. To a flame dried flask, the crude dienyl amine was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and cooled to 0°C. Triethylamine (0.5 mL, 5.0 mmol) was then added to the mixture which was allowed to stir at 0°C for 10 min. Benzyl chloroformate (0.59 mL, 3.5 mmol) was added dropwise over 5 min. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir over night. The mixture was
diluted with CH$_2$Cl$_2$ and washed with 1 M HCl (2 x 25 mL) and sat. NaOH (1 x 25 mL), dried with MgSO$_4$ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (10:90, EtOAc:hexanes) and a clear oil was obtained (0.075 g, 9% yield). $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 7.36 – 7.31 (m, 5H), 5.84 (d, $J$ = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 5.36 (dt, $J$ = 11.5, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 4.94 (s, 1H), 4.82 (s, 1H), 4.73 (br s, 1H), 3.20 (q, $J$ = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.28 (q, $J$ = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.86 (s, 3H), 1.53 – 1.51 (m, 2H), 1.43 – 1.39 (m, 2H). $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 156.4, 141.7, 136.8, 136.6, 131.2, 131.1, 128.5, 128.1, 115.2, 66.6, 41.0, 29.6, 28.1, 27.2, 23.4. GC/MS (EI, m/z): 273(1) [M]$^+$, 182(14), 121(49), 91(100). FTIR (CDCl$_3$, cm$^{-1}$): 3335, 3087, 3066, 3000, 2967, 2930, 2857, 1699, 1538, 1455, 1252, 1135, 1025, 890, 755, 736, 696.

1.3.3 Synthesis of 1,3-dienes

(E)-4-phenyl-1,3-butadiene (60). Synthesized according to literature.$^{27}$ $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 7.41 (d, $J$ = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (t, $J$ = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (t, $J$ = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (dd, $J$ = 15.3, 10.2, 1H), 6.57 (d, $J$ = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (dt, $J$ = 16.8, 10.2 Hz, 1H), 5.34 (d, $J$ = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 5.18 (d, $J$ = 9.9 Hz, 1H).

Benzyl glyoxamide (59). Synthesized according to literature.$^{28}$ $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$, 3Å MS): 9.29 (s, 1H), 7.30-7.19 (m, 5H), 6.87 (br s, 1H), 4.65 (d, $J$ = 6.0 Hz, 2H).
1.4 General Procedures and Characterization for Hydroamination

**General Hydroamination Conditions:**

(A)

In a glove box, 2,6-bis(diphenylphosphinomethyl)pyridine dichloropalladium\(^{10a}\) (0.05 equiv.), AgBF\(_4\) (0.1 equiv.) and MgSO\(_4\) (1.0 equiv.) were added to a round-bottomed flask. The flask was capped with a septum, removed from the glove box, placed under an atmosphere of nitrogen, and CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) (0.1 M) was added. To the stirring mixture was added a solution of the substrate (1 equiv.) in CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) (0.1 M) by syringe. The reaction was stirred for 2 – 16 h while monitoring for the disappearance of the starting material by TLC. After the substrate has been consumed, the mixture was filtered through a plug of celite. Purification by column chromatography (100% CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\), unless otherwise noted) afforded pure products.

(B)

In a glove box, 2,6-bis(diphenylphosphinomethyl)pyridine dichloropalladium (0.05 equiv.), AgBF\(_4\) (0.1 equiv.), MgSO\(_4\) (1 equiv.), and the substrate (1 equiv.) were added to a round-bottomed flask. The flask was capped with a septum, removed from the glove box, placed under an atmosphere of nitrogen, and CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) (0.1 M) was added. The reaction was stirred for 2 – 16 h while monitoring for the disappearance of the protected aminodiene by TLC. After the substrate has been consumed, the mixture was filtered through a plug of celite. Purification by column chromatography (100% CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\)) afforded pure product.

(C) preparatory scale

In a glove box, 2,6-bis(diphenylphosphinomethyl)pyridine dichloropalladium (0.05 equiv.), AgBF\(_4\) (0.1 equiv.) and MgSO\(_4\) (0.5 equiv.) were added to a round-bottomed flask. The flask was
capped with a septum, removed from the glove box, placed under an atmosphere of nitrogen, and CH₂Cl₂ (0.2 M) was added. To the stirring mixture was added a solution of the substrate (1 equiv.) and MgSO₄ (0.5 equiv.) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.2 M) by syringe. The reaction was stirred for 18 h. and then filtered through a pad of celite. Purification by column chromatography (100% CH₂Cl₂) afforded pure product.

(D)

In a glove box, 2,6-bis(diphenylphosphinomethyl)pyridine dichloropalladium (0.05 equiv.), AgPF₆ (0.1 equiv.) and MgSO₄ (1.0 equiv.) were added to a round-bottomed flask. The flask was capped with a septum, removed from the glove box, placed under an atmosphere of nitrogen, and CH₂Cl₂ (0.1 M) was added. To the stirring mixture was added the substrate (1 equiv.). The reaction was stirred overnight. The mixture was filtered through a plug of celite and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by column chromatography (100% CH₂Cl₂, unless otherwise noted) afforded pure products.

1.4.1 Characterization of Hydroamination Products

**Benzyl 2-allyl-4,4-dimethylpyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (18a).** General hydroamination conditions A, 0.1 mmol, colorless oil (0.026 g, 95% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, observed as a 1:1 mixture of rotamers): δ 7.36 – 7.30 (m, 10H, both), 5.76 – 5.62 (m, 2H, both), 96
5.21 – 4.98 (m, 8H, both), 3.94 (m, 2 H, both), 3.48 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H, minor), 3.37 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H, major), 2.98 (d, J =10.0, 2H, both), 2.73 (br s, 1H, major), 2.54 (br s, 1H, minor), 2.32 – 2.27 (m, 2H, both), 1.78 (dd, J = 12.5, 7.5 Hz, 2H, both), 1.07 (s, 6H, both), 0.97 (s, 6H, both).

$^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$, observed as a 1:1 mixture of rotamers): $\delta$ 7.37 – 7.27 (m, 5H), 5.78 – 5.70 (m, 1H), 5.20 – 4.99 (m, 4H), 3.92 (s, 1H), 3.42 (s, 2H), 2.59 (s, 1H, major), 2.42 (s, 1H, minor), 2.20 – 2.13 (m, 1H), 1.92 – 1.71 (m, 4H).

$^13$C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 154.8, 137.2, 137.0, 135.0, 134.9, 128.5, 127.9, 127.8, 117.3, 117.2, 66.7, 66.5, 57.3, 56.8, 53.5, 46.9, 46.5, 39.0, 38.0, 30.0, 29.2, 23.7, 22.9.

Benzyl 2-allylpyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (20a). General hydroamination conditions A, 0.1 mmol, colorless oil (0.026 g, 99% yield), spectral data matches literature data.$^{29}$ $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$, observed as a 1:1 mixture of rotamers): $\delta$ 7.37 – 7.27 (m, 5H), 5.78 – 5.70 (m, 1H), 5.20 – 4.99 (m, 4H), 3.92 (s, 1H), 3.42 (s, 2H), 2.59 (s, 1H, major), 2.42 (s, 1H, minor), 2.20 – 2.13 (m, 1H), 1.92 – 1.71 (m, 4H). $^13$C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 154.8, 137.2, 137.0, 135.0, 134.9, 128.5, 127.9, 127.8, 117.3, 117.2, 66.7, 66.5, 57.3, 56.8, 53.5, 46.9, 46.5, 39.0, 38.0, 30.0, 29.2, 23.7, 22.9.
**Tert-butyl 2-allylpyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (20b).** General hydroamination conditions A, 0.1 mmol, colorless oil (0.026g, 76% yield), spectral data matches literature data.\(^1\) \(^1\)H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): Observed as a 1:1 mixture of rotamers δ 5.78 – 5.67 (m, 1H), 5.07 – 5.01 (m, 2H), 3.84 – 3.76 (m, 2H, major + minor), 3.30 (s, 2H), 2.52 – 2.40 (m, 2H, major + minor), 2.51 – 2.05(m, 1H), 1.83 – 1.73 (m, 4H), 1.45 (s, 9H).

**1-(4-Methylbenzoyl)-2-allylpyrrolidine (20c).** General hydroamination conditions A, 0.1 mmol, colorless oil (0.026g, 86% yield). \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\), observed as a 6:1 mixture of rotamers): δ 7.41 (d, \(J = 7.5\) Hz, 2H, major), 7.35 (br s, 2H, minor), 7.18 (d, \(J = 8.0\) Hz, 4H, both), 5.89 – 5.81 (m, 1H, major), 5.42 (br s, 1H, minor), 5.13 (d, \(J = 19.5\) Hz, 1H, major), 5.09 (d, \(J = 11.0\) Hz, 1H, major), 4.95 (br s, 1H, minor), 4.87 (br s, 1H, minor), 4.34 (m, 1H, major), 3.96 (br s, 1H, minor), 3.76 (br s, 1H, minor), 3.51 (br s, 1H, minor), 3.43 (m, 2H, major), 2.67 (m, 2H, both), 2.41 (m, 2H, both), 2.37 (s, 6H, both), 2.08 – 2.01 (m, 1H, major), 1.95 (br s, 2H, both).
minor), 1.87 – 1.85 (m, 1H, major), 1.78 – 1.66 (m, 4H, both). $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 170.0, 140.0, 134.7, 134.5, 128.8, 127.4, 117.5, 56.6, 50.5, 37.6, 29.5, 25.0, 21.4. GC/MS (EI, m/z): 229(1) [M]+, 188(19), 119(100), 91(21), 65(10), 41(5). FTIR (CDCl$_3$, cm$^{-1}$): 3074, 2970, 2921, 2871, 1623, 1566, 1410, 1353, 1182, 1042, 995, 912, 891, 828, 745.

![Structure of 1-Acetyl-2-allylpyrrolidine (20d)](image)

**1-Acetyl-2-allylpyrrolidine (20d).** General hydroamination conditions A, 0.1 mmol, colorless oil (0.015 g, 99% yield), spectral data matches literature data.$^{31}$ $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$, observed as a 3:2 mixture of rotamers): δ 5.84 – 5.62 (m, 1H), 5.09 (d, $J = 15.7$ Hz, 1H), 5.02, (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 1H), 4.18 – 4.04 (m, 1H, major), 3.94 – 3.74 (m, 1H, minor), 3.59 – 3.30 (m, 2H), 2.64 – 2.47 (m, 1H, major), 2.41 – 2.26 (m, 1H, minor), 2.17 – 2.01 (m, 4H, major + minor), 1.98 – 1.66 (m, 4H).

![Structure of 2-Allyl-1-tosylpyrrolidine (20e)](image)

**2-Allyl-1-tosylpyrrolidine (20e).** General hydroamination conditions A, 0.1 mmol, colorless oil (0.019 g, 72% yield), spectral data matches literature data.$^{9}$ $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 7.72 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 5.78 (ddt, $J = 17.2$, 10.0, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.12 – 5.03
(m, 2H), 3.65 (dq, $J = 13.1$, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.44 – 3.35 (m, 1H), 3.16 (dt, $J = 10.3$, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.65 – 2.54 (m, 1H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.29 (dt, $J = 14.8$, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 1.86–1.70 (m, 1H), 1.70 – 1.42 (m, 3H).

2-Allyl-1-(4-nitrophenylsulfonyl)pyrrolidine (20f). General hydroamination conditions A, 0.1 mmol, white solid (0.0288g, 97% yield). $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 8.38 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H), 8.04 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 5.75 (ddt, $J = 17.0$, 10.4, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 5.11 (dd, $J = 17.0$, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 5.10 (d, $J = 10.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.72 (dq, 12.0, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.46 (ddd, $J = 10.5$, 7.5, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.20 (dt, $J = 10.0$, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.62–2.57 (m, 1H), 2.34 – 2.29 (m, 1H), 1.91 – 1.82 (m, 1H), 1.75 – 1.69 (m, 1H), 1.65 – 1.57 (m, 2H). $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CD$_3$Cl): $\delta$ 150.0, 143.8, 133.9, 128.5, 124.3, 188.2, 60.1, 49.2, 40.6, 30.1, 24.0. GC/MS (EI, m/z): 296(1) [M$^+$], 257(6), 256(13), 255(100), 209(3), 186(25), 122(54), 92(10), 76(22), 50(9), 41(23). FTIR (CDCl$_3$, cm$^{-1}$): 315, 2977, 1640, 1605, 1532, 1478, 1448, 1400, 1350, 1306, 1259, 1198, 1163, 1091, 1058, 1012, 992, 855, 807, 772, 135, 687, 622. mp: 75 °C.
2-Allyl-1-(2-(trimethylsilyl)ethylsulfonyl)pyrrolidine (20g). General hydroamination conditions A, 0.1 mmol, colorless oil (0.020g, 73%). $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 5.75 (ddt, $J$ = 17.0, 10.0, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (dd, $J$ = 17.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.06 (d, $J$ = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (dq, $J$ = 11.5, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.43 (dt, $J$ = 10.0, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.29 (ddd, $J$ = 10.0, 6.5, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 2.87 (dd, $J$ = 10.0, 8.5 Hz, 2H), 2.53 – 2.48 (m, 1H), 2.24 – 2.18 (m, 1H), 2.00 – 1.81 (m, 3H), 1.78 – 1.74 (m, 1H), 1.10 – 0.98 (m, 2H), 0.36 (s, 9H). $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 134.5, 117.7, 59.3, 48.8, 46.9, 30.5, 24.7, 10.1, -2.0. ESI MS: 276 [M+H]$^+$, 551 [2M+H]$^+$, 568 [2M+NH$_4$]$^+$. FTIR (CDCl$_3$, cm$^{-1}$): 3078, 2954, 2898, 1443, 1416, 1333, 1251, 1198, 1167, 1141, 1061, 990, 916, 895, 862, 843, 784, 759, 734, 700, 628.

1-(2-Allyl-4,4-diphenylpyrrolidin-1-yl)ethanone (22d). General hydroamination conditions A, 0.1 mmol, colorless oil (0.030 g, 98% yield). $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$, Observed as a 3:2 mixture of rotamers): δ 7.31 – 7.13 (m, 10H, both), 5.78 – 5.68 (m, 2H, both), 5.14 – 4.99 (m, 3H, both), 4.29 (d, $J$ = 11.0 Hz, 1H, major), 4.10 – 4.05 (m, 1H, minor), 3.89 (d, $J$ = 10.5 Hz, 1H, major), 3.80 – 3.76 (m, 1H, minor), 3.52 (d, $J$ = 12.0 Hz, 1H, minor), 2.92 (ddd, $J$ = 12.5, 7.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H, minor), 2.84 (ddd, $J$ = 13.0, 7.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H, major), 2.76 – 2.73 (m, 2H, both),
2.52 – 2.49 (m, 2H, both), 2.34 (dd, $J = 13.0, 9.0$ Hz, 2H, both), 2.29 – 2.27 (m, 2H, both), 2.10 (s, 3H, major), 2.03 (s, 3H, minor). $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 169.9, 169.1, 145.5, 145.43, 144.9, 144.8, 134.0, 132.6, 128.8, 128.7, 126.7, 126.6, 126.4, 126.3, 126.2, 118.9, 117.8, 58.4, 56.4, 55.9, 54.8, 53.0, 52.2, 44.1, 42.1, 39.7, 37.2, 23.3, 21.4. GC/MS (CI, m/z): 305(2) [M]$^+$, 264(60), 222(100). FTIR (CH$_2$Cl$_2$, cm$^{-1}$): 3059, 3026, 2975, 2925, 2868, 1637, 1490, 1472, 1443, 1415, 1349, 1269, 1222, 1193, 1156, 1113, 1061, 1033, 995, 915, 774, 750, 722.

$^{(E)}$-Benzyl 2-(but-2-enyl)-4,4-diphenylpyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (24a). General hydroamination conditions A, 0.1 mmol, colorless oil (0.026g, 95% yield). $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$, Observed as a 1:1 mixture of rotamers): $\delta$ 8.02 – 7.77 (m, 30H, both), 6.12 – 5.96 (m, 2H, both), 5.92 (d, $J = 12.5$ Hz, 1H, A), 5.80 (q, $J = 12.5$ Hz, 2H, both), 5.72 (d, $J = 12.5$ Hz, 1H, B), 5.39 (dd, $J = 11.5$, 2.0 Hz, 1H, A), 5.22 (dd, $J = 11.5$, 1.5 Hz, 1H, B), 4.40 – 4.30 (m, 2H, both), 4.26 (d, $J = 11.5$ Hz, 1H, A), 4.22 (d, $J = 11.5$ Hz, 1H, B), 3.44 – 3.35 (m, 2H, both), 3.34 – 3.31 (m, 1H, A), 3.17 – 3.14 (m, 1H, B), 3.03 (dd, $J = 12.5$, 9.5 Hz, 1H, A), 2.97 (dd, $J = 12.5$, 9.5 Hz, 1H, B), 2.85 (dd, $J = 15.0$, 8.0 Hz, 1H, A), 2.84 (dd, $J = 15.0$, 8.0 Hz, 1H, B), 2.27 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H A), 2.26 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 3H, B). $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 155.3, 154.5, 145.7, 145.66, 145.1, 144.9, 137.1, 136.9, 128.53, 128.51, 128.5, 128.44, 128.4, 128.34, 127.9, 127.8, 127.7, 127.5, 126.8, 126.5, 126.45, 126.42, 126.35, 126.3, 126.24, 126.22, 126.1, 66.8, 102
Benzyl 2-(2-methylallyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (26a). General hydroamination conditions A, 0.1 mmol, colorless oil (0.018 g, 70%). $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$, Observed as a 1:1 mixture of rotamers): $\delta$ 7.38 – 7.30 (m, 10H, both), 5.18 – 5.10 (m, 4H, both), 4.77 (s, 1H, A), 4.74 (s, 1H, B), 4.68 (s, 1H, A), 4.65 (s, 1H, B), 4.06 (br s, 1H, A), 3.99 (br s, 1H, B), 3.44 (s, 2H), 2.62 (d, $J$ = 12.5 Hz, 1H, A), 2.43 (d, $J$ = 13.0 Hz, 1H, B), 1.96 (dd, $J$ = 13.0, 10.0 Hz, 4H, both), 1.86 – 1.78 (m, 10H). $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 154.9, 154.7, 143.3, 142.9, 137.1, 136.9, 136.5, 128.4, 127.9, 127.8, 127.7, 112.7, 112.4, 66.7, 66.4, 56.1, 55.5, 46.5, 46.2, 42.7, 41.7, 29.7, 28.9, 23.4, 22.6, 22.4, 22.3. GC/MS (EI, m/z): 204(14) [M-allyl]$^+$, 160(16), 91(100), 55(3). FTIR (CDCl$_3$, cm$^{-1}$): 3032, 2966, 2878, 1702, 1694, 1455, 1417, 1357, 1337, 1117, 1097, 891, 804, 769, 742, 698.

Benzyl 2-allyl-2-methyl-4,4-diphenylpyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (28a). General hydroamination conditions A, 0.1 mmol, colorless oil (0.026 g, 95% yield), $^1$H NMR (500 MHz,
CDCl$_3$): (Observed as a 2:1 mixture of rotamers): $\delta$ 7.37 – 7.10 (m, 30H, both), 5.66 – 5.56 (m, 2H, both), 5.22 (d, $J = 2.5$ Hz, 2H, both), 5.15 (s, 4H, both), 4.97 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H, both), 4.91 (d, $J = 17.5$ Hz, 1H, major), 4.84 (d, $J = 17.0$ Hz, 1H, minor), 4.62 (d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 1H, minor), 4.49 (d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, 1H, major), 3.80 – 3.76 (m, 4H, both), 2.92 – 2.86 (m, 4H, both), 2.52 – 2.28 (m, 3H) 1.04 (d, $J = 2.5$ Hz, 3H, major), 0.94 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 3H, minor). $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 154.8, 153.4, 146.2, 146.1, 145.9, 145.8, 137.3, 136.6, 134.1, 133.8, 128.5, 128.47, 128.46, 128.4, 128.0, 127.9, 127.8, 127.7, 126.7, 126.67, 126.6, 126.56, 126.3, 126.29, 126.2, 126.17, 118.8, 118.7, 67.1, 66.3, 63.3, 62.6, 56.8, 56.2, 50.9, 48.9, 44.5, 43.2, 26.2, 24.9. ESI MS: 412 [M+H]$^+$. FTIR (CH$_2$Cl$_2$, cm$^{-1}$): 3060, 3030, 2976, 2934, 1949, 1875, 1804, 1702, 1639, 1599, 1497, 1483, 1447, 1407, 1354, 1305, 1265, 1218, 1185, 1109, 1069, 129, 1002, 918, 767, 751, 736. 698.

**Benzyl 2-allyl-5-phenylpyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (30a).** General Hydroamination Conditions A, 0.1 mmol, colorless oil (0.029 g, 90% yield). $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, C$_6$D$_6$): (observed as a 3:1 mixture of diastereomers and a 1:1 mixture of rotamers of major diastereomer) $\delta$ 7.31 – 6.89 (m, 10H, all), 6.80 (br, 2H, major diastereomer, single rotamer), 5.74 (ddt, $J = 17.0$, 10.0, 7.7 Hz, 1H, major diastereomer, both rotamers), 5.59 (ddt, $J = 17.0$, 10.0, 7.0 Hz, 1H, minor diastereomer, both rotamers), 5.19 – 4.96 (m, 2H, all), 4.92 (d, $J = 12.7$ Hz, 1H, major diastereomer, both rotamers), 4.82 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H, major diastereomer, both rotamers), 4.26
(td, $J = 8.9, 2.6$ Hz, 1H, major diastereomer, both rotamers), 4.11 (br, 1H, minor diastereomer, single rotamer), 3.98 (td, $J = 9.7, 2.2$ Hz, 1H, minor diastereomer, single rotamer), 3.05 (br, 1H, minor diastereomer, single rotamer), 2.92 (br d, $J = 9.8$ Hz, 1H, major diastereomer, both rotamers), 2.53 (d, $J = 10.7$ Hz, 1H, minor diastereomer, single rotamer), 2.19 (dt, $J = 13.4, 8.6$ Hz, 1H, all), 2.02 – 1.91 (m, 1H, all), 1.76 – 1.66 (m, 1H, all), 1.61 – 1.51 (m, 1H, both diastereomers, single rotamer), 1.50 – 1.41 (m, 1H, both diastereomers, single rotamer), 1.39 – 1.24 (m, 2H, all). $^{13}$C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 155.5 (minor diastereomer, single rotamer), 154.5 (major diastereomer, both rotamers), 154.3 (minor diastereomer, single rotamer), 144.7 (major diastereomer, both rotamers), 143.6 (minor diastereomer, both rotamers), 136.8 (minor diastereomer, both rotamers), 136.6 (major diastereomer, both rotamers), 135.2 (minor diastereomer, single rotamer), 135.2 (major diastereomer, both rotamers), 135.0 (minor diastereomer, both rotamers), 128.4 (minor diastereomer, both rotamers), 128.3 (major diastereomer, both rotamers), 128.1 (major diastereomer, both rotamers), 128.0 (minor diastereomer, single rotamer), 127.9 (minor diastereomer, single rotamer), 127.4 (minor diastereomer, both rotamers), 127.2 (major diastereomer, both rotamers), 126.7 (minor diastereomer, both rotamers), 126.6 (major diastereomer, both rotamers), 125.6 (minor diastereomer, both rotamers), 125.1 (major diastereomer, both rotamers), 117.5 (minor diastereomer, single rotamer), 117.4 (major diastereomer, both rotamers), 117.2 (minor diastereomer, single rotamer), 66.8 (minor diastereomer, both rotamers), 66.4 (major diastereomer, both rotamers), 61.7 (minor diastereomer, both rotamers), 61.6 (major diastereomer, both rotamers), 58.4 (major diastereomer, both rotamers), 57.8 (minor diastereomer, both rotamers), 38.6 (minor diastereomer, both rotamers), 37.4 (major
diastereomer, both rotamers), 32.7 (major diastereomer, both rotamers), 31.8 (minor diastereomer, both rotamers), 26.5 (minor diastereomer, both rotamers), 25.4 (major diastereomer, both rotamers). FTIR (CDCl$_3$, cm$^{-1}$): 3321, 3073, 3031, 2934, 2855, 1950, 1877, 1805, 1696, 1602, 1530, 1454, 1339, 1248, 1129, 1045, 1005, 951, 900, 752, 697. ESI MS: 321.9 [M+H]$^+$.  

![Chemical structure](image)

**Benzyl 1-allylisoidoline-2-carboxylate (32a).** General hydroamination conditions B, 0.1 mmol, colorless oil (0.028g, 96% yield), $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$, Observed as a 1:1 mixture of rotamers): $\delta$ 7.43 – 7.32 (m, 8H, both), 7.27 – 7.19 (m, 10H, both), 5.59 – 5.45 (m, 2H, both), 5.29 – 5.18 (m, 4H, both), 5.00 (d, $J = 18.0$ Hz, 1H, rotamer A), 4.96 (d, $J = 17.5$ Hz, 1H, rotamer B), 4.94 (d, $J = 16.5$ Hz, 1H, rotamer A), 4.89 (d, $J = 17.0$ Hz, 1H, rotamer B), 4.82 (d, $J = 15.0$ Hz, 1H, rotamer A), 4.77 (d, $J = 14.5$ Hz, 1H, rotamer B), 4.60 (d, $J = 14.5$ Hz, 2H, both), 2.91 (ddd, $J = 14.0$, 7.5, 6.5 Hz, 1H, rotamer A), 2.76 (ddd, $J = 14.0$, 7.5, 6.5 Hz, 1H, rotamer B), 2.70 – 2.66 (m, 1H, rotamer A), 2.60 – 2.56 (m, 1H, rotamer B). $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$): 154.8, 154.5, 140.3, 140.0, 136.9, 136.7, 136.6, 136.4, 132.9, 132.6, 128.5, 128.46, 128.04, 128.0, 127.9, 127.8, 127.6, 127.5, 127.3, 127.28, 122.7, 122.6, 122.5, 122.3, 118.6, 118.5, 67.1, 66.8, 63.2, 62.6, 52.7, 52.3, 39.6, 38.3. ESI MS: 294 [M+H]$^+$. FTIR (CDCl$_3$, cm$^{-1}$):3073, 3031, 3005, 2976, 2951, 2918, 2866, 1958, 1811, 1703, 1642, 1613, 1590, 1533, 1495, 1443, 1410, 1363, 1390, 1283, 1212, 1184, 1099, 1024, 1000, 967, 915, 802, 769, 750, 731, 698.
Benzyl 2-allylpiperidine-1-carboxylate (34a). General hydroamination conditions A, 0.2 mmol, colorless oil (0.051 g, 98%), spectral data matches literature data.\textsuperscript{32} \textsuperscript{1}H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\textsubscript{3}): Observed as a mixture of rotamers δ 7.43 – 7.27 (m, 5H), 5.83 – 5.61 (m, 1H), 5.16 – 4.95 (m, 4H), 4.45 – 4.26 (m, 1H), 4.13 – 3.99 (m, 1H, major + minor), 2.85 (t, J = 13.4 Hz, 1H), 2.50 – 2.36 (m, 1H), 2.32 – 2.19 (m, 1H), 1.70 – 1.53 (m, 6H).

benzyl 2-(2-methylallyl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (36a). General hydroamination conditions A, 0.1 mmol, colorless oil (0.021 g, 77% yield). \textsuperscript{1}H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\textsubscript{3}): δ 7.34 – 7.26 (m, 5H), 5.11 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 2H), 4.73 (s, 1H), 4.69 (s, 1H), 4.47 (m, 1H), 4.05 (d, J = 12.6 Hz, 1H), 2.88 (td, J = 13.2, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.36 (dd, J = 13.2, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 2.20 (dd, J = 13.2, 7.8 Hz, 1H, both), 1.71 – 1.65(m, 4H), 1.59 (d, J = 1.2, Hz, 3H), 1.43 – 1.37(m, 2H). \textsuperscript{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl\textsubscript{3}): δ 155.5, 142.7, 137.0, 132.1, 128.4, 127.9, 127.8, 112.7, 66.8, 48.7, 39.2, 38.2, 27.4, 25.5, 22.0, 18.7. GC/MS (EI, m/z): 273(1) [M]+, 218(18) [M-allyl]+, 174(33), 91(100). FTIR (CDCl\textsubscript{3}, cm\textsuperscript{-1}): 3071, 3028, 2934, 2859, 1695, 1422, 1343, 1259, 1166, 1136, 1088, 1072, 1050, 1028.
Benzyl 3-allylmorpholine-4-carboxylate (38a). General hydroamination conditions A, 0.2 mmol, yellow oil (0.051 g, 99%). $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 7.42 – 7.28 (m, 5H), 5.73 br, 1H), 5.19 – 5.08 (m, 3H), 5.04 (d, $J$ = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 4.05 (br, 1H), 3.94 – 3.72 (m, 3H), 3.53 (dd, $J$ = 11.5, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 3.46 (t, $J$ = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 3.20 (t, $J$ = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 2.49 (t, $J$ = 7.0 Hz, 2H).

$^{13}$C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 155.3, 136.5, 134.4, 128.4, 128.0, 127.9, 117.8, 68.2, 66.9, 50.9, 39.5, 33.4. ESI MS: 278.9 [M+NH$_4$]$^+$, 261.9 [M+H]$^+$. FTIR (CDCl$_3$, cm$^{-1}$): 3352, 3066, 2963, 2856, 1699, 1641, 1497, 1455, 1639, 1599, 1497, 1483, 1447, 1407, 1354, 1305, 1265, 1218, 1185, 1109, 1069, 129, 1002, 918, 767, 751, 736, 698.

benzyl 2-allylpyrrolidin-1-ylsulfonylcarbamate (56). General hydroamination conditions D, 0.1 mmol, colorless oil (0.032 g, 99% yield). $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 7.42 (br s, 1H), 7.36 (br s, 5H), 5.79 – 5.20 (m, 1H), 5.17 (s, 2H), 5.07 (d, $J$ = 15.9 Hz, 1 H), 5.06 (d, $J$ = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 4.14 – 4.06 (m, 1 H), 3.54 – 3.37 (m, 2H), 2.55 – 2.47 (m, 1H), 2.28 – 2.21 (m, 1H), 1.92 – 1.67 (m, 4H).
N-benzyl-6-phenyl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-carboxamide (61). In a glove box, 2,6-bis(diphenylphosphinomethyl)pyridine dichloropalladium (0.05 equiv.), AgBF$_4$ (0.1 equiv.), MgSO$_4$ (1 equiv.), and 59 were added to a round-bottomed flask. The flask was capped with a septum, removed from the glove box, placed under an atmosphere of nitrogen, and CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (0.1 M) was added followed by 60. The reaction was stirred overnight. The mixture was filtered through celite and concentrated under reduced pressure. Observed as a 1:1 mixture of two separable diastereomers. $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 7.36 – 7.28 (m, 10H), 6.94 (br s, 1H), 6.17 – 6.11 (m, 1H), 6.03 – 5.97 (m, 1H), 5.35 (s, 1H), 4.56 (dd, $J = 15.0, 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.34 (dd, $J = 15.0, 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.11 (dd, $J = 10.8, 3.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.62 – 2.56 (m, 1H), 2.38 – 2.27 (m, 1H).

$^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 7.28 – 7.18 (m, 10H), 6.91 (br s, 1H), 5.96 – 5.90 (m, 1H), 5.66 (dt, $J = 10.2, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.18 (s, 1H), 4.45 (dd, $J = 15.0, 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.31 (dd, $J = 15.0, 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.27 (dd, $J = 10.8, 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.62 – 2.51 (m, 1H), 2.35 – 2.25 (m, 1H).

1-(2-allylpyrrolidin-1-yl)prop-2-en-1-one (63). General hydroamination conditions A, 0.1 mmol, colorless oil (0.016g, 97% yield). Spectra matches literature data.$^{33}$ $^1$H NMR (300 MHz,
CDCl₃, Observed as a 3:2 mixture of rotamers): δ 6.54 – 6.33 (m, 4H, both), 5.86 – 5.72 (m, 2H, both), 5.71 – 5.64 (m, 2H, both), 5.14 – 5.04 (m, 4H, both), 4.28 – 4.21 (m, 1H, major), 4.21 – 3.98 (m, 1H, minor), 3.65 – 3.49 (m, 4H, both), 2.69 – 2.61 (m, 1H, major), 2.39 – 2.31 (m, 1H, minor), 2.25 – 2.11 (m, 2H, both), 2.04 – 1.74 (m, 8H, both).

1.4.2 Synthesis and Reactivity of Pd(PNP)allyl complex

(PNP)palladium allyl complex (40). In a glovebox, (PNP)Pd-pentafluorobenzonitrile complex¹⁰c (94.9 mg, 0.10 mmol) was added to a reaction flask and capped with a septum. The mixture was removed from the box, placed under a nitrogen atmosphere, and dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (2.0 mL). A solution of (E)-N-(2,2-diphenylhepta-4,6-dienyl)acetamide (21d) (30.5 mg, 0.10 mmol) and N,N-dimethylaniline (0.038 mL, 0.30 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (3.0 mL) was then added. The mixture was allowed to stir for 20 min and was quenched with 0.1 M citric acid (5.0 mL) and the layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated to give crude product as reddish oil. The oil was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 mL) and was precipitated with ether. The mixture was filtered and the resulting air-stable yellow solid was washed with ether (3 x 2.0 mL) and pentane (3 x 2.0
mL) to yield pure product (64.0 mg, 66 % yield). $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$, Observed as a 4:1 mixture of rotomers): $\delta$ 7.96 – 7.77 (m, 1H, both), 7.72 – 7.56 (m, 10H, both), 7.54 – 7.40 (m, 12H, both), 7.36 – 7.00 (m, 10H, both), 5.43 (dt, $J$ = 15.1, 7.6 Hz, 1H, minor), 5.19 (dt, $J$ = 16.2, 9.0 Hz, 1H, major), 4.89 (d, $J$ = 12.8 Hz, 1H, major), 4.76 (dd, $J$ = 14.6, 7.9 Hz, 1H, minor), 4.64 – 4.29 (m, 5H, both), 4.22 (d, $J$ = 11.7 Hz, 1H, minor), 3.84 (br, 1H, minor), 3.62 (d, $J$ = 10.9 Hz, 1H, minor), 3.35 (dd, $J$ = 15.6, 8.4 Hz, 1H, major), 3.17 (d, $J$ = 12.0 Hz, 1H, major), 2.71 (br, 2H, minor), 2.68 – 2.56 (m, 2H, major), 2.55 – 2.48 (m, 1H, major), 2.43 – 2.35 (m, 1H, minor), 2.05 (s, 3H, minor), 1.97 (dd, $J$ = 12.2, 9.9 Hz, 1H, major), 1.89 (dd, $J$ = 12.5, 9.7 Hz, 1H, minor), 1.62 (s, 3H, major). $^{31}$P NMR (202 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 23.6 (major), 23.2 (minor). FTIR (CDCl$_3$, cm$^{-1}$): 3047, 3018, 2953, 2915, 1628, 1462, 1437, 1059, 913, 847, 728, 694. ESI MS: 885.6 [M-BF$_4$]$^+$. 

![Chemical structure diagram]

1-(2-Allyl-4,4-diphenylpyrrolidin-1-yl)ethanone (22d). (PNP)palladium allyl complex (40), (14.6 mg, 0.015 mmol) was added to a vial under N$_2$, followed by 0.6 mL of CD$_2$Cl$_2$. Then diphenylammonium tetrafluoroborate$^{34}$ (5.8 mg, 0.023 mmol) was added to the solution, and the mixture was analyzed by $^1$H and $^{31}$P NMR spectroscopy, which indicated that the Pd allyl complex was completely consumed. The mixture was then filtered through a silica plug (5%
Et$_3$N/CH$_2$Cl$_2$) and 1,3-dinitrobenzene (3.8 mg, 0.015 mmol) was added as an internal standard. By $^1$H NMR spectroscopy, the product was obtained in 50% yield.
References and Notes to Chapter 2

1 A majority of the results reported in this chapter have been published. Pierson, J. M.; Ingalls, E. L.; Vo, R. D.; Michael, F. E.; Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. 2013, 52, 13311-13313.


12 Most of the initial findings and work towards the synthesis of substrates was done by Justin M. Pierson, a detailed summary of his work on this project can be found in: Pierson, J. M. Palladium(II) Catalyzed Intramolecular Hydroamination of 1,3-dienes. M.S. Thesis, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, 2012.


25 Zhou, Y.; Li, L.; Webber, S. E.; Dragovich, P.; Murphy, D. E.; Tran, C.V.; Zhao, J.; Fuebsam, F. PCT Int. Appl. 2008082725.


Chapter 3

Synthesis and Applications of NHC Palladium Complexes

Section 1. Introduction

Recently $N$-heterocyclic carbenes (NHCs) have emerged as useful ligands in transition metal catalysis.\(^1\) In many instances, catalysts have been transformed by replacing phosphines with NHCs (Figure 3.1).\(^2\) Not only have these NHC variants shown increased reactivity, but they have exhibited increased stability towards oxidation.\(^2\) The steric and electronic properties of NHCs have been shown to be very tunable,\(^3\) although these properties are not as widely understood or readily assessed as those of the phosphines. Studies have shown that NHCs are good $\sigma$ donors, and their capability as electron donating ligands exceeds that of many of the most electron donating phosphine ligands.\(^4\)

![Figure 3.1. Notable Examples of NHC’s Replacing Phosphine Ligands](image)

As previously discussed in chapter 2 of this thesis, our lab has developed a mild room temperature palladium-catalyzed hydroamination of protected aminoalkenes to create pyrrolidines and piperidines (Figure 3.2).\(^5\) This reaction is highly atom economical, utilizing low catalyst loading and affording high yields. While this reaction is remarkable, new catalysts
that are more air and moisture stable are still needed. Additionally, improved routes to chiral ligands for enantioselective catalysis were also desired. We sought to expand the scope of the hydroamination reaction through the development of new achiral and chiral NHC catalysts.

![Figure 3.2. Pd-catalyzed hydroaminations of tethered aminoalkenes](image)

Initial studies of this hydroamination reaction revealed that a tridentate ligand was key, due to its ability to occupy coordination sites on the metal center, and thus prevent non-productive β-hydride elimination pathways (Figure 3.3). During initial studies of this reaction many tridentate ligands were examined, such as PCP, PPP, and NNN motifs. While all of these ligands satisfy the necessary coordination number, only the PNP pincer ligands promoted hydroamination.

![Figure 3.3. Role of Tridentate Ligands in Hydroamination](image)

Noting the role that NHCs have played as ligands in transition metal catalysis, conversion of the aryl phosphines of catalyst 15 to NHCs could change the efficiency of the catalyst. Thus, the exchange of the two ligands would create a CNC-Pd complex that would most likely be a
very capable hydroamination catalyst. The electronics of a CNC ligand would remain quite similar to the previous PNP ligand, and the improved electron donating ability of NHCs may even accelerate electrophilic reactions with key palladium alkyl intermediates. Additionally, these complexes have the potential to be more air and moisture stable.

Literature searches revealed that a few CNC pincer Pd complexes had previously been prepared (Figure 3.4). Many of these complexes have been successfully used as catalysts for cross-coupling reactions, such as the Heck, Suzuki, and Sonogashira reactions. A major advantage of these catalysts has been their robustness, which allows for reactions to be run at high temperatures without catalyst decomposition.

During initial work towards the development of the hydroamination of alkenes, catalyst 81 was examined. This complex resulted in complete isomerization of the alkene (Figure 3.5). The known low solubility of this catalyst was blamed for its inactivity, which led to the synthesis of 82. Complex 82 includes methylene linkers between the NHC and pyridine to disrupt the planar structure and thereby increase its solubility. When using 82 as the catalyst in the reaction,
the major product was still alkene isomerization, though now some hydroamination product was formed. This result led to the synthesis of a catalyst that could increase the solubility but not sterically disturb the open coordination site, 83.\textsuperscript{10} When 83 was examined, full consumption of the starting material was seen along with a slightly higher conversion to product. While these specific catalysts did not prove to be highly effective in the hydroamination reaction, these initial results demonstrate that other CNC catalysts still have the potential to be very efficient.

**Figure 3.5.** Previous Hydroamination Results with NHC catalysts

### Section 2. Results and Discussion

#### 3.2.1 Development of CNC catalysts for Hydroamination

Previous work in our lab on these CNC Pd(II) complexes had identified reproducibility issues for these synthesis, so our initial goal was to develop a reliable synthesis and purification. Several syntheses have been reported for palladium complexes of CNC pincer ligands, and these routes differ only in the final counterions in the complex (Scheme 3.1). Catalyst 83 was initially synthesized using Ag\textsubscript{2}O as a mild base, creating an intermediate Ag(I)-NHC complex. This
Ag(I) complex underwent transmetallation to palladium creating the pincer complex as seen in eq 3.3. This synthesis was known to suffer from reproducibility and purification issues. A very similar one pot reaction was developed by Cavell\textsuperscript{7b}, which involves a Ag(I) counterion exchange before transmetallation to Pd (eq 3.4). This method was used to synthesize 81 and 82. A third route, eq 3.5, has been identified by Crabtree\textsuperscript{6} and Hahn\textsuperscript{7c} which uses Pd(OAc)\textsubscript{2} and high temperatures to deprotonate the imidazolium rings and coordinate Pd to the NHC while retaining the ligand’s original counterions. Using CNC ligand L83, we evaluated the efficiency of these three syntheses (Scheme 3.1). Direct comparison using \textsuperscript{1}H NMR spectroscopy revealed that the one pot reaction (eq 3.4) was the only route to that led to appreciable formation of a complex with this ligand.

Scheme 3.1. Syntheses of Pincer (CNC)Pd Complexes

Using this one pot method, we were able to synthesize this new complex as a white bench stable solid in 3 steps with an overall yield of 65\% (Scheme 3.2).
Scheme 3.2. Formation of CNC-Pd complex $83$-$BF_4$

After this synthesis was developed, complex 83 was tested as a catalyst in the hydroamination reaction with substrate 3a using standard hydroamination conditions (entry 1, Table 3.1). Gratifyingly, this catalyst gave hydroamination as the major product (16a) with only minor amounts of alkene isomerization (80a). A short optimization of the counterion and stoichiometry of the silver salt was conducted. Overall, this catalyst gave the hydroamination product as the major product in all reactions, but the use of a OTf counterion was crucial to achieving extremely high conversion to the hydroamination product. We also found that the catalyst loading could be reduced to 5 mol% with no loss of conversion (entry 6, Table 3.1).
Table 3.1. Optimization of Hydroamination with 83-BF$_4$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>entry</th>
<th>mol% Pd (83-BF$_4$)</th>
<th>Ag$^+$ (mol%)</th>
<th>3a:16a:80a$^*$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>AgBF$_4$ (20)</td>
<td>0:90:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>AgBF$_4$ (10)</td>
<td>0:95:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>AgBF$_4$ (5)</td>
<td>0:75:25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>AgOTf (20)</td>
<td>0:99:trace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>AgOTf (10)</td>
<td>0:99:trace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>AgOTf (5)</td>
<td>0:100:0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^*$ratios determined by $^1$H NMR

With a very active CNC hydroamination catalyst now developed, we decided to examine the NHC component of the ligand. N-phenyl imidazole (86), N-methyl benzimidazole (87), and N-mesityl benzimidazole (88) complexes were synthesized in an analogous fashion and examined in the test reaction (Table 3.2). Each of these catalysts produced hydroamination products, but in all cases greater quantities of the alkene isomerization byproducts were seen than in reactions with complex 83-BF$_4$. Similarly to 83-BF$_4$, test reactions with AgOTf increased the amount of the hydroamination product. When a substrate with greater Thorpe-Ingold effect was used with 87 (entry 6), only hydroamination was observed. Altogether, these experiments suggest that these catalysts are less efficient hydroamination catalysts than 83-BF$_4$.
Table 3.2. Hydroamination Reactions with other CNC-Pd Complexes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>entry</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>Pd (5 mol%)</th>
<th>Ag⁺ (5 mol%)</th>
<th>3a:16a:80a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>AgBF₄</td>
<td>0:65:35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>AgOTf</td>
<td>0:75:25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>AgBF₄</td>
<td>50:20:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>AgOTf</td>
<td>20:55:25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>AgOTf</td>
<td>30:60:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ph</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>AgOTf</td>
<td>0:100:0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a* ratios determined by ¹H NMR. *b* 1a:89a:90a

Previous work has shown that the scope of the intramolecular hydroamination with 15 was quite comprehensive, especially with carbamate and amide substrates. While carbamates are synthetically useful protecting groups, we wanted to examine the scope of other possible substrates. Using this CNC catalyst, we sought to increase the protecting group scope to include sulfonamides and trifluoroacetamides. Similarly, di-substituted cis and trans alkenes and internal amides also did not undergo hydroamination with the PNP hydroamination catalyst, so these substrates were also examined with 83-BF₄. Unfortunately, this catalyst was inactive towards all of these types of substrates (Scheme 3.3)
3.2.2 Towards the Development of Enantioselective Hydroaminations

Many chiral PNP catalysts were previously synthesized for this hydroamination reaction, but they all failed to give enantioenriched products. We hoped that this new CNC ligand scaffold could lead to the development of an enantioselective reaction. Early studies by Danopoulos discovered that these types of CNC catalysts exist as enantiomers due to the twisted backbone that results from the puckering of the two six-membered chelate rings. These helical structures have a C2 conformation with an axis of symmetry following the Cl-Pd-N bonds as shown in Figure 3.6. Crabtree studied these CNC complexes with several inner and outer sphere counterions, it was found that different outer sphere counterions vastly changed the rates at which these enantiomers can interconvert. $^1$H NMR coalescence temperatures of the enantiomers with an outer sphere counterion of either BF$_4$ or OTs were found to be much higher than those of more nucleophilic halides. Generally the temperatures for complexes with a BF$_4$ or OTs counterions were around 343 K or higher. Complexes with coalescence temperatures higher than room temperature have a distinct AB pattern in the $^1$H NMR spectrum for the
methylene linkers between the NHC and the pyridine. Complexes 83-BF₄, 86, 87 and 88 all have this distinct AB pattern in their ¹H NMR spectra at room temperature, although exact coalescence temperatures have not been measured.

Figure 3.6. Atropisomers of 83-BF₄, Newman-projections along the Pd-N bonds

During our optimization studies, we found that when a more coordinating counterion such as tosylate was used with catalyst 83-BF₄, the reactivity was diminished, but hydroamination was still the major product (Table 3.3, entry 1). By utilizing the inherent axial chirality of this CNC catalyst, we hypothesized that chiral counterions could give enantioenriched products. Coordination or association of chiral counterions to the enantiomers in 83-BF₄ would create diastereomers, which, in turn, could lead to differing reactivities in catalytic reactions that would allow for the chiral information to be passed to the substrate. Alternatively, the chiral counterion could change the relative stability of the two diastereomers and make one predominate producing an enantioenriched product. Chiral sulfonates and phosphonates were both examined in the hydroamination reaction, but both inhibited the reaction even at elevated temperatures (Table 3.3, entries 2 – 4). While neither of these chiral counterions allowed hydroamination to occur, potential still exists for the possibility of asymmetric reactions to occur with these CNC catalysts in other reactions.
Hydroamination with Chiral Counterions and $\text{83-BF}_4$

![Diagram](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>entry</th>
<th>mol% Pd ($\text{83-BF}_4$)</th>
<th>Ag$^{	ext{I}}$ (mol%)</th>
<th>$3a:16a:80a$~a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>AgOTs (5)</td>
<td>60:40:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>AgCSA(5)</td>
<td>100:0:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ag$^{	ext{II}}$(10)</td>
<td>100:0:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ag$^{	ext{II}}$(10)</td>
<td>100:0:0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

~a ratios determined by $^1$H NMR

Toluene, 100°C

---

3.2.3 Chiral Pincer CNC Ligands

Due to the lack of reactivity with chiral counterions, our goal of creating an enantioselective hydroamination shifted to the synthesis of chiral CNC ligands. We envisioned creating chiral ligands by functionalizing one of two different positions of these catalysts (Figure 3.7). The first of these would be to add a substituent to the methylene linker of the pyridine, thereby making it a chiral center (type a). By adding a methyl substituent on the benzylic carbon we sought to exploit the inherent C2 symmetry of these types of catalysts. Hopefully, this chiral ligand would create a significantly more stable diastereomer and that would be able to impart the backbone stereochemistry to the active site of the catalyst. These CNC complexes would be similar to the phosphine versions that have been previously synthesized.\textsuperscript{11} The second type
would be to synthesize chiral benzimidazoles or imidazoles, where the incorporation of chiral substituents would create chiral ligands (type b).

Figure 3.7. Two Types of Chiral CNC Complexes

The synthesis of a type a chiral ligand began with the substitution reaction of the N-phenyl benzimidazole (85) and a secondary tosyl protected chiral pyridine (Scheme 3.4, eq 3.11). While this specific step has not been shown to cleanly furnish the expected $S_N2$ inversion product, previous examples have been accomplished with phosphine$^{11}$ and imidazole$^{12}$ nucleophiles. We found that when 85 was reacted in either 1,4-dioxane or toluene a mixture of diastereomers was produced. The mixture of isomers is likely due to competitive $S_N1$ and $S_N2$ reactivity. Reasoning that a switch to a slightly better nucleophile could increase the amount of $S_N2$ product, $N$-phenyl imidazole was used instead. Using neat $N$-phenyl imidazole only one diastereomeric product was observed by $^1$H NMR spectroscopy, which was isolated in a 94% yield.
Scheme 3.4. *Benzimidazole and imidazole substitution reactions*

This ligand synthesis method resulted in the formation of 100 with tosylate counterions, which are known to be very coordinating counterions which would probably inhibit hydroamination. We reasoned that forming the Ag(I) NHC complex in the presence of a tetraalkylammonium chloride salt could replace the tosylate counterion with a chloride. This reaction removed a majority of the tosylate counterions and produced 101 that cleanly proceeded\(^\text{13}\) to a Pd(II) complex 102 when reacted with Pd(MeCN)\(_2\)Cl\(_2\).

Scheme 3.5. *Formation of Pd catalyst 102*

102 was tested under standard hydroamination conditions. We found that this catalyst does promote minor amounts of hydroamination, although no enantioenrichment of the product was observed (Scheme 3.6).
Development of a chiral CNC catalyst was then focused on catalyst type b, which relied on the synthesis of chiral benzimidazoles and imidazoles. Three target molecules were identified for their various properties (Figure 3.8). 103 was chosen because it is a well-known chiral benzimidazole that can be easily synthesized, although free rotation around the C-N bond may limit the ability of 103 to transfer chiral information to a substrate. Amidine 104 has a chiral backbone that includes an N-phenyl substituent similar to the achiral CNC complexes we synthesized. Compound 105 is a unique example of a fused bicycle with a highly rigid structure and has a similar steric environment to oxazolines.

Figure 3.8. Chiral Benzimidazoles Amidines, and Imidazoles.

Using the chiral benzimidazole 103, a pincer ligand 106 was synthesized in the same manner as the previous ligands. 106 was subjected to the one pot procedure to give a 1:1 mixture of new palladium complexes 107. A literature search revealed that a similar chiral imidazole has been used to make a CNC Pd complex, but the inherent axial chirality of these complexes
created a mixture of diastereomers. When this mixture of complexes was tested under standard hydroamination conditions, it produced only minor amounts of hydroamination product with starting aminoalkene as the major product (Scheme 3.7). The lack of reactivity with 107 may be due to the large N-substituents on the benzimidazoles inhibiting the coordination of the substrate.

Scheme 3.7. Formation of 107 and Application to Hydroamination

Next, we focused on chiral amidine 104. A procedure for the formation of 104 was not readily available, but a Hartwig-Buchwald cross coupling was developed (see Section 4 for details). And recently, a short synthesis of the chiral imidazole 105 was recently published.15 Using the standard reaction procedure, 104 and 105 were cleanly converted into ligands 108 and 109, respectively. For both of these ligands, a Pd complex was never successfully isolated even after attempting with several different routes.
3.2.4 Development of Bidentate NC Ligands

The inability to synthesize many of the chiral CNC-Pd complexes we had envisioned led us to reconsider our design of chiral NHC ligands. Recalling the success of the quinox ligand in chapter 1, we decided to work towards the synthesis of new bidentate ligands. These bidentate ligands would be composed of an aromatic nitrogen ligand linked to an achiral or chiral NHC, thus producing a NC type ligand. We hoped this design would facilitate new reactivity and selectivity due to the combination of the more electron donating NHC ligand and the large *trans* influence difference between these ligands. Again, the electron donating ability of the NHC may increase the nucleophilicity of any palladium alkyl intermediates which could cause them to react more easily with electrophiles. The *trans* influence would result from the electronic difference between the more electron poor nitrogen ligand compared to the NHC. This difference should increase the likelihood that any alkyl complex formed would be *cis* to the NHC, providing close proximity to a chiral substituent. Similar chiral NC ligands have been successful in obtaining up to 92% ee in allylation reactions.\(^\text{16}\)

First, we decided to synthesize a small set of achiral ligands, 110 – 114 (*Figure 3.9*). While these ligands were easily synthesized, unfortunately most did not smoothly undergo transmetallation to form a Pd complex.\(^\text{17}\) However, one exception was ligand 114 which was
successfully transmetallated using Pd(COD)$_2$Cl$_2$ (Scheme 3.9). We reasoned that the failure to form many of these complexes could be due to the problems reported by an early study of pyridine-imidazole Pd complexes, in which the major product is the formation of a bis(NHC)Pd complex.$^{18}$ Perhaps the slightly more coordinating pyridine ligand, along with a larger substituent on the NHC in 114 facilitated the formation of this complex.

![Figure 3.9. NC Ligands 110–114.](image)

Scheme 3.9. Formation of achiral NC-Pd complex, 115

![Scheme 3.9. Formation of achiral NC-Pd complex, 115](image)

Due to the unsuccessful transmetallation of many of these NC ligands to Pd(MeCN)$_2$Cl$_2$ or Pd(COD)Cl$_2$, we focused on the synthesis of an η$^3$-allyl Pd complex. Similar NC complexes have been synthesized by Jarvo$^{19}$, and using a similar procedure 110 was successfully used to create η$^3$-allyl Pd complexes in 85% yield (Scheme 3.10). Complex 117 was examined using conditions that Jarvo$^{19}$ has reported for the allylation of aldehydes (Scheme 3.10, eq 3.20).
Unfortunately, only a small amount of 117 was converted to the allyl addition product after several days.

Scheme 3.10. *Formation and Reactivity of \( \eta^3 \)-allyl NC-Pd Complex, 117.*

Although achiral ligands 110 – 113 have yet to be successfully turned into Pd complexes, we worked toward a chiral version of these bidentate ligands. Using 105, we reasoned that this ligand would transfer chirality due to the highly rigid structure that is similar to oxazolines. Additionally, the larger less strained 6-membered chelate ring formed between the N-Pd-NHC would create a wider bite angle that would position the chiral substituent closer to the metal center (Scheme 3.11). And, unlike the chiral CNC ligands, it was successfully made into a Pd complex (122) in only 3 steps with an overall 32% yield.
Section 3. Conclusion

In conclusion, tridentate and bidentate NHC-pyridine Pd catalysts have been developed. Using a tridentate CNC-Pd compound, a room temperature palladium-catalyzed intramolecular hydroamination of aminoalkenes has been accomplished. This reaction produced extremely high conversions of the hydroamination of carbamate protected aminoalkenes. Unfortunately, this catalyst was unable to expand the substrate scope beyond the initially developed PNP Pd catalyzed reaction. Chiral CNC-Pd complexes were synthesized, but no enantioenriched products were obtained. Finally, a small set of new achiral and chiral bidentate NC ligands were developed along with several Pd complexes.

Section 4. Experimental

3.4.1 General Procedures

All reactions were performed under a nitrogen atmosphere using flame-dried glassware unless otherwise indicated. Infrared spectra were measured on a Perkin Elmer Spectrum RX I
spectrometer. Mass Spectroscopy on a Bruker Esquire 1100 Liquid Chromatograph - Ion Trap Mass Spectrometer or a JEOL HX-110. Column chromatography was performed using silica gel (Whatman, 60 Å, 230-400 mesh). NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker DPX-200, AV-300, AV-301, DRX-499, or AV-500 spectrometer. $^1$H NMR chemical shifts (δ) are reported in parts per million (ppm) downfield of TMS and are referenced relative to TMS (0.00 ppm) or residual protonated CHCl$_3$ (7.26 ppm) or CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (5.30 ppm). $^{13}$C NMR chemical shifts (δ) are reported in parts per million (ppm) relative to the carbon resonance of CDCl$_3$ (77.0 ppm). Melting points were taken on MEL-TEMP melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. Chiral HPLC analysis was performed on a Waters HPLC system consisting of the following: pump, Waters 600E; detector, Waters 474 scanning fluorescence, measured at 254 nm; column, DIACEL CHIRALPAK AD-H or CHIRALPAK OD-H; mobile phase, 2-propanol/hexanes. Optical rotations were taken with a Na lamp Jasco DIP-370 digital polarimeter using a Jasco 1 mL polarimeter cell.

3.4.2 Materials
Tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether, dichloromethane, and acetonitrile were degassed and dried by passing through a column of neutral alumina. 3Å molecular sieves were activated under vacuum at 200 ºC for 14 h and stored in an oven at 120ºC. Deuterated solvents, CDCl$_3$ and CD$_2$Cl$_2$ were obtained from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc. unless otherwise stated and stored over activated 3Å molecular sieves. Ethyl acetate and 1,4-dioxane was obtained from EMD or Sigma Aldrich and degassed with nitrogen and stored over activated 3Å molecular sieves. Commercially available tetramethylammonium chloride was purified by recrystallization with
ethanol and ether and stored under N\textsubscript{2}. Bis(bromomethyl) pyridine (8) was obtained from Sigma-Aldrich and used without further purification.

3.4.3 Synthesis of Achiral CNC Ligands and Catalysts

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{N-phenyl-benzimidazole (85).} & \quad \text{Synthesized according to literature procedures and spectral data matches literature values.}^{20} \quad \text{H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl}\textsubscript{3}): \delta 8.12 (s, 1H), 7.87 - 7.90 (m, 1H), 7.60 - 7.40 (m, 6H), 7.46 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.36 - 7.30 (m, 2H). \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl}\textsubscript{3}): \delta & \quad 8.12 (s, 1H), 7.87 - 7.90 (m, 1H), 7.60 - 7.40 (m, 6H), 7.46 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.36 - 7.30 (m, 2H). \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{1,1'-(pyridine-2,6-diylibis(methylene))bis(3-phenyl-3H-benzo[d]imidazol-1-ium) bromide (L83).} & \quad \text{Bis(bromomethyl) pyridine (370 mg, 1.4 mmol) and N-phenyl benzimidazole (562 mg, 2.9 mmol) were combined in a Schlenk flask and evacuated and purged with N\textsubscript{2} (3x). Then 5 mL of dry dioxane was added and reaction was heated to 80°C for 16 h. The dioxane was removed under reduced pressure, and the resulting white solid was dissolved in CH}_2\textsubscript{Cl}_2 \text{ and}
\end{align*}
\]
precipitated with Et₂O. The white solid was collected via vacuum filtration and washed with Et₂O (803 mg, 88% yield). \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): 10.14 (s, 2H), 8.05 (t, \(J = 7.5\) Hz, 1H), 7.85 – 7.60 (m, 16H), 7.56 (t, \(J = 8.0\) Hz, 2H), 7.45 (t, \(J = 8.0\) Hz, 2H), 5.71 (s, 4H).

\[ \text{(N-phenylbenzimidazole-CNC)PdClBF}_4 \text{ (83-BF}_4\text{). L83 (327 mg, 0.5 mmol) and Ag}_2\text{O (116 mg, 0.5 mmol) were added to a Schlenk flask in the glove box. The flask was removed from the glovebox and 6 mL of dry DMSO was added and the mixture was allowed to stir in the dark for two days and it became a gray and opaque. Under N}_2\text{, AgBF}_4 \text{ (103 mg, 0.53 mmol) was added and the reaction stirred for 20 minutes. Then Pd(MeCN)}_2\text{Cl}_2 \text{ (137 mg, 0.53 mmol) was added and the mixture was allowed to stir in the dark for 1 hour. The mixture was then it was filtered through a pad of celite and the DMSO was removed by distillation under reduced pressure. The residue was washed with dry Et}_2\text{O and hot CHCl}_3 \text{ until it was a white solid (270 mg, 74% yield). \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-\text{d}_6\text{:} \delta \text{ 8.31 (t, } J = 7.5 \text{ Hz, 1H), 8.24 (d, } J = 8.5 \text{ Hz, 2H), 8.16 (d, } J = 7.5 \text{ Hz, 2H), 7.74 (d, } J = 7.0 \text{ Hz, 4H), 7.60 (t, } J = 8.0 \text{ Hz, 3H), 7.51 – 7.45 (m, 9H), 6.44 (d, } J = 15.5 \text{ Hz, 2H), 6.05 (d, } J = 15.5 \text{ Hz, 2H).} \]
**N-phenylimidazole (99).** Synthesized according to literature procedures and spectral data matches literature values.\(^1\) \(^1\)H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): δ 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.51 – 7.46 (m, 2H), 7.40 – 7.37 (m, 3H), 7.29 (t, \(J = 1.2\) Hz, 1H), 7.22 (s, 1H).

**1,1’-(pyridine-2,6-diylbis(methylene))bis(3-phenyl-3H-imidazol-1-ium) dibromide (L86).** Bis(bromomethyl) pyridine (264 mg, 1.0 mmol) and \(N\)-phenylimidazole (298 mg, 2.07 mmol) were combined in a Schlenk flask and evacuated and purged with \(N_2\) (3x). Then 3 mL of dry dioxane was added and reaction was heated to 80 °C for 16 hours. The dioxane was removed under reduced pressure, and the resulting white solid was dissolved in CH\(_2\)Cl\(_2\) and precipitated with Et\(_2\)O. The white solid was collected via vacuum filtration and washed with Et\(_2\)O (471 mg, 85% yield). \(^1\)H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): δ 10.88 (s, 2H), 8.16 (s, 2H), 8.16 (s, 2H), 7.90 – 7.85 (m, 3H), 7.78 – 7.53 (m, 4H), 7.55 (br s, 8H), 5.90 (s, 4H).

**(N-phenylimidazole-CNC)PdClBF\(_4\) (86).** L86 (276 mg, 0.5 mmol) and Ag\(_2\)O (116 mg, 0.5 mmol) were added to a Schlenk flask in the glove box. The flask was removed from the
glovebox and 6 mL of dry DMSO was added and the mixture was allowed to stir in the dark for two days or until it became a gray and opaque. Under N₂, AgBF₄ (103 mg, 0.53 mmol) was added and the reaction stirred for 20 minutes. Then Pd(MeCN)₂Cl₂ (137 mg, 0.53 mmol) was added and the mixture was allowed to stir in the dark for 1 h. The mixture was then was filtered through a pad of celite and the DMSO was removed by distillation under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ and precipitated with Et₂O. A mixture of white and brown precipitate resulted (250 mg). A second purification through dissolving in CH₂Cl₂ and precipitation with Et₂O resulted in a slightly off white solid (140 mg, 45% yield). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.06 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 2H), 7.40 – 7.38 (m, 4H), 7.30 – 7.28 (m, 6H), 7.05 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 2H), 7.75 – 7.63 (m, 4H).

N-methyl benzimidazole (123). Synthesized according to literature procedures and spectral data matches literature values.¹² ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.82 – 7.84 (m, 2H), 7.30 – 7.38 (m, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H).
1,1'-(pyridine-2,6-diylbis(methylene))bis(3-methyl-3H-benzo[d]imidazol-1-ium) bromide (L87). Bis(bromomethyl) pyridine (132 mg, 0.5 mmol) and N-methylbenzimidazole (137 mg, 1.04 mmol) were combined in a Schlenk flask and evacuated and purged with N$_2$ (3x). Then 3 mL of dry dioxane was added and reaction was heated to 80 °C for 16 hours. The dioxane was removed under reduced pressure, and the resulting white solid was dissolved in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ and precipitated with Et$_2$O. The white solid was collected via vacuum filtration and washed with Et$_2$O. Spectral data matches literature values.$^{23}$ $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-$d_6$): 9.68 (s, 2H), 8.01 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.96 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.66 – 7.64 (m, 4H), 7.56 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.44 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 5.81 (s, 4H), 4.03 (s, 6H).

(N-methyl benzimidazole-CNC)PdClBF$_4$ (87). 1,1'-(pyridine-2,6-diylbis(methylene))bis(3-methyl-3H-benzo[d]imidazol-1-ium) bromide (79 mg, 0.15 mmol) and Ag$_2$O (35 mg, 0.15 mmol) were added to a Schlenk flask in the glove box. The flask was removed from the glovebox and 3 mL of dry DMSO was added and the mixture was allowed to stir in the dark for
two days or until it became a gray and opaque. Under N₂, AgBF₄ (31 mg, 0.16 mmol) was added and the reaction stirred for 20 minutes. Then Pd(MeCN)₂Cl₂ (41 mg, 0.16 mmol) was added and the mixture was allowed to stir in the dark for 1 hour. The mixture was then it was filtered through a pad of celite and the DMSO was removed by distillation. The residue was washed with Et₂O and CHCl₃ until it was a white solid. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-δ⁶): 8.26 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 8.06 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.79 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.56 – 7.47 (m, 4H), 6.26 (d, J = 15.3 Hz, 2H), 5.94 (d, J = 15.3 Hz, 2H), 4.23 (s, 6H).

\[ \text{N-mesityl benzimidazole (124). Synthesized according to literature procedures and spectral data matches literature values.}^{24} \text{¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl}_3\text{): } \delta 7.89 \text{ (d, } J = 7.9 \text{ Hz, 1H); 7.86 (s, 1H); 7.34 – 7.25 (m, 2H); 7.05 – 7.02 (m, 3H); 2.39 (s, 3H); 1.92 (s, 6H).} \]
1,1’-(pyridine-2,6-diylbis(methylene))bis(3-methyl-3H-benzo[d]imidazol-1-ium) bromide (L88). Bis(bromomethyl) pyridine (106 mg, 0.4 mmol) and N-mesityl benzimidazole (189 mg, 0.8 mmol) were combined in a Schlenk flask and evacuated and purged with N₂ (3x). Then 3 mL of dry dioxane was added and reaction was heated to 80°C over-night. The dioxane was removed under reduced pressure, and the resulting white solid was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ and precipitated with Et₂O. The off-white solid was collected via vacuum filtration and washed with Et₂O (236 mg, 80 % yield). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 11.60 (s, 2H), 7.97 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.80 – 7.75 (m, 5H), 7.59 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.11 (s, 4H), 6.42 (s, 4H), 2.41 (s, 6H), 2.05 (s, 12H).

(N-methyl benzimidazole-CNC)PdClBF₄ (88). L88 (206 mg, 0.28 mmol) and Ag₂O (65 mg, 0.28 mmol) were added to a Schlenk flask in the glove box. The flask was removed from the glovebox and 5 mL of dry DMSO was added and the mixture was allowed to stir in the dark for two days or until it became a gray and opaque. Under N₂, AgBF₄ (58 mg, 0.30 mmol) was added and the reaction stirred for 20 min. Then Pd(MeCN)₂Cl₂ (77 mg, 0.30 mmol) was added and the mixture was allowed to stir in the dark for 1 h. The mixture was then it was filtered through a
pad of celite and the DMSO was removed by distillation. The remaining solid was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ and precipitated with Ether to obtain a tan solid (200 mg, 89 % yield). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 8.20 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 8.09 – 8.00 (m, 3H), 7.48 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.98 – 6.91 (m, 6H), 6.14 (d, J = 15.0 Hz, 2H), 5.79 (d, J = 15.0 Hz, 2H), 2.32 (s, 6H), 1.99 (s, 6H), 1.83 (s, 6H).

3.4.4 Synthesis of chiral pincer ligands and Pd Catalysts

(1R,1'R)-1,1'-(pyridine-2,6-diyl)diethanol (125). Synthesized according to literature procedures and spectral data matches literature values. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.70 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 4.90 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.89 (br s, 2H), 1.51 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H).
To a solution of p-toluenesulfonyl chloride (1.66 g, 8.75 mmol) and triethylamine (1.22 mL, 8.75 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) at 0°C under N₂ was added (IR, I'R)-1,1'-(pyridine-2,6-diyl)diethanol (292 mg, 1.75 mmol). The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir for 2 days. The mixture was then diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and washed with 1M HCl, and sat. NaHCO₃. The organic layer was separated and dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purified by column chromatography (20:80, EtOAc:hexanes) to afford a white solid (180 mg, 22% yield). \(^1\)H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): \(\delta\) 7.71 (d, \(J = 8.4\) Hz, 4H), 7.55 (t, \(J = 7.8\) Hz, 1H), 7.25 (d, \(J = 7.5\) Hz, 2H), 7.21 (d, \(J = 7.8\) Hz, 2H), 5.52 (q, \(J = 6.6\) Hz, 2H), 2.40 (s, 6H), 1.52 (d, \(J = 6.6\) Hz, 6 H).

\[
\text{(IR, I'R)-1,1',1',1'-((pyridine-2,6-diyl)bis(ethane-1,1-diyl))bis(4-methylbenzenesulfonate) (97).}
\]

\[
\text{3,3'-(1S,1'S)-1,1'-(pyridine-2,6-diyl)bis(ethane-1,1-diyl)bis(1-phenyl-1H-imidazol-3-ium) tosylate(100).}
\]

(I'R)-1,1'-(pyridine-2,6-diyl)bis(ethane-1,1-diyl) bis(4-methylbenzenesulfonate) (157 mg, 0.33 mmol) and N-phenyl imidazole (332 mg, 2.31 mmol) were combined in an oven dried dram vial that was cooled under N₂. The vial was capped with a
teflon cap and the mixture was heated to 120°C for 72 hours. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and was washed with Et₂O followed by dilution with CHCl₃ and precipitation with Et₂O. A hydroscopic off-white solid was collected and stored under N₂ (237 mg, 94% yield).

³¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 10.59 (s, 2H), 8.24 (s, 2H), 7.78 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 4H), 7.67 – 7.58 (m, 8H), 7.40 – 7.39 (m, 7H), 7.14 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 4H), 6.37 (q, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.34 (s, 6H), 1.91 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 6H).

3,3'-(1S,1'S)-1,1'-(pyridine-2,6-diyl)bis(ethane-1,1-diyl)bis(1-phenyl-imidazolium)Ag₂Cl₂

(107) Under a N₂ atmosphere, a flame dried 4 dram vial was equipped with a magnetic stir bar and was charged with 3,3'-(1S,1'S)-1,1'-(pyridine-2,6-diyl)bis(ethane-1,1-diyl)bis(1-phenyl-1H-imidazol-3-ium) tosylate (198 mg, 0.26 mmol), Ag₂O (240 mg 1.04 mmol) and tetramethylammonium chloride (114 mg, 1.04 mmol). Two to three 4Å sieves were added followed by dry CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL). The mixture was sealed with a teflon cap and allowed heat to 50°C while stirring. After 20 hours, the mixture was passed through a plug of celite, concentrated. The remaining solid was dissolved in a minimal amount of CH₂Cl₂ and precipitated with pentane to give an off-white solid (139 mg, 76% yield). ³¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.77 (m, 2H), 7.59 (s, 2H), 7.43 – 7.26 (m, 13H), 6.03 – 5.92 (m, 2H), 1.99 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H).
3,3'-(1S,1'S)-1,1'-(pyridine-2,6-diyl)bis(ethane-1,1-diyl)bis(1-phenyl-imidazolium)PdCl₂ (102). To an oven dried vial equipped with a stir bar, 101 (20 mg, 0.03 mmol) and Pd(MeCN)₂Cl₂ were added. Next, 1 mL of dry CH₂Cl₂ was added and the reaction was allowed to stir for 1 h. The mixture was filtered through a pad of celite, and precipitated with dry ether to form a tan solid (14 mg, 82% yield). \(^1\)H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.20 (d, \(J = 7.8\) Hz, 2H), 8.08 – 8.06 (m, 1H), 7.80 (d, \(J = 1.2\) Hz, 2H), 7.38 – 7.34 (m, 10H), 7.05 (d, \(J = 1.2\) Hz, 2H), 6.34 (q, \(J = 6.9\) Hz, 2H), 2.59 (d, \(J = 6.9\) Hz, 6H).

(R)-1-(1-phenylethyl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole (103). Synthesized according to literature procedures and spectral data matches literature values. \(^1\)H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.09 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, \(J = 7.8\) Hz, 2H), 7.35–7.19 (m, 8H), 5.63 (q, \(J = 7.4\) Hz, 1H), 2.01 (d, \(J = 7.1\) Hz, 3H).
(R)-1,1′-(pyridine-2,6-diylbis(methylene))bis(3-((R)-1-phenylethyl)-3H-benzo[d]imidazol-1-ium) bromide (106). Bis(bromomethyl) pyridine (44 mg, 0.17 mmol) and (R)-1-(1-phenylethyl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole (78 mg, 0.34 mmol) were combined in a Schlenk flask and evacuated and purged with N₂ (3x). Then 1 mL of dry dioxane was added and reaction was heated to 80°C for 16 hours. The dioxane was removed under reduced pressure, and the resulting white solid was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ and precipitated with Et₂O. The white solid was collected via vacuum filtration and washed with Et₂O (100 mg, 83% yield). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 11.97 (s, 2H), 7.78 (s, 3H), 7.51 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.53 – 7.48 (m, 2H), 7.45 – 7.30 (m, 14H), 6.32 (d, J = 15.0 Hz, 2H), 6.00 – 5.95 (m, 4H), 2.31 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H).

[(R)-1-phenylethyl-benzo[d]imidazol]Pd(Cl)(BF₄) (107). 106 (89 mg, 0.125 mmol) and Ag₂O (29 mg, 0.125 mmol) were added to a Schlenk flask in the glove box. The flask was removed from the glovebox and 2 mL of dry DMSO was added and the mixture was allowed to stir in the dark for two days or until it became a gray and opaque. Under N₂, AgBF₄ (26 mg,
0.132 mmol) was added and the reaction stirred for 20 minutes. Then Pd(MeCN)$_2$Cl$_2$ (34 mg, 0.132 mmol) was added and the mixture was allowed to stir in the dark for 1 hour. The mixture was then it was filtered through a pad of celite and the DMSO was removed by distillation. The residue was dissolved in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ and precipitated with Et$_2$O. A mixture of white and brown precipitate resulted. A second purification through dissolving in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ and precipitation with Et$_2$O resulted in a slightly off white solid (20 mg, 21% yield). Isolated as a 1:1 mixture of diastereomers. $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 8.12 (t, $J$ = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 7.96 – 7.92 (m, 3H), 7.47 (d, $J$ = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.32 – 7.20 (m, 13H), 7.16 – 7.03 (m, 4H), 6.83 (d, $J$ = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.12 (d, $J$ = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 6.08 (d, $J$ = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 5.87 (d, $J$ = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 5.87 (d, $J$ = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 2.17 (d, $J$ = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.93 (d, $J$ = 7.0 Hz, 3H).

(4S, 5S)-4,5-Diphenyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole (126). Synthesized according to literature procedures and spectral data matches literature values.$^{27}$ $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 7.35 (d, $J$ = 7.0 Hz, 4H), 7.30 (d, $J$ = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 7.26 (d, $J$ = 7.0 Hz, 4H), 5.34 (br s, 1H), 4.69 (s, 2H).
(4S, 5S)-1,4,5-triphenyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole (104). To an oven dried vial, Pd(dba)2 (52 mg, 0.09 mmol), rac-BINAP (67 mg, 0.11 mmol), 126 (200 mg, 0.9 mmol), and NaOtBu (141 mg, 1.26 mmol) were added under N2. Then 1.8 mL of dry Toluene was added. After 5 min, iodobenzene (100 µL, 0.9 mmol) was added and the reaction was heated to 100 ºC and stirred overnight. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, diluted with CH2Cl2, and washed with H2O and sat. NaHCO3. The organic layer was dried over Na2SO4, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification using column chromatography. 1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl3): δ 7.95 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.39 – 7.17 (m, 12H), 6.91–6.88 (m, 3H), 5.06 (dd, J = 7.5 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.89 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H).

(4S,4'S,5S,5'S)-3,3'-(pyridine-2,6-diylbis(methylene))bis(1,4,5-triphenyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazol-3-ium dibromide) (109). Bis(bromomethyl) pyridine (31 mg, 0.12 mmol) and 104 (74 mg, 0.25 mmol) were combined in a Schlenk flask and evacuated and purged with N2 (3x). Then 1 mL of dry dioxane was added and reaction was heated to 80ºC for 16 hours. The dioxane was removed under reduced pressure, and the resulting white solid was dissolved in CH2Cl2 and precipitated with Et2O. The white solid was collected via vacuum filtration and washed with
Et₂O (50 mg, 50% yield). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 10.86 (s, 2H), 7.52 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 4H), 7.42–7.20 (m, 29H), 5.76 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 5.34 (d, J = 15.0 Hz, 2H), 5.01 (d, J = 15.0 Hz, 2H), 4.99 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H).

(S)-7-Isopropyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-imidazo[5,1-b]oxazole (105). Synthesized according to literature procedures and spectral data matches literature values. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.36–7.43 (m, 3H), 7.17–7.19 (m, 2H), 6.94 (s, 1H), 5.42 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.24 (dd, J = 8.4 Hz, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (dd, J = 8.4, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.89 (quint., J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.30 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.29 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H).

pyridine-2,6-diylbis(methylene))bis((S)-7-Isopropyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-imidazo[5,1-b]oxazole) dibromide (108). Synthesized according to a previously reported procedure.¹⁰a To a Schlenk flask was added 2,6-bis(bromomethyl)pyridine (46 mg, 0.17 mmol) and 27 (84 mg, 0.37 mmol) followed by MeOH (5mL). The reaction was allowed to stir for 72 hours and solvents...
were removed under reduced pressure. The product was precipitated with dry CH$_2$Cl$_2$/Et$_2$O providing the product as a off white hydroscopic solid (100 mg, 79% yield). $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 10.03 (s, 2H), 7.75 (t, $J = 4.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.42 – 7.26 (m, 12H), 6.76 (dd, $J = 8.1$, 4.8, Hz 2H), 6.45 (d, $J = 14.7$ Hz, 2H), 5.62 (t, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 5.00 (d, $J = 14.7$ Hz, 2H), 4.77 (dd, $J = 8.7$, 4.8 Hz, 2H), 2.77 (quin, 2H), 1.38 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 6H), 1.07 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 6H).

3.4.5 Synthesis of NC Ligands and Catalysts

\[ \text{1-phenyl-3-(quinolin-2-ylmethyl)-1H-imidazol-3-ium bromide (110).} \]

2-bromomethyl quinoline (99 mg, 0.45 mmol) and 99 (65 mg, 0.45 mmol) were combined in a Schlenk flask and evacuated and purged with N$_2$ (3x). Then 1 mL of dry dioxane was added and the mixture was heated to 80°C and stirred overnight. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and then the dioxane was removed under reduced pressure, and the resulting white solid was dissolved in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ and precipitated with Et$_2$O. The white solid was collected via vacuum filtration and washed with Et$_2$O (155 mg, 94% yield). $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 11.32 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.03 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.90 (t, $J = 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.75 – 7.70 (m, 3H), 7.60 – 7.56 (m, 5H), 7.35 (s, 1H), 6.22 (s, 2H).
1-phenyl-3-(quinolin-2-ylmethyl)-imidazol-3-ium AgBr (127). Ligand 110 (165 mg, 0.45 mmol) and Ag₂O (57 mg, 0.25 mmol) were combined in a Schlenk flask in a N₂ glovebox. Then 4 mL of dry methylene chloride was added and the mixture was shielded from light and stirred overnight. The mixture was then filtered through a celite plug and concentrated under reduced pressure, and the resulting light yellow solid that was used without further purification (210 mg, 99% yield). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.20 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.78 – 7.73 (m, 1H), 7.60 – 7.56 (m, 4H), 7.48 – 7.42 (m, 4H), 7.28 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 5.69 (s, 2H).

1-phenyl-3-(quinolin-2-ylmethyl)-imidazol-3-ium Pd(allyl)Cl (117). [Pd(allyl)Cl]₂ (77.56 mg, 0.21 mmol) was added to an oven dried Schlenk flask in a N₂ glove box. Then 127 (189 mg, 0.40 mmol) was added followed by 4 mL of dry acetonitrile. The mixture was stirred for an
hour and then filtered through a pad of celite. The clear solution was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the resulting solid was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ and precipitated with Et₂O. The solid was collected via vacuum filtration and washed with Et₂O (161 mg, 86% yield). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.18 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 7.77 – 7.20 (m, 1H), 7.59 – 7.54 (m, 1H), 7.48 – 7.37 (m, 5H), 7.24 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.00 – 5.89 (m, 2H), 4.97 (br s, 1H), 4.20 (dd, J = 7.5, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (d, J = 13.2 Hz, 1H), 2.86 (br s, 1H), 1.76 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H).

![Structure](image)

3-phenyl-1-(quinolin-2-ylmethyl)-3H-benzo[d]imidazol-1-ium bromide (111). 2-bromomethyl quinoline (244 mg, 1.1 mmol) and 85 (224 mg, 1.16 mmol) were combined in a Schlenk flask and evacuated and purged with N₂ (3x). Then 5 mL of dry toluene was added and the mixture was heated to 80°C and stirred overnight. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and then the toluene was removed under reduced pressure. The resulting solid was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ and precipitated with Et₂O. The white solid was collected via vacuum filtration and washed with Et₂O (236 mg, 52% yield). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 11.76 (s, 1H), 8.26 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 7.98 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.87 – 7.82 (m, 3H), 7.71 – 7.62 (m, 7H), 7.56 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.55 (s, 2H).
3-phenyl-1-(quinolin-2-ylmethyl)-3-AgBr-benzo[\textit{d}]imidazol-1-ium (128). Ligand 111 (165 mg, 0.45 mmol) and Ag$_2$O (57 mg, 0.25 mmol) were combined in a Schlenk flask in a N$_2$ glovebox. Then 4 mL of dry methylene chloride was added and the mixture was shielded from light and stirred overnight. The mixture was then filtered through a celite plug and concentrated under reduced pressure, and the resulting light yellow solid that was used without further purification (210 mg, 99 % yield). $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 8.08 (t, $J$ = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.78 (d, $J$ = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.74 – 7.66 (m, 4H), 7.57 – 7.35 (m, 8H), 5.95 (s, 2H).

3-mesityl-1-(quinolin-2-ylmethyl)-3H-benzo[\textit{d}]imidazol-1-ium bromide (112). 2-bromomethyl quinoline (244 mg, 1.10 mmol) and 124 (273 mg, 1.16 mmol) were combined in a Schlenk flask and evacuated and purged with N$_2$ (3x). Then 5 mL of dry dioxane was added and the mixture was heated to 80$^\circ$C and stirred overnight. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and then the dioxane was removed under reduced pressure, and the resulting white solid was dissolved in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ and precipitated with Et$_2$O. The white solid was collected via vacuum filtration and washed with Et$_2$O (390 mg, 72 % yield). $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$
11.26 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, \( J = 8.4 \) Hz, 1H), 8.02 (t, \( J = 9.0 \) Hz, 2H), 7.82 (d, \( J = 8.1 \) Hz, 2H), 7.66 – 7.54 (m, 4H0), 7.26 – 7.24 (m, 1H), 7.10 (s, 2H), 6.68 (s, 2H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.10 (s, 6H).

3-mesityl-1-(quinolin-2-ylmethyl)-3-AgBr -benzo[\( d \)]imidazol-1-ium (129). Ligand 112 (183 mg, 0.40 mmol) and \( \text{Ag}_2\text{O} \) (69 mg, 0.30 mmol) were combined in a Schlenk flask in a \( \text{N}_2 \) glovebox. Then 5 mL of dry methylene chloride was added and the mixture was shielded from light and stirred overnight. The mixture was then filtered through a celite plug and concentrated under reduced pressure, and the resulting light yellow solid that was used without further purification (200 mg, 96% yield). \( ^1\text{H NMR} \) (300 MHZ, CDCl\( _3 \)): \( \delta \) 8.16 (d, \( J = 8.4 \) Hz, 1H), 8.07 (d, \( J = 8.1 \) Hz, 1H), 7.83 (d, \( J = 8.1 \) Hz, 1H), 7.79 – 7.73 (m, 1H), 7.67 – 7.55 (m, 2H), 7.40 (d, \( J = 8.4 \) Hz, 1H), 7.32 – 7.28 (m, 2 H), 7.06 (s, 2H), 7.20 – 7.00 (m, 1H), 6.01 (s, 2H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 1.97 (s, 6H).

1-((6-methylpyridin-2-yl)methyl)-3-phenyl-3H-benzo[\( d \)]imidazol-1-ium bromide (113). 2-methyl-6-bromomethyl pyridine (372 mg, 2.00 mmol) and 85 (388 mg, 2.00 mmol) were combined in a Schlenk flask and evacuated and purged with \( \text{N}_2 \) (3x). Then 5 mL of dry toluene was the mixture was heated to 100°C and stirred overnight. The mixture was cooled to room
temperature and then the toluene was removed under reduced pressure, and the resulting white solid was stirred with Et₂O for 15 minutes. The white solid was collected via vacuum filtration and washed with Et₂O (500 mg, 66 % yield). \(^1\)H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): \(\delta\) 11.58 (s, 1H), 8.16 (d, \(J = 7.2\) Hz, 1H), 7.89 – 7.82 (m, 3H), 7.71 – 7.63 (m, 7H), 7.12 (d, \(J = 7.8\) Hz, 1H), 6.25 (s, 2H), 2.48 (s, 3H).

\[
\text{1-}((6\text{-methylpyridin-2-yl)methyl)-3-phenyl-3- AgBr -benzo[d]imidazol-1-ium (130).}\]

Ligand 113 (418 mg, 1.10 mmol) and Ag₂O (191 mg, 0.83 mmol) were combined in a Schlenk flask in a N₂ glovebox. Then 10 mL of dry methylene chloride was added and the mixture was shielded from light and stirred overnight. The mixture was then filtered through a celite plug and concentrated under reduced pressure, and the resulting light solid that was used without further purification (200 mg, 37 % yield). \(^1\)H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): \(\delta\) 7.62 – 7.45 (m, 8H), 7.38 – 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.04 (d, \(J = 7.2\) Hz, 1H), 7.03 (d, \(J = 7.5\) Hz, 1H), 5.69 (s, 2H), 2.51 (s, 3H).

\[
\text{3-mesityl-1-}((6\text{-methylpyridin-2-yl)methyl)-3H-benzo[d]imidazol-1-ium bromide (114).}\]

2-methyl-6-bromomethyl pyridine (186 mg, 1.00 mmol) and 124 (236mg, 1.00 mmol) were combined in a Schlenk flask and evacuated and purged with N₂ (3x). Then 5 mL of dry toluene
was added and the mixture was heated to 100°C and stirred overnight. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and then the toluene was removed under reduced pressure, and the resulting white solid was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ and precipitated with Et₂O. The white solid was collected via vacuum filtration and washed with Et₂O (316 mg, 75 % yield). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 11.06 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.63 – 7.56 (m, 4H), 7.26 – 7.23 (m, 1H), 7.12 – 7.11 (m, 1H), 7.10 (s, 2H), 6.35 (s, 2H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.05 (s, 6H).

3-mesityl-1-((6-methylpyridin-2-yl)methyl)-3-AgBr -benzo[d]imidazol-1-ium (131). Ligand 114 (295 mg, 0.70 mmol) and Ag₂O (121 mg, 0.53 mmol) were combined in a Schlenk flask in a N₂ glovebox. Then 5 mL of dry methylene chloride was added and the mixture was shielded from light and stirred overnight. The mixture was then filtered through a celite plug and concentrated under reduced pressure, and the resulting light yellow solid that was used without further purification (285 mg, 77 % yield). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.58 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.39–7.31 (m, 2H), 7.09 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (s, 2H), 7.01 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.78 (s, 2H), 2.55 (s, 3H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 1.94 (s, 6H).

\( \text{Pd(COD)}_2\text{Cl}_2 \) (80 mg, 0.28 mmol) was added to an oven dried Schlenk flask in a \( \text{N}_2 \) glove box. Then 114 (148 mg, 0.28 mmol) was added followed by 10 mL of dry methylene chloride. The mixture was stirred for an hour and then filtered through a pad of celite. The clear solution was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the resulting solid was dissolved in \( \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2 \) and precipitated with \( \text{Et}_2\text{O} \). The solid was collected via vacuum filtration and washed with \( \text{Et}_2\text{O} \) (90 mg, 58 % yield). \(^1\)H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)): \( \delta \) 7.80 (t, \( J = 7.8 \) Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, \( J = 8.1 \) Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, \( J = 7.2 \) Hz, 1H), 7.44 (td, \( J = 7.2, 0.9 \) Hz, 1H), 7.36 – 7.29 (m, 2H), 7.14 (s, 1H), 7.10 (s, 1H), 6.97 (d, \( J = 8.1 \) Hz, 1H), 6.51 (d, \( J = 15.3 \) Hz, 1H), 5.64 (d, \( J = 15.3 \) Hz, 1H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 1.90 (s, 3H).

\( (S)-7\)-isopropyl-3-phenyl-6-(quinolin-2-ylmethyl)-2,3-dihydroimidazo[5,1-b]oxazol-6-ium bromide (121). 2-bromomethyl quinoline (288 mg, 1.3 mmol) and 105 (296 mg, 1.3 mmol) were combined in a Schlenk flask and evacuated and purged with \( \text{N}_2 \) (3x). Then 5 mL of dry dioxane was added and reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. The dioxane was
removed under reduced pressure, and the resulting white solid was dissolved in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ and precipitated with Et$_2$O. The white solid was collected via vacuum filtration and washed with Et$_2$O (540 mg, 92% yield). $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 9.65 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d, $J$ = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, $J$ = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, $J$ = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.75 – 7.71 (m, 1H), 7.69 (d, $J$ = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.60 – 7.54 (m, 1H), 7.44 – 7.42 (m, 5H), 7.36 (s, 1H), 6.36 (dd, $J$ = 8.1, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 6.04 (d, $J$ = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 5.70 (d, $J$ = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 5.45 (dd, $J$ = 9.0, 8.1 Hz, 2H), 4.99 (d, $J$ = 7.5, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.04 (quint., $J$ = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 1.24 (d, $J$ = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.22 (d, $J$ = 6.9 Hz, 3H).

(S)-7-isopropyl-3-phenyl-6-(quinolin-2-ylmethyl)-2,3-dihydroimidazo[5,1-b]oxazol-6-ium

**AgBr (132)**. Ligand 121 (306 mg, 0.68 mmol) and Ag$_2$O (117 mg, 0.51 mmol) were combined in a Schlenk flask in a N$_2$ glovebox. Then 5 mL of dry methylene chloride was added and the mixture was shielded from light and stirred overnight. The mixture was then filtered through a celite plug and concentrated under reduced pressure, and the resulting in an off-white solid that was used without further purification (250 mg, 66 % yield). $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): δ 8.13 (d, $J$ = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (d, $J$ = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (d, $J$ = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.78 – 7.73 (m, 1H), 7.59
$7.54$ (m, 1H), $7.26 - 7.20$ (m, 6H), $5.78$ (br s, 1H), $5.31 - 5.24$ (m, 3H), $4.79 - 4.74$ (m, 1H), $2.87 - 2.78$ (m, 1H), $1.11$ (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H), $1.03$ (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H).

quinoline-2-(methylene)-((S)-7-Isopropyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-imidazo[5,1-b]oxazole)

**PdCl$_2$ (122)**. 132 (181 mg, 0.33 mmol) and Pd(MeCN)$_2$Cl$_2$ (84 mg, 0.33 mmol) were combined in a oven dried vial and flushed with N$_2$. Then 1 mL of dry methylene chloride was added and reaction was stirred for 1 hour. The mixture was filtered through a pad of celite and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The resulting solid was dissolved in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ and precipitated with Et$_2$O. The light brown solid was then collected via vacuum filtration and washed with Et$_2$O (96 mg, 53% yield). $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 9.08 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H, 7.77 – 7.72 (m, 2H), 7.64 – 7.57 (m, 3H), 7.40 – 7.38 (m 2H), 7.30 – 7.29 (m, 3H), 6.37 – 6.30 (m, 1H), 5.95 (d, $J = 15.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.28 – 5.22 (m, 2H), 4.87 (dd, $J = 9.0$, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 3.03 – 2.92 (m, 1H), 1.33 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 3H), 1.21 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H).

161
Synthesis of Aminoalkenes for Hydroamination

**Benzyl 2,2-dimethylpent-4-enylcarbamate (3a)** Spectral data matches literature values.$^5$ $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 7.37 – 7.33 (m, 5H), 5.88 – 5.74 (m, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 5.07 – 5.00 (m, 2H), 4.78 (br, 1 H), 3.04 (d, $J$ = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.98 (d, $J$ = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 0.89 (s, 6H).

**Benzyl 2,2-diphenylpent-4-enylcarbamate (1a).** Spectral data matches literature values.$^{29}$ $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 7.50 – 7.20 (m, 15H), 5.70 – 5.40 (m, 1H), 5.20 – 5.00 (m, 4H), 4.50 – 4.20 (m, 1H), 4.01 (d, $J$ = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 2.95 (d, $J$ = 6.8 Hz, 2H).

**Benzyl 2,2-diphenylpent-3-enylcarbamate (80a).** Spectral data matches literature values.$^9$ $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 7.39 – 7.35 (m, 5H), 5.49 – 5.30 (m, 2H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 4.72 (br, 1H), 3.06 (d, $J$ = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 1.68 (d, $J$ = 5.1 Hz, 3H), 1.00 (s, 6H).
General Hydroamination Conditions:

(A)

In a glove box, Pd catalyst (0.05 equiv.), AgOTf (0.05 equiv.) and MgSO₄ (1.0 equiv.) were added to a round-bottomed flask. The flask was capped with a septum, removed from the glove box, placed under an atmosphere of nitrogen, and CH₂Cl₂ (0.1 M) was added. To the stirring mixture was added a solution of the substrate (1 equiv.) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.1 M) by syringe. The reaction was stirred for 16 – 20 h while monitoring for the disappearance of the starting material by TLC. After the substrate has been consumed, the mixture was filtered through a plug of celite.

Benzyl 2,4,4-trimethylpyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (3a): Method A, colorless oil. Spectral data matches literature values.⁵a ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 7.37 – 7.30 (m, 5H), 5.21 – 5.07 (m, 2H), 3.94 (br s, 1H), 3.46 – 3.34 (m, 1H), 3.07 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 1.91 (dd, J = 7.2, 12.6 Hz, 1H), 1.32 – 1.24 (m, 4H), 1.11 (s, 3H), 0.98 (s, 3H).

Benzyl 2-methyl-4,4-diphenylpyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (89a): Method A, colorless oil. Spectral data matches literature values.²⁹ ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, observed as a 1:1 ratio of rotamers): δ 7.40 – 7.14 (m, 15 H, both), 5.31 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 1H, rot. A), 5.18 (abq, J = 12.4
Hz, 1H, both) 5.09 (d, \( J = 12.4 \) Hz, 1H, rot. A), 4.74 (dd, \( J = 2.0, 11.6 \) Hz, 1H, rot. A), 4.58 (dd, \( J = 1.6, 11.6 \) Hz, 1H, rot. B), 3.81 – 3.65 (m, 2 H, both), 2.86 – 2.80 (m, 1 H, both), 2.31 (dd, \( J = 9.6, 12.4 \) Hz, 1H, rot. A), 2.26 (dd, \( J = 9.6, 12.8 \) Hz, 1H, rot. B), 1.36 (d, \( J = 6.0 \) Hz, 3H, rot. A), 1.29 (d, \( J = 6.0 \) Hz, 1H, rot. B).
References and Notes to Chapter 3


10 (a) Vikart, A. E. Development of Tridentate Pincer ligands for Pd(II) Catalyzed Asymmetric Hydroamination of Unactivated Alkenes. M.S. Thesis, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, 2011. (b) Complex 7 hasn’t been fully characterized and the counterions could either be Br or Cl.


17 Ligands 32 – 35 were successfully synthesized and isolated as the Ag(I) complexes, see Section 4.

18 Cavell, K. J.; McGuinness, D. S. Organometallics 2000, 19, 741 – 748.


Appendix A: X-Ray Crystal Structure

Section 1: X-ray Crystal Structure of 14 (Chapter 1)

Table A1. Crystal data and structure refinement for 14

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Table A2. Atomic coordinates ( x 10^4) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å^2 x 10^3) for 14. U(eq) is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U_ij tensor.

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Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:
Table A4. Anisotropic displacement parameters (Å$^2$ x 10$^3$) for 14. The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: -2$\pi^2$[ $h^2 a^* U_{11}$ + ... + 2 $hk a^* b^* U_{12}$]

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