Rhodium Catalysed Asymmetric Hydroformylation with Diphosphite Ligands based on Sugar Backbones

Buisman, G.J.H.; Martin, M.E.; Vos, E.J.; Klootwijk, A.; Kamer, P.C.J.; van Leeuwen, P.W.N.M.

Published in:
Tetrahedron

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Disclaimer/Complaints regulations
If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: http://uba.uva.nl/en/contact, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.
Rhodium Catalysed Asymmetric Hydroformylation with Diphosphite Ligands based on Sugar Backbones

Godfried J.H. Buisman, Marti E. Martin, Eric J. Vos, Angélique Klootwijk, Paul C.J. Kamer, Piet W.N.M. van Leeuwen*

van 't Hoff Research Institute, Department of Inorganic Chemistry, University of Amsterdam, Nieuwe Achtergracht 166, 1018 WV, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Abstract: Chiral diphosphite ligands (PP) prepared from \((2,2'-\text{biphenyl}-1,1'-\text{diyl}), (4,4',6,6'-\text{tetra-t-butyl}-2,2'-\text{biphenyl}-1,1'-\text{diyl}), 4,4'-\text{di-t-butyl}-6,6'-\text{dimethoxy}-2,2'-\text{biphenyl}-1,1'-\text{diyl})\) and \(\text{di}(2\text{-t-butyl, 6-methylphenyl})\) phosphorochloridites and sugar backbones \((1,2\text{-O-isopropylidene-\text{D-xylofuranose}, methyl-2,3-O-isopropylidene-\text{\textalpha-D-mannopyranoside and (methyl-3,6-anhydro-\text\textalpha-D-mannopyranoside, et-\text\textalpha-D-glucopyranoside and 13-D-galactopyranoside}})\) have been used in the rhodium catalysed asymmetric hydroformylation of styrene. Enantioselectivities up to 64% have been obtained with stable hydridorhodium diphosphite dicarbonyl catalysts \((\text{HRhPP(CO)}_2)\). High regioselectivities (up to 97%) to the branched aldehyde were found at relatively mild reaction conditions \((T = 25-40^\circ\text{C}, 9-45\text{ bar of syngas pressure})\). The solution structures of \(\text{HRhPP(CO)}_2\) catalysts have been studied by \(^{31}\text{P}\) and \(^1\text{H}\) NMR spectroscopy. Bidentate coordination of the diphosphite ligand to the rhodium centre takes place in a bis-equatorial way. A relation between the trigonal bipyramidal structure and the enantioselectivity of the \(\text{HRhPP(CO)}_2\) complex is found. Rigid ligands with unsuitable geometries for bidentate coordination probably coordinate as monodentates and give rise to unstable catalysts and low selectivities during catalysis.

INTRODUCTION

Since the early seventies there has been a great deal of interest in the asymmetric hydroformylation of various functionalised alkenes.\(^1\) The formed chiral aldehydes can serve as starting material for the synthesis of high value added organic compounds for e.g. pharmaceutical purposes.\(^2\) Platinum complexes modified with chiral diphosphine ligands have proven to be highly enantioselective hydroformylation catalysts but generally suffer from poor regioselectivity and chemoselectivity to the desired branched chiral aldehydes.\(^3\) In 1983 van Leeuwen and Roobeek reported a very active rhodium hydroformylation catalyst modified with a bulky phosphate ligand.\(^4\) One of the major advantages of phosphites is that they are easy to prepare and are not as sensitive to air as phosphines.\(^5\) With the development of mono and diphosphite ligands, it seemed possible to steer the selectivity of the hydroformylation reaction, if required, to linear or branched products.\(^6\)

We reported on the asymmetric hydroformylation of styrene with chiral diphosphite ligands albeit with low enantiomeric excess (20%).\(^7\) Hydroformylation of vinyl acetate with chiral diphosphite ligands based on \((R)\) and \((S)\)-bisnapthol has been reported by Takaya et al.\(^8\) Highly enantioselective hydroformylation of functionalised alkenes with rhodium/phosphine-phosphite catalysts has been published by the same workers.\(^9\) Union Carbide claimed enantioselectivities up to 90% with a diphosphite ligand based on \((2R,4R)\)-pentanediol.\(^10\) Up to now only little attention has been paid to the structure of hydridorhodium diphosphite
dicarbonyl complexes, the putative catalysts in these systems.\textsuperscript{11} Solution structures of hydridorhodium diphosphite dicarbonyl catalysts in the asymmetric hydroformylation of styrene have been published recently.\textsuperscript{12} It became clear that the structure and the stability of the catalyst plays a crucial role in the asymmetric induction. Spectroscopic studies involving NMR, IR and X-ray carried out in our group\textsuperscript{13} revealed a trigonal bipyramidal structure for a hydridorhodium diphosphite hydroformylation catalyst in agreement with that proposed in solution chemistry.\textsuperscript{12a} We here report the synthesis and the applicability of diphosphite ligands based on easily accessible sugar derivatives as chiral hydroformylation catalysts. The results are discussed in relation to the solution structures of the hydridorhodium diphosphite dicarbonyl catalysts.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Synthesis**

To enlarge the scope of the asymmetric hydroformylation with chiral diphosphite ligands we have used several sugar backbones as starting material. From earlier work it appeared that diphosphite ligands based on 1,3-diols gave rise to relatively stable hydridorhodium diphosphite hydroformylation catalysts, compared to those based on 1,2 and 1,4-diols.\textsuperscript{7a,12} 1,2-\textit{O}-Isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose (fig. 1), having a three carbon atom bridge between the hydroxy groups, was among others used as starting material.

![Fig. 1 1,2-\textit{O}-isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose.](image)

As a consequence of the intrinsically higher reactivity of the primary hydroxy group at C$_5$ compared with the secondary hydroxy group at C$_3$ toward phosphorochloridites, different substituents could be brought into the molecule. In order to study the effect of small structural changes, a series of ligands have been synthesised in which the steric bulk was varied at the ortho and para positions of the bisphenol phosphorochloridites (1a, 1b and 1c, fig. 2).

![Fig. 2 Variation of steric hindrance in phosphorochloridites.](image)

1a  \( (R_1 = H, R_2 = H) \)

1b  \( (R_1 = t\text{-}Bu, R_2 = t\text{-}Bu) \)

1c  \( (R_1 = t\text{-}Bu, R_2 = MeO) \)
Di-(2-t-butyl,6-methylphenyl)phosphorochloridite (2), considered to be a very bulky substituent, was used to develop sterically demanding diphosphite ligands. Mono phosphorylated 1,2-O-isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose derivatives 3a and 3b (fig. 3) were prepared by reaction with one equivalent of phosphorochloridite 1c and 2 respectively in the presence of a base.

Fig. 3 Chiral mono and diphosphites
Diphosphite compounds 4 to 7 were all synthesised from 1,2-O-isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose and bisphenol phosphorochloridites with or without t-butyl and methoxy groups at the ortho or para positions. For the synthesis of ligand 8, monophosphite 3b was substituted with one equivalent of phosphorochloridite 2. Probably as a consequence of too much steric hindrance, 1,2-O-isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose could not be substituted with two equivalents of 2 in the presence of pyridine under reflux conditions. Methyl-2,3-O-isopropylidene-α-D-mannopyranoside\textsuperscript{14} and methyl-3,6-diO-benzoyl-α-D-mannopyranoside\textsuperscript{15,16}, prepared according to literature procedures, were used as backbones for the synthesis of the six-membered ring compounds 9, 10 and 11 respectively. Ligands 4 to 10 all have one of the phosphorus substituents directly bonded to an oxygen atom at a chiral carbon centre (R') while the other substituent (R") is bonded to an oxygen atom at an achiral CH\textsubscript{2} group. In contrast, ligand 11 shows two phosphorus substituents bonded to oxygen atoms at chiral carbon centres. To reduce flexibility in the 6-membered pyranoside rings, the tricyclic anhydro derivatives 12, 13 and 14 were synthesised from methyl 3,6-anhydro-α-D-mannopyranoside\textsuperscript{17}, methyl 3,6-anhydro-α-D-glucopyranoside\textsuperscript{18} and methyl 3,6-anhydro-β-D-galactopyranoside\textsuperscript{19} respectively. The ligands were all stable during purification on silica gel under an atmosphere of argon and were isolated as white solids. Rapid ring inversions (atropisomerisation) in bisphenol-phosphorus moieties occurs on the NMR time scale since the expected diastereoisomers could not be detected by low temperature phosphorus NMR (fig. 4).\textsuperscript{20} This contrasts with chiral backbones substituted with racemic bisnaphtholphosphorochloridites; the intrinsically hindered rotation around the 2,2'-dinaphthyl linkage gave rise to mixtures of diastereoisomers (unpublished results).

![Fig. 4 Rapid ring inversion](image)

**Catalysis**

Ligands 4 to 14 have been used in the rhodium catalysed asymmetric hydroformylation of styrene under different reaction conditions. Since at low temperatures (below 40 °C) incubation times for the formation of the hydridorhodium diphosphite catalysts are known to be at least 5-10 hours, the catalysts were prepared in situ overnight in 15 hours.\textsuperscript{12} An excess of diphosphite ligand was always added to the catalyst precursor Rh(acac)(CO)\textsubscript{2} to exclude the formation of HRh(CO)\textsubscript{4}, which is an active achiral hydroformylation catalyst.\textsuperscript{21} After identical catalyst preparation conditions, hydroformylation experiments under different partial CO and H\textsubscript{2} pressures have been carried out (table 1, entries 1 to 6) with ligand 6. From the results in table 1 it becomes clear that higher partial CO pressures lead to lower initial turnover frequencies (entries 1, 3 and 4).
Table 1. Hydroformylation of Styrene with 6 at Different Partial Pressures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>entry</th>
<th>ligand</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>p(\text{CO}/\text{pH}_2)</th>
<th>TOF</th>
<th>% conv.</th>
<th>% branched</th>
<th>% (\text{a.e.})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{a}\)P/Rh molar ratio is 2.5, styrene/catalyst molar ratio is 421, T= 40 °C, catalyst prepared in situ over a period of 15 hrs, 9 bar of syn gas, 40 °C. \(^{b}\)Total syn gas pressure. \(^{c}\)Partial CO/partial H\(_2\) pressure ratio. \(^{d}\)TOF in mol styrene/mol Rh\(^{-1}\).hr\(^{-1}\) determined after 1 hour reaction time by GC. \(^{e}\)% Conversion of styrene after 5 hours. \(^{f}\)Selectivity to aldehyde. \(^{g}\)% Enantiomeric excess. \(^{h}\)Experiment at 25 °C. \(^{i}\)Conversion after 70 hours. \(^{j}\)34% Hydrogenation to ethyl benzene.

Entry 4 shows no measurable conversion of styrene after one hour although a complete conversion to aldehydes was reached after 70 hours. A negative order in partial CO pressure and a positive order in partial H\(_2\) pressure was observed. Hydrogenation to ethyl benzene (to an extent of 34%) occurred as a competing side reaction at high partial hydrogen pressure. At 45 bar of syn gas (entry 6, p\(\text{CO} = \text{pH}_2 = 22.5\) bar) the increased partial CO pressure leads to a lower reaction rate in spite of the increased partial H\(_2\) pressure (entry 1, p\(\text{CO} = \text{pH}_2 = 4.5\) bar). Except for entry 5, for which an increased partial hydrogen pressure was used, the selectivity to branched aldehyde always exceeds 90%. Comparison of entries 1 to 6 further shows that the regio and enantioselectivity is not much influenced by varying the partial CO pressure. Generally catalyst decomposition at longer reaction times can be an explanation for the lower enantiomeric excesses found (43%) as illustrated in entry 4.\(^{7a, 12b}\) An increased excess (62%) was obtained at 25 °C (entry 2) but the reaction rate turned to an unpractical, low value. The results of the hydroformylation of styrene with ligands 4 to 8 are given in table 2. For all ligands a good regioselectivity to the branched aldehyde (88-95%) is obtained. Interestingly, the enantioselectivity varies dramatically depending on the substitution of the ligand. The highest enantioselectivities are found for ligands 5 and 6 having bulky \(t\)-butyl substituents at the ortho positions of the bisphenol moiety (entries 8 and 9). Without \(t\)-butyl groups at these ortho positions (ligand 4 and 7) hardly any enantioselectivity is induced in the branched product (entries 7 and 10). In all cases the \((S)\) absolute configuration is predominantly formed in the branched aldehyde. A very low enantiomeric excess (2%) is obtained for the bulky ligand 8. The absence of the 2,2'-diaryl linkage results in rotational freedom around the phosphorus-oxygen bond and hereby introduces increased flexibility in the catalyst. Probably in this case the bulky \(t\)-butyl groups can turn away from the rhodium centre giving rise to a low e.e. Monodentate coordination of ligand 8 does not seem very likely because a higher turnover frequency and a lower regioselectivity should have been observed in that case as was shown for bulky mono phosphites.\(^{6a}\) Further
indication for bidentate coordination of ligand 8 follows from spectroscopic data (vide infra). From these results it becomes clear that the asymmetric induction depends on the existence of bulky t-butyl groups rigidly kept in position at both bisphenol moieties.

### Table 2. Hydroformylation of Styrene with Chiral Rh-Diphosphate Catalysts. a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>entry</th>
<th>ligand</th>
<th>TOF b)</th>
<th>% conv. c)</th>
<th>% branched d)</th>
<th>% n d)</th>
<th>% e.e. e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3 (S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>40 (S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>50 (S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1 (S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2 (S)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) P/Rh molar ratio is 2.5, styrene/catalyst molar ratio is 1000, T = 40 °C, total syn gas pressure is 25 bar, \( p_{\text{CO}}/p_{\text{H}_2} \) ratio is 4. b) TOF in mol styrene.mol Rh\(^{-1}\).hr\(^{-1}\) determined after 1 hour reaction time by GC. c) % Conversion of styrene after 5 hours. d) Selectivity to aldehyde. e) % Enantioselective excess.

The results of the asymmetric hydroformylation with ligands 9 to 11, based on 6-membered pyranoside rings, are given in table 3. Similar to ligands based on 1,2-O-isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose high regioselectivities (93-97%) to branched aldehyde and reasonable e.e.'s are obtained for pyranoside derived ligands (entries 12 to 17). Lowering the reaction temperature from 40 to 25 °C results in higher enantiomeric excesses (up to 64%) but the reaction rate becomes very low (entry 12 vs. 13 and 15 vs. 16). Replacement of t-butyl by methoxy substituents at the para positions of the bisphenol moiety gives somewhat higher enantioselectivities (entry 14 vs. 15). Ligands based on methyl-2,3-O-isopropylidene-α-D-mannopyranoside predominantly give (R)-aldehyde while ligands based on 1,2-O-isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose predominantly give (S)-aldehyde (see tables 1, 2 and 3). The absolute configuration at C3 in 1,2-O-isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose is (S) while the absolute configuration at C4 in methyl-2,3-O-isopropylidene-α-D-mannopyranoside is (R) (see fig. 3). Both sugar backbones give rise to the formation of 8-membered phosphorus-rhodium-phosphorus chelate rings in the hydridorhodium diphosphate complexes. Although no X-ray spectroscopic data for the absolute configuration of the catalyst are available at the moment, we think that the inverse absolute configurations at the chiral carbon atoms (C3 and C4 in the furanose and pyranose derivatives respectively) results in overall opposite absolute structures of the catalysts and hereby inducing opposite enantioselectivities. Hydroformylation with dibenzoyl-11, having both phosphorochloridites directly bonded via oxygen atoms to chiral carbon atoms (C2 and C4) gave no asymmetric induction at all (table 4, entry 17). From these results it is seen that small structural changes can cause a dramatic effect on the asymmetric induction. The relatively high reaction rate and the absence of asymmetric induction suggests monodentate coordination of the ligand during hydroformylation (vide infra).
Rhodium catalysed asymmetric hydroformylation

Table 3. Hydroformylation of Styrene with Chiral Rh-Diphosphite Catalysts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>entry</th>
<th>ligand</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>pCO/pH2</th>
<th>TOF(d)</th>
<th>% conv.</th>
<th>% branched</th>
<th>% n</th>
<th>% ee</th>
<th>g)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>31 (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50 (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>45 (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>53 (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>14 b)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>64 (R)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) P/Rh molar ratio is 2.5, styrene/catalyst molar ratio is 500, T = 40 °C. b) Total syn gas pressure. c) Partial CO/partial H2 pressure ratio. d) TOF in mol styrene·mol Rh⁻¹·hr⁻¹ determined after 1 hour reaction time by GC. e) % Conversion of styrene after 5 hours. f) Selectivity to aldehyde. g) % Enantiomeric excess. h) Conversion after 110 hours.

Structurally related anhydro compounds were synthesised as rigid chiral sugar backbones for the synthesis of ligands 12 to 14 to reduce flexibility in the catalysts. These ligands only differ in orientation (equatorially/axially) of bulky bisphenol phosphorus substituents at the chiral carbon atoms C2 and C4 in the anhydro backbones. Results of the hydroformylation of styrene are given in table 4. The structural restrictions in ligands 12 to 14 seem to exert a negative effect on the asymmetric induction in comparison with 1,2-O-isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose in which one of the two phosphorus substituents is coordinated to a flexible endocyclic methylene group (C5).

Table 4. Hydroformylation of Styrene with Anhydro-Diphosphite Catalysts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>entry</th>
<th>ligand</th>
<th>p(b)</th>
<th>pCO/pH2</th>
<th>TOF(d)</th>
<th>% conv.</th>
<th>% branched</th>
<th>% n</th>
<th>% ee</th>
<th>g)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>&gt;99</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>&gt;99</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7 (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8 (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2 (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) P/Rh molar ratio is 2.5, styrene/catalyst molar ratio is 1000, T = 40 °C. b) Total syn gas pressure. c) Partial CO/partial H2 pressure ratio. d) TOF in mol styrene·mol Rh⁻¹·hr⁻¹ determined after 1 hour reaction time by GC. e) % Conversion of styrene after 5 hours. f) Selectivity to aldehyde. g) % Enantiomeric excess.

Characterisation of HRhPP(CO)₂ complexes and the relation of structure versus selectivity

Hydridorhodium diphosphite dicarbonyl complexes denoted as HRhPP(CO)₂ have been prepared to elucidate the solution structures of these catalysts. These complexes were formed by adding one equivalent of ligand (PP) to the catalyst precursor Rh(acac)(CO)₂. A displacement of two carbon monoxide molecules by
the ligand results in the formation of Rh(acac)(PP) complexes. Under typical hydroformylation conditions of carbon monoxide and dihydrogen pressure these complexes transform to hydridorhodium diphosphite dicarbonyl complexes. HRhPP(CO)₂ complexes were formed quantitatively for nearly all of the ligands. Hydrolysis of the diphosphite ligands to H-phosphonates occurred in some cases as the only side reaction in small amounts (< 5%). NMR spectroscopy was carried out under atmospheric condition and showed no detectable increase in decomposition of the complex. The non bulky ligand 4 was unsuitable for making a stable HRhPP(CO)₂ complex. Since we expected comparable results in the NMR for ligands 5 and 6 only the HRhPP(CO)₂ complex containing 6 has been made. The proton decoupled phosphorus NMR spectrum (denoted ³¹P{¹H}) showed one doublet caused by a rhodium coupling (2JRh-p = 236 Hz). The chemical shifts of both phosphorus atoms accidentally coincide or show fluxional behaviour on the NMR time scale and therefore appeared as a broadened signal in the complex. No 2Jp₁-p₂ coupling constant could be measured. The hydride signal was observed as a broadened multiplet caused by a relatively small coupling constant of hydrogen with rhodium and two phosphorus atoms ( < 3Hz). As expected for different phosphorus atoms, low temperature (213 K) ³¹P NMR revealed two phosphorus chemical shifts (160.7 and 160.5 ppm) with the same intensity without discernible 2Jp₁-p₂ coupling. These NMR data are consistent with the formation of a rhodium diphosphite dicarbonyl catalyst in which the diphosphite ligand coordinates bis-equatorially to the rhodium centre (fig. 5a). During catalysis, no dependency on selectivity versus partial CO pressure was found (table 1) which makes bidentate coordination of the ligand at different partial CO pressures plausible. These observations are in contrast with results reported with phosphine ligands, for which often competing rhodium species are observed depending on different partial CO pressures. Hydrido complexes of ligands 7 and 8, in which the two phosphorus atoms have rather different substituents gave straightforward ³¹P and ¹H NMR spectra.

The intrinsically different phosphorus atoms (P₁ and P₂) have different chemical shifts giving rise to an AB-system with large 2Jp₁-p₂ coupling constants (see table 5). An additional ¹JRh-P coupling resulted in a double AB-system (fig. 6a). This is in contrast with C₂ symmetric diphosphite ligands which have indistinguishable phosphorus atoms in hydride complexes at room temperature. Only at low temperature these complexes show different ³¹P chemical shifts caused by a somewhat perturbed trigonal bipyramidal structure of the hydride complex in the slow exchange. Exchange of equatorial positions in C₂ symmetric ligands results in the same complex (fig. 7a). This is in contrast with C₁ symmetric ligands in which exchange of equatorially positions results in two diastereoisomeric complexes (fig. 7b). HRhPP(CO)₂ complexes of ligand 7 and 8 show somewhat broadened signals (fig. 6a, ΔΩ₁/₂ = 150 Hz) at room temperature for the phosphorus atom
Fig. 6a  $^1$H decoupled $^{31}$P NMR spectrum (HRhPP(CO)$_2$ complex with 7, see table 5)

Fig. 6b  $^1$H coupled $^{31}$P NMR spectrum (HRhPP(CO)$_2$ complex with 7, see table 5)

Fig. 6c  $^{31}$P coupled $^1$H NMR spectrum (HRhPP(CO)$_2$ complex with 7, see table 5)
bonded to the $CH_2$-group. Distinction between the two phosphorus atoms ($P_1$ and $P_2$) was made on the basis of proton coupled phosphorus NMR ($^{31}P-^1H$). Additional pseudo quartets on $P_2$ ($^2J_{P2-H} = 17$ Hz, $^3J_{P2-H_furanose} = 14$ Hz) and double doublets on $P_1$ ($^2J_{P1-H} = 31$ Hz, $^3J_{P1-H_furanose} = 14$ Hz) were caused by the hydride and protons of the furanose backbone (fig. 6b). $^1H$ NMR showed a double double doublet for the hydride in the complex with 7 (fig. 6c). The complex containing 8 showed a not completely resolved doublet ($^2J_{P1-H} = 24$ Hz) with relatively small $^1J_{Rh-H}$ and $^2J_{P2-H}$ coupling constants. Only for the bulky ligand 8, the low temperature $^{31}P$ NMR spectrum of $HRhPP(CO)_2$ revealed the existence of another diastereoisomeric complex (25% at 213-203 K) at somewhat shifted $^{31}P$ chemical shifts ($\delta P_1 = 163.1$ ppm, $\delta P_2 = 150.6$ ppm). No separate hydride signal could be found for this diastereoisomer at low temperature. The low enantiomeric excesses obtained with hydride complexes of 7 and 8 probably results from not well defined steric surroundings. $HRhPP(CO)_2$ complexes of ligand 9 and 10 showed $^{31}P$ and $^1H$ NMR spectra similar to that of 6 (table 5) with somewhat smaller $^1J_{Rh-H}$ and $^2J_{P-H}$ coupling constants (< 3 Hz). The hydride signals appeared as broadened, not completely resolved multiplets in the $^1H$ NMR spectrum. Ligands 11 to 14, developed as structurally related rigid compounds, showed different behaviour. Hardly any identifiable $HRhPP(CO)_2$ complexes could be prepared for these ligands. The steric requirements enforced in these ligands (large bite angle) probably impedes bidentate coordination resulting in unstable catalytic species. Simple ball and stick models of ligands 11, 12 and 14 showed that equatorial-equatorial coordination to rhodium in a trigonal bipyramidal (TBP) complex is beyond the reach of the backbones. These results are in agreement with the relatively high turnovers obtained for complexes of 11, 12 and 14 in catalysis (table 4) since they act most likely as monodentates.

![Fig 7 a. Hydrido rhodium diphosphite dicarbonyl complex.](image)

$C_2$ symmetrical diphosphite ligand (PP) with equivalent phosphorus atoms

![Fig 7 b. Two diastereomeric hydrido rhodium diphosphite dicarbonyl complexes.](image)

$C_1$ symmetrical diphosphite ligand with inequivalent phosphorus atoms ($P^1 \neq P^2$)

Ligand 13, having both phosphorus atoms in axial positions of the sugar backbone, the $HRhPP(CO)_2$ complex was formed quantitatively albeit after extended reaction time (15 hr). Under standard reaction conditions (8 hr) the precursor $Rh(acac)(PP)$ was still present for 75% ($\delta P_1 = 139.9$ ppm, $\delta P_2 = 136.6$ ppm, $^1J_{Rh-P1} = 310$ Hz, $^1J_{Rh-P2} = 310$ Hz, $^2J_{P1-H} = 31$ Hz, $^3J_{P1-H_furanose} = 14$ Hz, $^2J_{P2-H} = 17$ Hz, $^3J_{P2-H_furanose} = 14$ Hz) and double doublets on $P_1$ ($^2J_{P1-H} = 31$ Hz, $^3J_{P1-H_furanose} = 14$ Hz) were caused by the hydride and protons of the furanose backbone (fig. 6b). $^1H$ NMR showed a double double doublet for the hydride in the complex with 7 (fig. 6c). The complex containing 8 showed a not completely resolved doublet ($^2J_{P1-H} = 24$ Hz) with relatively small $^1J_{Rh-H}$ and $^2J_{P2-H}$ coupling constants. Only for the bulky ligand 8, the low temperature $^{31}P$ NMR spectrum of $HRhPP(CO)_2$ revealed the existence of another diastereoisomeric complex (25% at 213-203 K) at somewhat shifted $^{31}P$ chemical shifts ($\delta P_1 = 163.1$ ppm, $\delta P_2 = 150.6$ ppm). No separate hydride signal could be found for this diastereoisomer at low temperature. The low enantiomeric excesses obtained with hydride complexes of 7 and 8 probably results from not well defined steric surroundings. $HRhPP(CO)_2$ complexes of ligand 9 and 10 showed $^{31}P$ and $^1H$ NMR spectra similar to that of 6 (table 5) with somewhat smaller $^1J_{Rh-H}$ and $^2J_{P-H}$ coupling constants (< 3 Hz). The hydride signals appeared as broadened, not completely resolved multiplets in the $^1H$ NMR spectrum. Ligands 11 to 14, developed as structurally related rigid compounds, showed different behaviour. Hardly any identifiable $HRhPP(CO)_2$ complexes could be prepared for these ligands. The steric requirements enforced in these ligands (large bite angle) probably impedes bidentate coordination resulting in unstable catalytic species. Simple ball and stick models of ligands 11, 12 and 14 showed that equatorial-equatorial coordination to rhodium in a trigonal bipyramidal (TBP) complex is beyond the reach of the backbones. These results are in agreement with the relatively high turnovers obtained for complexes of 11, 12 and 14 in catalysis (table 4) since they act most likely as monodentates.

![Fig 7 a. Hydrido rhodium diphosphite dicarbonyl complex.](image)

$C_2$ symmetrical diphosphite ligand (PP) with equivalent phosphorus atoms

![Fig 7 b. Two diastereomeric hydrido rhodium diphosphite dicarbonyl complexes.](image)

$C_1$ symmetrical diphosphite ligand with inequivalent phosphorus atoms ($P^1 \neq P^2$)

Ligand 13, having both phosphorus atoms in axial positions of the sugar backbone, the $HRhPP(CO)_2$ complex was formed quantitatively albeit after extended reaction time (15 hr). Under standard reaction conditions (8 hr) the precursor $Rh(acac)(PP)$ was still present for 75% ($\delta P_1 = 139.9$ ppm, $\delta P_2 = 136.6$ ppm, $^1J_{Rh-P1} = 310$ Hz, $^1J_{Rh-P2} = 310$ Hz, $^2J_{P1-H} = 31$ Hz, $^3J_{P1-H_furanose} = 14$ Hz, $^2J_{P2-H} = 17$ Hz, $^3J_{P2-H_furanose} = 14$ Hz) and double doublets on $P_1$ ($^2J_{P1-H} = 31$ Hz, $^3J_{P1-H_furanose} = 14$ Hz) were caused by the hydride and protons of the furanose backbone (fig. 6b). $^1H$ NMR showed a double double doublet for the hydride in the complex with 7 (fig. 6c). The complex containing 8 showed a not completely resolved doublet ($^2J_{P1-H} = 24$ Hz) with relatively small $^1J_{Rh-H}$ and $^2J_{P2-H}$ coupling constants. Only for the bulky ligand 8, the low temperature $^{31}P$ NMR spectrum of $HRhPP(CO)_2$ revealed the existence of another diastereoisomeric complex (25% at 213-203 K) at somewhat shifted $^{31}P$ chemical shifts ($\delta P_1 = 163.1$ ppm, $\delta P_2 = 150.6$ ppm). No separate hydride signal could be found for this diastereoisomer at low temperature. The low enantiomeric excesses obtained with hydride complexes of 7 and 8 probably results from not well defined steric surroundings. $HRhPP(CO)_2$ complexes of ligand 9 and 10 showed $^{31}P$ and $^1H$ NMR spectra similar to that of 6 (table 5) with somewhat smaller $^1J_{Rh-H}$ and $^2J_{P-H}$ coupling constants (< 3 Hz). The hydride signals appeared as broadened, not completely resolved multiplets in the $^1H$ NMR spectrum. Ligands 11 to 14, developed as structurally related rigid compounds, showed different behaviour. Hardly any identifiable $HRhPP(CO)_2$ complexes could be prepared for these ligands. The steric requirements enforced in these ligands (large bite angle) probably impedes bidentate coordination resulting in unstable catalytic species. Simple ball and stick models of ligands 11, 12 and 14 showed that equatorial-equatorial coordination to rhodium in a trigonal bipyramidal (TBP) complex is beyond the reach of the backbones. These results are in agreement with the relatively high turnovers obtained for complexes of 11, 12 and 14 in catalysis (table 4) since they act most likely as monodentates.
Rhodium catalysed asymmetric hydroformylation

$^{1}J_{\text{Rh-P2}} = 306 \text{ Hz}$, $^{2}J_{\text{P1-P2}} = 413.1 \text{ Hz})$. The proton coupled phosphorus NMR spectrum for the HRhPP(CO)$_2$ complex showed a relatively large hydride coupling of about 45 Hz which is indicative of a perturbed trigonal bipyramidal (TBP) hydride complex. The hydride signal appeared as a double double doublet ($^{1}J_{\text{Rh-H}} = 5 \text{ Hz}$, $^{2}J_{\text{P1-H}} = 41 \text{ Hz}$, $^{2}J_{\text{P2-H}} = 47 \text{ Hz}$) in the $^1$H NMR spectrum. No efforts have been made to distinguish between phosphorus atoms P$_1$ and P$_2$. From the results reported in table 5 it is evident that $^{1}J_{\text{Rh-P}}$ coupling constants vary between 220 and 246 Hz. We think that $^{1}J_{\text{Rh-P}}$ coupling constants close to 236 Hz are typical of equatorially coordinated phosphorus atoms (fig. 5a). These trigonal bipyramidal structures yield $^{2}J_{\text{Peq-H}}$ coupling constants smaller than 3 Hz (hydrido complexes with ligands 6, 9 and 10). With these hydridorhodium diphosphite dicarbonyl complexes enantioselectivities up to 64% have been obtained (table 5). In contrast, low enantioselectivities (1-8%, hydrido complexes with ligands 7, 8 and 13) resulted from distorted TBP hydridorhodium diphosphite dicarbonyl complexes. Perturbation of the TBP structure presumably results in $^{1}J_{\text{Rh-P}}$ coupling constants other than 236 Hz and larger $^{2}J_{\text{P-H}}$ coupling constants. Relatively large $^{2}J_{\text{P-H}}$ coupling constants (varying between 150 and 220 Hz) in HRhPP(CO)$_2$ complexes are reported in literature but they involve phosphorus ligands coordinating axially to the rhodium centre (large $^{2}J_{\text{Pax-H}}$ coupling constants, fig. 5b).

Table 5. NMR data for HRhPP(CO)$_2$ Complexes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PP</th>
<th>$^3$1P$_1$</th>
<th>$^3$1P$_2$</th>
<th>$^1$H</th>
<th>$^{1}J_{\text{Rh-P1}}$</th>
<th>$^{1}J_{\text{Rh-P2}}$</th>
<th>$^{1}J_{\text{Rh-H}}$</th>
<th>$^{2}J_{\text{P1-H}}$</th>
<th>$^{2}J_{\text{P2-H}}$</th>
<th>% e.e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>157.1</td>
<td>157.1</td>
<td>-10.31</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>&lt;3</td>
<td>&lt;3</td>
<td>&lt;3</td>
<td>51-62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>172.2</td>
<td>164.4</td>
<td>-9.89</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>161.9</td>
<td>149.2</td>
<td>-11.01</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>&lt;3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8f</td>
<td>163.9</td>
<td>149.9</td>
<td>-10.96</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>&lt;3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8g</td>
<td>163.1</td>
<td>150.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>$^{h}$</td>
<td>$^{h}$</td>
<td>$^{h}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>165.0</td>
<td>162.4</td>
<td>-10.45</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>&lt;3</td>
<td>&lt;3</td>
<td>31-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>154.0</td>
<td>151.5</td>
<td>-9.87</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) HRh(PP)(CO)$_2$ complexes prepared in tol-d$_8$ starting from 0.0194 mmol Rh(acac)(CO)$_2$, 40 °C, 8 h under 15-20 bar of syn gas. b)$^{3}$1P$_1$(1H), $^{3}$1P and 1H spectra recorded in tol-d$_8$ under atmospheric conditions at RT. c)Chemical shifts (δ) in ppm. d)Coupling constants in Hz. e)Not measurable. f)Measured at 213 K. g)Other diastereoisomeric complex. h)Not found.

CONCLUSIONS

Chiral diphosphites, based on commercially available sugar backbones, can easily be synthesised and used as ligands in the rhodium catalysed asymmetric hydroformylation of styrene. Depending on the steric bulk of the ligand enantiomeric excesses up to 64% have been obtained. From NMR spectroscopy it was
concluded that stable hydridorhodium diphosphite dicarbonyl complexes are formed for most of the sugar derived 1,3-diols reported here. The ligands coordinate bis-equatorially to the rhodium centre. From NMR spectroscopy we have found that the highest enantioselectivities are obtained with undistorted, trigonal bipyramidal hydridorhodium (bis-equatorial) diphosphite dicarbonyl catalysts. Since all ligands are C1-symmetric, two diastereoisomeric hydrido complexes with different selectivities are possible. Only for one bulky ligand a mixture of two diastereoisomeric HRhPP(CO)2 complexes was observed at low temperature. Hydride complexes of structurally enforced anhydro derived diphosphite ligands were not easily accessible under standard reaction conditions and showed poor results in catalysis since they act most likely as monodentates.

Acknowledgement
We are grateful to the IOP-Katalyse (Innovation Oriented Research Programme on Catalysis) for financial support. We thank Dr. G.A. van der Marel, Gorlaeus Laboratories, University of Leiden for helpful suggestions.

EXPERIMENTAL

General.
All reactions were carried out in oven-dried glasswork using Schlenk techniques under an atmosphere of argon. Toluene was distilled from sodium/benzophenone. Pyridine was distilled from CaH2 and stored under an atmosphere of argon. PCl3 was distilled before use and stored under an atmosphere of argon. Dichloromethane was dried over P2O5 and distilled from CaH2. Chemicals were purchased from Janssen Chimica and Aldrich Chemical Co. Compounds 1a, 1b, 1c and 2 were prepared according to literature procedures.7a,b For column chromatography Silica gel 60 (230-400 mesh) purchased from Merck was used. Melting points were determined on a Gallenkamp MFB-595 melting point apparatus in open capillaries and are uncorrected. NMR spectra were obtained on a Bruker AMX 300 spectrometer. 31P and 13C spectra were measured 'H decoupled unless otherwise stated. TMS was used as a standard for 1H and 13C NMR and H3PO4 for 31P NMR. Optical rotations were measured on a Perkin Elmer 241 polarimeter. Gas chromatographic analysis were run on a Carlo Erba GC 6000 Vega Series apparatus (split/splitless injector, J&W Scientific, DB1 30m column, film thickness 3.0 μm, carrier gas: 70 kPa He, F.I.D. detector) equipped with a Hewlett Packard HP 3396 integrator. Enantiomeric excesses were measured after reduction of the aldehydes with NaBH4 to the corresponding alcohols on a Carlo Erba Vega 6000 Gas Chromatograph split/splitless injector, SGE 50m Chiral β-Cyclodextrin column, F.I.D. detector, equipped with a Shimadzu C-R 5A integrator). Absolute configuration determined by comparison of the retention times with optically pure (R)-(+-)-2-phenyl-1-propanol. Hydroformylation reactions were carried out in a home-made 200 ml stainless steel autoclave. Syn gas 3.0 was purchased from Praxair.

Catalysis.
In a typical experiment the autoclave was dried under reduced pressure at 80 °C for one hour, filled with Rh(acac)(CO)3 (0.031 mmol), diphosphite ligand (0.039 mmol, P/Rh ratio of 2.5) and toluene (15 ml). Subsequently the autoclave was purged three times with syn gas (CO:H2 = 1:1) and pressurised to the appropriate initial pressure with syn gas. After heating the autoclave to the reaction temperature, the reaction mixture was stirred for 15 hours to form the active catalyst. Styrene (1.5 ml, filtered on neutral activated
Rhodium catalysed asymmetric hydroformylation

Aluminium oxide and decane (5 mmol, dried on magnesium sulfate) were brought into the autoclave. During the reaction several samples were taken from the autoclave. After a desired reaction time the autoclave was cooled down, depressurised and vented with nitrogen. The reaction mixture was directly vacuum distilled to remove the catalyst and analysed by Gas Chromatography. A sample of the reaction mixture (containing about 6 mmol of aldehydes) was dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol. Sodium borohydride (12 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 90 minutes at room temperature. After quenching the reaction mixture with water, the mixture was extracted twice with ethyl acetate/hexane (1/1). The organic layers were combined and dried on magnesium sulfate. About 20 µl of reduced reaction mixture was dissolved in 10 ml of ethanol and analysed by GC for determination of the enantiomeric excess.

**Preparation of HRhPP(CO)2 complexes**

In a typical experiment a 5 ml vessel was filled with Rh(acac)(CO)2 (0.0194 mmol), diphosphite ligand (0.0194 mmol) and toluene-d8 (1-2 ml) and placed into the autoclave. Subsequently the autoclave was purged three times with syn gas (CO:H2 = 1:1) and pressurised to the appropriate pressure (15-20 bar). After a reaction time of 8 hours at 40 °C, the autoclave was cooled down and depressurised. Under atmospheric conditions NMR tubes were filled and immediately analysed. No decomposition of HRhPP(CO)2 could be observed during analysis.

5-[(4,4'-Di-t-butyl,6,6'-dimethoxy-2,2'-biphenyl-1,1'-diyl)phosphite]-1,2-O-isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose (3a)

In situ formed 1e7a,b (5.2 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (15 ml) and pyridine (10 mmol, 0.81 ml). 1,2-O-Isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose (10.0 mmol, 1.90 g) was azeotropically dried with toluene (3x1 ml) and dissolved in toluene (10 ml) to which pyridine (10 mmol, 0.81 ml) was added. The 1,2-O-isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose solution was added in 1.5 hour to the solution of 1e at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight. Filtration followed by evaporation of the solvent gave a white foam which was purified by flash column chromatography (eluents: 25% EtOAc/toluene (v/v), Rf. 0.45). Yield 2.39 g (42%, 4.2 mmol) of a white powder. 31P NMR (CDCl3): δ 136.2 (s), 13C NMR (CDCl3): δ 156.3 (d, C arom, 2JC,P = 2.3 Hz), 142.8 (d, C arom, 2JC,P = 2.3 Hz), 142.2 (d, C arom, 3JC,P = 7.5 Hz), 134.0 (d, C arom, 3JC,P = 7.0 Hz), 115.0 (s, CH arom), 113.4 (s, CH arom), 112.3 (s, C(CH3)2), 105.5 (s, C,H ), 85.6 (s, C2H), 79.2 (d, C3H, 2JC,P = 2.3 Hz), 75.3 (s, C4H), 62.1 (s, CH2), 56.1 (s, OCH3), 39.8 (s, C3H), 31.4 (s, C3H), 31.3 (s, C3H), 27.3 (s, CH3), 6.98 (d, 2H, arom, 4JH,H = 3.0 Hz), 6.71 (d, 2H, arom, 4JH,H = 2.7 Hz), 6.70 (d, 2H, arom, 4JH,H = 2.8 Hz), 5.88 (d, 1H, H1, 3JH,H = 3.6 Hz), 4.48 (d, 1H, H1, 3JH,H = 3.6 Hz), 2.36 (b, 1H, OH), 1.47 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 1.46 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 1.45 (s, 3H, CH3), 1.30 (s, 3H, CH3), Mp.: 73-75 °C, [Cα]D22 = -19.2 (c = 0.50, CH2Cl2)

5-[(2-t-butyl,6-methylphenyl-diyl)phosphite]-1,2-O-isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose (3b)

To a solution of 1,2-O-isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose (7.5 mmol, 1.43 g) in toluene (10 ml) and pyridine (15 mmol, 1.21 ml) was added a solution of phosphoruschloridite 27ab (8.0 mmol) in toluene (15 ml) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight and the formed pyridine salts were removed by filtration. Evaporation of the solvent gave a white foam which was purified by flash column chromatography (eluents: 10%
EtOAc/toluene (v/v), Ref. 0.22). Yield 1.53 g (37%, 2.80 mmol) of a white powder. $^{31}$P NMR (CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 148.6 (s), $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 7.30–7.27 (m, 2H, arom), 7.13–6.98 (m, 4H, arom), 5.78 (d, 1H, H$_1$, $J_{H1,H2} = 3.5$ Hz), 4.37 (d, 1H, H$_2$, $J_{H2,H1} = 3.5$ Hz), 4.15 (dd, 1H, H$_2$, $J_{H2,H5} = 9.7$ Hz, $J_{H5,H4} = 5.1$ Hz, $J_{H5,P} = 5.1$ Hz), 4.03 (m, 1H, H$_4$), 3.86 (m, 1H, H$_2$), 2.47 (s, 6H, CH$_3$), 1.49 (s, 18H, t-Bu), 1.48 (s, 3H, CH$_3$), 1.29 (s, 3H, CH$_3$), Mp.: 48-50 °C, [\$\delta\$]$_D^{22}$ = -8.6 (c = 0.50, CH$_2$Cl$_2$)

3,5-Bis[(2,2'-biphenyl-1,1'-diyl)phosphite]-1,2-O-isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose (4)

1,2-O-Isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose (2.0 mmol, 0.38 g) was azeotropically dried with toluene (3x1 ml) and dissolved in toluene (20 ml) to which pyridine (10.0 mmol, 0.81 ml) was added. The solution was added in 30 minutes to a solution of 1a$^{7ab}$ (4.5 mmol, 1.13 g) in 5 ml toluene and 10 mmol pyridine at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 hours at room temperature. Filtration followed by evaporation of the solvent gave a white foam which was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 10% EtOAc/toluene (v/v), Ref. 0.36). Yield 0.93 g (75 %, 1.50 mmol) of a white powder. $^{31}$P NMR (CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 140.2 (s), 139.2 (s), $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 7.47–7.16 (m, 16H, arom), 5.92 (d, 1H, H$_1$, $J_{H1,H2} = 3.6$ Hz), 4.75 (dd, 1H, H$_3$, $J_{H3,H4} = 2.6$ Hz, $J_{H3,P} = 9.9$ Hz), 4.64 (d, 1H, H$_2$, $J_{H2,H1} = 3.6$ Hz), 4.37 (dt, 1H, H$_4$, $J_{H4,H5} = 6.4$ Hz, $J_{H4,H3} = 2.6$ Hz), 4.22 (dd, 2H, H$_5$, $J_{H5,H4} = 6.5$ Hz, $J_{H5,P} = 7.0$ Hz), 1.48 (s, 3H, CH$_3$), 1.31 (s, 3H, CH$_3$), Mp.: 103-105 °C

3,5-Bis[(4,4',6,6'-tetra-t-butyl-2,2'-biphenyl-1,1'-diyl)phosphite]-1,2-O-isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose (5)

In situ formed 1a$^{7ab}$ (10.0 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (25 ml) to which pyridine (12.5 mmol, 1.0 ml) was added. 1,2-O-Isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose (4.0 mmol, 0.76 g) was azeotropically dried with toluene (3x1 ml) and dissolved in toluene (15 ml) to which pyridine (12.5 mmol, 1.0 ml) was added. The 1,2-O-isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose solution in toluene was added in 30 minutes to the solution of 1b at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight and the formed pyridine salts were removed by filtration. Evaporation of the solvent gave a white foam which was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 5% EtOAc/PE 60-80 °C (v/v), Ref. 0.40). Yield 3.14 g (73.6%, 2.94 mmol) of a white powder. $^{31}$P NMR (CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 143.3 (s), 135.0 (s), $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 147.3 (s, C arom), 147.0 (s, C arom), 146.9 (s, C arom), 146.6 (m, C arom), 146.1 (m, C arom), 140.9 (s, C arom), 140.6 (s, C arom), 140.4 (s, C arom), 133.5 (m, C arom), 133.1 (m, C arom), 127.3 (d, CH arom, $J_{PC} = 4.6$ Hz), 127.1 (s, CH arom), 124.8 (s, CH arom), 112.3 (s, C(CH$_3$)$_2$), 106.2 (s, C$_1$H), 84.8 (s, C$_2$H), 79.5 (s, C$_3$H), 77.0 (s, C$_4$H), 62.8 (s, C$_2$H), 36.0 (s, C(CH$_3$)$_3$), 35.2 (s, C(CH$_3$)$_3$), 32.1 (s, C(CH$_3$)$_3$), 31.8 (s, C(CH$_3$)$_3$), 31.6 (s, C(CH$_3$)$_3$), 27.2 (s, CH$_3$), 27.0 (s, CH$_3$), 1H NMR (CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 7.45–7.40 (m, 4H, arom), 7.18–7.15 (m, 4H, arom), 5.55 (d, 1H, H$_1$, $J_{H1,H2} = 3.5$ Hz), 4.73 (dd, 1H, H$_1$, $J_{H1,H3} = 7.6$ Hz, $J_{H1,H2} = 2.6$ Hz), 4.27 (dt, 1H, H$_4$, $J_{H4,H5} = 6.3$ Hz, $J_{H4,H3} = 2.6$ Hz), 4.01 (dd, 2H, H$_5$, $J_{H5,H4} = 7.5$ Hz, $J_{H5,H5} = 6.4$ Hz), 3.96 (d, 1H, H$_2$, $J_{H2,H1} = 3.2$ Hz), 1.48 (s, 18H, t-Bu), 1.47 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 1.44 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 1.43 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 1.36 (s, 27H, t-Bu), 1.33 (s, 3H, CH$_3$), 1.10 (s, 3H, CH$_3$), Mp.: 127-129 °C, [\$\delta\$]$_D^{22}$ = 79.4 (c = 0.50, CH$_2$Cl$_2$)

3,5-Bis[(4,4'-di-t-butyl-6,6'-dimethoxy-2,2'-biphenyl-1,1'-diyl)phosphite]-1,2-O-isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose (6)

In situ formed 1c$^{7ab}$ (5.0 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (10 ml) to which pyridine (10 mmol, 0.81 ml) was
Rhodium catalysed asymmetric hydroformylation 733

added. 1,2-\(O\)-isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose (2.0 mmol, 0.38 g) was azeotropically dried with toluene (3x1 ml) and dissolved in toluene (20 ml) to which pyridine (20 mmol, 1.62 ml) was added. The 1,2-\(O\)-isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose solution was added in 30 minutes to the solution of \(\mathcal{I}\) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight and the formed pyridine salts were removed by filtration. Evaporation of the solvent gave a white foam which was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 10\% EtOAc/toluene (v/v), Rf. 0.58). Yield 1.01 g (53\%, 1.05 mmol) of a white powder. 31P NMR (CDCl3): \(\delta\) 143.4 (s), 134.8 (s), 13C NMR (CDCl3): \(\delta\) 156.3 (s, C atom), 156.1 (s, C atom), 156.0 (s, C atom), 143.3 (s, C atom), 143.0 (s, C atom), 142.9 (s, C atom), 142.8 (s, C atom), 142.6 (d, C atom, \(J_{PC} = 3.8\) Hz), 142.5 (d, C atom, \(J_{PC} = 3.8\) Hz), 142.1 (d, C atom, \(J_{PC} = 4.5\) Hz), 142.0 (d, C atom, \(J_{PC} = 4.5\) Hz), 134.3 (d, C atom, \(J_{PC} = 3.8\) Hz), 134.2 (d, C atom, \(J_{PC} = 3.0\) Hz), 134.0 (d, C atom, \(J_{PC} = 3.0\) Hz), 133.9 (d, C atom, \(J_{PC} = 3.0\) Hz), 115.0 (d, CH atom, \(J_{PC} = 3.0\) Hz), 114.8 (s, CH atom), 114.6 (d, CH atom, \(J_{PC} = 3.0\) Hz), 113.7 (d, CH atom, \(J_{PC} = 2.0\) Hz), 113.4 (d, CH atom, \(J_{PC} = 2.0\) Hz), 113.3 (s, CH atom), 112.3 (s, C(CH3)2), 105.3 (s, C1H), 84.4 (s, C2H), 79.4 (s, C3H), 76.6 (s, C4H), 62.2 (s, C5H), 56.1 (s, OCH3), 35.9 (s, C(CH3)), 31.4 (s, C(CH3)), 31.3 (s, C(CH3)), 27.1 (s, CH3), 26.5 (s, CH3), 1H NMR (CDCl3): \(\delta\) 6.94 (d, 2H, atom, \(J = 3.0\) Hz), 6.95 (d, 2H, atom, \(J = 3.0\) Hz), 6.70 (d, 2H, atom, \(J = 3.0\) Hz), 6.68 (d, 2H, atom, \(J = 3.0\) Hz), 5.64 (d, 1H, H1, \(J_{H1,H2} = 3.5\) Hz), 4.76 (dd, 1H, H3, \(J_{H3,H4} = 2.5\) Hz), 4.29 (dt, 1H, H4, \(J_{H4,H5} = 2.2\) Hz, \(J_{H4,H3} = 3.0\) Hz), 4.06 (dd, 2H, \(J_{H4,H5} = 2.2\) Hz, \(J_{H4,H3} = 3.0\) Hz), 3.82 (s, 3H, OCH3), 3.81 (s, 3H, OCH3), 3.80 (s, 3H, OCH3), 3.79 (s, 3H, OCH3), 1.44 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 1.43 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 1.38 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 1.37 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 1.14 (s, 9H, t-Bu), Mp.: 100-102 °C, [\(\alpha\)]D\(^{22}\) = 68.8 (c = 0.50, CH2Cl2)

3-[(2,2'-Biphenyl-1,1'-diyl)phosphate]-5-[(4,4'-di-t-butyl-6,6'-dimethoxy-2,2'-biphenyl-1,1'-diyl)phosphite]-1,2-O-isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose (7)

Monophosphite 3a (1.5 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (10 ml) to which pyridine (5.0 mmol, 0.41 ml) was added. To this solution was added a solution of bisphenoxyphosphorus chloride 1a\(^{ab}\) (1.6 mmol) in toluene (10 ml) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight and the formed pyridine salts were removed by filtration. Evaporation of the solvent gave a white foam which was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 10\% EtOAc/toluene (v/v), Rf. 0.59). Yield 1.03 g (87\%, 1.30 mmol) of a white powder. 31P NMR (CDCl3): \(\delta\) 140.0 (s), 135.0 (s), 13C NMR (CDCl3): \(\delta\) 156.3 (s, C atom), 150.1 (d, C atom, \(J_{CP} = 6.8\) Hz), 149.6 (d, C atom, \(J_{CP} = 5.3\) Hz), 142.7 (s, C atom), 142.6 (d, C atom, \(J_{CP} = 5.3\) Hz), 134.0 (s, C atom), 131.5 (d, C atom, \(J_{CP} = 3.0\) Hz), 131.1 (d, C atom, \(J_{CP} = 3.0\) Hz), 130.6 (d, CH atom, \(J_{CP} = 5.3\) Hz), 130.0 (d, CH atom, \(J_{CP} = 5.3\) Hz), 126.0 (s, CH atom), 125.9 (s, CH atom), 122.7 (s, CH atom), 124.4 (s, CH atom), 115.1 (d, CH atom, \(J_{CP} = 5.3\) Hz), 113.5 (d, CH atom, \(J_{CP} = 7.5\) Hz), 112.8 (s, C(CH3)2), 105.4 (s, C1H), 85.0 (s, C2H), 79.5 (s, C4H), 77.5 (d, C3H, \(J_{CP} = 6.0\) Hz), 62.4 (s, C5H), 56.2 (s, OCH3), 36.0 (s, C(CH3)), 31.5 (s, C(CH3)), 27.3 (s, CH3), 27.0 (s, CH3). 1H NMR (CDCl3): \(\delta\) 7.45–7.14 (m, 8H, atom), 6.99 (d, 2H, atom, \(J = 2.9\) Hz), 6.71 (d, 2H, atom, \(J = 2.9\) Hz), 5.85 (d, 1H, H1, \(J_{H1,H2} = 3.5\) Hz), 4.69 (dd, 1H, H3, \(J_{H3,H4} = 2.2\) Hz, \(J_{H3,H5} = 3.4\) Hz), 4.59 (d, 1H, H2, \(J_{H2,H1} = 3.4\) Hz), 4.31 (dt, 1H, H4, \(J_{H4,H5} = 2.4\) Hz, \(J_{H4,H3} = 3.4\) Hz), 4.06 (dd, 2H, \(J_{H4,H5} = 2.4\) Hz, \(J_{H4,H3} = 3.4\) Hz), 3.82 (s, 3H, OCH3), 3.81 (s, 3H, OCH3), 3.80 (s, 3H, OCH3), 3.79 (s, 3H, OCH3), 1.44 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 1.43 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 1.37 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 1.14 (s, 9H, t-Bu), Mp.: 100-102 °C, [\(\alpha\)]D\(^{22}\) = 8.7 (c = 0.50, CH2Cl2)

3-[(4,4'-Di-t-butyl-6,6'-dimethoxy-2,2'-biphenyl-1,1'-diyl)phosphite]-5-[di-(2-t-butyl,6-methylphenyl-
diyl)phosphite]-1,2-O-isopropylidene-D-xylofuranose (8)

Monophosphite 3b (1.0 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (20 ml) to which triethylamine (5.0 mmol, 0.70 ml) was added. This solution was added to a solution of 7a,b (1.6 mmol) in toluene (10 ml) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at 60 °C and additionally at 100 °C for 1.5 h. The formed triethylamine salts were removed by filtration. Evaporation of the solvent gave a white/yellow foam which was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 20% EtOAc/PE 60-80 (v/v), Rf. 0.42). Yield 0.68 g (72%, 0.72 mmol) of a white/yellow powder.

$^{31}$P NMR (C₆D₆): δ 146.8 (s), 145.3 (s), 13C NMR (C₆D₆): 157.0 (s, 2C arom), 156.8 (s, 2C arom), 150.9 (m, 2C arom), 143.3 (d, C arom, $J_C,P = 2.3$ Hz), 142.5 (d, C arom, $J_C,P = 7.5$ Hz), 142.2 (m, 2C arom) 141.8 (d, C arom, $J_C,P = 4.5$ Hz), 135.0 (d, C arom, $J_C,P = 4.5$ Hz), 134.5 (d, C arom, $J_C,P = 3.8$ Hz), 131.1 (d, C arom, $J_C,P = 3.0$ Hz), 130.9 (d, C arom, $J_C,P = 3.8$ Hz), 130.4 (s, 2 CH arom), 126.2 (s, CH arom), 126.1 (s, CH arom), 124.3 (s, 2 CH arom), 115.2 (s, CH arom), 115.0 (s, CH arom), 113.8 (s, 2 CH arom), 112.0 (s, 4C(CH₃)₂), 105.6 (s, C₁H), 84.8 (s, C₂H), 79.5 (dd, C₄H, $J_C,P = 5.1$ Hz), 77.2 (s, C₃H), 62.9 (d, $J_C,P = 18.3$ Hz, C₂H), 55.4 (s, 2OCH₃), 35.8 (s, 2C(CH₃)₃), 35.6 (s, 2C(CH₃)₃), 31.6 (m, 4C(CH₃)₃), 27.3 (s, C₃H), 26.4 (s, C₂H), 20.8 (s, C₃H), 20.7 (s, C₄H), 1H NMR (C₆D₆): δ 7.23 (m, 2H, arom), 6.92 (m, 6H, arom), 6.71 (d, 2H, arom, $J_H = 3.0$ Hz), 6.67 (d, 2H, arom, $J_H = 3.0$ Hz), 5.67 (d, 1H, $J_H = 3.5$ Hz), 4.67 (dd, 1H, $J_H = 8.2$ Hz, $J_H = 2.5$ Hz), 4.35 (m, 2H, $J_H = 3.2$ Hz), 4.14 (m, 1H, $J_H = 3.2$ Hz), 4.06 (d, 1H, $J_H = 3.2$ Hz), 4.02 (m, 1H, $J_H = 3.2$ Hz), 3.67 (ddd, 1H, $J_H = 2.1$ Hz, $J_H = 7.1$ Hz, $J_H = 6.8$ Hz), 3.24 (s, 3H, OMe), 1.50 (s, 3H, CH₃), 1.45-1.31 (7H, 8xt-Bu and 1×CH₃). Mp.: 68-70 °C, [α]D22 = 49.0 (c = 0.50, CH₂Cl₂)

Methyl-4,6-bis[(4,4',6,6'-tetra-t-butyl-2,2'-biphenyl-1,1'-diyl)phosphite]-2,3-O-isopropylidene-α-D-mannopyranoside (9)

In situ formed 1b 7a,b (5.0 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (10 ml). Methyl-2,3-O-isopropylidene-α-D-mannopyranoside (2.0 mmol, 0.47 g), prepared according to a literature procedure 14, was azeotropically dried with toluene (3x1 ml) and dissolved in toluene (15 ml) to which pyridine (20 mmol, 1.62 ml) was added. This solution was added to the solution of 1b at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at 60 °C.

Filtration followed by evaporation of the solvent gave a white foam, which was purified by flash column chromatography (eluent: 2.5% EtOAc/toluene (v/v), Rf. 0.71). Yield 1.31 g (59%, 1.18 mmol) of a white powder.

$^{31}$P NMR (CDCl₃): δ 145.8 (s), 142.9 (s), 13C NMR (CDCl₃): 146.9-146.0 (C arom), 140.7-140.5 (C arom), 133.8-133.1 (C arom), 127.2-127.0 (CH arom), 124.6 (CH arom), 110.3 (s, C(CH₃)₂), 98.5 (s, C₁H), 78.0 (s, C₂H), 76.4 (s, C₃H), 73.0 (d, C₄H, $J_C,P = 10.7$ Hz), 69.1 (s, C₅H), 64.3 (d, CH₂, $J_C,P = 11.3$ Hz), 55.8 (s, OCH₃), 36.0-35.9 (C(CH₃)₃), 35.2-35.1 (C(CH₃)₃), 32.1-31.7 (C(CH₃)₃), 26.8 (s, CH₃), 26.8 (s, CH₃), 1H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.35-7.32 (m, 4H, arom), 7.10-7.07 (m, 4H, arom), 4.82 (s, 1H, H₁), 4.23 (dd, 1H, H₃, $J_H = 5.6$ Hz, $J_H = 6.2$ Hz), 4.17 (dd, 1H, H₆, $J_H = 11.4$ Hz, $J_H = 2.1$ Hz), 4.06 (dd, 1H, H₃, $J_H = 5.6$ Hz), 4.02 (m, 1H, H₄), 3.90 (dd, 1H, H₄, $J_H = 11.4$ Hz, $J_H = 7.1$ Hz), 3.69 (dd, 1H, H₅, $J_H = 2.1$ Hz, $J_H = 7.1$ Hz), 3.59 (s, 3H, OMe), 1.50 (s, 3H, CH₃), 1.45-1.31 (7H, 8xt-Bu and 1×CH₃). Mp.: 137-139 °C, [α]D22 = 40.0 (c = 0.50, CH₂Cl₂)

Methyl-4,6-bis[(4,4'-di-t-butyl-6,6'-dimethoxy-2,2'-biphenyl-1,1'-diyl)phosphite]-2,3-O-isopropylidene-α-D-mannopyranoside (10)

In situ formed 1c 7a,b (3.1 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (10 ml). Methyl-2,3-O-isopropylidene-α-D-
Rhodium catalysed asymmetric hydroformylation

mannopyranoside (1.2 mmol, 0.29 g), prepared according to a literature procedure\textsuperscript{14}, was azeotropically dried with toluene (3x1 ml) and dissolved in toluene (15 ml) to which pyridine (10 mmol, 0.81 ml) was added. This solution was added to the solution of Ie at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at 60 °C and additionally refluxed for 2 hours. Filtration followed by evaporation of the solvent gave a white foam which was purified twice by flash column chromatography (elucent: 2.5% EtOAc/toluene (v/v), Rf. 0.33). Yield 0.21 g (17%, 0.21 mmol) of a white powder. \textsuperscript{31}P NMR (CDCl\textsubscript{3}): δ 145.5 (s), 141.1 (s), \textsuperscript{1}H\textsuperscript{31}P NMR (CDCl\textsubscript{3}): δ 6.95 (d, 1H, arom, \textit{J} = 3.2 Hz), 6.94 (d, 1H, arom, \textit{J} = 3.2 Hz), 6.93 (d, 1H, arom, \textit{J} = 3.2 Hz), 6.84 (d, 1H, arom, \textit{J} = 3.0 Hz), 6.72 (d, 1H, arom, \textit{J} = 3.0 Hz), 6.70 (d, 1H, arom, \textit{J} = 3.1 Hz), 6.66 (d, 1H, arom, \textit{J} = 3.1 Hz), 6.62 (d, 1H, arom, \textit{J} = 3.1 Hz), 4.88 (s, 1H, H\textsubscript{1}), 4.18 (dd, 1H, H\textsubscript{3}, \textit{J}_{H3,H2} = 5.6 Hz, \textit{J}_{H3,H4} = 6.0 Hz), 4.12 (dd, 1H, H\textsubscript{5}, \textit{J}_{H5,H6} = 11.3 Hz, \textit{J}_{H5,H5} = 2.1 Hz), 4.05 (d, 1H, H\textsubscript{2}, \textit{J}_{H2,H3} = 5.6 Hz), 4.00 (m, 1H, H\textsubscript{4}), 3.88 (d, 1H, H\textsubscript{6}, \textit{J}_{H6,H6} = 11.3 Hz, \textit{J}_{H6,H5} = 7.3 Hz), 3.81 (s, 6H, OMe), 3.77 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.72 (s, 3H, OMe), 1.46 (s, 1H, CH\textsubscript{3}), Mp.: 108-110 °C, [\textit{D}]\textsubscript{22} = 30.0 (c = 1.00, CH\textsubscript{2}Cl\textsubscript{2})

Methyl-3,6-di-O-benzoyl-2,4-bis[(4,4'-di-t-butyl-6,6'-dimethoxy-2,2'-biphenyl-1,1'-diyl)phosphite]-\alpha-D-mannopyranoside (11)

In situ formed Ie\textsubscript{7a,b} (2.0 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (10 ml). Methyl-3,6-di-O-benzoyl-\alpha-D-mannopyranoside (1.0 mmol, 0.40 g), prepared according to a literature procedure\textsuperscript{15,16}, was azeotropically dried with toluene (3x1 ml) and dissolved in toluene (10 ml) to which pyridine (20 mmol, 1.62 ml) was added. This solution was added to the solution of Ie at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight at 60 °C and additionally refluxed for 2 hours. Filtration followed by evaporation of the solvent gave a white foam which was purified by flash column chromatography (elucent: 10% EtOAc/toluene (v/v), Rf. 0.65). Yield 0.46 g (39 %, 0.39 mmol) of a white powder. \textsuperscript{31}P-\textsuperscript{1}H (proton coupled) NMR (benzene-\textit{d}6): δ 148.3 (d, \textit{J}_{PH} = 9.7 Hz), 144.3 (d, \textit{J}_{PH} = 9.7 Hz), \textsuperscript{1}H NMR (CDCl\textsubscript{3}): δ 8.12 (d, 2H, arom, \textit{J} = 7.5 Hz), 7.94 (d, 2H, arom, \textit{J} = 7.5 Hz), 7.53 (t, 1H, arom, \textit{J} = 7.3 Hz), 7.51 (t, 1H, arom, \textit{J} = 7.5 Hz), 7.39 (t, 1H, arom, \textit{J} = 7.7 Hz), 7.32 (t, 2H, arom, \textit{J} = 7.7 Hz), 6.98 (d, 1H, arom, \textit{J} = 3.0 Hz), 6.94 (d, 1H, arom, \textit{J} = 3.0 Hz), 6.90 (d, 1H, arom, \textit{J} = 3.0 Hz), 6.87 (d, 1H, arom, \textit{J} = 3.1 Hz), 6.67 (d, 1H, arom, \textit{J} = 3.0 Hz), 6.60 (d, 1H, arom, \textit{J} = 3.1 Hz), 6.57 (d, 1H, arom, \textit{J} = 2.9 Hz), 6.54 (d, 1H, arom, \textit{J} = 3.0 Hz), 5.40 (dd, 1H, H\textsubscript{3}, \textit{J} = 3.2 Hz, \textit{J} = 9.8 Hz), 5.00 (bd, 1H, H\textsubscript{4}, \textit{J}_{HP} = 14.3 Hz), 4.87 (dd, 1H, H\textsubscript{6}, \textit{J}_{H6,H6} = 19.9 Hz, \textit{J}_{H6,H5} = 9.9 Hz), 4.56 (dd, 1H, H\textsubscript{6}, \textit{J}_{H6,H6} = 11.8 Hz, \textit{J}_{H6,H5} = 1.6 Hz), 4.19-4.12 (m, 2H, H\textsubscript{1}+H\textsubscript{2}), 4.04 (m, 1H, H\textsubscript{3}), 3.80 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.78 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.76 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.74 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.27 (s, 3H, OMe). Mp.: 108-131 °C, [\textit{D}]\textsubscript{22} = 168.0 (c = 1.00, CH\textsubscript{2}Cl\textsubscript{2})

Methyl-3,6-anhydro-2,4-bis[(4,4'-di-t-butyl-6,6'-dimethoxy-2,2'-biphenyl-1,1'-diyl)phosphite]-\alpha-D-mannopyranoside (12)

In situ formed Ie\textsubscript{7a,b} (5.0 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (15 ml) to which pyridine was added (10 mmol, 0.81 ml). Methyl-3,6-anhydro-\alpha-D-mannopyranoside (2.30 mmol, 0.41g), prepared according to a literature procedure\textsuperscript{17}, was azeotropically dried with toluene (3x1 ml) and dissolved in toluene (15 ml) and CH\textsubscript{2}Cl\textsubscript{2} (10 ml). This solution was added to the solution of Ie at room temperature and stirred overnight. Filtration followed by evaporation of the solvents gave a white foam which was purified twice by column chromatography (elucent: 20% EtOAc/P.E. 60-80 (v/v) and 2.5% EtOAc/toluene (v/v), Rf. 0.17) Yield. 1.20 g
(55%, 1.26 mmol) of a white powder. 31P NMR (CDCl3): δ 149.6 (s), 133.7 (s), 13C NMR (CDCl3): δ 156.5 (s, C arom), 156.3 (s, C arom), 156.1 (s, C arom), 156.0 (s, C arom), 143.5 (s, C arom), 143.1 (s, C arom), 142.9 (s, C arom), 142.8 (s, C arom), 142.6 (d, C arom, 2JC,P = 6.0 Hz), 142.2 (d, C arom, 2JC,P = 5.3 Hz), 142.1 (d, C arom, 3JC,P = 3.8 Hz), 142.0 (d, C arom, 3JC,P = 4.5 Hz), 134.6 (d, C arom, 2JC,P = 3.8 Hz), 134.1 (d, C arom, 2JC,P = 3.8 Hz), 134.0 (d, C arom, 2JC,P = 3.8 Hz), 133.3 (d, C atom, 2JC,P = 3.8 Hz), 115.0 (s, CH arom), 114.9 (s, CH arom), 114.8 (s, CH arom), 114.7 (s, CH arom), 113.6-113.3 (m, 4 CH arom), 101.6 (s, C1H), 76.9 (d, C4/2H, 2JC,P = 4.0 Hz), 74.7 (s, C3H), 74.1 (d, C2/4H, 2JC,P = 4.2 Hz), 73.3 (d, C5H, 3JC,P = 17.4 Hz), 69.7 (s, CH2), 56.7 (s, OCH3), 56.1 (m, 4x OCH3), 35.9-35.8 (4 C(CH3)3), 31.8-31.4 (4 C(CH3)3),

IH{31p} NMR (CDCl3): ~ 6.97 (m, 4H, arom), 6.70 (m, 4H, atom), 4.77 (d, 1H, HI, 3JH1,H2 = 6.6 Hz), 4.50 (d, 1H, H2, 2JH2,H1 = 4.0 Hz), 4.29 (dd, 1H, Hs, 2JHs,Hs' = 2.7 Hz, 3JH5,H 5 = 3.0 Hz), 3.91 (d, 1H, H4+H3), 3.75 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.74 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.73 (s, 6H, OMe), 3.47 (dd, 1H, H6', 2JH6',H6 ---- 10.4 Hz, 3JH6,,H 5 ---- 2.8 Hz), 3.46 (s, 3H, OMe), 1.47 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 1.45 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 1.43 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 1.39 (s, 18H, t-Bu), M.p.: 112-114 °C, [α]D22 = 31.0 (c = 0.10, CH2Cl2)

Methyl-3,6-anhydro-2,4-bis[(4,4'-di-t-butyl-6,6'-dimethoxy-2,2'-biphenyl-1,1'-diyl)phosphite]-α-D-glucopyranoside (13)

In situ formed 1c1a,b (5.0 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (15 ml) to which pyridine was added (20 mmol, 1.62 ml). Methyl-3,6-anhydro-α-D-glucopyranoside (2.0 mmol, 0.35 g), prepared according to a literature procedure18, was azeotropically dried with toluene (3x1 ml) and dissolved in toluene (15 ml). This solution was added to the solution of 1c at room temperature and stirred overnight. Filtration followed by evaporation of the solvents gave a white foam which was purified by column chromatography (eluent: 10% EtOAc/toluene (v/v), Rf. 0.49) Yield. 0.89 g (47%, 0.94 mmol) of a white powder. 31P NMR (CDCl3): δ 148.1 (s), 134.2 (s), 13C NMR (CDCl3): δ 156.4 (s, C arom), 156.3 (s, C arom), 156.2 (s, C arom), 156.1 (s, C arom), 143.1 (s, C arom), 142.9 (s, C arom), 142.8 (s, C arom), 142.6 (s, C arom), 142.2 (m, 4 C arom), 134.0 (s, 4 C arom), 115.1 (s, CH arom), 114.9 (s, CH arom), 114.8 (s, CH arom), 114.7 (s, CH arom), 114.7 (s, CH arom), 113.8 (s, CH arom), 113.5 (s, 2 CH arom), 113.2 (s, CH arom), 101.8 (s, C1H), 79.7 (d, C42H, 2JC,P = 6.2 Hz), 77.5 (d, C24H,
Rhodium-catalyzed asymmetric hydroformylation

$^2J_{CP} = 3.1$ Hz), 75.0 (s, C$_3$H), 74.7 (d, C$_5$H, $^3J_{CP} = 8.3$ Hz), 70.9 (s, CH$_2$), 56.1 (m, 5 OCH$_3$), 35.9-35.8 (4 C(CH$_3$)$_3$), 31.6-31.5 (4 C(CH$_3$)$_3$), 30.3 (s, 4 C(CH$_3$)$_3$), 1.45 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 1.44 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 1.43 (s, 9H, t-Bu), 1.42 (s, 9H, t-Bu), M.p.: 110-112 °C, $\left[\alpha\right]_D^{22} = -58.0$ (c = 0.10, CH$_2$Cl$_2$)

REFERENCES

14. Evans, M.E.; Parrish, F.W.; Carbohydrate Research, 1977, 54, 105

(Received in UK 2 December 1994; accepted 11 January 1995)