

Bronsted Acid Typed Cavitands in Catalytic Use

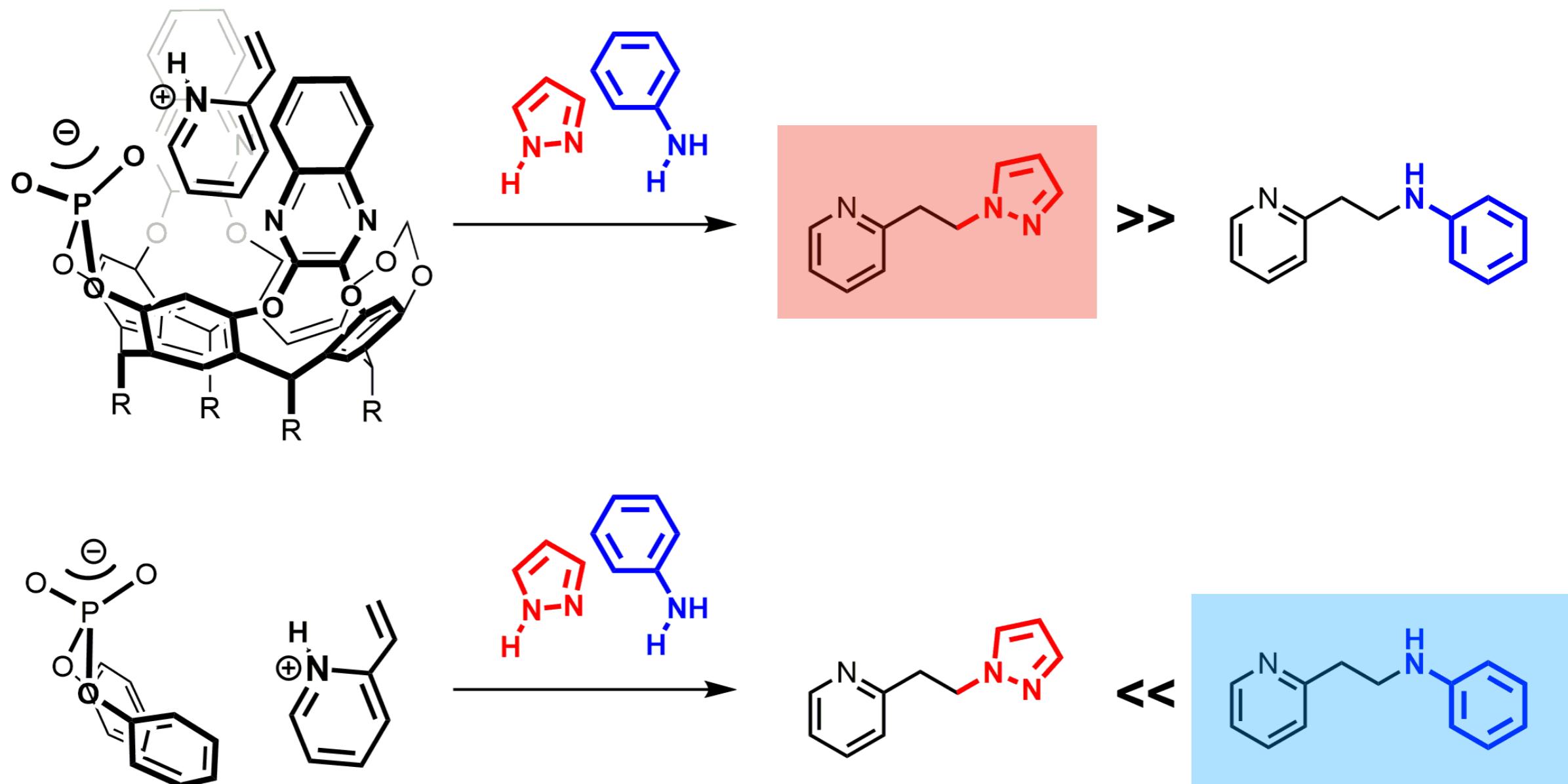
**キャビタンド型ブレンステッド酸の開発と
触媒性能の評価**

龍谷大学 理工学部 物質化学科

岩澤 研究室

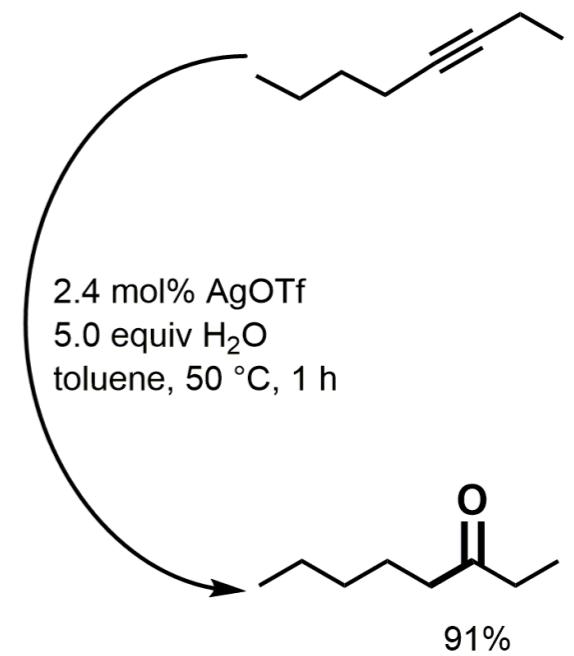
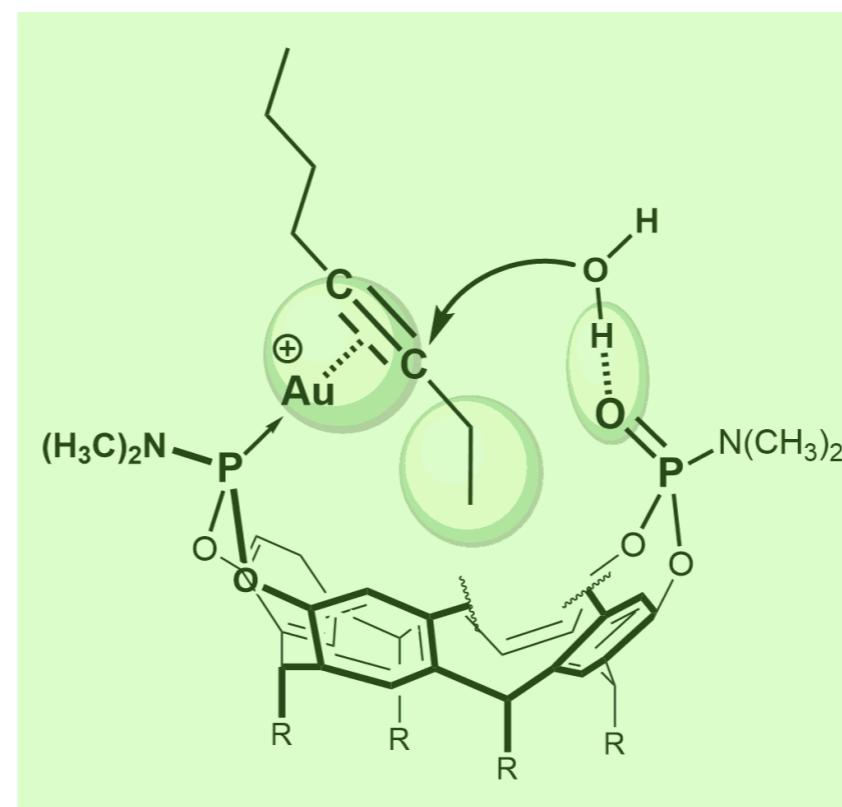
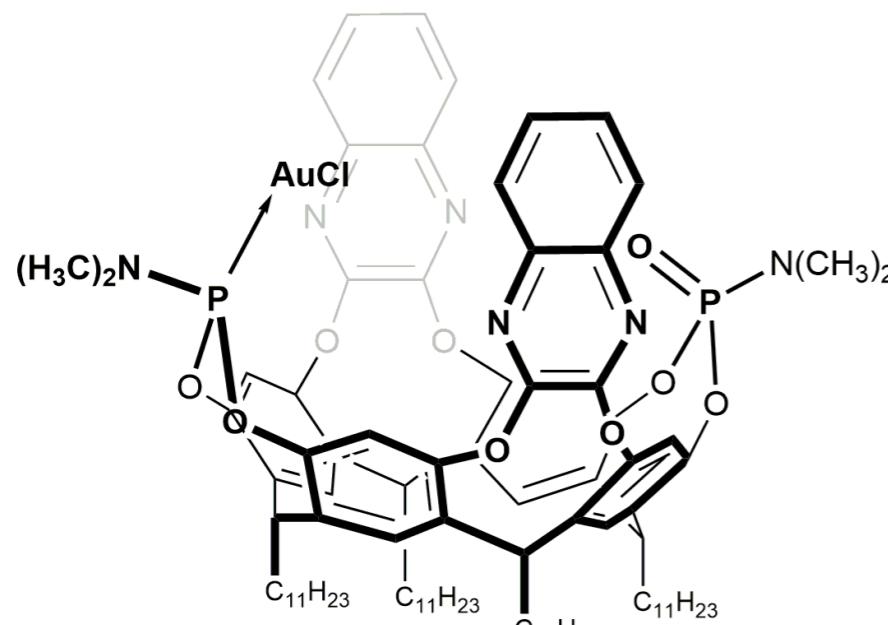
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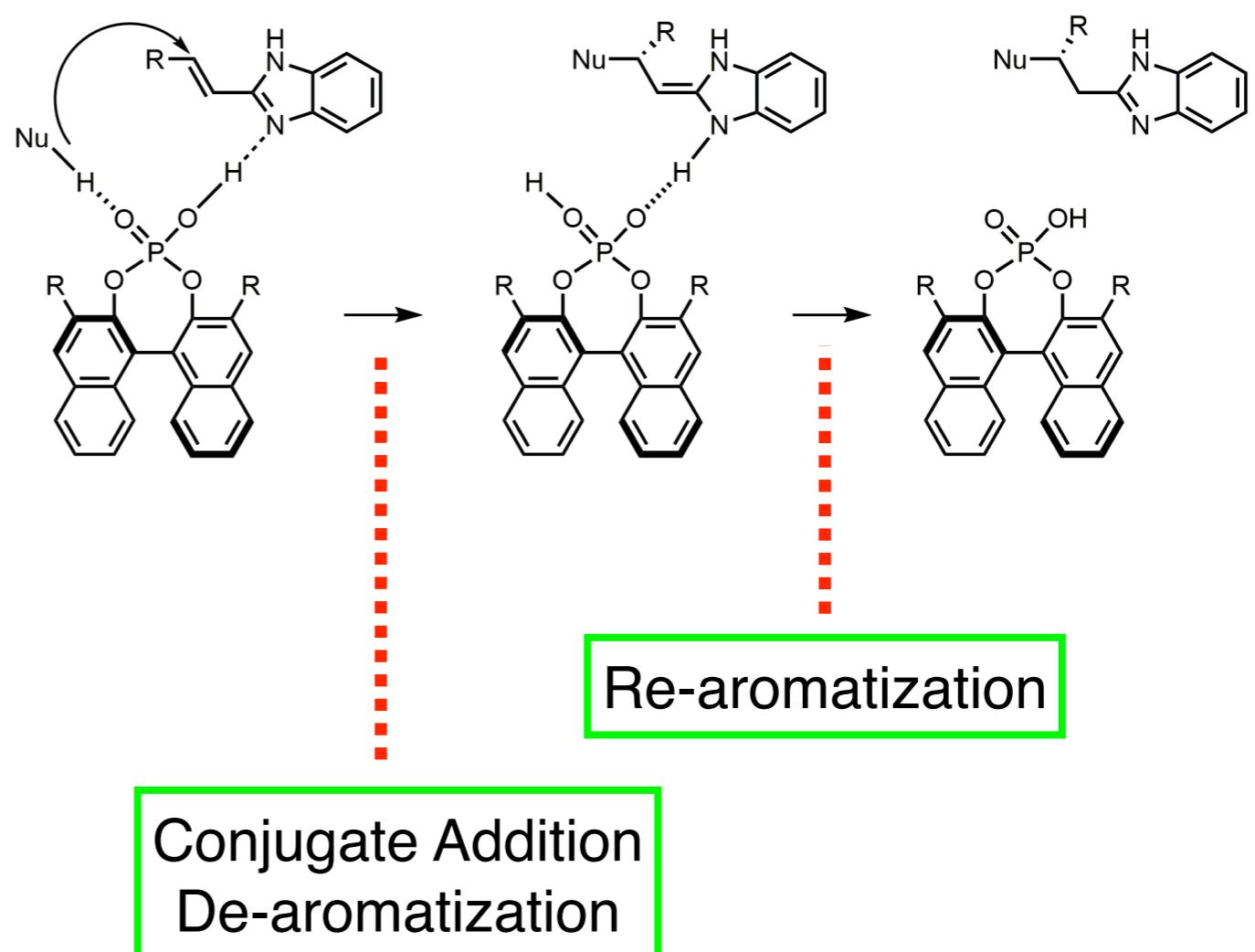
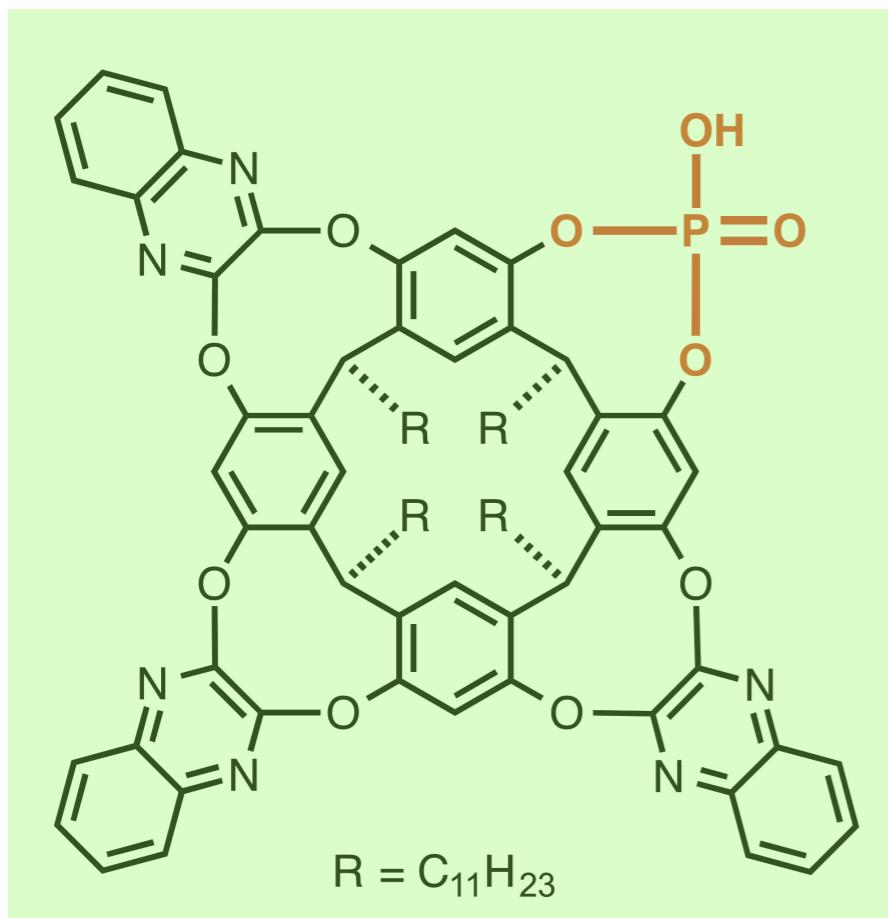
Y. Matsumoto, Y. Taguchi, N. Yoshida, S. Tokai, T. Maruyama, T. Iwasawa, *Supramol. Chem.* **2021**, *in press*.

Background: we have developed the phosphorous cavitands which enabled us to achieve catalytic selective transformations.



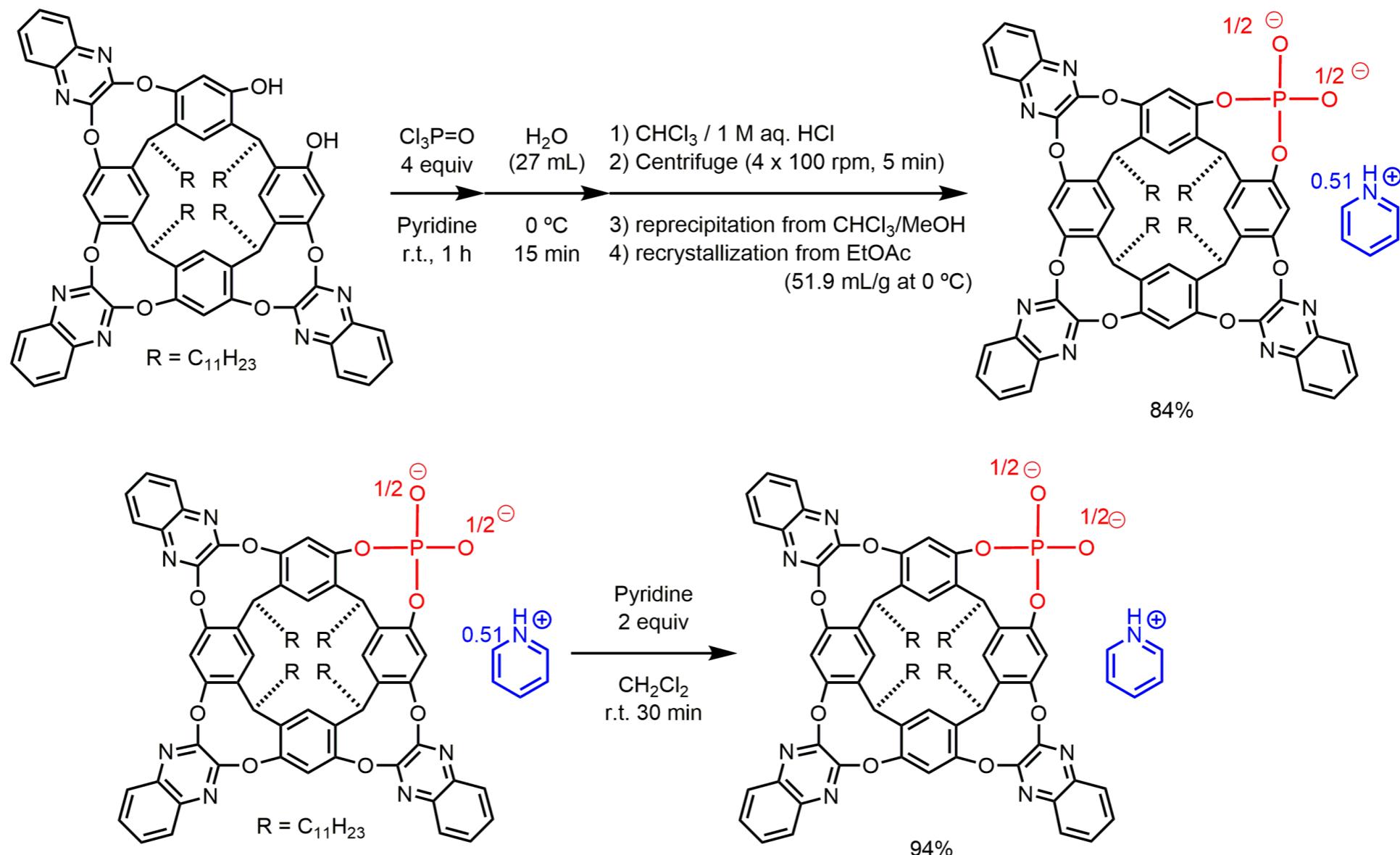
1. N. Endo, M. Inoue, T. Iwasawa, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2018**, 1136-1140.
2. M. Inoue, K. Ugawa, T. Maruyama, T. Iwasawa, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2018**, 5304-5311.

Approach to a catalytic cavitand as a phosphoric acid ester tethered to a *tri*-quinoxaline-spanned resorcin[4]arene.



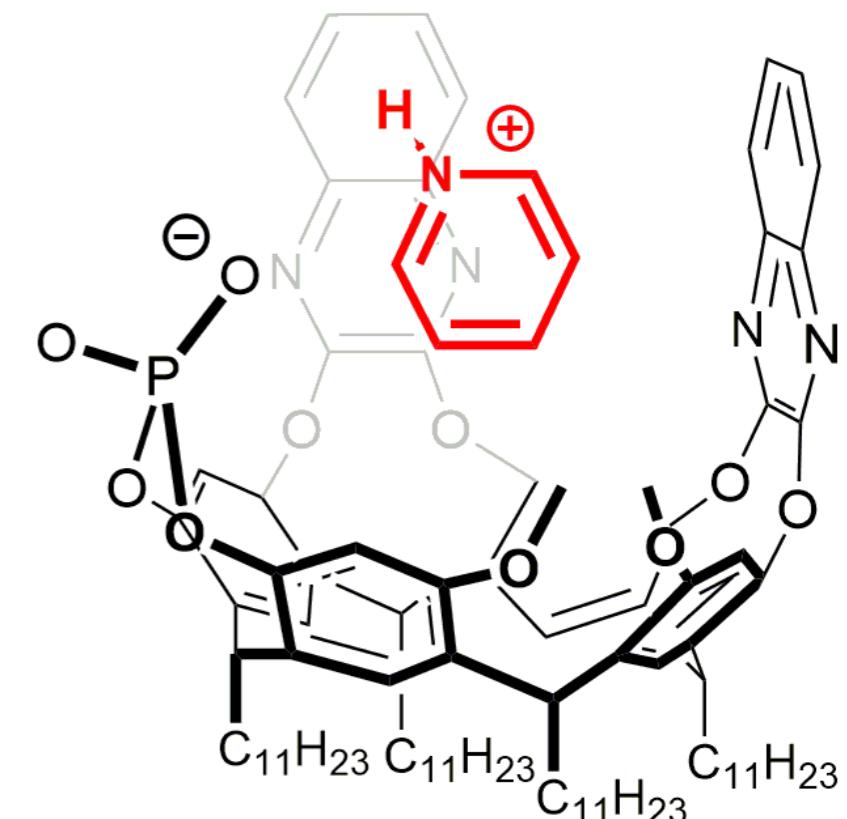
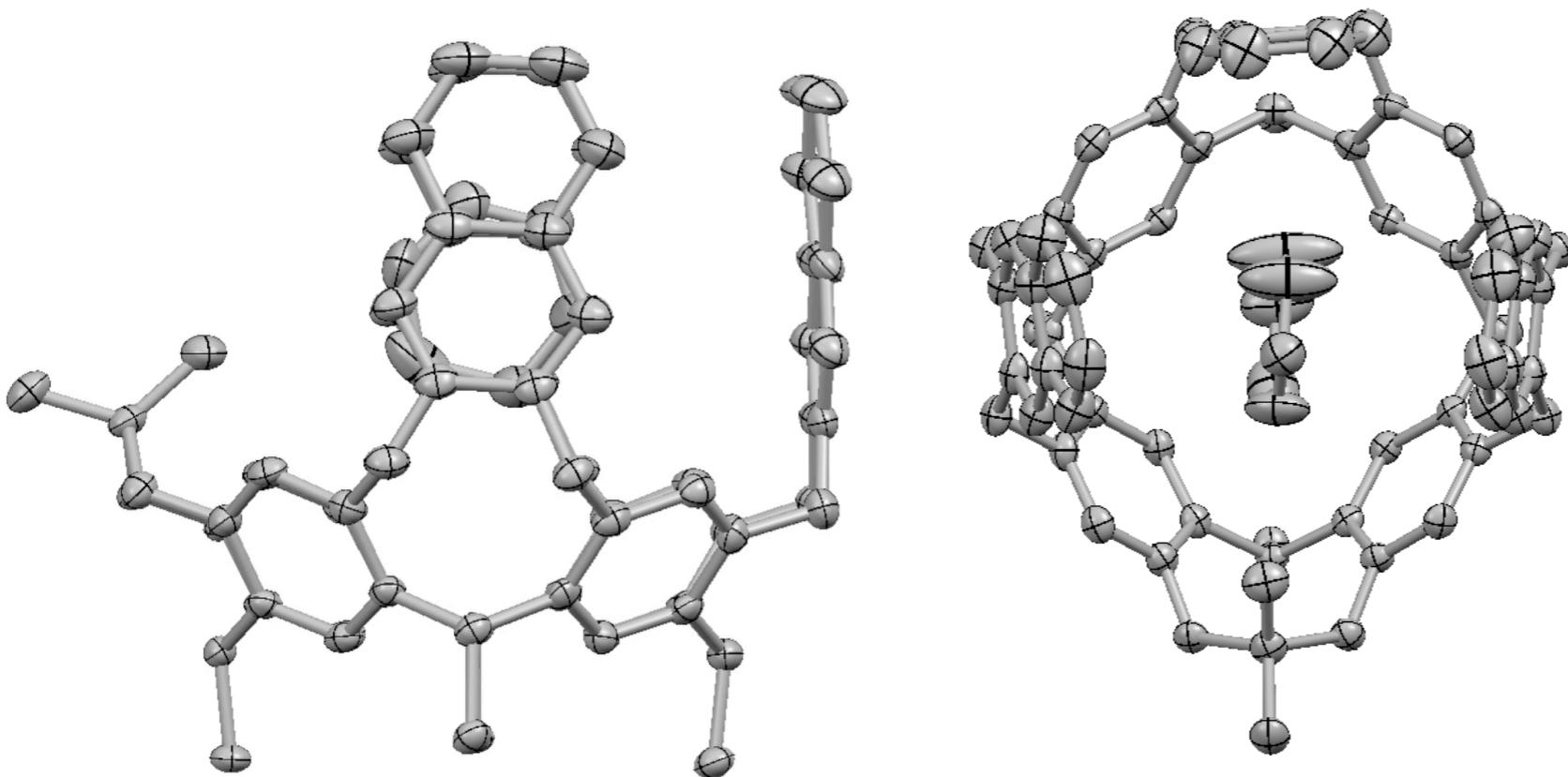
1. T. Akiyama, J. Itoh, K. Yokota, K. Fuchibe, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2004**, *43*, 1566-1568.
2. M. Terada, Y. Wang, K. Kanomata, T. Korenaga, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2016**, *55*, 927-931.

Synthesis of a *tri*-quinoxaline-spanned resorcin[4]arene-based phosphoric acid ester was performed.



pKa ~1.39 for diethyl phosphate: L. D. Quin, *A Guide to Organophosphorus Chemistry*, Wiley, New York, 2000, chap. 5, pp. 133-165. (pKa 5 ~ 6 for pyridinium salt)

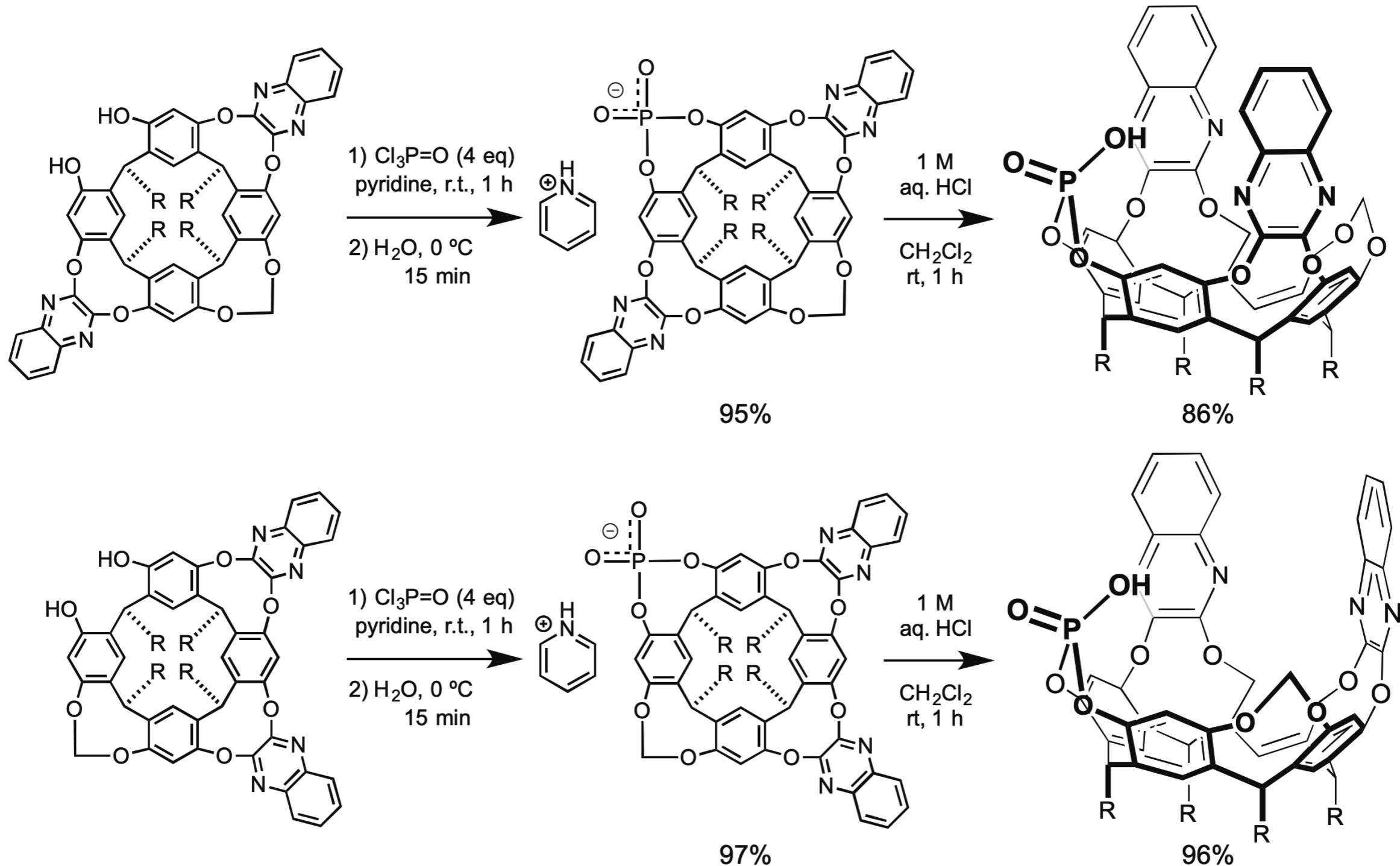
Crystallographic analysis revealed the inclusion of a pyridine moiety *via* the acid-base pair.



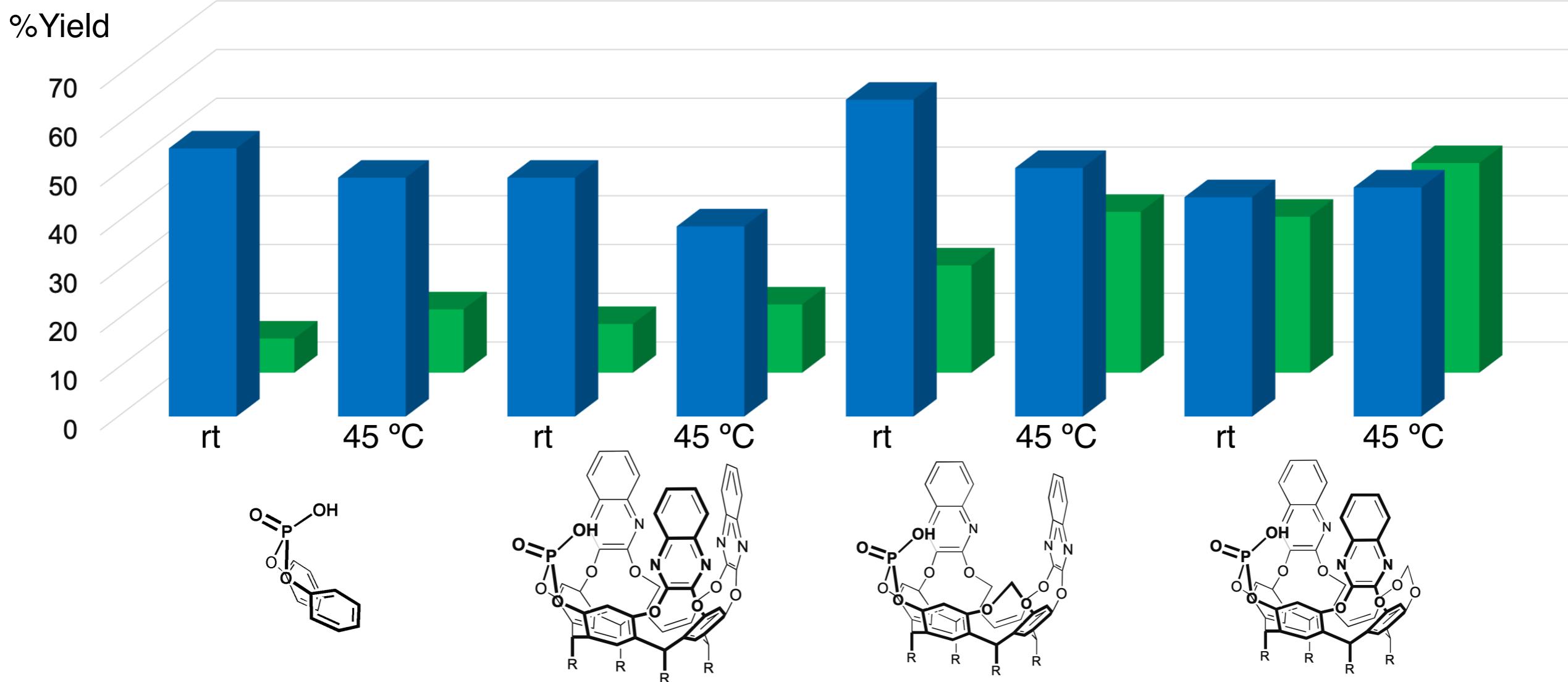
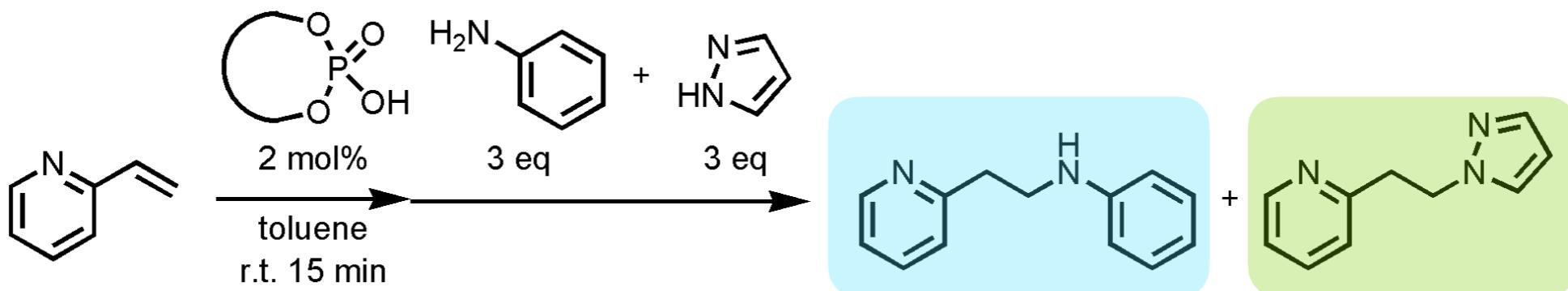
Selected bond lengths [Å]:
P1-O9 1.469, P1-O10 1.474.

CCDC-1875354: the data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre. Triclinic, space group $P\bar{1}$, colorless, $a = 13.6025(4)$ Å, $b = 18.7915(7)$ Å, $c = 19.1394(7)$ Å, $\alpha = 93.895(7)^\circ$, $\beta = 106.371(8)^\circ$, $\gamma = 105.465(7)^\circ$, $V = 4469.4(4)$ Å³, $Z = 2$, $T = 173$ K, $d_{\text{calcd.}} = 1.207$ g cm⁻³, $\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) = 0.094$ mm⁻¹, $R_1 = 0.0914$, $wR_2 = 0.2331$, GOF = 1.012.

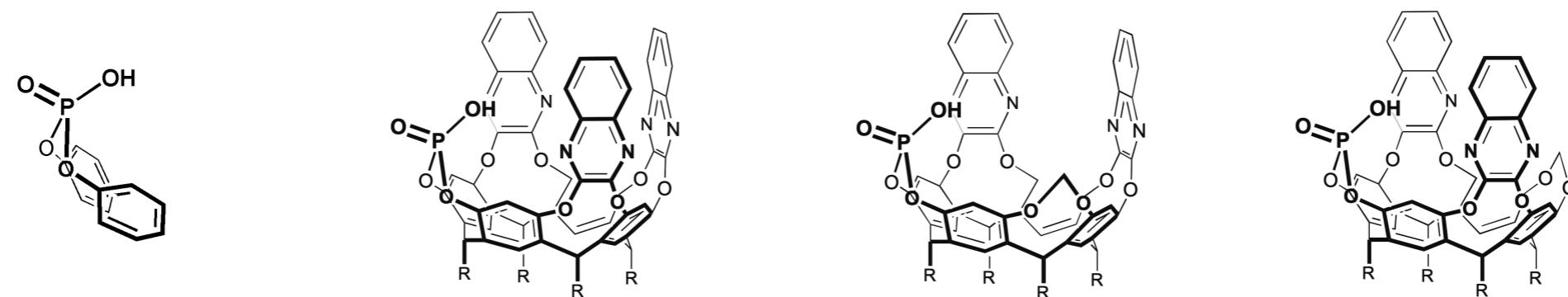
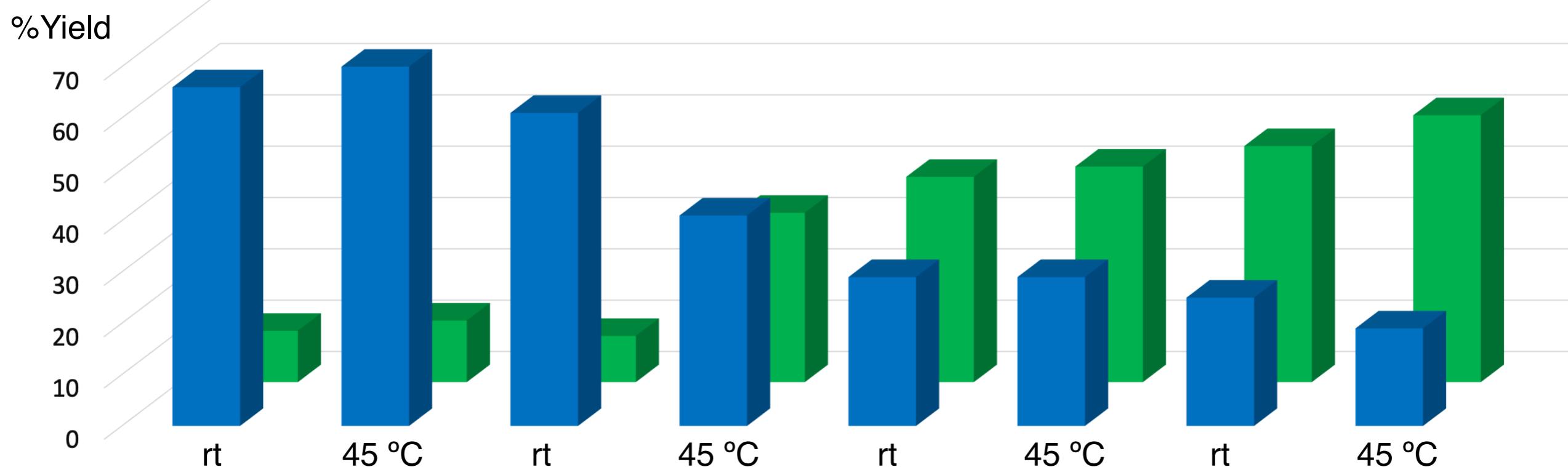
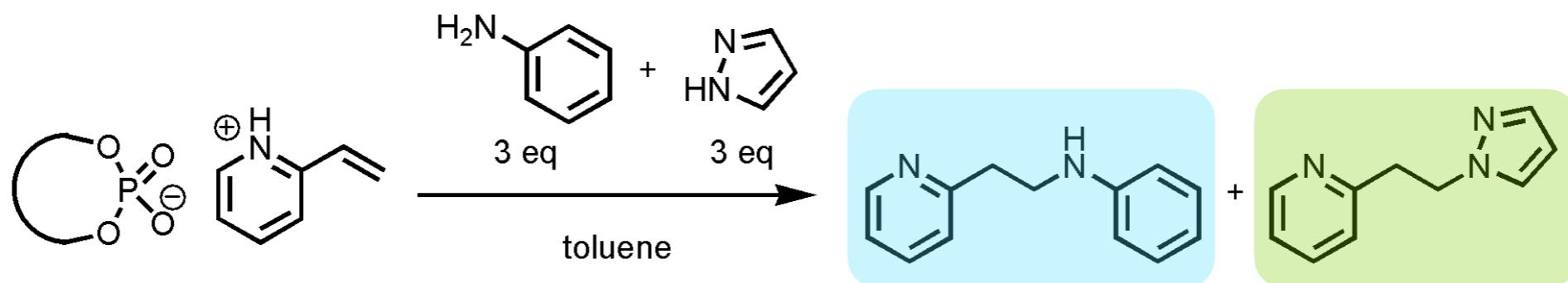
Two-walled cavitands in *trans*- and *cis*-versions were successfully prepared along with ^1H NMR analyses.



Cavitands catalyzed the conjugate addition reactions.



Host-guest complexes reversed the product distribution!



Summary

