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Processing**

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#108	MODELING A TRANSPIRING WALL REACTOR FOR SCWO PROCESS APPLYING CFD TOOLS. EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT DESIGNS. Martin A., Bermejo M.-D., Bielsa I. and Cocero M.-J., University of Valladolid (Spain) (PR)	208
#110	SUPERCRITICAL CARBON DIOXIDE COPOLYMERIZATION OF D,L-LACTIDE AND GLYCOLIDE USING ZINC OCTOATE AS CATALYST. Gracia I., Rodriguez J.-F., de Lucas A., Fernandez M.-P. and Mazarro R., University of Castilla-La Mancha, Ciudad Real (Spain) (PR)	209
#111	WASTE POLYSTYRENE RECYCLING BY CIMENE USING SUPERCRITICAL CO ₂ FOR SOLVENT RECOVERY. Garcia M.-T., Rodriguez J.-F., de Lucas A., Gracia I. and Duque G., University of Castilla-La Mancha, Ciudad Real (Spain) (PR)	210
#115	REGENERATION OF NO _x CATALYSTS USING SUPERCRITICAL AND SUBCRITICAL WATER. Asencio I., Camarillo R., Lozano and Rincon J., University of Castilla la Mancha, Toledo (Spain) (PR)	211
#116	IMPREGNATION AND ACTIVATION OF CARBON AEROGELS MADE FROM 5-METHYLRESORCINOL AND FORMALDEHYDE. Perez-Caballero F. and Koel M., Tallinn University of Technology, Tallinn (Estonia) (PR)	212
#124	DINITROBENZENE DIFFUSION IN THE PAPER IN COMPRESSED CO ₂ . Dormidonova A., Shadrin A., Murzin A. and Shafikov D., Khlopin Radium Institute, St.-Petersburg (Russia) (PR)	213
#126	DECONTAMINATION OF SOILS IN LIQUID CO ₂ AND IN OZONE FRIENDLY FREON HFC-134A. Shadrin A., Shafikov D., Murzin A., Dormidonova A. and Kamachev V., Khlopin Radium Institute, St.-Petersburg (Russia) (PR)	214
#127	NEW PERFLUORINATED BINAP-RHODIUM CATALYSTS AND ASYMMETRIC HYDROGENATION OF KETOESTER IN SUPERCRITICAL CO ₂ . Altinel H., Yilmaz M.-K., Arikaner S., Güzel B., Cukurova University, Adana (Turkey) and Avsar G., Mersin University, Mersin (Turkey) (PR)	215
#135	SEPARATION OF ALKANES AND ALCOHOLS WITH SUPERCRITICAL FLUIDS Schwarz C.-E., Bonthuys J.-H., Knoetze J.-H. and Burger A.-J., University of Stellenbosch (South Africa) (PR)	216
#148	SYNTHESIS OF SC CO ₂ SOLUBLE FLUORINATED PHOSPHINOETHANE AND PHOSPHINOHYDRAZINE DERIVATIVES AND THEIR RHODIUM(I) COMPLEXES. Avsar G., Mersin University (Turkey), Altinel H., Yilmaz M.-K., Kicir N. and Güzel B., Cukurova University, Adana (Turkey) (PR)	217

#149	ANOMALOUS STABILITY OF "COLORED" FORM OF SPIROXAZINE PHOTOCROMS TRAPPED IN POLYCARBONATE MATRIX AFTER SUPERCRITICAL FLUID IMPREGNATION. Bagratashvili V., Timashev P.-S., Institute of Laser and Information Technologies RAS, Troitsk, Glagolev N.-N., Kotova A.-V., Solovyeva A.-B., and Zapadinskii B.-I., Institute of Chemical Physics, Moscow (Russia) (PR)	218
#151	CONTINUOUS HYDROTHERMAL SYNTHESIS OF IRON PHOSPHATE HYDROXIDE IN SUPERCRITICAL WATER. Liang M.-T., Wang S.-H., Tsai M.-H., I-Shou University (Taiwan) and Chang Y.-L., National Cheng Kung University, Tainan (Taiwan) (PR)	219
#153	RAMAN SPECTROSCOPIC STUDIES ON SPECIFIC INTERMOLECULAR INTERACTION OF URANYL β-DIKETONATO COMPLEX WITH B (C ₆ F ₅) ₂ UNDER SUPERCRITICAL CO ₂ . Kachi Y., Ikeda Y., Tokyo Institute of Technology and Tsukuhara T., The University of Tokyo (Japan) (PR)	220
#160	DESIGN AND COST STUDY OF A cGMP DELOS PLANT FOR DRUG MICRONIZATION. Cordoba A., Sala S., Ventosa N., Veciana J., ICMAB, Barcelona and Larrayoz M.-A., Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Barcelona (Spain) (PR)	221
#165	SYNTHESIS OF FUEL CELL CATALYSTS IN SUPERCRITICAL CARBON DIOXIDE AND THEIR STRUCTURE INVESTIGATION. Said-Galiyev E., Nikolaev A., Khokhlov A., A.N., Nesmeyanov Institut of Organoelement Compounds, Moscow, Gallyamov M., Abramchuk S. and Tsirlina G., M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University (Russia) (PR)	222
#174	COMPARISON BETWEEN SC-CO ₂ EXTRACTION AND SOLVENT EVAPORATION OF O/W EMULSIONS FOR DRUG-POLYMER MICROSPHERES PRODUCTION. Della Porta G., Scognamiglio M.-R. and Reverchon E., Università degli Studi di Salerno (Italy) (PR)	223
#176	FLUORINATED POLYMERIC BINAP LIGAND FOR ASYMMETRIC HYDROGENATION IN SC SO ₂ . Altinel H., Yilmaz M.-K., Erdem Ö., Guzel B., C.U. Science and Letters Faculty, Adana (Turkey) and Avsar G., M.U. Science and Letters Faculty, Mersin (Turkey) (PR)	224
#209	INVESTIGATION OF RESPONSE SURFACE OPTIMIZATION OF BENZOIN SYNTHESIS IN SUPERCRITICAL CARBON DIOXIDE. Celebi N., Baskent University, Ankara (Turkey) Yildiz N., Calimli A. Ankara University and Demir A.-S., Middle East Technical University, Ankara (Turkey) (PR)	225
#210	SYNTHESIS OF S-PENTANOL VIA LIPASE CATALYZED KINETIC RESOLUTION IN SUPERCRITICAL CARBON DIOXIDE. Özcan A., Yildiz N. and Calimli A., Ankara University (Turkey) (PR)	226
#242	MICROEMULSIONS GENERATING USING PGSS (Particle from Gas Saturated Solution) TECHNIQUE. Hanu L.-G., Kareth S., Kilzer A., Weidner E., Ruhr-University of Bochum (Germany) and Alessi P., University of Trieste (Italy) (PR)	227

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May 4 – 7, 2008
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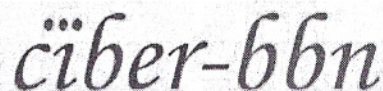
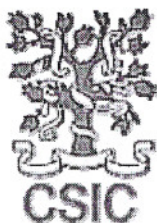
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NEW PERFLUORINATED BINAP-RHODIUM CATALYSTS AND ASYMMETRIC HYDROGENATION OF KETOESTER IN SUPERCRITICAL CO₂

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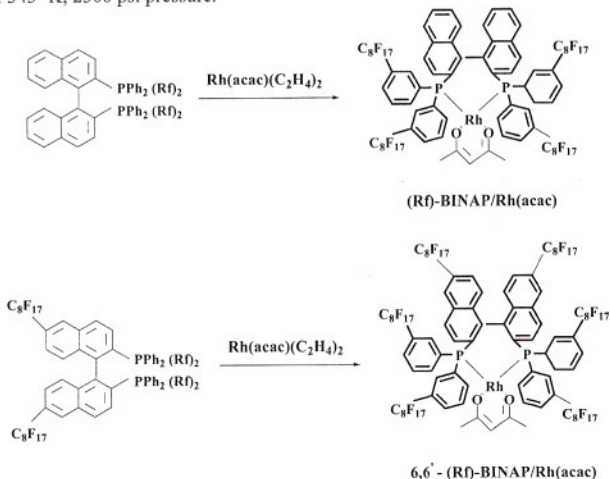
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Abstract

In recent years, the use of supercritical carbon dioxide (sc CO₂) has found increasing interest as a non-toxic and environmentally at the reaction medium for organic synthesis[1]. It is well known that fluorine groups attached to ligands increase their solubility in sc CO₂[2]. Chiral BINAP are among the most useful and popular ligands for catalytic asymmetric reactions[3] and although asymmetric hydrogenation with metal BINAP complexes is one of the most extensively used reactions in these types of syntheses, only a few examples of fluorinated BINAP ligands have been reported in the literature[4].

In this study, fluoros derivatives of (*R*)-(+)-2,2'-Bis(di-*m*-(heptadecafluorooctyl)-phenyl)-phosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl [Rf-BINAP] and (*R*)-6,6'-diperfluorooctyl-2,2'-bis(di-*m*-(heptadecafluorooctyl)-diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl [6,6'-(Rf)-BINAP] were used in the synthesis of fluoros derivatives of rhodium complexes and characterized by using spectroscopic methods such as FT-IR, ¹H, ¹⁹F and ³¹P NMR. Solubility studies in sc CO₂ were performed at the conditions of 343 °K, 2300 psi pressure.



Complexed with rhodium it gives 91% conversion and enantioselectivities from 76% for the hydrogenation of β-ketoester. Substrate/catalyst= 200 (molar ratio) and CO₂ pressure 2300 psi. Conversion and ee were determined by chiral GC analysis.

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NEW PERFLUORINATED BINAP-RHODIUM CATALYSTS AND ASYMMETRIC HYDROGENATION OF KETOESTER IN SUPERCRITICAL CO₂

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The fluorinated BINAP derivative ligands (R)-(+)-2,2'-bis(di-m-(heptadecafluorooctyl)diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl and (R)-6,6'-diheptadecafluorooctyl-2,2'-bis(di-m-(heptadecafluorooctyl)diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl and their Rh(I) complexes were synthesized and characterized by using spectroscopic methods such as IR, ¹H, ¹⁹F and ³¹P NMR. The catalysts are slightly soluble in scCO₂ at the conditions of 323 °K, 1800 psi pressure. Catalytic efficiency of catalyst were tested on the ethyl acetoacetate hydrogenation in scCO₂ at the conditions of 323 °K, 1700 psi pressure, substrate/catalyst= 400 (molar ratio). Conversation were determined by chiral GC analysis and observed 54% and 45% respectively.

INTRODUCTION

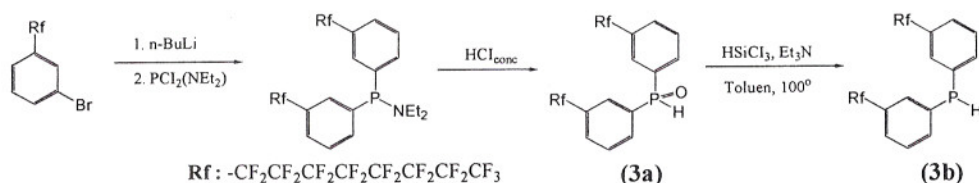
In recent years, the use of supercritical carbon dioxide (scCO₂) has found increasing interest as a non-toxic and environmentally at the reaction medium for organic synthesis [1-3]. Of course the most obvious advantage of the use of scCO₂ is the replacement of potentially hazardous organic solvents such as benzene, methylene chloride, diethyl ether etc. with environmentally benign and toxicologically harmless carbon dioxide. Working beyond the critical temperature of CO₂ provides attractive option to use the same medium for synthesis, isolation and purification of the product by exploiting the extractive properties of scCO₂ [4]. Supercritical carbon dioxide has been used as an alternative medium for a number of asymmetric hydrogenations [5], although catalysts solubility, especially with metal-complexes, has been a problem [6]. It is well known that fluorine groups attached to ligands increase their solubility in scCO₂ [7]. Further, the activity of fluorinated Rhodium complexes in the hydroformylation of olefins in scCO₂ increased with decreasing basicity of phosphines [8].

Chiral BINAP are among the most useful and popular ligands for catalytic asymmetric reactions [9] and although asymmetric hydrogenation with metal-BINAP complexes is one of the most extensively used reactions in these types of syntheses, only a few examples of fluorinated BINAP ligands have been reported in the literature. There have been different the strategies to synthesize these fluorinated BINAP. One of them, fluorinated Binap was to phosphinate the corresponding fluorinated Binol [10,11]. Even though chiral fluorous Binol can easily be synthesized by Heck reactions [12], Ulmann cross-coupling reactions [13], and lithiation reaction [14]. Another strategy, a fluorinated analog of the BINAP ligand was synthesized with -OCF₃ substitution of the aryl groups in BINAP skeleton [15].

The last strategy, this ligand was obtained by direct functionalization of BINAP protected by its oxide form [9]. We report herein the synthesis of new perfluoroalkylated-BINAP in homogeneous and $scCO_2$ catalytic hydrogenation of ethyl acetoacetate. These researches indicate that there is a need to study the influence of the fluoruous groups on activity and enantioselectivity of chiral Rh-BINAP catalysts for asymmetric hydrogenations reactions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this study we synthesized two perfluoro analogues of BINAP, **L1** and **L2**, bearing perfluoroalkyl chains on the aryl groups which are found on phosphorus atoms and the naphthyl ring respectively. The chiral (R)-Rf-BINAP, **L1** and (R)-6,6'-Rf-BINAP, **L2** were prepared by the way shown in Scheme 1.

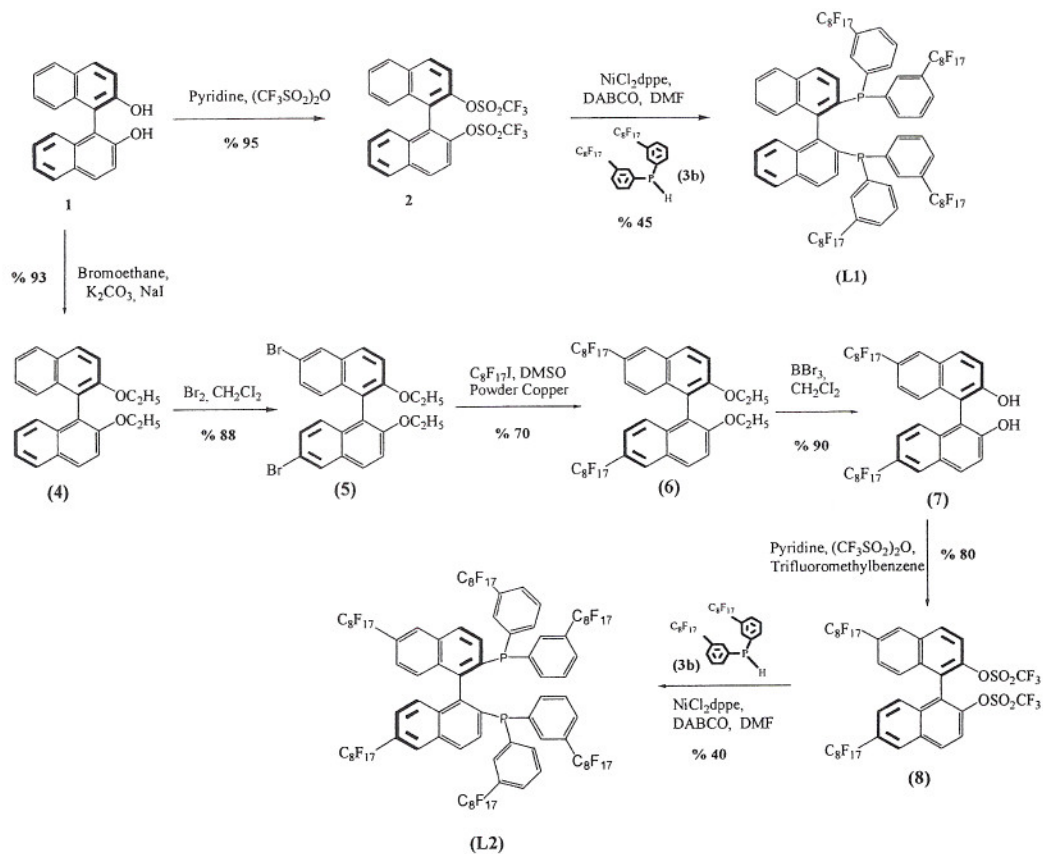


Scheme 1.

The intermediate (**3b**) was prepared as solid by lithiation of 1-bromo-3-(heptadecafluorooctyl) benzene with *n*-BuLi in diethyl ether, followed by addition of the resulting solution to dichloro-diethylamino-phosphine, Cl_2PNEt_2 in THF, and subsequent treatment with concentrated HCl [4]. Then produced phosphine-oxide (**3a**) was reduced by using trichlorosilane and triethyl amine the desired bis-[3-(heptadecafluorooctyl)-phenyl]-phosphine (**3b**) in 72% yield.

(R)-(+)-1,1'-bi(2-naphthol) (**1**) was treated with triflic anhydride in the presence of pyridine to form the chiral ditriflate (**2**) [16] and then, it was reacted with bis-[3-(heptadecafluorooctyl)-phenyl]-phosphine (**3b**), $[NiCl_2(dppe)]$, DMF and DABCO [17] to give phosphinylation of chiral compound the perfluoroalkylated (R)-Rf-BINAP (**L1**) in 45 % yield.

The etoxy-protected compound that (R)-2,2'-diethoxy-1,1'-binaphthyl (**4**) was prepared from (R)-(+)-1,1'-bi(2-naphthol) (**1**) by alkylation with bromoethane in acetone. Selective bromination of (**4**) was performed easily at room temperature in CH_2Cl_2 to give (**5**) [18]. The attachment of the perfluoroalkyl chain to the etoxy-protected dibromonaphthyl derivate (**5**) was directly available to reacted with $C_8F_{17}I$, DMSO and activated powder copper at 120 °C to give (**6**). The following cleavage of the etoxy group of perfluoro derivate (**6**) with BBr_3 in CH_2Cl_2 afforded the (R)-6,6'-diheptadecafluorooctyl-1,1'-binaphthyl-2,2'-diol (**7**) in 90 % yield. The heptadecafluoroalkylated binaphthol (**7**) was treated with triflic anhydride in the presence of pyridine in a mixture of $CH_2Cl_2/C_6H_5CF_3$ to give the (R)-2,2'-bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy)-6,6'-diheptadecafluorooctyl-1,1'-binaphthyl, (**8**) in 80 % yield [19]. Phosphinylation of chiral compound named perfluoroalkylated (R)-6,6'-Rf-BINAP (**L2**) was synthesized in the same way as (**L1**) ligand in 40 % yield.

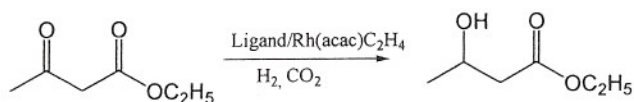


Scheme 2.

Hydrogenation

The catalysts are slightly soluble in *scCO*₂ at the conditions of 323 °K, 1800 psi pressure. Hydrogenation reactions were performed in *scCO*₂ a stirred in stainless steel reactor (100 mL) with ligands, substrate and metal catalyst followed by pressurization with hydrogen. By mixing Rh(acac)(C₂H₄) with each one of L1 and L2 ligands was tested on hydrogenation of ethyl acetoacetate in *scCO*₂ at 323 K, 1700 psi pressure, substrate/catalyst= 400 (molar ratio). The L1 ligand together with rhodium gave 54% conversion for the hydrogenation of ethyl acetoacetate. But L2 ligand gave 45% conversion. Conversion was determined by chiral GC analysis.

Table 1. Hydrogenation of the ethyl acetoacetate by using perfluoroalkylated BINAP ligands



Entry	Ligands	Solvent	Substrate	T (K)	<i>p</i> H ₂ (bar)	<i>P</i> _{total} (psi)	t (h)	Conversion (%)	TON ^a	TOF ^b (min ⁻¹)
1	L1	CO ₂	ethyl acetoacetate	323	10	1700	3	54	216	72
2	L2	CO ₂	ethyl acetoacetate	323	10	1700	3	45	180	60

^a TON : mol of product/mol of catalyst , ^bTOF :TON/Time (h)

EXPERIMENTAL

General

Solvents were purified by standard methods which were dried with molecular sieves (4 Å), CaCl₂ etc. and were distilled under nitrogen. All synthetic procedures were carried out under an inert argon or nitrogen atmosphere using standard Schlenk techniques and glove box, and using flame-dried glassware. All other chemicals were of reagent grade quality and were used without further purification. The ¹H NMR spectra were obtained on a Bruker-Advance DPX 400 spectrometer. IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin Elmer Mattson 1000 FT-IR spectrometer by using KBr pellets in the range of 4000-400 cm⁻¹. Elemental analysis was recorded on a LECO CHNS-932 analyzer. Melting point was determined on a Gallenkamp apparatus in a sealed capillary and is uncorrected. CO₂ with a purity of 99.99% was supplied by BOS Company (Adana, Turkey). The solubility and catalytic studies were performed with stainless steel batch reactor (PARR, 50 ml, windowed and autoclave engineering stirred reactor 100 mL) and syringe pump (ISCO, series D) in scCO₂.

(R)-2,2'-bis((trifluoromethanesulfonyl)oxy)-1,1'-binaphthyl, 2 was synthesized as described in the Ref.16. IR (KBr, $\nu = \text{cm}^{-1}$): 3068, 2929, 1594, 1509, 1411, 1211, 1137, 941, 827 cm⁻¹, ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7,58 (d, $J_{3,4} = 9$ Hz, H₃), 8,07 (d, $J = 9$ Hz, H₅), 7,94 (d, $J = 9$ Hz, H₄), 7,51 (t, $J = 7,5$ Hz, H₇), 7,34 (t, $J = 7,5$ Hz, H₆), 7,19 (d, $J = 8,5$ Hz, H₈); Mp: 81-86 °C.

(R)-2,2'-diethoxy-1,1'-binaphthyl, 4 was synthesized as described in the Ref.18. IR (KBr, $\nu = \text{cm}^{-1}$): 2974 (-CH₂CH₃), 1588-1621 (-Ar), 1237 (-C-O), 803 (C-O-C); ¹H NMR(CDCl₃): 1.05 (t, 6H, -CH₃), 4.09 (m, 4H, -CH₂), 7.15 (d, 2H, $J = 8$ Hz, -ArH), 7.20-7.33 (dd, 4H, $J = 7.8$ Hz, -ArH), 7.49 (d, 2H, $J = 8.8$ Hz, -ArH), 7.85-7.95 (m, 4H, -ArH); Mp: 132-134°C

(R)-6,6'-dibromo-2,2'-diethoxy-1,1'-binaphthyl, 5 was synthesized as described in the Ref.18. IR (KBr, $\nu = \text{cm}^{-1}$): 3062, 2970, 2925, 1583-1613, 1235, 1053, 800, 685; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1,08 (t, 6H, -CH₃), 4,07 (m, 4H, -CH₂), 6,98 (d, 2H, -ArH(H₈)), 7,28 (dd, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz, -ArH(H₃)), 7,86 (d, 2H, $J = 9$ Hz, -ArH(H₄)), 8,02 (d, $J = 2$ Hz, 2H, -ArH(H₅)); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 14,3 (CH₃), 65,1 (CH₂), 116,3; 116,9 (Ar-C-Br, (C₇)), 117,3 (C₃), 120,1 (1,1'-binaftil C₁), 126,1; 128,2; 130,5 (C₈); 131,1; 132,5, 154,5 ppm; Mp: 159-160 °C

(R)-2,2'-diethoxy-6,6'-diperfluorooctyl-1,1'-binaphthyl, 6 was synthesized as described in the Ref.19. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.08 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 6H, CH₃), 4.10 (m, 4H, CH₂), 6,8-8,2 (Ar-H), ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃): δ -126.1 (s, 4F, CF₂), -122.9 (s, 4F, CF₂), -122.7 (s, 4F, CF₂), -122.2 (s, 4F, CF₂), -121.9 (bs, 8F, CF₂), -109.9 (t, ³J_{F,F}=13.8 Hz, 4F, CF₂ Ar), -80.9 (t, ³J_{F,F}=9.0 Hz, 6F, CF₃); Mp: 54-55 °C

(R)-6,6'-diperfluorooctyl-1,1'-binaphthyl-2,2'-diol, 7 was synthesized as described in the Ref.19. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 5.48 (s, 2H, OH), 7.24 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.40 (dd, $J = 9.0, 1.8$ Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.49 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 8.07 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 8.12 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 2H, Ar-H); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃): δ -127.1 (s, 2F, CF₂), -126.6 (s, 2F, CF₂), -124.0 (bs, 4F, CF₂), -122.7 (bs, 8F, CF₂), -122.2 (bs, 8F, CF₂), -110.3 (t, ³J_{F,F}=13.8 Hz, 4F, CF₂ Ar), -80.8 (t, ³J_{F,F}=9.6 Hz, 6F, CF₃). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 110.1, 118.9, 120.5, 126.1, 127.9, 132.5, 136.2, 154.8; Mp: 123-127.

(R)-2,2'-bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy)-6,6'-diperfluorooctyl-1,1'-binaphthyl, 8 was synthesized as described in the Ref.19. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.41 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.54 (dd, $J = 9.0, 2.0$ Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.71 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 8.28 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 8.34 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 2H, Ar-H); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃): δ -127.1 (s, 4F, CF₂), -123.8 (s, 4F, CF₂), -123.0 (bs, 8F, CF₂), -122.4 (s, 4F, CF₂), -122.0 (s, 4F, CF₂), -111.6 (t, ³J_{F,F}=13.9

Hz, 4F, CF₂Ar), -81.5 (t, ³J_{F,F}=9.5 Hz, 6F, CF₃CF₂), -75.7 (s, 6F, CF₃SO₂). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 116.6, 121.0, 121.7, 123.6, 125.9, 128.1, 128.5, 132.1, 133.9, 134.0, 147.7.

Bis-[3-(heptadecafluorooctyl)-phenyl]-phosphine, 3b was synthesized as described in the Ref.4 and Ref. 15. A hexane solution of *n*-BuLi (8 ml, 1.6 M) was added dropwise at -30 °C to a solution of 1-bromo-3-(heptadecafluorooctyl) benzene (5.0 g, 8.69 mmol) in diethyl-ether (50 ml). The mixture was warmed up to 0°C and stirred for 30 min at this temperature. Diethylamino-dichlorophosphine (0.78 g, 4.5 mmol) was added at -40°C via syringe to the resulting intensive yellow solution and then the reaction mixture was slowly allowed to warm to r.t., whereby large amounts of precipitate (presumably LiCl) were formed. The reaction mixture was then treated with 3 ml of HCl_{conc} under vigorous stirring. The organic phase was separated, washed with saturated NaCl solution (3x20 ml) and saturated NaHCO₃ solution (3x20 ml), and then dried over MgSO₄. The solvents were removed under reduced pressure leading to a pale yellow oil. Spectroscopically pure product was obtained by crystallization from pentane as a white compound. Trichlorosilane (2.7 ml) was added slowly with stirring to bis-[3-(heptadecafluorooctyl)-phenyl]-phosphin oxide, (**3a**) (to 2.25 g, 6.64 mmol), triethyl amine (3.84 ml) and toluene (30 ml) under ice bath, and heated under reflux for 6 h. After cooling, 2N sodium hydroxide solution (133 ml) was added slowly under ice bath. The organic layer was combined with ether and evaporated under vacuum, giving the liquid **3b** (1.7 g, 72%). The spectral properties: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.54 ppm (dd, 4H, ³J_{H,H} = 6.8 Hz, ³J_{H,P} = 6.6 Hz), 7.21 ppm (d, 4H, ³J_{H,H} = 7.6 Hz), 5.35 ppm (d, 1H, ¹J_{H,P} = 219.7 Hz). ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: -43.17 ppm (s, decoupled). ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃): δ -127.2 (s, 4F, CF₂), -123.5 (s, 4F, CF₂), -123.1 (bs, 8F, CF₂), -122.5 (s, 4F, CF₂), -121.8 (s, 4F, CF₂), -110.4 (t, ³J_{F,F}=13.9 Hz, 4F, CF₂Ar), -81.2 (t, ³J_{F,F}=9.5 Hz, 6F, CF₃)

(R)-(+)-2,2'-bis(di-m-(heptadecafluorooctyl)-phenyl)-phosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl, L1 was synthesized as described in the Ref.17. To a solution of NiCl₂dpe (0.19 g 0.36 mmol) in DMF (10 ml) at room temperature was added **3b** (1.94 g, 1.9 mmol). The solution was heated to 110 °C and kept at this temperature for 30 min. (R)-(-)-1,1'-Bi-2-naphthol bis (trifluoro methanesulfonate) (2 g, 3,6 mmol) and DABCO (1.62 g 14,4 mmol) in DMF (20 ml) was added slowly to the above solution was kept at 110 °C. Three additional equal portions of **3b** (3 x 1.94 g) were added after 1, 3 and 7 h. The reaction was kept at 110 °C until the starting material (R)-(-)-1,1'-Bi-2-naphthol bis (trifluoro methanesulfonate) was completely consumed (3 days) and then the solution was cooled down to 0-5 °C with an ice bath. The desired product was filtered and the filter cake was washed with methanol (2 x 10 mL) and dried under vacuum. **L1** (3.6 g, 43%) was obtained by recrystallization from a mixture of methanol and DMF. The spectral properties of **L1** are as follows: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.96 ppm (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.67 ppm (m, 4H), 7.54 ppm (m, 4H), 7.45 ppm (m, 4H), 7.36 ppm (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz, ³J_{H,P} = 13.2 Hz), 7.32 ppm (m, 4H), 7.10 ppm (m, 4H), 7.06 ppm (m, 4H), ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: -15.18 ppm (s, decoupled). ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃): δ -127.3 (s, 8F, CF₂), -123.6 (s, 8F, CF₂), -123.3 (bs, 16F, CF₂), -122.5 (s, 8F, CF₂), -121.9 (s, 8F, CF₂), -110.8 (t, ³J_{F,F}=13.9 Hz, 8F, CF₂Ar), -81.4 (t, ³J_{F,F}=9.5 Hz, 12F, CF₃)

(R)-6,6'-diheptadecafluorooctyl-2,2'-bis(di-m-(heptadecafluorooctyl)-diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl, L2 Phosphinylation of chiral compound perfluoroalkylated (R)-6,6'-Rf-BINAP (**L2**) was synthesized in the same way as **L1** ligand in 40 % yield. The spectral properties: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.93 ppm (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.61 ppm (m, 2H), 7.54 ppm (m, 4H), 7.46 ppm (m, 2H) 7.45 ppm (m, 4H), 7.35 ppm (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz, ³J_{H,P} = 13.2 Hz), 7.18 ppm (m, 2H), 7.10 ppm (m, 4H), 7.06 ppm (m, 4H), ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: -16.68 ppm (s). ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃): δ -127.4 (s, 8F, CF₂), -123.7 (s, 8F, CF₂), -123.4 (bs, 16F, CF₂), -122.7 (s, 8F, CF₂), -122.2 (s, 8F, CF₂), -110.8 (t, ³J_{F,F}=13.9 Hz, 8F, CF₂Ar), -81.6 (t, ³J_{F,F}=9.5 Hz, 12F, CF₃).

CONCLUSION

The solubility properties of fluorinated complexes and perfluorinated complexes are compared. As expected, the perfluorinated complexes are more soluble in $scCO_2$, than fluorinated complexes. The syntheses of fluorinated BINAP derivatives have been performed. Catalytic hydrogenation of ethyl acetoacetate can be carried out with synthesized fluorinated BINP derivatives and $Rh(acac)(C_2H_4)$.

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