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1 **Enantioselective nickel catalyzed butadiene hydroalkoxylation**  
2 **with ethanol: from experimental results to kinetics parameters**

3 Alexis Mifleur, Isabelle Suisse, André Mortreux, Mathieu Sauthier\*

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6 Dedicated to Prof. Alan Welch on the occasion of his retirement from Heriot-Watt University

7 **Abstract**

8 The enantioselective hydroalkoxylation of butadiene with ethanol has been performed in the presence of  
9 nickel-based catalysts and chiral diphosphine ligands. Ee's up to 77 % could be obtained from the use of  
10 atropisomeric chiral ligands such as Segphos. The kinetics parameters of the reaction were determined  
11 using a qualitative kinetic model to better explain the l/b isomerization and racemization processes  
12 observed for long reaction times.

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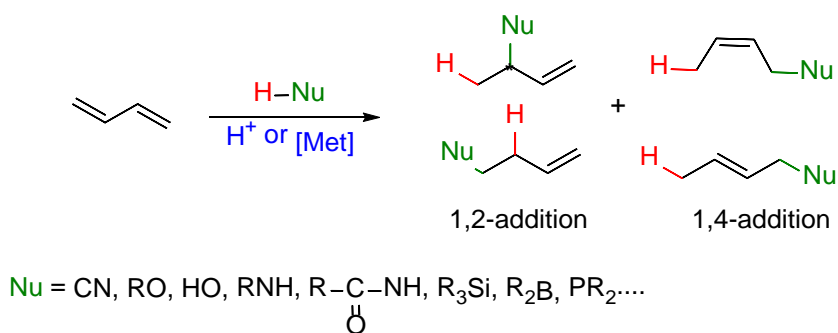
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## 1 Introduction

2 Double bond hydrofunctionalization is one of the most fundamental reactions in organic synthesis leading  
3 to a large variety of compounds [1]. This reaction corresponds to the addition of hydrogen and another  
4 fragment across a carbon-carbon or carbon-heteroatom multiple bond and is generally promoted by a  
5 Brønsted acid or a transition metal catalyst [2-10]. From an atom-economy standpoint, this transformation  
6 is ideal with no production of wastes. With butadiene, the hydrofunctionalization reaction leads to the  
7 formation of various functionalized alkenes according to the nucleophile (Scheme 1) [11-21]. Butenyl  
8 products issued from the 1,2- or 1,4-addition are thus obtained as a mixture of several isomers: the two  
9 1,2-addition products with the Markovnikov and anti-Markovnikov compounds and the two 1,4-adducts that  
10 differ from the (*Z*) and (*E*) configurations of the internal C=C double bond.



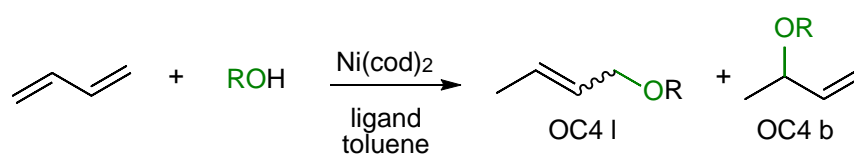
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**Scheme 1.** Hydrofunctionalization of butadiene

13 Among these examples, the hydroalkoxylation is particularly attractive since this transformation using  
14 readily accessible alcohols as nucleophiles leads to the formation of allylethers via a catalytic and  
15 environmentally friendly process. This approach is on this point of view advantageous in comparison to the  
16 classical Williamson reaction ( $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$  reaction on an allylic halide derivative) which produces high quantity of  
17 inorganic salts as co-products [22]. Nevertheless, this transformation has been relatively rarely described  
18 in the literature, unlike considering the telomerization reaction which corresponds to the dimerization of  
19 butadiene with addition of a nucleophile [23]. Various metals as rhodium [24-26], palladium [28,29], nickel  
20 [30-33] as well as aluminum [34-36] or gold [37] have been used to design suitable catalysts. In our hands,

1 the hydroalkoxylation of dienes with simple and bio-sourced alcohols has been performed in the presence  
2 of nickel precatalysts associated with chelating diphosphine ligands (Scheme 2) [14-16]. With this catalytic  
3 system, high butadiene conversions and selectivities in alkylbutenyl ethers were obtained with low catalyst  
4 loadings. The major products are the branched butenylether (OC4 b) together with the linear isomer (OC4  
5 l). The allylic structures of the branched or linear ethers formed and the absence of product issuing from  
6 the 1,2 anti-Markovnikov addition strongly support the involvement of  $\pi$ -allylnickel intermediates rather  
7 than a direct nucleophilic attack on the diene. [38]



9 **Scheme 2.** Nickel catalyzed butadiene hydroalkoxylation

10 As the branched ether bearing a stereogenic center is obtained as major isomer of the reaction, we were  
11 interested in the enantioselective version of the nickel catalyzed hydroalkoxylation reaction. This  
12 asymmetric version is relevant as it offers an access to enantiomerically enriched small building blocks.  
13 Chiral allylethers are commonly found in bioactive molecules and industrially important pharmaceutical  
14 intermediates [39]. To our knowledge, the enantioselective hydrofunctionalization of dienes with alcohols  
15 is rare with only one recent example reported in the literature [40]. Herein we report our recent progress  
16 in the enantioselective butadiene hydroalkoxylation with ethanol as model substrate.

## 17 **2 Experimental**

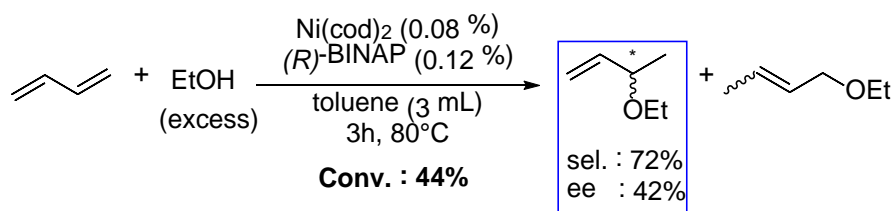
18 Chemicals were purchased from Aldrich, Alfa Aesar, Acros, Linde Gas France (butadiene) and Strem. Ethanol  
19 was distilled over magnesium turnings. Toluene was obtained from a solvent purification system MBraun  
20 SPS-800. Conversions and selectivities were determined by gas chromatography on a Shimadzu 2010  
21 apparatus equipped with an Equity-5 column (30 m, i.d. = 0.32 mm). Ee's were determined by chiral GC  
22 using a ChiralDex column with H<sub>2</sub> as gas vector.

1 *Catalytic test:* The catalytic solution is prepared in a glovebox by mixing Ni(cod)<sub>2</sub> (3.8 mg, 0.014 mmol) and  
2 the ligand (0.021 mmol) in 3 mL toluene in a glass reactor closed by a Rotaflor<sup>®</sup> stopcock. Under nitrogen  
3 atmosphere, the tube was cooled at -15 °C and dry and degassed EtOH was added (10 mL). A precise amount  
4 of butadiene (1.5 mL, 17.2 mmol) was then condensed at low temperature and transferred in the reaction  
5 mixture via a cannula. The glass reactor was closed and heated to 80°C for 30 hours. After reaction, the  
6 mixture was cooled and vented before GC analyses with heptane as internal standard. Branched vs linear  
7 products could be differentiated.

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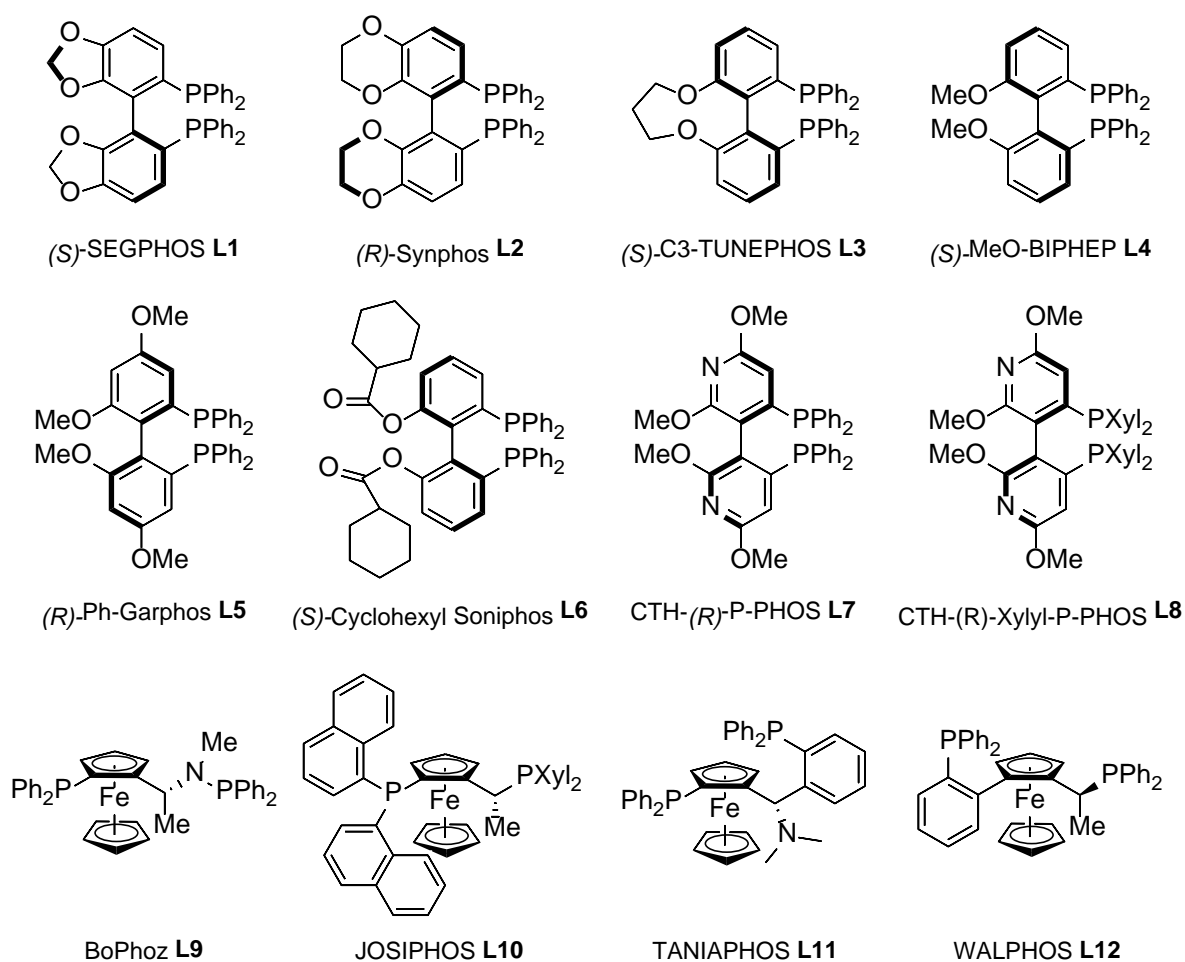
### 9 **3 Results and discussion**

10 Our group has recently reported that the hydroalkoxylation reaction can be achieved with both high  
11 butadiene conversions and high selectivities when using a catalytic system featuring zerovalent nickel in the  
12 presence of particular chelating diphosphines with two phosphorous atoms bridged with four carbons [14-  
13 16]. Among the commercially available and optically pure C<sub>4</sub> diphosphines, BINAP is one of the most  
14 representative ligands with an axial chirality. BINAP is elsewhere used in asymmetric catalytic  
15 hydrogenations on an industrial scale, particularly for the synthesis of (-)-menthol [41]. An explorative trial  
16 for butadiene hydroalkoxylation reaction with (*R*)-BINAP has been conducted and displayed a moderate  
17 conversion (44%). Nevertheless, the regioselectivity for the branched product was important (72%) and a  
18 promising enantiomeric excess has been obtained (42%) with a low catalyst loading (0.08 mol %) (Scheme  
19 3).



21 **Scheme 3.** Nickel based butadiene asymmetric hydroalkoxylation with ethanol using (*R*)-BINAP ligand

1 Thanks to this encouraging result, we screened a series of chiral ligands (**Figure 1**) for the butadiene  
 2 hydroalkoxylation with ethanol using Ni(cod)<sub>2</sub> as source of zerovalent nickel, according the standard  
 3 conditions reported for the evaluation of this catalytic system [15]. The previous procedure used with BINAP  
 4 has been reproduced: toluene was used as co-solvent to insure a good solubility of the catalyst in the  
 5 reaction media and the reactions were conducted at 80 °C. A first series of catalytic results is reported in  
 6 Table 1.



7  
 8 **Figure 1.** First series of chiral ligands used for the nickel catalyzed asymmetric hydroalkoxylation of  
 9 butadiene with ethanol

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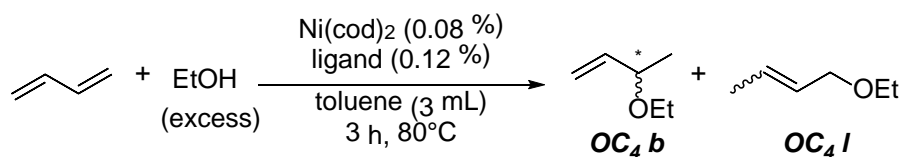
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2 **Table 1.** Variation of the chiral ligand for butadiene hydroalkoxylation<sup>a</sup>

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17 We initially applied ligands with an atropisomeric C<sub>2</sub>-symmetric biaryl backbone as BINAP: (*S*-18 Segphos **L1**, (*R*)-Synphos **L2**, (*S*)-C3-Tunephos **L3**, (*S*)-MeO-Biphep **L4**, (*R*)-Ph-Garphos **L5**, (*S*)-Cyclohexyl

Entry	Ligand	Conversion <sup>b</sup> (%)	Selectivity OC <sub>4</sub> b <sup>b</sup> (%)	Ee <sup>c</sup> (%)
<b>1</b>	<b>L1</b> ( <i>S</i> )-Segphos	66	71	68
<b>2<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>L1</b> ( <i>S</i> )-Segphos	31	75	77
<b>3</b>	<b>L2</b> ( <i>R</i> )-Synphos	97	64	15
<b>4</b>	<b>L3</b> ( <i>S</i> )-C3-TUNEPHOS	17	70	69
<b>5</b>	<b>L4</b> ( <i>S</i> )-MeO-BIPHEP	67	72	58
<b>6</b>	<b>L5</b> ( <i>R</i> )-Ph-Garphos	88	69	27
<b>7</b>	<b>L6</b> ( <i>S</i> )-cyclohexyl Soniphos <sup>e</sup>	33	68	63
<b>8</b>	<b>L7</b> CTH-( <i>R</i> )-P-Phos	17	74	64
<b>9</b>	<b>L8</b> CTH-( <i>R</i> )-Xylyl-P-Phos <sup>e</sup>	87	68	45
<b>10</b>	<b>L9</b> BoPhoz	94	85	13
<b>11</b>	<b>L10</b> JOSIPHOS	94	87	13
<b>12</b>	<b>L11</b> TANIAPHOS	18	91	16
<b>13</b>	<b>L12</b> WALPHOS	32	92	53

<sup>a</sup> Butadiene : 17.2 mmol, Ni(cod)<sub>2</sub> /ligand /butadiene (0,08% : 0,12% : 1), EtOH : 10 mL, toluene : 3 mL, ; T : 80°C, t : 3 hours.  
<sup>b</sup> Calculated by GC analysis, from the amount of butenyl ethers, using n-heptane as internal standard.  
<sup>c</sup> Calculated by GC analysis using a Chiraldex column  
<sup>d</sup> Reaction conducted at 60°C  
<sup>e</sup> t : 4 hours

1 Soniphos **L6**, CTH-(*R*)-P-Phos **L7** and CTH-(*R*)-Xylyl-P-Phos **L8** (entries 1-9). Yields in butenyl ethers were  
2 measured in the 17-97 % range and selectivities for the branched chiral ether varied from 64 % to 75 %.  
3 Butadiene dimers and telomers are occasionally observed as traces (up to 5%).The best combinations  
4 between yields and enantioselectivities were obtained with **L1** and **L4** (entries 1 and 5) with respectively  
5 66% yield and 68% ee for **L1** and 67% yield and 58% ee for **L4**. When the experiment was performed at  
6 lower temperature with **L1** (entry 2), 60°C instead 80°C, the yield decreased to 31% while the selectivity  
7 into the branched isomer increased as well as the enantioselectivity (75% and 77% vs 71% and 68%,  
8 respectively). Among these atropisomeric ligands, **L2** and **L5** led to the highest OC<sub>4</sub> yields, but provided low  
9 enantiomeric excesses with 15% and 27% ee respectively (Entries 3 and 6). The highest enantiomeric excess  
10 was obtained with the ligand **L3** (69% ee) along with a very low yield (17%) (Entry 4).

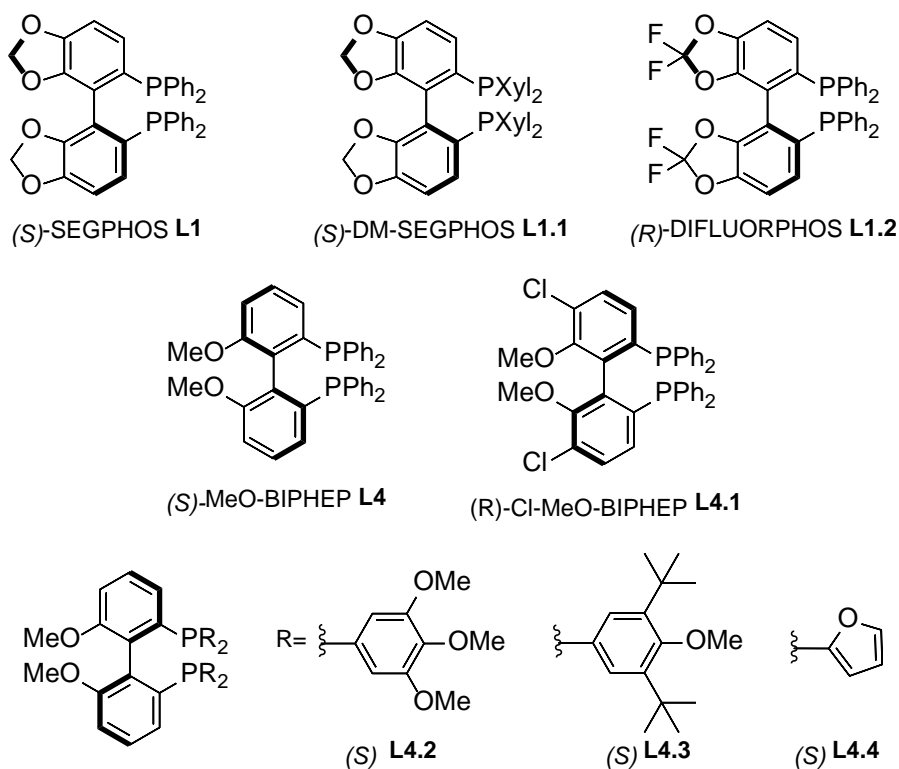
11 We next considered chiral ligands with ferrocenyl structures (**L9-L12**). A nickel catalyst bearing  
12 Bophoz **L9** or Josiphos **L10** provides high yields in butenyl ethers but with low enantiomeric excesses (94 %  
13 yield and 13 % ee) (Entries 10 and 11). A low conversion as well as a low ee are obtained with Taniaphos  
14 **L11** (Entry 12). In this series of ligands, the most interesting enantiomeric excess obtained with ferrocenyl  
15 based ligand is with Walphos **L12** with 53 % ee but with a rather low conversion (Entry 13).

16 As ligands **L1** and **L4** gave the best compromise in terms of butadiene conversions and enantiomeric  
17 excesses, variation of **L1** and **L4** structures either on their phosphorous atoms or on their backbones was  
18 considered (Figure 2). Results are reported in Table 2. The change of the phenyl substituents on  
19 phosphorous of the Segphos by electro-donating xylyl groups ((*S*)-DM-Segphos **L1.1**) (Entry 2 vs 1) improves  
20 the conversion of butadiene into butenylether to 89 % along with a rather similar enantiomeric excess  
21 (compare entries 1 and 2). On the other side, the use of (*R*)-Difluorophos **L1.2** bearing fluorine atoms in  
22 position 2 of the dioxole moieties decreases drastically both the yield in OC<sub>4</sub> as well as the enantiomeric  
23 excess (entry 3). Reaction with (*S*)-Cl-MeO-Biphep **L4.1** which bears chloro groups on 5 and 5' position  
24 displays lower yield and enantiomeric excess than **L4** (entry 5) and electron rich aryl group on the  
25 phosphorous atom such as 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl **L4.2** leads to similar results (compare entry 6 and entry



1 5). The use of the ligand **L4.3** with an electron-donating methoxy group and bulky *tert*iobutyl substituents  
2 on the phenyl rings increases surprisingly the conversion of butadiene into butenylether with a high  
3 selectivity for the branched isomer (95 %). Unfortunately, a moderate enantiomeric excess was obtained  
4 (21 % ee) (compare entries 4, 5 and 7). Electron poor releasing substituents at phosphorous (**L4.4**) did not  
5 allow any conversion of the diene.

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**Figure 2.** Atropisomeric diphosphine ligands

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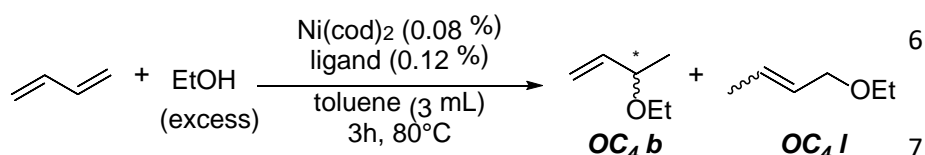
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**Table 2.** Effect of Segphos and MeO-BIPHEP derivative ligands on the enantioselective butadiene hydroalkoxylation



Entry	Ligand	Conversion <sup>b</sup> (%)	Selectivity OC <sub>4</sub> b <sup>b</sup> (%)	Ee <sup>c</sup> (%)
1	L1 (S)-Segphos	66	71	68
2	L1.1 (S)-DM-Segphos	89	74	64
3	L1.2 (S)-difluorophos	7	66	48
4	L4 (S)-MeO-Biphep	67	72	58
5	L4.1 (R)-Cl-MeO-Biphep	40	71	49
6	L4.2 (S)-L4.2	42	64	50
7	L4.3 (S)-L4.3	99	95	21
8	L4.4 (S)-L4.4	0	-	-

<sup>a</sup> butadiene : 17.2 mmol, Ni(cod)<sub>2</sub>/ligand/butadiene (0,08% : 0,12% : 1), EtOH : 10 mL, toluene : 3 mL, T : 80°C, t : 3 hours.

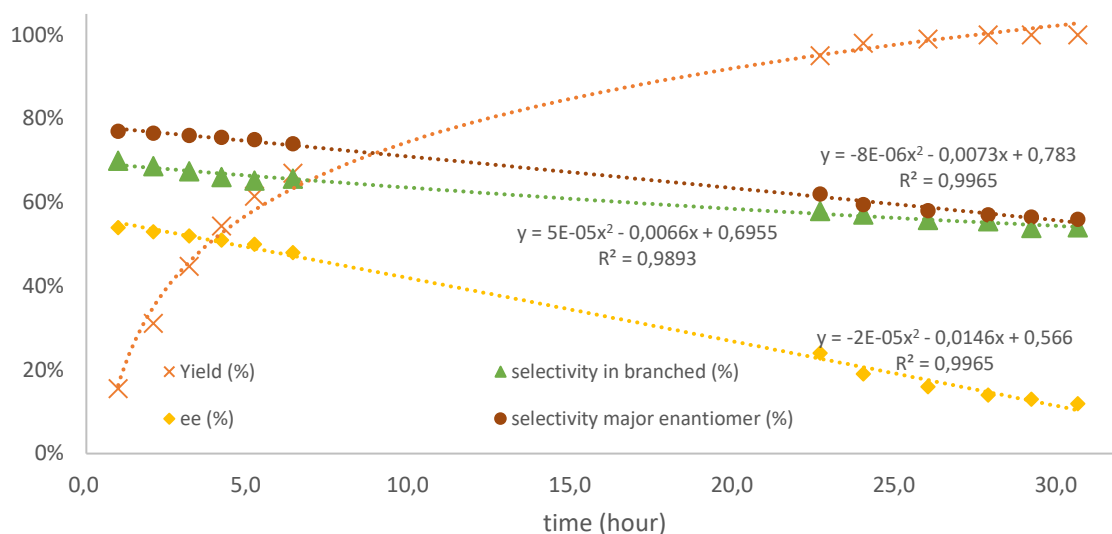
<sup>b</sup> Calculated by GC analysis, from the amount of butenyl ethers determined using n-heptane as internal standard

<sup>c</sup> Calculated by GC analysis using a Chiraldex column

15

16 Among the different catalysts used in this study, several of them displayed a high catalytic activity  
 17 but led to a low enantioselectivity. This behavior suggested that undesired processes of isomerization /  
 18 racemization of the different isomeric allylic ethers formed during the reaction could occur. We thus  
 19 considered studying the evolution of the enantiomeric excess vs conversion on a selected example. The  
 20 combination of CTH-(R)-Xylyl-P-Phos **L8** with Ni(cod)<sub>2</sub> was chosen for this study as a high yield and a  
 21 moderate enantiomeric excess were obtained with this catalytic system. Standard reaction conditions were

1 used and aliquot samples of the reaction mixture were taken and analyzed by GC at regular time intervals  
 2 (Figure 3). As expected, the global yield in ethers increases rapidly at the beginning of the reaction, then  
 3 the reaction rate decreases, and the full conversion is reached after 28 hours. Besides, the butenylethers  
 4 selectivities are moving towards a thermodynamic equilibrium via an isomerization along with an  
 5 epimerization process. Firstly, the yield into the branched ether decreased regularly to the benefit of the  
 6 linear one. This phenomenon of isomerization of the branched compounds (including both enantiomers)  
 7 into the linear isomer follows a decreasing profile from 70 % to 54 %. Similarly, the major enantiomer within  
 8 the branched ethers decreases from 77 % after 30 h. Noteworthy are the values observed at 46 h, which  
 9 are respectively 53% of branched butenylethers and 54% of the major enantiomer. As expected, the  
 10 enantiomeric excess is decreasing faster.



11

12 **Figure 3.** Ethers yields, OC4 b selectivities, major enantiomer selectivities and OC4 b enantiomeric excesses  
 13 as function of time

14 (Conditions : Butadiene = 17.2 mmol, Ni(cod)<sub>2</sub>/ligand/butadiene (0,08 mol % : 0,12 mol % : 1), EtOH = 10 mL, toluene = 3 mL,  
 15 T = 80°C.)

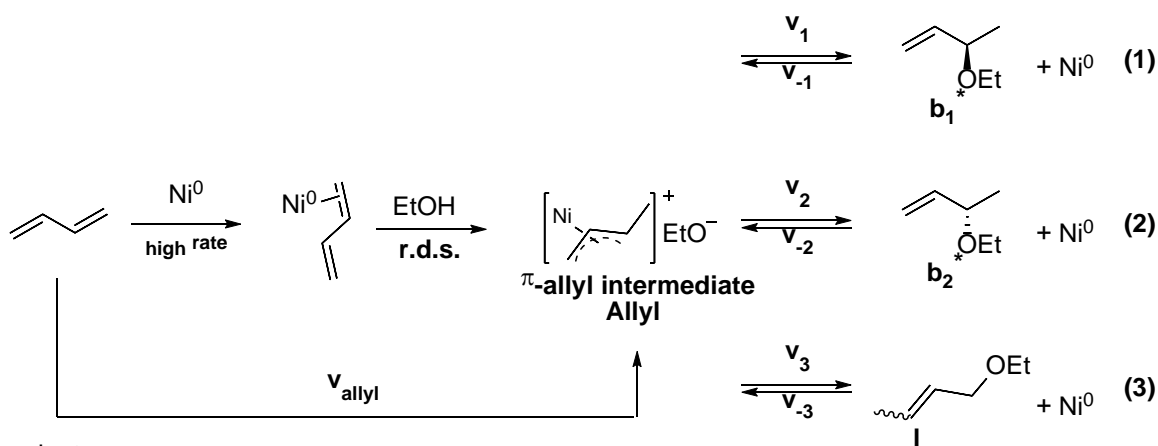
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17 This important evolution in the products ratio implies both isomerization and racemization  
 18 processes with time. A cationic Ni-allyl complex has been proposed by our group to be the key intermediate  
 19 during the formation of butenyl ethers [38]. The computed barriers, in the case of the non-chiral ligand

1 dppb, indicated an initial kinetic preference for the formation of the branched butenyl ether product but  
 2 the low calculated energy barrier for the C-O bond formation from the nickel  $\pi$ -allyl intermediate allows  
 3 considering the reversibility of this step and the observed isomerization.

4 Herein, we propose a qualitative kinetic model based on the reactions described in Scheme 4 in  
 5 order to extract the kinetic parameters. Previous DFT calculations showed that the formation of this cationic  
 6  $\pi$ -allyl nickel is accessible by direct protonation by ethanol of the initially formed butadiene-Ni(0) complex  
 7 leading to an ion-pair featuring a Ni-allyl cation along with free ethoxide as counteranion [38]. Based on  
 8 these previous calculations, this step corresponds to the highest activation energy value of the overall  
 9 reaction. Moreover, the difficulties encountered monitoring the concentration of nickel species lead up to  
 10 simplify the kinetic model. As a consequence, the initial elementary steps: nickel-diene coordination and  $\pi$ -  
 11 allyl formation are considered as one simplified step with a rate corresponding to the RDS of this reaction,  
 12 the  $\pi$ -allyl formation. Because the ethanol is both the nucleophile of this reaction and the solvent (so used  
 13 in large excess), we applied an order degeneration simplification and thus the apparent rate constant  $k_{\text{allyl}}$   
 14 corresponds to  $k[\text{EtOH}]$ . The next elementary steps leading to the formation of the products from this  
 15 intermediate are supposed to be reversible (steps **(1)**, **(2)** and **(3)**) as suggested by the experimental results  
 16 (Figure 3, epimerization and isomerization of the butenyl ethers).

17



18  $\text{Ni}^0$ : zero-valent nickel coordinated to the bidentate ligand

19 **Scheme 4**  $\pi$ -allyl nickel intermediate and products formed during hydroalkoxylation of butadiene

$$\begin{aligned}
v_{allyl} &= k_{allyl}[but][Ni^0] \\
v_1 &= k_1[Allyl] \\
v_{-1} &= k_{-1}[b_1^*][Ni^0] \\
v_2 &= k_2[Allyl] \\
v_{-2} &= k_{-2}[b_2^*][Ni^0] \\
v_3 &= k_3[Allyl] \\
v_{-3} &= k_{-3}[l][Ni^0]
\end{aligned}
\tag{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d[But]}{dt} &= -v_{allyl} \\
\frac{d[Ni^0]}{dt} &= -v_{allyl} + v_1 - v_{-1} + v_2 - v_{-2} + v_3 - v_{-3} \\
\frac{d[Allyl]}{dt} &= v_{allyl} - v_1 + v_{-1} - v_2 + v_{-2} - v_3 + v_{-3} \\
\frac{d[b_1^*]}{dt} &= v_1 - v_{-1} \\
\frac{d[b_2^*]}{dt} &= v_2 - v_{-2} \\
\frac{d[l]}{dt} &= v_3 - v_{-3}
\end{aligned}
\tag{5}$$

**Figure 4** : Proposed kinetic model

1 Next, the kinetic constants for the other elementary steps were estimated at 353 K by minimizing  
2 the least squares with the solver displays by Microsoft Excel® and the GRG (Generalized Reduced Gradient)  
3 non-linear solving method. A multistart with 100 samples sized population was preferred to limit local  
4 minima in our estimation.

5 Values of the kinetic parameters are reported in Table 3. Rate constants  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$  and  $k_3$  display values  
6 between 5.9 and 18.8  $\text{min}^{-1}$  with  $k_1 > k_3 > k_2$ . Contrariwise, the rate constants for the reverse ways are in  
7 different orders of magnitude, with values included between  $10^{-5}$  and  $10^{-1}$   $\text{L.mol}^{-1}.\text{min}^{-1}$  following the same  
8 order than the direct way. The significant differences between the values obtained for the direct and indirect  
9 ways show that the formation of the butenylethers are fostered vs the formation of the allylic intermediate.  
10 The model accuracy is very good as illustrated by the parity plot of Figure 4.

11 **Table 3** Optimal parameters of the kinetic model<sup>a</sup>

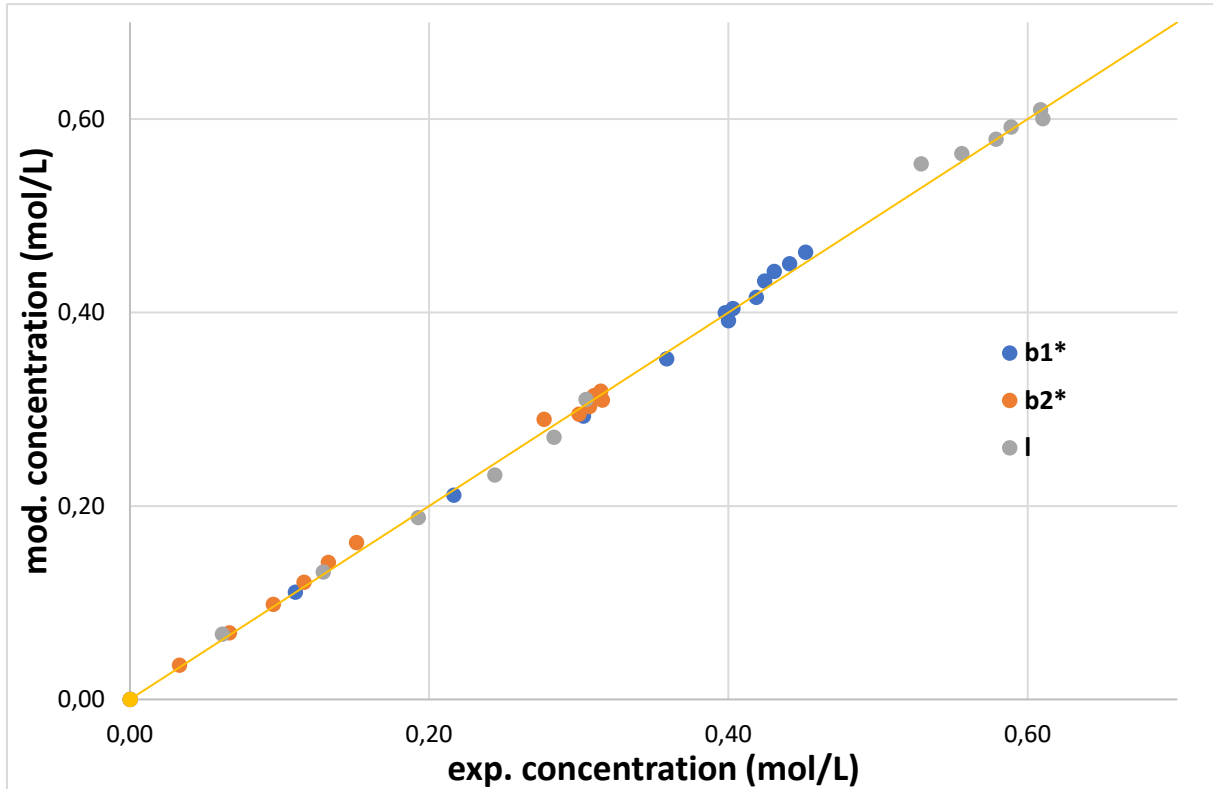
$k_{allyl}^b$ ( $\text{L.mol}^{-1}.\text{min}^{-1}$ )	$k_1$ ( $\text{min}^{-1}$ )	$k_{-1}$ ( $\text{L.mol}^{-1}.\text{min}^{-1}$ )	$k_2$ ( $\text{min}^{-1}$ )	$k_{-2}$ ( $\text{L.mol}^{-1}.\text{min}^{-1}$ )	$k_3$ ( $\text{min}^{-1}$ )	$k_{-3}$ ( $\text{L.mol}^{-1}.\text{min}^{-1}$ )
3.3	18.8	$7.7 \cdot 10^{-1}$	5.9	$6.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$	11.2	$4.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$

	$K_1 = 24^c$	$K_2 = 97550^c$	$K_3 = 27351^c$
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<sup>a</sup> estimated at 353 K

<sup>b</sup>  $k_{allyl} = k_{app} = k[EtOH]$

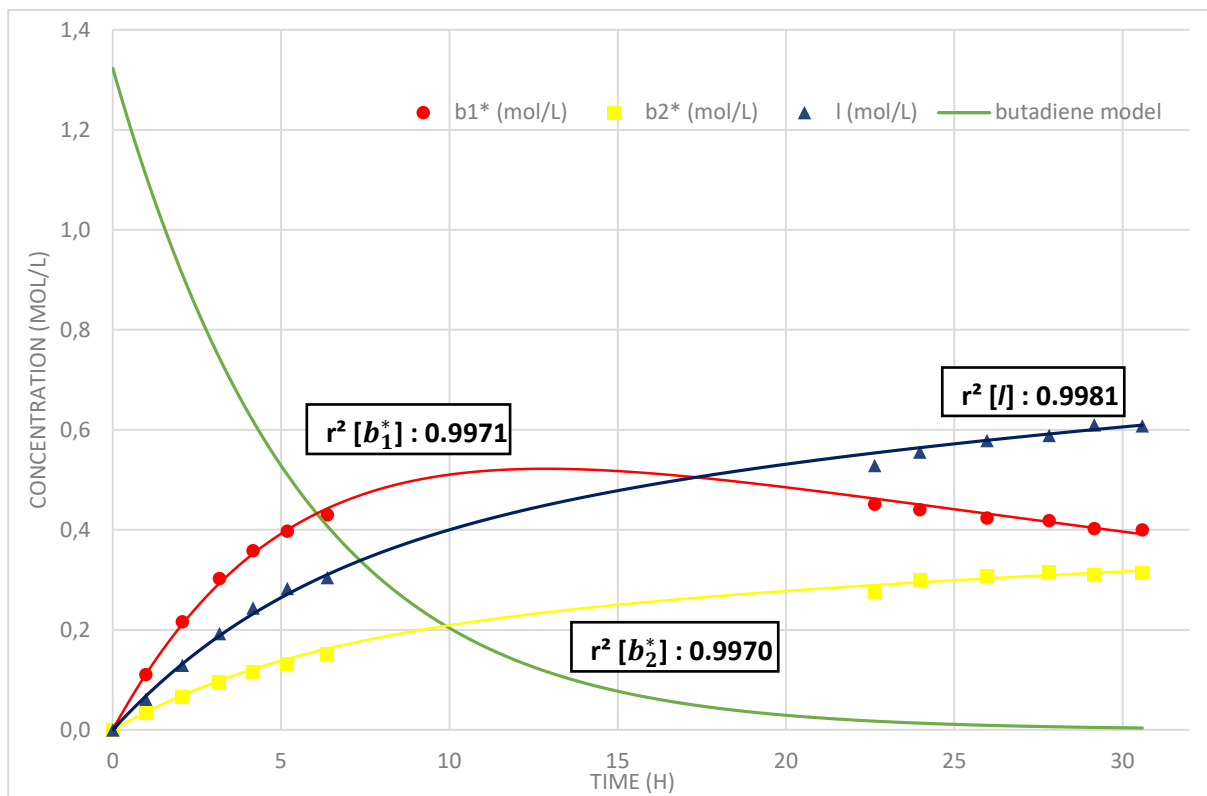
<sup>c</sup>  $K_x = k_x / k_{-x}$



1

2 **Figure 4** Parity plot of model concentration vs experimental concentration

3 Analysis of the experimental data at the early stage, before that the isomerization and racemization  
4 processes get a significant impact on the rate law of the reaction, may help in validating this computational  
5 approach. As an apparent zero order applies until a c.a. 30 % conversion, an average rate corresponding to  
6 the initial rate determining step allyl complex formation is obtained. This experimental value  $v_0 = k_{app}$  is  
7 found to be  $3.3 \text{ L}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$  with  $k_{app}$  including the ethanol concentration. Both values, obtained from  
8 computational approach and experimentally are concurring exactly.



1

2

**Figure 6** Experimental and simulated concentrations of products with time.

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Experimental and simulated concentrations of products with time are reported in Figure 6. It

4

appears that  $b_1^*$  as kinetic product is preferentially formed at the beginning of the reaction while the rates

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of formation of  $b_2^*$  and  $I$  are lower, but their selectivities increase regularly vs conversion. As the butadiene

6

concentration decreases, the  $\pi$ -allyl complex intermediate resulting from the oxidative addition of the

7

butenylethers on a low valent Ni(0) species ( $k_{-1}$ ,  $k_{-2}$ ,  $k_{-3}$ ) still remains the key species of the isomerization

8

and epimerization processes. The affinity of the products with the chiral nickel complex illustrates the

9

differences observed between the kinetic parameters. One can expect that the spatial configuration of the

10

enantiomer  $b_1^*$  allows for its preferable interaction with the chiral catalyst according to a "lock and key"

11

molecular recognition as opposed to the other enantiomer  $b_2^*$  and the linear ether  $I$  [42]. As a result, the

12

rate of the reverse way for the elementary step **(1)** is much higher than the ones for **(2)** and **(3)**. This way

13

back of  $b_1^*$  to produce the allylic nickel intermediate tends this major enantiomer to be gradually consumed

14

while its opposite enantiomer  $b_2^*$  and the linear isomer  $I$  accumulate in the reaction mixture.

1           Equilibrium constants determined for the elementary steps of products formation from the allylic  
2 intermediate are superior to 1 and confirm the predominance of the direct ways against the reverse  
3 reactions. As expected from the higher decreasing rate of the ee vs *the* isomerization,  $K_1$  is the lowest  
4 equilibrium constant among these steps for the butenylethers formation and equilibration.  $K_2$  and  $K_3$  are  
5 respectively 4000 and 1100 times higher.

## 6 **Conclusion**

7 In conclusion, nickel catalyzed asymmetric hydroalkoxylation of butadiene with ethanol has been  
8 successfully performed in the presence of chiral diphosphine ligands. Enantiomeric excesses up to 77 %  
9 have been obtained with high yields. Nonetheless, the chemo- and enantioselectivity of the reaction are  
10 governed by the kinetic of the reaction: at the initial stage, the kinetic enantiomer is observed as the major  
11 isomer leading to high chemo- and enantioselectivities. Then, the enantiomeric excess and the selectivity  
12 into the branched isomer decrease with time due to racemization and isomerization reactions. Although  
13 higher enantiomeric excesses are obtained for short reaction time and are decreasing gradually, this  
14 catalytic system is very easy to carry out and can be considered as an interesting tool for the asymmetric  
15 synthesis of chiral allylic ethers. Further investigations are carried out in order to further increase the ee  
16 and to apply this new methodology to the synthesis of other chiral allylic ethers.

17

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