



Heterogeneous catalysts for carbene insertion reactions

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ABSTRACT

Copper catalysts supported on silica or silica–alumina are used to promote the insertion of carbenes, coming from methyl phenyldiazoacetate and ethyl diazoacetate, into one C–H bond of THF, constituting the first example of this reaction promoted by a purely inorganic catalyst. Cu/SiO₂–Al₂O₃ leads to better results, regarding yield and catalyst recovery, than with Cu/SiO₂. With the former, yields are similar or even slightly better than those reached in solution using Cu(OTf)₂ as the catalyst. These yields are further improved by the addition of an external bis(oxazoline) ligand. The reaction is promoted by Cu(I), obtained by in situ reduction of Cu(II) with the diazocompound; therefore, different behavior of the catalysts, depending on the support, is related to the different redox properties of the supported Cu phase. Isolated Cu(II) species on the surface of Cu/SiO₂–Al₂O₃ are easily reduced to Cu(I), whereas supported CuO is much more easily reduced to Cu(0) as shown by EXAFS analysis.

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1. Introduction

In the last 10 years due to the discovery of versatile and very efficient new copper/ligand systems for the formation of C–C, C–N, and C–O bonds that enabled the use of only catalytic amounts of metal under mild conditions (90–110 °C), there has been a spectacular resurgence of interest in Ullmann and Goldberg-type, copper catalyzed, coupling reactions [1–3]. Besides an enormous number of homogeneous systems, also a few heterogeneous-based ones have been set up. As an example, some of us reported the interesting activity of a heterogeneous CuO/Al₂O₃ system for the Sonogashira coupling of aryl iodides with phenylacetylene [4], although extensive copper leaching (around 60%) did not allow catalyst reuse.

On the contrary, functionalization of C–H bonds, and especially with formation of C–C bonds, is still a challenge in current chemical research. The metal-catalyzed insertion of carbenes, generated from diazocompounds, is a well-established alternative method to functionalize C–H bonds [5]. Rhodium homogeneous complexes have been widely used for this kind of reaction, with particular focus on the asymmetric version [6,7], whereas copper complexes have been more scarcely used [8–15]. Regarding recyclable catalysts, only supported versions of homogeneous catalysts have been described,

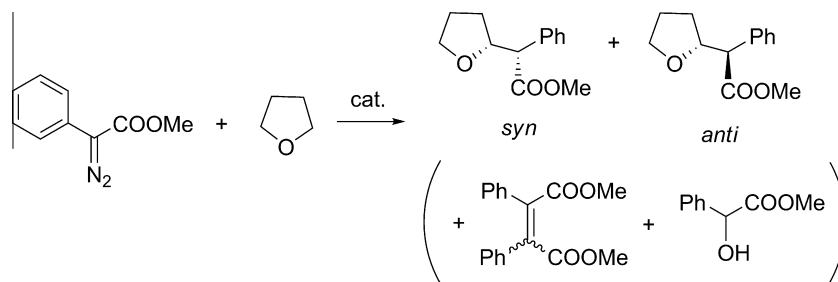
including Rh–carboxylate [16–18] and bis(oxazoline)–copper [13] complexes. However, to the best of our knowledge, purely inorganic materials have not been used as heterogeneous catalysts for C–H carbene insertion reactions.

Purely inorganic materials have been used as catalysts in the mechanistic-related cyclopropanation reaction, for example, Cu-exchanged zeolites and clays [19,20] or heteropolyacids [21]. Liu et al. reported excellent yields, up to 94%, in the same reaction by using a CuO/TiO₂–Al₂O₃ catalyst. However, neither detailed characterization of the copper phase present at the surface was given nor tests on catalyst stability were reported [22]. Although both cyclopropanation and C–H insertion reactions take place through a common copper–carbene intermediate, the mechanism is indeed very different. In the case of cyclopropanation, the rate-limiting step is the formation of the copper–carbene intermediate [23], whereas in the insertion, the limiting step seems to be the attack of the C–H bond to this intermediate [24], which is due to the much lower donor character of this σ -bond as compared to the π -bond of the alkene. Due to this difference, the insertion reaction is much more difficult than cyclopropanation, given that the side dimerization of the diazocompound to yield maleate and fumarate derivatives competes much more efficiently, mainly in the case of the more reactive ethyl diazoacetate.

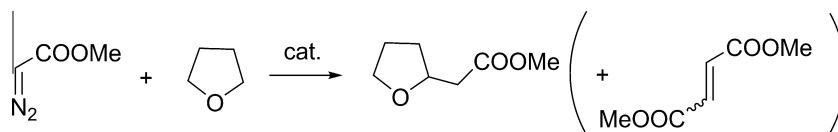
In this paper, we report our first results in the application of simple Cu/silica and Cu/silica–alumina heterogeneous catalysts for the insertion of methyl phenyldiazoacetate (Scheme 1) and ethyl diazoacetate (Scheme 2) into the C–H bond of THF. Two heterogeneous catalysts, very different as far as the nature of active species is concerned, are compared and characterized before and

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Scheme 1. Insertion reaction of methyl phenyldiazoacetate in THF.



Scheme 2. Insertion reaction of ethyl diazoacetate in THF.

after the catalytic reaction, thus shedding some light into the role of the support in stabilizing the active copper oxidation state in this reaction.

2. Experimental

2.1. Preparation of the catalysts

Catalysts were prepared by the chemisorption-hydrolysis method [25–27]. Two different supports were used: $\text{SiO}_2\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (13% alumina, surface area $485\text{ m}^2\text{ g}^{-1}$, pore volume 0.79 ml g^{-1} , pore radius 33 Å) and silica gel ($300\text{ m}^2\text{ g}^{-1}$, 1.70 ml g^{-1} , 114 Å).

The powder was added to a $[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$ solution prepared by dropping aqueous NH_3 to a $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ solution until pH 9 had been reached. After 20 min under stirring, the slurry, held in an ice bath at 273 K, was diluted with water. The solid was separated by filtration, washed with water, dried overnight at 383 K, and calcined in air at 673 K.

2.2. Characterization of the catalysts

EXAFS (Extended X-ray Absorption Fine Structure Spectroscopy) and XANES (Near Edge X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy) spectra have been recorded at the XAFS beamline of ELETTRA synchrotron (Trieste, Italy). Measurements were performed at room temperature in the transmission mode using a double-crystal Si(1 1 1) monochromator, and beam intensity was measured before and after samples and reference foils by ionization chambers. Harmonic rejection was obtained by an appropriate choice of the gaseous mixture in the ionization chambers and by a 10% de-tuning of the crystal. Three spectra have been acquired and averaged for each sample. Spectra were recorded at the Cu K-edge (8978.9 eV) working at a sampling step of 0.2 eV around the edge and of 2 eV over a range of 1 keV above the edge. An integration time of 2 s was used for all the points. Cu foil, Cu_2O , and CuO samples were also measured as reference materials.

Data analysis has been performed with the FEFF8 software package. Theoretical phase and amplitude functions for each pair were calculated with the FEFF8 potential modulus and were checked from the back-Fourier-transformed filtered peaks of the references sample spectra, getting a good agreement. The spectra have been extracted up to 15 \AA^{-1} with a good signal-to-noise ratio and analyzed in the typical k range from 2.5 to 13.5 \AA^{-1} . The best fits of the extracted $k^3\chi(k)$ signals were determined by a

least-squares spherical curve fitting procedure. The parameter error bars were calculated from the experimental standard deviation derived from the averaging of the extracted $\chi(k)$ function. The F test was applied when necessary to distinguish between fits of similar quality.

TPR analysis was performed with a modified version of the Micromeritics Pulse Chemisorb 2700 apparatus. Catalysts (25 mg) were diluted with an equal amount of quartz, calcined at 500 °C under O_2 (40 mL/min), and then reduced at 8 °C/min under a flow (15 mL/min) of a 8% H_2/Ar mixture.

Metal loadings were determined by inductively coupled plasma (ICP)-QMS (X series II, Thermo Fisher Scientific) and an external calibration methodology, after microwave digestion of fresh and used catalysts in HNO_3 .

2.3. Catalytic tests

Methyl phenyldiazoacetate was prepared by reaction of methyl phenylacetate with *p*-acetamidobenzenesulfonylazide [28]. A suspension of dried heterogeneous catalyst (amount corresponding to 0.02 mmol Cu) in anhydrous THF (10 mL, with 100 mg of *n*-decane as internal standard) was heated under reflux under an inert atmosphere. A solution of diazo compound (1 mmol) in anhydrous THF (10 mL) was slowly added during 2 h with a syringe pump. Once the addition had finished, the reaction mixture was stirred and heated under reflux for 30 min. The catalyst was filtered off and washed with THF (5 mL). The yield and stereoselectivity were determined by GC. The presence of active copper species in solution was tested by analysis after addition of diazo compound and heating under reflux for 2 h. The catalyst was dried under vacuum and reused under the same conditions. When reactions were carried out in the presence of a chiral ligand, the enantioselectivity was determined by HPLC [13].

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Preparation and characterization of the catalysts

All the catalysts were prepared by the previously described chemisorption-hydrolysis method [25–27]. Several copper loadings were tried to determine the effect on the catalytic activity. The use of silica or silica–alumina support conditions the nature of the catalytic sites as demonstrated by the EXAFS and XANES spectra of the $\text{Cu}8\%\text{SiO}_2$ and $\text{Cu}4\%\text{SiO}_2\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ reported in Fig. 1.

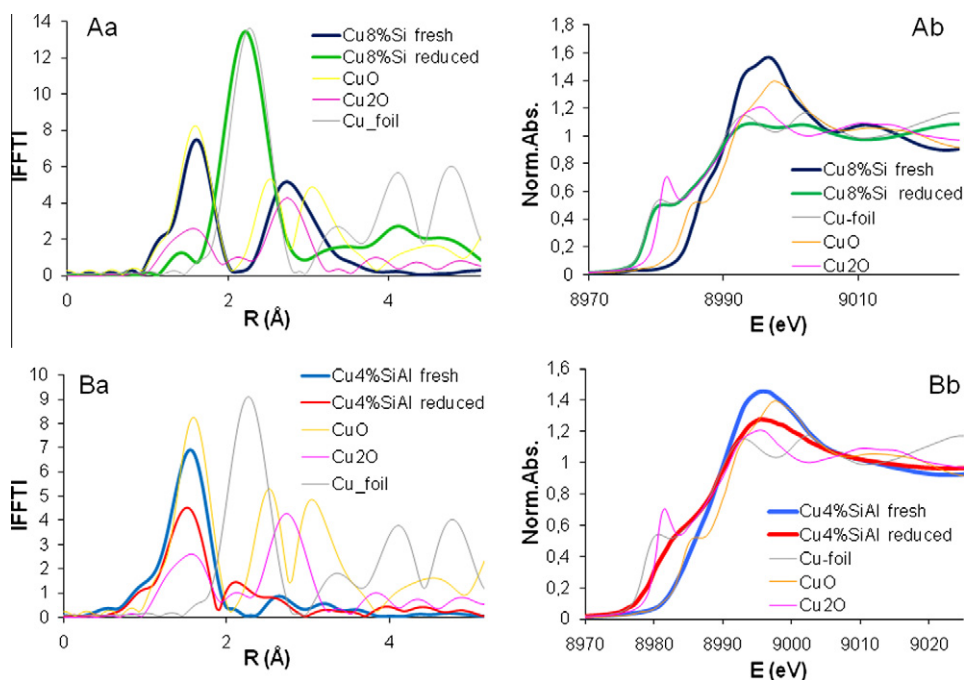


Fig. 1. (A) Cu8%SiO₂ fresh sample and after reduction in H₂ at 270 °C: (Aa) Fourier transformed EXAFS spectra (not phase corrected); (Ab) Cu K-edge normalized XANES spectra. (B) Cu4%SiO₂-Al₂O₃ fresh sample and after reduction in H₂ at 270 °C: (Ba) Fourier transformed EXAFS spectra (not phase corrected); (Bb) Cu K-edge XANES spectra. For comparison, the spectra of reference materials are reported (Cu foil FFT not in scale).

The FFT EXAFS spectrum of the fresh Cu8%SiO₂ sample (Fig. 1Aa) shows only one peak corresponding to a Cu–O neighbor shell, fitted with about six oxygen atoms at 1.95 Å. The second peak at about 3 Å corresponds to the next near Cu–Cu neighbor shell characteristic of copper oxides, indicating the presence of bulk oxide aggregates. From previous studies [27], this structure is known to consist of an oxide–hydroxide phase. The energy edge value of the XANES spectrum for this sample (Fig. 1Ab) shows that all copper is present as Cu(II).

In the case of catalysts on silica–alumina (Fig. 1B), isolated Cu^{δ+} ($1 \leq \delta \leq 2$) species account for almost all the surface metal. Only one peak corresponding to a Cu–O neighbor shell fitted with about six oxygen atoms at 1.95 Å is recorded, whereas no next neighbor shells are present, indicating the presence of isolated copper ions only, with no formation of oxide aggregates.

Fig. 2 represents the superimposition of TPR profiles of Cu8%SiO₂ and Cu4%SiO₂-Al₂O₃. In the first case, only the presence of a single peak with a maximum reduction temperature at 221 °C was recorded. Such a reduction profile is diagnostic of the presence of highly dispersed CuO in a single and easily reducible state, significantly different from what observed for catalysts prepared by simple impregnation, in agreement with literature data [29–31]. On the contrary, the profile of Cu4%SiO₂-Al₂O₃ shows two peaks at 279 and 385 °C. According to the literature [32,33] and to previous work by some of us with this type of solids [26], the lower temperature peak (279 °C) can be assigned to oxocation-like species of [Cu–O–Cu]²⁺ type, while the higher temperature peak (385 °C) shows the existence of isolated ionic copper species.

The different behavior toward reduction is better evidenced by comparing the EXAFS spectra of the reduced samples (Fig. 1). The reduction of the copper oxide particles obtained on silica leads to Cu(0), with parameters similar to copper foil used as reference. The FFT EXAFS spectrum of the sample Cu8%SiO₂ after in situ reduction in H₂ flow at 270 °C (Fig. 1Aa) shows only one intense peak at about 2.5 Å (not phase corrected) in agreement with the first Cu–Cu neighbor shell of Cu foil, indicating the formation of

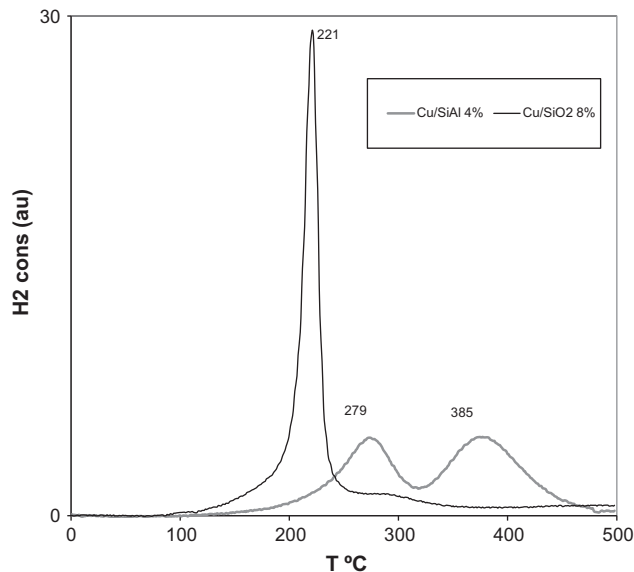


Fig. 2. TPR profiles of Cu4%SiO₂-Al₂O₃ and Cu8%SiO₂.

very small metal particles (30 Å average diameter) under reduction conditions. The edge energy value in the XANES spectrum of the reduced sample (Fig. 1Ab) evidences that all copper is present as Cu(0) atoms.

On the contrary, the FFT EXAFS spectrum of the sample Cu4%SiO₂-Al₂O₃ after reduction (Fig. 1Ba) still shows only the peak corresponding to the first Cu–O neighbor shell, now fitted with about four oxygen atoms at 1.84 Å. No next neighbor shells are present, indicating no formation of metal aggregates under reduction conditions and the edge energy value in the XANES spectrum of the reduced sample (Fig. 1Bb) evidences that copper is still present as Cu(I) atoms.

3.2. Catalytic tests

All the solids were tested as catalysts for the insertion of methyl phenyldiazoacetate in the C–H bond of THF (Scheme 1), using this reagent as the reaction solvent. The results obtained are gathered in Table 1. The yield results are representative for chemoselectivity due to the reaction mechanism. In fact, the first step of the reaction is the formation of a Cu(I)–carbene intermediate, from which the reaction can follow several competitive pathways. The most important ones are the formation of the two stereoisomers (*anti* and *syn*) of the insertion reaction and the formation of the two (*Z* and *E*) alkenes coming from the dimerization of the diazocompound (Scheme 1). In this regard, yield does not reflect catalytic activity related to diazocompound conversion, as in all reactions with fresh catalyst total conversion of this reagent is obtained, but the relative activity of insertion with respect to the side reactions.

The results obtained show that all the solids promote the insertion reaction with yields lower, in some cases only slightly lower, than those obtained in solution with Cu(OTf)₂, but in all cases, better than yield obtained with copper-exchanged laponite. This may be due to a higher coordinating ability of laponite acting as copper counterion. In fact, the use of a copper salt with a highly coordinating anion, such as chloride, in homogeneous phase leads to no detectable amounts of insertion products, a negative effect already observed in the related cyclopropanation reaction [34,35].

The most evident feature is the excellent performance of catalysts supported on silica–alumina. Not only all of them allow obtaining yields around 30%, but also they do not lose activity in the second run. On the contrary, Cu/SiO₂ catalysts give a lower yield that in turn decreases very much in the second run.

A relevant point is the influence of the solid on the diastereoselectivity of the reaction. It is important to realize that the observed changes in selectivity correspond to variations of only a few calories in the energy difference between the transition states leading to the different products; therefore, the lower *syn/anti* ratio observed in all cases may be ascribed to different reasons. Although it might be due to the different electronic nature of the catalytic sites [34,35], most probably it may be due to the steric interaction between the solid support and the copper–carbene intermediate, which modifies the energies of the transition states leading to the different diastereoisomers [36] slightly favoring the transition state in which the bigger groups are placed far from the solid surface.

The use of silica–alumina as a support led to the best results. Yields are only slightly lower than those obtained in solution and do not depend on the copper content of the solid. An important

Table 1
Results in the insertion of methyl phenyldiazoacetate in THF.

Catalyst	Run	Yield (%) ^a	<i>syn/anti</i> ^a	Homogeneous yield ^b
Cu(OTf) ₂	1	41	75/25	—
Cu-Laponite	1	21	56/44	n.d.
Cu4%SiO ₂ –Al ₂ O ₃	1	34	59/41	2
	2	32	58/42	4
Cu6%SiO ₂ –Al ₂ O ₃	1	34	59/41	4
	2	32	60/40	2
Cu9%SiO ₂ –Al ₂ O ₃	1	31	59/41	5
	2	30	59/41	1
Cu2%SiO ₂	1	21	61/39	5
	2	9	60/40	11
Cu8%SiO ₂	1	26	59/41	3
	2	14	60/40	n.d.

^a Determined by GC.

^b After filtration, a new portion of diazocompound was added to the solution. Homogeneous yield = Total yield after addition – Yield in the presence of solid.

point is to determine whether these solids act as truly heterogeneous catalysts or they behave as copper reservoirs that slowly leach active species to solution. Therefore, all the catalysts were filtered under the reaction conditions, and the progress of the reaction in solution was monitored (last column in Table 1). In all cases, leaching of active species was almost negligible. Furthermore, the solids were recovered with almost the same results, showing that no deactivation occurred after one run.

In view of these promising results, the same catalysts were tested in a more difficult reaction, namely the insertion of ethyl diazoacetate in the same C–H bond. This more reactive diazocompound has a higher tendency to give side reactions, in particular carbene dimerization to maleate and fumarate, and as a consequence leads to lower yields in insertion products (Scheme 2). The results obtained (Table 2) show that silica–alumina catalysts are more active toward the insertion reaction and mainly more stable than those supported on silica. In this case, there is not a noticeable influence of copper content. Surprisingly, solid catalysts lead to higher yields than Cu(OTf)₂, which may be due to the great importance of site isolation with this more reactive diazocompound.

Previous results showed that carbene insertion is a ligand-accelerated reaction [13]. In fact with Cu(II)-exchanged laponite, the yield of insertion of phenyldiazoacetate into THF increases from 21% to 27–66% when copper is forming a complex with a bis(oxazoline) or azabis(oxazoline) ligand. The ligand used in this work is a chiral bis(oxazoline) (Scheme 3) whose selection is due to a couple of reasons. On the one hand, it is a cheap and easily prepared ligand [37] that is more stable than the related non-chiral ligand. On the other, although enantioselectivity is not the main aim of this work (values expected with this ligand are in the order of 50% ee for phenyldiazoacetate [13]), the obtained enantioselectivity can be used to prove the interaction of the ligand with the catalytic sites in the solid. The results obtained (Table 3) show that the use of ligand increases the yield, according to a ligand-accelerated reaction, and the enantioselectivity lays within the values expected for this ligand. Catalyst recovery leads to a parallel decrease in both yield and enantioselectivity. In fact, the complete loss of enantioselectivity is accompanied by a yield drop up to the levels reached with the original solid. Additionally, when this recovered catalyst is treated with the same amount of chiral ligand, both yield and selectivity recover the original values, in spite of the slight leaching of copper observed.

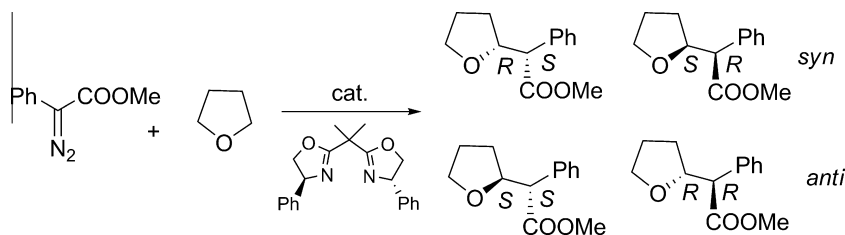
The increase in yield of the diazoacetate insertion is really important (Table 3). Although the lack of precedents for this reaction in an enantioselective way, the lack of chromophores for UV detection, and the fact that both enantiomers could not be separated using

Table 2
Results in the insertion of ethyl diazoacetate in THF.

Catalyst	Run	Yield (%) ^a	Homogeneous yield ^b
Cu(OTf) ₂	1	8	—
Cu-Laponite	1	11	n.d.
Cu4%SiO ₂ –Al ₂ O ₃	1	19	4
	2	28	n.d.
Cu6%SiO ₂ –Al ₂ O ₃	1	27	1
	2	24	n.d.
Cu9%SiO ₂ –Al ₂ O ₃	1	27	2
	2	19	n.d.
Cu2%SiO ₂	1	17	8
	2	18	0
Cu8%SiO ₂	1	24	6
	2	17	4

^a Determined by GC.

^b After filtration, a new portion of diazocompound was added to the solution. Homogeneous yield = Total yield after addition – Yield in the presence of solid.



Scheme 3. Enantioselective insertion reaction of methyl phenyldiazoacetate in THF.

Table 3

Results in the insertion of methyl phenyldiazoacetate (PhDiaz) and ethyl diazoacetate (Diaz) in THF in the presence of chiral bis(oxazoline).

Catalyst	Diazocompound	Run	Yield (%) ^a	<i>syn/anti</i> ^a	%ee <i>syn</i> ^b	%ee <i>anti</i> ^b	Homogeneous yield ^c
Cu(OTf) ₂	PhDiaz	1	48	64/36	59	40	–
Cu1.3%SiO ₂ –Al ₂ O ₃	PhDiaz	1	62	54/46	48	52	n.d.
		2	49	57/43	34	44	n.d.
		3	34	65/35	0	5	n.d.
		4 ^d	46	52/48	47	53	9 ^e
Cu4%SiO ₂ –Al ₂ O ₃	PhDiaz	1	80	54/46	53	49	n.d.
		2	75	54/46	46	51	n.d.
		3	49	60/40	15	21	n.d.
Cu1.3%SiO ₂ –Al ₂ O ₃	Diaz	1	32	–	–	–	2
		2	26	–	–	–	n.d.
Cu4%SiO ₂ –Al ₂ O ₃	Diaz	1	63	–	–	–	16
		2	41	–	–	–	n.d.

^a Determined by GC.

^b Determined by HPLC (Chiralcel OD–H).

^c After filtration, a new portion of diazocompound was added to the solution. Homogeneous yield = Total yield after addition – Yield in the presence of solid.

^d A new amount of fresh ligand is added.

^e The active species in solution is not enantioselective.

chiral gas chromatography, hindered the determination of the enantioselection, the increase in yield demonstrated the effect of the ligand. The decrease in yield after recovery is in part due to Cu leaching but also to loss of ligand (Table 3).

The different behavior of the catalysts depending on the support is in good agreement with the different redox properties of the supported Cu phase.

The insertion reaction is catalyzed by Cu(I), and the Cu(II) species in the freshly prepared catalysts is in situ reduced by the diazocompound. EXAFS spectra (Fig. 1) show that ionic Cu(II) species on the surface of Cu/SiO₂–Al₂O₃ catalysts are easily reduced to Cu(I) in H₂ flow, whereas supported CuO is much more easily reduced to Cu(0). Formation of the active Cu(I) species in this last case can be due to comproportionation of Cu(0) with the initial

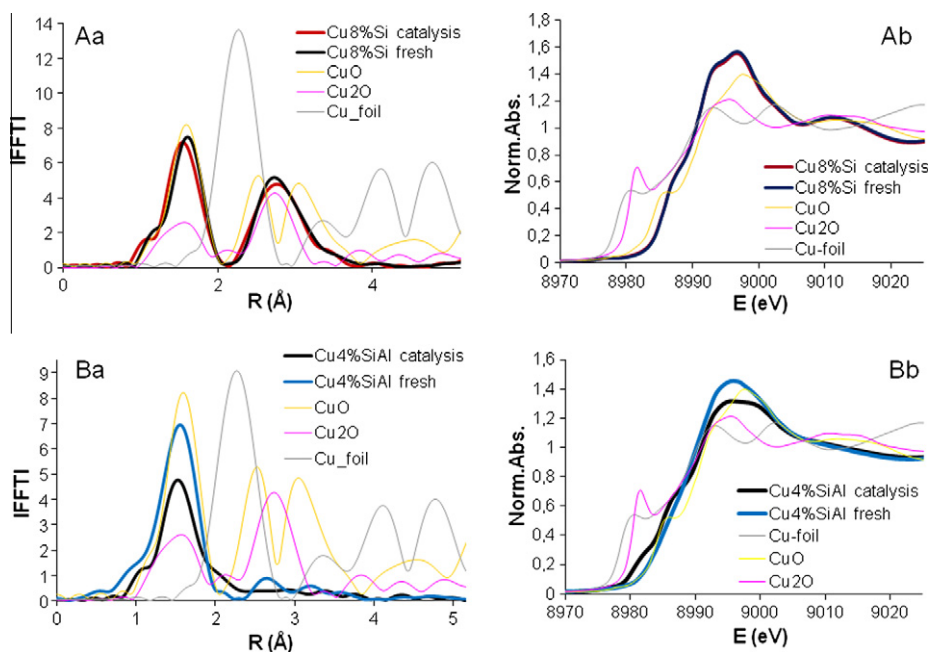


Fig. 3. (A) Cu8%SiO₂ fresh sample and after catalysis run: (Aa) Fourier transformed EXAFS spectra (not phase corrected); (Ab) Cu K-edge normalized XANES spectra. (B) Cu4%SiO₂–Al₂O₃ fresh sample and after catalysis run: (Ba) Fourier transformed EXAFS spectra (not phase corrected); (Bb) Cu K-edge XANES spectra. For comparison, the spectra of reference materials are reported (Cu foil FFT not in scale).

Cu(II) species as recently shown for homogeneous C–O couplings [38]. This process would result in non-quantitative conversion of Cu(II) to Cu(I) and then to lower activity of the Cu/SiO₂ catalysts. Moreover, this series of reactions would induce Cu leaching from the surface as no surface reorganization was deduced from the EXAFS of the after catalysis sample (Fig. 3). Analysis of the used catalysts, after washing with methanol to remove organic residues, shows very low copper loss for Cu4%SiO₂–Al₂O₃, whereas Cu8%SiO₂ losses about one-third of the total metal content (28%). In turn, the lower Cu content may be the reason for its lower activity in the second run.

The FFT EXAFS spectrum of the sample Cu8%SiO₂ after catalysis run (Fig. 3Aa) again shows two peaks corresponding to the Cu–O and Cu–Cu neighbor shells of copper oxide phase. The sample structure around copper sites is totally unchanged upon catalysis reaction with respect to the fresh catalyst. The edge energy value in the XANES spectrum of the Cu8%SiO₂ after catalysis sample (Fig. 3Ab) evidences that copper is still entirely present as Cu(II) atoms. In fact, filtration in the open air should produce the easy re-oxidation of Cu(I) species to Cu(II), and these studies show that the nature of the catalytic species does not change during the reduction–oxidation process in the reaction and filtration procedure.

On the contrary, the edge energy value in the XANES spectrum of the sample Cu4% SiO₂–Al₂O₃ after catalysis run (Fig. 3Bb black line) shows that all copper is present as Cu(I) atoms.

The elegant work of Salomon and Kochi [39] on the mechanism of cyclopropanation reaction with diazocompounds shows that it is very difficult to identify the oxidation state of the active Cu phase in this reaction when copper(II) compounds are nominally employed as catalysts. They are reduced to the Cu(I) state by the diazocompound but disproportionation of Cu(I) to colloidal forms of Cu(0) and inactive Cu(II) is almost unavoidable in the absence of coordinating ligands. In the case here reported, the support itself acts as a strong stabilizer of Cu(I) in the Cu/SiO₂ Al₂O₃ series, thus making these catalysts not only more active but also much more stable than the Cu/SiO₂ ones.

4. Conclusions

The results obtained show for the first time that purely inorganic Cu-on-silica–alumina is an efficient catalyst for carbene transfer reactions, which does not require the presence of a ligand to be active. Its activity is related to the easy reduction of the original isolated Cu(II) sites to Cu(I) obtained by reaction with the diazocompound and to the stability of this ionic species on the surface, avoiding leaching of active phase and therefore allowing reuse of the catalyst. From these results, the development of new solids able to stabilize isolated Cu(I) sites can be envisaged as a way to improve the yield of C–H carbene insertion reactions with purely inorganic materials. In the meantime, the ligand acceleration of the reaction, probably related to the higher stability of Cu(I) in the presence of the ligand, allows its application to less selective diazocompounds, such as diazoacetate, and opens the way to the use of these solids in enantioselective reactions. Further

work to extend the applicability of these solids to other reactions in the same family is in course.

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