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C-F Bond Activation by Transient Phosphenium Dications

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Supporting Information Placeholder

ABSTRACT: C-F bond cleavage by transient P(III)-based dications [RP(C(PPh₃)₂)]²⁺ (4a): R = Ph; 4b): R = 4-F-Ph) is reported. These dications were generated by the reaction of the corresponding monocationic precursors with excess Na[BAr₆]Cl. Evidence for the existence of the transient dicationic species was obtained by trapping the dication 4a with PMe₃. According to theoretical analysis the low lying LUMOs of these species were responsible for the observed activation of C-F bonds.

Organic compounds containing carbon-fluoride (C-F) bonds continue to attract the scientific community due to their importance in both industrial and academic research. C-F bonds are not only among the strongest single bonds in general, but are also the strongest single bond that carbon forms with any other element. Considering that these particular bonds show exceptional kinetic inertness it is not surprising that various organofluorine compounds are extremely useful as durable goods such as PTFE and high performance lubricants. However, the inherent thermodynamic and kinetic C-F bond stability renders these perfluorinated compounds environmentally persistent and difficult to degrade and/or recycle. For example, the atmospheric half-life for CF₃ is greater than 5.0 x 10³ years so the disposal of organofluorne waste remains a challenge. Significant efforts have been made to develop various methods for the C-F bond activation. Metal mediated C-F bond cleavage reactions are predominant in this field but more attractive non-metal systems are also emerging. Silicon-based compounds (e.g. Et₃Si*) dominate the non-metal field presumably due to the silicon’s high affinity for fluoride; the Si-F bond dissociation energy is ~ 140 kcal/mol. In fact, most systems capable of catalytic C-F activation use silanes as fluoride scavengers. Lewis acidic boron- and aluminum-based compounds were also reported to be effective in C-F bond functionalizations.

Recently, Stephan and co-workers have shown that organoo trifluorophosphonium cations (i.e. P(V)-based cations) could be used in catalytic C-F activation corresponding to the very first examples of this type of activation performed at a phosphorus centre. However, to the best of our knowledge, there are no examples of P(III)-based species involved in a C-F bond activation. Therefore, we wish to report a transient P(III)-based dications capable of activating C-F bonds of the [BAr₆] anion (Ar²⁺ = (CF₃)₂-C₆H₃) and a,a,a-trifluorotoluene (PhCF₃).

Recently, our group has reported the first example of a coordinatively unsaturated P(III) dication, [Pr₂NP(C(PPh₃)₂)]²⁺, and its reactivity towards water and methanol. Our next target was to potentially enhance the Lewis acidic properties of the dication by replacing the amino substituent with phenyl (Ph) and 4-fluorophenyl (4-F-Ph) groups. Using the procedure described for the synthesis of the amino-substituted dication, the corresponding monocationic precursors [RPCI(C(PPh₃)₂)Cl] ([2a]: R = Ph; [2b]: R = 4-F-Ph) were synthesized by the addition of free carbene (C(PPh₃))₂, I, to a benzene solution containing excess of RPCl₂ (R = Ph, 4-F-Ph) as described in Scheme 1. The carbene-for-chloride replacement was manifested by the presence of a triplet (~ 111 ppm) and a doublet (~ 26 ppm) in the ¹³C NMR spectra corresponding to the central and carbene’s phosphorus atoms, respectively. The structural identity of these two monocationic precursors was elucidated by single crystal X-ray diffraction (Figure 1) when the chloride anion was replaced by SbF₆⁻. 

However, [2a][SbF₆] exhibited a high degree of disorder resulting in ambiguous structural parameters which are excluded from further discussion. The values for the bond angles around the central P atom for 2b* (312.01(7)°) confirmed the expected pyramidal geometry for these species. Both the P3-C1 (1.7828(13) Å) and P3-C11 (2.1271(5) Å) bond distances for 2b* were somewhat shorter than the analogous bond distances for [Pr₂NP(Cl(C(PPh₃))₂)]²⁺ (1.812(5) and 2.173(2) Å, respectively). This was expected considering greater π-electron donation ability of the amino substituent with respect to 4-F-Ph and Ph. However, a shorter P-Cl bond for 2b* (and presumably for 2a*) suggested

Scheme 1. General synthetic procedures.

![Scheme 1](image-url)
that the chloride abstraction from 2a⁺/2b⁺ and the subsequent formation of the target dications could be more challenging than in the case of the amino analogue.

Indeed, the P-Cl bond was not cleaved after addition of 2 or 3 equiv of Na[BAr₄] to a solution containing either [2a][Cl or [2b][Cl] at room temperature. However, leaving the reaction mixture of [2a][Cl and 3 equiv of Na[BAr₄] in 1,2-difluorobenzene at 100°C overnight in an NMR tube resulted in disappearance of the triplet signals at δ assigned to [2a]⁺ and appearance of a new doublet of triplets at δ 162.2 ppm. The signal was assigned to the central phosphorus with the carbene substituent causing the triplet splitting while the value for the doublet coupling constant of 976 Hz suggested the formation of a P-F fragment. The presence of this fragment was confirmed by observing analogous signal in the ¹⁹F NMR spectrum at −161.2 ppm having the same value for the coupling constant. The crude product, containing other unidentified products according to ³¹P and ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy, was also subjected to ES-MS resulting in the identification of a signal at m/z 663.2006 (calc for C₂₃H₂₃PF: m/z 663.1936) whose isotopic pattern was in excellent agreement with fluorinated monocation [PhPF(C(PPh₃))]+. Unfortunately, unsuccessful attempts have been made to structurally elucidate this compound. However, additional evidence for the identity of 3a⁺ was gained by reacting [2a][BAr₄²⁻] (ArCl²⁻ = 3,5-Cl₂-C₆H₃, see below) with excess KF resulting in identical ¹⁹F and ³¹P NMR spectroscopic data.

![Figure 1](image-url)  
**Figure 1.** Single crystal X-ray structures for [2a][SbF₆], [2b][SbF₆] and [4a-PMe₃][BAr₄²⁻] at 50% probability. The counterions, hydrogen atoms as well as the observed disorder for 2a⁺ were omitted for clarity.

Even though the source of the fluoride (the anion or solvent) was not immediately evident it was suspected that the transient and highly reactive nature of dication [PhPF(C(PPh₃))]+, [4a]²⁺, was responsible for the observed fluoride abstraction. The most appealing evidence for the existence of this dication was gained by a trapping experiment involving the addition of PMe₃ in a solution containing [2a][Cl and 2 equiv of Na[BAr₄] (Scheme 1). The ³¹P NMR spectrum of this reaction mixture contained three second order signals at δₚ -6.4 (doublet of triplets), 11.4 (doublet of triplets) and 28.7 (doublet) ppm while the ES-MS spectrum revealed the presence of a peak at m/z 360.1197 (calc. for [Cu₃H₄P]Cl²⁻; m/z 360.1191). These results were consistent with the formation of adduct [Ph(PMe₃)(C(PPh₃))][BAr₄²⁻], [4a-PMe₃][BAr₄²⁻]. Indeed, single crystal X-ray analysis of this product confirmed its identity as the PMe₃-trapped adduct of 4a²⁺ dication (Figure 1). The P3-C1 (1.792(4) Å) and P3-C38 (1.826(4) Å) bond distances are essentially equal with respect to 2b⁺ while the P3-P4 (2.217(2) Å) bond distance is quite comparable with the analogous distance observed for [Ph₃P-PMe₃]⁺ (2.187(2) Å).¹²

In order to gather more information on the source of the fluoride ion [Na[BAr₄]] was replaced with Na[BAr₄²⁻] (ArCl²⁻ = 3,5-Cl₂-C₆H₃). In fact, the non-coordinating chloride ions of the monocation precursors [2a][Cl and [2b][Cl] were first replaced by [BAr₄²⁻] to obtain [2a][BAr₄²⁻] and [2b][BAr₄²⁻], respectively (Scheme 1). Then, to a 1,2-difluorobenzene solution containing either of these two monocations 2 equiv of Na[BAr₄²⁻] was added and the mixture was heated to 100°C and kept overnight. In both instances there was no evidence for any P-F fragment formation eliminating the solvent as the fluoride source in the original reaction. Then, to the same reaction mixtures 1 equiv of PhCF₃ was added and after heating for several hours, the formation of 3a⁺ and [4-F-PhPF(C(PPh₃))]+, 3b⁺, were detected. These observations clearly indicated that the source of the fluoride in the initial experiment(s) was the [BAr₄²⁻] anion.¹³

Furthermore, heating a 1:1 molar mixture of Na[BAr₄²⁻] and PhCF₃ showed no reactivity, based on ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy, providing more evidence that the transient dications were responsible for the C-F cleavage of the fluorinated compounds (PhCF₃ and BAr₄). Unfortunately, other fluorinated substrates such as (CF₃CH₂)₂O, CF₃Br and CF₃(CF₃)CFH₂ were not activated by the transient dications because there was no evidence for the formation of a P-F fragment after introducing these substrates in the reaction mixture containing a monocationic precursor ([2a][BAr₄²⁻] or [2b][BAr₄²⁻]) and 2 equiv Na[BAr₄²⁻]. This is presumably due to the absence of a Ph group adjacent to the targeted C-F bond cleavage in these substrates with respect to PhCF₃ and BAr₄ as the presence of Ph ring(s) was reported to assist in the stabilization of the corresponding carbocations.¹⁴ Nevertheless, to the best of our knowledge the transient dications formed in this work are the first examples of compounds containing a P(III)-centre capable of cleaving C-F bonds.

With the aim to better understand the difference in reactivity and stability between 4a²⁺ and 4b²⁺ ([4-F-PhPF(C(PPh₃))]²⁺) on one side and [Pr₂NP(C(PPh₃))]²⁺ on the other, these dications were subjected to theoretical investigations using the Gaussian 09 package. The dicaticonic structures were fully optimized by the B3PW91 method using the 6-31G(d) basis set. As the nature of the frontier orbitals for these three dications was virtually identical the orbitals for 4a²⁺ are shown in Figure 2.¹⁶ The LUMOs correspond to the π* for the allene-like CPX fragment (4a²⁺/4b²⁺): X = C, [Pr₂NP(C(PPh₃))]²⁺: X = N) while the HOMOs seem to be mainly non-bonding for the same fragment with a possible mixing from the lone pair orbital on the central P forming helical-like orbitals.¹⁵ The energy levels of the HOMOs for all three dications were also similar (−0.43791, −0.43854 and −0.43453 eV for 4a²⁺, 4b²⁺ and [Pr₂NP(C(PPh₃))]²⁺, respectively). However, the LUMOs for 4a²⁺ (−0.31248 eV) and 4b²⁺ (−0.31315 eV) were found to be much more accessible with respect to [Pr₂NP(C(PPh₃))]²⁺ (−0.28129 eV). Similar observations were reported when the amino substituents for bis(aminophosphenium) cations were replaced with Ph groups.¹⁶ Thus, the reactivity (C-F activation) and the transient nature of these Ph-substituted phosphonium dications could be attributed to the low laying LUMOs. Interestingly, according to the natural bond order (NBO) analysis the partial charges of the central P for 4a²⁺ (+1.02e) and 4b²⁺ (+1.02e) were found to be less positive in comparison to
This might be due to electron density overcompensation from the carbene substituent to the central P in 4a?\textsuperscript{2}-4b?\textsuperscript{2} in comparison to [PcNP(C(PPh\textsubscript{3}))\textsuperscript{2}]\textsuperscript{2+}. Nevertheless, this suggested that Lewis acid-type behavior of a compound might not necessarily be governed by its electron depletion at the central element as much as by the availability of its LUMO.

![HOMO LUMO](image)

**Figure 2.** The frontier orbitals for 4a?\textsuperscript{2}.

In summary, we have demonstrated that a couple of transient phosphiniun dications [RP(C(PPh\textsubscript{3}))\textsuperscript{2}]\textsuperscript{2+} (R = Ph, 4-F-Ph) were capable of activating α-phenyl C-F bonds. According to the theoretical analysis the greater accessibility of the LUMOs for these transient species in comparison to [PcNP(C(PPh\textsubscript{3}))\textsuperscript{2}]\textsuperscript{2+} was the main reason for the observed reactivity. We are currently exploring the possibility of designing a catalystic cycle for C-F bond activation and all results will be reported in due course.

**ASSOCIATED CONTENT**

**Supporting Information**
Details for the general experimental procedures, crystallographic techniques and theoretical analysis. “This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.”

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**Notes**
The authors declare no competing financial interests.

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(15) It is worth mentioning that orbitals found on the Ph rings of the carbene ligand are also involved in the formation of the HOMO.

Heterolytic cleavage of C-F bonds by a couple of transient phosphonium dications is reported. One of the highly reactive species was trapped by a Lewis base. Computational analysis suggested that the low-lying LUMOs of these dications were mainly responsible for the observed activity.