

Iridium complexes bearing a PNP ligand, favoring facile C(sp³)–H bond cleavage†Kapil S. Lokare,^{*a} Robert J. Nielsen,^{*b} Muhammed Yousuffuddin,^c William A. Goddard III^{‡,b} and Roy A. Periana^{*a}

Received 4th April 2011, Accepted 6th July 2011

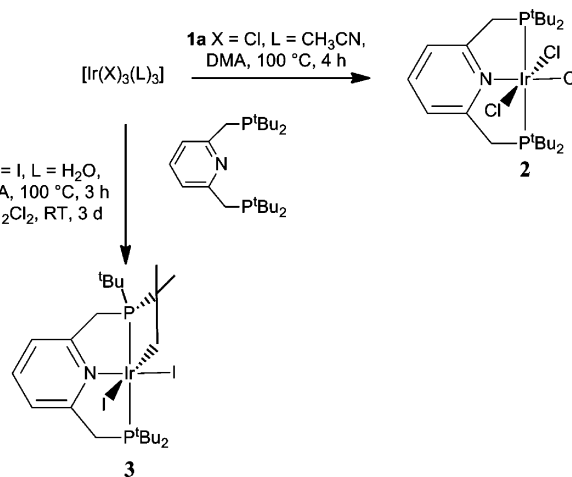
DOI: 10.1039/c1dt10577a

Hydrogen iodide is lost upon reaction of PNP with IrI₃, where PNP = 2,6-bis-(di-*t*-butylphosphinomethyl)pyridine to give crystallographically characterized Ir(PNP)*(I)₂, which reacts with H₂ to give Ir(PNP)(H)(I)₂. Ir(PNP)(Cl)₃ is relatively inert towards the intramolecular C–H activation of the *tert*-butyl's of the PNP ligand.

New synthetic routes to stable d⁶ transition-metal complexes containing the PNP {2,6-bis-(di-*t*-butylphosphinomethyl)pyridine} ligand have emerged in recent years.¹ PNP complexes of transition metals have also been shown to act as catalysts for hydrogenation of CO₂ (Ir),² di-hydrogen and C–H bond activation *via* ligand–metal cooperativity (Ir),³ dehydrogenation of secondary alcohols to ketones and primary alcohols to esters (Ru),⁴ selective activation of the *ortho* C–H bonds of haloarenes and the sp³ C–H bonds of ketones at the β position (Ir),⁵ addition of amines to acrylic acid derivatives (Pd),⁶ aryl C–H activation (Rh).⁷ Previous C–H activation systems that our groups have investigated involved electrophilic catalysts that operated in strongly acid media. Our groups have been developing new systems that could potentially operate in weakly acidic media or non-acidic media.⁸ We recently reported that the Ir(III) complex, Ir(NNC)(Et)(C₂H₄)(TFA), where NNC = 6-phenyl-4,4'-di-*tert*-butyl-2,2'-bipyridine catalyzes H/D exchange between CH₄ and DTFA.⁹ In search of an air-stable Ir(III) catalyst that could make use of D₂O, CF₃CO₂D or CH₃CO₂D as the deuterium source, we elected to study the behaviour of Ir(PNP)(X)₃, where X = Cl, I, TFA. We were hopeful that the aqueous/acidic medium would render the halide ligands labile and lead to a catalytically active Ir species. Complexes of iridium are expected to be less electrophilic for C–H activation and more tolerant of mildly acidic conditions as compared to Pd(II), Pt(IV), Au(III), *etc.*⁹ In order to test whether replacing the

NNC motifs with the PNP ligand could lead to more efficient C–H activation chemistry we synthesized new iridium complexes. In this contribution we report the synthesis, structure, and reactivity of these new complexes.

Herein, we report the synthesis and characterization of Ir(PNP)(Cl)₃ (**2**) and Ir(PNP)*(I)₂. The reaction of Ir(Cl)₃(CH₃CN)₃, (**1a**) with the PNP¹⁰ ligand in *N,N*-dimethylacetamide afforded complex **2** in good yields as a yellow–orange micro-crystalline solid. Ir(Cl)₃(CH₃CN)₃ was synthesized from IrCl₃.*n*H₂O using the procedure of Tessoro and coworkers.¹¹ The resulting *tri*-chloride complex was characterized by multinuclear NMR techniques. The compound has low solubility in ether, and benzene, but is more soluble in CH₂Cl₂, HTFA and CH₃COOH.

Fig. 1 Synthesis of the complexes **2** and **3**.

The ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectrum of **2** exhibits a broad singlet at 15.89 ppm, indicating the existence of an N–Ir–Cl plane of symmetry. Complex **2** has also been structurally characterized and an ORTEP representation is shown in Fig. 2. Single crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained by crystallization from CH₂Cl₂ at –35 °C. The crystal contains two independent, structurally analogous molecules in the asymmetric unit. Fig. 2 also shows selected bond lengths and bond angles for one of the two independent molecules.¶ The Ir–Cl, Ir–N, and Ir–P distances are typical at 2.3643(14), 2.052(5) and 2.3775(15) Å, respectively.

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. CCDC reference numbers 820458 and 820459. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c1dt10577a

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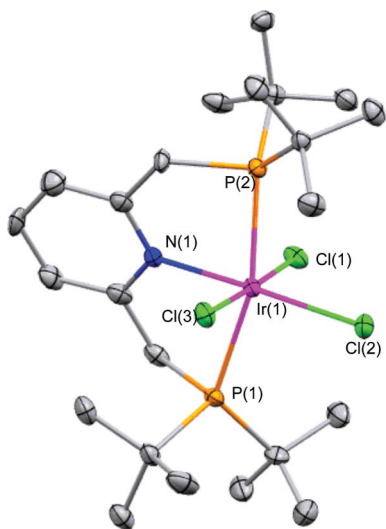


Fig. 2 ORTEP representation (50% probability level) of the molecular structure of complex **2** (only 1 of the 2 molecules in the asymmetric unit is shown). Solvent molecules as well as hydrogen atoms were omitted for clarity. Selected structural parameters: Ir(1)–N(1), 2.052(5); Ir(1)–P(1), 2.4049(15); Ir(1)–P(2), 2.3775(15); Ir(1)–Cl(1), 2.3643(14); N(1)–Ir(1)–Cl(1), 87.50(13); N(1)–Ir(1)–Cl(3), 89.91(13); Cl(3)–Ir(1)–Cl(1), 177.26(5); N(1)–Ir(1)–Cl(2), 178.06(14); Cl(1)–Ir(1)–Cl(2), 91.36(5); Cl(3)–Ir(1)–Cl(2), 91.26(5); N(1)–Ir(1)–P(2), 82.04(14); P(2)–Ir(1)–Cl(1), 91.56(5); P(2)–Ir(1)–Cl(3), 88.95(5); P(2)–Ir(1)–Cl(2), 96.42(5); N(1)–Ir(1)–P(1), 82.72(14); P(2)–Ir(1)–P(1), 164.74(5).

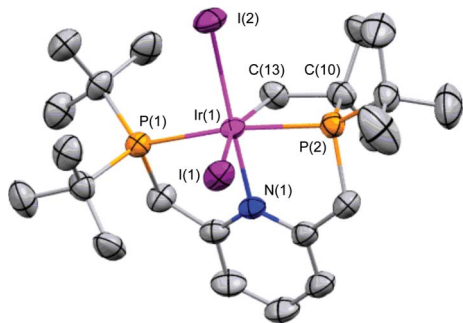


Fig. 3 ORTEP representation (50% probability level) of the molecular structure of complex **3**. Hydrogen atoms were omitted for clarity. Selected structural parameters: Ir(1)–N(1), 2.072(4); Ir(1)–C(13), 2.124(5); Ir(1)–P(2), 2.2901(14); Ir(1)–P(1), 2.3794(13); Ir(1)–I(1), 2.8789(6); Ir(1)–I(2), 2.6757(6); N(1)–Ir(1)–C(31), 81.89(17); N(1)–Ir(1)–P(2), 82.39(11); C(13)–Ir(1)–P(2), 69.38(14); N(1)–Ir(1)–P(1), 83.28(11); C(13)–Ir(1)–P(1), 97.57(14); P(2)–Ir(1)–P(1), 161.83(4).

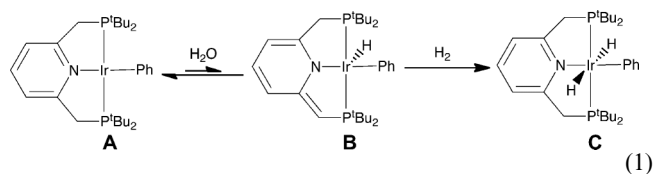
(see Supporting Information for a more detailed description of relevant bond metrics†).

Reaction (1 : 1) of PNP with IrI₃ (**1b**) in *N,N*-dimethylacetamide in the presence of degassed water affords a single diamagnetic product **3** with an AX ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectrum (with a large *J*_{PP}, indicative of *trans* phosphorus nuclei) and a ¹H NMR spectrum consistent with no symmetry; altogether these indicate the formation of an Ir–C bond.† Further, there is no evidence of a hydride ligand. The compound has low solubility in benzene, but is more soluble in CD₂Cl₂. These observations suggest that **3** is a polar compound. The mass spectrum of this compound shows the

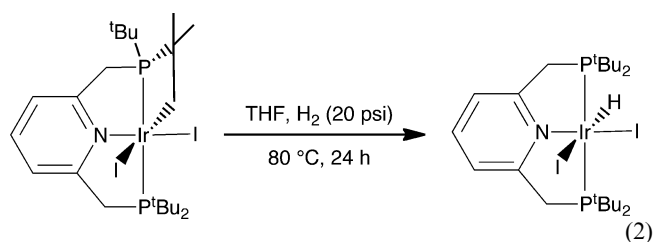
ion of mass Ir(PNP)*I⁺, where PNP* = {NC₅H₃-2-(CH₂P^tBu₂)-6-(CH₂P^tBuC(Me)₂CH₃)}⁻¹.

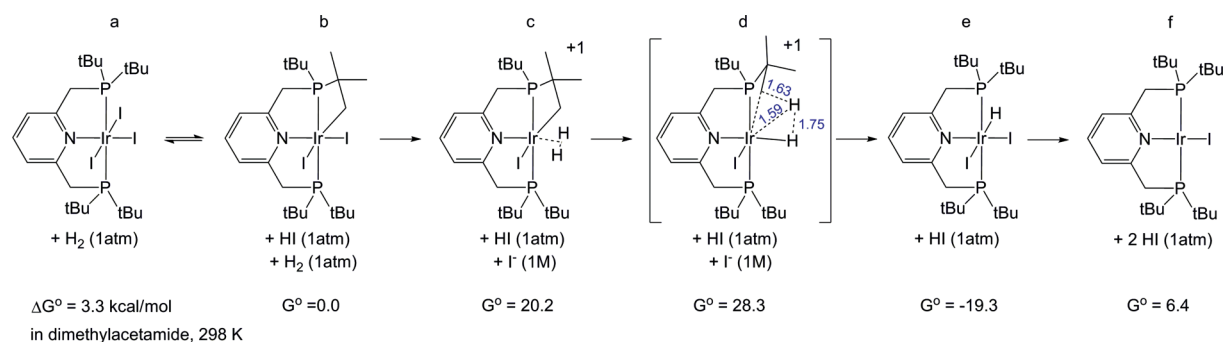
The X-ray structure of crystals grown by vapor diffusion of hexanes into CH₂Cl₂ agree with the solution NMR studies and the formation of Ir(PNP)*I₂. The geometry around the iridium metal is distorted octahedral, in spite of the presence of a strained four membered iridacycle.** The Ir–P(2)–C(10) bond angle in **3** is 90.31(18) compared with 90.6(2) and 88.05(16) in similar compounds reported by Caulton and coworkers, Ir(PNP)^{Si}*(I)₂ and Ir(PNP)^{Si}*(Cl)(OTf) respectively, where PNP^{Si} = N(SiMe₂CH₂P^tBu₂)₂^{-1,12} Further, for complex **3** the Ir–C bond length of 2.124(5) is slightly longer as compared to 2.119(6) and 2.103(5) in Ir(PNP)^{Si}*(I)₂ and Ir(PNP)^{Si}*(Cl)(OTf) respectively. The Ir–P(2) distance in the iridacycle of **3** is 2.2901(14) and is shorter as compared to the Ir–P(1) 2.3794(13). Also consistent with this assertion, the ³¹P NMR resonance for P(2) is shielded significantly to –48.31 ppm from 8.36 ppm for P(1). (see Supporting Information for a more detailed description of relevant bond metrics†). Complex **2**, Ir(PNP)Cl₃, is relatively inert towards the intramolecular C–H activation of the *tert*-butyl's of the PNP ligand. For example, refluxing complex **2** in toluene or mesitylene at 150 °C overnight results in no reaction. Further, approximately 10% of the complex **2** eliminated HCl to form the corresponding Ir(PNP)*Cl₂ over a period of 6 months as a solid as judged by ¹H and ³¹P NMR spectra.

Recently, Milstein and co-workers reported the addition of H₂ towards a stable Ir(I)(PNP)(Ph) (**A**) complex afforded the *trans*-dihydride complex (**C**) as the kinetic and thermodynamic product.³ The proposed mechanism involved a dearomatized Ir(III) intermediate complex (**B**) as shown in eqn (1). Density functional theory calculations and deuterium-labelling studies agree with this proposal.¹³



We were interested in whether complex **3** would react with H₂ and provide an alternative pathway towards an operational H₂ addition pathway as shown in eqn (2). Subsequently, treating solutions of complex **3** with H₂ resulted in formation of a yellow product; the product was identified as Ir(PNP)(H)I₂ by NMR spectroscopy.¹⁴ The ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectrum of **4** exhibits a doublet at 40.53 ppm, indicating the existence of an N–Ir–I plane of symmetry. The hydride ligand of **4** appears as a triplet at –21.90 ppm in the ¹H NMR spectrum.†† Unlike the reaction with H₂, complex **3** does not react with benzene to afford the corresponding Ir(III)(Ph)(PNP)(I)₂.





Scheme 1 Reaction free energies for the cyclometallation of the iridium(III) tri-iodide complex.

Reaction free energies were computed for the cyclometallation of the iridium(III) tri-iodide complex *via* extrusion of HI and hydrogenation of the Ir–C bond (Scheme 1). The Poisson–Boltzmann polarizable continuum solvation model was combined with M06//B3LYP DFT calculations.¹⁵ Assuming a gaseous HI product, the cyclometallation was found to be 3.3 kcal mol⁻¹ exergonic in the iodide case. In contrast, cyclometallation in the tri-chloride case was computed to be 8.4 kcal mol⁻¹ uphill.

A pathway for the hydrogenation of the Ir–C bond following dissociation of one iodide ligand poses a calculated barrier of 28.3 kcal mol⁻¹. A dihydrogen complex **c** with a 0.94 Å H–H bond was found to lie 20.2 kcal mol⁻¹ above **3**. In the oxidative hydrogen migration transition state **d** the H–H bond is broken and both Ir–H bond lengths are 1.59 Å. In this manner the hydrogenation can be accomplished without taking advantage of the ligand's acidic methylene hydrogens.

In order to probe the influence of sterics on the relative stability of octahedral and square planar geometries, the reaction free energy for reduction of tri-iodide, tri-chloride and tri-hydroxide complexes by dihydrogen was computed for the *t*-butyl and methyl derivatives of the PNP ligand (Fig. 4).

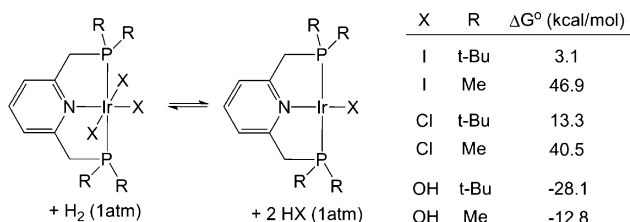


Fig. 4 Influence of sterics on relative stability of octahedral and square planar geometries.

When the steric congestion of the *t*-butyl groups and three iodide ligands is relieved in the dimethyl analogue, the higher oxidation state is stabilized a remarkable 44 kcal mol⁻¹. For the smaller anions the destabilizing effect of the *t*-butyl groups decreases. But even for ligands as small as hydroxide access to both axial sites is severely inhibited.

This work demonstrates that changes in the ancillary ligand size (Cl⁻ *versus* I⁻) may influence not only reaction rates, as is well known with the PNP motif, but also change the direction of reactivity. Computational and experimental studies of the reaction mechanism, activation barriers and efforts to design complexes for RH/H₂ activation with similar ancillary ligands are in progress.

Acknowledgements

This material is based upon work supported by Chevron Energy Technology Company, by the Center for Catalytic Hydrocarbon Functionalization, an Energy Frontier Research Center funded by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Science, Office of Basic Energy Sciences under Award Number DOE DE-SC000-1298 and by Scripps Florida.

Notes and references

§ The reaction to produce **2** was carried out using 0.24 mmol of Ir(Cl)₃(CH₃CN)₃. Other data for compound **2**: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): 7.55 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.99 (b s, 4 H, CH₂), 1.42 (s, 36 H, CH₃). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (75.6 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): 167.41, 138.81, 121.69, 40.19, 38.05, 31.68. ³¹P NMR (282 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): 15.89. Elemental analysis. Calc. for [C₂₃H₄₃Cl₃IrNP₂]₂·CH₂Cl₂ (C₄₇H₈₈Cl₆Ir₂N₂P₄): C, 38.32; H, 6.02; N, 1.90 found: C, 38.62; H, 5.92; N, 2.19. M.P. 245–247 °C.

¶ Crystallographic data for **2**: (C₂₃H₄₃P₂Cl₃IrN)·0.5(CH₂Cl₂), *M* = 736.54, Triclinic, *P*1 (*Z* = 4), *a* = 13.2633(14) Å, *b* = 14.7326(16) Å, *c* = 17.4332(18) Å, α = 106.729(2)°, β = 95.934(2)°, γ = 112.653(2)°, *V* = 2920.8(5) Å³, *T* = 100(2) K, 19155 total reflections, 13373 unique reflections [*R*_{int} = 0.0254]. Final *R*₁ = 0.0448 [*I* > 2σ(*I*)].

|| The reaction to produce **3b** was carried out using 0.17 mmol of IrI₃. Other data for compound **3**: Assignments have been made where possible: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): 7.63 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.15 (m, 1H), 3.75 (m, 2H), 3.50 (m, 2H), 1.70 (d, *J* = 12.4 Hz, 3H), 1.62 (d, *J* = 12.4 Hz, 18H), 1.28 (d, *J* = 13.6 Hz, 9H), 0.98 (d, *J* = 12.4 Hz, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (75.6 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): 166.47, 164.12, 137.1, 121.03, 120.9, 58.90, 40.68, 39.89, 39.42, 38.89, 32.52, 31.51, 30.40, 30.13, 28.60. ³¹P NMR (282 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): 8.36 (d, *J* = 648.6 Hz), -48.31 (d, *J* = 648.6 Hz). ESI-MS (Ir(PNP)*I⁺): 715.1537 (calc. 715.1545). M.P. 210–212 °C.

** Crystallographic data for **3b**: C₂₃H₄₂I₂P₂IrN, *M* = 840.52, Monoclinic, *P*2₁/*c* (*Z* = 4), *a* = 14.348(4) Å, *b* = 11.993(3) Å, *c* = 16.442(4) Å, α = 90°, β = 90.767(3)°, γ = 90°, *V* = 2828.9(12), *T* = 296(2)K, 27266 unique reflections [*R*_{int} = 0.0363]. Final *R*₁ = 0.0350 [*I* > 2σ(*I*)].

†† The reaction to produce **4** was carried out using 0.1 mmol of **3**. Other data for compound **4**: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): 7.55 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 3.99 (m, 2 H, CH₂), 3.22 (m, 2 H, CH₂), 1.55 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 18H), 1.25 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 18H), -21.9 (t, *J* = 3 Hz, 1H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (75.6 MHz, THF-*d*₆): 165.90, 135.81, 119.74, 38.1, 35.37, 29.58, 28.65. ³¹P NMR (282 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): 40.53.

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