



Cite this: *Dalton Trans.*, 2022, **51**, 11617

Received 5th July 2022,
Accepted 10th July 2022

DOI: 10.1039/d2dt02152h

rsc.li/dalton

The well-defined Pd(*i*) metalloradical $[\text{Pd}(\text{PtBu}_3)_2]^+$ reacts with aryl and alkyl iodides at room temperature, yielding $[\text{Pd}(\text{PtBu}_3)(\mu\text{-I})]_2$ and phosphonium salts. Pd(*ii*) aryl/alkyl derivates, reflecting net radical oxidative addition of the substrate to the metalloradical, are generated during the reaction and two examples have been isolated and crystallographically characterised.

The transition-metal-mediated activation of carbon–halogen bonds is the basis of widely exploited catalytic methods for the construction of organic molecules. Oxidative addition to low-coordinate Pd(0) complexes is a pervading theme, with work by Hartwig and co-workers in 2002 involving isolation of T-shaped aryl Pd(*ii*) halide products a key mechanistic reference point (Scheme 1A).^{1,2} Whilst the Pd(0)/Pd(*ii*) redox couple remains the workhorse, processes invoking single electron transfer and Pd(*i*) and Pd(*iii*) intermediates have been attracting growing attention.³ Well-defined monomeric examples of the former are rare,⁴ but as part of work in our group we recently reported the synthesis of $[\text{Pd}(\text{PtBu}_3)_2]\text{[PF}_6]$ **1** by one-electron oxidation of $[\text{Pd}(\text{PtBu}_3)_2]$ with $[\text{Fc}]\text{[PF}_6]$.⁵ Using **1** as an exemplar, we herein present our preliminary findings exploring the activation of aryl and alkyl iodides by palladium metalloradicals.

Treatment of **1** (20 mM) with 1.1 equivalents of phenyl iodide in 1,2-difluorobenzene (DFB) solvent⁶ resulted in complete consumption of the metalloradical within 24 h at room temperature and generated a 1 : 2 mixture of the known Pd(*i*) iodide dimer $[\text{Pd}(\text{PtBu}_3)(\mu\text{-I})]_2$ **2** and phenyl phosphonium salt $[\text{PtBu}_3\text{Ph}]\text{[PF}_6]$ **3a** with >97% selectivity (Scheme 1B). This outcome can be viewed as heterolytic cleavage of the C–I bond and this interpretation is reinforced by immediate conversion

Department of Chemistry, University of Warwick, Gibbet Hill Road, Coventry CV4 7AL, UK. E-mail: a.b.chaplin@warwick.ac.uk

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Full experimental details, including characterisation of new compounds and spectroscopic data for selected reactions, and mechanistic sketch. CCDC 2172989 (**3a**), 2172990 (**3b**), 2172991 (**4b**), 2172992 (**4c**) and 2172993 ($[\text{PtBu}_3\text{H}]\text{[PF}_6]$). For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d2dt02152h>

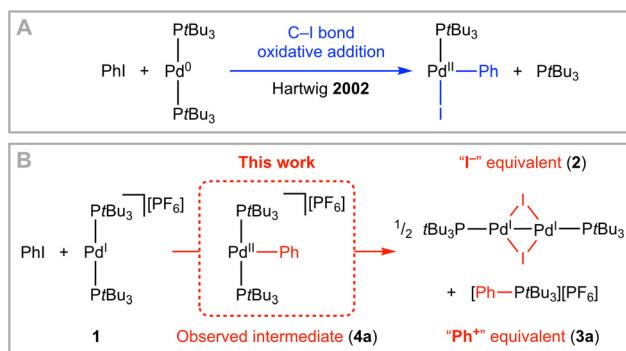
Heterolytic carbon–iodine bond cleavage by a palladium(*i*) metalloradical†

Matthew J. G. Sinclair and Adrian B. Chaplin *

of **1** into **2** upon addition of excess KI/18-crown-6 in DFB at room temperature. The decisive role of **1** was confirmed by a control experiment involving treatment of PtBu_3 with excess phenyl iodide which did not lead to formation of **3a**, even under considerably more forcing reaction conditions.

When the reaction was repeated using 1.5 equivalents of phenyl iodide a larger proportion of **3a** was generated and periodic monitoring using UV/vis and NMR spectroscopy indicated complete consumption of **1** within 4 h, sigmoidal reaction kinetics (Fig. 1A), and intermediate formation of a diamagnetic species assigned to three-coordinate Pd(*ii*) aryl $[\text{Pd}(\text{PtBu}_3)_2\text{Ph}]\text{[PF}_6]$ **4a** ($\lambda_{\text{max}} = 305$ nm, $\delta_{31\text{P}} 61.0$). Whilst a complex overall mechanism is evident from the reaction profile, observation of **4a** reconciles formation of **3a** by reductive elimination. The resulting Pd(0) is presumably converted into **2** or lost from solution,⁷ with the latter pathway evidently more pronounced in the presence of excess phenyl iodide. Addition of 5 equivalents of PtBu_3 retarded, but did not prevent, reaction of **1** with phenyl iodide.

Intrigued by the generation of **4a**, which corresponds to *net* radical oxidative addition of the substrate to **1**, we explored reactions with aryl iodides bearing electron donating methoxy substituents to facilitate isolation of the corresponding Pd(*ii*)



Scheme 1 Activation of phenyl iodide by (A) Pd(0) and (B) Pd(*i*) complexes.



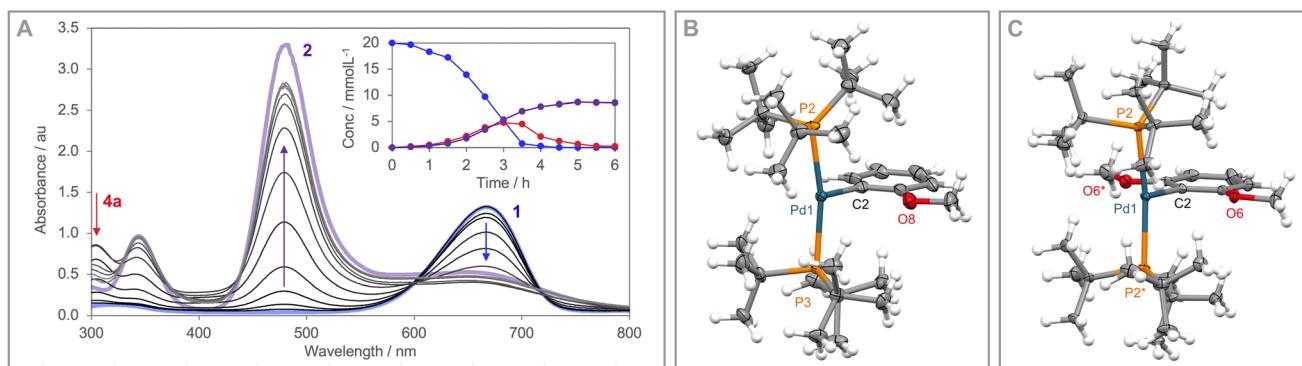


Fig. 1 (A) UV-vis spectra collected during the reaction of **1** with phenyl iodide, with inset showing time course profiles of **1**, **2** and **4a**. Solid-state structures of **4b** ($Z' = 2$) and **4c** (C): thermal ellipsoids at 30% probability, minor disordered components (3x tBu groups in **4b**) and anions omitted for clarity. Selected bond lengths and angles for **4b**: Pd1–P2, 2.3967(13) Å; Pd1–P3, 2.4345(12) Å; Pd1–C2, 1.998(6) Å; all Pd1–Me > 3.0 Å; P2–Pd1–P3, 168.24(5)°; Pd11–P12, 2.4168(12) Å; Pd11–P13, 2.4192(11) Å; Pd11–C12/C12A, 1.991(5)/1.971(5) Å; all Pd11–Me > 3.0 Å; P12–Pd11–Pd13, 169.39(4)°; **4c**: Pd1–P2, 2.4151(14) Å; Pd1–C2, 1.975(7) Å; all Pd1–Me > 3.0 Å; P2–Pd1–P2*, 168.91(7)°. * = symmetry equivalent atom.

aryl derivatives by attenuating onward reductive elimination. Gratifyingly, reactions of **1** with 2-methoxyphenyl iodide and 2,6-dimethoxyphenyl iodide in DFB at room temperature resulted in formation of the persistent Pd(II) aryls $[\text{Pd}(\text{PtBu}_3)_2\text{Ar}]^{\ddagger}[\text{PF}_6]$ ($\text{Ar} = 2\text{-}(\text{MeO})\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$, **4b**; $2,6\text{-}(\text{MeO})_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$, **4c**) alongside $[\text{PtBu}_3\text{X}]^+$ ($\text{X} = 2\text{-}(\text{MeO})\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$, **3b**; I) and **2** within 24 h. These low coordinate complexes were successfully isolated from solution, in modest yield following purification by column chromatography (32%, **4b**; 38%, **4c**), and fully characterised; including in the solid state by single crystal X-ray diffraction (Fig. 1B and C). The spectroscopic features of **4b/c** are congruent with those attributed to **4a**, with absorption maxima at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 310/321$ nm and ^{31}P resonances at $\delta = 62.0/65.3$. Isolated **4b** undergoes slow reductive elimination of **3b** in DFB at room temperature ($t_{1/2} = 3$ days), alongside precipitation of palladium black. The rate is unchanged in the presence of excess PtBu_3 , but in this case liberated Pd(0) was retained in solution as $[\text{Pd}(\text{PtBu}_3)_2]$. In contrast, **4c** showed no onward reactivity after 14 days in DFB at room temperature.

We tentatively propose that the aforementioned reactions involve a combination of (a) concerted oxidative addition of the C–I bond to $[\text{Pd}(\text{PtBu}_3)]^{\ddagger}$ followed by halogen atom abstraction from the resulting Pd(III) derivative,⁸ and (b) auto-catalytic aryl halide activation,⁹ e.g. $\text{1} + \text{ArI} + \text{2} \rightarrow \text{3} + \text{1} \frac{1}{2}\text{2}$, where the C–I bond is added across the Pd(I)–Pd(I) bond in **2**.[†] The former may initiate the latter, which we suggest becomes the main kinetic pathway in the case of phenyl iodide where reductive elimination of **3a** is fast. Work by Schoenebeck and co-workers with Pd(I) dimers provides precedent for the proposed C–I bond activation step in (b).¹⁰

To explore the reaction scope, **1** was also reacted with adamantyl and *tert*-butyl iodide. Consistent with intermediate formation of $[\text{Pd}(\text{PtBu}_3)_2\text{Ad}]^{\ddagger}[\text{PF}_6]$ **4d**, treatment of **1** with 1.5 equivalents of adamantyl iodide in DFB at room temperature resulted in heterolytic C–I bond cleavage and a 1 : 2 mixture of **2** and $[\text{PtBu}_3\text{Ad}]^{\ddagger}[\text{PF}_6]$ **3d** with >75% selectivity after 8 days. In the case of *tert*-butyl iodide, however, the putative Pd(II) alkyl

$[\text{Pd}(\text{PtBu}_3)_2\text{tBu}]^{\ddagger}[\text{PF}_6]$ **4e** appears to undergo rapid β -hydrogen elimination as a mixture of **2**, $[\text{PtBu}_3\text{H}]^{\ddagger}[\text{PF}_6]$, and isobutylene was obtained under the same conditions, but after 24 h.

Taken together, these findings unequivocally demonstrate the capacity of Pd(I)-based metalloradicals to activate C–I bonds under mild conditions. Whilst the associated mechanism is complex, generation of Pd(II)-aryls/alkyls suggests that through judicious selection of substrates and reaction conditions this reactivity could be effectively harnessed in catalysis.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgements

We thank the EPSRC (MJGS; DTP studentship) and Royal Society (ABC; UF100592, UF150675) for financial support.

Notes and references

- (a) J. P. Stambuli, M. Bühl and J. F. Hartwig, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2002, **124**, 9346–9347; (b) F. Barrios-Landeros, B. P. Carrow and J. F. Hartwig, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2009, **131**, 8141–8154.
- Note $[\text{Pd}(\text{PtBu}_3)(\text{Ph})\text{I}]$ has been shown to decompose to **2** and biphenyl: E. Galardon, S. Ramdeehul, J. M. Brown, A. Cowley, K. K. Hii and A. Jutand, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2002, **41**, 1760–1763.
- (a) X. Sun, X. Dong, H. Liu and Y. Liu, *Adv. Synth. Catal.*, 2021, **363**, 1527–1558; (b) Q. Simpson, M. J. G. Sinclair, D. W. Lupton, A. B. Chaplin and J. F. Hooper, *Org. Lett.*, 2018, **20**, 5537–5540; (c) Q. Liu, X. Dong, J. Li, J. Xiao, Y. Dong and H. Liu, *ACS Catal.*, 2015, **5**, 6111–6137.



4 (a) J. Liu, M. M. Bollmeyer, Y. Kim, D. Xiao, S. N. MacMillan, Q. Chen, X. Leng, S. H. Kim, L. Zhao, K. M. Lancaster and L. Deng, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2021, **143**, 10751–10759; (b) J. Luo, G. N. Tran, N. P. Rath and L. M. Mirica, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2020, **59**, 15659–15669; (c) M. C. MacInnis, J. C. DeMott, E. M. Zolnhofer, J. Zhou, K. Meyer, R. P. Hughes and O. V. Ozerov, *Chem.*, 2016, **1**, 902–920.

5 T. Troadec, S. Tan, C. J. Wedge, J. P. Rourke, P. R. Unwin and A. B. Chaplin, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2016, **55**, 3754–3757.

6 S. D. Pike, M. R. Crimmin and A. B. Chaplin, *Chem. Commun.*, 2017, **53**, 3615–3633.

7 This suggestion is supported by an increased baseline UV/vis absorption over time and the reactivity of isolated **4b**.

8 A Pd(III) species resulting from the reaction of a Pd(I) dithiopyridinophane complex with phenyl iodide has recently been reported: G. N. Tran, B. S. Bouley and L. M. Mirica, *ChemRxiv*, 2022. DOI: [10.26434/chemrxiv-2022-9c7kg-v2](https://doi.org/10.26434/chemrxiv-2022-9c7kg-v2).

9 F. Barrios-Landeros, B. P. Carrow and J. F. Hartwig, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2008, **130**, 5842–5843.

10 (a) C. Fricke, T. Sperger, M. Mendel and F. Schoenebeck, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2021, **60**, 3355–3366; (b) K. J. Bonney, F. Proutiere and F. Schoenebeck, *Chem. Sci.*, 2013, **4**, 4434–4439.

