



Cite this: *Dalton Trans.*, 2015, **44**, 9230

Copper mediated decyano decarboxylative coupling of cyanoacetate ligands: Pesci versus Lewis acid mechanism†

Jiawei Li,^{a,b,c} George N. Khairallah,^{a,b,c} Vincent Steinmetz,^d Philippe Maitre^d and Richard A. J. O'Hair^{*a,b,c}

A combination of gas-phase ion trap multistage mass spectrometry (MSⁿ) experiments and density functional theory (DFT) calculations have been used to examine the mechanisms of the sequential decomposition reactions of copper cyanoacetate anions, [(NCCH₂CO₂)₂Cu][−], introduced into the gas-phase *via* electrospray ionization. Gas phase IR spectroscopy, used to probe the coordination mode of the cyanoacetate ligands, revealed that the initial precursor ions are bound to the Cu *via* the carboxylate, [NCCH₂CO₂CuO₂CCH₂CN], **1**. Multistage collision-induced dissociation (CID) of **1** gave sequential losses of CO₂ and ethene. DFT calculations suggest that the lowest energy pathways for sequential decarboxylation involve Lewis acid mechanisms in which the binding of the cyanoacetate ligand sequentially rearranges from O to N: [NCCH₂CO₂CuO₂CCH₂CN][−] → [NCCH₂CO₂CuNCCH₂CO₂][−] → [NCCH₂CO₂CuNCCH₂][−] + CO₂ and [NCCH₂CO₂CuNCCH₂][−] → [O₂CCH₂CNCuNCCH₂][−] → [CH₂CNCuNCCH₂][−] + CO₂. Loss of ethene involves sequential rearrangement of the binding of the cyanomethyl carbanion ligands from N to C: [CH₂CNCuNCCH₂][−] → [NCCH₂CuNCCH₂][−] → [NCCH₂CuCH₂CN][−]. CH₂=CH₂ loss then proceeds *via* a 1,2-dyotropic rearrangement to form [NCCuCH₂CH₂CN][−] followed by β-cyanide transfer. This study highlights the rich mechanistic possibilities for metal mediated decarboxylation reactions involving ambidentate carboxylate ligands.

Received 9th March 2015,
Accepted 10th April 2015

DOI: 10.1039/c5dt00942a

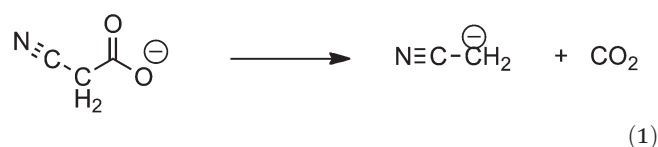
www.rsc.org/dalton

Introduction

The search for new types of metal catalyzed C–C bond-coupling reactions continues, with an active research front being the development of alternatives to stoichiometric organometallic cross coupling reagents.¹ Metal catalyzed decarboxylative coupling reactions represent an attractive way of creating carbon frameworks.^{2,3} The most commonly reported new synthetic methods involving metal catalyzed decarboxylation reactions are those involving sp² hybridized aromatic carboxylic acids^{2g} and sp hybridized alkynoic acids.^{2j} Fewer metal catalyzed decarboxylation reactions of sp³ hybridized carboxylic acids have been noted.⁴ An exception is α-cyanoacetic acid and its

derivatives (Scheme 1).⁵ As early as 1974, Tsuda *et al.* reported that Cu(I) cyanoacetate underwent decarboxylation to form cyanomethylcopper, which could be used in C–C bond coupling reactions.^{5a} More recently catalytic variants have been reported, including palladium catalyzed decarboxylative coupling of cyanoacetate salts with aryl halides^{5b,c} and in the copper catalyzed decarboxylative alkylation of quaternary α-cyanoacetate salts.^{5d}

One of the fascinating aspects of metal catalyzed decarboxylative coupling reactions is that the decarboxylation step can proceed *via* a number of different mechanisms, especially for ambidentate carboxylate ligands such as the cyanoacetate anion.^{6–13} These include: decarboxylation of the free anion (eqn (1));⁶ electron transfer induced free radical decarboxylation (eqn (2));⁷ the Pesci reaction⁸ in which decarboxylation of the O bound carboxylate⁹ directly yields an organometallic intermediate¹⁰ (eqn (3)); a Lewis acid decarboxylation reaction¹¹ in which the metal acts as a Lewis acid and decarboxylation occurs *via* binding through the cyano group (eqn (4)).^{12,13} The last 2 mechanisms have been proposed for copper(I) catalyzed decarboxylation of cyanoacetic acid.^{14–16}



^aSchool of Chemistry, University of Melbourne, Victoria 3010, Australia.
E-mail: rohair@unimelb.edu.au; Fax: +61 3 9347 5180; Tel: +61 3 8344 2452

^bBio21 Institute of Molecular Science and Biotechnology, The University of Melbourne, Victoria 3010, Australia

^cARC Centre of Excellence for Free Radical Chemistry and Biotechnology, The University of Melbourne, Victoria 3010, Australia

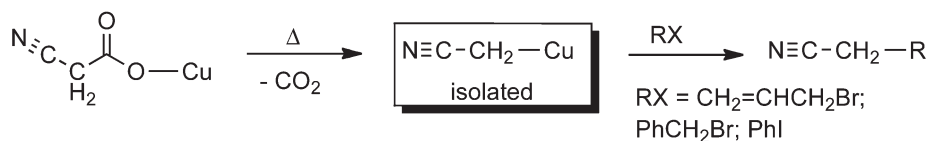
^dLaboratoire de Chimie Physique, UMR8000 CNRS, Université Paris-Sud, Orsay, 91405, France

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Complete citation for ref. 26. Cartesian coordinates and energies for all calculated species, additional mass spectra, structural comparisons, electron affinity comparisons, level of theory comparisons, additional figures as mentioned in the text (S1–S7). See DOI: 10.1039/c5dt00942a

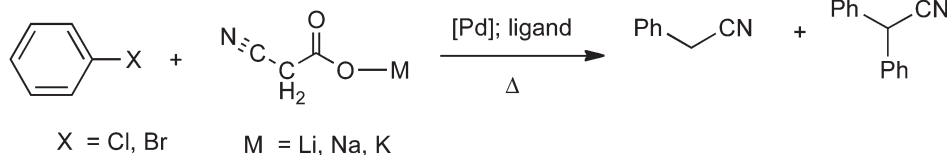


Stoichiometric:

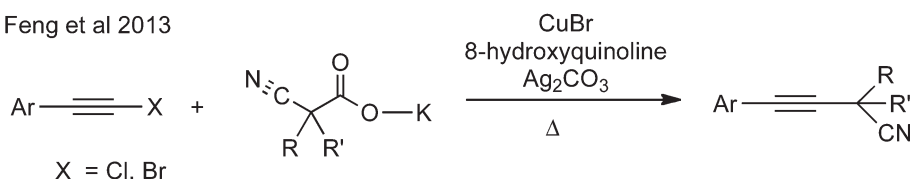
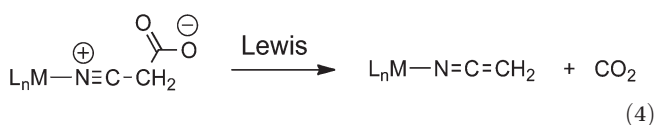
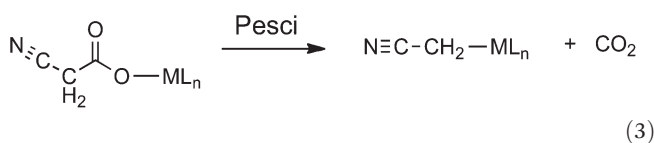
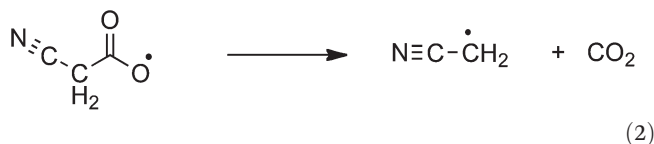
Tsuda et al 1974

**Catalytic:**

Shang et al 2011

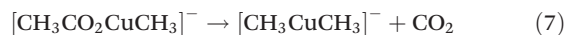
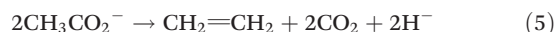


Feng et al 2013

**Scheme 1** Metal mediated decarboxylative coupling reactions of cyanoacetates.⁵

Gas phase studies, in which multistage mass spectrometry experiments (MSⁿ)¹⁷ are used to form organometallic ions, [RML]^{-/+} (ref. 18 and 19), *via* collision induced dissociation (CID) of metal carboxylate precursors, [RCO₂ML]^{-/+}, have proven to be a useful way of surveying the role of the metal, carboxylate, and auxiliary ligand in promoting known types of C–C bond coupling reactions as well as in exploring new classes of reactions.^{17c} For example, we have discovered a new copper mediated reaction involving dehydro decarboxylative coupling of acetate ligands (eqn (5)).^{18k} CID on the copper acetate anions, [CH₃CO₂CuO₂CCH₃]⁻, formed *via* electrospray ionization (ESI), proceeds *via* the sequential losses of CO₂ (eqn (6) and (7)) and ethene. DFT calculations revealed that the mechanisms for

this reaction involved a novel 1,2-dyotropic rearrangement²⁰ (eqn (8)) followed by β-hydride transfer (eqn (9)).



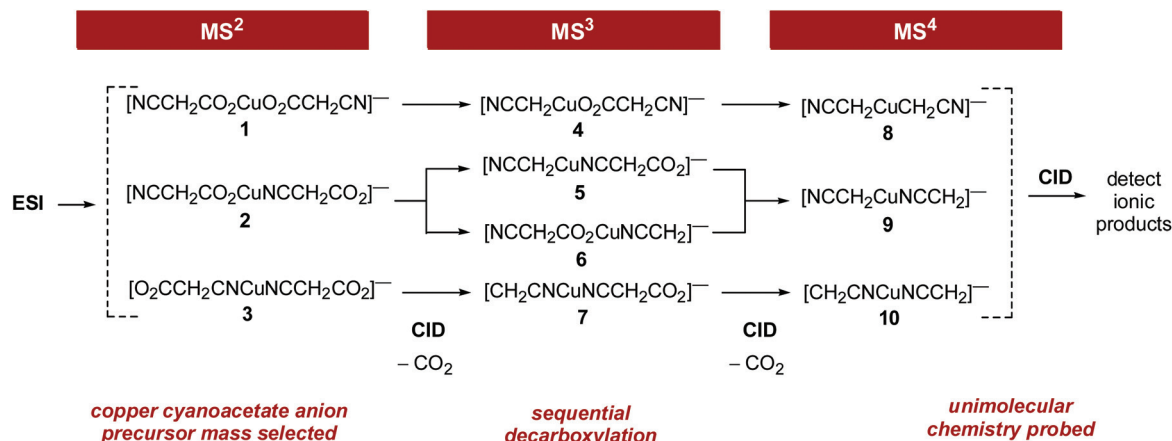
A combination of DFT calculations and gas phase IR spectroscopy²¹ was first used to determine the binding modes^{22,23} of cyanoacetate ligands to Cu(I), Scheme 2. We then used MSⁿ experiments and DFT calculations to examine the sequential decomposition reactions of cyanoacetate ligands coordinated to copper(I). DFT calculations were carried out to establish whether the mechanism for sequential decarboxylation proceeds *via* the Pesci reaction (eqn (3))⁸ or *via* a Lewis acid pathway (eqn (4)).¹¹

Experimental section

Reagents

Copper(II) acetate and cyanoacetic acid were obtained from Aldrich and methanol was AR grade obtained from Merck. All chemicals were used without further purification.





Scheme 2 Gas-phase sequential decarboxylation and subsequent unimolecular chemistry using multistage mass spectrometry experiments. Note the potential involvement of different isomers in each of the CID steps. These isomers arise from different binding modes of the cyanoacetate ligands to the Cu(I) center (isomers 1–3 and 4–7) and/or cyanomethyl anion ligands to the Cu(I) center (isomers 4–7 and 8–10).

Gas phase IR spectroscopy

Vibrational spectra were obtained using a Fourier transform ion cyclotron resonance spectrometer (Bruker 7T FT-ICR) equipped with an ESI source, and coupled with the tuneable IR free-electron laser (FEL) of CLIO (Centre Laser Infrarouge d'Orsay) producing mid-infrared radiation in the 900–1800 cm^{-1} range.²⁴ Desired mass-selected ions are trapped in a ~ 5 cm long hexapole ion-trap contained within a collision cell where ions are collisionally cooled using a flow of high-purity argon buffer gas. They are then pulse extracted to the ICR cell where they are irradiated with several²⁵ IR macropulses delivered at 25 Hz. Upon resonant vibrational excitation, dissociation of the selected ion can be monitored *via* its fragment peaks. The most abundant fragments of $[(\text{NCCH}_2\text{CO}_2)_2\text{Cu}]^-$ with decreasing relative abundance are fragment ions of m/z 187 and 143, corresponding to losses of CO_2 and 2CO_2 , respectively. The IR action spectra were derived by plotting the IRMPD efficiency against the photon energy. A scaling factor of 0.98 was applied to the calculated B3-LYP/6-31+G(d) harmonic frequencies in the 900–1800 cm^{-1} region. Each calculated band was convoluted assuming a Gaussian shape with full width at half maximum of 20 cm^{-1} .

Mass spectrometry

Mass spectra were recorded using a Thermo Scientific (Bremen, Germany) LTQ FT hybrid mass spectrometer equipped with a Finnigan ESI (electrospray ionization) source. This instrument consists of a linear ion trap (LTQ) coupled to a Fourier-transform ion cyclotron resonance (FT-ICR) mass spectrometer.²⁵ Copper(II) acetate was dissolved in methanol together with cyanoacetic acid in a 1:10 molar ratio, with a final concentration of 1 mM.²⁶ These solutions were transferred to the electrospray source *via* a syringe pump at a rate of 5 $\mu\text{l min}^{-1}$. Typical electrospray source conditions with needle potentials of 3.5–5.0 kV and a heated capillary temperature of

200–300 °C were used. The desired precursor ion was mass selected with a window of 7 and subjected to CID the following typical conditions: activation energy between 25% and 35%; activation (Q), 0.25, and activation time 30 ms prior to ejection from the ion-trap and detection. The copper isotope pattern (⁶³Cu 69.2%, ⁶⁵Cu 30.8%) as well as high resolution mass spectrometry experiments were used to identify copper containing species.

DFT calculations

The Gaussian 09 package²⁷ was used to carry out theoretical calculations aimed at providing insights into the binding modes of the cyanoacetate ligands to Cu(I) and their fragmentation mechanisms. Geometry optimizations were conducted using the B3LYP DFT method.²⁸ The Stuttgart Dresden effective core potential (SDD) and basis set was used for copper and the 6-31+G(d) all electron basis set for carbon, nitrogen and oxygen.²⁹ This method and basis set, which we designate hereafter as B3LYP/SDD6-31+G(d), was specifically chosen as it has been proven to reasonably describe the gas phase chemistry of copper carboxylates and metallates.^{18*f,i,k,n,o*}

All transition states (TS) were characterized by the presence of a single imaginary frequency and intrinsic reaction coordinates (IRC) were carried out to ensure smooth connection of reactants and products. Geometry optimizations in methanol solvent were carried out using Tomasi's Polarizable Continuum Model (PCM).³⁰

Results and discussion section

Binding mode of cyanoacetate to Cu(I)

ESI/MS of a methanolic solutions of copper(II) acetate and cyanoacetic acid gave rise to a series of ions including an ion corresponding to Cu(I) coordinated to two cyanoacetate ligands.²⁶ Similar ions have been previously observed for



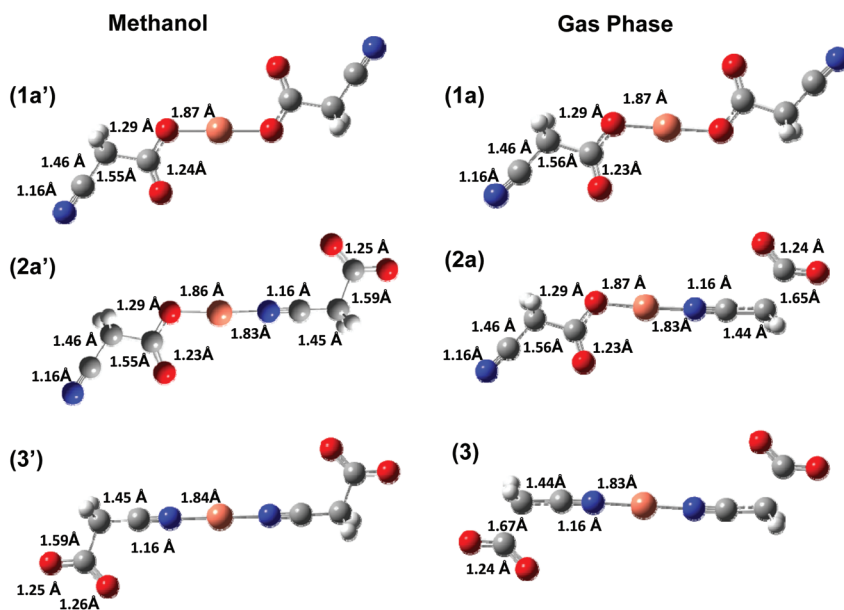


Fig. 1 DFT calculated (B3LYP/SDD6-31+G(d)) structures of isomers **1a**; **2a**; and **3** in methanol solution ((**1a'**), (**2a'**) and (**3'**) respectively) and in the gas phase ((**1a**), (**2a**) and (**3**) respectively). Bond lengths are in Angstroms.

methanolic solutions of copper(II) acetate with other aliphatic and aromatic carboxylic acids.^{18f} We have used DFT calculations to examine the structures and relative energies of the three isomers of Cu(I) coordinated to two cyanoacetate ligands (**1**, **2** and **3** of Scheme 2) in methanol and in the gas phase. For each of these isomers a range of conformations of the cyanoacetate ligands was considered in the gas phase and the most stable conformer of each isomer was then reoptimized using a methanol solvent continuum model. Fig. 1 shows the structures of these isomers in the solution and gas phase, while Table 1 lists their relative energies. Structures of higher energy gas-phase conformers are given in ESI Fig. S1–S3.†

Comparison of the gas-phase and solution-phase complexes of the linkage isomers **1**, **2** and **3** (Scheme 2) reveals that the nitrogen-bound isomers are higher in energy than the oxygen-bound in both the gas phase and the condensed phase (Table 1). Thus the oxygen-bound linkage isomer **1** should be considered the major parent complex isolated from the ESI/MS experiments. The structural features of the lowest energy O,O bound isomer are almost identical in both the gas (**1a**) and

condensed (**1a'**) phases, with only small changes to key bond lengths. In contrast, for the cyanoacetate ligand(s) bound through the N atom in isomers **2** and **3**, there is a significant stretching of the C–C bond length on moving from solution to the gas phase (Fig. 1). Finally, comparison of the differences in the gas *versus* condensed phase energies of isomers **2a** and **3** relative to **1a** further highlights the stabilizing effect of the solvent on the N coordinated cyanoacetate ligand.

To confirm that **1** is isolated upon ESI/MS of copper solutions of cyanoacetate, we have carried out gas phase IR spectroscopy experiments (Fig. 2) since the C–O stretch of carboxylates in metal complexes are known to be sensitive to the binding mode to the metal centre in both the condensed²² and gas²³ phases. The symmetrical isomers **1** and **3** are predicted to only have 3 active IR modes in the IR range used in our experiments (900–1800 cm⁻¹). These correspond to the asymmetric combinations of the C–O stretching, CH₂ wagging and C=O stretching for **1** (Fig. 2b, red lines) and for **3** (Fig. 2d, green lines). The asymmetrical isomer **2** is predicted to have 6 active IR modes in the IR range used in our experiments, corresponding to two C–O stretching, CH₂ wagging and C=O stretching (Fig. 2c, blue lines). The experimental IR spectrum only contains 3 bands (Fig. 2a), thereby ruling out isomer **2**. The examination of the overlap of the experimental bands (grey lines) with those predicted for **1** and **3** reveals that the best match between experiment and theory is for **1**, with the relative error for the three bands being on the order of 1%. These observations are consistent with solution phase IR spectra of mononuclear O-bound copper cyano acetate phosphine complexes for which the acetate moiety was found to have bands in the 1339–1379 and 1611–1640 cm⁻¹ regions.⁹

Table 1 DFT calculated (B3LYP/SDD6-31+G(d)) relative energies of isomeric structures in which cyanoacetate binds *via* either the O,O, O,N or N,N atoms to the copper in methanol and the gas phase. Energies are reported in eV and are relative to the case where O,O bind to the copper in methanol (isomer **1a**). In addition, relative stabilities of the isomers in the gas phase are given in parentheses

Medium	Isomer 1a	Isomer 2a	Isomer 3
Methanol	0	0.13	0.33
Gas phase ^a	2.08 (0)	2.43 (0.35)	2.95 (0.87)

^a The higher energies highlight the solvent stabilization effect.



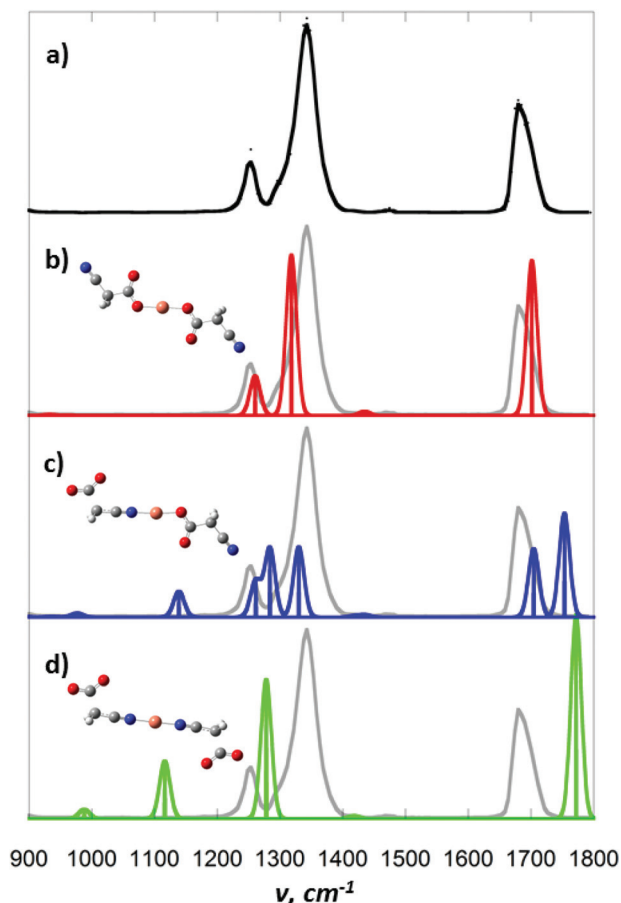


Fig. 2 Gas phase infrared spectra of $[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{CuO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CN}]^-$: (a) experimental; DFT calculated (B3LYP/SDD6-31+G(d)) spectra for isomer (b) **1a**; (c) **2a**; and (d) **3**.

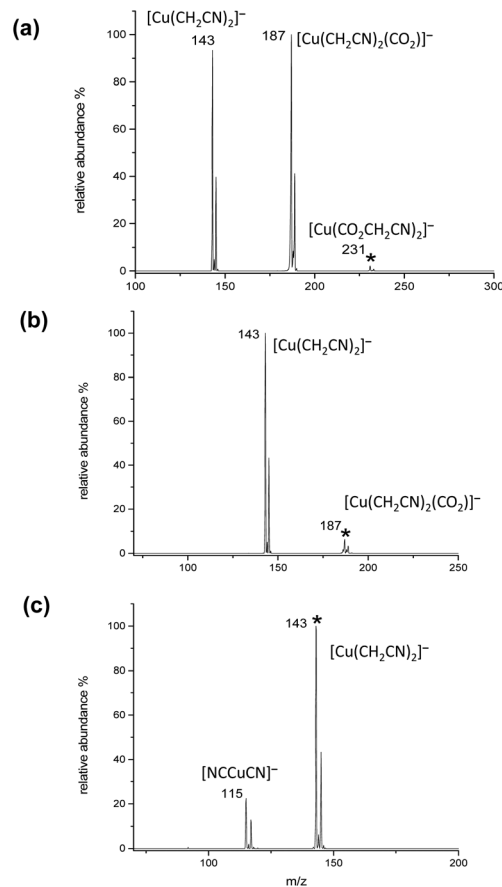


Fig. 3 Gas phase ion trap MS^n mass spectra showing the collision induced dissociation of: (a) $[(\text{NCCH}_2\text{CO}_2)_2\text{Cu}]^-$, m/z 231; (b) $[(\text{NCCH}_2\text{CO}_2)_2\text{Cu}-\text{CO}_2]^-$, m/z 187; (c) $[(\text{NCCH}_2\text{CO}_2)_2\text{Cu}-2\text{CO}_2]^-$, m/z 143. The mass selected precursor ion is denoted with an *.

Multistage CID of $[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{CuO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CN}]^-$

Low energy collision-induced dissociation (CID) experiments were carried out on $[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{CuO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CN}]^-$ in order to establish its gas phase unimolecular reactivity and to compare it to that of the parent acetate.^{18f,k} In the first stage of CID, CO_2 loss is observed from the parent ion $[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{CuO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CN}]^-$ (m/z 231) (Fig. 3a) to generate $[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{CuO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CN}-\text{CO}_2]^-$ (m/z 187) and a further secondary loss of another CO_2 generating $[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{CuO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CN}-2\text{CO}_2]^-$ (m/z 143).

Mass selection of the initial product ($[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{CuO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CN}-\text{CO}_2]^-$) followed by CID, gives rise to a second decarboxylation reaction (Fig. 3b). The now formed doubly decarboxylated product ($[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{CuO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CN}-2\text{CO}_2]^-$) undergoes loss of ethene to generate $[\text{NCCuCN}]^-$ (m/z 115) upon CID (Fig. 3c). All of these reactions are directly related to those observed for the parent acetate, $[\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{CuO}_2\text{CCH}_3]^-$, (eqn (6)–(9)) and the sequence of double decarboxylation followed by loss of ethene corresponds to the copper promoted decyano decarboxylative coupling of two cyanoacetate ligands (eqn (10)).

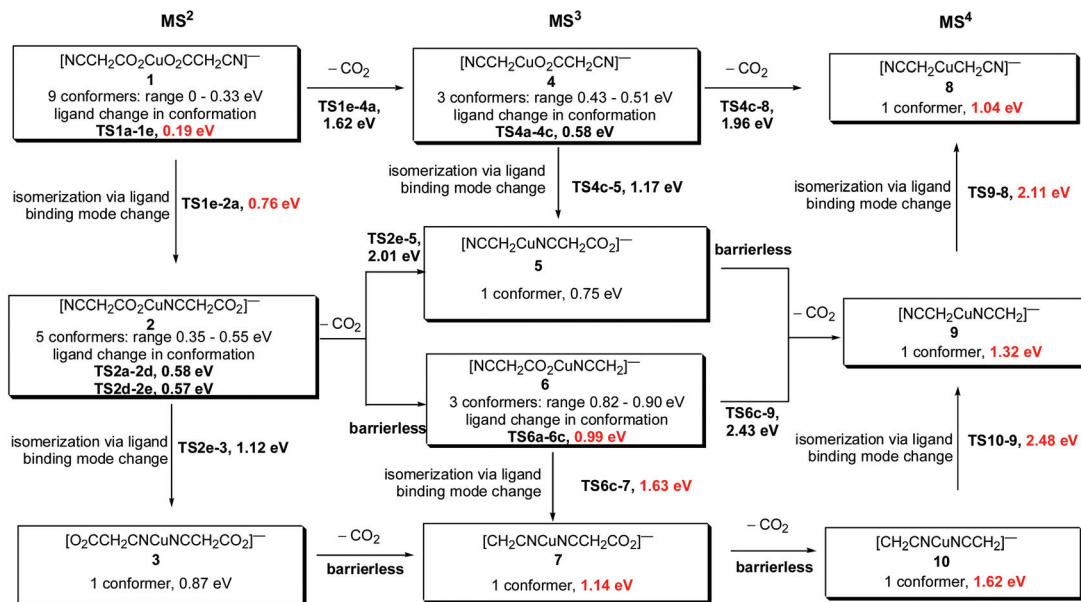


DFT calculated mechanisms for copper(i)-mediated decarboxylation of cyanoacetate

As noted in the introduction, a key issue regarding the decomposition mechanism of cyanoacetate ligands is the structure of the parent carboxylate complex. In particular, since it can either bind to the metal *via* an oxygen or a nitrogen atom, the cyanoacetate ligand is potentially ambidentate. Potential mechanistic pathways for the double decarboxylation of $[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{CuO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CN}]^-$ are summarized in Scheme 3, where the energies are presented relative to the most stable starting isomer **1a**. CID in an ion trap is akin to an “on/off” switch, the product of the first decarboxylation step is collisionally cooled back to the temperature of the helium bath before it is mass selected and subjected to a new stage of CID. Thus the energies of the key species associated with the first decarboxylation step are presented relative to the starting isomer **1a** (Fig. 4), while those associated with the second decarboxylation step are presented relative to the isomer **6a** (Fig. 5).

The first decarboxylation step starts from the most stable precursor, **1a**, which rearranges first to the less stable struc-





Scheme 3 Summary of DFT calculated energetics associated with double decarboxylation proceeding *via* isomers 1, 2 and 3. The most likely pathway under the low energy CID conditions of the ion trap is highlighted in bold red. The potential energy surfaces for the first stage and second stage of decarboxylation are given in Fig. 4 and Fig. 5, while the potential energy surfaces for the rearrangement from structure $[\text{CH}_2\text{CNCuNCCH}_2]^-$ to $[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CuCH}_2\text{CN}]^-$ are given in Fig. 6. All energies are given relative to **1a**, the most stable conformation of the most stable starting isomer **1**.

ture, **1e**, *via* a transition state, **TS1a-1e**, requiring an energy of 0.19 eV (Fig. 4). Isomer **1e** then undergoes an intramolecular rearrangement, which changes the coordination mode of one of the cyanoacetate ligands from O to N bound, *via* a second transition state, **TS1e-2a**, requiring 0.76 eV. Isomer **2a** undergoes a barrierless loss of CO₂ *via* a Lewis acid mechanism to form the decarboxylated product, $[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{CuNCCH}_2]^-$, **6a**. The direct Pesci mechanism for decarboxylation of **1e** to form the organometallic **4a** proceeds *via* **TS1e-4a**, which is 1.62 eV higher in energy than the entrance channel (**1a**). While the energy for this decarboxylation is slightly less than that required for decarboxylation of $[\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{Cu}_2\text{OCCH}_3]^-$,^{18f} it is 0.8 eV higher than the highest energy requirement for the Lewis acid mechanism. Hence, this mechanism is unlikely to occur under the low energy CID conditions used in the ion trap.

The lowest energy pathway for the second decarboxylation, proceeding from $[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{CuNCCH}_2]^-$, **6a**, also involves change in conformation *via* **TS6a-6c**, requiring 0.17 eV, to form, **6c**, followed by a change in the coordination mode of the remaining cyanoacetate ligand from O to N bound, to form **7** *via* transition state **TS6c-7**, which requires an energy input of 0.81 eV above that of the starting structure **6a** (Fig. 5). Subsequently, **7** loses CO₂ to form the doubly decarboxylated product, $[\text{CH}_2\text{CNCuNCCH}_2]^-$, **10** *via* a Lewis acid mechanism.

Decarboxylation *via* the Pesci mechanism occurs *via* the transition state **TS6c-9**, which is calculated to be 1.61 eV higher in energy than the starting product **6a** and 0.8 eV higher than the highest energy requirement for the Lewis acid

mechanism. Hence, this mechanism is also unlikely to occur under the ion trap conditions used.

How do our results compare to previous studies on the DFT calculated mechanisms for metal mediated decarboxylation of ambidentate carboxylate ligands? The Lewis acid mechanism is also predicted to be preferred in the palladium promoted decarboxylation of cyano acetate^{16b} and in the reverse reaction of CuNCH_2 with CO₂.³¹ A recent study by Uggerud and co-workers has used DFT calculations to suggest a change in binding of the ambidentate nicotinate ligand to a Cu(II) centre from O bound carboxylate to N bound followed by decarboxylation *via* a Lewis acid mechanism.³²

DFT calculated mechanisms for the loss of ethene: isomerization, 1,2-dyotropic rearrangement and β -cyanide transfer

The observation of ethene loss suggests that the N bound isomer **10** formed upon double decarboxylation needs to undergo sequential rearrangement of the binding of the cyano-methyl carbanion ligands from N to C to give the organometalate, **8**, which can then undergo a dyotropic rearrangement analogous to that observed for $[\text{CH}_3\text{CuCH}_3]^-$ (Scheme 4B). Such intramolecular interconversion of C- and N-bound isomers of transition-metal cyanocarbanions have been reported previously³³ and based on DFT calculations a “metal-sliding mechanism” mechanism has been proposed (Scheme 4A).

DFT calculations were used to explore, amongst others, the rearrangement processes shown in Scheme 4B and the results



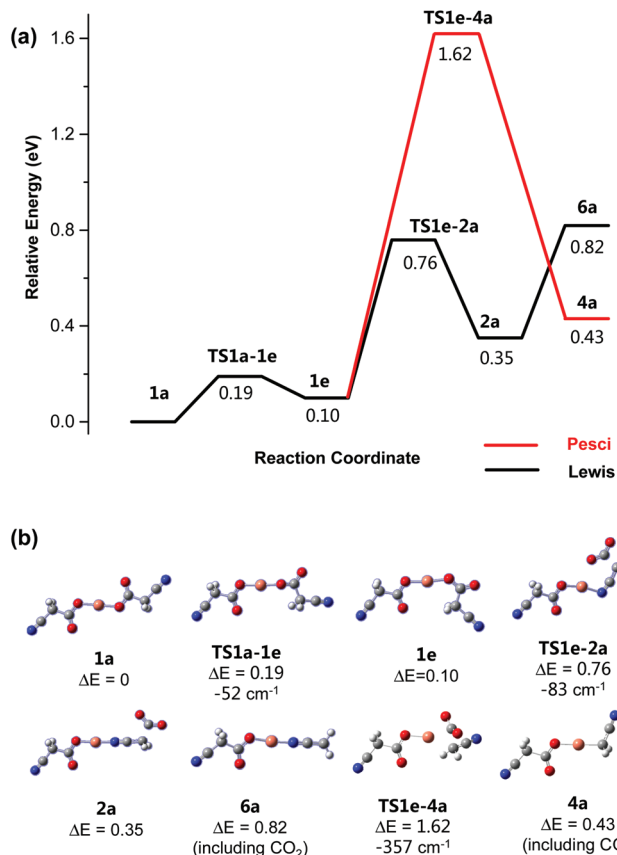


Fig. 4 (a) Calculated B3LYP/SDD6-31+G(d) energy diagram (eV) for CID of $[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{CuO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CN}]^-$ undergoing first decarboxylation. The red line shows the possible Pesci pathway. (b) Structures of key minima and transition states. All energies are relative to the precursor structure **1a**. The imaginary (negative) frequency associated with each transition state is given in units of cm^{-1} .

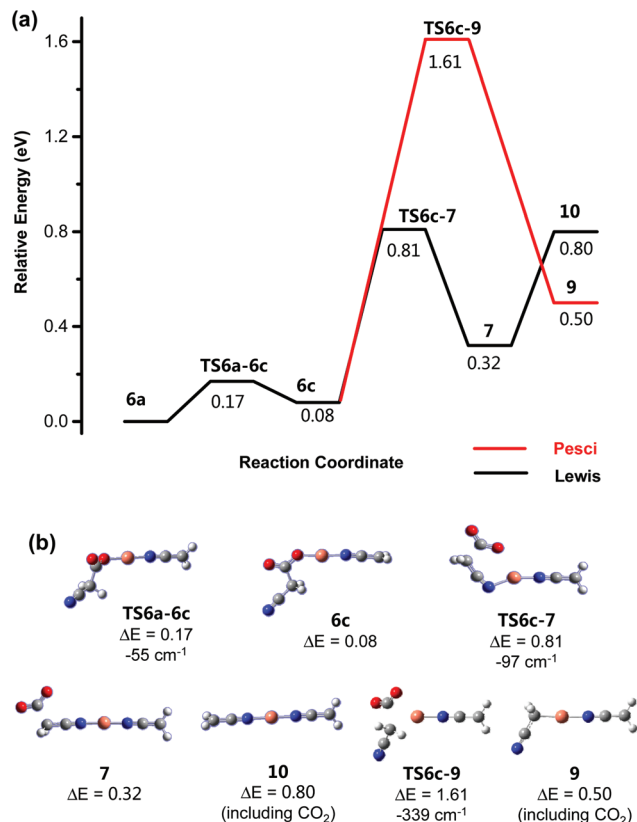
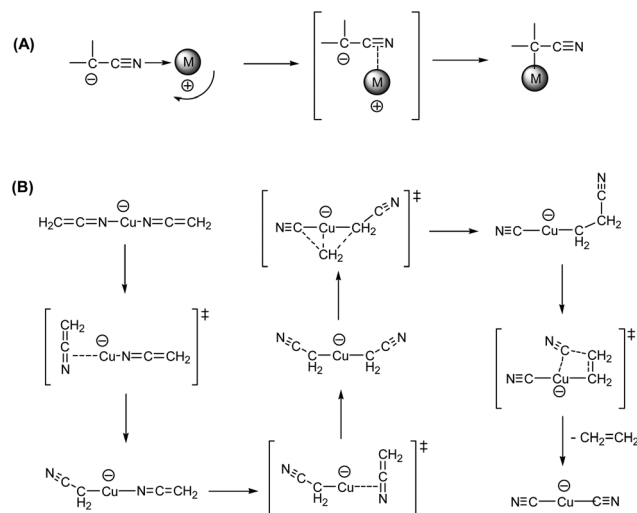


Fig. 5 Calculated B3LYP/SDD6-31+G(d) energy diagram (eV) for CID of $[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{CuNCCH}_2]^-$ undergoing decarboxylation. The red line shows the possible Pesci pathway. (b) Structures of key minima and transition states. All energies are relative to the precursor structure **6a**. The imaginary (negative) frequency associated with each transition state is given in units of cm^{-1} .

of these studies are highlighted for the N- to C-bound isomerisation reactions and the 1,2-dyotropic rearrangement. Since these reactions all occur during the same CID experiment, the energies of the key species associated with these reactions are presented relative to **10** (Fig. 6 and 7).

Fig. 6 reveals that structure **10** can undergo a N,C bond rearrangement to form the more stable N,C linkage isomer, **9**, via a transition state **TS10-9**, requiring 0.86 eV of energy relative to **10**. Isomer **9** can then undergo another N,C bond rearrangement to form the more stable C,C linkage isomer, **8**, via a transition state **TS9-8** requiring 0.49 eV of energy input above that of the starting structure (**10**).

The potential energy diagram for the loss of ethene proceeding via a dyotropic rearrangement followed by β -cyanide transfer is shown in Fig. 7. As described above, **8** is initially formed via rearrangement from **10**. The dyotropic rearrangement proceeds over a relatively high energy (3.04 eV higher than **8**) transition state (**TS8-11**), which involves insertion of CH_2 from one of the cyanomethyl ligand into the Cu-C bond of the other cyanomethyl ligand with concomitant transfer of the CN group to the copper centre. The product



Scheme 4 (A) Previously proposed intramolecular "metal-sliding mechanism" for N- to C-isomerization of cyano carbanions in transition metal complexes;^{33b} (B) sequential rearrangement reactions of the N bound isomer $[\text{CH}_2\text{CNCuNCCH}_2]^-$, **10** to the organometallate, $[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CuCH}_2\text{CN}]^-$, **8**, which then undergoes a dyotropic rearrangement.



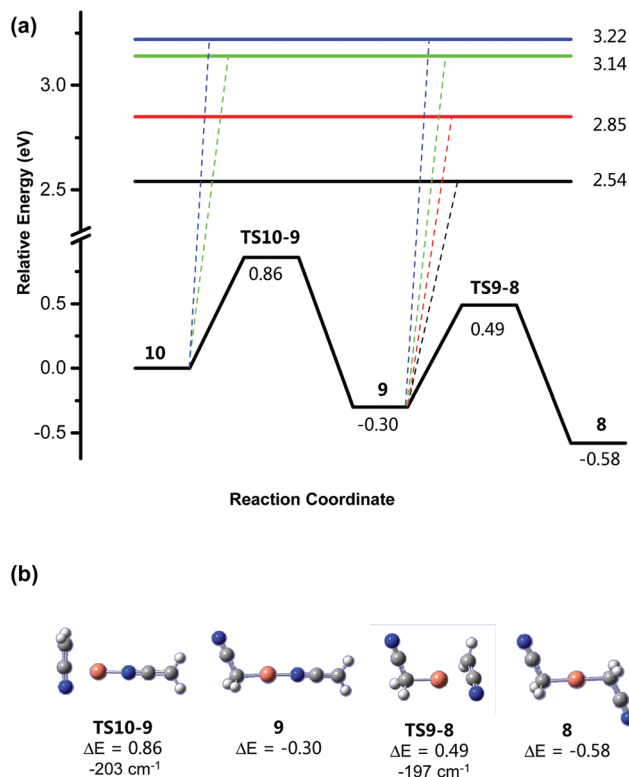


Fig. 6 (a) Calculated B3LYP/SDD6-31+G(d) (eV) rearrangement from structure $[\text{CH}_2\text{CNCuNCCH}_2]^-$ (**10**) to $[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CuCH}_2\text{CN}]^-$ (**8**). (b) Structures of key minima and transition states. All energies are relative to the precursor structure **1a**. The energy calculated includes both of the CO_2 lost in Fig. 4 and 5. The horizontal lines represent the energy for the barrierless losses of: $[\text{NCCH}_2]^-$ to form $[\text{CuCH}_2\text{CN}]$, 2.54 eV; $[\text{NCCH}_2]^\cdot$ to form $[\text{CuCH}_2\text{CN}]^\cdot$, 2.85 eV; $[\text{CH}_2\text{CN}]^-$ to form $[\text{CuNCCH}_2]$, 3.14 eV; $[\text{CH}_2\text{CN}]^\cdot$ to form $[\text{CuNCCH}_2]^\cdot$, 3.22 eV. The imaginary (negative) frequency associated with each transition state is given in units of cm^{-1} .

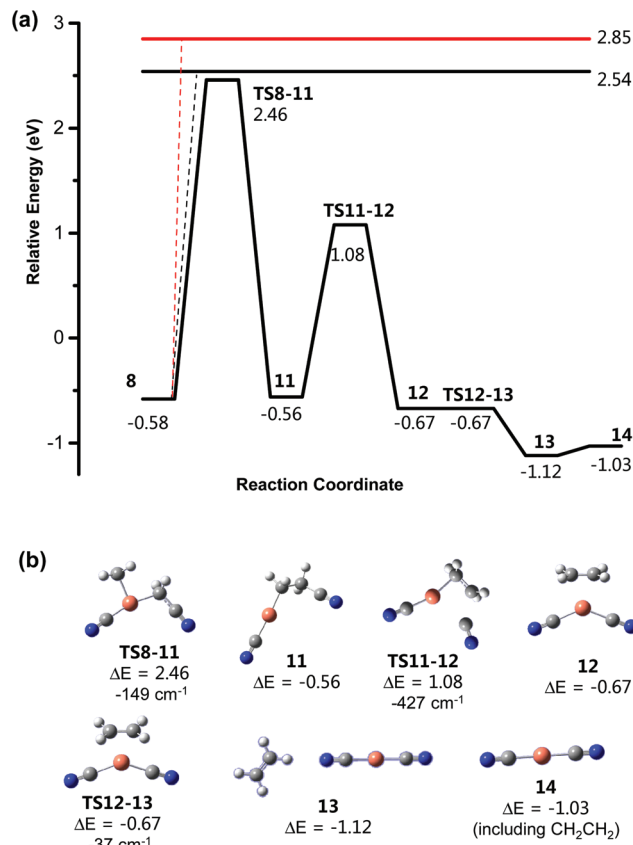
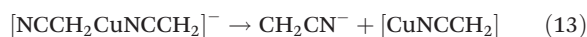


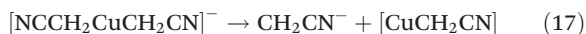
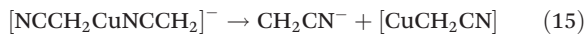
Fig. 7 (a) Calculated B3LYP/SDD6-31+G(d) energy diagram (eV) for CID of $[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CuCH}_2\text{CN}]^-$ undergoing a 1,2-dyotropic rearrangement with subsequent loss of ethene. (b) Structures of key minima and transition states. All energies are relative to the structure **8**. The horizontal lines represent the energy for barrierless loss of: $[\text{NCCH}_2]^-$ to form $[\text{CuCH}_2\text{CN}]$, 2.54 eV; and $[\text{NCCH}_2]^\cdot$ to form $[\text{CuCH}_2\text{CN}]^\cdot$, 2.85 eV. The imaginary (negative) frequency associated with each transition state is given in units of cm^{-1} .

$[\text{NCCuCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CN}]^-$, **11**, then undergoes a β -cyanide transfer *via* the lower energy transition state (**TS11-12**) to form intermediate **12**, which consists of ethene bound to the copper centre of $[\text{NCCuCN}]^-$ *via* a π electron interaction, and which is more stable than the starting organocuprate by 0.09 eV. Loss of ethene *via* transition state (**TS12-13**) gives stable complex **13**, which is 0.54 eV lower in energy than **8** and 0.45 eV lower than **12**. Subsequent loss of ethene to form $[\text{NCCuCN}]^-$ (**14**) only requires 0.09 eV.³⁴ Overall the reaction of **8** to form ethene and $[\text{NCCuCN}]^-$ is exothermic by 0.45 eV.

Finally, the possible homolytic or heterolytic cleavage of Cu–N or Cu–C bonds in $[\text{CH}_2\text{CNCuNCCH}_2]^-$ (**10**), $[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CuNCCH}_2]^-$ (**9**) and $[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CuCH}_2\text{CN}]^-$ (**8**) was also considered (eqn (11)–(18)). The endothermicities for these processes, which are presumed to be barrierless, are given as coloured horizontal lines in Fig. 6 and 7. For the rearrangement of $[\text{CH}_2\text{CNCuNCCH}_2]^-$ (**10**) to $[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CuNCCH}_2]^-$ (**9**) and then $[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CuCH}_2\text{CN}]^-$ (**8**), the energies for the homolytic or heterolytic cleavage reactions (eqn (11)–(18)) are considerably higher than the barriers for rearrangement *via* **TS10-9** and **TS9-8** and are therefore unlikely to be competitive with

these rearrangement reactions (Fig. 6). For the dyotropic rearrangement of $[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CuCH}_2\text{CN}]^-$ (**8**) followed by β -cyanide transfer and loss of ethene, the energy for the homolytic cleavage reaction (eqn (18)) is considerably higher than the barrier for the dyotropic rearrangement and is therefore unlikely to occur under the low energy CID conditions of the ion trap, consistent with the fact that the $[\text{CuCH}_2\text{CN}]^\cdot$ product is not observed experimentally (Fig. 3c). The energy for the heterolytic cleavage reaction (eqn (17)) is slightly higher than the barrier for the dyotropic rearrangement, however we are unable to observe whether CH_2CN^- is formed experimentally due to the low mass cutoff of the ion trap.





Conclusions

Our previous study on the fragmentation reactions of trifluoroacetate ligands coordinated to a Cu(I) centre suggested the possibility of isomerization of the complex *via* a change in the coordination mode. Here we have examined the gas phase fragmentation of cyanoacetate ligands coordinated to a Cu(I) centre. The precursor ion $[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{CuO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CN}]^-$ was determined to be the O-bound isomer, **1**, *via* gas-phase IR spectroscopy combined with DFT calculations. The DFT calculations suggest that **1** is the most stable isomer in both the gas-phase and in a model methanol medium (where explicit solvent molecules are not considered). $[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{CuO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CN}]^-$ undergoes sequential losses of CO_2 , CO_2 and ethene. DFT calculations highlight that the mechanisms for these losses are amongst the most complex that we have encountered for the fragmentation of coordinated carboxylate ligands. Starting from **1**, the direct sequential Pesci decarboxylation reactions of both O coordinated cyanoacetate ligands is predicted to be significantly higher in energy than the Lewis acid mechanisms. The latter require conformational changes of the cyanoacetate ligands followed by an intramolecular isomerization to the N bound ligand and then barrierless loss of CO_2 . Extrusion of ethene requires formation of the organometallate, $[\text{NCCH}_2\text{CuCH}_2\text{CN}]^-$, **8**, *via* sequential “copper-sliding mechanism” for the N- to C-isomerization of both coordinated cyano carbanions in the N bound isomer $[\text{CH}_2\text{CNCuNCCH}_2]^-$, **10**. **8** then undergoes a unimolecular C–C bond forming reaction *via* a dyotropic rearrangement. It seems possible that copper(I) catalyzed decarboxylation reactions of cyanoacetate in solution may involve Lewis acid pathways and that the resultant complexes may isomerize into organometallic complexes.³⁵

Acknowledgements

We thank the ARC for financial support *via* grant DP110108344 (to RAJO and GNK). GNK thank CLIO for an access grant and UPSud for a visiting scientist fellowship. Financial support from the National FT-ICR network (FR 3624 CNRS) for conducting the research is gratefully acknowledged. The authors gratefully acknowledge the generous allocation of computing time from the Melbourne University high performance computing Facility (Edward).

References

- (a) R. Jana, T. P. Pathak and M. S. Sigman, *Chem. Rev.*, 2011, **111**, 1417; (b) Q. Xiao, Y. Zhang and J. Wang, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2013, **46**, 236.
- For reviews on the development of synthetic methods using metal catalyzed decarboxylation see: (a) L. J. Gooßen, K. Gooßen, N. Rodriguez, M. Blanchot, C. Linder and B. Zimmermann, *Pure Appl. Chem.*, 2008, **80**, 1725; (b) L. J. Gooßen, N. Rodriguez and K. Gooßen, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2008, **47**, 3100; (c) L. J. Gooßen, F. Collet and K. Gooßen, *Isr. J. Chem.*, 2010, **50**, 617; (d) J. D. Weaver, A. Recio, A. J. Grenning and J. A. Tunge, *Chem. Rev.*, 2011, **111**, 1846; (e) N. Rodriguez and L. J. Gooßen, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2011, **40**, 5030; (f) R. Shang and L. Liu, *Sci. China: Chem.*, 2011, **54**, 1670; (g) J. Cornella and I. Larrosa, *Synthesis*, 2012, 653; (h) W. I. Dzik, P. P. Lange and L. J. Gooßen, *Chem. Sci.*, 2012, **3**, 2671; (i) L. J. Gooßen and K. Gooßen, *Top. Organomet. Chem.*, 2013, **44**, 121; (j) K. Park and S. Lee, *RSC Adv.*, 2013, **3**, 14165.
- Decarboxylation has also been used to synthesize organometallics in solution. For reviews, see: (a) G. B. Deacon, *Organomet. Chem. Rev., Sect. A*, 1970, **5**, 355; (b) G. B. Deacon, S. J. Faulks and G. N. Pain, *Adv. Organomet. Chem.*, 1986, **25**, 237.
- S. B. Lang, K. M. O’Nele and J. A. Tunge, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2014, **136**, 13606.
- (a) T. Tsuda, T. Nakatsuka, T. Hirayama and T. Saegusa, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.*, 1974, 557; (b) R. Shang, D.-S. Ji, L. Chu, Y. Fu and L. Liu, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2011, **50**, 4470; (c) P. W. Yeung, K. H. Chung and F. Y. Kwong, *Org. Lett.*, 2011, **13**, 2912; (d) Y.-S. Feng, Z.-Q. Xu, L. Mao, F.-F. Zhang and H.-J. Xu, *Org. Lett.*, 2013, **15**, 1472.
- For decarboxylation of cyanoacetate in the gas phase: (a) S. T. Graul and R. R. Squires, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1990, **112**, 2517; in solution: (b) A. J. Belsky, P. G. Maiella and T. B. Brill, *J. Phys. Chem. A*, 1999, **103**, 4253.
- R. G. Johnson and R. K. Ingham, *Chem. Rev.*, 1956, **56**, 219.
- L. Pesci, *Atti R. Accad. Naz. Lincei*, 1901, **10(I)**, 362. For an English abstract, see: L. Pesci, *J. Chem. Soc., Abstr.*, 1901, **80**, 576.
- For X-ray structures of metal complexes in which cyanoacetate is bound to the metal centre *via* O, see: D. J. Darensbourg, M. W. Holtcamp, E. M. Longridge, B. Khandelwal, K. K. Klausmeyer and J. H. Reibenspies, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1995, **117**, 318.
- For X-ray structures of organometallic complexes of deprotonated acetonitrile, see: (a) D. J. Darensbourg, J. A. Joyce and A. Rheingold, *Organometallics*, 1991, **10**, 3407; (b) A. M. Oertel, V. Ritleng, M. J. Chetcuti and L. F. Veiros, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2010, **132**, 13588; (c) D. Emeljanenko, A. Peters, V. Vitske, E. Kaifer and H.-J. Himmel, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.*, 2010, **30**, 4783; (d) J. Tehranchi, P. J. Donoghue, C. J. Cramer and W. B. Tolman, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.*, 2013, **22–23**, 4077.



- 11 For reviews on Lewis acid decarboxylation see: (a) A. Liu and H. Zhang, *Biochemistry*, 2006, **45**, 10407; (b) F. Jordan and H. Patel, *ACS Catal.*, 2013, **3**, 1601.
- 12 For X-ray structures of metal complexes in which cyanoacetate is bound to a Cu centre *via* N, see: V. V. Oliinik, B. M. Mykhalichko, D. Schollmeier and M. G. Mys'kiv, *Russ. J. Coord. Chem.*, 1997, **23**, 352.
- 13 For X-ray structures of metal complexes of deprotonated acetonitrile in which binding is *via* N, see: D. Emeljanenko, A. Peters, V. Vitske, E. Kaifer and H.-J. Himmel, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.*, 2010, 4783.
- 14 An alternative mechanism involving an O-coordinated cyanoacetate ligand as well as N coordinated cyanoacetic acids has been described: D. J. Darensbourg, J. A. Chojnacki and E. V. Atnip, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1993, **115**, 4675.
- 15 For literature in which the organometallic pathway has been suggested see: T. Tsuda, Y. Chujo and T. Saegusa, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1978, **100**, 630.
- 16 For literature in which the Lewis acid pathway has been suggested see: (a) ref. 10a; (b) Y. Y. Jiang, Y. Fu and L. Liu, *Sci. China: Chem.*, 2012, **55**, 2057.
- 17 (a) R. A. J. O'Hair, *Chem. Commun.*, 2006, 1469; (b) R. A. J. O'Hair, in *MS Investigations of Reactive Intermediates in Solution*, ed. L. S. Santos, Wiley-VCH, Weinheim, 2010, ch. 6, pp. 199–227; (c) N. J. Rijs and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2015, **48**, 329.
- 18 For organometallic anions see: (a) S. M. Bachrach, M. Hare and S. R. Kass, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1998, **120**, 12646; (b) R. A. J. O'Hair, *Chem. Commun.*, 2002, 20; (c) P. F. James and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Org. Lett.*, 2004, **6**, 2761; (d) R. A. J. O'Hair, A. K. Vrkic and P. F. James, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2004, **126**, 12173; (e) A. P. Jacob, P. F. James and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Int. J. Mass Spectrom.*, 2006, **45**, 255–256; (f) N. J. Rijs, G. N. Khairallah, T. Waters and R. A. J. O'Hair, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2008, **130**, 1069; (g) C. C. L. Thum, G. N. Khairallah and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2008, **47**, 9118; (h) N. J. Rijs and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Organometallics*, 2009, **29**, 2684; (i) G. N. Khairallah, C. Thum and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Organometallics*, 2009, **28**, 5002; (j) N. J. Rijs, B. F. Yates and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2010, **16**, 2674; (k) N. J. Rijs and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Organometallics*, 2010, **29**, 2282; (l) N. J. Rijs, G. B. Sanvido, G. N. Khairallah and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Dalton Trans.*, 2010, **39**, 8655; (m) N. J. Rijs, N. Yoshikai, E. Nakamura and R. A. J. O'Hair, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2012, **134**, 2569; (n) N. J. Rijs and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Dalton Trans.*, 2012, **41**, 3395; (o) L. O. Sraj, G. N. Khairallah, G. da Silva and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Organometallics*, 2012, **31**, 1801; (p) M. I. S. Röhr, J. Petersen, C. Brunet, R. Antoine, M. Broyer, P. Dugourd, V. Bonačić-Koutecký, R. A. J. O'Hair and R. Mitrić, *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.*, 2012, **3**, 1197; (q) N. J. Rijs and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Organometallics*, 2012, **31**, 8012; (r) K. L. Vikse, G. N. Khairallah and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Organometallics*, 2012, **31**, 7467; (s) K. L. Vikse, G. N. Khairallah, J. S. McIndoe and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Dalton Trans.*, 2013, **42**, 6440; (t) G. N. Khairallah, C. C. L. Thum, D. Lesage, J.-C. Tabet and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Organometallics*, 2013, **32**, 2319; (u) N. J. Rijs, N. Yoshikai, E. Nakamura and R. A. J. O'Hair, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2014, **79**, 1320; (v) M. Leeming, G. N. Khairallah, S. Osburn, K. L. Vikse and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Aust. J. Chem.*, 2014, **67**, 701; (w) J. Li, G. N. Khairallah and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Organometallics*, 2015, **34**, 488.
- 19 For organometallic cations see: (a) A. Fiedler, D. Schröder, W. Zummack and H. Schwarz, *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, 1997, **259**, 227; (b) R. A. J. O'Hair, T. Waters and B. Cao, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2007, **46**, 7048; (c) G. N. Khairallah, T. Waters and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Dalton Trans.*, 2009, 2832; (d) G. N. Khairallah, J. H. Yoo and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Organometallics*, 2010, **29**, 1238; (e) A. B. Attygale, C.-C. Chan, F. U. Axe and M. Bolgar, *J. Mass Spectrom.*, 2010, **45**, 72; (f) C.-C. Chan, F. U. Axe, M. Bolgar and A. B. Attygale, *J. Mass Spectrom.*, 2010, **45**, 1130; (g) B. Butschke and H. Schwarz, *Organometallics*, 2010, **29**, 6002; (h) M. Woolley, G. N. Khairallah, P. S. Donnelly and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Rapid Commun. Mass Spectrom.*, 2011, **25**, 2083; (i) M. G. Leeming, G. N. Khairallah, G. da Silva and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Organometallics*, 2011, **30**, 4297; (j) C. Brunet, R. Antoine, M. Broyer, P. Dugourd, A. Kulesza, J. Petersen, M. I. S. Röhr, R. Mitrić, V. Bonačić-Koutecký and R. A. J. O'Hair, *J. Phys. Chem. A*, 2011, **115**, 9120; (k) G. N. Khairallah, C. M. Williams, S. Chow and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Dalton Trans.*, 2013, **42**, 9462–9467; (l) G. N. Khairallah, K. A. Saleeba, S. Chow, W. Eger, C. M. Williams and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Int. J. Mass Spectrom.*, 2013, **354–355**, 229; (m) M. J. Woolley, G. N. Khairallah, P. S. Donnelly, B. F. Yates and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Organometallics*, 2013, **32**, 6931; (n) H. Al Sharif, K. L. Vikse, G. N. Khairallah and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Organometallics*, 2013, **32**, 5416; (o) M. J. Woolley, G. N. Khairallah, G. R. da Silva, P. S. Donnelly and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Organometallics*, 2014, **33**, 5185; (p) M. J. Woolley, A. Ariafard, G. N. Khairallah, K. H.-Y. Kwan, P. S. Donnelly, J. M. White, A. J. Canty, B. F. Yates and R. A. J. O'Hair, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2014, **79**, 12056.
- 20 I. Fernandez, F. P. Cossio and M. A. Sierra, *Chem. Rev.*, 2009, **109**, 6687.
- 21 (a) L. MacAleese and P. Maître, *Mass Spectrom. Rev.*, 2007, **26**, 583; (b) J. Roithova, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2012, **41**, 547; (c) K. R. Asmis and J. Sauer, *Mass Spectrom. Rev.*, 2007, **26**, 542.
- 22 G. B. Deacon and R. J. Phillips, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 1980, **33**, 227.
- 23 (a) G. S. Groenewold, W. A. de Jong, J. Oomens and M. J. Van Stipdonk, *J. Am. Soc. Mass Spectrom.*, 2010, **21**, 719; (b) L. Ducháčková, D. Schröder and J. Roithová, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2011, **50**, 3153; (c) J. Paterová, J. Heyda, P. Jungwirth, C. J. Shaffer, Á. Révész, E. L. Zins and D. Schröder, *J. Phys. Chem. A*, 2011, **115**, 6813.
- 24 R. Prazeres, F. Glotin, C. Insa, D. A. Jaroszynski and J. M. Ortega, *Eur. Phys. J. D*, 1998, **3**, 87.
- 25 L. Feketeová, G. N. Khairallah and R. A. J. O'Hair, *Eur. J. Mass Spectrom.*, 2008, **14**, 107.



- 26 There have been numerous reports on Cu(II) salts giving rise to Cu(I) ions upon ESI/MS. There are several mechanisms by which these redox processes can occur. They may: (i) involve redox changes in solution upon binding of a ligand prior to ESI/MS; (ii) arise during the ESI process itself; (iii) occur via gas-phase dissociation of Cu(II) containing ions after ESI. For lead references that describe each of these scenarios see: (a) A. Tintaru, L. Charles, P. Milko, J. Roithová and D. Schröder, *J. Phys. Org. Chem.*, 2009, **22**, 229; (b) A. Tsybizova, J. Tarábek, M. Buchta, P. Holý and D. Schröder, *Rapid Commun. Mass Spectrom.*, 2012, **26**, 2287; (c) A. Tsybizova, B. L. Ryland, N. Tsierkezos, S. S. Stahl, J. Roithová and D. Schröder, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.*, 2014, 1407.
- 27 M. J. Frisch, *et al.*, *Gaussian 09, A.02*, Gaussian, Inc., Wallingford, CT, 2009.
- 28 (a) A. D. Becke, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1993, **98**, 5648–5652; (b) C. Lee, W. Yang and R. G. Parr, *Phys. Rev. B: Condens. Matter*, 1988, **37**, 785–789.
- 29 (a) M. Dolg, U. Wedig, H. Stoll and H. Preuss, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1987, **86**, 866; (b) P. C. Hariharan and J. A. Pople, *Theor. Chim. Acta*, 1973, **28**, 213; (c) T. Clark, J. Chandrasekhar and P. V. R. Schleyer, *J. Comput. Chem.*, 1983, **4**, 294; (d) R. Krishnam, J. S. Binkley, R. Seeger and J. A. Pople, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1980, **72**, 650; (e) P. M. W. Gill, B. G. Johnson, J. A. Pople and M. J. Frisch, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, 1992, **197**, 499.
- 30 J. Tomasi, B. Mennucci and R. Cammi, *Chem. Rev.*, 2005, **105**, 2999.
- 31 C.-H. Guo, H.-S. Wu, X.-M. Zhang, J.-Y. Song and X. Zhang, *J. Phys. Chem. A*, 2009, **113**, 6710.
- 32 H. Dossmann, C. Afonso, J.-C. Tabet and E. Uggerud, *Int. J. Mass Spectrom.*, 2013, **354–355**, 165.
- 33 (a) T. Naota, A. Tannna, S. Kamuro and S.-I. Murahashi, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2002, **124**, 6842; (b) T. Naota, A. Tannna, S. Kamuro, M. Hieda, K. Ogata, S.-I. Murahashi and H. Takaya, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2008, **14**, 2482.
- 34 For previous gas-phase studies of $[\text{NCCuCN}]^-$, see: (a) I. G. Dance, P. A. W. Dean and K. J. Fisher, *Inorg. Chem.*, 1994, **33**, 6261; (b) X. B. Wang, Y. L. Wang, J. Yang, X. P. Xing, J. Li and L. S. Wang, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2009, **131**, 16368.
- 35 A reviewer has raised an intriguing observation regarding the major changes in shape and hence volume during the decarboxylation reaction pathways calculated in Fig. 4 and 5. In the condensed phase, this would result in a volume of activation that might be measured through high pressure studies (see for example: (a) D. R. Stranks, *Pure Appl. Chem.*, 1974, **38**, 303). We are unaware of any such studies for Cu(I) mediated decarboxylation in the condensed phase, although the activation volumes of other decarboxylation reactions have been determined: (b) R. Van Eldik, T. Asano and W. J. Le Noble, *Chem. Rev.*, 1989, **89**, 549.

