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Developing principles for predicting ionic liquid effects on reaction outcome. The importance of the anion in controlling microscopic interactions†

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A series of ionic liquids containing anions of differing coordination strength were investigated as solvents for the condensation reaction of an alkyl amine and an aromatic aldehyde. As predicted, the rate constant of the process was found to increase with the proportion of the ionic liquid in the reaction mixture. Temperature-dependent kinetic analyses demonstrated that by varying the ability of the anion to interact with the cation the magnitude of both the enthalpy and entropy of activation could be controlled in a predictable manner, with the activation parameters being linearly dependent on the ionic liquid basicity. Interestingly, the unexpected trend in the rate constants observed when altering the anion of the ionic liquid highlighted the presence of more subtle secondary microscopic interactions involving the anion, further emphasizing the fragility of the enthalpy – entropy balance.

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Introduction

The prospect of using ionic liquids, salts with melting points below 100 °C,¹ as more environmentally-friendly alternatives to molecular solvents has received considerable attention in recent years due to their low vapour pressure,^{2–4} lack of flammability,⁴ and the possibility of recycling.⁵ Further, many reactions proceed more readily and/or more selectively in ionic liquids;^{6–15} although the lack of understanding of why these changes occur has hindered the application of these solvents; developing such an understanding is of interest to all seeking to use ionic liquids.

By systematically investigating the effect that ionic liquids have on the outcome of a number of simple organic reactions,^{6,7,16–24} our group has been developing a set of principles for qualitatively predicting the effect of an ionic liquid on reaction outcome. These principles can be applied by considering the extent of charge development in the transition state and the nature of the starting materials;^{7,20–23,25,26} the proportion of the ionic liquid in the reaction mixture;^{7,20,27} and the components of the ionic liquid itself.^{19,24,25,27} A key

outcome from this body of work, particularly relevant to the work described herein, is that for systems having: (i) a bimolecular rate determining step; (ii) involving some (but limited) charge development in the transition state;²⁸ and (iii) a nitrogen nucleophile, there is a predictable rate enhancement due to an entropically favourable cation–nucleophile interaction.^{7,23,25}

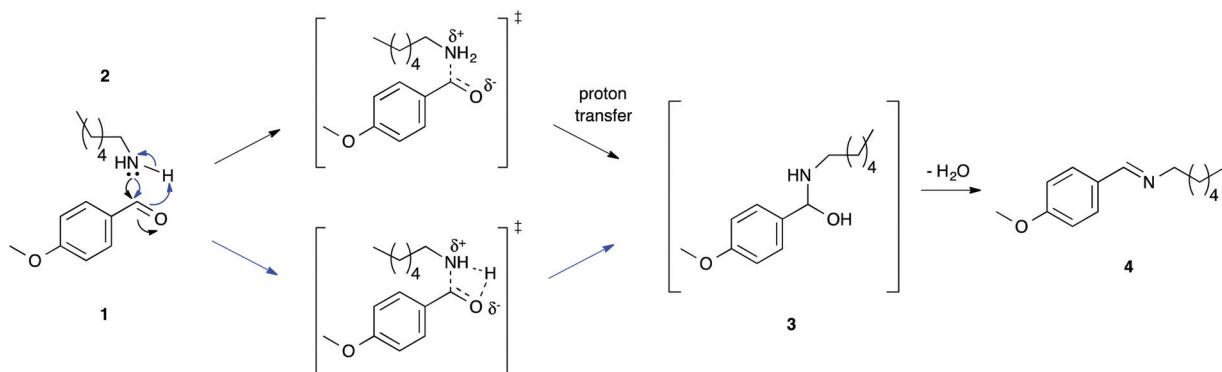
The effect that the nature of the cation had on the outcome of the reaction of 4-methoxybenzaldehyde **1** and hexan-1-amine **2** (Scheme 1) was investigated in a recent study by our group;²⁷ the ionic liquids used were selected to include cations of varying steric and electronic nature, and all contained bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide as the counterion. Analogous to that seen for a bimolecular substitution reaction,²⁵ the more charge dense and accessible the charged centre of the cation, the greater its interaction with the nitrogen lone pair on the nucleophile **2**; importantly, this was reflected in a gradual increase in the enthalpy of activation across the series, which was offset by an increased entropy of activation. The rate constants observed were a result of the subtle interplay of entropic and enthalpic effects, where the importance of the former due to increased ordering in the ionic liquids containing methyl substituted imidazolium cations was shown.

This manuscript builds on this previous work, and describes the effect that a series of imidazolium based ionic liquids **5–10**, containing anions of different coordinating abilities, and across a range of proportions in a molecular solvent, has on the outcome of this reaction. It was envisaged that variation of the anion of the ionic liquid would alter the extent of anion–cation interactions, and hence modify the availability of the imidazolium cation for interaction with the nucleophile **2**;

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Determination of order of reaction with respect to the nucleophile **2**; mole fraction dependent rate constant data on which the plots in Fig. 2 and 3 are based; temperature dependent kinetic data on which Fig. 4 and 5 are based and from which the activation parameters shown in Tables 2–3 are derived; summaries of activation parameter data presented; plot of the Gibbs free energy of activation against the Kamlet-Taft β parameter for the ionic liquids **5–9**. See DOI: [10.1039/c4ob02482f](https://doi.org/10.1039/c4ob02482f)



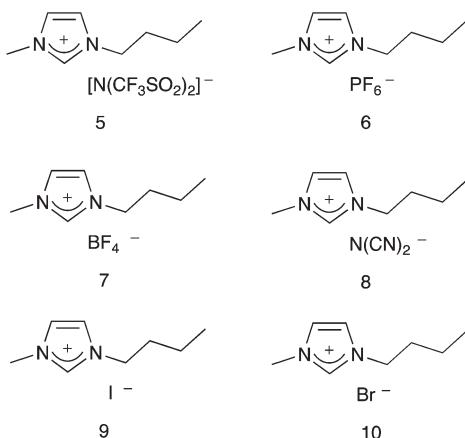


Scheme 1 The condensation of the benzaldehyde **1** with an amine **2** to first give the intermediate **3**, which proceeds to the imine **4**, noting two possible mechanisms for the formation of the aminol **3**; stepwise (top) and concerted (bottom).

this difference in cation–nucleophile interaction was predicted to cause changes in reaction outcome, which are discussed below.

Experimental

4-Methoxybenzaldehyde **1** and hexan-1-amine **2** were both commercially available, and each was distilled under reduced pressure then stored with molecular sieves at 253 K prior to use. Analytical grade deuterated acetonitrile was dried over molecular sieves for at least 48 h before use. The ionic liquids **5–10** were prepared according to literature methods;^{29–31} 1-methylimidazole was treated with either butyl iodide or butyl bromide to afford **9** and **10**, respectively. Ionic liquids **5–8** were prepared by treating the bromide **10** with the corresponding salt; either lithium bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide, potassium hexafluorophosphate, sodium tetrafluoroborate or sodium dicyanamide, to give the required ionic liquid. All ionic liquids were dried to constant weight at 70 °C under reduced pressure immediately before use, and were found to have <0.1% water using Karl Fischer titration methodology and salts **5–8** contained <0.2 mol% residual halide by ion chromatography.



Reaction progress was monitored using ^1H NMR spectroscopy on either a Bruker Avance III 400, Bruker Avance III 500 or

Bruker Avance III 600 spectrometer with either a BBFO or TBI probe using *ca.* 0.5 mL of reaction mixture (details below) in a 5 mm NMR tube. Results were shown to be reproducible between the different spectrometers.

Kinetic analyses were carried out in solutions containing the benzaldehyde **1** (*ca.* 0.02 mol L^{–1}) and the amine **2** (*ca.* 0.25 mol L^{–1}) at a given temperature and specific mole fraction of the ionic liquid, with the remaining solvent being made up by deuterated acetonitrile. For the ionic liquids **5–8** and **10**, NMR samples containing both reagents **1** and **2**, and the solvent mixture, were prepared and stored in liquid nitrogen prior to analysis. For the highly hygroscopic ionic liquid **9**, samples were prepared under an inert atmosphere and the reagents **1** and **2** allowed to mix just prior to ^1H NMR analysis. In each case the reaction was monitored *in situ* with the spectrometer set to the desired temperature for the duration of the reaction.

All reactions were followed until more than 95% of the starting material **1** was consumed, and all kinetic analyses were performed in triplicate. NMR spectra were processed using either the Bruker TOPSPIN 1.3 software or the MestReNova 7.1.1 software. The pseudo-first order rate constants for the reactions were calculated using integrations of the aldehyde signal in the starting material **1** at δ *ca.* 10.0, obtained from the processed ^1H NMR spectra, by fitting the natural logarithm of the integrations to a linear function using the Microsoft Excel 14.4.3 LINEST function. Bimolecular rate constants were obtained from the pseudo-first order rate constants by dividing by the initial amine concentration in the reaction mixture. The activation parameters were then determined through fitting the obtained data using the Microsoft Excel 14.4.3 LINEST function to the bimolecular Eyring equation shown below (eqn (1)).^{6,32}

$$\ln\left(\frac{k_2 h}{k_B R T^2}\right) = \frac{\Delta S^\ddagger}{R} - \frac{\Delta H^\ddagger}{RT} \quad (1)$$

Tables containing the exact mole fraction, amine **2** concentration, temperature and rate constants for all the systems described below can be found in the ESL.[†]



Results and discussion

NMR spectroscopy was used to follow reaction progress, as has been done in previous studies.^{6,7,16-24} The use of this method allows convenient analysis of this reaction²⁷ and circumvents any issues with work-up of the reaction mixture (such as selective extraction of components of the reaction mixture¹⁶).

As this manuscript focuses on the solvent effects on this process, it is important to discuss the mechanism through which this reaction proceeds (Scheme 1). The reaction proceeds through nucleophilic attack of the amine 2 onto the carbonyl of the benzaldehyde 1 and proton transfer to give the intermediate aminol 3. This process can be considered to occur through either a stepwise process (demonstrated for aqueous solutions³³) or a concerted mechanism (shown in the gas phase³⁴). Experimental data from organic solvents demonstrates significant charge separation in the transition state,³⁵ which is consistent with either mechanism. This addition step is then followed by the elimination of water to give the imine product 4.

In all cases (different ionic liquids and different temperatures) described here, no formation of the intermediate 3 was observed, indicating that the elimination step was significantly faster than the addition step, and the reaction was found to be first order with respect to the nucleophile 2 (see ESI†). This observation is consistent with previous studies on this reaction where, typically, the intermediate is not observed.³³ It is important to note that the electron-donating *methoxy* substituent was chosen as it deactivates the carbonyl group in benzaldehyde 1 to nucleophilic attack, slowing down the addition step and making it rate limiting; for electron-withdrawing substituents the carbonyl group can be sufficiently activated (for example, with a *nitro* group) so that the second, elimination step becomes rate-determining.³⁶

As the initial bimolecular addition step is rate-limiting it is necessary to consider any interaction between the ionic liquid and both reagents 1 and 2, and the transition state leading to the intermediate 3 when predicting any effects on the rate constant and activation parameter data. Previous work has shown that interaction between an ionic liquid and the amine 2 is the main interaction occurring,²⁷ and while there may be interaction between the ionic liquid and transition state, this is not the major interaction; this idea will be elaborated further in the discussions below.

As mentioned above, this previous work²⁷ has shown that rate enhancements for this reaction type, when using ionic liquids, are entropically driven. Ordering of the cation about, and stabilisation of, the nucleophile incurs an enthalpic cost, which is overcome by a more substantial entropic benefit that results from the reduction in the decrease in entropy on moving to the transition state. Variations in the electronic and steric nature of the cation were shown to affect the degree of interaction between the cation and the nucleophile in a predictable manner; with the extent of interaction having a marked effect on reaction outcome.²⁷ For the series of ionic liquids considered herein, it was expected that when using a

more coordinating anion, the extent of anion–cation interaction would increase. This increased interaction would, in turn, reduce the extent of cation–nucleophile interaction; this can be thought of in terms of the competing equilibria shown in Fig. 1. That is, if the anion is interacting to a greater extent with the cation, it will be more difficult for the amine 2 to access the cation, resulting in a reduction in the enthalpic cost and entropic benefit that is known to be associated with this interaction.²⁷ The importance of considering preferential interaction of the ionic liquid components over ion–reagent interaction elsewhere in the literature.³⁷⁻³⁹

Given the above, it was predicted that the use of more coordinating anions would result in reduced enthalpic and entropic effects, when compared to ionic liquids containing less coordinating anions. Considering the ionic liquids 5–10, the extent to which the anion will interact with the surrounding $[\text{Bmim}]^+$ cations can be ranked by considering both the coordinating ability and basicity of the anion. A previous study³⁸ measured the coordination strength of a number of cation–anion combinations using electrospray ionisation mass spectrometry experiments. Of particular relevance here are the results from their experiments on $[\text{Bmim}]^+$ -based ionic liquids using acetonitrile as the eluent; it was found that the coordination strength increases in the order $[\text{N}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2]^- < [\text{PF}_6]^- < [\text{BF}_4]^- < [\text{N}(\text{CN})_2]^- < [\text{Br}]^-$.³⁸ The $[\text{I}]^-$ anion was not included in their study, but it is reasonable to assume that this halide with a more diffuse charge will be slightly less coordinating than $[\text{Br}]^-$; hence the order will be $[\text{N}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2]^- < [\text{PF}_6]^- < [\text{BF}_4]^- < [\text{N}(\text{CN})_2]^- < [\text{I}]^- < [\text{Br}]^-$.

Also worthwhile considering are the Kamlet-Taft parameters for the different ionic liquids, which will allow the experimental results to be assessed quantitatively. Of particular interest is the β value, a measure of hydrogen bond acceptor ability, as this is very dependent on the anion type, with a higher β value indicating a better hydrogen bond accepting ability.⁴⁰ The change in the β value follows a similar trend as seen for the coordinating abilities discussed above, with the only discrepancy being $[\text{N}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2]^-$ and $[\text{PF}_6]^-$ (Table 1). It seems that while $[\text{N}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2]^-$ is less coordinat-

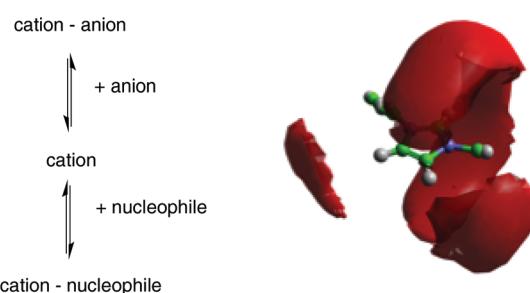


Fig. 1 Competing interactions in solution can be considered using a simple series of equilibria (left), noting that multiple interactions are possible with each cation. There are many possible sites of interaction for electron rich species with the imidazolium cation used, as shown in the organisational profile of bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide (right) reproduced from Yau *et al.*²⁵



Table 1 The Kamlet-Taft β parameters for the ionic liquids 5–9

Ionic liquid	β
[Bmim][N(CF ₃ SO ₂) ₂] 5	0.24 ^{41,42}
[Bmim][PF ₆] 6	0.21 ^{41,43}
[Bmim][BF ₄] 7	0.38 ⁴¹
[Bmim][N(CN) ₂] 8	0.62 ^{44,45}
[Bmim][I] 9	0.8 ^a

^a Estimated value based on measurements of chloride- and bromide-based imidazolium salts.^{40,43,46}

ing than [PF₆][–] it is a slightly better hydrogen bond acceptor. The similar trends seen for the coordinating ability and hydrogen bond accepting ability of these anions is unsurprising, given that when increasing the anions basicity, the anion will be better able to form hydrogen bonding interactions with the [Bmim]⁺ cations surrounding it.

To allow direct comparison with previous work on both a comparable bimolecular substitution reaction,⁷ and the condensation reaction of the unsubstituted benzaldehyde and the amine 2,²⁷ the effect of the ionic liquid 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide ([Bmim][N(CF₃SO₂)₂], 5) on the condensation reaction between compounds 1 and 2 was considered in reaction mixtures across a range of different mole fractions of the ionic liquid 5 in acetonitrile (Fig. 2). Based on previous work,^{7,27} it was anticipated that the rate constant would gradually increase as the proportion of an ionic liquid in the reaction mixture increased, with the major rate enhancements occurring at lower mole fractions and an asymptote approached at high concentrations; the same trend as was seen for both the substitution⁷ and condensation²⁷ reactions previously studied. It was expected that the methoxy substituent would have little effect on reaction outcome across the range of reaction mixtures, other than a systematic reduction in the rate constant due to deactivation of the carbonyl group to nucleophilic attack.

As shown in Fig. 2, the dependence of the bimolecular rate constant of the reaction of the methoxy substituted benzaldehyde 1 and the amine 2, with changing proportions of

[Bmim][N(CF₃SO₂)₂] 5 in acetonitrile, follows the expected trend, with rate changes comparable to that seen for benzaldehyde. In this case, there is a *ca.* 6-fold enhancement in the rate constant in the ionic liquid 5 when compared to acetonitrile, which is similar to the 8-fold increase seen for the unsubstituted benzaldehyde.²⁷ The methoxy substituent uniformly reduces the rate constant by an order of magnitude across the range of ionic liquid/acetonitrile mixtures. Interestingly, there is a slight decrease in the rate constant at *ca.* χ_{IL} 0.5; this has appeared many times in previous work,^{7,27} and the microscopic origin of this phenomena is currently under investigation.

Another interesting outcome from the analysis of the effects of the different cations on the condensation of benzaldehyde with the amine 2 was that the imidazolium ionic liquids followed the same trend (regardless of *methyl* substitution on the imidazolium ring), when changing the solvent composition, as that described above.²⁷ It was predicted that for the ionic liquids 5–10, which are all based on the same imidazolium cation, that the *trend* with respect to solvent composition would be the same as above due to the comparable nature of the cation–nucleophile interaction across the series; although the *magnitude* of the rate constant will be dependent on the balance of the enthalpic and entropic effects. As such, the effect of the ionic liquids 6–9 on the condensation of compounds 1 and 2 was examined in reaction mixtures across a range of different mole fractions of each of the ionic liquids in acetonitrile (Fig. 3, which also includes the ionic liquid 5 case for comparison, and S2†).

A mixture of [Bmim][Br] 10 in [Bmim][N(CF₃SO₂)₂] 5 was of interest, as this mixture has been used to investigate the effects of a mixture of ionic liquids containing different anions on the bimolecular substitution reaction described above.²⁵ At the temperature considered, it was not possible to investigate the reaction across different mole fractions of the ionic liquids 5 and 10 in acetonitrile as the bromide salt 10 is not sufficiently soluble in either the ionic liquid 5 or acetonitrile. The activation parameters of the condensation reaction

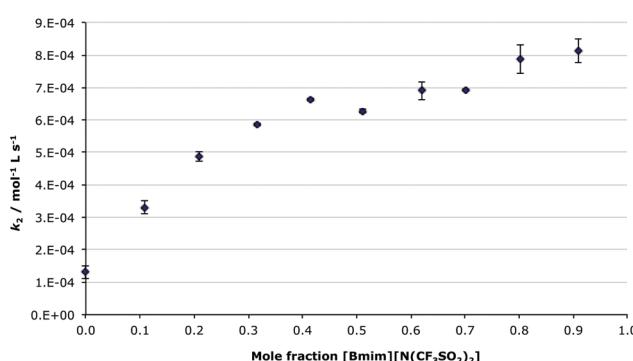


Fig. 2 The bimolecular rate constants for the reaction between the benzaldehyde 1 and the amine 2 in different mole fractions of [Bmim][N(CF₃SO₂)₂] 5 in acetonitrile, at 282 K. Uncertainties are reported as the standard deviation of three replicates.

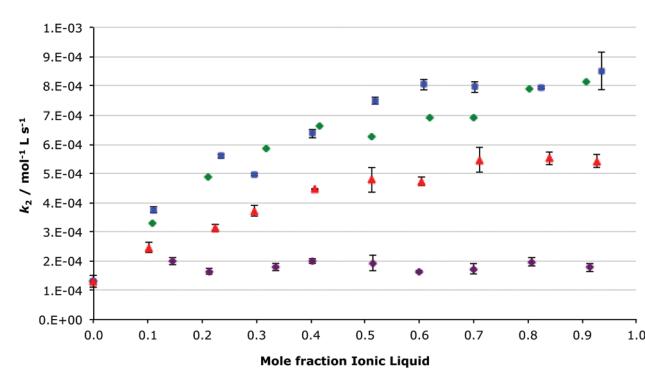


Fig. 3 The bimolecular rate constants for the reaction between benzaldehyde 1 and the amine 2 in different mole fractions of [Bmim][N(CF₃SO₂)₂] 5 (green diamonds), [Bmim][PF₆] 6 (purple diamonds), [Bmim][BF₄] 7 (blue squares) and [Bmim][N(CN)₂] 8 (red triangles) in acetonitrile, at 282 K. Uncertainties are reported as the standard deviation of three replicates.



were able to be determined in this mixture at slightly higher temperatures; this will be discussed in further detail below.

As can be seen in Fig. 3, the rate constant was affected in a similar manner by the ionic liquids $[\text{Bmim}][\text{N}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2]$ 5, 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium tetrafluoroborate ($[\text{Bmim}][\text{BF}_4]$) 7 and 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium dicyanamide ($[\text{Bmim}][\text{N}(\text{CN})_2]$) 8; when increasing the proportion of the ionic liquid in the reaction mixture the rate constant of the reaction gradually increased. The most significant changes occurred between χ_{IL} 0 and χ_{IL} ca. 0.3–0.4; with further increases in ionic liquid concentration having little effect on the rate constant. Surprisingly the rate constant, at this temperature, remained essentially unchanged when using 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium hexafluorophosphate ($[\text{Bmim}][\text{PF}_6]$) 6, irrespective of the amount of the ionic liquid in the reaction mixture. This anomalous behaviour of the hexafluorophosphate salt 6, compared to the other ionic liquids, is consistent with results seen previously in a related bimolecular substitution process.²⁴

The ionic liquid 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium iodide ($[\text{Bmim}][\text{I}]$) 9 gave the greatest effect of those seen (Fig. S2†); the rate constant for the reaction shown in Scheme 1 in this ionic liquid was much larger (ca. 10–40 times larger) than in any of the other ionic liquids 5–8. Due to difficulties in monitoring such a fast reaction, rate constants for the complete range of ionic liquid mixtures were unable to be determined, however the same trend of increasing rate constant with higher proportions of ionic liquid in the reaction mixture, as seen for salts 5–8, is also seen for $[\text{Bmim}][\text{I}]$ 9, with once again a characteristic ‘dip’ in the plot at χ_{IL} ca. 0.3.

It is worth noting that all of these rate enhancements may be the result of a change in mechanism for the process. Given the charged nature of an ionic liquid, it might be anticipated that such a medium would favour the formation of a zwitter-ionic intermediate and hence the stepwise mechanism over the concerted one. This, and other discussions, require activation parameters for the process.

Activation parameters were determined for the reaction between species 1 and 2 in the ionic liquids 5–9 at χ_{IL} ca. 0.2 and, where possible, χ_{IL} ca. 0.9 through temperature dependent kinetic studies (Fig. 4, 5 and Tables 2–5). A mixture of the bromide 10 in the ionic liquid 5 was also investigated. In all cases there was an increase in both the enthalpy and entropy of activation, as expected based on previous studies; note that this is exactly as was predicted and suggests that interaction between the cation and the nucleophile 2 is once again dominating reaction outcome.²⁷ These changes in activation parameters are consistent with an increase in ordering of the solvent around the starting materials when using an ionic liquid, with the increased entropy (and hence rate constant) being the result of disruption of this ordering; the subtleties of the differences between the ionic liquids will be discussed below.

Note that any change in mechanism from the concerted to the stepwise process (due to the nature of the transition state) might be anticipated to have the *opposite* effect on the activation parameters due to increased interaction with the more

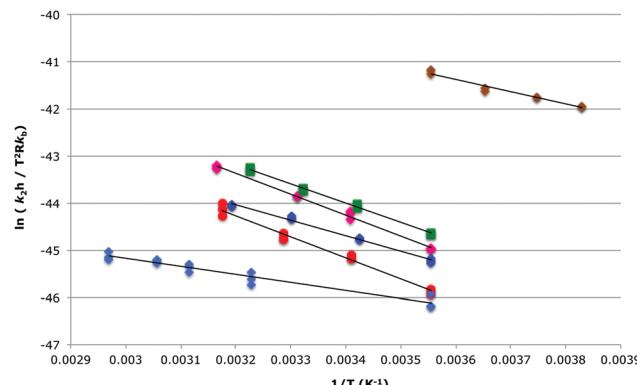


Fig. 4 The bimolecular Eyring plot, from which the activation parameters in Table 2 were determined, for the reaction between methoxybenzaldehyde 1 and the amine 2 in either acetonitrile (blue diamond) or one of the ionic liquids $[\text{Bmim}][\text{N}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2]$ 5 (pink diamond), $[\text{Bmim}][\text{PF}_6]$ 6 (red circle), $[\text{Bmim}][\text{BF}_4]$ 7 (green square), $[\text{Bmim}][\text{N}(\text{CN})_2]$ 8 (blue diamond), $[\text{Bmim}][\text{I}]$ 9 (black diamond) at ca. χ_{IL} 0.2 in acetonitrile. Exact mole fractions are outlined in Table 2.

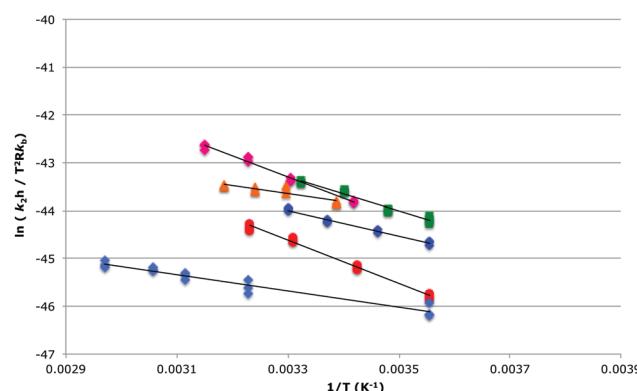


Fig. 5 The bimolecular Eyring plot, from which the activation parameters in Table 3 were determined, for the reaction between methoxybenzaldehyde 1 and the amine 2 in either acetonitrile (blue diamond) or one of the ionic liquids $[\text{Bmim}][\text{N}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2]$ 5 (pink diamond), $[\text{Bmim}][\text{PF}_6]$ 6 (red circle), $[\text{Bmim}][\text{BF}_4]$ 7 (green square), $[\text{Bmim}][\text{N}(\text{CN})_2]$ 8 (blue diamond) at ca. χ_{IL} 0.9, diluted only by the reagents 1 and 2, or in $[\text{Bmim}][\text{Br}]$ 10/ $[\text{Bmim}][\text{N}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2]$ 5 (orange triangle). Exact mole fractions are outlined in Table 3.

Table 2 The activation parameters for the reaction between the methoxybenzaldehyde 1 and the amine 2 in either acetonitrile or one of the ionic liquids 5–9, at ca. χ_{IL} 0.2. Ionic liquids are listed in order of increasing coordinating ability of the anion

Solvent	χ_{IL}	$\Delta H^\ddagger/\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$ ^a	$\Delta S^\ddagger/\text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$ ^a
Acetonitrile ^b	0	14.2 ± 1.0	-333.1 ± 3.3
$[\text{Bmim}][\text{N}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2]$ 5	0.22	37.0 ± 0.9	-242.1 ± 3.1
$[\text{Bmim}][\text{PF}_6]$ 6	0.21	37.1 ± 1.5	-249.4 ± 5.1
$[\text{Bmim}][\text{BF}_4]$ 7	0.24	34.0 ± 0.8	-250.3 ± 2.6
$[\text{Bmim}][\text{N}(\text{CN})_2]$ 8	0.22	27.3 ± 0.9	-278.6 ± 2.9
$[\text{Bmim}][\text{I}]$ 9	0.23	21.6 ± 1.3	-266.3 ± 4.9

^a Uncertainties quoted are from the fit of the linear regression. ^b From previous work.²⁷



Table 3 The activation parameters for the reaction between the methoxybenzaldehyde **1** and the amine **2** in either acetonitrile or one of the ionic liquids **5–8** and **10**, at *ca.* χ_{IL} 0.9. Ionic liquids are listed in order of increasing coordinating ability of the anion

Solvent	χ_{IL}^b	$\Delta H^\ddagger/\text{kJ mol}^{-1}^a$	$\Delta S^\ddagger/\text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}^a$
Acetonitrile ^c	0	14.2 ± 1.0	-333.1 ± 3.3
[Bmim][N(CF ₃ SO ₂) ₂] 5	0.93	36.8 ± 1.5	-238.5 ± 5.0
[Bmim][PF ₆] 6	0.91	37.7 ± 1.2	-246.5 ± 4.1
[Bmim][BF ₄] 7	0.93	29.7 ± 1.7	-262.1 ± 5.8
[Bmim][N(CN) ₂] 8	0.93	22.2 ± 1.1	-292.6 ± 3.7
[Bmim][Br]/[N(CF ₃ SO ₂) ₂] 10/5	0.32/0.60	14.1 ± 2.4	-316.4 ± 7.8

^a Uncertainties quoted are from the fit of the linear regression. ^b The ionic liquid was only diluted by the reagents **1** and **2**. ^c From previous work.²⁷

Table 4 The changes in the enthalpy of activation for the reaction between the methoxybenzaldehyde **1** and the amine **2** when moving from either acetonitrile to *ca.* χ_{IL} 0.2, or *ca.* χ_{IL} 0.2 to *ca.* χ_{IL} 0.9. Ionic liquids are listed in order of increasing coordinating ability of the anion

Solvent	$\Delta(\Delta H^\ddagger)/\text{kJ mol}^{-1}^a$	
	$\chi_{IL} 0 \rightarrow 0.2$	$\chi_{IL} 0.2 \rightarrow 0.9$
[Bmim][N(CF ₃ SO ₂) ₂] 5	22.8 ± 1.4	-0.2 ± 1.8
[Bmim][PF ₆] 6	22.9 ± 1.8	0.6 ± 1.9
[Bmim][BF ₄] 7	19.8 ± 1.3	-4.3 ± 1.8
[Bmim][N(CN) ₂] 8	13.2 ± 1.3	-5.2 ± 1.4
[Bmim][I] 9	7.4 ± 1.7	—

^a Uncertainties quoted are compounded using those from the fit of the linear regression.

Table 5 The changes in the entropy of activation for the reaction between the methoxybenzaldehyde **1** and the amine **2** when moving from either acetonitrile to *ca.* χ_{IL} 0.2, or *ca.* χ_{IL} 0.2 to *ca.* χ_{IL} 0.9

Solvent	$\Delta(\Delta S^\ddagger)/\text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}^a$	
	$\chi_{IL} 0 \rightarrow 0.2$	$\chi_{IL} 0.2 \rightarrow 0.9$
[Bmim][N(CF ₃ SO ₂) ₂] 5	91.0 ± 4.5	3.5 ± 5.9
[Bmim][PF ₆] 6	83.7 ± 6.0	2.9 ± 6.5
[Bmim][BF ₄] 7	82.8 ± 4.2	-11.8 ± 6.3
[Bmim][N(CN) ₂] 8	54.4 ± 4.4	-14.0 ± 4.7
[Bmim][I] 9	16.6 ± 8.5	—

^a Uncertainties quoted are compounded using those from the fit of the linear regression.

charge separated transition state. Since interactions with the nucleophile clearly dominate, no change in mechanism can be suggested, noting the ambiguity for the mechanism in acetonitrile as a starting point.

Immediately relevant to the variation of rate constant with the mole fraction of ionic liquid, Tables 4 and 5 show the difference in activation parameters between acetonitrile and χ_{IL} *ca.* 0.2, along with the difference in activation parameters between χ_{IL} *ca.* 0.2 and χ_{IL} *ca.* 0.9. For the ionic liquids **5–8** there is a much larger change in both the enthalpy and entropy of activation when moving from acetonitrile to χ_{IL} *ca.*

0.2, than the change incurred when moving from χ_{IL} *ca.* 0.2 to χ_{IL} *ca.* 0.9. These data confirm that as the proportion of ionic liquid in the reaction mixture increases, the most significant microscopic changes occur by χ_{IL} *ca.* 0.2, supporting the trends seen in Fig. 2 and 3.

The importance of the subtle balance of the enthalpic and entropic contributions is reinforced by the [Bmim][PF₆] **6** case; the change in the activation parameters is in accordance with what is expected for an ionic liquid (and are comparable to [Bmim][N(CF₃SO₂)₂] **5**); yet the balance of the activation parameters results in a negligible change in the rate constant when compared to acetonitrile at 282 K, despite the very different activation parameters between the ionic liquid and acetonitrile cases!

The above results are consistent with the observed trends on varying the solvent composition being largely due to the nature of the cation, although the magnitude of this effect is dependent on the specific anion–cation combination. Further consideration of the activation parameters for the reaction of species **1** and **2** in the ionic liquids **5–10** allows the origin of the differing rate constants to be better understood and the validity of the predictions made above to be further considered.

Firstly, the activation parameters at *ca.* χ_{IL} 0.2 for ionic liquids **5–9** will be discussed. As described briefly above, for each of the ionic liquids **5–9** the enthalpies and entropies of activation are larger than those for acetonitrile (Table 2). Importantly, as the coordinating ability of the anion increases there is a gradual decrease in the enthalpy of activation, as was predicted! This is consistent with the fact that as the coordinating ability of the anion is changed, the extent of coordination between the cation and the anion, and hence between the cation and the nucleophile **2**, can be controlled in a predictable fashion. The effect of the ionic liquids **5–9** at *ca.* χ_{IL} 0.2 on the entropy of activation was not as straightforward to understand; with a decrease in enthalpy of activation it was expected that there would be an associated reduction in the entropy of activation; while the activation entropy generally decreases on moving down Table 2, the trend is not as systematic as expected. Consideration of the ‘neat’ ionic liquid cases (χ_{IL} *ca.* 0.9, diluted only by reagents) – a better representation of the true ionic liquid environment – is thus important.

As shown in Table 3, the activation parameters for ionic liquids **5–8** at χ_{IL} *ca.* 0.9 further reinforces the results presented above and validates the predictive model; there is a clear correlation between the coordinating ability of the anion and the enthalpy of activation. The effect on the entropy of activation was also as anticipated; when increasing the coordinating ability of the anion there is a gradual reduction in the entropy of activation. This demonstrates the predictable nature of these interactions; the coordinating ability of the anion can be exploited to control the extent of cation–anion, and hence cation–nucleophile interactions, allowing these interactions to be manipulated in a controlled manner.

It is important to note that at both mole fractions of ionic liquid considered, the activation parameters for both the



[Bmim][N(CF₃SO₂)₂] 5 and the [Bmim][PF₆] 6 cases are the same within uncertainty; this was expected given the relatively similar coordinating abilities of the two anions, and differing order of coordinating ability and Kamlet-Taft β value mentioned earlier for ionic liquids 5 and 6. While the coordinating ability scale allows a qualitative correlation between the activation parameters and the anions' coordination strength to be seen, consideration of the Kamlet-Taft β parameters allows a quantitative assessment of this correlation to be made (Fig. 6 and 7).

Consideration of the relationship between the activation parameters and the hydrogen bond accepting ability of the ionic liquids reinforces the qualitative analysis presented above. There is a linear correlation between the β value and the enthalpy of activation at both χ_{IL} ca. 0.2 and 0.9 (Fig. 6), with both cases having an R^2 value greater than 0.98. The entropy of activation also has a linear relationship to the β value at χ_{IL} ca. 0.9, but similar to as was discussed above, at χ_{IL} ca. 0.2 the trend is less pronounced (Fig. 7).

These linear relationships (particularly for the higher mole fraction cases) further demonstrate the validity of the predictions made based on the extent to which the anion will interact with the [Bmim]⁺ cations. Given these linear relationships seen for the enthalpy and entropy of activation, it is still surprising that there is no systematic change in the rate constant when changing the anion. No correlation is seen between the Gibbs free energy of activation and the Kamlet-Taft β value (see Fig. S3, ESI†). Such a lack of correlation clearly suggests that there is some other factor affecting the delicate balance of the activation parameters, which give the Gibbs free energy of activation.

While the trends presented in Tables 2, 3 and Fig. 6, 7 suggest that the main factor affecting the activation parameters is the competing interactions between the cation, and both the anion and amine 2; more subtle effects due to differing extents of anion–amine and anion–transition state interaction (Fig. 8) may be responsible for the subtle variations in the activation parameters, resulting in the lack of a correlation between the Gibbs free energy of activation and the β parameter, and the unexpected ordering of the rate constants.

There are two implications of these proposed interactions. Firstly interaction between the anion and a hydrogen atom on the nitrogen centre of the nucleophile 2 will increase the nucleophilicity of the amine 2 and lower the enthalpic barrier of the reaction. Secondly, on moving to the transition state there will be an increase in the hydrogen bond donor ability of the nucleophile, resulting in an increase in any directional anion–hydrogen interaction that may exist; there is literature precedent for such an interaction existing for a substitution reaction involving primary and secondary amine nucleophiles in ionic liquids.¹⁰ The greater ordering of the anion about the transition state relative to the starting material 2, would introduce an entropic cost that could, to a certain extent, offset the opposing effects of the cation–nucleophile 2 interaction. The transition state would also be stabilised by this directional anion–hydrogen interaction, further decreasing the enthalpic barrier for the reaction, resulting in the enthalpic benefit from such an interaction being compounded from both activation of the starting material 2 and stabilisation of the transition

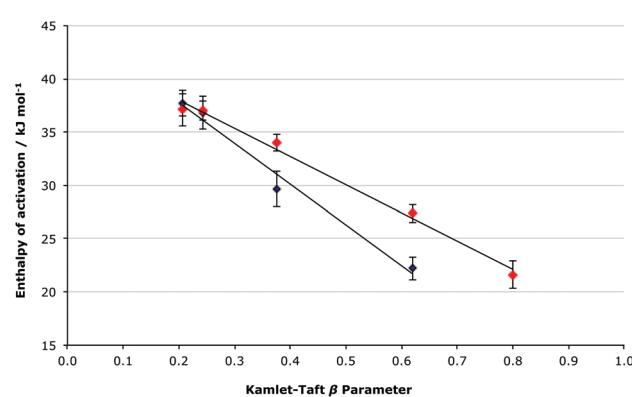


Fig. 6 The relationship between the enthalpy of activation and the Kamlet-Taft β parameter for the ionic liquids 5–9 (Table 1) at ca. χ_{IL} 0.2 (red ◆) and 0.9 (black ◆), with the linear correlations having R^2 values of 0.992 and 0.983, respectively.

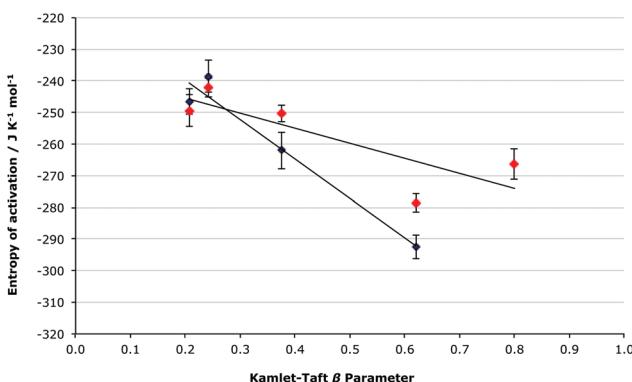


Fig. 7 The relationship between the entropy of activation and the Kamlet-Taft β parameter for the ionic liquids 5–9 (Table 1) at ca. χ_{IL} 0.2 (red ◆) and 0.9 (black ◆), with the linear correlations having R^2 values of 0.671 and 0.955, respectively.

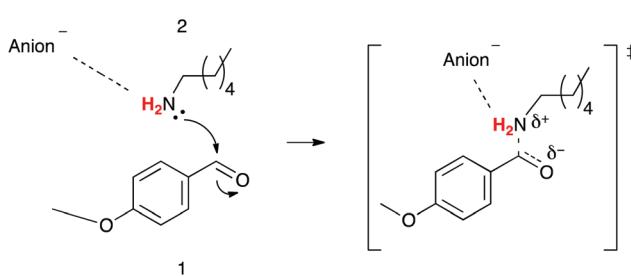


Fig. 8 A visualisation of the interactions being discussed: an anion could interact with the amino hydrogen atoms in the nucleophile 2 (red), with the extent of this interaction increasing on moving from starting material (left) to transition state (right) as these hydrogen atoms become more acidic. Note that only the stepwise process is shown for simplicity; the same argument holds for the concerted process.



state. It is important to note that these effects on the enthalpy and entropy of activation are the *opposite* to what is observed; this suggests that while such interactions may contribute to the overall outcomes, the cation–nucleophile interaction is dominant.

It would be expected that such interactions involving the anion would be most pronounced for anions that are (i) weakly coordinating, as they will interact less with the cation and be more available to interact with the amine **2**; and (ii) good hydrogen-bond acceptors, as they will be better able to interact with the hydrogen atoms of the amine group in the nucleophile **2**. Conversely, this effect will be least significant for anions that are highly coordinating and poor hydrogen bond acceptors.

Considering this, the weakly coordinating $[\text{N}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2]^-$ and $[\text{PF}_6]^-$ anions, which have relatively high Kamlet-Taft β values of 0.24^{41,42} and 0.21,^{41,43} respectively, are likely to be most affected. It could be reasoned that the $[\text{N}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2]^-$ anion will interact with the amino hydrogen atoms to a larger extent than $[\text{PF}_6]^-$, having a more substantial ‘offsetting’ effect, resulting in the enthalpies and entropies of activation for the $[\text{Bmim}][\text{N}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2]$ **5** cases being slightly lower than what would be expected if only considering the extents of cation–nucleophile **2** interaction; thus bringing the activation parameters for these two ionic liquids closer together. This minor competing interaction could also explain the lack of a trend in the rate constants seen across the range of ionic liquids **5–9** and the activation entropies at χ_{IL} *ca.* 0.2; such an effect could disturb the delicate enthalpy–entropy balance, resulting in activation energies and rate constants that don’t uniformly change with increasing cation–nucleophile interaction. Molecular dynamics simulations are underway to further investigate this possible balance of competing interactions.

Discussion of the $[\text{Bmim}][\text{Br}]$ **10**/ $[\text{Bmim}][\text{N}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2]$ **5** mixture has been left until last; due to its highly coordinating nature the $[\text{Br}]^-$ anion was of interest to analyse, yet its high melting point required it to be used as a mixture with another ionic liquid. These results were initially quite surprising, as previous studies on a bimolecular substitution reaction²⁴ found the activation parameters for the mixture of bromide **10** in ionic liquid **5** were comparable to those for $[\text{Bmim}][\text{N}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2]$ **5**. The key difference in this case is that the nucleophile is a hydrogen bond donor; the nucleophile used for the substitution case was not.²⁴ Hence, these results can be rationalised by considering both the discussion above relating to hydrogen bond donation in the transition state; and the importance of preferential interaction of ions previously considered.^{37–39} The more charge dense $[\text{Br}]^-$ anion will coordinate to the $[\text{Bmim}]^+$ cation to a greater extent than $[\text{N}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2]^-$ will; resulting in two different effects. Firstly, a reduction in the extent of cation–nucleophile interaction; in turn reducing the enthalpy and entropy of activation, relative to $[\text{Bmim}][\text{N}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2]$ **5**. This decrease will be ameliorated by the secondary effect; there will be a larger amount of ‘free’ $[\text{N}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2]^-$ able to interact with the transition state, due to the preferential coordination of $[\text{Br}]^-$ to $[\text{Bmim}]^+$, further redu-

cing the enthalpic and entropic effects relative to $[\text{Bmim}][\text{N}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2]$ **5**. These effects are so substantial that they completely offset the favourable $[\text{Bmim}]^+$ –nucleophile interaction, resulting in activation parameters very similar to acetonitrile, with the enthalpy of activation for the mixture of **5/10** and acetonitrile being the same within uncertainty. Interestingly, despite this, the reaction still proceeded much faster in the ionic liquid mixture **5/10** than in acetonitrile; it is the slightly greater entropy of activation that is responsible for this rate enhancement. This further demonstrates the importance of entropic effects in ionic liquids; the reported solvent effects of ionic liquids are dominated by such, and highlights that when using ionic liquids consideration of entropic effects is paramount for these highly ordered solvents.

Conclusions

The effect of a series of ionic liquids on the activation parameters of a simple condensation reaction was successfully predicted based on a developing understanding of how ionic liquids affect reaction outcomes gained from previous studies. This framework was particularly accurate in predicting the systematic changes in the activation parameters when varying the ability of the anion to interact with the cation; with increased anion–cation interaction the extent of cation–nucleophile interaction was systematically decreased and resulted in a predicted decrease in the enthalpic and entropic effects down the series of ionic liquids studied. The validity of these predictions was further reinforced by the linear relationship between both the enthalpy and entropy of activation and the Kamlet-Taft basicity parameter; the more basic the ionic liquid the greater the enthalpy and entropy of activation. This is the first time that such an effect has been effectively forecast, and that such a clear relationship has been demonstrated.

As the mole fraction of ionic liquid in the solvent mixture with acetonitrile was increased there was a gradual increase in the rate constant, with the most prominent rate enhancement occurring between χ_{IL} 0 and χ_{IL} 0.2. This general trend was also in accordance with what was predicted based on previous studies, suggesting that for $[\text{Bmim}]^+$ -based ionic liquids it may not be essential to use high mole fractions of ionic liquid to achieve significant rate enhancements for bimolecular reactions involving a nitrogen nucleophile.

The changes in the rate constants when varying the anion of the ionic liquid were not as forecast. The importance of the delicate balance of the entropic and enthalpic effects was reinforced, with the variation in the rate constants for the different ionic liquids explained by considering two competing effects; the primary cation–nucleophile interaction, and the more subtle interactions involving the anion of the ionic liquid and components along the reaction coordinate, the importance of which wasn’t initially anticipated. For this reaction, involving a nucleophile that is a hydrogen-bond donor, the major effect of the cation–nucleophile interaction on the activation parameters was readily controlled by varying the



anion, yet the need to consider the more subtle interaction between the anion and the amino hydrogen atoms was realised, especially when attempting to rationalise the rate constants in each of the ionic liquids considered.

Overall, the effectiveness of the predictive model highlights that there is the opportunity to tailor ionic liquids to introduce specific microscopic interactions that alter reaction outcomes in a desired fashion, which is of interest to synthetic chemists looking for solvent control of reaction outcome.

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