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Selective, radical-free activation of benzylic C–H bonds in methylarenes†

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We report rare examples of exclusive benzylic C–H oxidative addition in industrially important methylarenes using simple η^4 -arene iridium complexes. Mechanistic studies showed that coordinatively unsaturated η^2 -arene intermediates are responsible for the selective activation of benzylic, not aromatic C–H bonds and formation of stable benzyl complexes after trapping with a phosphine ligand.

Syntheses of many fine and speciality chemicals rely on the C–H functionalisation of alkylarenes.¹ However, such C–H functionalisation without directing groups occurs unselectively and yields mixtures of products. Substantial progress has recently been made in selective functionalisation of unactivated arene Csp²–H bonds using transition metal catalysts,^{2,3} but the selective activation of benzylic Csp³–H bonds remains challenging^{1,4} because the competing activation of the aromatic C–H bonds is generally thermodynamically and kinetically preferred (Fig. 1A).^{5–8} Known examples of catalytic functionalisation of benzylic C–H bonds typically involve radical intermediates and stoichiometric amounts of peroxides, or strong bases, which limit the synthetic utility of the methods.^{1,4} Catalytic activation of benzylic C–H bonds by metal complexes in the absence of radical or basic reagents occurs much less common and often suffers from selectivity issues.^{9–15}

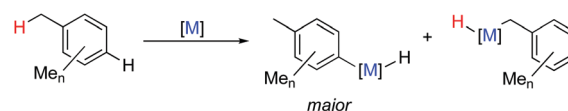
The key step for designing general and selective catalytic benzylic C–H functionalisation is selective activation, *e.g.* oxidative addition of a benzylic C–H bond in a range of unactivated alkylarenes. However, only few complexes mediate oxidative addition of benzylic C–H bonds and, in most cases, it is accompanied by oxidative addition of aromatic C–H bonds. Selective benzylic C–H oxidative addition occurs only with methylarenes with sterically hindered arene C–H bonds such

as mesitylene (1,3,5-trimethylbenzene)¹⁶ or *p*-xylene;¹⁷ other arenes give mainly aromatic C–H activation products. Hence, the problem of highly selective benzylic C–H activation remains to be addressed.

Here we report the first general metal system that mediates exclusive benzylic C–H activation in nine unactivated arenes bearing from one to five methyl groups in the aromatic ring (Fig. 1B). Our kinetic and computational studies suggest that the key to the unique selectivity is generation of coordinatively unsaturated η^2 -arene intermediate, which preferentially activates benzylic, not aromatic C–H bonds in methyl arenes.

During our investigation of arene C–C cleavage in rare Cp*Ir(η^4 -arene) complexes,^{18,19} we found that thermolysis of the mesitylene complex in the presence of PMe₃ does not lead to C–C cleavage, but cleanly affords a product of benzylic C–H activation, Cp*Ir(CH₂C₆H₃Me₂-3,5)(PMe₃).²⁰ This selective benzylic C–H activation, however, could be explained by the steric hindrance of aromatic C–H bonds. To test if benzylic C–H activation would occur in the least sterically hindered methylarene, toluene, we heated the iridium complex Cp*Ir(η^4 -toluene) (1) in the presence of 4 equiv. of PMe₃ in *n*-hexane at 100 °C for 1 h. Remarkably, all three isomers of the starting complex smoothly converted into a single benzylic C–H activation product (2) in a 97% isolated yield (Fig. 2A). We believe this is the first example of exclusive benzylic C–H

A Typical C–H activation in unactivated arenes



B This work: exclusive benzylic C–H activation

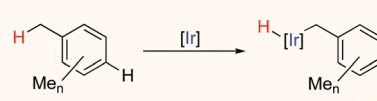


Fig. 1 Metal-mediated C–H activation (oxidative addition) by metal complexes.

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A

1

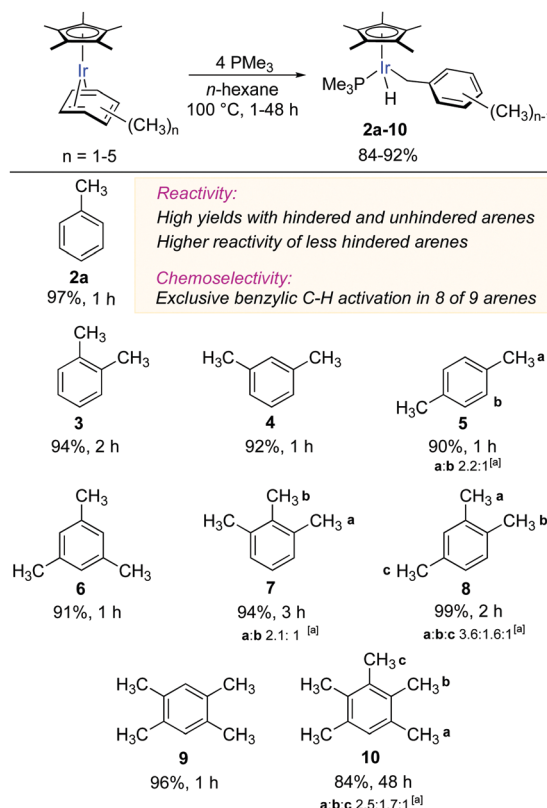
L = PMe_3
 PPh_3
 PCy_3

2a: 97%
2b: 96%^[a]
2c: 94%^[a]

B

2b (XRD)

Another remarkable aspect of this benzylic C–H activation is that the regioselectivity does not appear to depend on steric effects. In case of 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene, **7**, (Fig. 3), the regioselectivity for activation of either of the two less hindered CH₃ groups *vs.* the more hindered internal CH₃ equals 2.1 : 1, which after statistical correction for the number of methyl groups gives nearly equal regioselectivity of 1.1 : 1. Similarly, in pentamethylbenzene all three types of methyl groups have similar reactivity as evidenced by the statistically adjusted regioselectivity of 1.3 : 0.9 : 1 (**10**). More surprisingly, in 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene



The observed preferential activation of weaker benzylic C–H bonds may suggest the involvement of radical pathways.⁴ One of the common tests for the participation of the radical mechanisms is the addition of radical traps such as TEMPO that inhibits radical reactions.²⁶ We probed this scenario by



Fig. 4 (A) The model reaction to determine reaction order in Cp*Ir (η^4 -mesitylene) (**11**) and PMe_3 . (B) Thermolysis of **11-d₉** and **11-d₃**; kinetic isotope effects and the lack of H/D scrambling. [a] KIEs were calculated from the initial rates for separate reactions of the deuterated and non-deuterated species.

conducting thermolysis of **11** in the presence of 1 equiv. of TEMPO at 100 °C for 1 h. Full consumption of **1** was observed and the expected hydride product **6** was obtained in a 14% yield, which suggests that the involvement of radical intermediates is unlikely. The lower yield of **6** in the presence of the radical trap as compared to that in its absence (91%, Fig. 3) might be explained by the TEMPO-induced decomposition of **6** under reaction conditions as confirmed by control experiments.^{27,28} The lack of involvement of radicals in the

benzylic C–H oxidative addition also agrees with the absence of observable incorporation of deuterium from the solvent upon thermolysis of **6** in cyclohexane- d_{12} (Fig. 4A).

To confirm that the hydride ligand in **6** results from the C–H oxidative addition of the methyl groups of the arene ligand, we heated the model complex **11-d₉** having fully deuterated methyl groups on the aryl ligand (Fig. 4B). This led to the exclusive formation of the deuteride product **6-d₉**. Heating of the model complex **11-d₃** bearing deuterium labels on the three aromatic positions predictably gave hydride complex **6-d₃**. No observable H/D scrambling was detected in either case. Kinetic isotope effect measurements conducted in separate experiments with **11-d₃** and **11-d₉** complexes and the nondeuterated **11** resulted in negligible KIEs ($k_{\text{H}}/k_{\text{D}} = 1.03 \pm 0.18$ and 0.99 ± 0.09), which suggests that the rate-determining step does not involve benzylic or aromatic C–H bond cleavage (Fig. S7 and S9, ESI†).

To identify the mechanism that agrees with the observed experimental data and explains the unusual chemoselectivity, we computed a range of energy pathways for benzylic and aromatic C–H activation in **6**. We conducted all geometry optimizations, reaction path calculations and calculations of thermodynamic corrections with the B3LYP functional and a mixed basis set of LANL2DZ for Ir and 6-31G(d) for all other atoms, which gave excellent results for the calculations of C–C oxidative addition in η^4 -arene iridium complexes.²⁰

The DFT computations indicated that the benzylic C–H activation **11** \rightarrow **6** (Fig. 5, green path) has indeed the lowest energy as compared to the aromatic C–H activation **11** \rightarrow **17** (Fig. 5, red and blue paths). The benzylic C–H oxidative addition **11** \rightarrow **6** involves the initial rate-determining η^4 to η^2 arene ring slippage in the starting complex over the barrier of 24.4 kcal mol^{−1}. The resulting η^2 -arene intermediate **12**

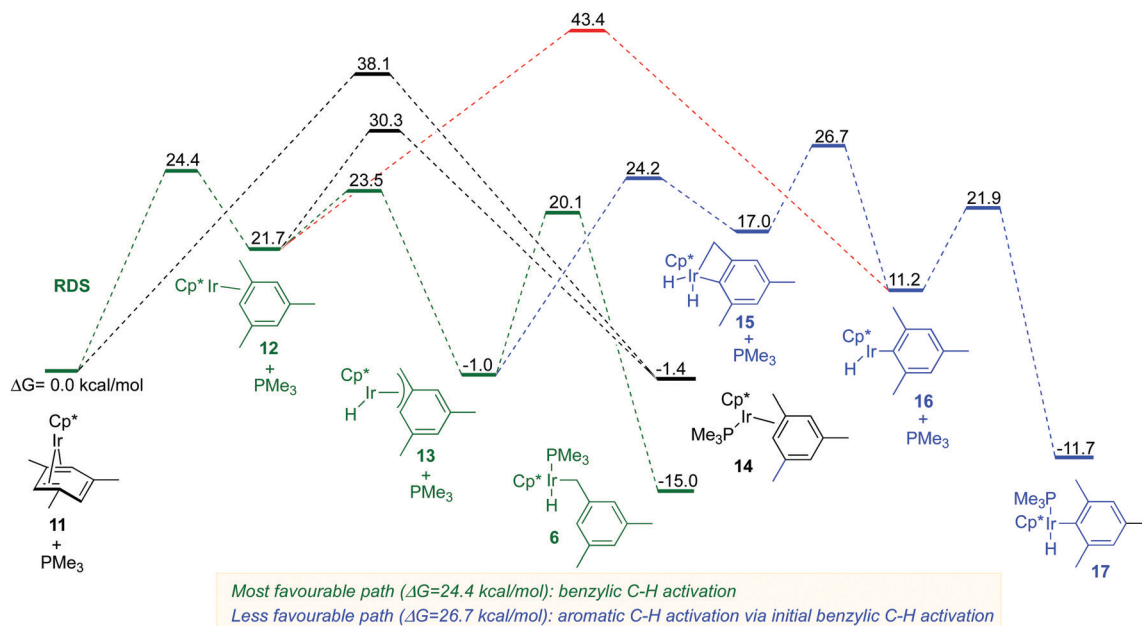


Fig. 5 The calculated mechanisms for benzylic and aromatic C–H activation in **11** in the presence of added PMe_3 ligand. Energies at M06-L/(6-311+G*+LANL2TZ/cpcm = hexane)//B3LYP/(6-31G*+LANL2DZ) and thermodynamic corrections at 50 °C.



undergoes facile C–H activation of a methyl group to form an η^3 -benzyl complex **13** that is subsequently trapped by PMe_3 to yield the isolated benzylic complex **6**. The benzylic C–H activation preferentially occurs *via* the phosphine-free η^2 -complex **12**, rather than *via* phosphine ligated complex **14** because the latter is much less kinetically accessible from the starting complex **11** either directly or *via* **12** (Fig. 5).

All paths for aromatic C–H activation **11** \rightarrow **17** also involve the η^2 -arene complex **12** as an essential intermediate. The direct aromatic C–H oxidative addition **12** \rightarrow **16** requires a 20.1 kcal mol^{−1} higher barrier than the corresponding benzylic C–H activation **12** \rightarrow **13** (Fig. 5; compare red and green paths). A much more favourable path to **17** involves the initial benzylic C–H activation **12** \rightarrow **13** followed by the aromatic C–H activation yielding the dihydride intermediate **15**. The dihydride **15** reforms the benzylic C–H bond and the resulting coordinatively unsaturated aryl hydride **16** picks up PMe_3 to give the final product **17**. This lowest energy aromatic C–H oxidative addition still has a 6.6 kcal mol^{−1} higher barrier than the benzylic C–H activation path (Fig. 5, compare **13** \rightarrow **16** *vs.* **13** \rightarrow **6**).

The results of DFT calculations indicate that the generation of a phosphine-free $\text{Cp}^*\text{Ir}(\eta^2\text{-arene})$ intermediate is the key to the exclusive regioselectivity of benzylic C–H activation in η^4 -arene iridium complexes (Fig. S12A, ESI†). That is, the Cp^*Ir fragment selectively activates benzylic C–H bonds in the η^2 -methyl arene ligand and then picks up a phosphine ligand to afford the final product (Fig. S12A, ESI†). The reactivity of this Cp^*Ir fragment is orthogonal to the reactivity of the corresponding well-known phosphine-ligated species, $\text{Cp}^*\text{Ir}(\text{PMe}_3)_3$, which preferentially activates aromatic C–H bonds as reported by Jones²⁹ and Bergman (Fig. S12B, ESI†).³⁰

These $\text{Cp}^*\text{Ir}(\eta^2\text{-arene})$ intermediates have unique reactivity not only in the benzylic C–H activation. As we showed previously, when these species are generated in the absence of an added ligand, they promote oxidative addition of the aromatic C–C bonds.^{7,8} The starting $\text{Cp}^*\text{Ir}(\eta^4\text{-arene})$ complexes serve as excellent precursors for the generation of these highly reactive intermediates.

In summary, we reported an unprecedented highly selective oxidative addition of benzylic C–H bonds in a range of methyl-arenes, which occurs in simple $\text{Cp}^*\text{Ir}(\eta^4\text{-arene})$ complexes. Experimental and computational data suggest that the process occurs *via* the rate-determining formation of highly reactive η^2 -arene iridium species that undergo selective oxidative addition of benzylic C–H bonds. The unique reactivity of the η^2 -arene iridium species in benzylic C–H activation provides an exciting starting point for the design of novel highly selective functionalisations, which are currently investigated in our laboratory.

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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- 21 Note that the reaction also proceeds smoothly with just one equivalent of PMe_3 but C–C cleavage is not fully suppressed in the case of the larger phosphines.
- 22 Heating $\text{Cp}^*\text{Ir}(\eta^4\text{-C}_6\text{Me}_6)$ and PMe_3 at 150 °C for 48 h led to the full conversion of the starting complex but gave a complex mixture of products. See the ESI†.
- 23 This selectivity is reverse to that of the $\text{Cp}^*\text{Ir}(\text{PMe}_3)_3$ species generated in situ from $\text{Cp}^*\text{Ir}(\text{PMe}_3)_2\text{H}_2$, which reacts with p-xylene to afford the corresponding benzylic and aromatic C–H activated products in a 29 : 71 ratio, respectively. See ref. 30.
- 24 Although the origin of this selectivity has yet to be investigated, the selectivity results from kinetic, not thermodynamic control as evidenced by the DFT calculations of the relative stability of the corresponding products, which scale as $8c > 8a > 8b$ (Fig. S11).
- 25 See the ESI†.
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