

Computational study of phenyliodine diacetate intermediates during Lewis acid activation with TMSOTf

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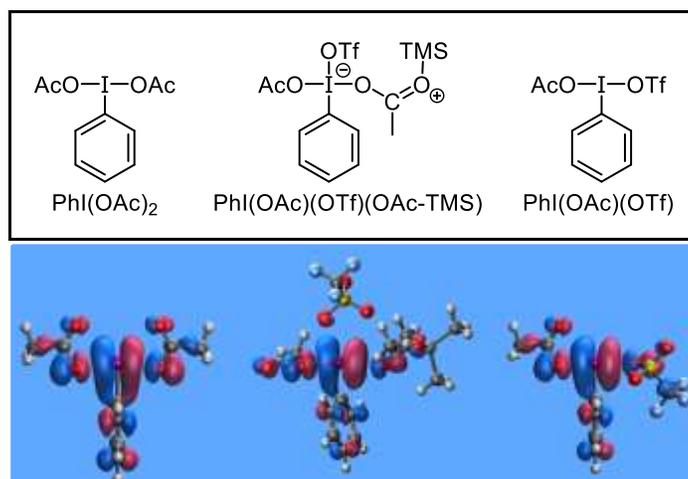
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Abstract

A method of increasing the reactivity of phenyliodine(III) diacetate (PIDA) involves the addition of a Lewis acid. The acid-activation of PIDA was investigated toward the goal of elucidating relevant intermediates that participate in other mechanisms such as the transmetalation of hypervalent iodine compounds with metalloids and diaryliodonane synthesis. Our computational analysis focused on the reaction coordinate of PIDA reacting with TMSOTf. Acetate-triflate substitutions were found to be thermodynamically preferred over PIDA, and the possibility of a four-coordinate iodine intermediate is evaluated. Other structural and electronic considerations involving trans-influence, σ -hole, and the 3-center-4-electron (3c-4e) bond are presented.



Keywords: Hypervalent iodine, 3c-4e bond, sigma-hole, PIDA, trans-influence

Introduction

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Hypervalent iodine (HVI) has continued to garner the interest within the organic chemistry community.^[1-5] The ubiquity of hypervalent iodine reagents in chemical reactions is related to iodine's accessible oxidation states, mainly iodine(III) and iodine(V). Typically, iodine(III) reagents rely on a Lewis-acid activation, and iodine(V) reagents are used in oxidations.^[6-8] Due to properties such as the trans-influence, σ -hole, and the 3-center-4-electron (3c-4e) bond, devising definitive reaction mechanisms based on HVI-(III) intermediates can be challenging.^[9,10] The lack of knowledge of iodine(III) is only magnified when analyzed from a computational standpoint as many structural conformers are possible along reaction coordinates.^[11,12] The research presented herein analyzes the intermediates in the reaction between phenyliodine(III) diacetate (PIDA) and trimethylsilyl triflate (TMSOTf) toward the goal of contributing potential HVI-(III) structures that participate in a multitude of reactions across organic synthesis.^[13-15]

PIDA can be considered a staple among HVI reagents, be it either as a direct reactant or as an intermediate in synthesizing the intended λ^3 -iodoarene.^[8,16] Using PIDA derivatives also aligns with a more sustainable route, as a vast majority of HVI reactions result in the reduction of the iodoarene as a byproduct.^[6] Oxidation and reoxidation of the I^(I) byproducts can be accomplished separately from the main synthesis,^[16] or as a parallel process.^[17] Lewis acid activation of PIDA is usually performed by the addition of $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$ or TMSOTf in a halogenated solvent.^[16] The mechanism likely next involves the Lewis acid coordination to the acetate, but from there, the central question is whether $\text{PhI}(\text{OTf})_2$ or $\text{PhI}(\text{OAc})(\text{OTf})$ is the activated species.

The reactivity of Weiss' reagent, $[\text{PhI}(\text{pyr})_2]^{2+}$, a compound of recent interest synthesized by PIDA-activation with TMSOTf,^[18,19] led the Hyatt group to the state-of-the-art mechanistic investigation by Dutton *et al.*^[7] Dutton *et al.* originally proposed $\text{PhI}(\text{OTf})_2$ was the active species involved with the generation of $\text{PhI}(\text{py})_2(\text{OTf})_2$ and provided our study with an excellent starting point to extend the theoretical work to other participating intermediates during activation. Recently, Dutton *et al.* built on their past work by publishing an article titled, *PhI(OTf)₂ Does Not Exist (Yet)*.^[20,21] In the article, the Dutton group presents spectroscopic data supporting their title's claim and thus seeming to contradict their original 2012 article; but in later work the Dutton group noted several spectroscopic inconsistencies concerning the existence of $\text{PhI}(\text{OTf})_2$.^[22,23] To support Dutton's claim, we present energies and molecular orbital data to show the active species is $\text{PhI}(\text{OAc})(\text{OTf})$.

The majority of the calculations were performed using an effective core potential for iodine, while other elements were treated with the 6-311++g(d,p) basis set. In a pivotal study by Mocci and Cerioni *et al.*, the solution structures of λ^3 -iodanes by ¹⁷O NMR and DFT were performed in which the authors rationalized the *in vacuo* geometry optimizations by citing the low dielectric constant of chloroform as a justification for negligible differences. Our study relied on the same justification and were also optimized *in vacuo*. Like Mocci and Cerioni *et al.*, our optimized structures were further evaluated by a single-point energy calculation. Single-point energy calculations used a polarizable continuum model (PCM) with dichloromethane as our solvent. All optimized structures were shown to be at a minimum via frequency calculations.

The metrical parameters involving the bond distances of the triflate bound to iodine shown in our intermediates are compared against experimental data reported by Altabef *et al.*^[24] Experimental bond lengths for the bound triflate show the S-O bond distance to be 1.544 Å, while the O=S bond distance is shorter with a distance of 1.421 Å. Our optimized geometry shows an S-O bond distance of 1.563 Å and an O=S bond distance of 1.434 Å which is in good agreement with that reported in literature. Similarly, experimental bond lengths in triflate of the S-C bond and C-F bond are reported to be 1.851 Å and 1.329 Å, respectively, which remains

negligible with our observed bond distances of 1.868 Å and 1.328 Å. The theoretical method utilized in our study aids in reproducing the geometry for bound triflate supported by experimental results.

Mocci and Cerioni *et al.* focused on PIDA, not the activated intermediates, and thus is not altered by any ions unlike the activated system we present. Another difference is that their transition state search was converged by a constrained geometry optimization. We made several unsuccessful attempts at finding transition states between our proposed intermediates but decided not to employ the constrained optimization technique. We are investigating more robust approaches for transition state searches, and for this reason, no transition states are reported.

Results and Discussion

The evaluation of PIDA-activation centered around the intermediates possible in the equilibrium between three structures; $\text{PhI}(\text{OAc})_2$, $\text{PhI}(\text{OAc})(\text{OTf})$, and $\text{PhI}(\text{OTf})_2$. The possibility of Zefirov's reagent, $[(\text{PhI})_2\text{O}][2\text{OTf}]$, was considered, but the stoichiometric addition of TMSOTf and the associated energies evaluated, seemed to indicate that the Zefirov's reagent was not a precursor to the use of a full equivalent of TMSOTf. The theoretical aspects of PIDA-activation are not trivial and showcase the continuum between the ionic and covalent bonding that exists in all chemistry. The trove of T-shaped conformers that exists for PIDA-like intermediates led to the evaluation of a potential energy surface that has many local minima and thus many active species are likely in equilibrium at once. The complexity of the acid activation of PIDA also inevitably leads to zwitterions and elongated bonds that via population analysis contain fractional bond orders.

The initial approach to understanding the activation mechanism was to analyze the separate conformers concerning the planarity of the ligands with the phenyl-group as well as the ligands' planarity with respect to each other. The optimized conformers for PIDA fell into local minima with respect to the co-planarity of the acetate ligands. A 2.6 kcal/mol difference in energy between conformers was calculated and related to the coplanar rotation of the acetates. The difference between cis and trans variants of the periplanar conformers were negligible in DCM. The lower energy of the coplanar geometry can be explained by the partial donation of the σ -hole. These results are congruent with those of Mocci and Cerioni *et al.*, and a more detailed analysis can be found in their work.^[1] It should be noted that each of the structures calculated for the conformation analysis of PIDA were the result of unconstrained geometry optimizations, thus demonstrating the complexity of falling into a local minimum along the potential energy surface. Likewise, many possibilities of activated conformers also needed to be evaluated.

159°; TfO-Si-Me, 101°; and AcO-Si-Me, 67°. In comparison, a similar intermediate **6** is found after the first acetate-triflate exchange. The Si-OAc distance in intermediate **6** is 3.8 Å and the angles are: TfO-Si-OAc, 177°; TfO-Si-Me, 101°; and AcO-Si-Me, 73°. The slight change closer to a five-coordinate silicon atom is the result of more electron density shifting into the I-OAc, 3c-4e bond that is seen with intermediate **2**.

The resultant drop in energy from PIDA (**1**) to **2** seems to correlate with the findings of Suresh and Sajith on HVI's preferred combinations of how the trans-influence acts upon the 3c-4e bond.^[2] Based upon the work by Suresh *et al.*^[2] and Shafir *et al.*^[25] we have evaluated the trans-influence strength of the system to follow the trend of OAc >> OAc-TMS > OTf, where OAc has relatively strong trans-influence compared to the weak and very weak trans-influence of the other two ligand options. The classification of trans-influence strength works well to explain the 22 kcal/mol energy difference between PIDA and intermediates **3** and **4**. The generation of PhI(OTf)₂ (**9**) from PIDA leads to an overall difference of 22 kcal/mol as well, and while Suresh and Sajith did not analyze PhI(OTf)₂ (**9**), it can be speculated that the energy difference is due to a reordering of frontier orbitals involved with the 3c-4e bond.

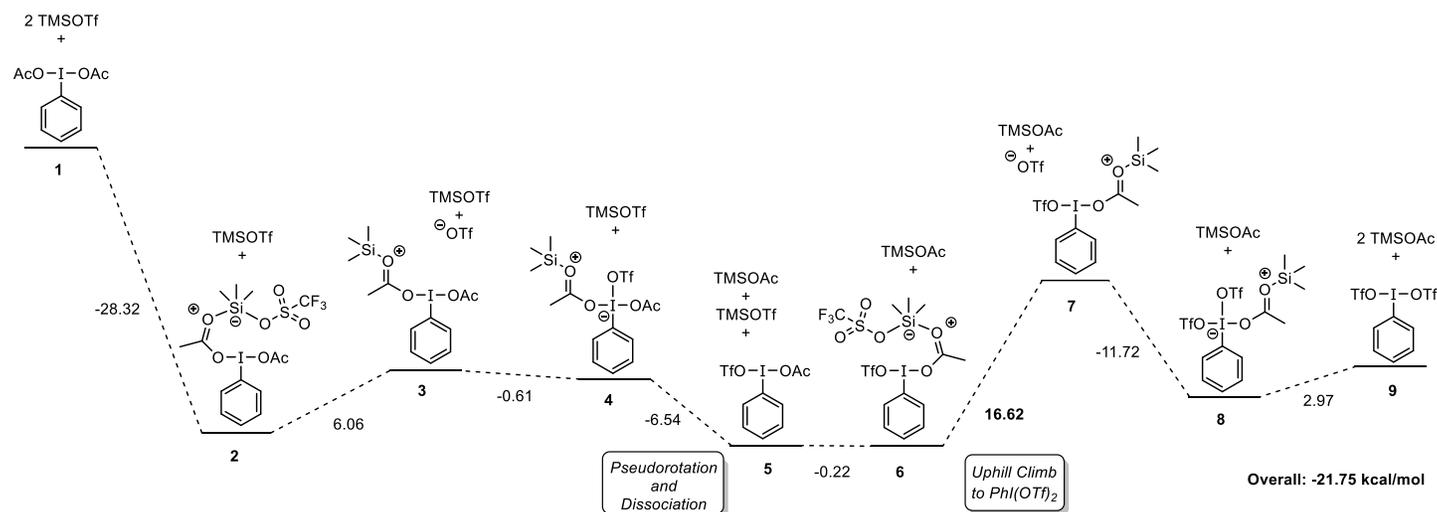


Figure 3. Reaction Coordinate of PIDA Undergoing TMSOTf Activation. Energy barriers are in units kcal/mol.

It seems that along the reaction coordinate shown in Figure 3, the trans-influence is *turned off* by using triflate ligands. One would expect that the bonding combination of the 3c-4e bond would result in less stabilization of energy with weak-weak interactions since the 3c-4e non-bonding orbital will be lowered. The HOMO/LUMO gap energy is 120 kcal/mol for PIDA (**1**), 107 kcal/mol for PhI(OAc)(OTf) (**5**), and 100 kcal/mol for PhI(OTf)₂ (**9**). If the trans-influence is indeed turned-off with intermediate **9**, one would expect a restructuring of the frontier orbitals such that the bonding 3c-4e bond is localized on the 5p orbital of iodine.

The unexpected result of a four-coordinate iodine species (**4** and **8**) converged in geometry optimization and shows a difference in stabilization of energy between both intermediates (Figure 3). The minimized geometries of **4** and **8** can be explained by the triflate causing the trans-influence to be turned off upon the TMS-group bonding to the acetate with intermediate **3**. Since acetate itself is not a strong trans-influence ligand, the 3c-4e bond reorients itself for the strong-weak interaction support by the four-coordinate Ph-I-OTf intermediate, **4**. The scenario also holds true for intermediate **8** and the difference in energy between intermediate **8** and intermediate **4** is less than 2 kcal/mol.

Conclusions

The activation of PIDA by TMSOTf was evaluated and found to produce $\text{PhI}(\text{OAc})(\text{OTf})$ as the active species although several intermediates are likely in equilibrium. The overall reaction results in approximately a 20 kcal/mol lowering of energy upon activation and this energy seems to correlate to the energy difference of the HOMO/LUMO gap when comparing PIDA to the reactive intermediates. The partial filling of the σ -hole orients the acetate group to be coplanar. The trans-influence is weak when triflate is bound to iodine and thus allows for four-coordinate species that create a new 3c-4e bond along a new coordinate axis. In the active species, $\text{PhI}(\text{OAc})(\text{OTf})$, the triflate conformers are mostly irrelevant to the stability of the molecule as neither of the triflate's oxygen atoms exhibit significant σ -hole donation.

Experimental Section

Structure optimizations of the compounds in the reaction coordinate were performed at the DFT level using the popular B3LYP functional in Gaussian '09.^[26] The effective core potential for iodine was found from EMSL basis set exchange while the other elements were treated with the 6-311++g(d,p) basis set.^[27–29] Frequency calculations were performed to confirm each optimized structure was at an energy minimum. The solvent effect has been studied by using a polarizable continuum model (PCM) in single-point energy calculations on the *in vacuo* optimized geometries. All PCM calculations were carried out at 298.15 K. Graphics of Molecular models were generated using the freely available software: IQmol, Avogadro, and ArgusLab.^[30]

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Supplementary Material

Computational results are available free of charge via the Internet at <https://www.arkat-usa.org>

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