Interconversion of Phosphinyl Radical and Phosphinidene Complexes by Proton Coupled Electron Transfer

Abbenseth, J.; Delony, D.; Neben, M.C.; Würtele, C.; de Bruin, B.; Schneider, S.

DOI
10.1002/ange.201901470
10.1002/anie.201901470

Publication date
2019

Document Version
Final published version

Published in
Angewandte Chemie

License
CC BY-NC-ND

Citation for published version (APA):
Interconversion of Phosphinyl Radical and Phosphinidene Complexes by Proton Coupled Electron Transfer

Josh Abbenseth, Daniel Delony, Marc C. Neben, Christian Würtele, Bas de Bruin,* and Sven Schneider*  

Abstract: The isolable complex [Os(PHMe*)H(PNP)] (Mes* = 2,4,6-(Mes)3C6H3; PNP = NH{CHCPhBu3}) exhibits high phosphinyl radical character. This compound offers access to the phosphinidene complex [Os(PMe*)H(PNP)] by P–H proton coupled electron transfer (PCET). The P–H bond dissociation energy (BDE) was determined by isothermal titration calorimetry and supporting DFT computations. The phosphinidene product exhibits electrophilic reactivity as demonstrated by intramolecular C–H activation.

Electronically unsaturated phosphorous compounds, such as phosphinyl radicals (PR), are key transient species in P–C bond forming reactions, like olefin phosphination.[1,2] Structural and spectroscopic characterization of free and coordinated phosphinyl radicals facilitated the examination of (electronic) structure/reactivity relationships.[3,4] Free phosphinidenes (PR) could only very recently be sufficiently stabilized.[5] While a variety of transition metals form isolable phosphinidene complexes (M = PR) with promising stoichiometric reactivity, such as P–C bond formation,[6,7] catalytic phosphinidene transfer protocols remain rare.[8] Compared to, for example, nitrile transfer which has emerged as a powerful method for C–N bond formation,[9] the scarcity of catalytic PR-transfer might in part be attributed to a lack of suitable oxidizing PR-transfer reagents, such as analogs of iminiodane (ArI=NR) or azide (RN3).

We previously utilized the four-coordinate complex [Os3Cl(PNP)] (3; PNP = NH{CHCPhBu3}) to stabilize low-valent imide and nitride complexes.[10] Complex 3 readily reacts with PHMe* in Et2O to the dark blue P–H oxidative addition product [OsCl(PHMe*)H(PNP)] (Scheme 3) composed of the original P–H bond. The P–H bond then decomposes over the course of a few hours in solution at room temperature but could be fully characterized including single crystal X-ray diffraction.[11] NMR spectra are in agreement with C3 symmetry at −30°C. All signals (1H, 13C, 31P) are broadened supporting hindered rotation around the Os–P bond. The phosphide P–
atom exhibits trigonal-planar coordination in the solid state, indicating P to Os$^{5+}$ π donation.$^{[10]}$

Reduction of 4 with cobaltocene affords the radical product [OsH(PHMes*)][P(CO)] (5) in 80% isolated yield (Scheme 3). The magnetic moment in solution ($\mu_{\text{eff}} = 1.51 \mu_B$) derived by Evan’s method is in agreement with an $S = \frac{1}{2}$ system with unquenched orbital moment. Complex 5 can also be directly synthesized from 3 by one pot P–H oxidative addition and subsequent reduction. Characteristic bands for the PHMes* and hydride ligands were detected in the IR spectrum ($v_{\text{OH}} = 2345 \text{ cm}^{-1}$; $v_{\text{PH}} = 2180 \text{ cm}^{-1}$). In the solid state, complex 5 features distorted square pyramidal coordination geometry with the hydride ligand in the apical position (Figure 1). Upon reduction from 4 to 5 the Os–P bond to the PHMes* ligand is slightly elongated by $\Delta d = 0.04 \text{ Å}$.

The EPR spectrum of 5 in frozen toluene exhibits a rhombic signal that is in agreement with an $S = \frac{1}{2}$ low-spin configuration (Figure 1). The $g$-anisotropy is considerably smaller than that of typical osmium(III) complexes, in line with reduced spin-orbit interaction due to ligand redox non-innocence.$^{[15a,17]}$ Accordingly, large and slightly rhombic hyperfine interaction (HFI) with one $^{31}$P nucleus is observed in all principal directions of the $g$-tensor (Figure 1), supporting considerable spin delocalization to the PHMes* ligand. The free phosphoryl radical PPh$_3$ exhibits axial $^3$P-HFI with an isotropic coupling constant ($A_{\text{iso}}(31^P) = 260 \text{ MHz}$) close to that of 5 ($A_{\text{iso}}(31^P) = 201 \text{ MHz}$)$^{[18]}$. The higher isotropic HFI, yet reduced dipolar coupling, found for the transient phosphoryl radical complex [W(PPh$_3$)(CO)$_2$] ($A_{\text{iso}}(31^P) = 499 \text{ MHz}$) was attributed to $p_p - d_w$ spin delocalization ($\rho_p \approx 75\%$) and concomitant polarization of the P lone-pair.$^{[44]}$ For 5, the higher $g$-anisotropy and smaller isotropic and anisotropic contributions of the $^{31}$P-HFI tensor are consistent with increased P–M spin delocalization. Comparing the isotropic and anisotropic ($T_1 = -144 \text{ MHz}$, $T_2 = -96 \text{ MHz}$, $T_2^{*} = +239 \text{ MHz}$) contributions to the $^3$P-HFI with atomic parameters allows for a rough estimate of phosphorous spin densities ($\rho_p \approx 2\%$; $\rho_{\text{PR}} \approx 42\%$) when treating the HFI as approximately axial ($T_1 = (T_1 + T_2)/2$).$^{[23]}

DFT calculations fully support this interpretation. Both the molecular structure and the EPR parameters (Figure 1) were excellently reproduced computationally. The SOMO of 5 represents an antisymmetric ($\pi^*$) combination of the metal d$_z^2$ orbital and a phosphorus p-orbital. Reduced $\pi$-bonding is expressed by the Os–PHMes* Mayer bond index (1.46). In consequence, the computed spin density (Figure 1) is almost equally distributed between the P ($\rho_p = 47\%$) and Os atoms ($\rho_{\text{Os}} = 50\%$).

Complex 5 represents an unprecedented, isolable phosphonide complex with large phosphoryl redox non-innocent character (Os$^{5+}$–PR$_3$). We therefore examined PCET reactivity of the radical ligand, specifically as an entry to phosphinidene chemistry. Two experimental methods are widely used to estimate E-H BD(F)Es, that is, a) bracketing based on hydrogen transfer reactions with reference H-donor/accepter reagents and b) quantification by the “square-
Complex 5 shows no reactivity with the H-atom donor TEMPO-H \((\text{TEMPO} = 2,2,6,6\text{-tetramethylpiperidinyloxyl})\); \(\text{BDE}_{\text{O-H}} = ca. 66 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}\),\(^{[19]}\) indicating weak P–H bonds for the hypothetical osmium(II) phosphine complex \([\text{Os}-(\text{PHMes}^*)\text{H}(\text{PNP})]^{[20]}\). In turn, 5 readily reacted with the H-atom acceptors Mes*O and TEMPO. A purple product is obtained in yields around 90% with low thermal stability at room temperature even in the solid state (see below) but could be characterized by NMR spectroscopy at \(-30^\circ\text{C}\). Retention of the hydride ligand is indicated by a \(^1\text{H} \text{NMR}\) signal at \(\delta_{\text{H}} = -15.9 \text{ ppm}\). Formation of the phosphinidene complex \([\text{Os}-(\text{PMes}^*)\text{H}(\text{PNP})]\) (6) is evidenced by the \(^{31}\text{P} \text{NMR}\) signal at \(\delta_{\text{P}} = 825 \text{ ppm}\), that is, assignable to the PMes\(^*\) group. While suitable crystals for X-ray diffraction could not be obtained, the structural integrity of the osmium pincer phosphinidene framework is supported by the spectroscopic characterization of the C–H insertion product 7 as a mixture of two diastereomers (Scheme 4). Such electrophilic phosphinidene insertion has previously been reported.\(^{[6d,21]}\) Furthermore, addition of CO to 6 gives the five-coordinate phosphane complex 8 (Scheme 4) after Os–H reductive elimination.\(^{[14]}\)

Parent 5 offers two potential sites for H-atom transfer (HAT). The generation of 6 indicates higher Os–H over P–H bond strength if the reaction proceeds under thermodynamic control. BDE quantification was attempted by stepwise oxidation and deprotonation. The cyclic voltammogram of 5 reveals quasi-reversible reduction at \(E_{\text{pc}} = -2.06 \text{ V vs. FeCp}_{2}\).\(^{[16]}\) Chemical oxidation with \(\text{Ag}[\text{Al}(\text{OC}(\text{CF}_3))_2]\) at \(-35^\circ\text{C}\) immediately gives the deep blue osmium(IV) phosphide complex 9 (Scheme 3). Complex 9 readily decomposes at room temperature but could be characterized at low temperatures including crystallography.\(^{[26]}\) Deprotonation of in situ prepared 9 with KOtBu at \(-80^\circ\text{C}\) gives phosphinidene 6 almost quantitatively. However, the low thermal stability of 9 hampered reliable \(pK_a\) determination.

The P–H bond strength of 5 was therefore derived by isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC). Titration of 5 with Mes\(^*\)O in benzene or THF afforded the reaction enthalpies for HAT \(\Delta H^{\text{EtOH}} = -16.5 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}\), \(\Delta H^{\text{THF}} = -17 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}\) and consequently the BDE\(_{\text{P-H}}\) of 5 \(\text{BDE}^{\text{CH}_3} = 65.1 \pm 1 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}\), \(\text{BDE}^{\text{THF}} = 67.1 \pm 1 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}\).\(^{[22]}\) DFT analysis of 5 supports the experimental P–H BDE (calibrated BDE\(_{\text{P-H}}\) = 67.5 kcal mol\(^{-1}\); non-calibrated value: 64.0 kcal mol\(^{-1}\),\(^{[23]}\) that is, considerably lower than the Os–H bond (calibrated BDE\(_{\text{Os-H}}\) = 74.2 kcal mol\(^{-1}\); non-calibrated: 70.1 kcal mol\(^{-1}\)), indicating that phosphinidene 6 is the thermodynamic PCET product. The calorimetric and electrochemical data also allows for calculating the \(pK_a\) of 9 \(pK_a^{\text{THF}} = 16\) from a thermochemical square-scheme (Scheme 5).\(^{[24]}\)

In conclusion, we presented the first spectroscopically and crystallographically characterized phosphide complex with large phosphanyl radical character. The rhombic \(^{31}\text{P}-\text{HFI}\) tensor and the DFT model are in line with even spin delocalization over the Os–P core. Versatile access to an electrophilic phosphinidene complex that undergoes intramolecular C–H activation was demonstrated by P–H PCET. Thermochemical analysis by means of ITC was utilized due to thermal instability of 9. The data indicates that concerted or stepwise ET/PT are both viable routes from phosphide to phosphinidene complexes.

Acknowledgements

This work was funded by the European Research Council (ERC Grant Agreement 646747), the Fond der Chemischen Industrie (FCI Doktoranden Stipendium für J.A.), the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, 389479699/ GRK2455) and The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO TOP-Grant 716.015.001) for financial support. Furthermore, the authors thank Dr. A. C. Stückl and R. Schöne for EPR and NMR measurements, respectively.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Keywords: osmium · phosphanyl radical · phosphinidene · pincer · proton coupled electron transfer

Zuschriften
The BDE(NH) was calculated using a Hess cycle: BDE(NH) = ΔF*\text{prod}(N) + 2ΔF*\text{prod}(H) - BDE(NH) - ΔF*\text{prod}(NH).


[15] See the Supporting Information for spectroscopic, electrochemical, crystallographic or computational details.


[19] Steric reasons are unlikely for the lack of reactivity as 5 readily undergoes P–H transfer with TEMPO.


[21] The BDEE\textsubscript{OH} of Mes\textsuperscript{+}OH in THF was calculated using the pK\textsubscript{a} value from (see the Supporting Information): F. Ding, J. M. Smith, H. Wang, J. Org. Chem. 2009, 74, 2679.

[22] The calculated BDEs were calibrated (taking advantage of internal error cancelation) against the experimentally available BDE of propene, using a Hess cycle (see Supporting Information).