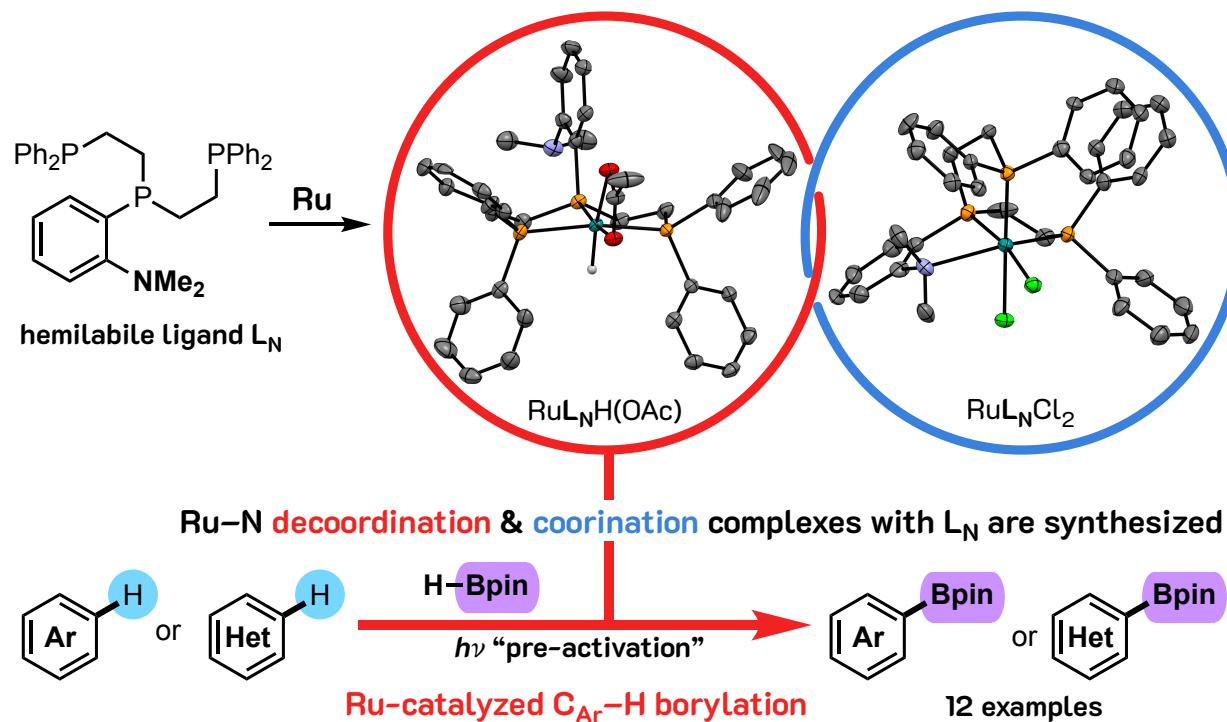


# DalPhos–Au Complexes and Their Reactivities

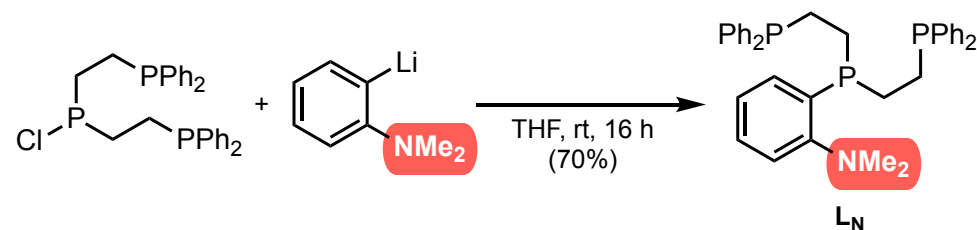
MR May 07<sup>th</sup> 2024

**Yumeng Liao, D3**

## Hemilabile ligand-supported Ru complexes (My master's work at Iwasawa lab)



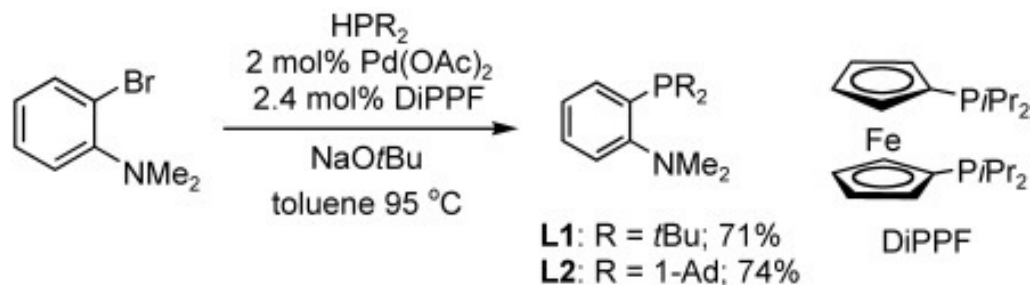
*N,N*-dimethylamino group: flexible substituent in hemilabile ligand



Why “DalPhos”?



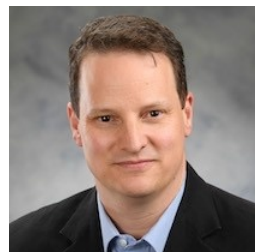
*Chem. Eur. J.* 2010, 16, 1983



## A Highly Versatile Catalyst System for the Cross-Coupling of Aryl Chlorides and Amines

Rylan J. Lundgren, Antonia Sappong-Kumankumah, and Mark Stradiotto\*<sup>[a]</sup>

DalPhos: Phosphine developed by chemists from Dalhousie University

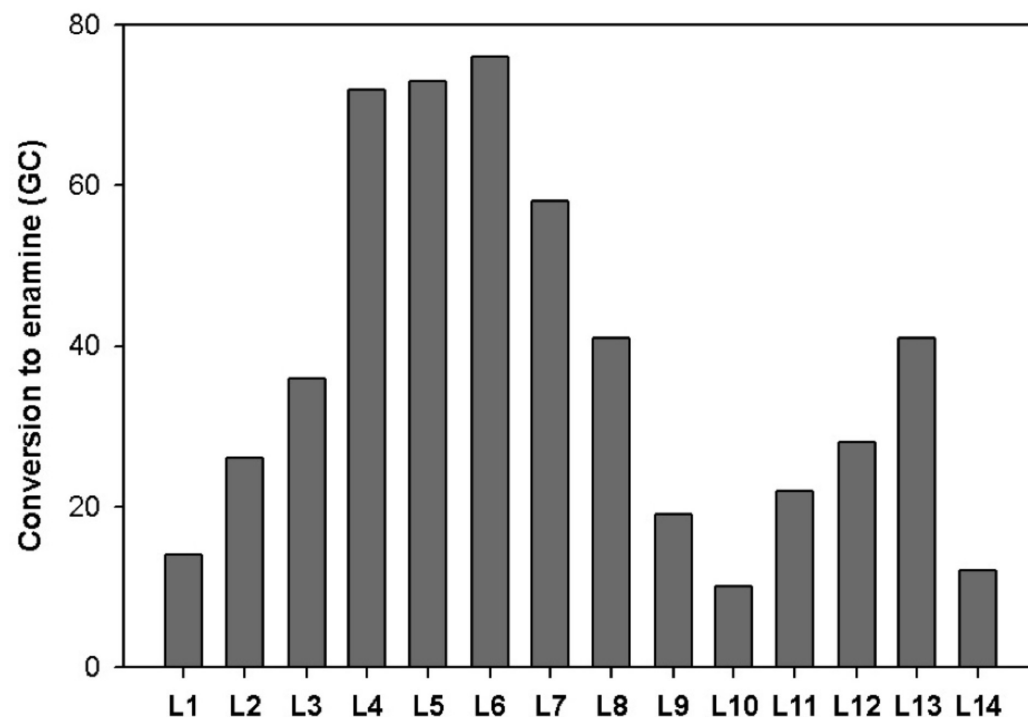
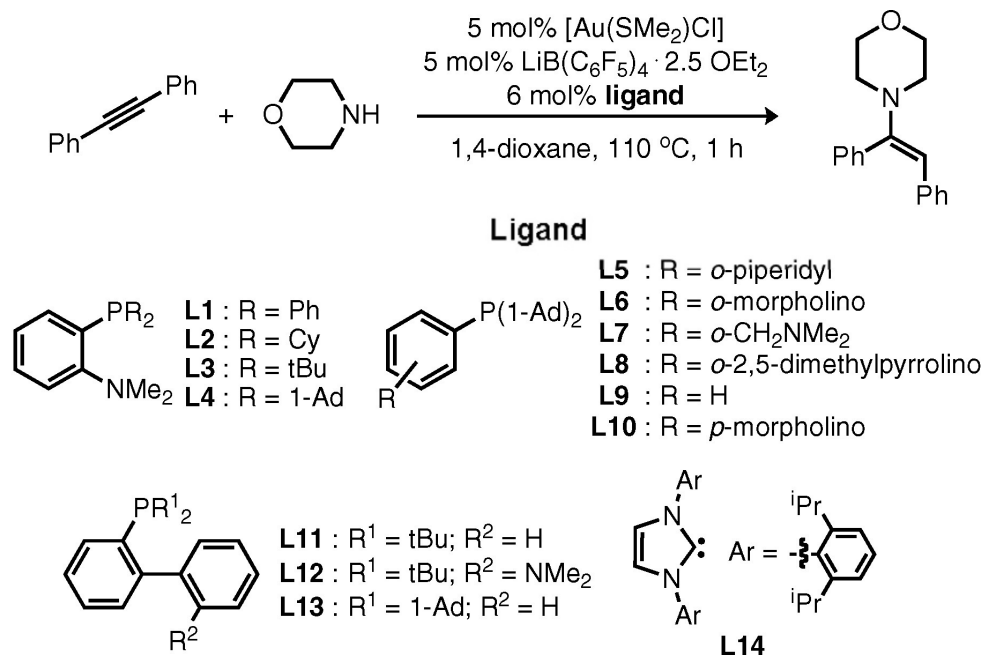


Prof. Mark Stradiotto





## Ligand screening



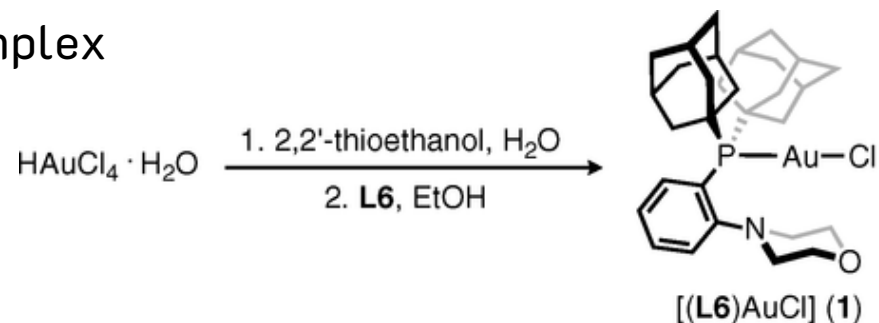
## Substituents at phosphino group

1-Ad substituent gives best performance

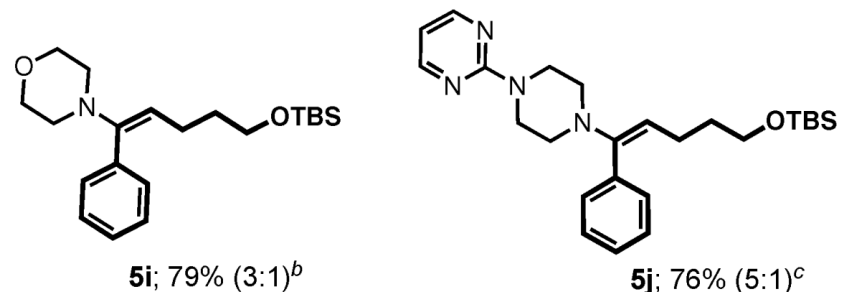
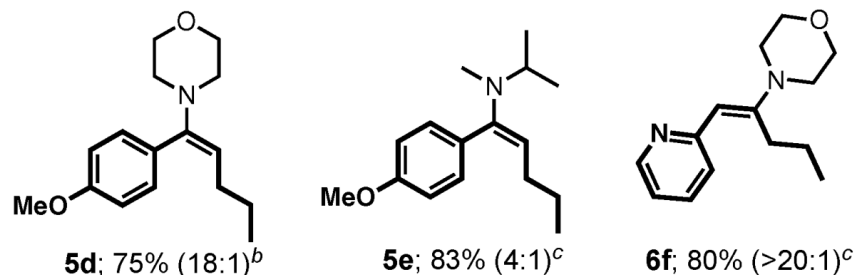
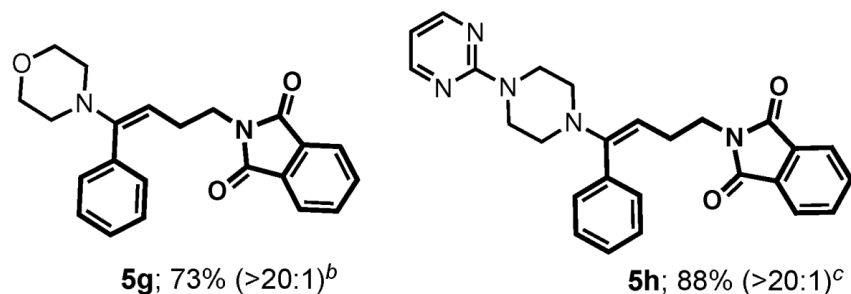
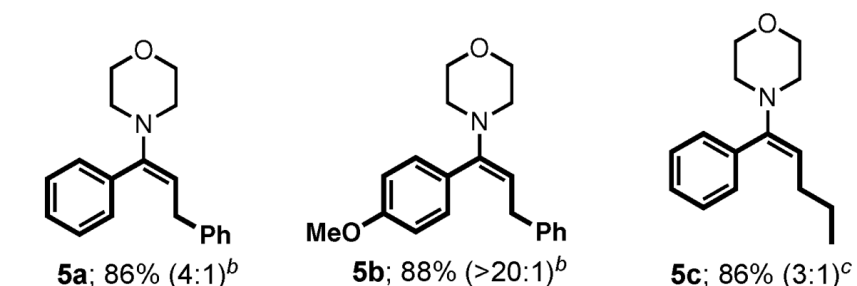
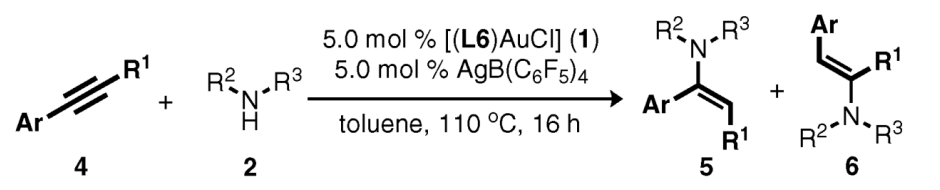
## Substituents at aniline ring

*o*-substituent all performed well (*o*-morpholino is the best)

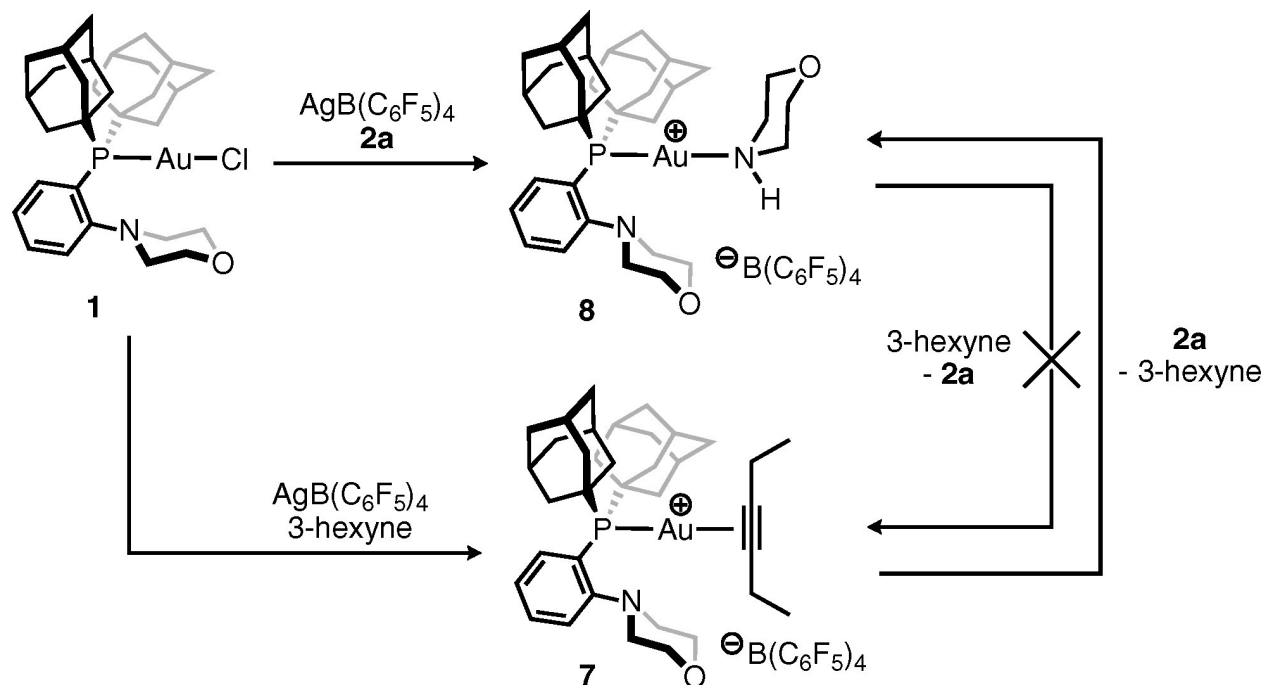
## Synthesis of L6-Au complex



## Same catalytic reactivity with bidentate &amp; monodentate ligands



Stoichiometric reaction of **1** with  $\text{AgB}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_4$  & **2a** or 3-hexyne



*L6 is acting as a monodentate phosphine ligand*

*No hemilabile feature was observed*

Why OA to Au(I) is difficult?

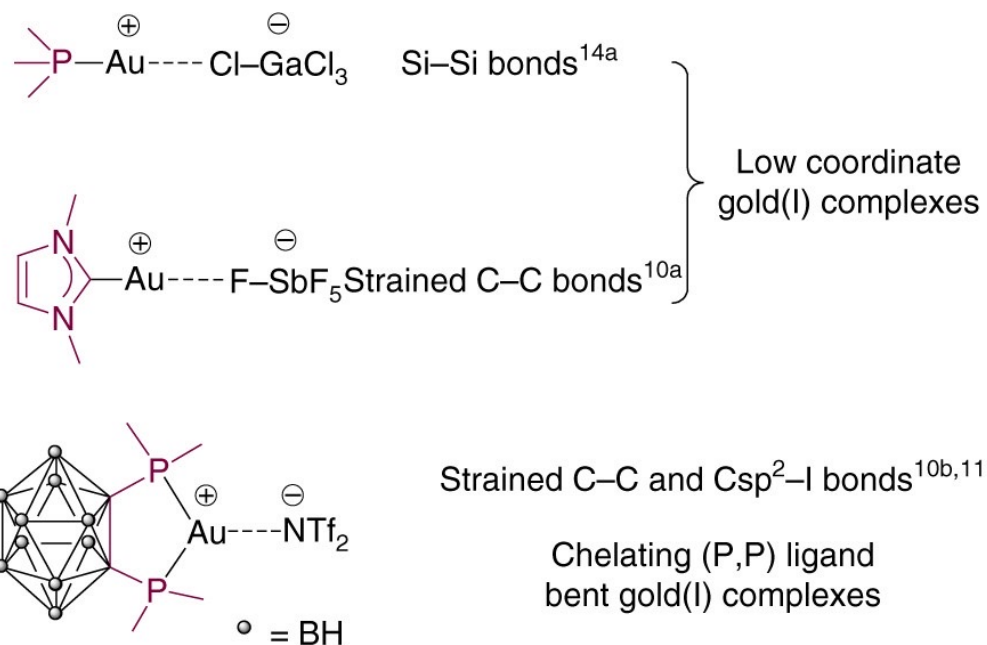
Standard Electrode Potentials and Temperature Coefficients at rt (298.15 K)

Acid solutions (pH = 0.000)	$E^0$ (V)
$\text{Pd}^{2+}/\text{Pd}$ (c)	0.915
$\text{Pt}^{2+}/\text{Pt}$ (c)	1.18
$\text{Au}^{3+}/\text{Au}^+$	1.41

*High redox potential*

*J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data 1989, 18, 1.*

Intramolecular OA to cationic Au(I) complex (stoichiometric)



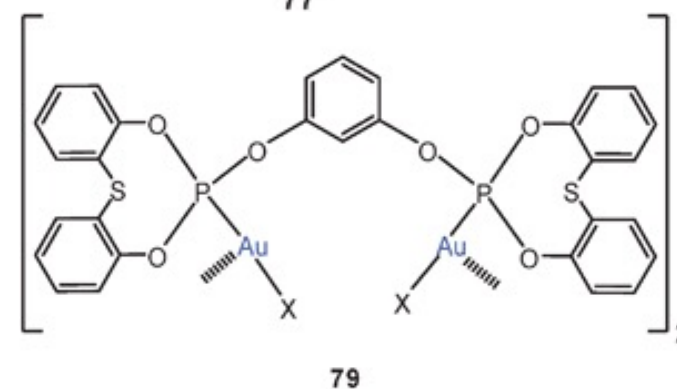
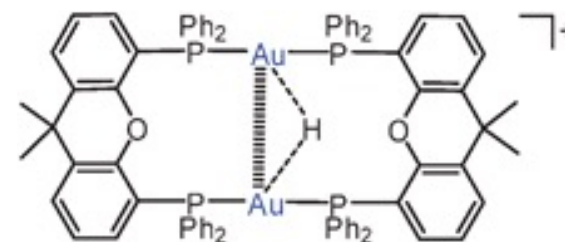
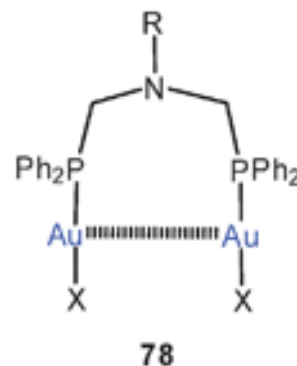
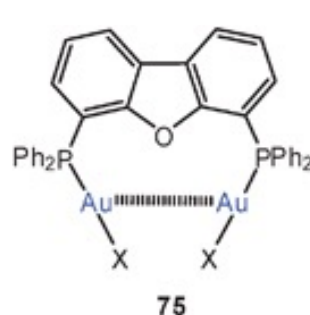
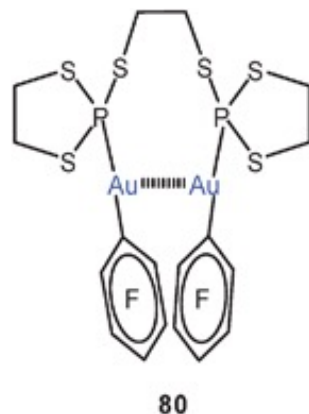


Au(I) complex: preference in linear structure



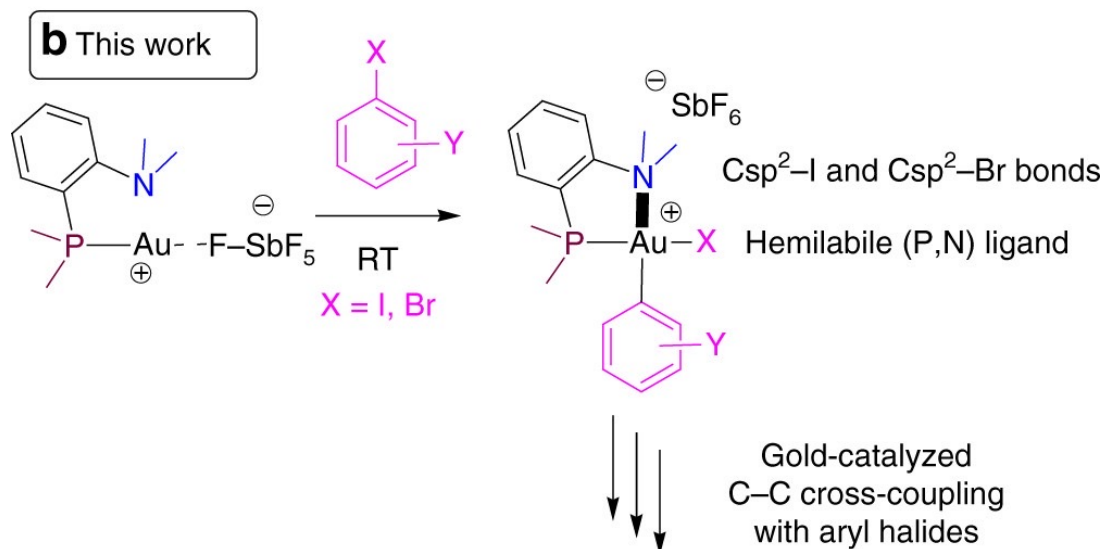
Linear structure of Au(I) complex

If L is bidentate...  
Binuclear structures:



*Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2011**, 41, 370.

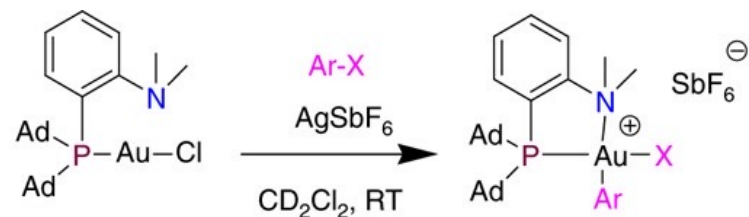
Introduction of hemilabile DalPhos ligand



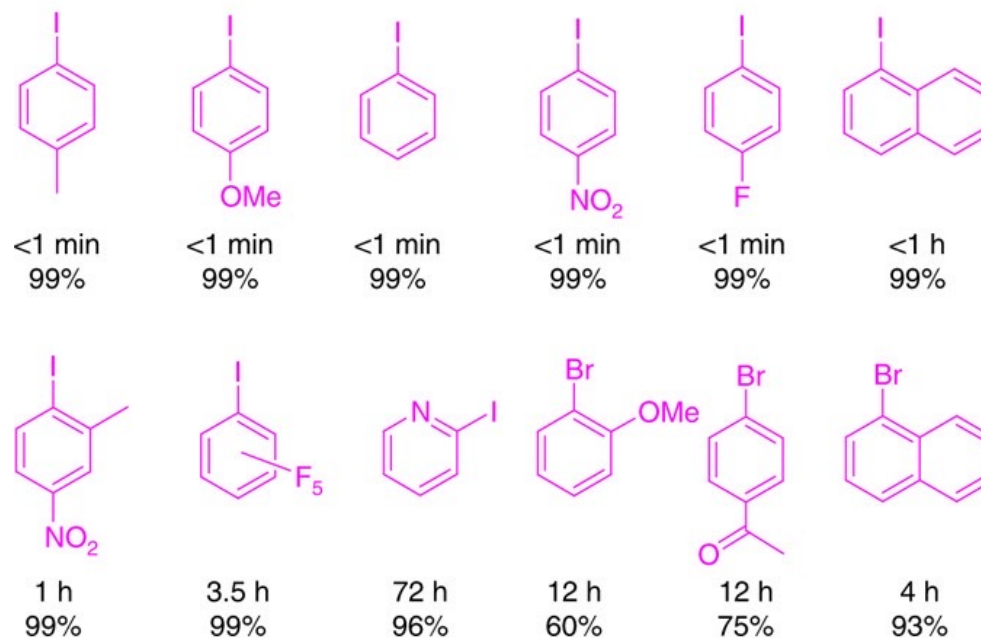
*Nat. Commun.* **2017**, 8, 565.

# Oxidative Addition to Au(I) Reactivity

## Oxidative addition to DalPhos-Au(I) complex



### With Ar-X bond

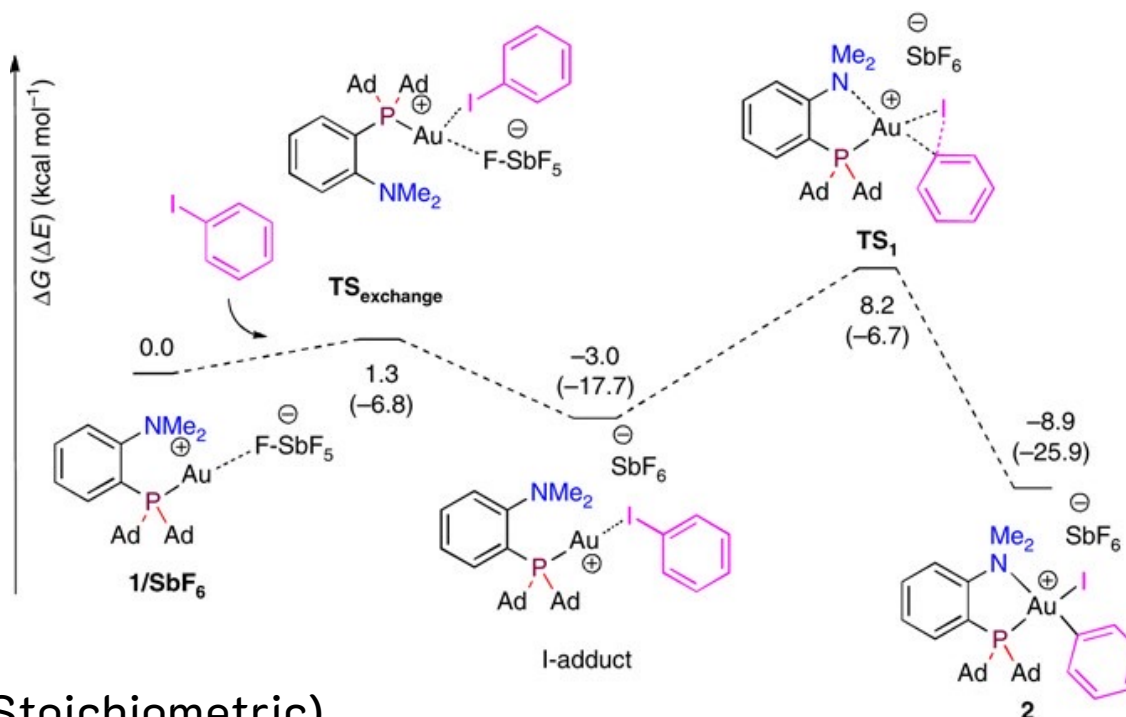


### With strained C-C bond

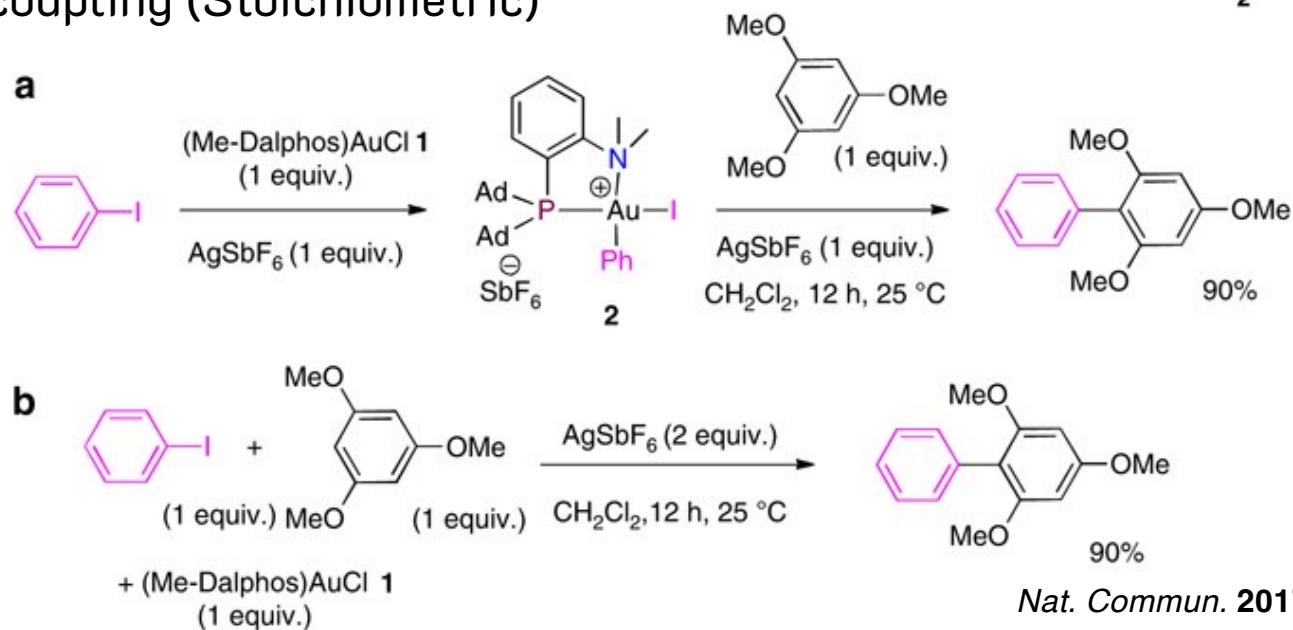


# Oxidative Addition to Au(I) Reactivity

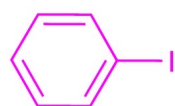
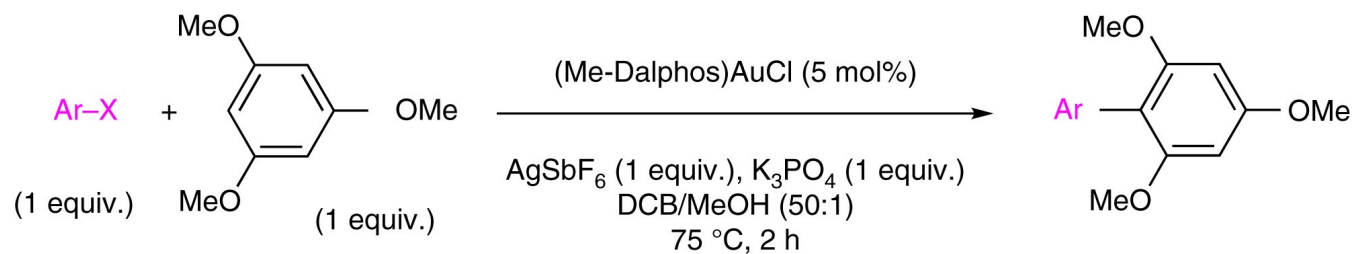
DFT study on OA to DalPhos-Au(I)



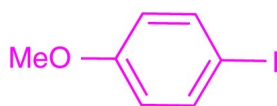
Au(III)-mediated  $\text{C}_{\text{Ar}}-\text{C}_{\text{Ar}}$  coupling (Stoichiometric)



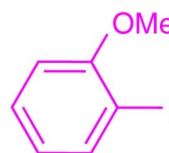
## Au(III)-mediated C<sub>Ar</sub>-C<sub>Ar</sub> coupling (CATALYTIC)



91% (75%)



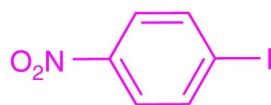
84% (70%)



99% (82%)



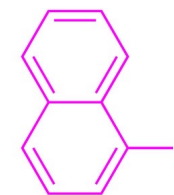
93% (77%)



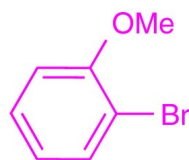
94% (78%)



95% (65%)



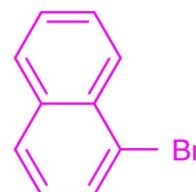
84% (74%)



70%<sup>b</sup>

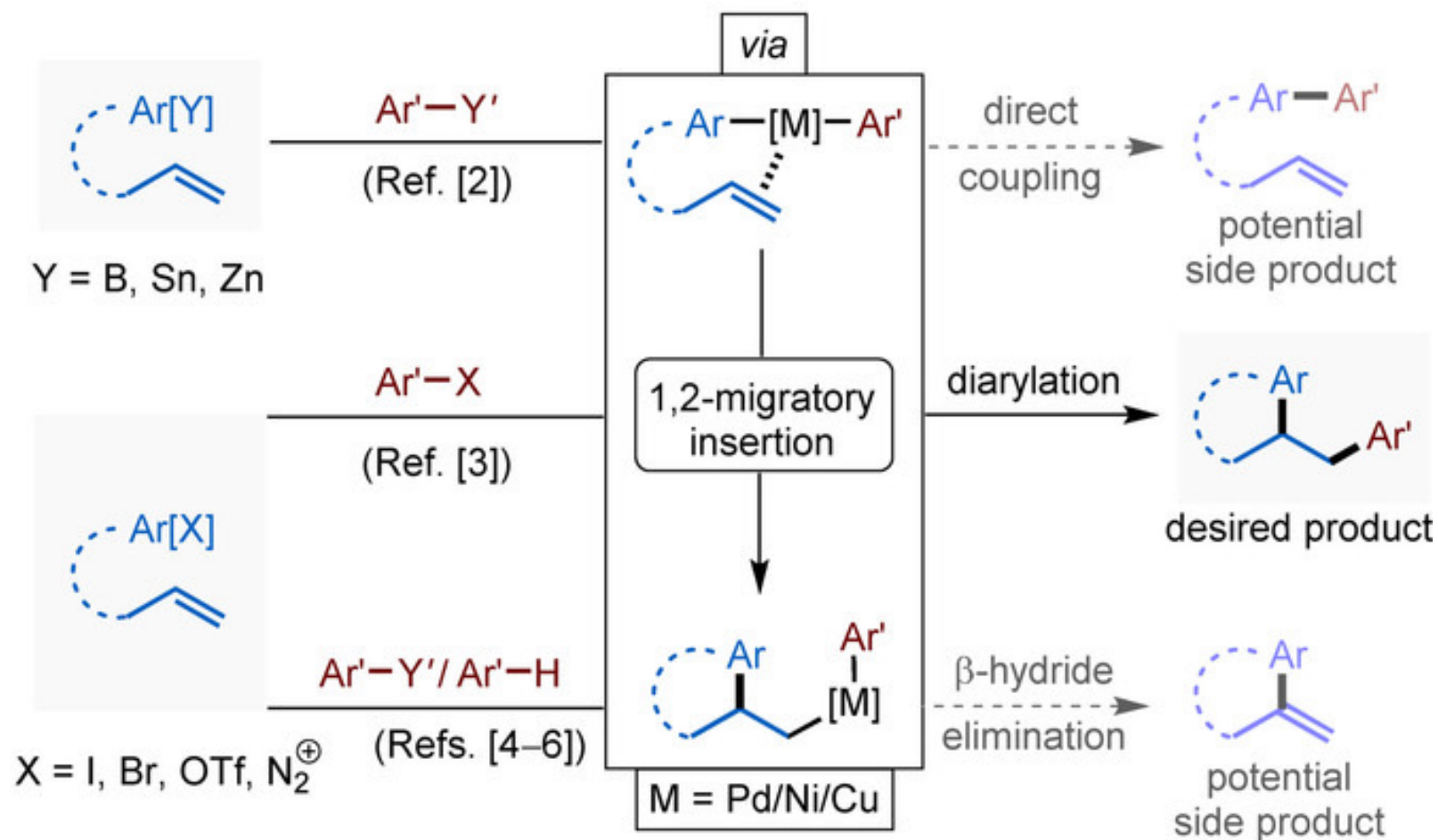


80%<sup>b,c</sup>



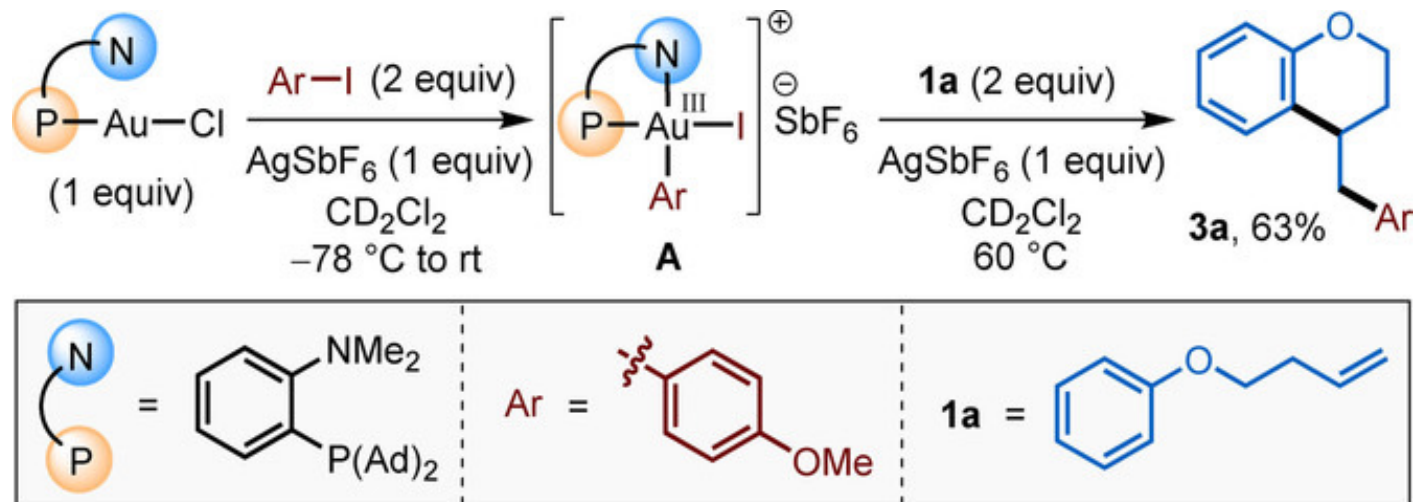
69%<sup>b</sup>

Migratory insertion approach to 1,2-diarylation of alkene (*known*)



# 1,2-Diarylation of Alkene Reaction

## Stoichiometric 1,2-diarylation of alkene



## Catalytic 1,2-diarylation of alkene



*Wide substrate scope of alkene and aryl halide.*

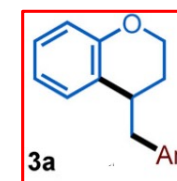
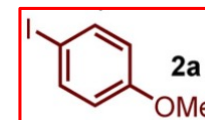
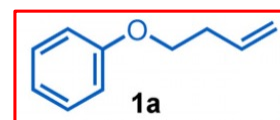
*EDG-, EWG-substituted arene ring, heteroarene ring, natural product derived ring etc.*



# 1,2-Diarylation of Alkene

## Mechanistic Study (I)

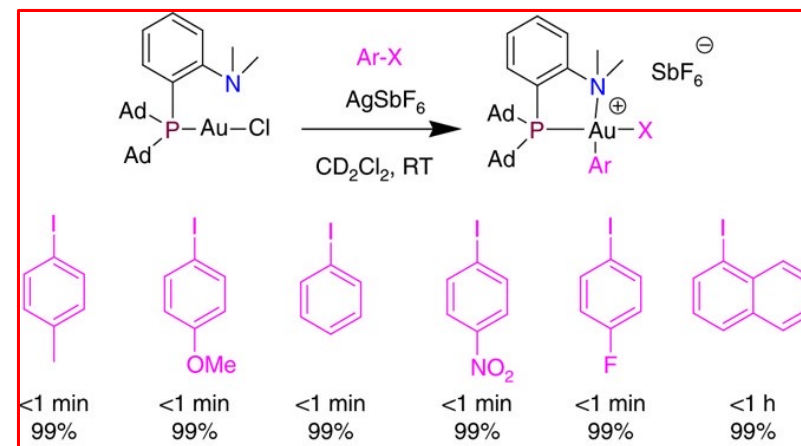
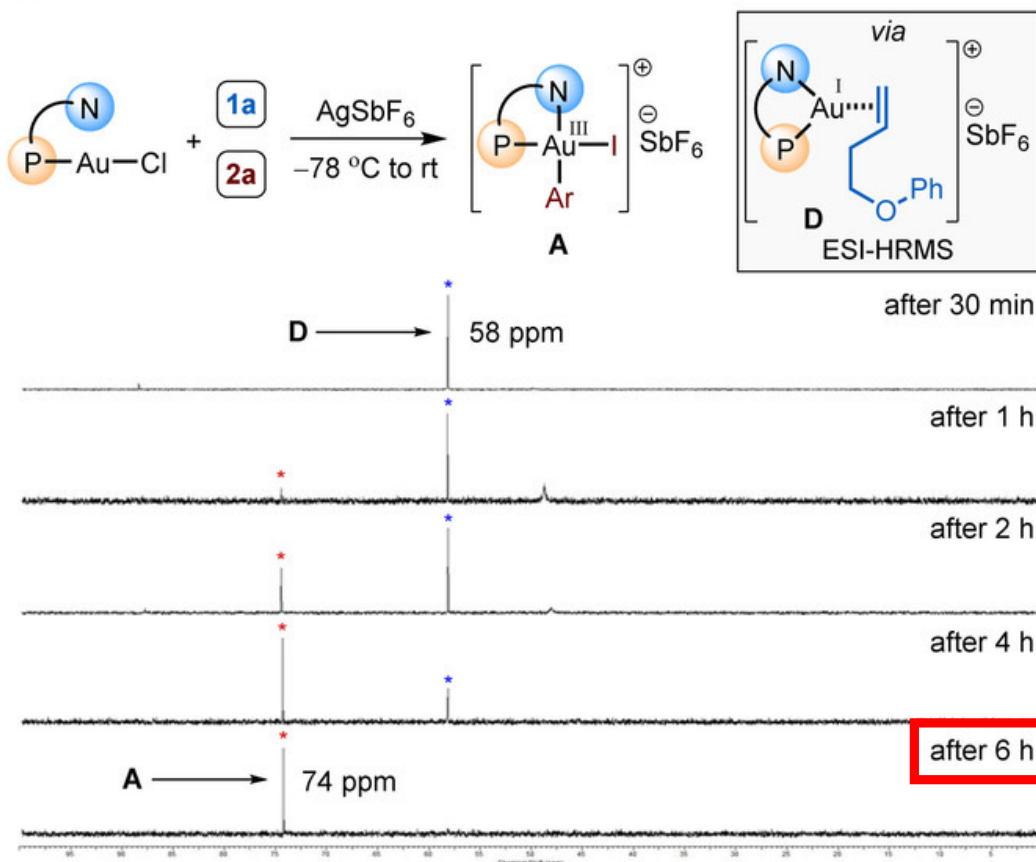
### a) Control experiments:



### conditions:

- a) (Me-DalPhos)AuCl (5 mol%) **AgSbF<sub>6</sub>** (5 mol%) K<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (0.5 equiv), DCE, 70 °C, 4 h
- b) AgSbF<sub>6</sub> (1 equiv), K<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (0.5 equiv), DCE, 70 °C, 4 h

### b) NMR studies- Effect of 1a on oxidative addition of Me-DalPhosAuCl with 2a:



*In the absence of 1a, the OA of Ar-X (2a) to Au(I) is instantaneous.* Nat. Commun. 2017, 8, 565.

*Full conversion to A (OA of 2a to Au) requires long time in the presence of 1a*

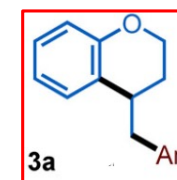
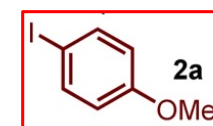
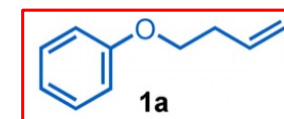
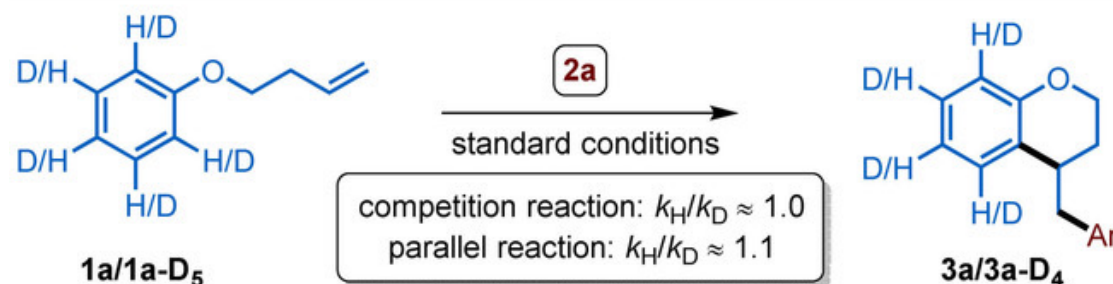
## c) Deuterium labeling studies:



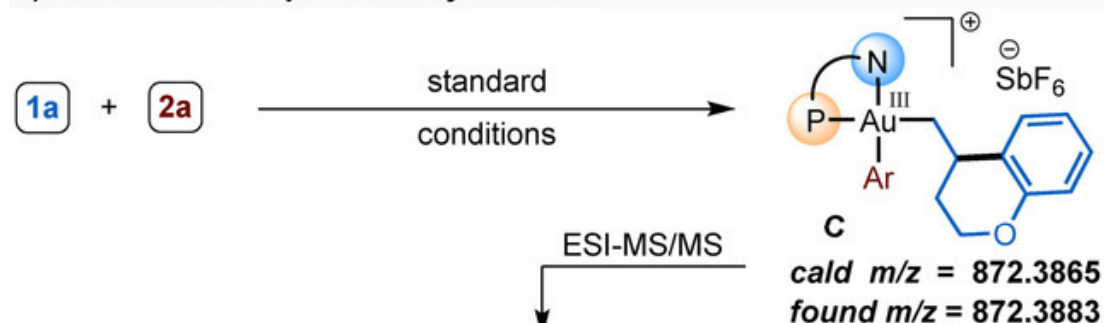
Structure of **3a-D**:  
*anti* addition of Ar group.

Supporting a  $S_EAr$  reaction for the  
carboaration of alkene

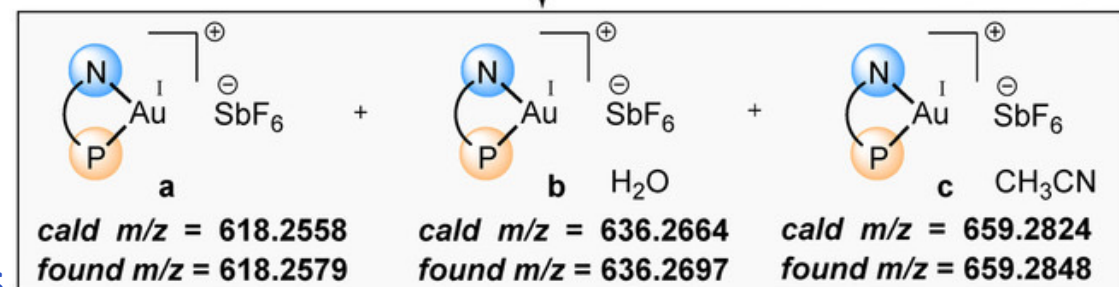
## d) Kinetic Isotope Effect (KIE) studies:



## e) Tandem mass spectrometry studies:



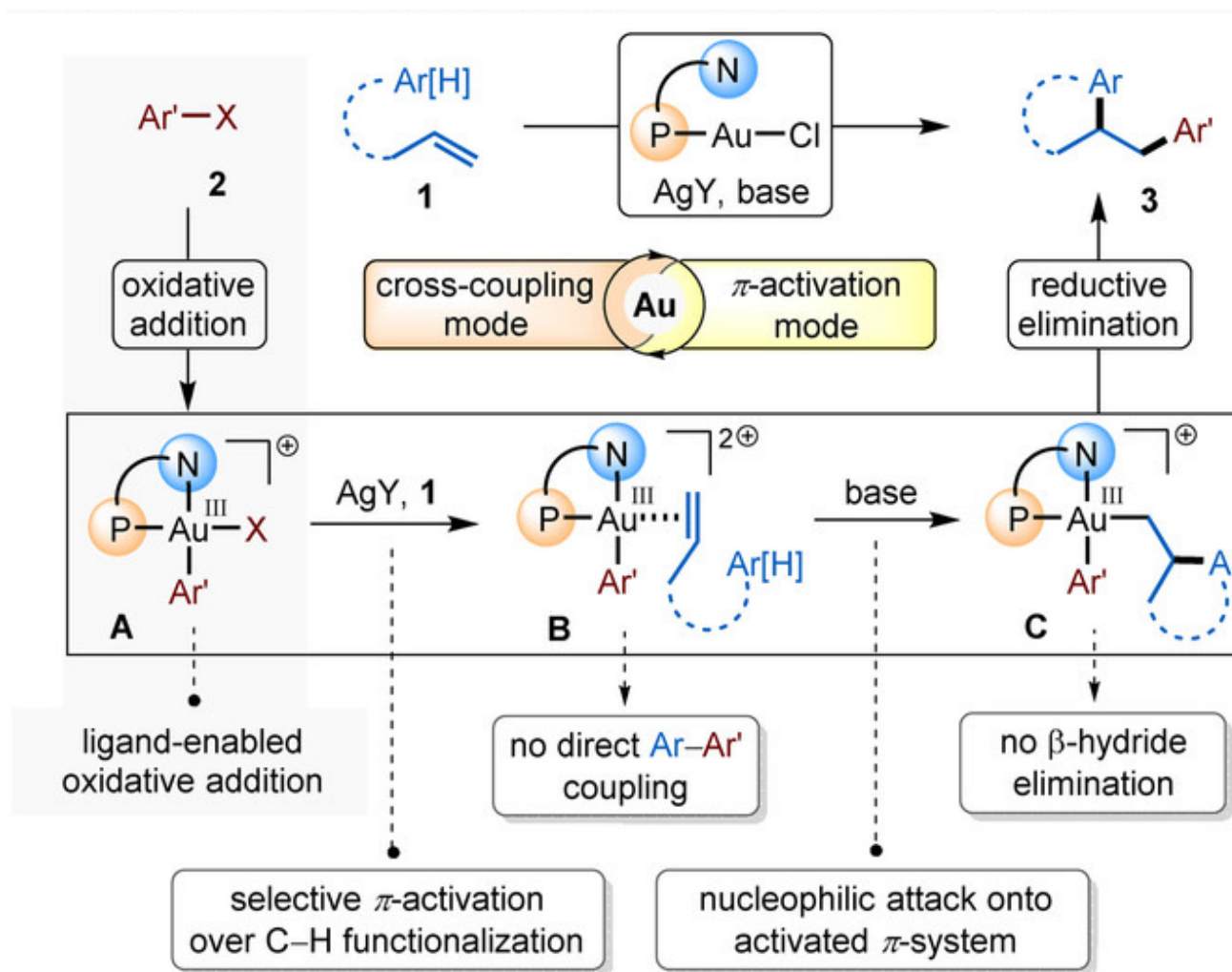
Mass-spectroscopically  
detectable intermediate **C**



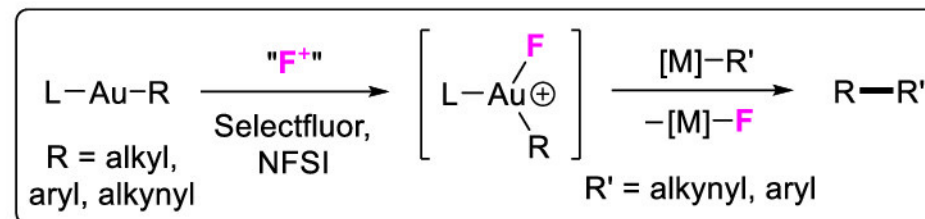


# 1,2-Diarylation of Alkene

## Proposed mechanism

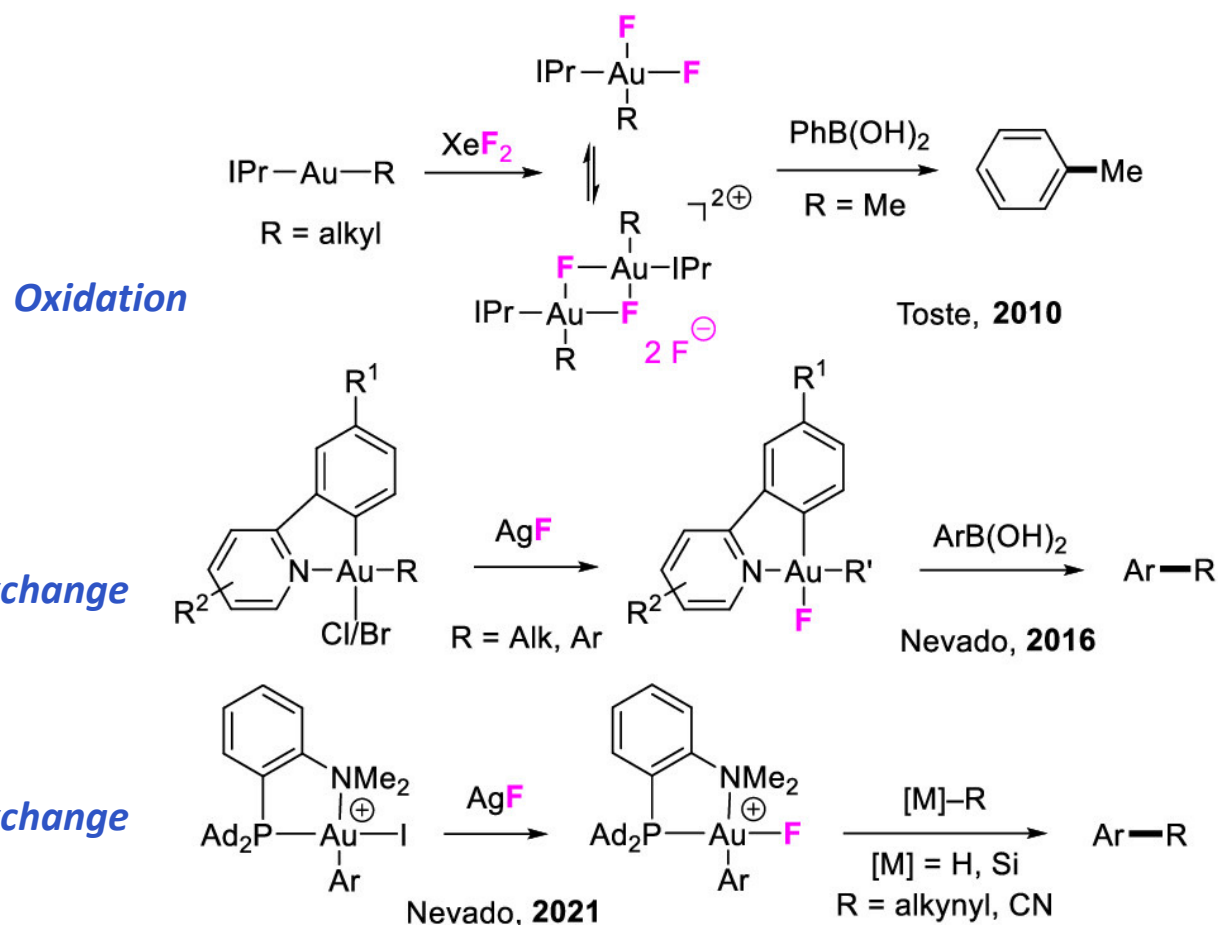


General procedure for oxidative coupling at Au with F<sup>+</sup>

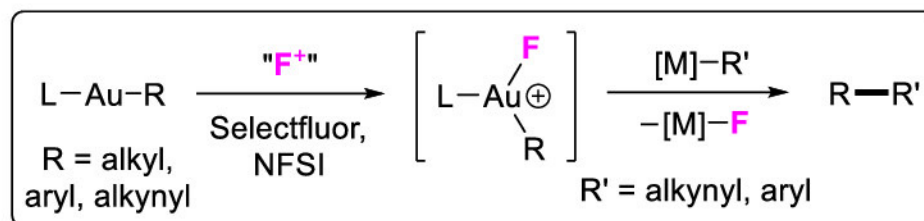


*Difficulty on characterisation & isolation of Au(III)*

Isolated Au(III) fluoride complexes undergoing C-C cross-coupling

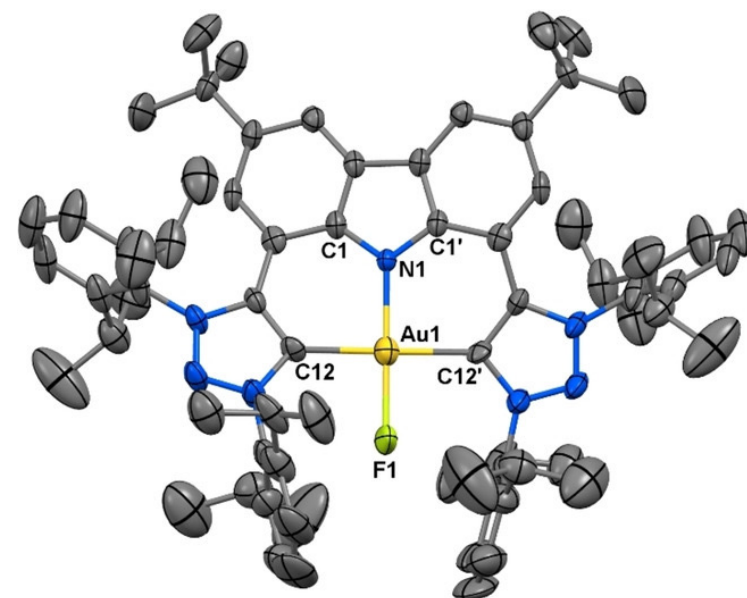
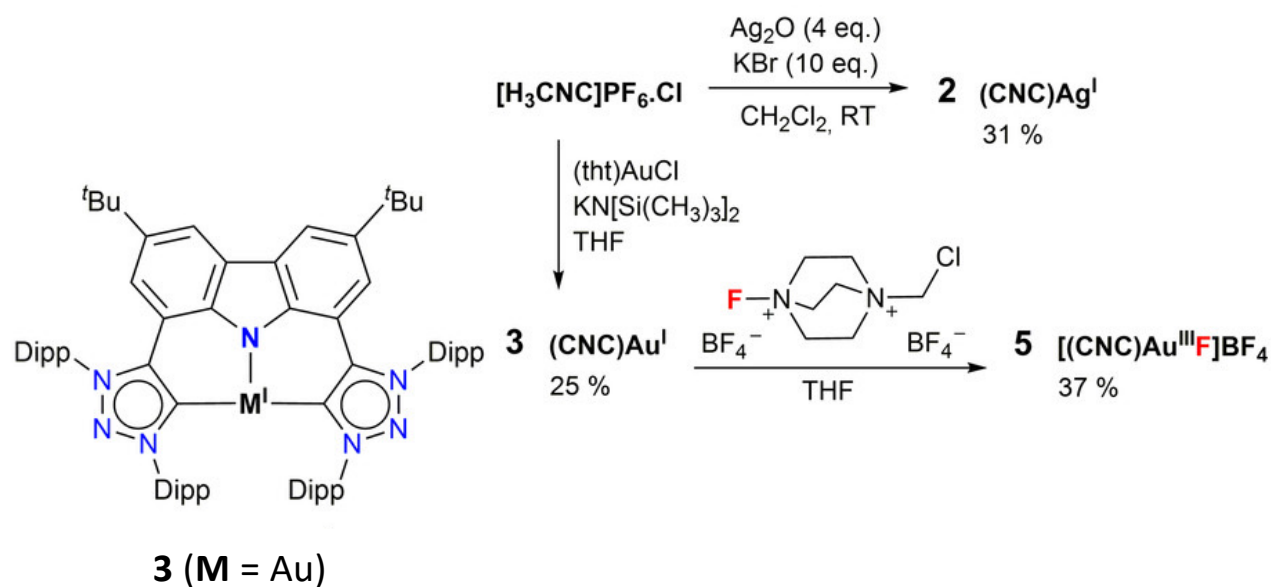


Reason for the less study on oxidative fluorination of Au(I)



*Coordinationally unsaturated*

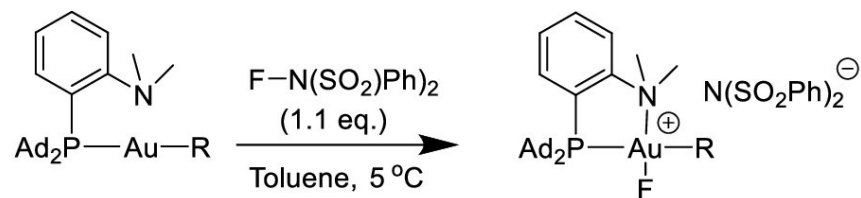
Coordination saturation? (CNC pincer ligand)



ORTEP of **5**

# Au(III)-Mediated Aryl-F Coupling

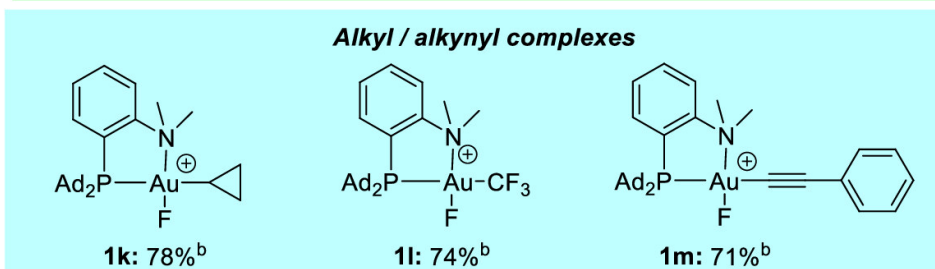
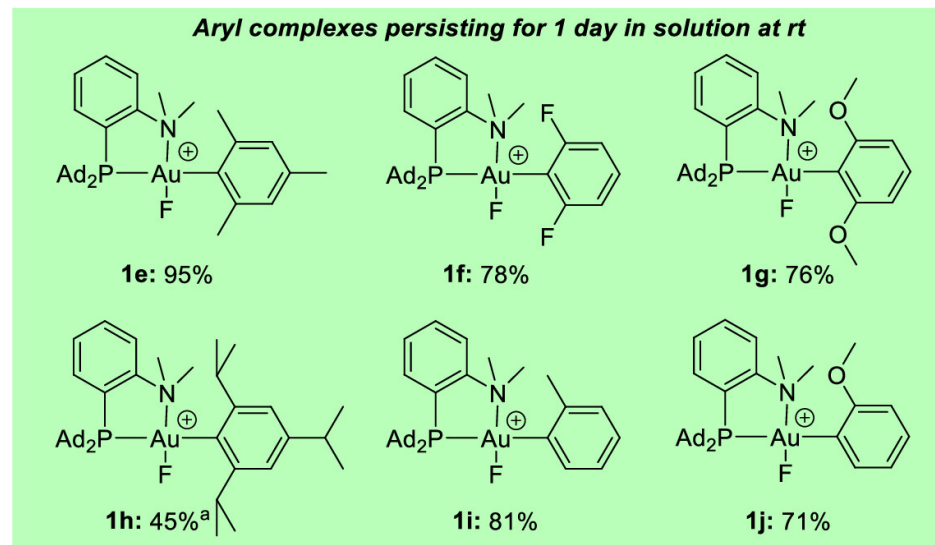
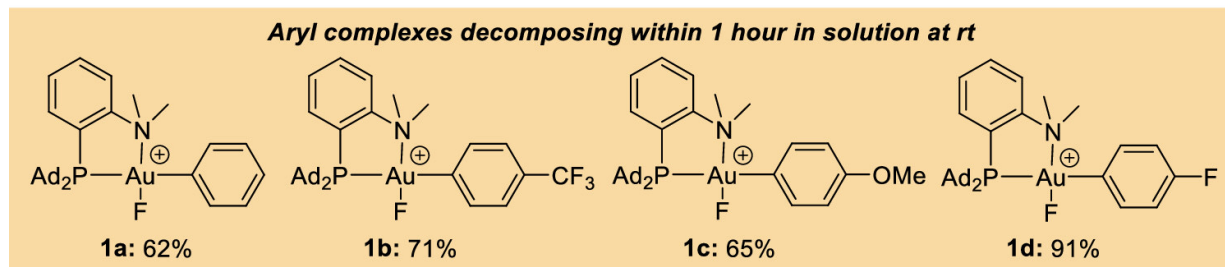
## Employment of hemilabile DalPhos ligand



*Hemilabile ligand-assisted saturated coordination*

*Successful isolation of F-Au(III)-R complexes,*

*R = aryl, alkyl*





DFT study on RE of Au(III)-F

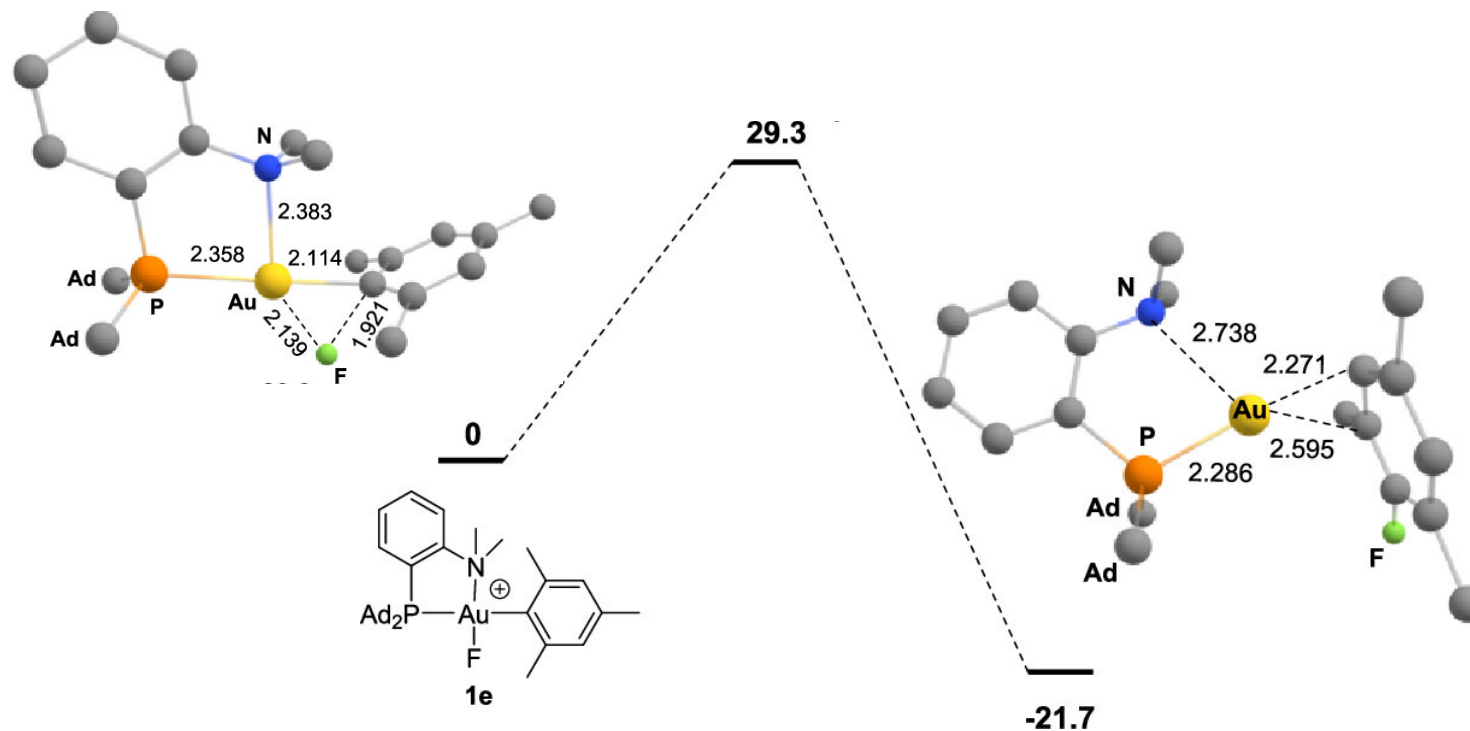
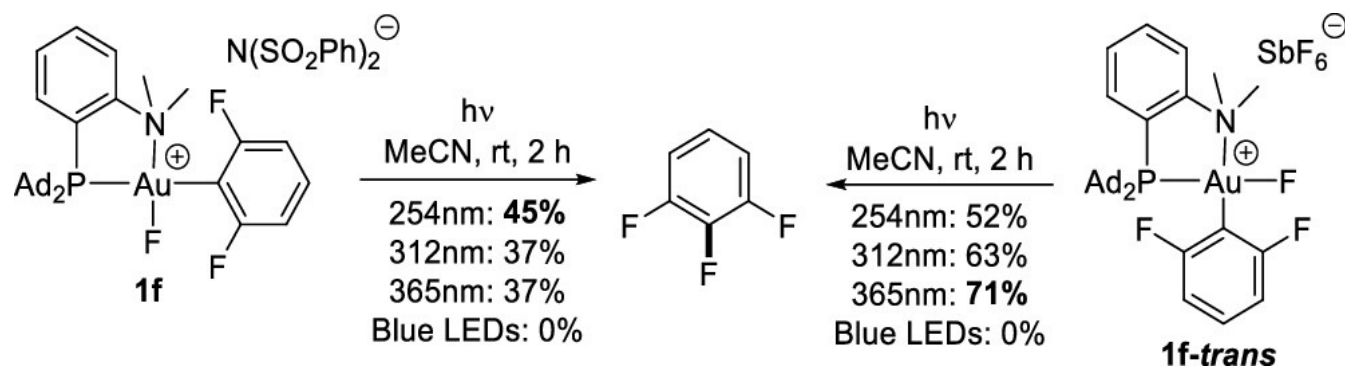
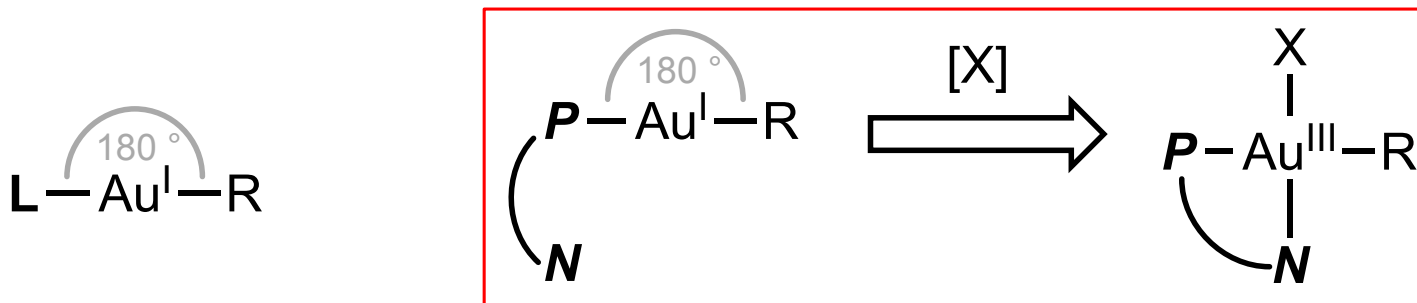


Photo-induced RE of Au(III)-F



### Hemilabile feature

The nature of Au(I) complexes that favour a linear structure limits ligand modulation. Hemilabile DalPhos ligand maintains the linear mono-coordination, while coordinates to Au(III) centre for further donation.



- > *Various developments of challenging reaction*
- > *Deeper understanding on reaction mechanism (isolable intermediate)*

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR PATIENCE**