

Light induced catalytic hydrodefluorination of perfluoroarenes by porphyrin rhodium

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1. General Considerations

D_2O and CD_3OD were purchased from Cambridge Isotope Laboratory Inc.; tetra (*p*-sulfonatophenyl) porphyrin from Tokyo Chemical Industry (TCI); $(\text{Rh}(\text{CO})_2\text{Cl})_2$ from Strem Chemical Inc.; and all other chemicals were purchased from Alfa Aesar or J&K Scientific Ltd. unless otherwise noted and used as received. ^1H NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AVII-400 spectrometer at ambient temperature. ^1F NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AVII-300 spectrometer and a Bruker AVII-400 spectrometer at ambient temperature. GC-MS results were obtained by the Agilent 7980A/5975C GC/MSD system equipped with the DB-17MS (30m, 0.25mm, 0.25 μm) column. GC results were obtained by the Agilent 7980A system equipped with the DB-5MS UI (30 m, 0.25 mm, 0.50 μm) column. ESI-MS results were obtained by a Bruker Apex IV FTMS. Light irradiation experiments was performed using a 500W high-pressure mercury lamp (CHF-XM35-500W, Beijing Trusttech Co., Ltd.,) and the glass vessel was positioned about 15.0 cm away from the light source.

2. Preparation of $\text{Na}_4[(\text{TSPP})\text{Rh}^{\text{III}}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$

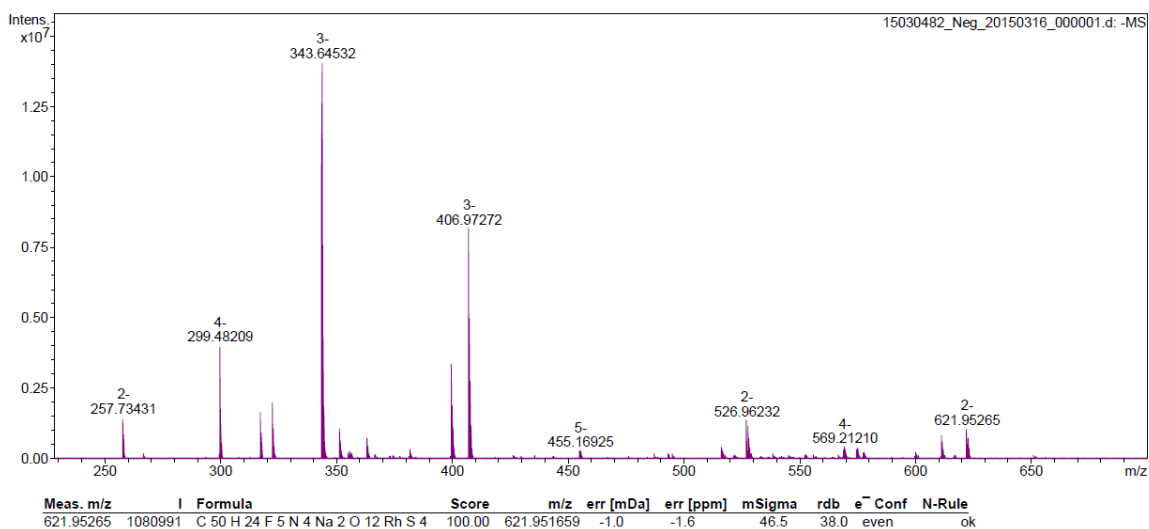
$\text{Na}_3[(\text{TSPP})\text{Rh}^{\text{III}}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$ was synthesized by following literature methods of Ashley.¹ The equilibrium distribution of $[(\text{TSPP})\text{Rh}^{\text{III}}(\text{D}_2\text{O})_2]^{-3}$, $[(\text{TSPP})\text{Rh}^{\text{III}}(\text{D}_2\text{O})(\text{OD})]^{-4}$ and $[(\text{TSPP})\text{Rh}^{\text{III}}(\text{OD})_2]^{-5}$

were reported in the previously published paper.² ¹HNMR (D₂O, 400 MHz) δ (ppm): 9.15 (s, 8H, pyrrole), 8.44 (d, 8H, *o*-phenyl, $J_{\text{H-H}}=8$ Hz), 8.25 (d, *m*-phenyl, $J_{\text{H-H}}=8$ Hz). The stock solution of (TSPP)Rh^{III} was prepared in H₂O.

3. Spectra for Mechanistic Studies

3.1 Synthesis of (TSPP)Rh^I

(TSPP)Rh^I was synthesized following our previous reported method³. 10 μ L of triethylamine was added to 2 mL aqueous solution of (TSPP)Rh^{III} (1.0 mM) in 10 mL Schlenk flask. After being degassed by three freeze-pump-thaw cycles, the mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 2 hours, yielding (TSPP)Rh^I quantitatively. The water, excessive triethylamine and other volatile by-products were removed under vacuum line. Then the (TSPP)Rh^I was dissolved in 0.8 mL methanol solution of 12.0 mM sodium borate buffer which was used for stoichiometric and catalytic reactions with the concentration of (TSPP)Rh^I 2.5 mM.



(ESI-MS : 1243.91 and Exact Mass: 1243.91)

Figure 1S ESI-MS of anion [(TSPP)Rh-C₆F₅]Na₂²⁻

(TSPP)Rh-C₆F₅: ¹HNMR (CD₃OD, 400 MHz) δ (ppm): 8.77 (s, 8H, pyrrole), 8.22 (d, 8H, *o*-phenyl, $J_{\text{H-H}}=8$ Hz), 8.17 (d, *m*-phenyl, $J_{\text{H-H}}=8$ Hz).

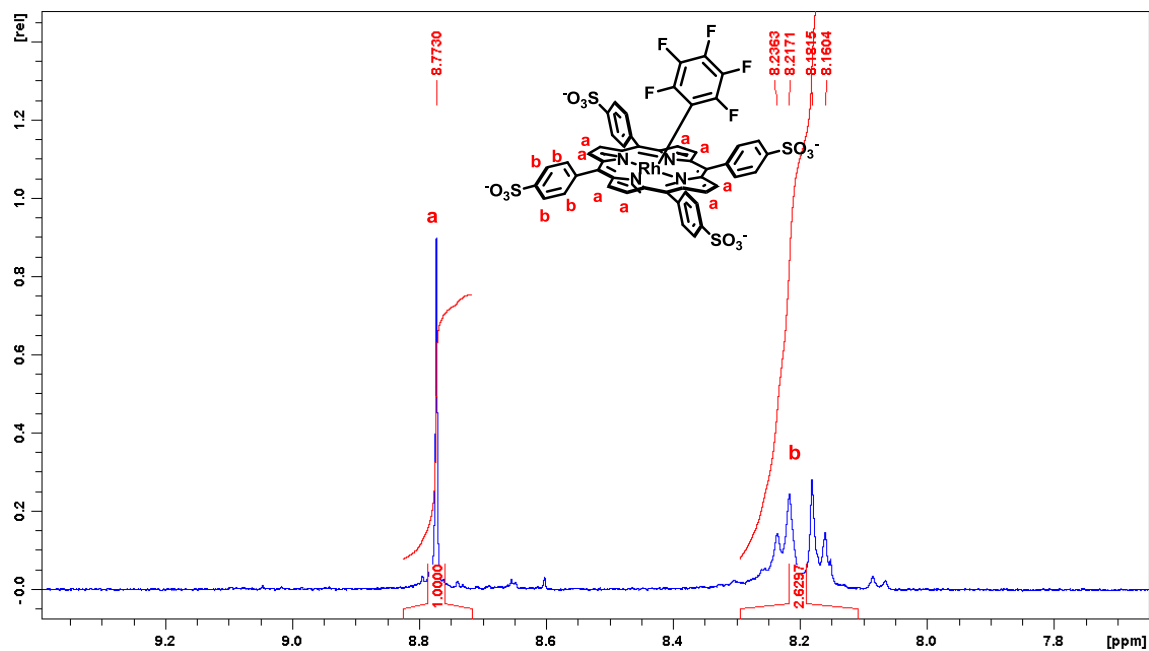


Figure 2S ¹H NMR of (TSPF)Rh-C₆F₅ in CD₃OD

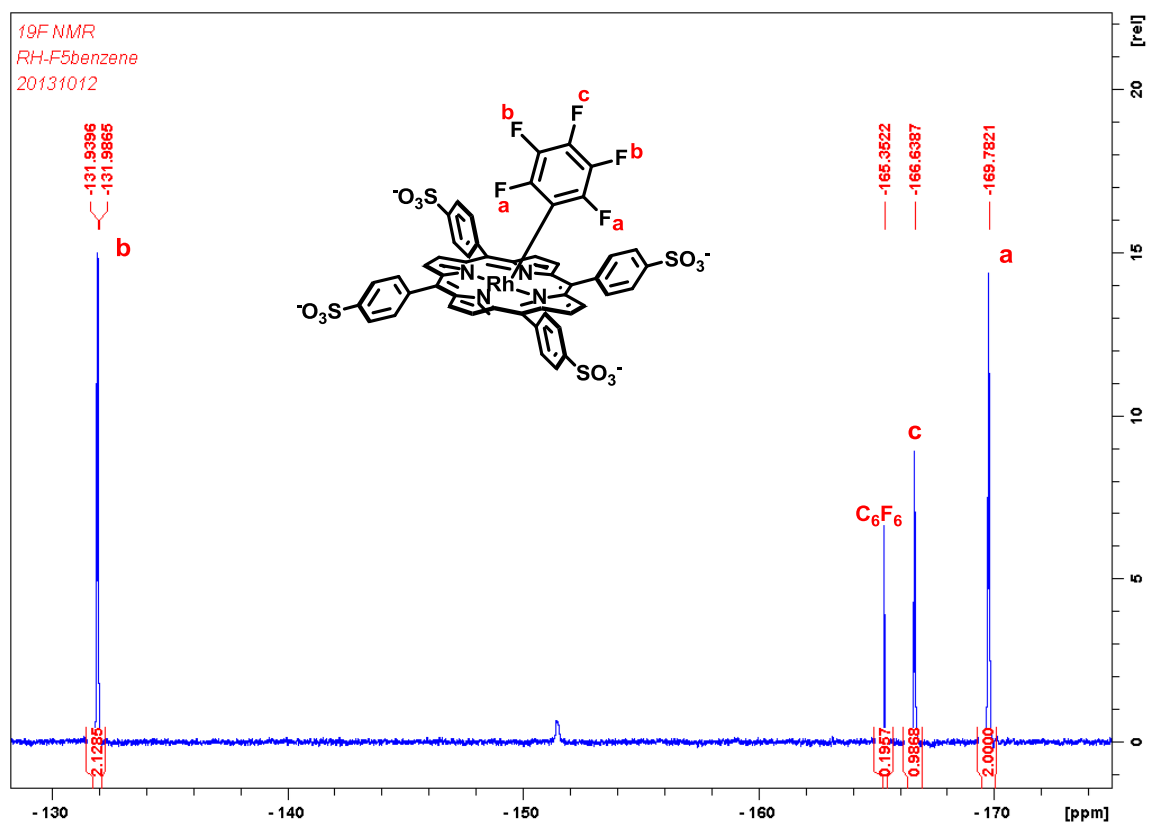


Figure 3S ¹⁹F NMR of (TSPF)Rh-C₆F₅ in CD₃OD

The C_6F_5 radical, which is the photo-cleavage product of Rh-C bond, was trapped by TEMPO (TEMPO=2,2,6,6-Tetramethylpiperidine-1-oxyl) (Figure 4S)

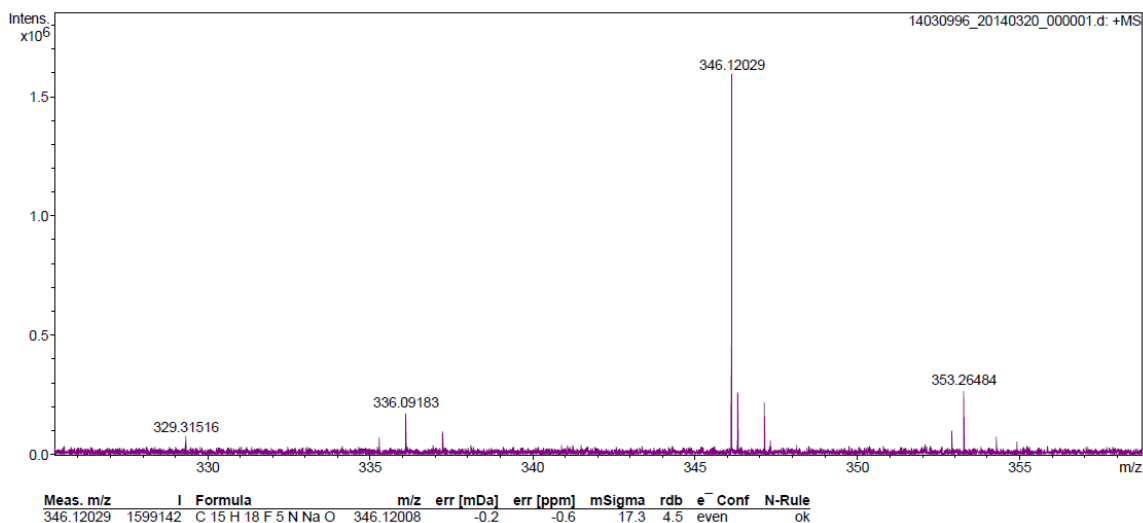


Figure 4S ESI-MS of TEMPO- C_6F_5
(ESI-MS: 346.120 and Exact Mass: 346.120)

The generation of $(\text{TSPP})\text{Rh}^{\text{I}}$ upon treatment of $(\text{TSPP})\text{Rh}^{\text{III}}$ with Me_2EtSiH was confirmed by trapping with CH_3I , yielding the known $(\text{TSPP})\text{Rh}^{\text{III}}\text{-CH}_3$ complex.

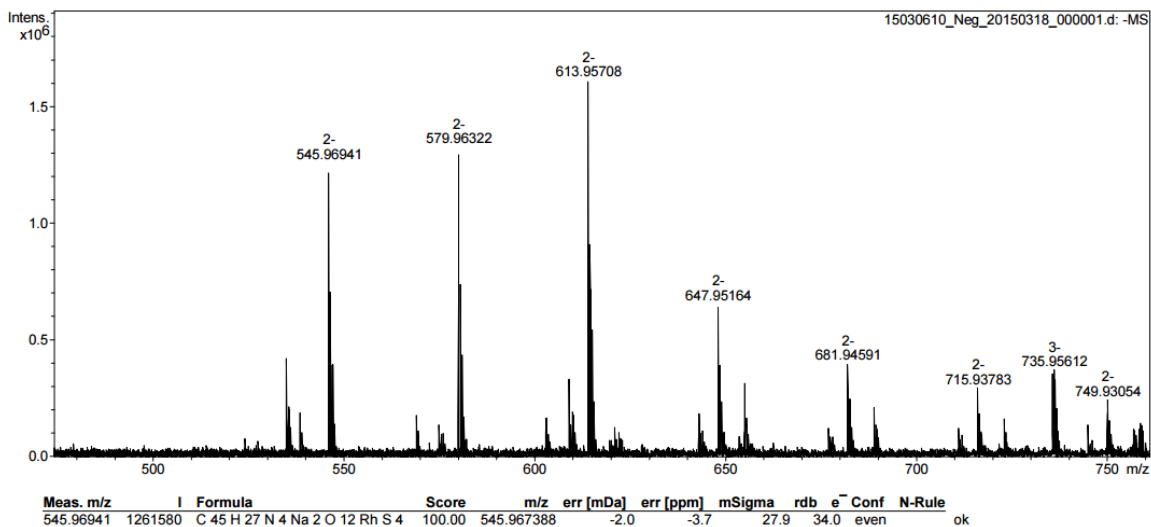


Figure 5S ESI-MS of $(\text{TSPP})\text{Rh-CH}_3$
(ESI-MS: 1091.94 and Exact Mass: 1091.94)

4. Effects of Silanes

Table 1S Effects of silanes^a

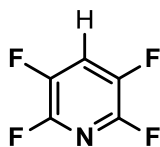
entry	NEt ₃	R ₃ SiH	turnover ^b
1	no	0.2 mmol Me ₂ PhSiH	13.5
2	no	0.2 mmol Et ₃ SiH	21.3
3	no	0.2 mmol Ph ₂ MeSiH	15.5
4	no	0.2 mmol (EtO) ₂ MeSiH	15.5
5	no	0.2 mmol Et ₂ MeSiH	30.5
6 ^c	no	ethylene glycol 30 uL 0.2 mmol EtMe ₂ SiH	65.9

^aReaction conditions: 12 μ L (0.1 mmol) hexafluorobenzene and different kinds of silanes (2 mmol) were added to 0.4 mL methanol solution of (TSPP)Rh^{III} (2.5mM) and sodium borate (0.012M), stirring at 60 °C under light irradiation (500 W Hg lamp, 15 cm distance) for 36 hours. ^bGC results, ^c hexafluorobenzene 24 μ L (0.2 mmol) was used.

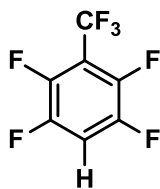
5. General Procedure for Catalytic Hydrodefluorination Catalyzed by Porphyrin Rhodium

In a 25 mL Schlenk flask sealed with a Teflon cap, 1.0 mmol perfluoroarenes and 270 μ L (2.0 mmol) Me₂EtSiH were added to 0.50 mL methanol solution of (TSPP)Rh^{III} (2mM) and sodium borate (0.012M), then 0.5 mL ethylene glycol were added. After being degassed by three freeze-pump-thaw cycles, the mixture was stirred at 60 °C under light irradiation for 36 hours. (500 W Hg lamp, 15 cm distance). In addition, the catalytic hydrodefluorination of pentafluorotoluene and N,N-dimethylpentafluoroaniline didn't occur under our standard reaction condition, indicating that our system showed no hydrodefluorination activity for pentafluorotoluene and N,N-dimethylpentafluoroaniline.

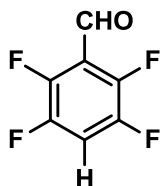
6. Spectral Data for Selected Compounds



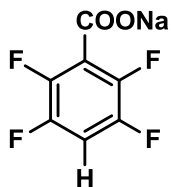
2,3,5,6-Tetrafluoropyridine ^{19}F NMR (282 MHz) δ (ppm) -30.18 (m, 2F), -78.06 (m, 2F).



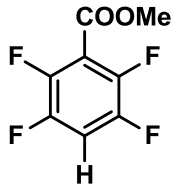
2,3,5,6-Tetrafluorobenzotrifluoride. ^{19}F NMR (282 MHz) δ (ppm) 5.90(m, 3F), -74.1 (m, 2F), -78.0 (m, 2F).



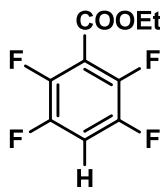
2,3,5,6-Tetrafluorobenzaldehyde. ^{19}F NMR (282 MHz) δ (ppm) -73.5 (m, 2F), -81.3 (m, 2F).



Sodium 2,3,5,6-tetrafluorobenzoate. ^{19}F NMR (282 MHz). δ (ppm) -77.4 (m,2F), -81.8 (m, 2F).



Methyl 2,3,5,6-Tetrafluorobenzoate. ^{19}F NMR (282 MHz). δ (ppm) -75.8 (m, 2F), -78.3 (m, 2F).



Ethyl 2,3,5,6-tetrafluorobenzoate. ^{19}F NMR (282 MHz). δ (ppm) -75.8(m,2F), -78.6 (m, 2F).

Reference

- (1) K. R. Ashley, S. B. Shyu and J. G. Leipoldt, *Inorg. Chem.*, 1980, **19**, 1613.
- (2) X. Fu and B. B. Wayland, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2004, **126**, 2623.
- (3) Z. Ling, L. Yun, L. Liu, B. Wu and X. Fu, *Chem. Commun.*, 2013, **49**, 4214.