Mechanism of 8-Aminoquinoline Directed Ni-Catalyzed C(sp^3)-H Functionalization: Paramagnetic Ni(II) Species, and the Deleterious Effect of Na_2CO_3 as a Base.

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ABSTRACT

Studies into the mechanism of 8-aminoquinoline-directed nickel-catalyzed C(sp^3)–H arylation with iodoarenes were performed, in an attempt to determine the catalyst resting state and optimize catalytic performance. Paramagnetic complexes are identified that are undergo the key C–H activation step. The ubiquitous base Na_2CO_3 is found to hinder catalysis; replacement of Na_2CO_3 with NaO^{t}Bu gave improved catalytic turnovers under milder conditions. Deprotonation of the 8-aminoquinoline derivative N-(quinolin-8-yl)pivalamide (**1a**) at the amide nitrogen using NaH, followed by reaction with $NiCl_2(PPh_3)_2$ allowed for the isolation of complex Ni([AQ^{piv}]-κ*N*,*N*)$_2$ (**3**) with chelating N-donors, (where [AQ^{piv}] = $C_9NH_6NCO^tBu$). Complex **3** is a four-coordinate disphenoidal high-spin Ni(II) complex, excluding short anagostic Ni--^{t}Bu hydrogen interactions. Complex **3** undergoes reaction with paddle-wheel $[Ph_3PNi(\mu\text{-}CO_2{}^tBu)_2]_2$ (**6·PPh$_3$**) or ^{t}BuCO$_2$H to give insoluble {[AQ^{piv}]Ni(O_2C^tBu)}$_2$ (**5**). Dissolution of **5** in donor solvents L (L= DMSO, DMF) gave a new paramagnetic intermediate assigned by NMR as [AQ^{piv}]Ni(O_2C^tBu)L (**5·L**) and equilibrium reformation of **3** and **6·L**. DFT calculations support this equilibrium in solution. Both **3** and **5** undergo C–H activation at temperatures as low as 80 °C and in the presence of PR_3 (PR_3 = PPh_3, P^{i}Bu$_3$) to give Ni($C_9NH_6NCOCMe_2CH_2$-κ*N*,*N*,*C*)PR_3 (**7·PR$_3$)**. The C–H functionalization reaction orders with respect to **7·P^{i}Bu$_3$,** iodoarenes, and phosphines were determined. Hammett analysis using electronically different aryl iodides suggests a concerted oxidative addition mechanism for the C–H functionalization step; DFT calculations were also performed to support this finding. When Na_2CO_3 is used as the base the rate determination step for C–H functionalization appears to be 8-aminoquinoline deprotonation and binding to Ni. The carbonate anion was also observed to provide a deleterious NMR inactive low-energy off-cycle resting state in catalysis. Replacement of Na_2CO_3 with NaO^{t}Bu not only

improved catalysis at milder conditions but also eliminated the need for carboxylic acid and phosphine additives.

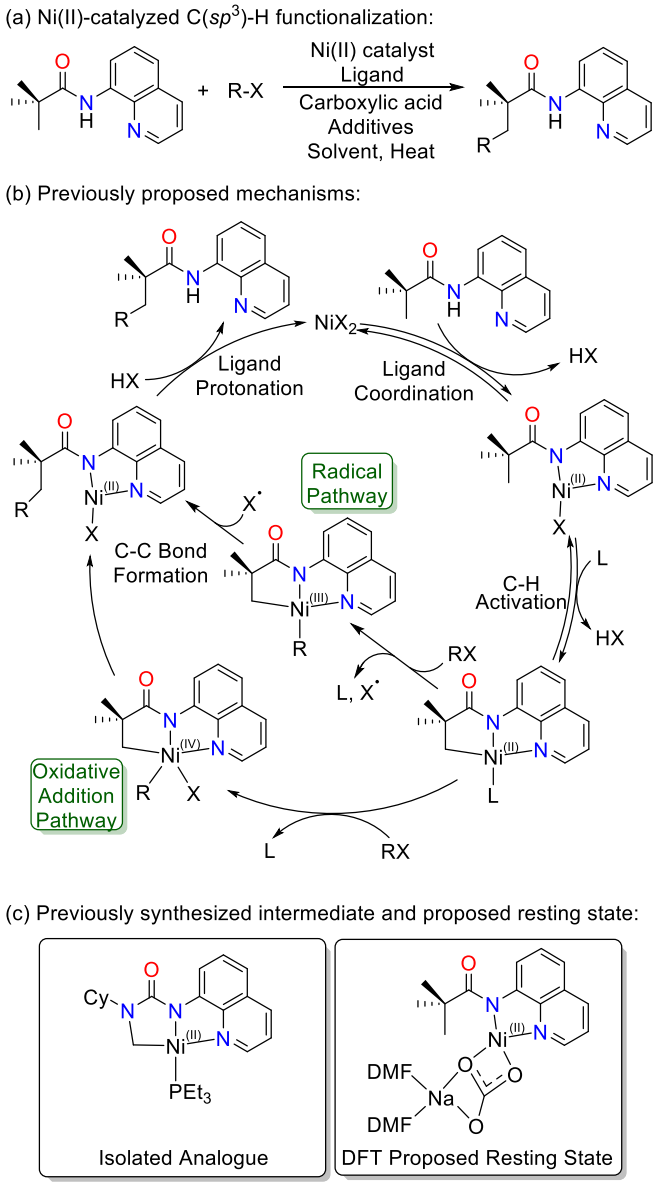
INTRODUCTION

The functionalization of C–H bonds provides an atom efficient way to construct new bonds to carbon. Transition metal complexes are often employed as catalysts to effect C–H bond transformations, with the precious metals often yielding the most active catalysts.[1-6] The use of abundant first-row transition metal catalysts in lieu of precious metals has received widespread attention, due to reduced cost and environmental benefits.[7] However, the first row transition metals often feature decreased reactivity and selectivity in the functionalization of unactivated C(sp^3)–H bonds.[8]

Among the strategies developed to overcome these challenges,[9] one of the most successful methods is the installation of a directing group on the target molecule to aid selective C–H activation.[10] An early example is the nickelocene mediated C–H activation of one of *ortho* C–H bond of azobenzene.[11] In the 1990s, Chatani reported the Ru-catalyzed addition of alkenes to the *ortho* C–H of aromatic ketones.[12] Seminal work done by Daugulis *et al*. in 2005 showed that N, N-bidentate directing groups such as 8-aminoquinoline (8-AQ) could be used to enhance the selectivity of Pd-catalyzed functionalization of C–H bonds.[13] In 2011, Chatani *et al*. demonstrated the first example of a Ni-catalyzed 8-aminoquinoline-directed C(sp^2)–H alkynylation reaction.[14] Related works soon followed, including C–C(sp)/C(sp^2)/C(sp^3)[15-36] and C–heteroatom bond formation.[15, 37-49]

The activation of the weaker C–H bonds of alkyl groups is typically more difficult for Ni than the stronger aromatic C–H bonds. The first example employing 8-aminoquinoline as a directing group in the more difficult Ni-catalyzed C(sp^3)—H functionalization was not reported in literature until 2014,[16] and used aryl iodides as coupling partners. Although the mechanism of Pd-catalyzed C(sp_3)—H functionalization reactions are well studied,[50-52] less is known about the possible differences in Ni-catalyzed systems. An understanding of the catalytic cycle and its elementary steps are crucial for the

designing of new catalyst systems with improved selectivity and efficiency. Multiple mechanisms have been suggested for Ni-catalyzed C(sp^3)—C bond formation, including oxidative addition and radical pathways shown in **Scheme 1a** and **1b**. DFT calculations have suggested that both mechanisms are operational depending on the nature of the substrates.[53-54] Love and co-workers published a study on the C—H activation step using an 8-aminoquinoline (8-AQ) functionalized tertiary urea as the model substrate and isolated a Ni(II) ureate complex with a C—Ni bond, shown in **Scheme 1c**.[55] The intramolecular C—H activation is suggested to go through a concerted metalation deprotonation mechanism with an electrophilic C—H activation transition state, as supported by Hammett plot and KIE studies;[55] however, no intermediates prior to C—H activation or functionalization steps have been isolated. DFT studies suggest a diamagnetic Ni(II) complex prior to C—H activation as the catalytic resting state shown in **Scheme 1c**,[54] but no experimental attempt to verify this theoretical prediction has been reported, to date.



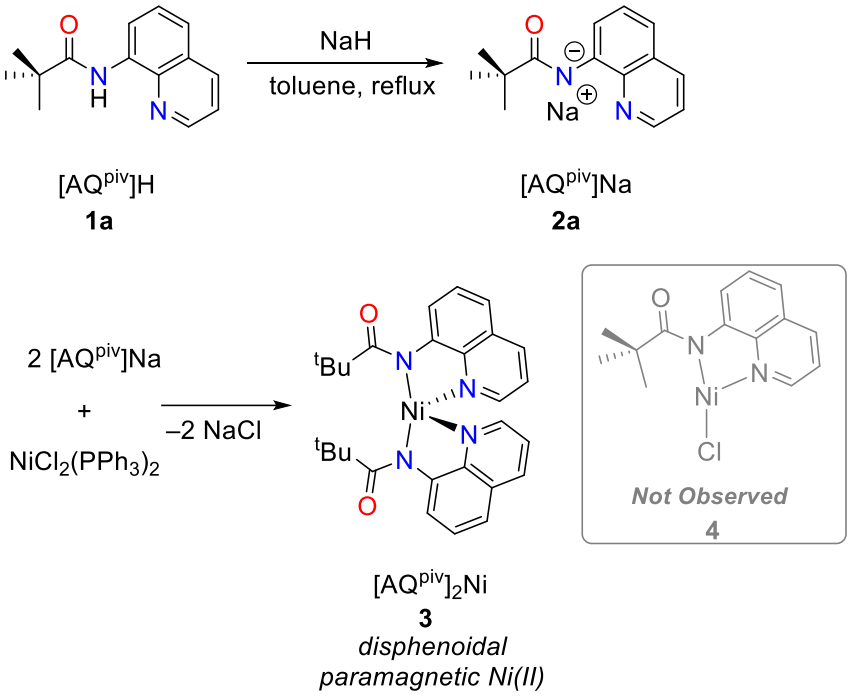
Scheme 1. (a) General reaction scheme of 8-aminoquinoline assisted Ni(II)-catalyzed C(sp^3)—H functionalization. (b) Proposed mechanisms based on previous computational studies. (c) Isolated analogue of catalytically-relevant intermediate and DFT proposed diamagnetic catalyst resting state.

Herein, we report a mechanistic study of 8-aminoquinoline directed, Ni-catalyzed C(sp^3)—H arylation with aryl halides with the identification and isolation of unexpected mono- and dinuclear paramagnetic nickel intermediates. The results suggest a more complex

mechanistic manifold involving paramagnetic intermediates, and a reconsideration of the rate-determining step in this catalytic functionalization, which counter to DFT predictions involves neither of the expected C—H activation nor Ni(II)-Ni(IV) oxidative addition, but rather the deprotonation step, when Na_2CO_3 is used as the base . Furthermore, Na_2CO_3 proves not only to be an insufficient base, but evidence suggests the carbonate anion forms an off-cycle resting state that is detrimental to catalyst performance, and replacement with NaO^tBu leads to more efficient catalysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Ligand Coordination. Attempts were made to coordinate N-(quinolin-8-yl)pivalamide, abbreviated $[AQ^{piv}]H$ (**1a**), to a variety of Ni(II) sources, to generate a Ni(II) complex prior to C—H bond activation. Under catalytic conditions, the ligand coordination step has been proposed to proceed through base-mediated deprotonation of the amido nitrogen, to generate the anionic ligand precursor $[AQ^{piv}]Na$ (**2a**), followed by a transmetallation with Ni(II) salts. However, the reaction between **1a** and NiX_2 sources in refluxing THF or toluene (X = OTf, Cl, Br, I , and acetylacetonate) in the presence of excess Na_2CO_3 provided no observable reaction. Similarly, the reaction with Na_2CO_3 showed no evidence for the deprotonation of **1a** under these conditions; however, the stronger base NaH gave quantitative conversion to the isolable sodium salt **2a**, as shown on the top of Scheme **2**. The sodium salt **2a** is insoluble in THF, and was characterized by NMR spectroscopy in DMSO.



Scheme 2. Synthesis of sodium salt [AQ^{piv}]Na (**2a**) and reaction to give Ni[AQ^{piv}]$_2$ (**3**). Complex **4** was not observed by ^{1}H NMR, irrespective of reaction stoichiometry.

Salt metathesis between **2a** and $NiCl_2(PPh_3)_2$ in toluene led exclusively to the formation of the dark brown paramagnetic complex [AQ^{piv}]$_2$Ni (**3**), as shown in the bottom of **Scheme 2**. The reaction was monitored by ^{1}H NMR, and the conversion was practically quantitative within 30 minutes at room temperature. Analogous reactions with other Ni(II) precursors such as $NiCl_2(P^iBu_3)_2$ or $NiCl_2$ also provided **3**, but these reactions required 12 h to go to completion. Complex **3** is pentane insoluble and was crystallized from toluene at –40 °C Although the mono-ligated complex [AQ^{piv}]NiCl (**4**) is related to key intermediates in proposed catalytic cycles, it was not observed in these reactions. Even using substoichiometric **2a** (e.g. 0.5 equiv) only complex **3** was observed. This is almost certainly due to the thermodynamic instability of **4** with respect to ligand redistribution to give **3**.

Paramagnetic Ni(II) complexes are often observable by ^{1}H NMR, and the spectrum of **3** is typical for a paramagnetic species. The chemical shifts for **3** span from 5-220 ppm, and all the resonances are broad singlets. The ^{1}H NMR peak at δ 64 is readily assigned as the ^{t}Bu group due to its integration to 18 H. The ^{13}C NMR peak assigned to the ^{t}Bu Me

groups was observed at δ 622.6. The magnetic moment (μ_{eff}) of **3** was determined to be 3.31 μ_B by Evan's method at 298 K in benzene-d_6, which corresponds to a high spin Ni(II) bearing two unpaired electrons with spin-orbit coupling (S=1, spin only μ_{eff} = 2.83 μ_B).

Single crystal X-Ray diffraction provided structural data for **3**, and an ORTEP depiction in shown in **Figure 1**. The nickel center adopts a rare seesaw geometry; only a few examples of disphenoidal Ni(II) complexes are known.[56-59] There are few relevant structurally characterized examples of complexed 8-aminoquinoline ligand moieties where the ligand has not already undergone C-H activation. Previously, phenyl C(sp^2)—H activated complexes have been isolated as penta-coordinated complexes with one C(sp^2)—H bond activated for Ni and Co-catalyzed systems.[60-62] A single Cu(II) complex in known without activation for Bis[*N*-(quinolin-8-yl)benzamidato-κ^2*N*,*N*']copper(II).[63]

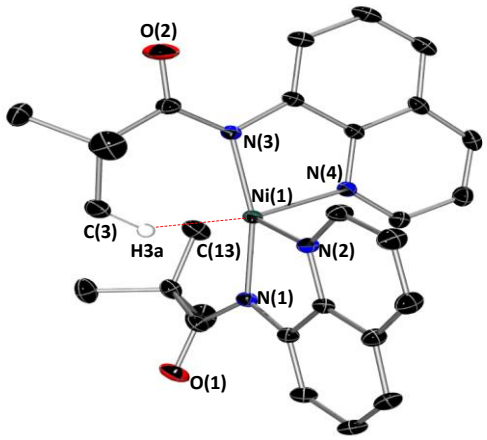
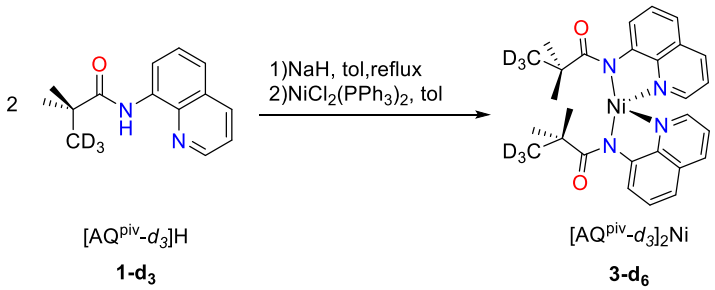


Figure 1. ORTEP depiction of **3** (CCDC 2055354) with 30% thermal ellipsoids. Hydrogens except the one closest to Ni were omitted for clarity. Selected bond lengths (Å): Ni(1)–N(1) 1.981(1), Ni(1)–N(2) 1.982(1), Ni(1)–N(3) 1.983(1), Ni(1)–N(4) 1.974(1), Ni(1)–H(3a) 2.17. Selected bond angles (deg): N(1)–Ni(1)–N(3) 165.88(6), N(3)–Ni(1)–N(4) 84.13(5), N(1)–Ni(1)–N(2) 84.28(6), N(2)–Ni(1)–N(4) 95.29(6).

Notable in the structure is the close proximity between Ni(1) and H(3a) on the ^{t}Bu group, which is only 2.17 Å . This short contact is drawn as a red dashed line in **Figure 1**. The second ^{t}Bu group features a second contact with a slightly longer distance of 2.32 Å. If there were attractive agostic interactions with both ^{t}Bu groups, complex **3** would be octahedral; however, all evidence suggests that these are anagostic interactions. The IR

spectrum of **3** shows show no reduced C(sp^3)—H stretching mode. The ^{t}Bu resonance gave a single signal in the ^{1}H NMR at temperatures as low as 193 K, though this could arise from a rapid fluxional process where each methyl hydrogen in each methyl group on the ^{t}Bu substituents adopt the agostic position.[64] Equilibrium isotope effects should be very sensitive in this paramagnetic system. As shown in **Scheme 3**, complex [AQ^{piv}-d_3]$_2$Ni (**3-d$_6$**) was prepared from the deuterium-labelled ligand [AQ^{piv}-d_3]H (**1a-*d*$_3$**). For an attractive agostic complex, there should be a preference for the protons to occupy the agostic positions, which should give a chemical shift change compared to **3**.[65-66] The ^{1}H NMR chemical shifts of **3** and **3-d$_6$** are indistinguishable, which unambiguously shows that the short H-Ni distances in **3** are non-attractive anagostic interactions.



[AQ^{piv}-d_3]H
1-d$_3$

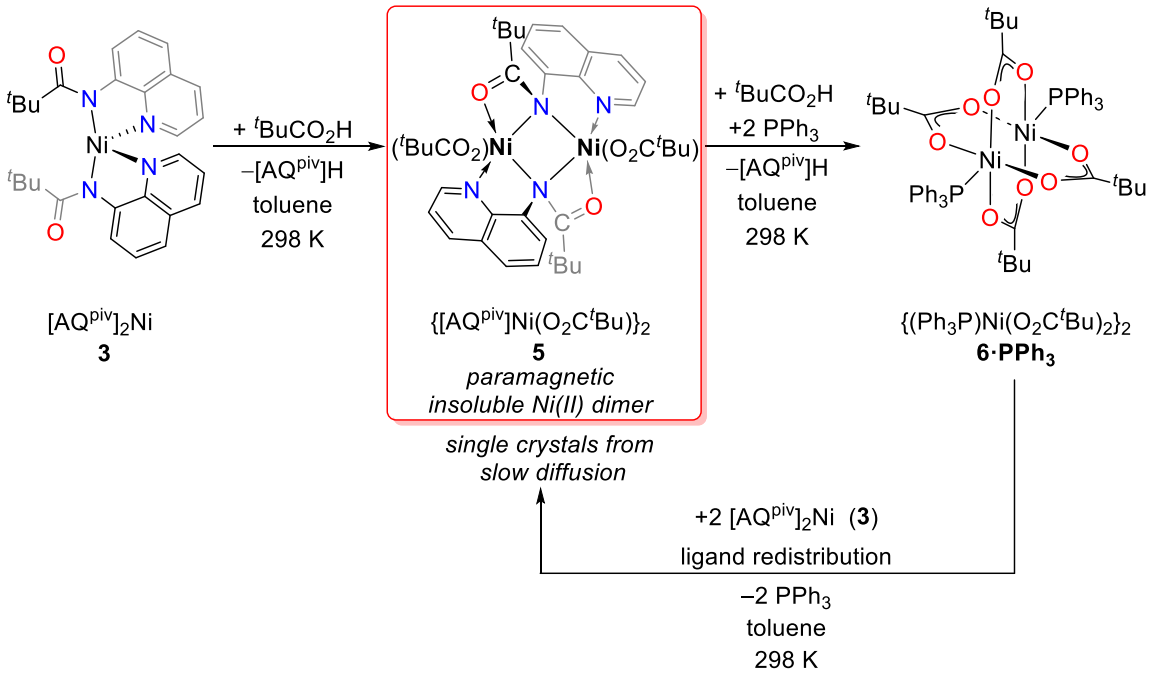
[AQ^{piv}-d_3]$_2$Ni
3-d$_6$

Scheme 3. Synthesis of **3-d$_6$**, used in probing potential agostic interactions in **3**.

Carboxylate Complexes. Carboxylic acids are a commonly employed additive in 8-AQ directed Ni-catalyzed C(sp^3)—H functionalization. The carboxylate has been proposed to play an important role in C—H activation and subsequent proton transfer. Paramagnetic complexes of the type [AQ^{piv}]Ni(O$_2$C^{t}Bu) have been proposed as an intermediate and resting state in the catalytic cycle, but never isolated.[55] The reaction of carboxylic acids with **3** was envisioned as a synthetic route to these speculative paramagnetic Ni(II) precursors to C—H activation.

The reaction between **3** and 1 equivalent of ^{t}BuCO$_2$H in toluene or THF at room temperature caused an immediate loss of the dark brown colour of **3** in solution and the formation of {[AQ^{piv}]Ni(O$_2$C^{t}Bu)}$_2$ (**5**) as a green microcrystalline precipitate, as shown in **Scheme 4**. Protonolysis of the second [AQ^{piv}] ligand by addition of a second equivalent

of $^{t}BuCO_2H$ in the presence of PPh_3 generates the paddlewheel complex (**6-PPh$_3$**), shown on the right side of **Scheme 4**.



Scheme 4. Synthetic routes to **5**, the paramagnetic and dinuclear form of the previously proposed mononuclear species $[AQ^{piv}]Ni(O_2C^{t}Bu)$.

Complex **5** proved insoluble in common polar organic solvents such as THF or CH_2Cl_2. Crystals of **5** suitable for X-ray diffraction were grown from slow diffusion of layered toluene solutions of **3** and **6** which undergo slow ligand exchange to generate **5**, as shown on the bottom right of **Scheme 4**. This reaction also proceeds with $[(Et_3N)Ni(O_2C^{t}Bu)_2]_2$ in lieu of **6**. An ORTEP depiction of the solid-state molecular structure of **5** is shown in **Figure 2**. Complex **5** could also be obtained salt metathesis between **6** with $[AQ^{piv}]Na$, but the reaction of **6** with $[AQ^{piv}]H$ without an added base yielded no observable reaction.

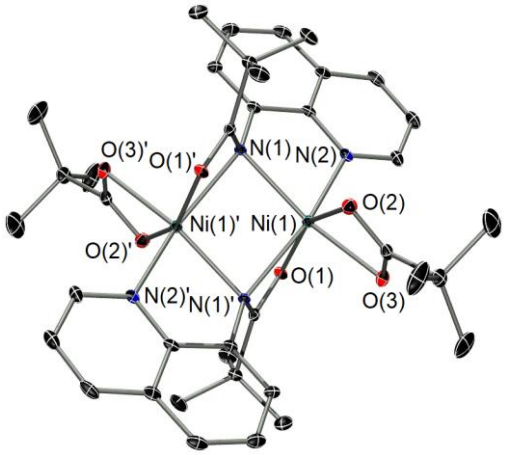
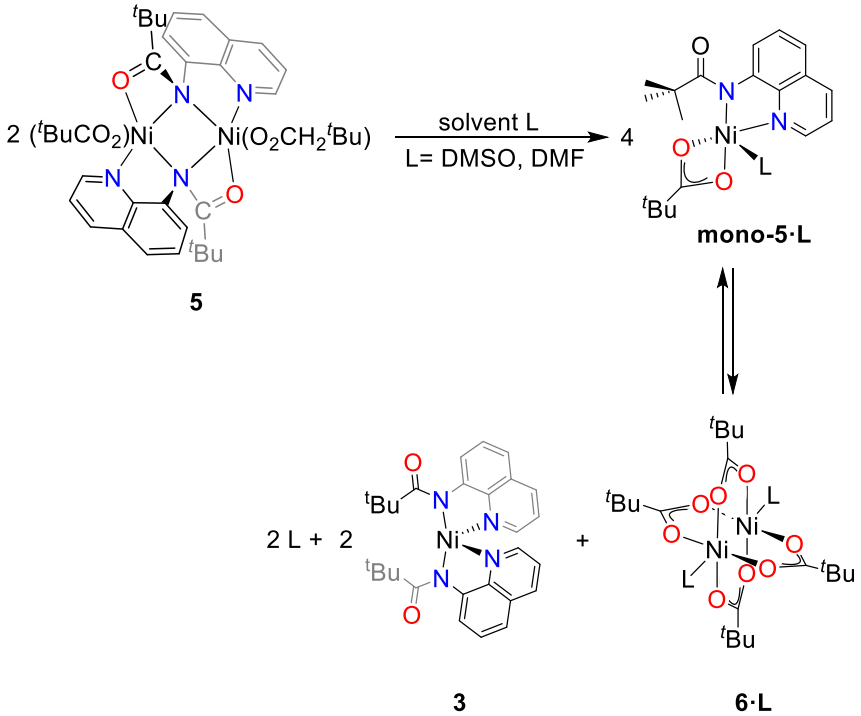


Figure 2. ORTEP depiction of the solid state molecular structure of **5** (CCDC 2055455) with 30% thermal ellipsoids. Hydrogens are omitted for clarity. Selected bond lengths (Å): Ni(1) –N(1) 2.134(4), Ni(1) –N(1)′ 2.174(6), Ni(1) –N(2) 2.030(7), Ni(1) –Ni(1)′ 3.014(2), Ni(1) –O(1) 2.069(4), Ni(1) –O(2) 2.083(4), Ni(1) –O(3) 2.080(4). Selected bond angles (deg): Ni(1) –N(1) – Ni(1)′ 88.8(2), O(1) –Ni(1) – O(2) 155.8(2), N(1) –Ni(1) – N(1)′ 91.2(2), O(2) –Ni(1) – O(3) 63.3(2), N(1) –Ni(1) – N(2) 81.2(2).

Previously structurally characterized examples containing derivatives of 8-aminoquinoline are monometallic species.[67] Contrary to previously published mechanistic DFT calculations that predicted **5** should be a mononuclear square planar complex, **5** exhibits a dimeric structure with each nickel center adopting a distorted octahedral geometry. The structure of **5** has crystallographically imposed inversion symmetry. The amido nitrogens N(1) and N(1)′ bridge the two Ni centres. The carbonyl groups bend perpendicular from the plane of the 8-aminoquinoline moieties, allowing the O(1)′ oxygen atom to chelate to a different nickel than the N(2). This represents the first isolated example of the proposed catalytically relevant nickel carboxylate intermediate prior to C—H activation. Dinuclear nickel species have been known to mediate the activation of a number of C–atom (O, H, X) bonds,[68-69] and the possibility of **5** participating in the catalytic cycle cannot be ruled out, despite its poor solubility. It has been previously reported that the reaction of $[(Et_3P)Ni(OPiv)_2]_2$ with an 8-aminoquinoline urea derivative provided a paramagnetic intermediate that underwent C—H bond activation, though its identity was not ascertained.[55]

Insolubility rendered the determination of solution NMR data for **5** impossible. Green complex **5** reacts over an hour in the donor solvents DMSO, and DMF to give brown solutions. In both solvents, this provides a complex tentatively assigned by NMR as [AQ^{piv}]Ni(O_2C^tBu)L (**mono-5·L)**, the mononuclear solvated form of **5**, which is in equilibrium with complex **3** and the paddlewheel complex **6·L** (L=DMSO, DMF), as shown in **Scheme 5**. Complex **3** was assigned by ^{1}H NMR by comparison to a sample of isolated **3** dissolved in DMSO, and complex **6·DMSO** was assigned by comparison to a DMSO solution of paddlewheel complex [Ni(O_2C^tBu)$_2$NEt$_3$]$_2$, which appeared to generate. [Ni(O_2C^tBu)$_2$(DMSO)]$_2$. It should be restated that in the absence of DMF or DMSO, the reaction of **6·PPh$_3$** and **3** can be used to generate dinuclear **5**, suggesting the presence of the donor solvents influences this equilibrium. The only remaining ^{1}H NMR resonances for the equilibrium solution that were not assignable to **3** or **6·PPh$_3$** were assignable to **mono-5·DMSO**. Complex **mono-5·DMSO** features broad paramagnetic shifted resonances, similar to **3**, but with an added ^{t}Bu resonance for the O_2C^tBu moiety at δ 8.2 that integrates to 9 H, and has the same integral as the ^{t}Bu resonance for AQ^{piv} in **mono-5·DMSO** at δ 72.7.

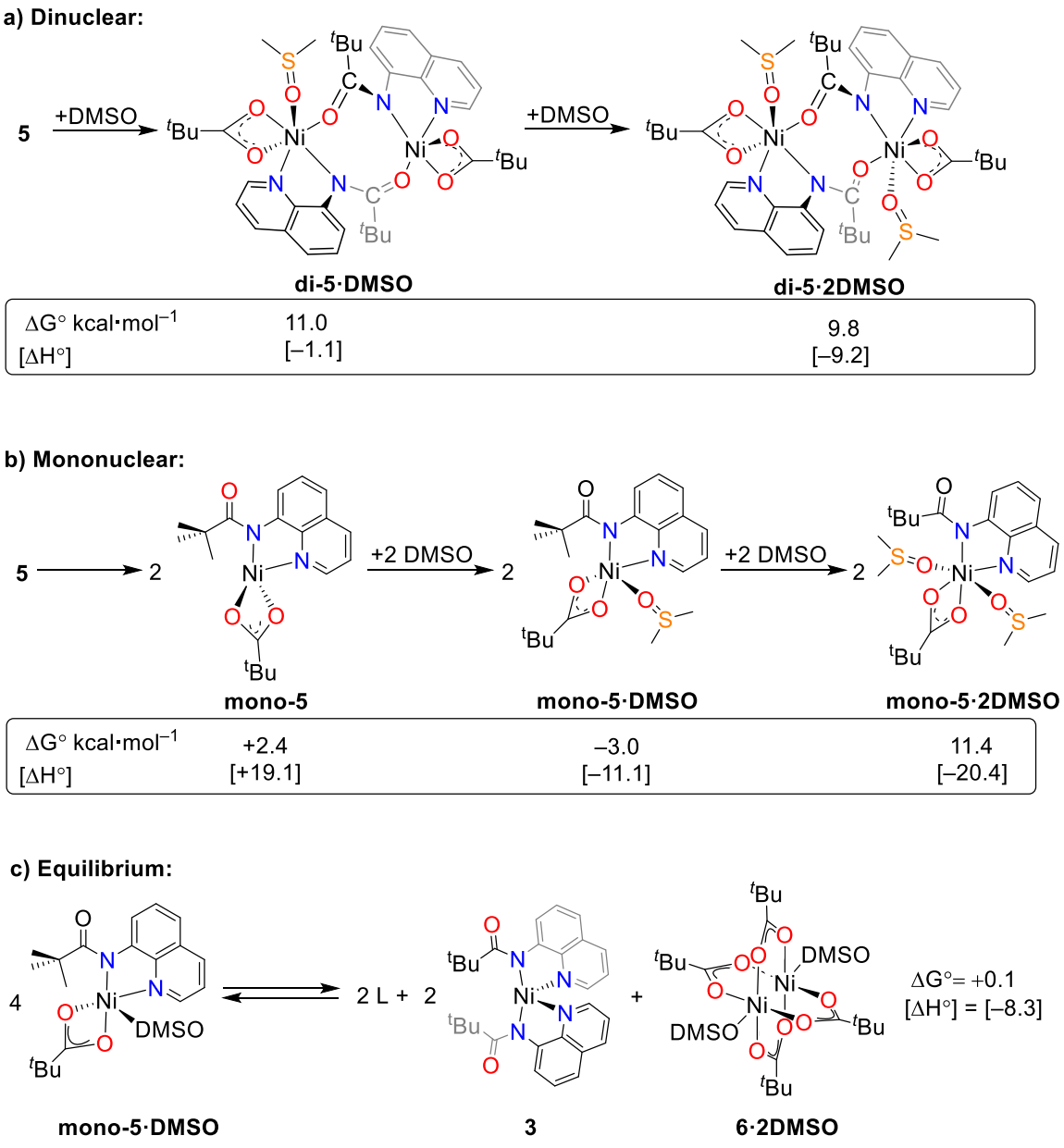


Scheme 5. Reaction of dinuclear **5** with donor solvents to give an equilibrium mixture of the paramagnetic species **mono-5·L**, **3** and **6**, where L =DMSO, DMF.

The NMR assignment of **mono-5·L** is tentative because it proved impossible to assign resonances for the coordinated solvent. In principle, this species could be mononuclear with multiple coordinated solvent molecules rather than one, or could be a dinuclear solvated species. In order to probe the likely identity of **mono-5·L** and the energetics of the equilibria exhibited by **5** in donor solvents, DFT calculations were performed. Both mononuclear and dinuclear forms of **5** were optimized with one or two O-bonded DMSO or DMF coordinated to the nickel centers, and are summarized in **Scheme 6**. The binding of a single DMSO molecule to dinuclear **5** gives **di-5·DMSO** and is calculated to be 11.0 kcal·mol^{-1} uphill, where the energy given is a $\Delta G°$ for the transformation in the gas phase. The binding of two solvent molecules to **5** gives **di-5·2DMSO**, which has a Gibbs free energy change of +9.8 kcal·mol^{-1}; neither dinuclear species appears viable as the species observed in solution due to these strongly disfavored reaction thermodynamics, shown in **Scheme 6a**.

Mononuclear forms proved more favourable, as shown in **Scheme 6b**. The dissociation of dinuclear **5** into its mononuclear form [AQ^{piv}]Ni(O$_2$C^{t}Bu) (**mono-5**) without coordination of a solvent had a favourable $\Delta G°$ of –0.3 kcal·mol^{-1}. Although this seems to suggest **mono-5** should be observable, it should be noted that DFT calculations overestimate the entropic component for solution phase reactions, and dinuclear **5** is insoluble in most solvents. The reaction of 5 with DMSO to generate the monosolvated species **mono-5·DMSO** has a more favourable $\Delta G°$ of –3.0 kcal·mol^{-1} for its most stable isomer. Coordination of a second DMSO to give **mono-5·2DMSO** was strongly disfavoured, with the most stable isomer having a $\Delta G°$ of +11.4 kcal·mol^{-1}. These calculations support the assignment of the solution species observed by ^{1}H NMR as AQ^{piv}]Ni(O$_2$C^{t}Bu)DMSO, **mono-5·DMSO**.

Calculations also showed that the equilibrium between **mono-5·DMSO** with **3** and **6·2DMSO** observed in solution was viable. The calculated ΔG° for this reaction was only 0.1 kcal·mol^{-1}, as shown in **Scheme 6c**.

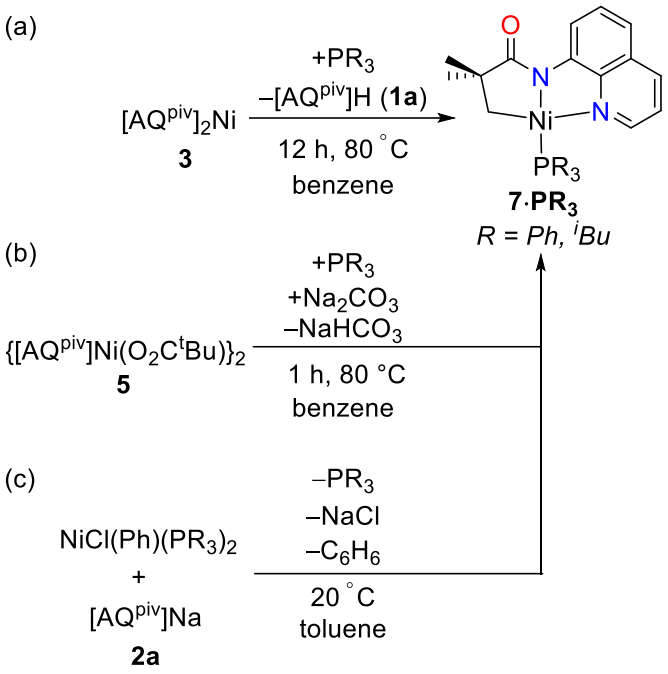


Scheme 6. Calculated Gibbs free energies and enthalpies for solvation of **5** with DMSO to give **a)** dinuclear complexes and **b)** mononuclear complexes. Only the formation of **mono-5·DMSO** is favourable. **c)** The calculated energetics of the experimentally observed equilibrium between **mono-5·DMSO** and **3** and **6·2DMSO** in DMSO.

The dissolution of complex **5** in DMF was also investigated computationally. The conclusion of the study with DMF proved identical to that with DMSO. The paramagnetic mononuclear monosolvated complex **mono-5·DMF** is predicted to be the favoured form in solution, and exist in equilibrium with **3** and **6·2DMF.** The energies for these related complexes are provided in the Supporting Information.

C—H Activation

Both $[AQ^{piv}]_2Ni$ (**3**) and $\{[AQ^{piv}]Ni(O_2C^tBu)\}_2$ (**5**) undergo C—H activation when heated at 80 °C in benzene-d_6, even though **5** is insoluble. The C—H activated products **7·PR₃** (where PR_3 = PPh_3, P^iBu_3) could be isolated through the addition of an auxiliary ligand such as phosphines, as shown in **Scheme 7**. Multinuclear NMR spectroscopy showed that other coordinating solvents such as MeCN or DMSO also gave adducts tentatively assigned as **7·NCMe** and **7·DMSO**, but these could not be isolated as crystalline solids. Diamagnetic Pd analogues are known.[70-75] As shown in **Scheme 7a)**, the C—H activation of **3** liberates an equivalent of $[AQ^{piv}]H$ (**1a**), which was observed by ^1H NMR spectroscopy. The C—H activation **5** in the absence of added base also produced **1a**, presumably because the $^tBuCO_2H$ produced by deprotonation of the C—H bond protonates unreacted **5**, generating $[AQ^{piv}]H$ (**1a**), which lowers the yield. The addition of Na_2CO_3 in the C—H activation of **5** was an effective way to suppress this side reaction, as shown in **Scheme 7 b).**



Scheme 7. a) synthesis of C—H activated adducts **7·PR3** from complex **3** or b) from complex **5**. c) Alternate salt metathesis route to **7·PR3** with room temperature loss of benzene in the C—H activation step.

The formation of **7·PR3** using **5** as precursor is an order of magnitude faster than **3** at 80 °C. Initial rates of reaction for the conversion of **3** to **7·PPh3** in benzene-d_6 were examined over a range of 30 °C and an Eyring plot provided a $\Delta G^{\ddagger}$ of 23.1 kcal·mol^{-1}. A computational study by Lan utilizing bicarbonate anion as proton acceptor determined a barrier of 23.7 kcal·mol^{-1},[76] whereas in Liu's study, an anionic, DMF-coordinated sodium carbonate ligand drops the calculated barrier to 21.4 kcal·mol^{-1}.[54] The more rapid activation by **5** vs **3** supports that carboxylate lowers the C—H activation barrier; a similar effect of carboxylates on the rate of C—H activation are also reported in other transition metal-catalyzed systems.[50, 77-79] Multiple computational studies have pointed out that the C—H bond is further polarized by the carboxylate through non-covalent interactions in Pd-catalyzed systems.[80] However, as the solid structure has shown, the distance between the CH_3 groups and the carboxylate oxygen in **5** is much longer than a typical hydrogen bond length, suggesting rearrangement of the ^{t}Bu group or carboxylate ligand may occur prior

to C—H activation; it is unclear at which Ni site the ^{t}Bu is activated relative to the coordinated carboxylate ligands, given breaking the [AQ^{piv}] oxyen-nickel interaction in **5** could allow activation at either metal site in this dinuclear complex. Unfortunately the instability and insolubility of **5** prevented us to study the detailed mechanism of C—H activation in solution.

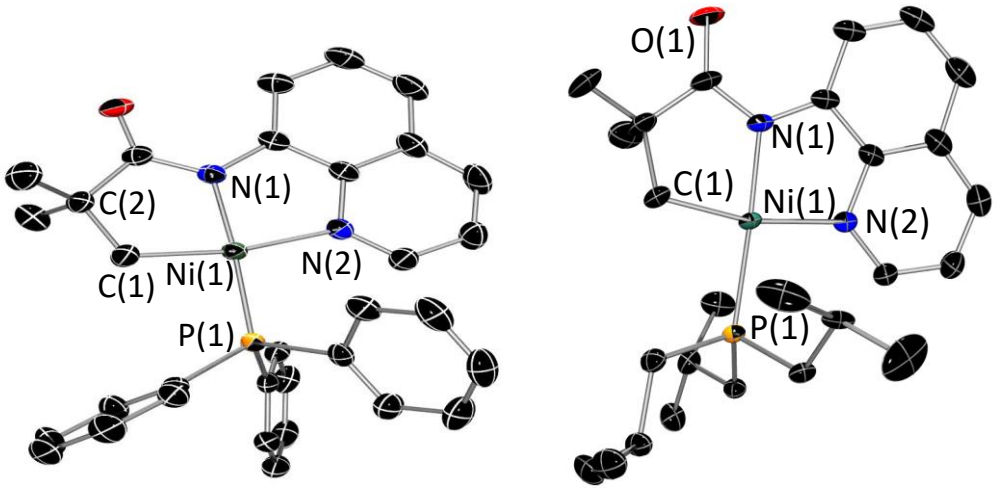


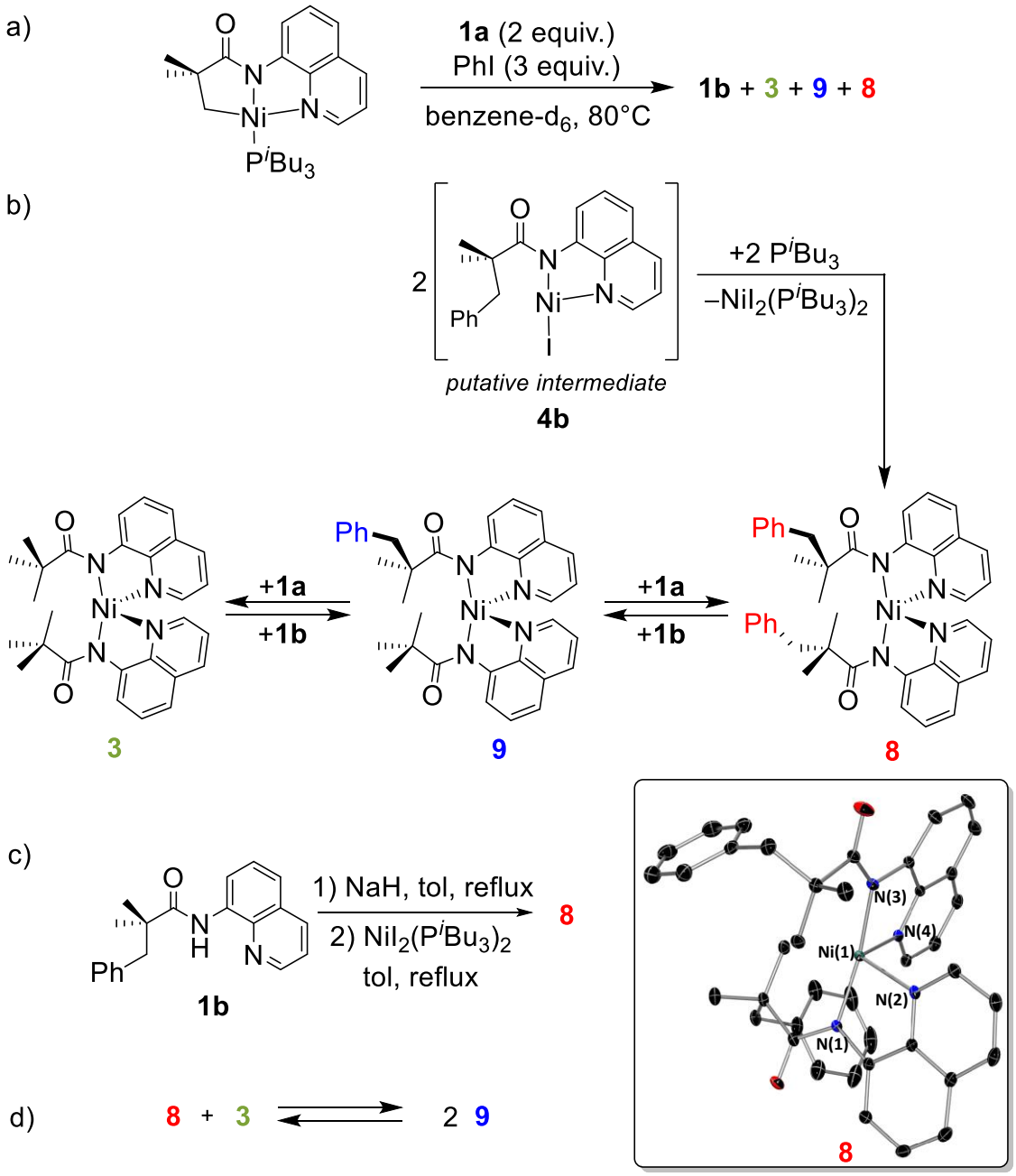
Figure 3. ORTEP depictions of **7·PPh$_3$** (CCDC 2055449) and **7·P^{i}Bu$_3$** (CCDC 2055446), with 30% thermal ellipsoids.

Adducts **7·PR$_3$** were also conveniently synthesized at room temperature from reaction between [AQ^{piv}]Na (**2a**) and *trans*-NiCl(Ph)(PR$_3$)$_2$ (R=Ph, ^{i}Bu), as shown in **Scheme 7c)**. This reaction combines transmetallation and C—H activation, which is this case with the Ni-Ph group acting as the base promotes very rapid C—H activation at room temperature. Single crystals of **7·PPh$_3$** and **7·P^{i}Bu$_3$** were grown from a saturated THF and toluene solutions, respectively. The solid state structures indicate they are square planar and exhibit characteristic Ni—C bonds (1.929(3) Å for **7·PPh$_3$,** and 1.935(3) Å for **7·P^{i}Bu$_3$**), similar to known complexes.[55-56, 81-83] The different steric profiles of phosphine ligands does not have a significant influence on the bond angles, with a N(2)—Ni(1)—C(1) angle of 168.5(1)° for **7·PPh$_3$** and 166.9(1)° for **7·P^{i}Bu$_3$**].

Complexes **7·PR$_3$** are all diamagnetic and feature characteristic coupling of NiCH$_2$ to phosphorus in the ^{1}H NMR spectra of complexes **7·PPh$_3$** ($^3J_{HP}$ = 10.5 Hz) and **7·P^{i}Bu$_3$** ($^3J_{HP}$ = 6.5 Hz), consistent with coordination of the PR$_3$ in solution. The ^{31}P{^{1}H} NMR also features sharp singlets for **7·PPh$_3$** at δ 42.2, and **7·P^{i}Bu$_3$** at δ 5.2; these are observed downfield compared to the free PR$_3$ by approximately 50 ppm. The addition of free PPh$_3$ to **7·PPh$_3$** converts the ^{1}H NMR CH$_2$ doublet to a singlet, and the phosphorus peak broadens in the ^{31}P{^{1}H} NMR, consistent with rapid phosphine ligand exchange. In contrast, the addition of excess P^{i}Bu$_3$ to **7·P^{i}Bu$_3$** did not cause any evidence of fluxional exchange, even upon heating to 373 K in toluene-d$_8$.

C—H Functionalization

After C—H activation, the next step in the catalytic cycle is reaction of **7· PR$_3$** with aryl halides. In an attempt to observe intermediates, the pseudo-catalytic condition reaction between **7·P^{i}Bu$_3$** and iodobenzene in the presence of **1a** in benzene-d$_6$ at 80 °C was monitored by NMR spectroscopy, as shown in **Scheme 8**a. No Ni(IV) complex from oxidative addition was observed; if involved, the Ni(IV) complex is likely a high energy intermediate. In addition to the formation of the organic arylated product **1b**, the distinctive paramagnetic peaks of complex **3** were observable early in the reaction. As increased conversion of **1a** to **1b** occurred, new peaks were observed for the complexes **8** and **9**, as shown in **Scheme 8**. Complexes **8** and **9** are analogues of **3** with arylated ligands, and feature many ^{1}H NMR chemical environments proximal to those for **3**. Complexes **3**, **8**, and **9** likely arise from ligand redistribution from putative intermediate **4b** shown central in **Scheme 8b**, similar to the chemistry of the unobserved complex **4** shown in **Scheme 2**. In the ^{31}P{^{1}H} NMR, the broad singlet at δ 5.0 for NiI$_2$(P^{i}Bu$_3$)$_2$ was also observed. Complexes **3**, **8**, and **9** are in equilibrium under the reaction conditions, with the relative proportion of each determined by the ratio of **1a** and **1b** in solution.

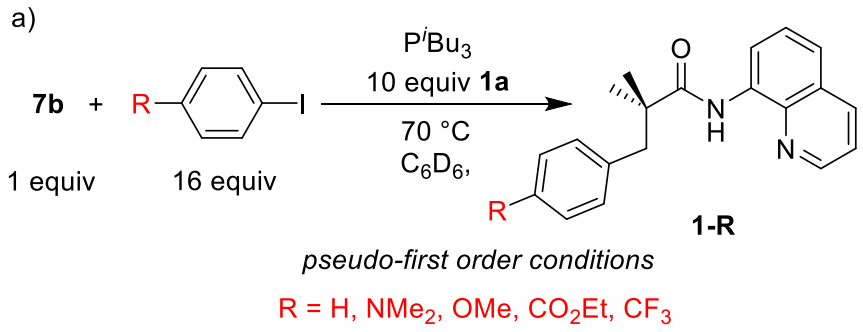


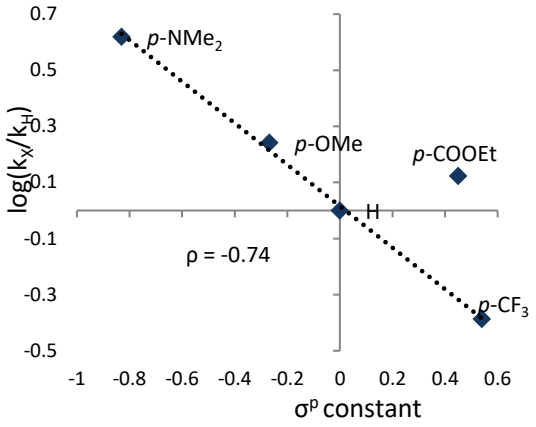
Scheme 8. a) Reaction of **7·P^{i}Bu$_3$**. with PhI in presence of **1a**, to give **3**, **8** (CCDC 2055459), and **9**.

To confirm the identity of species **8** and **9,** initially assigned by ^{1}H NMR and analysis of equilibria, complex **8** was synthesized from $NiCl_2(P^iBu_3)_2$ and ligand **1b**, as shown in **Scheme 8c**. The solid-state X-ray structure of **8** shows it is structurally similar to **3**, with a disphenoidal geometry at Ni. The ^{1}H NMR of **8** exhibits characteristic broad

singlets for a paramagnetic Ni(II) species. Although the asymmetric complex **9** could not be isolated in a pure form, it could be prepared in equilibrium by the addition of **1a** to **8**, which demonstrates the validity of the equilibrium shown in Scheme **10b**. Alternatively, a solution of **9** could be prepared by the equilibrium reaction of equimolar amounts of **3** and **8** via ligand redistribution. At 298 K this reaction proceeds over the course of hours.

To support the proposed Ni(II) to Ni(IV) oxidative addition mechanism for the functionalization step, the influence of aryl iodide on reaction rate was studied, as shown in **Scheme 9a**. Initial rate studies were performed for these reactions of **7·P^{i}Bu$_3$** with aryl iodides to generate **1-R**. The reaction was done in the presence of excess **1a** to avoid the formation of diarylated products. In the initial stage (< 30 min) of the reaction the rate can be conveniently determined from the formation of **1b**. The reaction was found to be first order with respect to both **7·P^{i}Bu$_3$** and iodobenzene, but inverse first-order for P^{i}Bu$_3$. The inhibition by P^{i}Bu$_3$ suggests a mechanism where a pre-equilibrium phosphine dissociation occurs prior to reaction with aryl iodide. Iodobenzene was used in excess to give pseudo-first order kinetics, and P^{i}Bu$_3$ was added to ensure a constant concentration for all reactions studied.



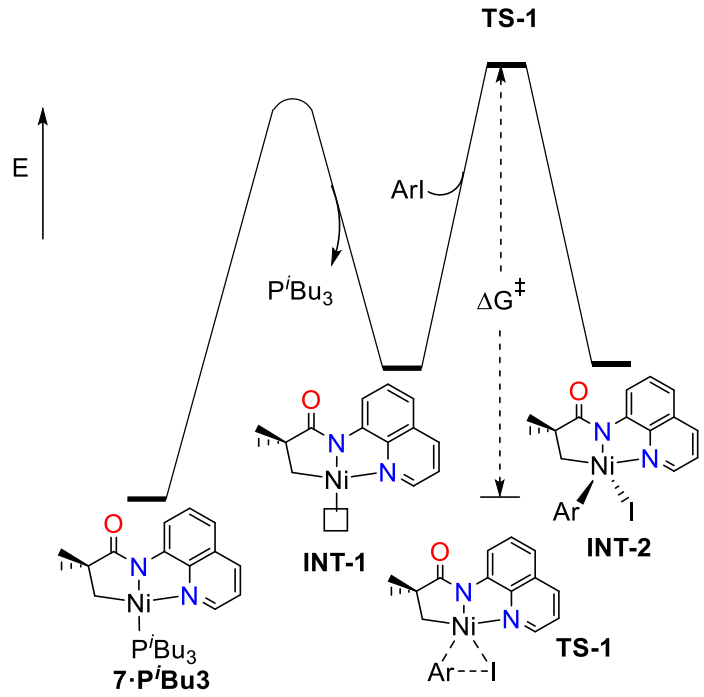


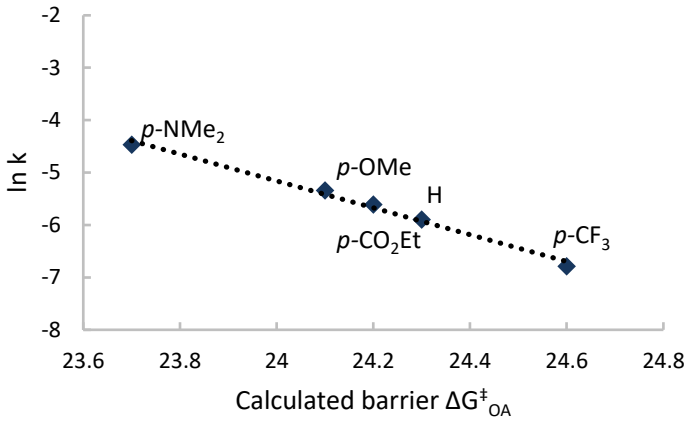
Scheme 9. a) Reaction conditions for pseudo-first order kinetics study of **7**·**P^{i}Bu$_3$** with para-substituted aryl iodides to give **1-R**. b) Hammett plot comparing initial rates of arylation.

The electronic effect of para-substituents on the reaction rate was examined using iodoarenes bearing functional groups at the *para*-position. A Hammett-plot was constructed, and a linear correlation with a ρ of –0.74 was observed for iodoarenes bearing *p*-NMe_2, *p*-OMe, *p*-H, and *p*-CF_3 substituents, as shown in **Scheme 9b**. In contrast to the positive ρ values often observed for oxidative addition to Ni(0) or Pd(0),[84-85]the negative ρ could be appropriate for oxidative addition to a Ni(II) centre. It is reasonable to think the more electrophilic Ni(II) will react faster with electron-rich arenes; however, Hammett studies of reactions involving concerted oxidative addition to Ni(II) are currently lacking for comparison. The small negative value of ρ rules out a rate-determining electron transfer , because ρ values for this mechanism would be expected to be near 2.0.[84] Addition of a radical scavenger such as TEMPO gave no decrease in the rate of formation of **1b**, which also suggests a radical pathway is unlikely. These experimental results support the results of computational studies by Liu,[54] and Sunoj.[53]

The *p*-CO_2Et substituted arene is an obvious outlier in **Scheme 9b**, with a much faster rate of reaction than anticipated from the Hammett ρ value. To further understand this exception and whether a concerted mechanism is still operational with this substituent, DFT studies were performed using Gaussian 16 to analyze both phosphine dissociation and

oxidative addition steps with respect to **7·P^{i}Bu$_3$** that generates the Ni(IV) intermediate **INT-2** through transition state **TS-1 (Scheme 10a))**. The reaction with 4-iodo-N,N-dimethylaniline (*p*-NMe$_2$) is calculated to have the lowest activation energy barrier with a $\Delta G^{\ddagger}_{OA}$ that is 0.6 kcal/mol lower than iodobenzene at 298K. Calculation also revealed the reaction with ethyl 4-iodobenzoate also has a lower $\Delta G^{\ddagger}_{OA}$ than iodobenzene ($\Delta\Delta G^{\ddagger}_{OA}$= -0.1 kcal mol^{-1}) and is slightly higher than 4-iodoanisole ($\Delta\Delta G^{\ddagger}_{OA}$= 0.1 kcal mol^{-1}), which is in agreement with our experimental result and a higher rate of reaction is expected. A plot of calculated $\Delta G^{\ddagger}_{OA}$ against the ln of the observed rate of each reaction was also constructed and a linear correlation was observed, suggesting the same mechanism was operative throughout the reactions with a series of substituted iodoarenes **(Scheme 10b))**.





Scheme 10. a) DFT computed pathway of the oxidative addition reaction between iodoarenes and **7·P^{i}Bu$_3$** (details are in SI). b) Graph showing correlation between the observed rate and calculated $\Delta G^{\ddagger}_{OA}$

Catalyst Resting State and the Deleterious Effect of Na_2CO_3. Intuitively, one might anticipate either the C-H activation step or the oxidative addition to give Ni(IV) would be rate-limiting in the Ni-catalyzed C-H functionalization of **1a**; however, we have shown both these steps proceed at temperatures as low as 80 °C under stoichiometric conditions. In contrast, under catalytic conditions much higher temperatures of 140-160 °C are required. We examined solutions during catalysis by ^{1}H NMR to try to observe the resting state of the catalyst and better understand why such high temperatures were required for catalysis.

The initial attempt to observe a catalyst resting state used 20% $Ni(OTf)_2$ and PPh_3 to catalyze the reaction of **1a** with PhI and Na_2CO_3 as the base. Catalysis occurs at temperatures from 140-160 °C, but very careful attempts to observe a catalyst resting state by either ^{1}H, ^{31}P{^{1}H} and ^{19}F{^{1}H} NMR failed to detect relevant species. The ^{1}H NMR featured no peaks associated with Ni species, either diamagnetic or paramagnetic. Every peak in the ^{1}H spectrum could be assigned to either diamagnetic reagents and products that did not contain Ni. Similarly, the ^{31}P{^{1}H} NMR only showed PPh_3 and the ^{19}F NMR only showed free triflate anion at δ –78.2.

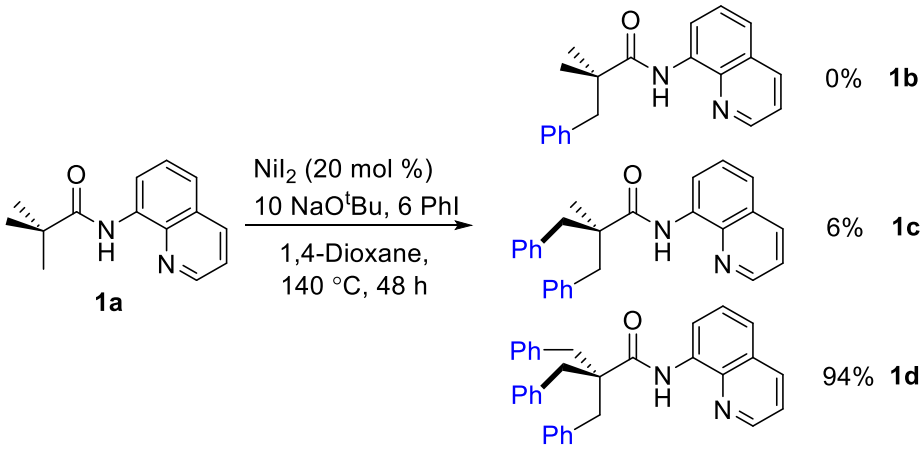
A similar experiment was done using **6·PPh$_3$** in lieu of $Ni(OTf)_2$ as the catalyst precursor. As the solution was heated up to 140-160 °C the ^{1}H NMR signal for **6** in dioxane

disappeared, with no new resonances appearing to replace over the range of –250 to +250 ppm. To test if the catalyst resting state was insoluble, a portion of the reaction mixture was filtered through Celite. After continuing to heat at 140-160 °C the rate of catalysis of the filtered and unfiltered samples showed no difference, consistent with a soluble resting state of the catalyst. To confirm the unobservable resting state is caused by reaction with Na_2CO_3, a control experiment was performed heating **6·PPh$_3$**, DMSO in dioxane with and without added Na_2CO_3. The ^{1}H NMR of the solution of **6·PPh$_3$** heated with Na_2CO_3 shows no peaks associated with any Ni species. A hypothesis for the lack of observable resting state in these reaction was that the Ni(II) precursors were reacting with Na_2CO_3 to give dioxane soluble Ni carbonate species. Such a complex would be ^{1}H, ^{31}P and ^{19}F NMR silent. This result suggests that not only does Na_2CO_3 fail to effectively deprotonate **1a**, the carbonate anion also binds to Ni(II) to generate a lower energy species, thus increasing the temperature necessary for catalysis. Previously published DFT studies suggested that the carbonate bound to Ni(II) along with the 8-AQ^{piv} ligand was the resting state for catalysis. We found no experimental evidence for 8-AQ^{piv} binding in the resting state.

Alternatives for Na_2CO_3. With the hypothesis that Na_2CO_3 was deleterious to catalysis, NaO^{t}Bu was investigated as an alternative base. It is relatively cost effective for synthetic applications, and with a pKa of 17-18,[86] it is a stronger base than Na_2CO_3 which has a pKa of ca. 10.5.[87] NaO^{t}Bu is suitable for the deprotonation of **1a**, which is anticipated to have a pKa around 10. The reaction of NaO^{t}Bu with **1a** and $(Ph_3P)_2NiI_2$ in dioxane immediately generated the distinct paramagnetic ^{1}H NMR signals for **3** at room temperature. This is in contrast to the same reaction attempted with Na_2CO_3 in lieu of NaO^{t}Bu as the base, where no reaction is observed even with heating.

The use of NaO^{t}Bu as the base under catalytic conditions improved catalyst performance, and allowed significantly higher catalyst turnover under milder conditions. The reaction requires an excess of NaO^{t}Bu. One equivalent deprotonates the 8-aminoquinoline NH, and any ^{t}BuOH produced appears to sequester an additional equivalent of NaO^{t}Bu in the reaction. Catalysis was observed as low at 100 °C, rather than 140-160 °C as was required with Na_2CO_3. However, catalysis still proceeds cleanly at higher temperatures, and using 10 equivalents of NaO^{t}Bu allowed a 94% conversion to the trifunctionalized product **1d** after workup, as shown in **Scheme 11**. The reaction crude showed only 6% remaining

difunctionalized product **1c**, and no detectable **1b** or **1a** by NMR. This is a net functionalization of 98% of the available Me groups in the sample. Neither carboxylic acids, such as pivalic acid, nor phosphine additives were necessary for catalysis under these conditions. The increase in reactivity compared to systems that utilize Na_2CO_3 is dramatic. The most closely related reactions using Na_2CO_3 noted in the literature involve more activated substrates and a net functionalization of only 69% of the available Me groups in the sample.[16]

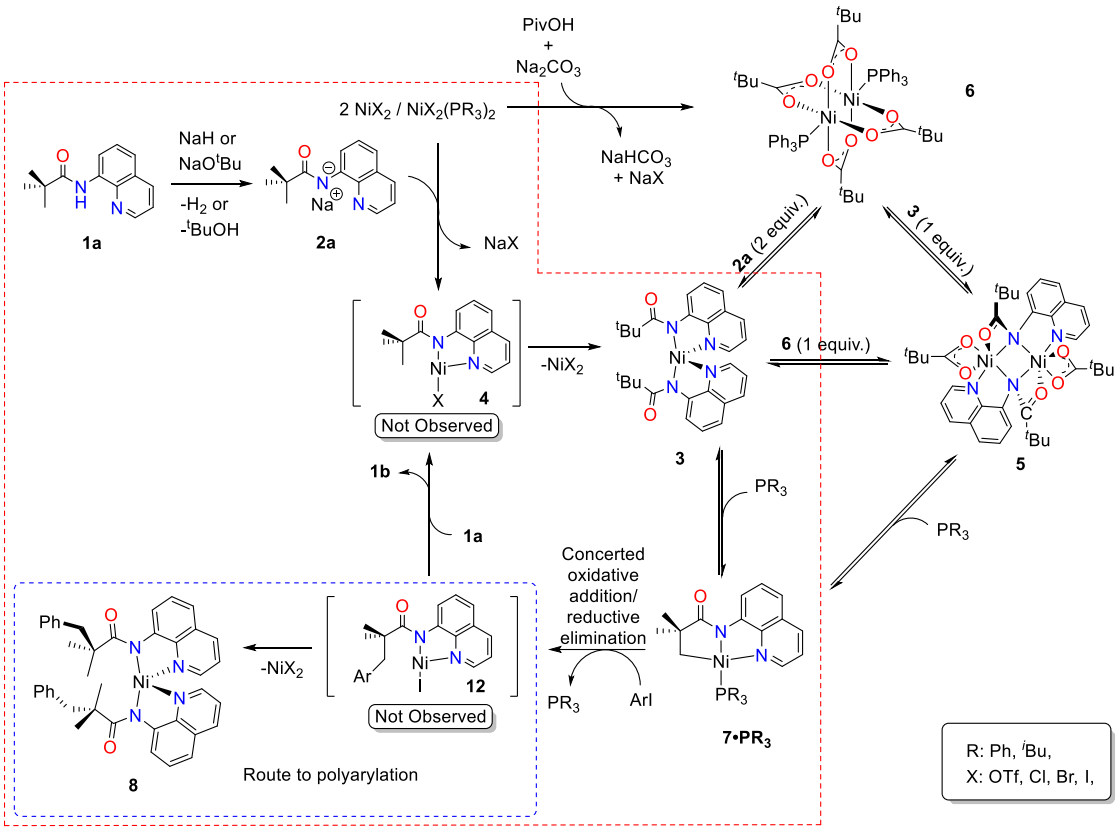


Scheme 11. Catalytic arylation of terminal C(sp^3)-H bonds using NaO^{t}Bu as the base. Yields are determined by relative integration in the ^{1}H NMR.

Conclusion

Previous experimental studies related to the Ni catalyzed arylation of C(sp^3)—H bonds in N-(quinolin-8-yl)pivalamide (**1a**) have largely focused on the mechanistic steps that were believed to be rate determining, namely the C—H activation and subsequent oxidative addition to Ni(II). Likewise, previous computational studies also suggested these steps and the rate determining steps in catalysis. All the former proposed mechanisms are closely related to those suggested for heavier metals, thus the focus on diamagnetic mononuclear intermediates. These works left a few key questions remaining regarding the actual experimental mechanism. The calculated reaction barriers were smaller than would be expected for a reaction that reaction requires heating to 140-160 °C, and no experimental resting state had ever been reported for these reactions. Our experimental results show that

the intermediates prior to C—H activation and after functionalization are all paramagnetic Ni(II) species, such as **3**, **5**, **8** and **9**. Both the C—H activation and oxidative addition steps, previously proposed as likely rate determining steps, occur stoichiometrically at 80 °C, much lower than the temperatures required for catalysis. Under the original catalytic conditions employing Na_2CO_3 as a base, the deprotonation and binding of **1a** appears to be rate-limiting, due to the insufficient basicity of Na_2CO_3 and its propensity to react with catalytic precursors like **6** to yield less reactive NMR silent off-cycle resting state. From these mechanistic insights, a simple approach to improved catalysis in these systems was developed using readily available NaO^tBu as the base. A summary of the observed mechanistic manifolds is shown in **Scheme 12**. Catalysis is much more effective with NaO^tBu, and additional additives such as PPh_3 or pivalic acid proved unnecessary and yield no improvement to catalysis. The intermediates outside the red box are only relevant to catalysis done in the presence of pivalic acid. Further studies are needed to probe the expanded scope of C—H activation reactions afforded by alternative bases like NaO^tBu, as well as to determine possible alternative mechanisms derived from reaction of Ni species with this species acting in roles other than simply bases. These studies are currently underway. The use of Na_2CO_3 as a base is so ubiquitous in Ni catalyzed reactions that it raises the question if it is hindering catalysis in a vast number of unrelated systems.



Scheme 12. Interconversion of experimental observed intermediates in Ni(II)-mediated C(sp3)-H arylation.

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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