

# **Hypervalent Iodine Chemistry**

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## **Preparation, Structure and Synthetic Applications of Polyvalent Iodine Compounds**

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# Contents

<b>Preface</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>1 Introduction and General Overview of Polyvalent Iodine Compounds</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Classification and Nomenclature of Polyvalent Iodine Compounds	3
1.3 Hypervalent Bonding	4
1.4 General Structural Features	8
1.4.1 Experimental Structural Studies	9
1.4.2 Computational Studies	11
1.5 General Principles of Reactivity	12
1.5.1 Ligand Exchange and Reductive Elimination	13
1.5.2 Radical Reactions	14
1.5.3 Single-Electron Transfer (SET) Reactions	15
References	15
<b>2 Preparation, Structure and Properties of Polyvalent Iodine Compounds</b>	<b>21</b>
2.1 Iodine(III) Compounds	21
2.1.1 Inorganic Iodine(III) Derivatives	21
2.1.2 Organoiodine(III) Fluorides	23
2.1.3 Organoiodine(III) Chlorides	27
2.1.4 Organo-Iodosyl Compounds	31
2.1.5 Organoiodine(III) Carboxylates	35
2.1.6 [Hydroxy(Organosulfonyloxy)Iodo]Arenes	43
2.1.7 Organoiodine(III) Derivatives of Strong Acids	48
2.1.8 Iodine(III) Heterocycles	50
2.1.9 Iodonium Salts	76
2.1.10 Iodonium Ylides	99
2.1.11 Iodine(III) Species with Three Carbon Ligands	107
2.1.12 Iodine(III) Species with I–N Bonds	107
2.2 Iodine(V) Compounds	114
2.2.1 Inorganic Iodine(V) Derivatives	114
2.2.2 Noncyclic and Pseudocyclic Iodylarenes	115
2.2.3 Iodine(V) Heterocycles	120
2.2.4 Organoiodine(V) Fluorides	126
2.3 Iodine(VII) Compounds	127
References	128

<b>3</b>	<b>Hypervalent Iodine Reagents in Organic Synthesis</b>	<b>145</b>
3.1	Reactions of Iodine(III) Compounds	145
3.1.1	Fluorinations	146
3.1.2	Chlorinations	152
3.1.3	Brominations	158
3.1.4	Iodinations	160
3.1.5	Oxidation of Alcohols	164
3.1.6	Oxidative Functionalization of Carbonyl Compounds	168
3.1.7	Oxidative Functionalization of Silyl Enol Ethers	171
3.1.8	Oxidation of Alkenes and Alkynes	173
3.1.9	Oxidations at the Benzylic or Allylic Position	181
3.1.10	Oxidative Functionalization of Aromatic Compounds	182
3.1.11	Oxidative Dearomatization of Phenols and Related Substrates	183
3.1.12	Oxidative Coupling of Aromatic Substrates	196
3.1.13	Oxidative Cationic Cyclizations, Rearrangements and Fragmentations	201
3.1.14	Oxidations at Nitrogen, Sulfur and other Heteroatoms	216
3.1.15	Azidations	222
3.1.16	Aminations	230
3.1.17	Thiocyanations and Arylselenations	232
3.1.18	Radical Fragmentations, Rearrangements and Cyclizations	236
3.1.19	Reactions via Alkyl iodine(III) Intermediates	248
3.1.20	Transition Metal Catalyzed Oxidations	250
3.1.21	Transition Metal Catalyzed Aziridinations and Amidations	253
3.1.22	Reactions of Iodonium Salts and C-Substituted Benziodoxoles	260
3.1.23	Reactions of Iodonium Ylides	278
3.2	Synthetic Applications of Iodine(V) Compounds	282
3.2.1	Noncyclic and Pseudocyclic Iodylarenes	283
3.2.2	2-Iodoxybenzoic Acid (IBX)	288
3.2.3	Dess–Martin Periodinane (DMP)	296
3.2.4	Inorganic Iodine(V) Reagents	302
3.3	Synthetic Applications of Iodine(VII) Compounds	303
	References	307
<b>4</b>	<b>Hypervalent Iodine Catalysis</b>	<b>337</b>
4.1	Catalytic Cycles Based on Iodine(III) Species	337
4.1.1	Oxidative $\alpha$ -Functionalization of Carbonyl Compounds	338
4.1.2	Oxidative Functionalization of Alkenes and Alkynes	342
4.1.3	Oxidative Bromination of Aromatic Compounds	346
4.1.4	Oxidative Amination of Aromatic Compounds	347
4.1.5	Oxidation of Phenolic Substrates to Quinones and Quinols	349
4.1.6	Oxidative Spirocyclization of Aromatic Substrates	350
4.1.7	Carbon–Carbon Bond-Forming Reactions	354
4.1.8	Hofmann Rearrangement of Carboxamides	355
4.1.9	Oxidation of Anilines	357
4.2	Catalytic Cycles Based on Iodine(V) Species	358
4.3	Tandem Catalytic Systems Involving Hypervalent Iodine and other Co-catalysts	364
4.4	Catalytic Cycles Involving Iodide Anion or Elemental Iodine as Pre-catalysts	368
	References	377

<b>5</b>	<b>Recyclable Hypervalent Iodine Reagents</b>	<b>381</b>
5.1	Polymer-Supported Iodine(III) Reagents	381
5.2	Polymer-Supported Iodine(V) Reagents	389
5.3	Recyclable Nonpolymeric Hypervalent Iodine(III) Reagents	391
5.3.1	Recyclable Iodine(III) Reagents with Insoluble Reduced Form	393
5.3.2	Recovery of the Reduced Form of a Hypervalent Iodine Reagent Using Ion-Exchange Resins	397
5.3.3	Ionic-Liquid-Supported Recyclable Hypervalent Iodine(III) Reagents	400
5.3.4	Magnetic Nanoparticle-Supported Recyclable Hypervalent Iodine(III) Reagent	401
5.3.5	Fluorous Recyclable Hypervalent Iodine(III) Reagents	402
5.4	Recyclable Nonpolymeric Hypervalent Iodine(V) Reagents	405
5.5	Recyclable Iodine Catalytic Systems	406
	References	409
<b>6</b>	<b>Reactions of Hypervalent Iodine Reagents in Green Solvents and under Solvent-Free Conditions</b>	<b>413</b>
6.1	Reactions of Hypervalent Iodine Reagents in Water	413
6.2	Reactions of Hypervalent Iodine Reagents in Recyclable Organic Solvents	418
6.3	Reactions of Hypervalent Iodine Reagents under Solvent-Free Conditions	420
	References	422
<b>7</b>	<b>Practical Applications of Polyvalent Iodine Compounds</b>	<b>425</b>
7.1	Applications of Inorganic Polyvalent Iodine Derivatives	425
7.2	Applications of Hypervalent Iodine(III) Compounds as Polymerization Initiators	426
7.3	Application of Iodonium Salts for Fluoridation in Positron Emission Tomography (PET)	431
7.4	Biological Activity of Polyvalent Iodine Compounds	440
	References	443
	<b>Index</b>	<b>449</b>

# Preface

Iodine is the heaviest non-radioactive element in the Periodic Table that is classified as a nonmetal and it is the largest, the least electronegative and the most polarizable of the halogens. It formally belongs to the main group p-block elements; however, the bonding description, structural features and reactivity of iodine compounds differ from the light main-group elements. The electronic structure of polyvalent iodine is best explained by the hypervalent model of bonding and, therefore, in modern literature organic compounds of trivalent and pentavalent iodine are commonly named as hypervalent iodine compounds. The reactivity pattern of hypervalent iodine in many aspects is similar that of transition metals – the reactions of hypervalent iodine reagents are commonly discussed in terms of oxidative addition, ligand exchange, reductive elimination and ligand coupling, which are typical of transition metal chemistry.

Since the beginning of the twenty-first century, the organic chemistry of hypervalent iodine compounds has experienced an unprecedented, explosive development. Hypervalent iodine reagents are now commonly used in organic synthesis as efficient multipurpose reagents whose chemical properties are similar to derivatives of mercury, thallium, lead, osmium, chromium and other metals, but without the toxicity and environmental problems of these heavy metal congeners. One of the most impressive recent achievements in the field of iodine chemistry has been the discovery of hypervalent iodine catalysis.

This book is the first comprehensive monograph covering all main aspects of the chemistry of organic and inorganic polyvalent iodine compounds, including applications in chemical research, medicine and industry. The introductory chapter (Chapter 1) provides a historical background and describes the general classification of iodine compounds, nomenclature, hypervalent bonding, general structural features and general principles of reactivity of polyvalent iodine compounds. Chapter 2 gives a detailed description of the preparative methods and structural features of all known classes of organic and inorganic derivatives of polyvalent iodine. Chapter 3, the central chapter of the book, deals with the applications of hypervalent iodine reagents in organic synthesis. Chapter 4 describes the most recent achievements in hypervalent iodine catalysis. Chapter 5 deals with recyclable polymer-supported and nonpolymeric hypervalent iodine reagents. Chapter 6 covers the “green” reactions of hypervalent iodine reagents, including solvent-free reactions, reactions in water and reactions in ionic liquids. The final chapter (Chapter 7) provides an overview of important practical applications of polyvalent iodine compounds in medicine and in industry.

This book is aimed at all chemists interested in iodine compounds, including academic and industrial researchers in inorganic, organic, physical, medicinal and biological chemistry. It will be particularly useful to synthetic organic and inorganic chemists, including graduate and advanced undergraduate students. The book also covers the green chemistry aspects of hypervalent iodine chemistry, including the use of water as solvent, reactions under solvent-free conditions, recyclable reagents and solvents and catalytic reactions, which makes it especially useful for industrial chemists. The last chapter provides a detailed summary of practical applications of polyvalent iodine compounds, including various industrial applications, biological activity and applications of iodonium salts in PET (positron emission tomography) diagnostics; this chapter should be especially useful for medical and pharmaceutical researchers. Overall, the book is aimed at a broad, multidisciplinary readership and specialists working in different areas of chemistry, pharmaceutical and medical sciences and industry.