Spotlight

Triflic Acid

Compiled by Nicolas Gigant

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Introduction

Trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (TfOH), more commonly named triflic acid, is one of the strongest Brønsted acids and well known as a 'super acid' with a pKa of –13.6. The reagent is a colorless liquid and stable towards heating, oxidation and reduction. It was first synthesized in 1954 by Haszeldine and Kidd by oxidation of bis(trifluoromethylthio)mercury with aqueous hydrogen peroxide.1 It is available on an industrial scale and is produced by electrochemical fluorination. Triflic acid is an effective reagent widely used in organic chemistry and especially as catalyst (historically for esterification and salt formation),2 even if more than one equivalent is often used.3 However, its utilization mainly includes addition to α-carbonylated alkynes,4 hydrogenation,5 Friedel–Crafts reaction,6 polymerization,7 cycloaddition,8 deprotection,9 initiation of cyclisation sequences,10 and as a counterion both for iodonium salts11 and N-heterocyclic carbenes.12

Abstracts

(A) TfOH as Catalytic Reagent:
An efficient metal-free diacetoxylation reaction of alkenes catalyzed in the presence of 10 mol% of triflic acid has been described by Gade.3a TfOH plays a double role in this process: it catalyzes the ring-opening of the intermediate epoxide as well as the subsequent acetylation of the hydroxyl group.

(B) Addition to α-Carbonylated Alkynes:
Various vinyl trifluoromethylsulfonates have been recently isolated by the addition of triflic acid to the triple bond of propynoate derivatives.4 The stereoselectivity could be controlled by adjusting the reaction conditions. Moreover, the generated vinyl triflates are very reactive intermediates towards metal cross-coupling reactions.13

(C) Synthesis of Aryl Triflates:
Another application of triflic acid was illustrated by the synthesis of a potential medicinal agent.14 After catalytic hydrogenation of the bromine atom, the corresponding naphthylidene was transformed by diazotization of the amine followed by a nucleophilic substitution with TfOH. The resulting aryl triflate was used in a selective Suzuki–Miyaura cross-coupling to give the desired scaffold with good yield.
(D) Catalytic Asymmetric Hydrogenation: A simple enantioselective hydrogenation catalyzed by an iridium-diphosphine complex with a catalytic amount of activator was reported by Zhou and co-workers. Both the reactivity and enantioselectivity were enhanced in the presence of 10 mol% of TfOH. The complex "piperidine-TfOH" is also efficient.

(E) Polymerization Catalyzed by TfOH: Mathers et al. proposed the first polymerization method using hydroalkoxylation and hydrocarboxylation reactions catalyzed under acidic conditions. In presence of triflic acid, the conversion, the weight average, and the molecular weight are improved compared to the use of H2SO4.

(F) TfOH as a Deprotecting Agent: TfOH has been involved in a fast and convenient microwave-assisted polymerization by Zhou and co-workers. Both the reactivity and enantioselectivity were enhanced in the presence of 10 mol% of TfOH. The reaction with triflic acid was found to be more efficient than with H2SO4.

(G) Domino Reaction: Gillaizeau and co-worker have demonstrated that triflic acid can be involved in a domino reaction for the diastereoselective synthesis of polyfunctionalized nitrogen-fused tetrahydroquinoline frameworks. The rearrangement and the formation of the iminium ion intermediate are initiated by triflic acid. Products were obtained in low yield using a substoichiometric quantity of TfOH.

(H) Counter-ion for Diaryliodonium Triflates: Triflic acid has been selected for the synthesis of diaryliodonium triflates. Olofsson and co-workers have developed an efficient one-pot synthetic method starting from aryl iodides and arenes. The aryl iodide is oxidized by MCPBA to an iodine(III) intermediate. The aren capture at acidic conditions. In presence of triflic acid, the conversion, the number of equivalents of TfOH, decreased the conversion dramatically.

References