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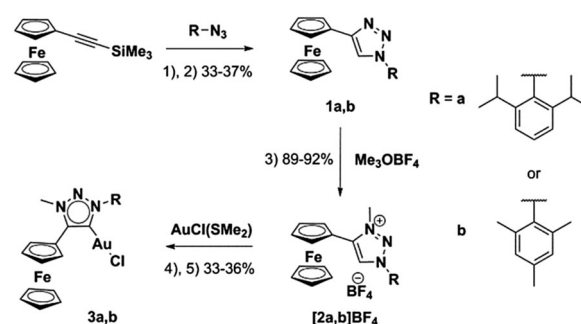
Heterobimetallic complexes with redox-active mesoionic carbenes as metalloligands: electrochemical properties, electronic structures and catalysis†

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A mesoionic carbene with a ferrocene backbone is used as a metalloligand to generate the first example of their Fe–Au heterobimetallic complexes. The details of geometric and electronic structures in different redox states and preliminary catalytic results are presented.

The concept of using metalloligands is useful for generating multinuclear metal complexes.¹ In this regard, the use of a ferrocene unit in the metalloligand backbone has been highly successful as epitomized by the widely popular metalloligand diphenylphosphino ferrocene (dppf).² Metalloligands such as dppf provide an additional redox-handle that can be utilized “on-demand”. The ferrocene unit has also been combined with N-heterocyclic carbenes (NHCs), and metal complexes of such metalloligands are useful for investigating redox properties and as redox-switchable catalysts.³ NHCs in general are extremely important ligands in homogeneous catalysis,⁴ and the relatively new types of triazolylidene based mesoionic carbenes (MICs) are fast becoming important ligand classes in their own right.⁵ Most work in this field has concentrated on mononuclear complexes,⁵ with examples of multinuclear complexes being rare.⁶ Almost all of these multinuclear complexes contain only one type of metal center. In the following text, we present a synthetic route to generate new kinds of heterobimetallic complexes based on MIC metalloligands that have additional redox-active ferrocene units in the backbone. We also report on their electrochemical properties, geometric and electronic structures and redox-induced catalysis.

The reaction of ((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)ferrocene with the appropriate organic azide under typical Cu(I) catalyzed azide–alkyne cycloaddition (CuAAC) reaction conditions resulted in the formation of the corresponding ferrocenyl-triazoles (**1a**, **1b**, Scheme 1).⁷



Scheme 1 Preparation of 1-ferrocenyl triazoles, triazolium salts and their Au(I)–carbene-complexes. Conditions: (1) KF, MeOH, room temperature; (2) CuSO₄·5H₂O, sodium ascorbate, TBTA, H₂O/tBuOH, 55 °C; (3) CH₂Cl₂, room temperature (4) Ag₂O, KCl, Cs₂CO₃, CH₃CN, room temperature; (5) CH₂Cl₂, room temperature.

These were then methylated with Meerwein salt to generate triazolium salts [2a]BF₄ and [2b]BF₄. Transmetalation of [2a]BF₄ and [2b]BF₄ by reacting them with Ag₂O followed by their reaction with [Au(SMe₂)Cl] resulted in the formation of heterobimetallic Fe–Au complexes **3a** and **3b** (Scheme 1 and ESI†).

The formation of the compounds was confirmed by ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectroscopy. The triazole ring C–H signal shows up at 7.59 and 7.53 ppm for **1a** and **1b** respectively. Upon methylation of **1a** and **1b** to their corresponding triazolium salts [2a]⁺ and [2b]⁺ these signals shift to 8.53 and 8.52 ppm respectively (see ESI†). The absence of the ring triazole C–H signals in the ¹H NMR spectrum of **3a** and **3b** was the first indication for the formation of these carbene complexes. The signal for the carbene-C atom in the ¹³C spectrum of **3a** and **3b** appears at 161.9 and 160.4 ppm respectively. All compounds were additionally characterized by ESI-MS methods. Molecular peaks corresponding to the mono-protonated forms of **1a** and **1b** were observed in their ESI-MS spectrum. For [2a]⁺ and [2b]⁺ the molecular peaks corresponding to the cationic part of the complexes (without BF₄[−]) were detected. Carbene complexes **3a** and **3b** displayed molecular peaks corresponding to cations where the Cl[−] ligands are lost (see ESI†).

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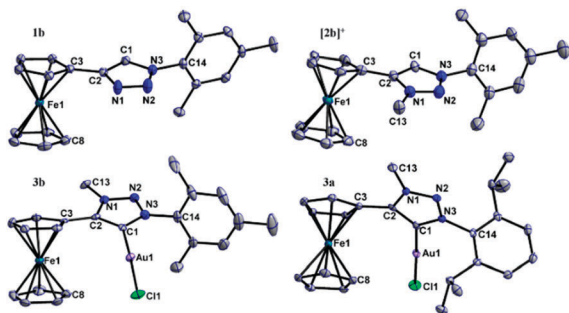


Fig. 1 ORTEP plot of **1b**, **[2b]⁺**, **3a** and **3b**. Ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. Hydrogen atoms and counter anions have been omitted for clarity.

All the six compounds were also characterized by single crystal X-ray diffraction studies. In ferrocenyl-triazole compounds **1a** and **1b**, (Fig. 1 and Fig. S24–S25, ESI[†]) the central N1–N2 bond distance is shorter compared to the longer N2–N3 and N1–C2 bonds that flank the central bond (Table S7, ESI[†]). These data point to bond localization and hence to a predominant “azo” character of the central N1–N2 bond. Upon methylation to **[2a]BF₄** and **[2b]BF₄**, the bond distances inside the triazolium ring become more equal indicating a delocalized situation (Table S7, ESI[†]).^{5d} A similar delocalized bonding picture is also observed inside the triazolylidene rings in complexes **3a** and **3b**. The Au(I) centers in **3a** and **3b** are almost linearly coordinated through the MIC–C and the Cl[–] donors, with the deviation from linearity being between 2° and 4°. The Au–C(carbene) distances in **3a** and **3b** are 1.982(2) and 1.992(5) Å, respectively, and the Au–Cl distances in the aforementioned complexes are 2.284(2) and 2.288(2) Å respectively. The angle around the carbene–C atom becomes smaller upon formation of triazolylidene-complexes. The mesityl (mes) or the diisopropylphenyl (dipp) substituents in all six compounds are almost perpendicular to the triazole/triazolium/triazolylidene rings (Table S9, ESI[†]). The distance between the Fe center and the centroid of the Cp rings is in the range of 1.65 Å. The local symmetry at the ferrocene units is close to *D*_{5h} with deviations from a perfect eclipsed conformation being between 1° and 3°. The Fe–Au distance is more than 4 Å in both **3a** and **3b**.

Each of the compounds displays a reversible one-electron oxidation step (Fig. 2, Fig. S8–S15, ESI[†]). The peak-to-peak separations for the redox processes of these steps are in the range 90–140 mV, and the high values indicating large reorganization energies associated with electron transfer in these substituted ferrocenes. This is probably linked to the larger twist angles between the Cp rings in the oxidized complex as compared to the native form (Table S9, ESI[†]).

The reversibility, however, was clearly proven through spectro-electrochemical investigations (*vide infra*). The oxidation potentials of the triazolium salts **[2a]⁺** and **[2b]⁺** are higher compared to triazole compounds **1a** and **1b** due to the positive charges in the cationic salts. Au(I) complexes **3a** and **3b** have oxidation potentials, the values of which lie between the two classes of compounds discussed above. No reduction waves were detected for ferrocenyl-triazole compounds **1a** and **1b** within the range of the

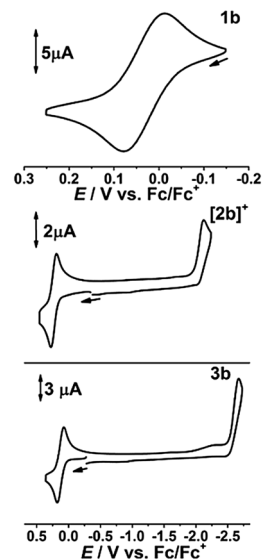


Fig. 2 Cyclic voltammograms of **1b**, **[2b]⁺** and **3b** in THF at 100 mV s^{–1} with 0.1 M Bu₄NPF₆ at room temperature.

THF solvent window. In contrast, irreversible reduction steps were observed for the triazolium salts **[2a]⁺** and **[2b]⁺** (Fig. S10 and S11, ESI[†]). Au(I) complexes **3a** and **3b** display irreversible reduction steps at around –2.8 V at 298 K. Lowering the temperature to 243 K led to an improvement in reversibility (Fig. S13 and S15, ESI[†]) indicating the involvement of follow-up chemical reactions following reduction in these complexes.

DFT calculations were carried out on **1b**, **[2b]⁺**, and **3b** and their oxidized forms as representative examples for the whole series. The bond lengths obtained from the optimized structures show an excellent agreement with the bond lengths obtained from experimental data (Tables S7–S9, ESI[†]). A look at the frontier orbitals of Au–triazolylidene complex **3b** shows that the HOMO and HOMO–1 are close in energy ($\Delta E = 0.054$ eV, Fig. 3) and these are predominantly ferrocenyl-based orbitals. However, the HOMO–2 has strong contributions from π -type orbitals of triazolylidene (similar to the HOMO–1 calculated for free triazolylidenes),⁸ as well as from gold and chloride based orbitals (Fig. 3). The LUMO of **3b** is almost exclusively based on the triazolylidene ring (and appears similar to the calculated LUMO of free triazolylidenes)⁸ with a small contribution from iron-based orbitals. The HOMO–LUMO gap for **3b** was calculated at 4.096 eV.

A comparison of the calculated bond lengths for the oxidized forms with those of the native forms shows that the maximum changes in bond lengths occur within the ferrocenyl ring (for example the Fe–Cp distances, Table S7, ESI[†]). The calculated C–C/C–N/N–N bond lengths within the triazole/triazolium/triazolylidene rings are only marginally affected by oxidation. These changes are an indication of the ferrocenyl ring getting most affected through the oxidation step (*vide infra*). Accordingly, Löwdin spin density calculations showed an almost exclusive localization of the spin density on the ferrocenyl part for the one-electron oxidized forms of all three compounds (Fig. 3, Fig. S31 and S33, ESI[†]). Thus, these data clearly point to the removal of an electron from a ferrocenyl based orbital on one-electron oxidation. The shape of the LUMOs of



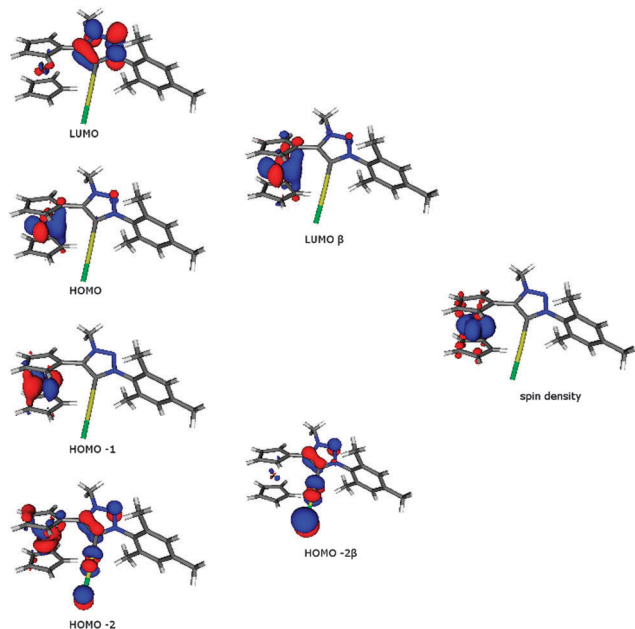


Fig. 3 Selected calculated frontier orbitals of **3b** (left), orbitals contributing to the long wavelength absorption in **[3b]•+** (middle), Löwdin spin density plot for **[3b]•+**.

all compounds, together with the shift in redox potentials mentioned above, also clearly points to a triazolyldene-based reduction, even though we cannot present experimental spectroscopic data for the reduced forms due to the irreversible nature of the reduction steps.

The native state of all compounds shows absorptions predominantly in the UV region. The most intriguing change of the spectrum on one-electron oxidation is the appearance of a weak absorption band at lower energies (Fig. 4). Such a weak band at lower energies is well known for the unsubstituted ferrocenium cation.⁹ For the present case, the position of this band is highly variable, with the band maxima being at 732 nm, 643 nm and 713 nm for **[1b]•+**, **[2b]•2+** and **[3b]•+** respectively (Fig. 4).

TD-DFT calculations were performed to obtain insights into the UV-vis spectra in the various redox states. These calculations reproduced the positions, intensities, as well as the trend in the positions of the bands with reasonable accuracy (Tables S10–S12, ESI†). For **[1b]•+** the long wavelength band was calculated to have a predominant contribution from HOMO–2(β) → LUMO(β) (Fig. S30 and Table S10, ESI†). This band is thus a mixture of ferrocenyl-based transition and triazolyldene → ferrocenyl, ligand-to-metal charge transfer (LMCT) transition (as opposed to pure ferrocenyl based transition). For **[2b]•2+** the long wavelength band was calculated to have contributions from HOMO–2(β) → LUMO(β) and HOMO–4(α) → LUMO+1(α) (Fig. S32 and Table S11, ESI†) thus also indicating a mixed ferrocenyl based and a LMCT transition. The LMCT contribution to these bands clearly explains their shifts to higher energy on moving from **[1b]•+** to **[2b]•2+**. Placing a positive charge on the triazole ring will energetically stabilize the triazolium-based orbital and increase the energy gap between the triazolium-based orbital and ferrocenyl based orbitals (as compared to the gap between triazole and ferrocenyl orbitals)

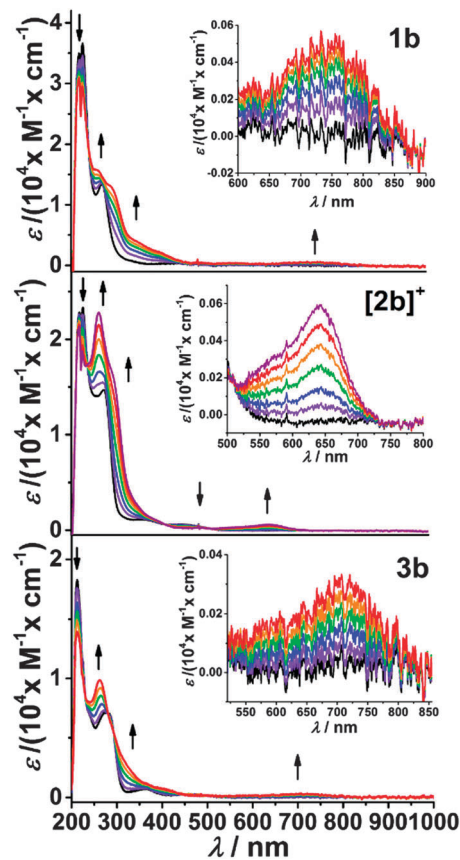
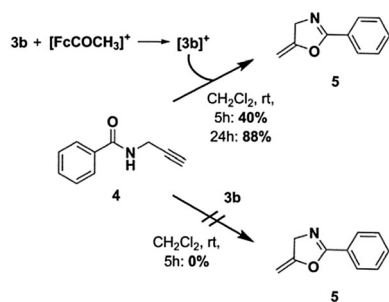


Fig. 4 Changes in the UV/Vis absorption of **1b**, **[2b]•+** and **3b** in the course of a one-electron oxidation in THF/0.1 M Bu_4NPF_6 at room temperature. Insets show a zoom of the long wavelength band.

thus shifting the long wavelength band to higher energies. For **[3b]•+** the predominant contribution to the long wavelength band comes from HOMO–2(β) → LUMO(β) (Fig. 3 and Table S12, ESI†). This band can thus be described as a combination of LMCT (triazolyldene to ferrocenyl as well as chloride to ferrocenyl) and gold to ferrocenyl metal-to-metal charge transfer (MMCT) transition with no ferrocenyl-based contributions. MMCT bands are often observed for the one-electron oxidized forms of bimetallic complexes.¹⁰

The catalytic activity of Au(i) complexes has often been correlated with the Lewis-acidic nature of the Au(i) centre.¹² With this background in mind, we performed the chemical oxidation of **3b** with acetyl-ferrocenyl tetrafluoroborate. An instant colour change of the solution from yellow to green (Fig. S1, ESI†) indicated the formation of **[3b]•+**. The isolated green product was characterized through elemental analyses and by matching its UV-vis-NIR spectrum with that of the electrochemically generated species (Experimental section and Fig. S22 and S23, ESI†). Oxidation of the ferrocene unit should increase the Lewis acidity of the Au(i) center. Gratifyingly, the cyclization of *N*(2-propyn-1-yl)benzamide to 5-methylene-2-phenyl-4,5-dihydrooxazole was catalysed by 1 mol% of *in situ* generated **[3b]•+**, delivering 40% conversion after 5 h and 88% conversion after 24 h (Scheme 2, Table S1, ESI†). Under identical conditions, un-oxidized neutral complex **3b** gave no conversion after 5 h





Scheme 2 Oxidation induced Au(I)-catalyzed formation of 4,5-dihydrooxazole.

and only 12% conversion after 24 h. These results thus clearly prove that oxidation at the ferrocene center can be used to activate an otherwise inactive Au(I) catalyst towards cyclization reactions.

In summary, we have presented herein the first example of heterobimetallic complexes with ferrocenyl-triazolylidenes as a redox-active metalloligand. The electronic structures of these compounds have been investigated. Redox-induced catalytic activity was seen for the ferrocenyl-Au(I) complexes, proving the importance of the MIC ligand as well as the ferrocenyl centre for such catalytic cyclization reactions. The redox-active, mesoionic carbene based metalloligand presented here will certainly be useful for generating heterobimetallic complexes with a host of other metal centers. Since most applications of metal complexes of mesoionic carbenes have been in homogeneous catalysis,^{5,6,8,11} the incorporation of a redox-active backbone opens up new avenues for these systems. The presence of the electro-active ferrocene unit will likely make these metalloligands useful components for redox-switchable catalysis (first attempts have been shown here) and electro-active materials.

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