



Isolation of Au-, Co- η^1 PCO and Cu- η^2 PCO complexes, conversion of an Ir- η^1 PCO complex into a dimetalladiphosphene, and an interaction-free PCO anion[†]

Liu Leo Liu,^{ab} David A. Ruiz,^a Fatme Dahcheh,^a Guy Bertrand,^{*a} Riccardo Suter,^c Aaron M. Tondreau^c and Hansjörg Grützmacher^{*c}

Sodium phosphaethynolate reacts with $[MCl(PDI)]$ ($M = Co, Ir$; PDI = pyridinediimine) to give metallaphosphaketenes, which in the case of iridium rearranges into a dimetalladiphosphene, via CO migration from phosphorus to the metal. Two different bonding modes of the PCO anion to CAAC-coinage metal complexes [CAAC: cyclic (alkyl)(amino)(carbene)] are reported, one featuring a strong Au-P bond and the other an η^2 coordination to copper. The gold complex appears to be mostly unreactive whereas the copper complex readily reacts with various organic substrates. A completely free PCO anion was structurally characterized as the $[Cu(L_a)_2]^+$ (OCP^-) salt. It results from the simple displacement of the PCO unit of the cationic (CAAC)Cu(PCO) complex by a second equivalent of CAAC.

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Introduction

Despite their early synthesis in 1992 by Becker, Westerhausen *et al.*,¹ the reactivity of phosphaethynolate salts $M^+(PCO)^-$ remained unexplored until the recent development of simple syntheses which allow for the preparation of large quantities of pure material.² These salts have been shown to undergo a variety of chemical transformations with organic substrates,³ including cycloaddition reactions leading to phosphorus containing heterocycles.⁴ In contrast, the strong reducing ability of PCO^- salts⁵ has hindered their exploration in transition metal chemistry. In most cases the reactions with metal complexes lead to decomposition products.⁶ The only exceptions are the formation of a $P_2(C=O)_2$ ring **A** by reacting $Li(OCP)$ with $(\eta^5-C_5R_5)(CO)_2FeBr$,⁷ the isolation of $[Re(PCO)(CO)_2(\text{triphos})]$ **B**,⁶ and uranium and thorium $M(OCP)(\text{amid})_3$ complexes **C**,⁸ in which the phosphaethynolate binds the metal *via* the oxygen center (Fig. 1). Noteworthy is an extensive computational study, showing that metal-laphosphaketene complexes such as **D** may rearrange *via* CO

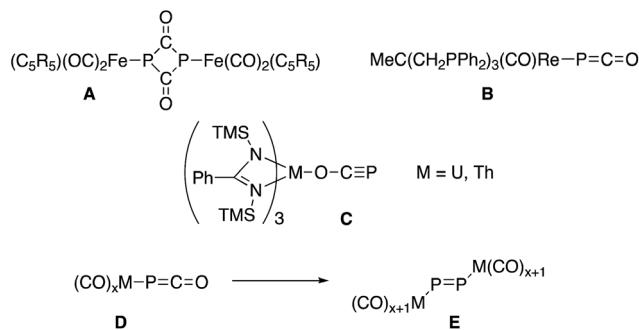


Fig. 1 Previous experimental (A–C) and computational (D–E) works on phosphaethynolate with transition metals.^{6–9}

migration into molecular metal phosphides **E**.⁹ The limited number of studies concerning the coordination chemistry of PCO^- is in marked contrast with the large number of reports dealing with the lighter analogue, namely the cyanate anion (NCO^-).¹⁰

Herein we describe salt metathesis reactions leading to both unstable and stable terminal PCO transition metal complexes, featuring different coordination modes, and reactivity. We also report the experimental demonstration of the predicted conversion of **D** to **E**, and the displacement of the PCO unit of the copper complex by a CAAC, which leads to a PCO anion with no coordinating solvents or binding agents.

Results and discussion

Because of the strongly reducing character of $Na(OCP)$,^{6,7} we targeted complexes bearing pyridinediimine (PDI) ligands¹¹ and

^aUCSD-CNRS Joint Research Chemistry Laboratory (UMI 3555), Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093-0343, USA. E-mail: guybertrand@ucsd.edu

^bKey Laboratory for Chemical Biology of Fujian Province, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Department of Chemistry, Xiamen University, Xiamen, 361005, China

^cDepartment of Chemistry and Applied Biosciences, ETH Zürich, Vladimir-Prelog-Weg 1, 8093 Zürich, Switzerland. E-mail: hgruetzmacher@ethz.ch

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cyclic (alkyl)(amino)carbenes (CAACs)^{12,13} which are known to efficiently stabilize metals in low oxidation states.¹⁴

When the $[\text{CoCl}(\text{PDI}^{\text{Pr}})]$ complex **1** was reacted with Na(OCP) in THF at -30°C the color changed from pink to deep purple, and a single broad resonance in the ^{31}P NMR spectrum at $\delta = -226$ ppm [vs. $\delta = -392$ ppm for Na(OCP)] indicated quantitative conversion. The metallaphosphaketene **3** was isolated in 61% yield and fully characterized. The IR spectrum showed the asymmetric stretching frequency of the phosphaketene unit at $\nu_{\text{asym}} = 1851\text{ cm}^{-1}$, intermediate between Na(OCP) ($\nu_{\text{asym}} = 1755\text{ cm}^{-1}$) and $\text{Ph}_3\text{Sn-P=C=O}$ ($\nu_{\text{asym}} = 1946\text{ cm}^{-1}$)^{2d} indicating a cobalt phosphaketene structure, Co-P=C=O . This is confirmed by a single crystal X-ray diffraction analysis (Fig. 2). The P-C [$1.633(4)\text{ \AA}$] and C-O [$1.179(6)\text{ \AA}$] bond distances, the rather large Co-P-C angle [$116.2(1)^\circ$] and long Co-C distance [$3.325(4)\text{ \AA}$] indicate a η^1 -coordination *via* the phosphorus atom of the OCP^- anion.⁶ The structural parameters confirm that neither the cobalt center nor the PDI ligand are reduced by OCP^- .

The corresponding iridium complex $[\text{IrCl}(\text{PDI}^{\text{Me}})]$ **2** with the less sterically encumbered PDI^{Me} ligand reacts with Na(OCP) at low temperatures to cleanly give product **4**. A ^{31}P NMR resonance at $\delta = -316.7$ ppm indicates a metallaphosphaketene (Ir-P=C=O) featuring a highly covalent metal phosphorus bond. Complex **4** could not be isolated. Keeping a THF solution at 20°C for about 6 h leads cleanly to complex **5** ($^{31}\text{P} = +682$ ppm; $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 524.1\text{ nm}$, 732.5 nm), which was isolated as red crystals. A single crystal X-ray structure analysis shows compound **5** to be a dimetalladiphosphene (Fig. 2).¹⁵ The P-P distance [$2.021(1)\text{ \AA}$] is short and in the typical range of diphosphenes, R-P=P-R . The iridium centers are bound to a redox-inactive PDI ligand with short C=N bonds [N1-C2 $1.340(2)\text{ \AA}$; N3-C8 $1.335(2)\text{ \AA}$] and a carbonyl ligand. The rearrangement of **4** into **5** is the experimental confirmation of the computationally predicted

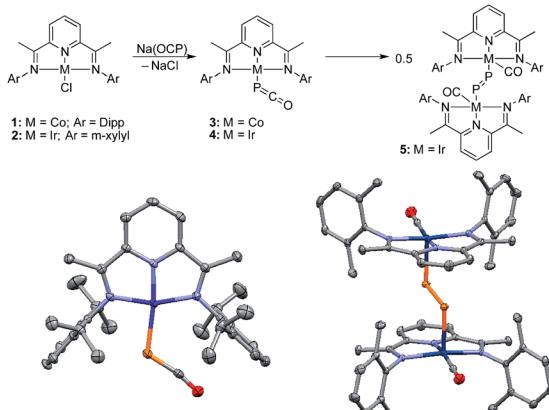


Fig. 2 Synthesis of complexes **3** and **4**, and conversion of the latter into dimetalladiphosphene **5**, *via* CO migration. Solid-state structures of **3** (left) and **5** (right) (50% thermal ellipsoids are shown with hydrogen atoms and solvent molecules omitted for clarity); Dipp = 2,6-diisopropylphenyl, *m*-xylyl = 2,6-dimethylphenyl. Selected bond lengths [\AA] and angles [$^\circ$]: **3** P-Co 2.263(1), P-C 1.633(4), C-O 1.179(6); Co-P-C 116.2(1), P-C-O 169.9(4). **5** P-Ir 2.3886(6), P-P 2.021(1), C-Ir 1.862(2), C-O 1.153(3); Ir-P-P 103.76(3), C-Ir-P 92.787(6), Ir-C-O 177.8(2).

transformation of **D** to **E**.⁹ This transformation is also comparable to the conversion of an iridium azido complex, Ir-N_3 , to a transient terminal nitrido complex, $\text{Ir}\equiv\text{N}$, which could be spectroscopically characterized but also dimerizes to an Ir-N=N-Ir complex.¹⁶

Monitoring by ^{31}P NMR spectroscopy the reaction of gold and copper complexes **6a,b** and **7** with Na(OCP) in benzene showed in each case the formation of a single product giving a ^{31}P NMR signal (**8a**: $\delta = -360$; **8b**: -364 ; **9**: -387 ppm) slightly up-field shifted compared to that of Na(OCP) ($\delta = -392$ ppm). Single crystals of **8a** and **9** were grown and subjected to X-ray diffraction studies (Fig. 3). Only very subtle structural differences between both complexes were observed. The P-C [**8a**: $1.640(3)$; **9**: $1.636(2)\text{ \AA}$] and C-O bond lengths [**8a**: $1.176(4)$; **9**: $1.184(2)\text{ \AA}$] are similar, and the M-P-C angle is slightly more acute for the copper complex **9** [**8a**: $86.2(1)$, **9**: $79.15(5)^\circ$].

Despite the similarities of the solid state structures, natural bond orbital (NBO) analysis at the M06/6-311++G(2d,p)+SDD//M06/6-31+G(d)+LANL2DZ(f) level of theory shows significant differences between the electronic structures of **8a** and **9**. The NBO charges of Au and PCO in **8a** are $+0.39$ and -0.56 a.u., respectively, whereas those of Cu and PCO in **9** are $+0.58$ and -0.68 a.u., suggesting that the PCO anion in **9** is more ionic and “free” than that in **8a**. This is in agreement with the different ^{31}P NMR chemical shifts of **8a** ($\delta = -360$ ppm) and **9** ($\delta = -387$ ppm). The NBOs corresponding to the M(PCO) (M = Au or Cu) fragments are quite different as shown in Fig. 4. The phosphorus center of **8a** forms three bonds (Au-P σ , P-C σ and P-C π) (Fig. 4a-c). In contrast, for **9** no Cu-P σ bond could be located. Instead, the phosphorus center of **9** forms one P-C σ

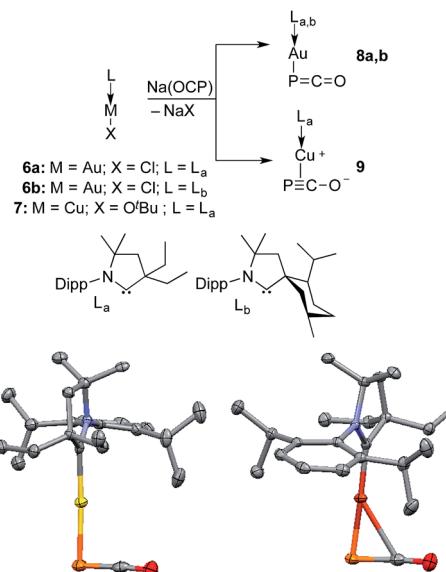


Fig. 3 Synthesis and solid-state structures of **8a** (left) and **9** (right) (50% thermal ellipsoids are shown with hydrogen atoms omitted for clarity); Dipp = 2,6-diisopropylphenyl. Selected bond lengths [\AA] and angles [$^\circ$]: **8a** P-Au 2.354(1), P-C 1.640(3), C-O 1.176(4), Au-C 2.779(3); Au-P-C 86.2(1), P-C-O 176.5(3). **9** P-Cu 2.2244(5), P-C 1.636(2), C-O 1.184(2), Cu-C 2.501(2); Cu-P-C 79.15(5), P-C-O 176.4(1).



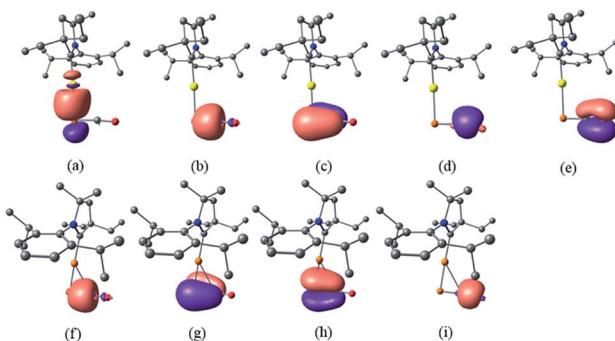


Fig. 4 NBOs corresponding to M(PCO) fragments of **8a** and **9** (isovalue = 0.05). NBOs of **8a**: (a) Au–P σ ; (b) P–C σ ; (c) P–C π ; (d) C–O σ ; (e) C–O π . NBOs of **9**: (f) P–C σ ; (g) P–C π ; (h) P–C π ; (i) C–O σ .

bond and two P–C π bonds (Fig. 4f–h). Moreover, there are two bonds between the C and O atoms (C–O σ and C–O π) in **8a** (Fig. 4d and e), while only one C–O σ bond in **9** (Fig. 4i). These computational results suggest that the coordination modes of PCO with gold and copper are η^1 and η^2 , respectively.

The different bonding modes in **8** and **9** lead to a difference in reactivity. In solution **9** decomposes after a few hours giving a complex mixture, whereas **8b** rearranges into complex **10** over the course of a week when left standing in THF at room temperature (Fig. 5). The trinuclear nature of **10** $[(L_bAu)_3P]$, as determined by an X-ray diffraction study, is reminiscent of the rearrangement product of $Ph_3Sn(PCO)$, namely $(Ph_3Sn)_3P$.^{2d,17} Three gold atoms surround a single P atom, leading to a phosphine supported solely by metals. The ^{31}P NMR spectrum displays a signal at $\delta = -200$ ppm, which is considerably high-field shifted compared to alkyl and aryl phosphines. The electron rich nature as well as the steric crowding around the P center could make **10** an interesting redox active ligand for transition metals.¹⁸

The gold complexes **8a,b** are rather inert and do not react with heavier group 14 element halides to give R_3E -PCO derivatives. Equally, no reaction with *N,N'*-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide or with carbene L_a are observed. On the contrary, the copper salt **9** does react with these reagents similarly to Na(OCP) (see the

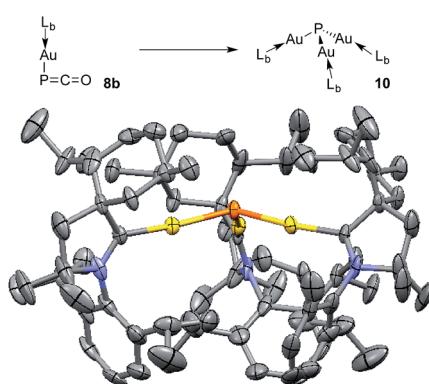


Fig. 5 Conversion of **8b** to $(L_bAu)_3P$ **10**, and solid state structure of **10** (50% thermal ellipsoids are shown with hydrogen atoms omitted for clarity).

ESI \dagger for details).^{2b,d} Remarkably, **9** reacts with carbene L_a to afford the cationic bis(CAAC)Cu complex **11**, in which the PCO fragment is the anionic counterpart. The ^{31}P NMR signal appears at $\delta = -400$ ppm, which is more downfield shifted than Na(OCP) ($\delta = -392$ ppm), implying that PCO $^-$ is less coordinated. The IR spectrum showed the asymmetric stretching frequency of the PCO unit at $\nu_{\text{asym}} = 1791\text{ cm}^{-1}$, suggesting a more cumulenic nature than in the two crystalline forms of Na(OCP) ($\nu_{\text{asym}} = 1780$ or 1755 cm^{-1}).^{6,19a,b} Lastly, although a disorder precludes accurate determination of the geometric parameters, the X-ray diffraction study revealed that the PCO anion has no close contacts with the cationic part of the complex (Fig. 6). This is the first time that the PCO anion has been structurally observed without any binding agents or coordinating solvents.

On the basis of DFT calculations, the HOMOs of **8a** and **9** are mainly localized on the PCO fragments (see ESI \dagger) and the oxygen atoms carry the largest negative charge (-0.56 a.u. in **8a**

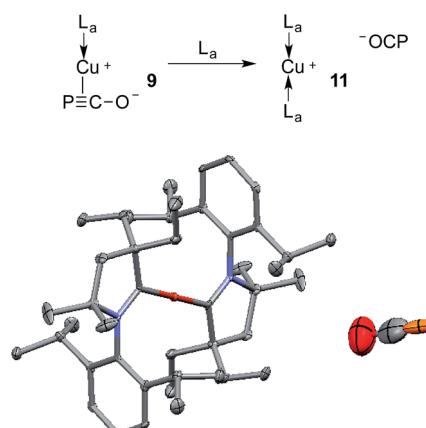


Fig. 6 Solid-state structure of **11** showing the free PCO anion. 50% thermal ellipsoids are shown and hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

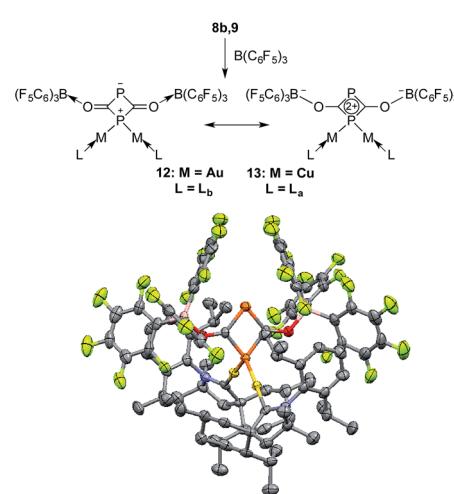


Fig. 7 Reaction of **8b,9** with $B(C_6F_5)_3$ and two resonance structures of **12** and **13**; solid state-structure of the gold complex **12** (50% thermal ellipsoids are shown with hydrogen atoms omitted for clarity).



and -0.59 a.u. in **9**). Thus, we were curious to see if the terminal oxygen atom could react with a Lewis acidic borane. Indeed, adding one equivalent of $B(C_6F_5)_3$ to either **8b** or **9** led to the same type of heterocycle **12** and **13**, respectively (Fig. 7). In the case of gold, the corresponding product immediately crystallized out and became insoluble in the tested solvents. However, for copper the product was soluble and the ^{31}P NMR spectrum showed two broad peaks at $\delta = 261$ and $\delta = 137$ ppm. Single crystal X-ray diffraction studies of **12** and **13** revealed a four-membered P_2C_2 heterocycle that arose from borane coordination to oxygen followed by a dimerization and lastly a migration of a LM fragment from one phosphorus center to the other. The four-membered P_2C_2 heterocycles have a planar geometry and, as expected, the bond lengths of the PCO fragments become elongated compared to **8b** and **9** as a result of the delocalization over the ring. This small ring represents a novel bonding mode for the rapidly growing field of molecular polyphosphorus clusters and cages.²⁰

Conclusions

PCO complexes with electron rich metal centers such as copper, gold and also cobalt can be prepared and are relatively stable. On the other hand, the iridium phosphaketene **4** rapidly rearranges *via* CO migration to give a genuine dimetalladiphosphene. The copper complex features an η^2 coordination mode, which leads to an active PCO fragment that can undergo further reactions. A free PCO anion, resulting from simple displacement of the PCO unit with a carbene, was also isolated. For both the copper and gold complexes, borane coordination to the oxygen of the OCP unit induces a [2 + 2] cycloaddition into a P_2C_2 heterocycle. These results demonstrate that the uncharted chemistry of transition metal PCO complexes is rich and the formation of new metal phosphides and the mechanisms leading to them merit further exploration.

Experimental section

General considerations

All air- and moisture-sensitive manipulations were carried out using standard vacuum line Schlenk techniques or an MBraun dry-box under argon. THF was distilled over sodium benzo-phenone-ketyl before use. THF-*d*₈, CD₂Cl₂, and C₆D₆ were purchased from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories and dried over 4 Å molecular sieves. (iPrPDI)CoCl **1**,²¹ (MePDI)IrCl **2**,¹⁴ L_{a,b}AuCl **6a,b**²² and L_aCuOtBu **7**²³ were synthesized according to literature procedures. 1H , ^{13}C , ^{11}B , ^{19}F , and ^{31}P NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian VX 500, Bruker 300, Bruker 500 and Jeol 500 spectrometer at 25 °C. All 1H and ^{13}C NMR chemical shifts are reported relative to SiMe₄ using the 1H (residual) and ^{13}C chemical shifts of the solvent as a secondary standard. NMR multiplicities are abbreviated as follows: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, sept = septet, m = multiplet, br = broad signal. Chemical shifts are given in ppm and coupling constants *J* are given in Hz. Peak widths at half heights (in Hz) are given for broad signals. Infrared spectra were collected on a Perkin-Elmer-Spectrum 2000 FT-IR-Raman and Bruker ALPHA FT-IR

spectrometer. Elemental analyses were performed at the Mikrolabor of ETH Zürich. Single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were coated with polyisobutylene oil in a dry-box, transferred to a nylon loop and then transferred to the goniometer of a Bruker X8 APEX2 diffractometer equipped with a molybdenum X-ray tube ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å) or on a Bruker Apex II-CCD detector using Mo-K α radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å) or Cu-K α radiation ($\lambda = 1.54178$ Å). The data were processed using the Bruker SAINT+ program and corrected for absorption using SADABS. The structures were solved using direct methods (SHELXS) completed by Fourier synthesis and refined by full-matrix least-squares procedures. Mass spectra were performed at the UC San Diego Mass Spectrometry Laboratory. Melting points were measured with an electrothermal MEL-TEMP apparatus.

Preparation of (iPrPDI)Co(PCO) 3. In the glove box, a 20 mL scintillation vial was charged with 0.200 g (0.347 mmol) of (iPrPDI)CoCl **1** and 10 mL of THF. The solution was cooled to -35 °C and Na(OCP) (0.130 g, 0.355 mmol) was added portion-wise over the course of 5 minutes, eliciting a color change from pink to dark purple. The reaction was placed in the freezer at -35 °C for one hour then filtered through Celite. The solution was concentrated, layered with hexane and placed at -35 °C. This gave 0.152 g (48%) of a purple crystalline solid identified as [(iPrPDI)Co(PCO)] **3**. The mother liquor was placed back in the freezer to obtain another 42 mg (13%) of product. X-Ray quality crystals were grown from the second fraction. Analysis for C₃₄-H₄₃CoN₃OP, 599.64 g mol⁻¹, calc.: C, 68.10; H, 7.23; N, 7.01 found: C, 66.05; H, 7.35; N, 6.85. IR (powder): ν PCO = 1851 cm⁻¹. 1H NMR (C₆D₆, 500 MHz): δ = 9.66 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H, CH_{Pyr}), 7.47 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H, CH_{arom}), 7.35 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 4H, CH_{arom}), 7.05 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H, CH_{Pyr}), 3.32 (sept, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 4H, ⁱPr(CH)), 1.13 (dd, *J* = 2.4 Hz, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 24H, ⁱPr(CH₃)), -0.19 (s, 6H, CH-CH₃); ^{13}C NMR (C₆D₆, 125 MHz): δ = 181.2 (d, *J*_{PC} = 98.8 Hz, PCO), 168.1, 153.4, 150.5, 140.0, 125.1, 124.0, 116.4, 28.6 (Ar-CH₃), 24.0 (Ar-CH₃), 23.3, 21.8; ^{31}P NMR (C₆D₆, 202 MHz): δ = -225.8 ppm (*lb* = 634 Hz).

Preparation of [(MePDI)IrCO]₂(μ -P₂) 5. A 20 mL Schlenk flask was charged with 0.100 g (0.167 mmol) of (MePDI)IrCl **2** and 5 mL of THF and cooled in a dry-ice/acetone bath. A solution of Na(OCP) (0.060 g, 0.170 mmol) in THF (3 mL) was syringed into the stirring iridium solution, immediately causing a color change to dark purple. The reaction was warmed to room temperature, whereupon the color changed to deep pink, and stirred for an additional hour. The reaction was then filtered through Celite and then concentrated to roughly 3 mL. Storing at -35 °C overnight produced a solid that was collected on a glass frit and dried under reduced pressure, yielding 0.076 g (74% yield) of red crystalline solid **5**. X-Ray quality crystals were grown from the slow evaporation of the mother liquor at room temperature overnight. NMR analysis was performed in CD₂Cl₂ due to the poor solubility of **5** in ethereal or aromatic solvents, but the compound slowly decomposed (if left overnight) in methylene chloride. Analysis for C₅₂H₅₅Ir₂N₆O₂P₂, calc'd: C 50.27, H 4.46, N 6.76; found: C 49.96, H 4.63, N 6.31. IR (powder): ν CO = 1967 cm⁻¹. 1H NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 500 MHz): δ = 8.12 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H, *m*-Py), 7.26 (br s, 1H, *p*-Py), 7.07–6.93 (m,



6H), 2.3 (br s, 6H, CN-CH₃), 1.63 (s, 6H, Ar-CH₃), 1.43 (s, 6H, Ar-CH₃); ¹³C NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 125 MHz): δ = 187.50 (CO), 152.66, 149.21, 143.12, 131.89, 130.36, 128.28 (Ar-CH), 127.96 (Ar-CH), 126.02, (Ar-CH), 123.97 (*m*-Py-CH), 116.16 (*m*-Py-CH), 20.66 (Ar-CH₃), 18.31 (Ar-CH₃), 15.51 (CN-CH₃); ³¹P NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 202 MHz): δ = 683.2.

Preparation of (CAAC)Au(PCO) complex 8a. A mixture of (CAAC)AuCl **6a** (1.0 g, 1.83 mmol) and [Na(PCO)(dioxane)_{2.5}] (0.55 g, 1.83 mmol) was cooled to -78 °C before THF (10 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred for 15 minutes and then warmed to room temperature. After 30 min, the solvent was removed under vacuum and the resulting brown solid was extracted with 15 mL of benzene. After removing the solvent, **8a** was obtained as a light yellow solid (0.73 g, yield: 70%). Colorless single crystals of **8a** were obtained by vapor diffusion of pentane into a saturated benzene solution of **8a** in the dark. IR (C₆H₆): ν PCO = 1887 cm⁻¹. M.P. = 193 °C (dec.). ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 500 MHz): δ = 7.13 (t, 1H, J = 7.3 Hz), 7.00 (d, 2H, J = 7.3 Hz), 2.72 (sept, 2H, J = 6.6 Hz), 1.63 (m, 4H), 1.54 (d, 6H, J = 6.6 Hz), 1.42 (s, 2H), 1.08 (d, 6H, J = 6.6 Hz), 0.85 (m, 12H); ¹³C {¹H} NMR (C₆D₆, 125 MHz): δ = 253.5 (C_{carbene} d, J_{PC} = 36.2 Hz), 183.0 (C=O d, J_{PC} = 100.4 Hz), 146.1, 135.3, 130.9, 126.0, 81.0, 63.0, 43.0, 32.4, 20.1, 29.5, 27.7, 23.7, 10.3; ³¹P {¹H} NMR (C₆D₆, 121 MHz) δ = -359.5. HRMS was attempted but a peak corresponding to M⁺ could not be located, probably due to the weak P metal bond.

Preparation of (CAAC)Au(PCO) complex 8b. A mixture of (CAAC)AuCl **6b** (1.0 g, 1.63 mmol) and [Na(PCO) (dioxane)_{2.5}] (0.49 g, 1.63 mmol) was cooled to -78 °C before THF (10 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred for 15 minutes and then warmed to room temperature. After 30 min, the solvent was removed under vacuum and the resulting brown solid was extracted with 15 mL of benzene. After removing the solvent, **8b** was obtained as a light yellow solid (0.70 g, yield: 67%). Colorless single crystals of **8b** were obtained by vapor diffusion of (TMS)₂O into a saturated benzene solution of **8b** in the dark. IR (C₆H₆): ν PCO = 1889 cm⁻¹. M.P. = 221 °C (dec.). ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 500 MHz): δ = 7.14 (br, 1H), 7.00 (br, 2H), 3.17 (br, 2H), 2.79 (sept, 2H, J = 6.8 Hz), 2.05 (m, 1H), 1.95 (m, 1H), 1.88 (d, 1H, J = 12.4 Hz), 1.82 (m, 1H), 1.69 (d, 2H, J = 12.4 Hz), 1.58 (d, 3H, J = 6.8 Hz), 1.52 (d, 3H, J = 6.8 Hz), 1.26 (d, 3H, J = 6.8 Hz), 1.09 (m, 9H), 0.93 (m, 9H), 0.87 (d, 3H, J = 6.8 Hz); ¹³C {¹H} NMR (C₆D₆, 125 MHz): δ = 253.5 (C_{carbene} d, J_{PC} = 37.1 Hz), 182.5 (C=O d, J_{PC} = 101.1 Hz), 146.2, 145.8, 136.1, 130.6, 129.2, 125.8, 77.6, 65.4, 53.4, 52.0, 50.0, 36.4, 31.3, 30.1, 29.8, 28.8, 28.0, 27.3, 25.6, 23.8, 23.7, 23.6, 20.7; ³¹P {¹H} NMR (C₆D₆, 121 MHz) δ = -364.2. HRMS was attempted but a peak corresponding to M⁺ could not be located, probably due to the weak P metal bond.

Preparation of (CAAC)Cu(PCO) complex 9. A mixture of (CAAC)CuOtBu **7** (50 mg, 0.11 mmol) and [Na(OCP) (dioxane)_{2.5}] (35 mg, 0.11 mmol) was stirred for 10 minutes in 3 mL of benzene at room temperature. The solvent was removed under vacuum and the resulting brown solid was washed with 10 mL of pentane. After drying under vacuum, **9** was obtained as a light yellow solid (30 mg, yield: 62%). Colorless single crystals of **9** were obtained were obtained by vapor diffusion of (TMS)₂O into a saturated toluene solution of **9** at -40 °C. IR (C₆H₆): ν PCO =

1849 cm⁻¹. M.P. = 173 °C (dec.). ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 500 MHz): δ = 7.12 (t, 1H, J = 7.7 Hz), 7.00 (d, 2H, J = 7.7 Hz), 2.75 (sept, 2H, J = 6.8 Hz), 1.68 (m, 4H), 1.43 (d, 6H, J = 6.8 Hz), 1.38 (s, 2H), 1.08 (d, 6H, J = 6.8 Hz), 0.93 (m, 6H), 0.85 (s, 6H); ¹³C {¹H} NMR (C₆D₆, 125 MHz): δ = 251.8 (C_{carbene}), 175.2 (C=O d, J_{PC} = 97.8 Hz), 145.9, 135.5, 130.7, 125.6, 81.2, 63.1, 43.1, 31.9, 29.9, 29.4, 27.9, 23.1, 10.4; ³¹P {¹H} NMR (C₆D₆, 121 MHz) δ = -387.4. HRMS was attempted but a peak corresponding to M⁺ could not be located, probably due to the weak P metal bond.

Preparation of (L_bAu)₃P **10.** Complex **8b** (50 mg, 0.078 mmol) was left standing in 2 mL of THF for 1 week under visible light. White crystals of **10** were generated and washed with 5 mL of pentane (10 mg, yield: 22%). M. P. = 293 °C (dec.). ¹H NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 500 MHz): δ = 7.39 (t, 3H, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.18 (m, 6H), 2.72 (m, 12H), 2.28 (m, 3H), 1.88 (m, 9H), 1.78 (m, 3H), 1.67 (m, 3H), 1.34 (m, 9H), 1.24 (m, 36H), 1.13 (d, 9H, J = 6.6 Hz), 0.98 (m, 18H), 0.90 (d, 9H, J = 6.6 Hz), 0.82 (d, 9H, J = 6.6 Hz); ¹³C {¹H} NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 125 MHz): δ = 260.3 (C_{carbene} d, J_{PC} = 84 Hz), 146.3, 145.7, 135.3130.2, 125.5, 125.2, 79.0, 78.9, 66.5, 66.4, 52.9, 50.5, 36.5, 30.5, 30.4, 30.0, 29.9, 29.5, 29.0, 28.9, 28.5, 25.2, 25.1, 24.5, 23.3, 23.2, 21.3; ³¹P {¹H} NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 121 MHz) δ = -200.2. HRMS: *m/z* calculated for [C₈₁H₁₃₀N₃Au₃P]⁺ (M + H)⁺ 1766.8999; found 1766.8980.

Preparation of bis(CAAC)Cu⁺PCO⁻ complex **11.** A mixture of **9** (20 mg, 0.046 mmol) and carbene L_a (15 mg, 0.049 mmol) was stirred for 2 min in benzene (0.5 mL). The suspension was filtered and the colorless powder was washed with benzene (1 mL), yielding **11** (30 mg, 86% yield). Single crystals were obtained by slow evaporation of a saturated benzene solution of **11**. IR (solid, KBr): PCO ν = 1791 cm⁻¹. M.P. = 158 °C (dec.). ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 500 MHz): δ = 7.08 (t, 2H, J = 7.8 Hz), 6.97 (d, 4H, J = 7.8 Hz), 2.70 (sept, 4H, J = 6.8 Hz), 1.54 (m, 8H), 1.42 (d, 12H, J = 6.8 Hz), 1.32 (s, 4H), 1.05 (d, 12H, J = 6.8 Hz), 0.84 (t, 12H, J = 7.2 Hz), 0.81 (s, 12H); ¹³C {¹H} NMR (C₆D₆, 125 MHz): δ = 253.3 (C_{carbene}), 145.8, 135.3, 130.7, 125.5, 80.8, 63.0, 43.6, 31.6, 30.0, 29.4, 28.0, 23.1, 10.2; ³¹P {¹H} NMR (C₆D₆, 121 MHz) δ = -399.5. HRMS: *m/z* calculated for [C₄₄H₇₀CuN₂]⁺ 689.4835; found 689.4847.

Preparation of four-membered heterocycle **12.** A mixture of **8b** (50 mg, 0.078 mmol) and B(C₆F₅)₃ (40 mg, 0.078 mmol) was stirred in 2 mL of benzene for 5 minutes. The resulting yellow suspension was filtered and the yellow residue was washed with benzene (0.5 mL), then dried under vacuum, yielding 61 mg (64%) of a bright-yellow powder. Yellow single crystals of **12** were obtained in the filtrate in less than 1 min. M.P. = 230 °C (dec.).

Preparation of four-membered heterocycle **13.** A mixture of **9** (50 mg, 0.12 mmol) and B(C₆F₅)₃ (59 mg, 0.12 mmol) was stirred in 1 mL of toluene for 5 minutes. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was washed with pentane (2 mL), yielding 68 mg (62%) of a light-yellow powder. Colorless single crystals were obtained by vapor diffusion of (TMS)₂O into a saturated toluene solution of **13**. M.P. = 160 °C (dec.). ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 500 MHz): δ = 7.08 (t, 2H, J = 8.1 Hz), 6.93 (d, 4H, J = 8.1 Hz), 2.59 (sept, 4H, J = 6.6 Hz), 1.40 (m, 8H), 1.31 (m, 4H), 1.12 (d, 12H, J = 6.6 Hz), 1.08 (d, 12H, J = 6.6 Hz), 1.01 (m, 12H), 0.85 (m, 12H); ¹³C {¹H} NMR (C₆D₆, 125 MHz): δ =



248.8 (C_{carbene} br), 149.5 (br d, $J_{FC} = 238$ Hz), 149.0 (br d, $J_{FC} = 247$ Hz), 145.5, 138.1 (br d, $J_{FC} = 247$ Hz), 135.1, 131.2, 125.8, 82.5, 62.8, 43.0, 31.5, 29.7, 29.2, 27.7, 22.7, 9.9; ^{31}P { ^1H } NMR (C₆D₆, 121 MHz) δ = 260.6 (br), 136.2 (br). HRMS was attempted but a peak corresponding to M⁺ could not be located, probably due to the weak P metal bond.

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