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Heteroleptic nickel(II)–diNHC complexes and an unusual ‘reverse’ carbene-transfer reaction to silver(I) †

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A series of rare $[\text{NiX}_2(\text{MeCC}_{\text{prop}})]$ complexes bearing the *cis*-chelating benzimidazole-derived dicarbene ligand $\text{MeCC}_{\text{prop}}$ and varying anionic coligands (**2**, $\text{X} = \text{N}_3$; **3**, $\text{X} = \text{NCS}$; **4**, $\text{X} = \text{I}$; **5**, $\text{X} = \text{O}_2\text{CCF}_3$) have been prepared and coligand dependent structural and spectroscopic features have been evaluated. This study also revealed an unusual ‘reverse’ carbene transfer reaction from nickel to silver giving the disilver species $[\text{Ag}_2\text{X}_2(\mu\text{-}\kappa^2\text{-MeCC}_{\text{prop}})]$ (**6**, $\text{X} = \text{OAc}$; **7**, $\text{X} = \text{O}_2\text{CCF}_3$). A preliminary catalytic study of two representative Ni^{II} diNHC complexes in the aqueous and phosphine-free Suzuki–Miyaura coupling reaction of aryl halides is reported as well. These reactions provide good yields of coupling products, but do not require inert conditions.

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Introduction

cis-Configured Pd^{II} complexes of the type $\text{cis}[\text{PdX}_2(\text{NHC})_2]$ and $\text{cis}[\text{PdX}_2(\text{diNHC})]$ are common in NHC chemistry and have mostly been studied for their catalytic activities in C–C coupling reactions.¹ A comparison between direct *cis*- and *trans*-isomers of bis(NHC) Pd^{II} complexes has revealed that a *cis*-arrangement is desirable and leads to faster catalyst initiation. The crucial halido dissociation step is facilitated in *cis*-complexes due to the strong *trans* effect of NHCs in general.²

Analogous *cis*-complexes of Ni^{II} , on the other hand, are surprisingly very rare, and dihalido-bis(NHC) Ni^{II} complexes with monodentate NHCs are almost exclusively *trans*-configured.³ To the best of our knowledge, only one structurally characterised $\text{cis}[\text{NiX}_2(\text{NHC})_2]$ complex ($\text{X} = \text{Cl}$) has been reported thus far.⁴ The use of simple *cis*-chelating diNHC ligands with methylene (C_1) and ethylene (C_2) spacers to enforce the formation of $\text{cis}[\text{NiX}_2(\text{diNHC})]$ complexes failed and led instead to homoleptic bis(chelates) of the type $[\text{Ni}(\text{diNHC})_2]^{2+}$ due to ligand disproportionation processes.⁵ Nevertheless, a few $\text{cis}[\text{NiX}_2(\text{diNHC})]$ complexes could be obtained by using longer C_3 - or C_4 -bridged diNHC ligands, which successfully circumvents the latter.^{5c,6}

In order to increase the chemical and structural diversity of *cis*-chelating dicarbene complexes of Ni^{II} , we herein report the preparation of representatives bearing various anionic coligands. In the course of this study, we discovered an unusual ‘back-transfer’ of NHCs from nickel to silver showing reverse reactivity compared to the ubiquitous silver–carbene transfer route pioneered by Lin and coworkers.⁷ A preliminary catalytic test of some complexes in the aqueous nickel-catalyzed Suzuki–Miyaura coupling reaction is also reported.

Results and discussion

Halido and pseudohalido complexes

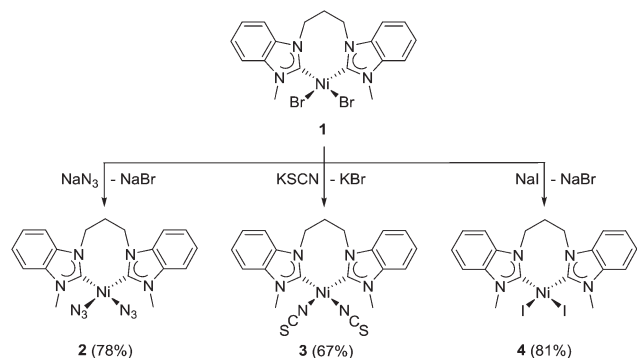
Previously, we have reported that benzimidazolin-2-ylidene Ni^{II} complexes can be efficiently prepared by reaction of benzimidazolium salts with $\text{Ni}(\text{OAc})_2$ in molten tetrabutylammonium salts, *e.g.* TBAB.^{3c,d} The application of this method to propylene-bridged dibenzimidazolium dibromides led to the successful isolation of the *cis*-chelating Ni^{II} complexes of the type $\text{cis}[\text{NiBr}_2(\text{diNHC})]$, which are highly active in the Kumada–Corriu coupling of aryl bromides and chlorides.^{5c,6b} It is anticipated that this type of complex can offer access to a wide range of halido, pseudo-halido and carboxylato analogues by simple ligand exchange. Accordingly, the complex $[\text{NiBr}_2(\text{MeCC}_{\text{prop}})]$ (**1**) was treated with selected nucleophiles in acetonitrile at ambient temperature (Scheme 1).

The salt metathesis reactions of **1** with sodium azide, potassium thiocyanate and sodium iodide occurred rather straightforwardly, and decent yields of the desired new complexes $[\text{Ni}(\text{N}_3)_2(\text{MeCC}_{\text{prop}})]$ (**2**), $[\text{Ni}(\text{NCS})_2(\text{MeCC}_{\text{prop}})]$ (**3**), and

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Selected crystallographic data, IR, UV-vis and selected NMR spectra, calcd and experimental isotopic patterns of **6**. CCDC 1550647–1550650. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c7dt01912b





Scheme 1 Preparation of complexes **2–4** by ligand exchange reactions.

$[\text{NiI}_2(\text{MeCC}_{\text{prop}})]$ (**4**) were obtained mostly as yellow solids. The coloration of the complex **4** is expectedly more intense due to the electron-rich iodido ligands prone to LMCT (*vide infra*). Among these, mixed NHC/pseudohalido complexes remain relatively unexplored. Complexes **2** and **4** dissolve in most common organic solvents with the exception of non-polar ones such as diethyl ether and hexane, while complex **3** is only soluble in DMF and DMSO. Their ^1H NMR spectra are expectedly very similar, making their differentiation difficult. The presence of multiple signals arising from the diastereotopy of the propylene bridge is a common feature in the spectra of all chelates. Due to peak broadening, the $^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carbene}}$ NMR signal could only be resolved for complex **2** at 177.2 ppm. For complex **3**, an additional characteristic signal was detected at 162.7 ppm, providing evidence of the presence of isothiocyanato ligands.

Complexes **2** and **3** can be further differentiated by IR spectroscopy (see the ESI †). The former complex shows a strong broad band at 2041 cm^{-1} typical for the 1 $^{\text{st}}$ row, late transition metal azido complexes. 8 The IR spectrum of the latter displays a broad band at 2111 cm^{-1} for the C=N stretch and a sharper one at 1678 cm^{-1} for the C=S stretch of the isothiocyanato ligands. 9 Moreover, a medium band at 828 cm^{-1} corroborates the $\kappa\text{-N}$ binding of the ambidentate NCS ligand, while a $\kappa\text{-S}$ coordination would be indicated by a band at $\sim 700\text{ cm}^{-1}$. 10 Overall, this observation is in line with the HSAB concept.

Single crystals of $2 \cdot 0.5\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ and $4 \cdot 0.5\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 0.5\text{C}_7\text{H}_8$ suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis could be obtained by slow evaporation of solutions in dichloromethane/hexane and dichloromethane/toluene, respectively, and their molecular structures are depicted in Fig. 1. Both complexes are expectedly square planar, where the propylene-bridge allows for the formation of a relaxed 8-membered metallacycle. Complex **2** has smaller dihedral angles of $82.5(1)^\circ$ and $80.3(1)^\circ$ between the carbene plane and the $[\text{NiC}_2\text{X}_2]$ coordination plane. In complex **4** slightly larger values of $87.4(2)^\circ$ and $83.5(2)^\circ$ were found. The different anionic ligands do not affect the nickel-carbene distances, which are essentially equidistant in **2**, **4** and their parent complex **1**. 5c

UV-Vis spectroscopic analyses were carried out on complexes **1–4** to understand the influence of different anionic

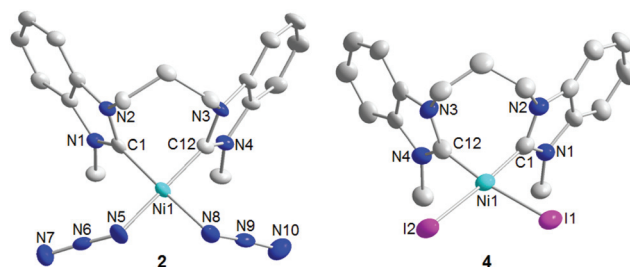


Fig. 1 Molecular structures of $2 \cdot 0.5\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ and $4 \cdot 0.5\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 0.5\text{C}_7\text{H}_8$. Hydrogen atoms and solvent molecules have been omitted for clarity. Selected bond lengths [Å] and bond angles [°] for **2**: Ni1–C1 1.866(4), Ni1–C12 1.864(4), Ni1–N5 1.908(4), Ni1–N8 1.925(4); C12–Ni1–C1 85.5(2), C1–Ni1–N5 94.1(2), C12–Ni1–N8 92.0(2), N5–Ni1–N8 88.5(2), N5–N6–N7 175.6(4), N10–N9–N8 175.4(4), N2–C1–N1 106.3(3), N3–C12–N4 106.0(3); for **4**: Ni1–C1 1.859(7), Ni1–C12 1.857(8), Ni1–I1 2.236(1), Ni1–I2 2.525(1); C12–Ni1–C1 86.2(3), C12–Ni1–I2 90.9(2), C1–Ni1–I1 86.7(2), I2–Ni1–I1 96.21(4), N1–C1–N2 107.0(6), N3–C12–N4 105.5(6).

ligands on the electronic properties of nickel-diNHC complexes. Fig. 2 shows the varying shades of yellow of equimolar complex solutions ($1 \times 10^{-3}\text{ M}$) in DMSO as the solvent of choice. Table 1 lists the UV-Vis absorption wavelength maxima and the absorption coefficients of **1–4**.

The λ_{max} values were tentatively assigned as LMCT transitions based on the high molar extinction coefficients, which are indicative of charge transfers. Moreover, a red-shift was observed going from the bromido (**1**) to the iodido complex (**4**), which is indicative of LMCTs. 11 The increasing λ_{max} values in the order **3** (NCS) < **2** (N_3) < **1** (Br) < **4** (I) indicate increasing ease of oxidation, which is in agreement with the electron transfer redox values for the respective ligands ($\text{I}_2^-/2\text{I}^- = 0.54\text{ V}$; $\text{Br}_2^-/2\text{Br}^- = 1.07\text{ V}$; $\text{N}_3^-/\text{N}_3 = 1.29\text{ V}$; $(\text{SCN})_2^-/2\text{SCN}^- = 1.32\text{ V}$). 12 Previous studies have also reported that the λ_{max} values for $\kappa\text{-S}$ thiocyanato derivatives are expected at

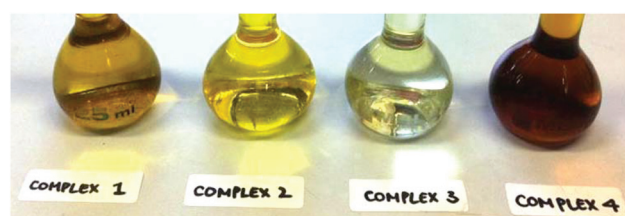


Fig. 2 Solutions of complexes **1–4** in DMSO ($1 \times 10^{-3}\text{ M}$).

Table 1 UV-Vis absorption λ_{max} of complexes **1–4** at $1 \times 10^{-3}\text{ M}$ in DMSO

Complex	λ_{max} [nm]	Abs.	ϵ [$\text{M}^{-1}\text{ cm}^{-1}$]
$[\text{NiBr}_2(\text{MeCC}_{\text{prop}})]$ (1)	425	1.02	1.02×10^5
$[\text{Ni}(\text{N}_3)_2(\text{MeCC}_{\text{prop}})]$ (2)	409	1.54	1.54×10^5
$[\text{Ni}(\text{NCS})_2(\text{MeCC}_{\text{prop}})]$ (3)	384	2.38	2.38×10^5
$[\text{NiI}_2(\text{MeCC}_{\text{prop}})]$ (4)	440	1.78	1.78×10^5



much longer wavelengths than 384 nm obtained for complex 3.¹² From these results, we can also conclude with greater certainty that complex 3 is indeed an isothiocyanato complex, where the pseudohalido ligands are bound to the metal centre through the nitrogen donors.

Carboxylato complexes and reverse carbene-transfer to silver

Heteroleptic NHC/carboxylato complexes of palladium(II) are well established¹³ and important intermediates^{2,14} in catalytic reactions. However, their nickel(II) analogues are unknown to the best of our knowledge, although acetate bases are also often used in nickel-catalyzed reactions. Salt metathesis reactions for the preparation of these proved to be less straightforward in comparison with their halido and pseudohalido analogues. The reaction of complex 1 with three equivalents of sodium trifluoroacetate did not occur at all, and only starting materials were recovered. Subsequent trials with increasing amounts of the salt were then carried out. Finally, 10 equivalents of sodium trifluoroacetate were added to a solution of 1 in acetonitrile, and the mixture was stirred at 70 °C overnight (Scheme 2, route a). Subsequently, it was heated under reflux for an additional 2 h to ensure that the reaction was driven to completion. Longer reaction times of >2 h resulted in decomposition of the product yielding a hygroscopic substance upon work-up instead.

The ditrifluoroacetato complex 5 is the first of example of a mixed NHC/carboxylato nickel complex and was isolated as an air-stable, yellow powder. As observed for Pd^{II} NHC analogues, halido-carboxylato exchange improves solubility in organic solvents, facilitating ¹³C NMR data collection, and the ¹³C_{carbene} NMR signal of 5 was detected at 180.6 ppm.

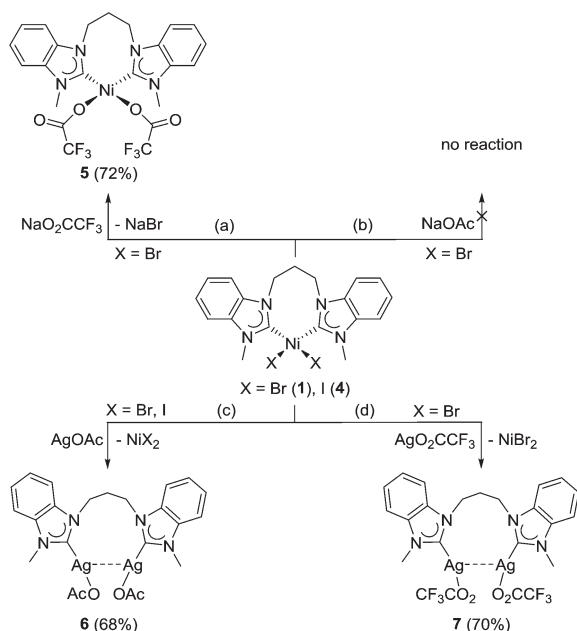
Moreover, ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy provides evidence of equivalent trifluoroacetato ligands with a single signal at 2.36 ppm for the CF₃ group.

The IR spectrum of 5 shows a broad band at 1690 cm⁻¹ characteristic of a C=O stretch (see ESI†). Another band at 1469 cm⁻¹ is assigned to the C–O stretch, while the sharp signal at 843 cm⁻¹ was detected for the O–C=O bend of the carboxylato function of the ligand. Three bands at 1209, 1130 and 1035 cm⁻¹ are associated with the C–F stretches of the trifluoroacetato ligands, while the CF₃ deformation gives rise to a sharp signal at 794 cm⁻¹. All these are in agreement with literature values.¹⁵

X-ray diffraction analysis of single crystals of 5 grown from dichloromethane/hexane confirmed that ligand substitution was indeed successful (Fig. 3). The compound also adopts a square-planar geometry similar to that of 2 and 4, although the dihedral angles of 78(1)° and 79(1)° between the [NiC₂X₂] coordination plane and the NHC planes are slightly smaller. The nickel–carbene distances are in the same range as those observed for 1, 2 and 4.

Ligand substitution with the more basic sodium acetate was attempted using the same reaction conditions as those for the synthesis of 5. Surprisingly, these attempts were unsuccessful, and mainly starting materials were recovered (Scheme 2, route b). This may be due to the difference in the electron-donating ability of the two carboxylato ligands. Binding of the electron-poorer trifluoroacetato ligands to the already electron-rich nickel–diNHC complex fragment appears to be more favourable, while coordination of the more basic acetato ligands *trans* to the NHCs would lead to a pile-up of excess electron density.

In order to enforce acetato coordination by silver-halide precipitation as a strong driving force, the reaction was repeated with two equivalents of silver acetate. Notably, such a strategy proved fruitful in the preparation of Pd^{II} complexes of the type [Pd(O₂CR)₂(NHC)₂]^{13,14} or [Pd(O₂CR)₂(diNHC)].¹⁶ However, a



Scheme 2 Preparation of carboxylato complex 5 and disilver complexes 6 and 7.

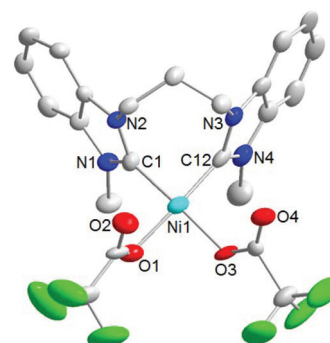
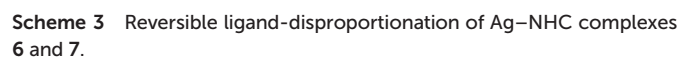
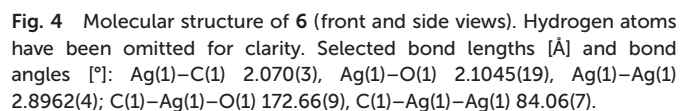


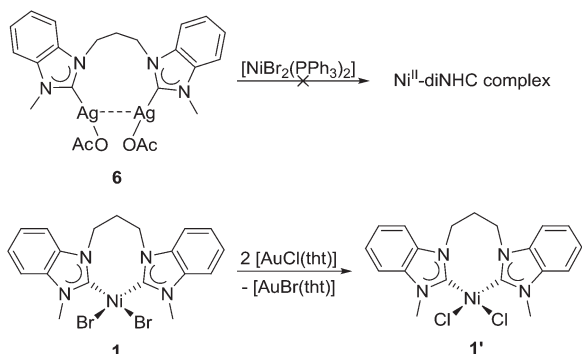
Fig. 3 Molecular structures of 5·CH₂Cl₂. One of the CF₃CO₂ groups is disordered with 16% replaced by adventitious Cl from dichloromethane used for crystallization. Hydrogen atoms, the solvent molecule and the disordered Cl have been omitted for clarity. Selected bond lengths [Å] and bond angles [°]: Ni1–C1 1.86(3), Ni1–C12 1.86(4), Ni1–O1 1.92(2), Ni1–O3 1.90(3), C1–Ni1–C12 85(1), C1–Ni1–O1 93(1), C12–Ni1–O3 95(1), O1–Ni1–O3 87(1).



The reaction was then attempted using the diiodido complex **4**, where silver iodide precipitation was expected to

Most NHC transfers involving the two metals occur from silver to nickel. However, it must be noted that most of these occurred with monodentate and/or functionalized NHCs where pre-coordination of a hard donor to nickel may assist in the transfer.^{1b} The transfer of diNHCs has not been reported, and it would be interesting to explore whether the diNHC could be ‘back-transferred’ from silver to nickel. Thus, a solution of complex **6** in CD₃CN was mixed with [NiBr₂(PPh₃)₂] as a common nickel precursor in such reactions (Scheme 4, top). The ¹H NMR spectrum recorded did not show any evidence of nickel–diNHC complexes, but only additional broad signals due to the nickel–phosphine complex (see the ESI†).





Scheme 4 Attempted diNHC transfer reactions involving **6** and **1**.

The signals due to **6** remain essentially unchanged even after prolonged reaction time (see the ESI†). This observation indicates that the back-transfer to nickel does not happen easily under the given conditions.

The carbene transfer from nickel to softer metals is not without precedent,¹⁸ but a transfer to silver is unknown. The surprising reactivity of complex **1** with silver salts prompted us to explore whether it could also transfer the diNHC to other metals. Thus, complex **1** was mixed with [AuCl(tht)] in CD₃CN (Scheme 4, bottom). The initial broad signals due to **1** became sharper, but maintained their pattern indicative of a chelating coordination mode of the diNHC ligand. It appears that diNHC transfer to gold did not happen, but a new nickel complex of improved solubility was formed. The ESI mass spectra of the mixture indeed showed prominent peaks due to chlorido-nickel-diNHC species. Thus, the conclusion can be made that instead of carbene transfer only bromido-chlorido exchange took place in line with the HSAB concept, which led to the formation of the better soluble complex **1'**.

Catalytic activities of complexes **1** and **5** in the Suzuki–Miyaura coupling reaction

The Suzuki–Miyaura coupling reaction is arguably one of the most powerful methodologies in the formation of C–C bonds.¹⁹ While palladium complexes are well established as outstanding pre-catalysts for this transformation,²⁰ their nickel analogues have, surprisingly, not been as thoroughly examined despite the lower cost that nickel catalysts offer.²¹ Moreover, several studies of nickel catalysts in the Suzuki–Miyaura coupling reaction have reported only moderate yields, with the majority of these pre-catalysts being Ni^{II}–phosphine complexes, where the resulting catalytically active Ni⁰ species are sensitive to air and moisture, requiring an inert atmosphere for reaction. Applications of Ni⁰ and Ni^{II}–NHC complexes have also been reported. The former are highly active but also air- and moisture sensitive.²² The latter, on the other hand, often require a more sophisticated pincer or multidentate ligand structure and phosphine additives for a good performance.²³ Moreover, all these Ni–NHC systems operate in classical organic solvents, while examples in pure water remain unknown to the best of our knowledge. Therefore, the search

for phosphine-free Ni^{II} complexes for the aqueous Suzuki–Miyaura coupling reaction remains attractive. Similar to their palladium analogues, the strong *trans* effect exerted by *cis*-coordinating diNHCs is expected to be beneficial for substrate binding and product release, which might lead to an improved catalytic activity.¹⁴

Complexes **1** and **5** were selected for a preliminary catalytic study as representatives of Ni^{II}–halido and –carboxylato precatalysts, and the coupling of 4-bromobenzaldehyde with phenylboronic acid in air and only using pure water as the reaction medium was chosen as the standard test reaction. A control run was first carried out where no complex was added (Table 2, entry 1), since previous studies reported that trace amounts of transition metal impurities present in the arylboronic acid, base, and even water could catalyze the coupling reaction.²⁴ The results show that only trace amounts of the coupled product had formed. Therefore the substrates and reaction media were essentially free of catalytically active transition metal impurities, and the Suzuki–Miyaura coupling reaction could be tested with complexes **1** and **5**.

At the onset, the reaction was tested with 1 mol% catalyst loading of both complexes and at 100 °C. After 24 h, the yields were found to be relatively low at 25% (**1**, entry 2) and 8% (**5**, entry 6), respectively. Increasing the temperature from 100 °C to 120 °C led to a significant improvement in yield to 49% (**1**) and 27% (**5**, entries 3 and 7). In all the runs for the coupling reaction of 4-bromobenzaldehyde and phenylboronic acid, no homocoupling product was observed based on ¹H NMR spectroscopy and ESI-MS analyses.

For complex **1**, increasing the catalyst loading to 2 mol% led to a further improvement to 89% (entry 4), while a further increase to 5 mol% only gave a slightly better yield of 92% (entry 5). For complex **5**, a significant improvement was observed at 5 mol% compared to both 1 and 2 mol%. Notably, complex **1**

Table 2 Aqueous Suzuki–Miyaura coupling reactions^a catalyzed by **1** and **5**

Entry	Cat.	mol%	R	X	T [°C]	Yield ^b [%]
1	—	—	CHO	Br	120	Trace
2	1	1	CHO	Br	100	25
3	1	1	CHO	Br	120	49
4	1	2	CHO	Br	120	89
5	1	5	CHO	Br	120	92
6	5	1	CHO	Br	100	7.8
7	5	1	CHO	Br	120	27
8	5	2	CHO	Br	120	59
9	5	5	CHO	Br	120	81
10	1	2	COCH ₃	Br	120	54
11	1	2	OCH ₃	Br	120	22
12	1	2	CHO	Cl	120	67
13	1	2	COCH ₃	Cl	120	59
14	1	2	OCH ₃	Cl	120	Trace

^a 1 mmol aryl halide, 1.5 mmol phenylboronic acid, 2 mmol K₂CO₃, 5 mL of deionized water as solvent, 24 h. ^b Yields were determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy on an average of two runs.



showed superior performance compared to **5**. Again, this may be explained by the HSAB theory, where the harder trifluoroacetato ligands prefer to bind to the hard Ni^{II} metal centre, while the relatively softer bromido ligands are more labile, resulting in improved catalytic activity. This is not the case for palladium analogues due to the softer nature of the metal, where the reverse activity trend has often been observed.²⁵

Finally, 2 mol% of complex **1** was chosen to test some more challenging substrates at 120 °C for 24 h. Under these conditions, activated 4-bromoacetophenone gave 54% yield (entry 10). Deactivated 4-bromoanisole could only be coupled in 22% yield (entry 11), which shows the limitation of the current system. Nickel-NHC complexes are known to efficiently catalyse the coupling of aryl chlorides.^{5c,26} Thus, activated aryl chlorides such as 4-chlorobenzaldehyde and 4-chloroacetophenone were tested, which gave decent yields of 67% (entry 12) and 59% (entry 13), respectively. Deactivated aryl chlorides as very challenging substrates, such as 4-chloroanisole, however, failed to couple under the given conditions (entry 14). Nevertheless, these results are encouraging given the overall simplicity of the catalyst system, which operates in pure water and does not require precautions to exclude air. Further improvements by increasing the steric bulk and electronic properties of the NHC moieties are currently being pursued.

Conclusions

A series of new heteroleptic *cis*-chelating dibenzimidazolin-2-ylidene Ni^{II} complexes with halido, pseudohalido and carboxylato ligands of the general formula [NiX₂(^{Me}CC_{prop})] (**2**, X = I; **3**, X = N₃; **4**, X = NCS; **5**, X = O₂CCF₃) has been synthesized by ligand substitution of the parent complex [NiBr₂(^{Me}CC_{prop})] (**1**) with alkali metal salts. Notably, the ditrifluoroacetato species **5** is the first example of a mixed NHC/carboxylato nickel complex. Attempted ligand substitution with Ag^I carboxylates resulted in NHC transfer from the Ni^{II} to the Ag^I metal centre instead to give disilver complexes [Ag₂(OAc)₂(^{Me}CC_{prop})] (**6**) and [Ag₂(O₂CCF₃)₂(^{Me}CC_{prop})] (**7**) instead. To the best of our knowledge such a 'reverse' carbene transfer to silver is unprecedented, but in accordance with the HSAB concept. The observed transfer is likely driven by the precipitation of NiBr₂. Analysis by various techniques suggest that the ionic [Ag₂(^{Me}CC_{prop})₂][AgX₂]₂ structure is present in solution and gas phase, while the neutral [Ag₂X₂(^{Me}CC_{prop})] structure, stabilized by intramolecular argentophilic interactions, exists in the solid state. All complexes have been fully characterized using various spectroscopic and spectrometric techniques including single crystal X-ray diffraction in most cases.

A preliminary catalytic evaluation of complexes **1** and **5** in the aqueous Suzuki–Miyaura coupling reaction in air has been carried out, demonstrating relatively good catalytic activity of these *cis*-chelating Ni^{II}–diNHC complexes without the requirement for an inert atmosphere and phosphine additives.

An extension of this study to diNHC complexes with fine-tuned stereoelectronic properties is currently in progress to

increase the structural diversity and improve the catalytic profile of this family of complexes in cross coupling reactions. Moreover, the discovery of the 'reverse' carbene transfer from nickel to silver provides additional details for a better understanding of the silver–carbene transfer reaction^{1b,7} that organometallic chemists have taken for granted. Research is also in progress to test the generality of this unusual carbene transfer reaction.

Experimental

General considerations

Unless otherwise indicated, all operations were performed without taking precautions to exclude air and moisture, and all solvents and chemicals were used as received. Chemical shifts (δ) are expressed in ppm using the residual protio-solvent as an internal standard. Complex **1** was synthesised according to a previously reported method.^{5c,6b}

[Ni(N₃)₂(^{Me}CC_{prop})] (**2**). Complex **1** (0.262 g, 0.50 mmol) and 2.5 equiv. of NaN₃ (0.082 g, 1.25 mmol) were mixed in acetonitrile and allowed to stir at ambient temperature for 48 h. The solvent was then removed *in vacuo* and the resulting yellow residue was washed with copious amounts of deionized water. The remaining solid was dissolved in dichloromethane, and filtered through Celite before removing the solvent under vacuum. The product was isolated as a bright yellow powder. Single crystals of **2** suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of a saturated solution in dichloromethane/hexane. Yield: 0.176 g (0.392 mmol, 78%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.65 (br d, 2 H, Ar-H), 7.56 (br d, 2 H, Ar-H), 7.27 (br s, 4 H, Ar-H), 5.86 (br s, 2 H, NCHHCH₂), 5.05 (br s, 2 H, NCHHCH₂), 4.66 (s, 6 H, NCH₃), 2.71 (br s, 1 H, CH₂CHHCH₂), 1.91 (br s, 1 H, CH₂CHHCH₂). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (75.5 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 177.2 (NCN), 135.0, 134.7, 123.4, 123.2, 110.9, 110.4 (Ar-C), 55.3 (NCH₂), 48.8 (NCH₃), 35.0 (CH₂CH₂CH₂). Anal. calc. for C₁₉H₂₀N₁₀Ni: C, 51.04; H, 4.51; N, 31.33%. Found: C, 51.11; H, 4.63; N, 31.23%. MS (ESI) calcd for [M – 2N₃ + OCH₃]⁺, C₂₀H₂₃N₄NiO: *m/z* 393. Found: *m/z* 393. FT-IR (KBr): $\tilde{\nu}$ 2041 cm^{–1} (br s, N=N=N).

[Ni(NCS)₂(^{Me}CC_{prop})] (**3**). Complex **1** (0.262 g, 0.50 mmol) dissolved in acetonitrile was added to 2.5 equiv. of KSCN (0.125 g, 1.25 mmol) suspended in acetonitrile (15 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at ambient temperature for 24 h. The resulting mixture was filtered and the residue was dissolved in DMF. Subsequent precipitation of the solid using diethyl ether and removal of the solvents afforded the product as a pale yellow powder after drying. Yield: 0.162 g (0.336 mmol, 67%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.65 (br d, 2 H, Ar-H), 7.56 (br d, 2 H, Ar-H), 7.26 (br s, 4 H, Ar-H), 5.87 (br s, 2 H, NCHHCH₂), 5.06 (br s, 2 H, NCHHCH₂), 4.66 (s, 6 H, NCH₃), 2.71 (br s, 1 H, CH₂CHHCH₂), 1.91 (br s, 1 H, CH₂CHHCH₂). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (75.5 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 162.7 (SCN), 134.5, 134.2, 123.7, 123.5, 111.2, 110.7 (Ar-C), 55.3 (NCH₂), 36.1 (NCH₃), 31.1 (CH₂CH₂CH₂). The carbenoid signal could not be resolved despite prolonged acquisition due to



limited solubility. Anal. calc. for $C_{21}H_{20}N_6NiS_2$: C, 52.63; H, 4.21; N, 17.54%. Found: C, 51.03; H, 4.51; N, 17.96%.²⁷ MS (ESI) calcd for $[M - SCN + O]^+$, $C_{20}H_{20}N_5NiOS$: m/z 436. Found: m/z 436. FT-IR (KBr): $\tilde{\nu}$ 2111 (br s, C \equiv N), 1678 cm^{-1} (s, C=S).

[NiI₂(^{Me}CC_{prop})] (4). Complex **1** (0.262 g, 0.50 mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (15 mL) and added to a solution of 10 equiv. of NaI (0.749 g, 5.00 mmol) in acetonitrile (10 mL). Immediate precipitation was observed, but the solution was allowed to continue stirring at ambient temperature for 24 h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the resulting solid was dissolved in dichloromethane and filtered through Celite. The solvent was removed from the filtrate *in vacuo* to afford the product as a dark brown powder. Single crystals of **4** suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of a saturated solution in dichloromethane/toluene. Yield: 0.252 g (0.407 mmol, 81%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, d DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.65 (br d, 2 H, Ar-H), 7.55 (br d, 2 H, Ar-H), 7.26 (br s, 4 H, Ar-H), 5.92 (br s, 2 H, NCHHCH₂), 5.04 (br s, 2 H, NCHHCH₂), 4.63 (s, 6 H, NCH₃), 2.73 (br s, 1 H, CH₂CHHCH₂), 1.98 (br s, 1 H, CH₂CHHCH₂). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (75.5 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 135.1, 134.8, 123.4, 123.3, 110.9, 110.3 (Ar-C), 48.9 (NCH₂), 35.8 (NCH₃), 28.8 (CH₂CH₂CH₂) ppm. The carbenoid signal could not be detected despite prolonged acquisition. Anal. calc. for $C_{19}H_{20}I_2N_4Ni$: C, 36.99; H, 3.27; N, 9.08%. Found: C, 36.72; H, 3.65; N, 9.31%. MS (ESI) calcd for $[M - 2I + OCH_3]^+$, $C_{20}H_{23}N_4NiO$: m/z 393. Found: m/z 393.

[Ni(O₂CCF₃)₂(^{Me}CC_{prop})] (5). Complex **1** (0.262 g, 0.50 mmol) and 10 equiv. of NaO₂CCF₃ (0.680 g, 5.00 mmol) were added to acetonitrile (20 mL). The mixture was heated at 70 °C overnight and then subjected to reflux for 2 h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the resulting solid was dissolved in dichloromethane and then filtered through Celite. The filtrate was collected, and removal of the solvent *in vacuo* afforded the product as a yellow powder. Single crystals of **5** suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of a saturated solution in dichloromethane/hexane. Yield: 0.214 g (0.362 mmol, 72%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.67 (br d, 2 H, Ar-H), 7.56 (br d, 2 H, Ar-H), 7.26 (br s, 4 H, Ar-H), 6.05 (br s, 2 H, NCHHCH₂), 5.04 (br s, 2 H, NCHHCH₂), 4.67 (s, 6 H, NCH₃), 2.73 (br s, 1 H, CH₂CHHCH₂), 1.95 (br s, 1 H, CH₂CHHCH₂). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (75.5 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 180.6 (NCN), 158.8 (br q, COO), 135.4, 134.8, 123.4, 123.3, 110.9, 110.4 (Ar-C), 55.2 (NCH₂), 35.4 (NCH₃), 29.0 (CH₂CH₂CH₂). The CF₃ quartet could not be detected despite prolonged acquisition. ¹⁹F{¹H} NMR (282 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 2.36 (s, O₂CCF₃). Anal. calc. for $C_{23}H_{20}F_6N_4NiO_4$: calcd C, 46.89; H, 3.42; N, 9.51%. Found C, 46.31; H, 3.48; N, 9.47%. MS (ESI) calcd for $[M - 2O_2CCF_3 + OCH_3]^+$, $C_{20}H_{23}N_4NiO$: m/z 393. Found: m/z 393. FT-IR (KBr): $\tilde{\nu}$ 1690 (br s), 1469 (s), 843 (s) cm^{-1} (O-C=O); $\tilde{\nu}$ 1281 (br s), 1130 (s), 1035 (s) cm^{-1} (C-F).

[Ag₂(OAc)₂(^{Me}CC_{prop})] (6). A solution of complex **1** (0.157 g, 0.30 mmol) or **4** (0.186 g, 0.30 mmol) in acetonitrile (15 mL) was treated with 2 equiv. of silver acetate (0.100 g, 0.60 mmol) and stirred at 70 °C overnight in the dark. The resulting reaction mixture was then cooled and filtered through Celite.

Removal of the solvent from the pale yellow filtrate *in vacuo* afforded the product as a pale yellow-brown powder. Single crystals of **6** suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of a saturated solution in dichloromethane/hexane. Yield: 0.133 g (0.208 mmol, 68%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.74, 7.72 (br d, 2 H, Ar-H), 7.63, 7.61 (br d, 2 H, Ar-H), 7.36, 7.34, 7.32 (br s, 4 H, Ar-H), 4.56 (br s, 4 H, NCH₂CH₂), 3.90 (s, 6 H, NCH₃), 3.25 (br s, 6 H, O₂CCH₃), 2.66 (br s, 2 H, CH₂CH₂CH₂). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (75.5 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 134.4, 133.0, 124.2, 124.1, 112.4, 112.2 (Ar-C), 55.3 (NCH₂), 46.8 (O₂CCH₃), 35.7 (NCH₃), 28.5 (CH₂CH₂CH₂). The carbenoid and carbonyl signals could not be detected despite prolonged acquisition, probably due to dynamic exchange in solution. Anal. calc. for $C_{23}H_{26}Ag_2N_4O_4$: C, 43.28; H, 4.11; N, 8.78%. Found C, 42.73; H, 4.30; N, 8.35%. MS (ESI) calcd for $[M - 2O_2CCH_3 + ^{Me}CC_{prop}]^{2+}$, $C_{39}H_{42}Ag_2N_8$: m/z 413. Found: m/z 413.

[Ag₂(O₂CCF₃)₂(^{Me}CC_{prop})] (7). Complex **1** (0.157 g, 0.30 mmol) was dissolved in acetonitrile (15 mL) and 2 equiv. of silver trifluoroacetate (0.200 g, 0.60 mmol) was added to the solution. The mixture was stirred at 70 °C overnight in the dark. The resulting reaction mixture was then cooled and filtered through Celite. Removal of the solvent from the greenish filtrate *in vacuo* afforded the product as a pale yellow-green powder. Yield: 0.164 g (0.209 mmol, 70%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.60 (m, 2 H, Ar-H), 7.45 (m, 2 H, Ar-H), 4.57, 4.55, 4.53 (t, 4 H, NCH₂CH₂), 3.99 (s, 6 H, NCH₃), 2.75 (quint., 2 H, CH₂CH₂CH₂). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (75.5 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 189.4 (NCN), 159.4 (br q, COO), 134.4, 133.3, 124.1, 124.0, 112.3, 112.1 (Ar-C), 117.7 (br q, CF₃), 112.3, 112.1 (Ar-C), 49.0 (NCH₂), 35.7 (NCH₃), 28.5 (CH₂CH₂CH₂). ¹⁹F{¹H} NMR (282 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 2.36 (s, O₂CCF₃). Anal. calc. for $C_{23}H_{20}Ag_2F_6N_4O_4$: C, 37.02; H, 2.70; N, 7.51%. Found: C, 36.96; H, 3.15; N, 7.17%.²⁷ MS (ESI) calcd for $[M - 2O_2CCF_3 + ^{Me}CC_{prop}]^{2+}$, $C_{39}H_{42}Ag_2N_8$: m/z 413. Found: m/z 413.

Suzuki-Miyaura coupling reactions

In a typical reaction, a mixture of aryl halides (1.0 mmol), phenylboronic acid (1.5 mmol), anhydrous K₂CO₃ (2.0 mmol), and Ni^{II} complex (1–5 mol%) in deionized water (5 mL) was stirred at 100–120 °C for 24 h. In the standard work-up, the solution was allowed to cool to ambient temperature and extracted using dichloromethane (2 mL). The organic layer was washed and separated. The solution was then filtered through Celite. The solvents and any volatiles were removed completely under high vacuum to give the product, which was then analysed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy and ESI-MS.

X-ray crystallography

Single crystal X-ray diffraction analysis was carried out on a Bruker AXS SMART APEX diffractometer using graphite-monochromated Mo K α radiation (λ = 0.71073 Å). The software used was as follows: SMART for collecting the frames of data, indexing the reflections, and determining the lattice parameters;²⁸ SAINT for the integration of the intensity of reflections and scaling;²⁹ SADABS for empirical absorption correction;³⁰



SHELXTL for space group determination, structure solution, and least-squares refinements on $|F|^2$.³¹ Anisotropic thermal parameters were refined for the rest of the non-hydrogen atoms. The hydrogen atoms were placed at their ideal positions.

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