Bis[cyclic (alkyl)(amino)carbene] isomers: Stable trans-bis(CAAC) versus facile olefin formation for cis-bis(CAAC)†

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Isomeric bis(aldiminium) salts with a 1,4-cyclohexylene framework were synthesized. The first isolable bis(CAAC) was prepared from the trans-stereoisomer and its ditopic ligand competency was proven by conversion to iridium(i) and rhodium(i) complexes. Upon deprotonation, the cis-isomer yielded an electron rich olefin via a classic, proton-catalyzed pathway. The C=C bond formation from the desired cis-bis(CAAC) was shown to be thermodynamically very favorable and to involve a small activation barrier. Compounds that can be described as insertion products of the cis-bis(CAAC) into the E–H bonds of NH₃, CH₂CN and H₂O were also identified.

First reported in 2005, cyclic (alkyl)(amino)carbenes (CAACs) have been rapidly incorporated into the main-group and organometallic ligand toolkit. Their exceptional σ-donating and π-accepting abilities led to the isolation of a flurry of compounds of fundamental and applied interest. Prominent examples include homoleptic late transition metal compounds in low oxidation states, main-group and organoradical spin carriers, elements in unusual oxidation states, and high-performing transition metal catalysts. The growing library of accessible CAACs is facilitating steric and electronic profile tuning of their complexes for tailored applications. Along with the much used five-membered Me₂CAAC, CyCAACs, and AdCAAC, other examples include CAACs incorporating imine or phosphine pendant arms, six-membered CAAC-6, and bicyclic BiCAACs (Chart 1). The steady expansion of the CAAC library was accompanied by the straightforward access to the respective aldiminium-salt precursors starting from ubiquitous building blocks, via an elegant protonation-cyclization-hydroiminiumation sequence reported by Bertrand.

Despite the growing library of CAAC ligands and the tremendous success of bis(NHC) (NHC = N-heterocyclic carbene) and bishphosphine analogs, no bis(CAAC) has been reported to date. We reasoned that this notable absence could be remedied in few synthetic steps, by formally derivatizing CyCAAC, which was shown to be a competent ligand. The cyclohexyl scaffold could be used to build two desirable bis(CAAC)s: A bidentate cis-stereoisomer and a ditopic trans-stereoisomer (Chart 1). Our investigations targeting these derivatives will be reported herein.

Aldiminium precursors 3a and 4a were obtained in gram quantities via standard CAAC-building protocols, adapted to accommodate the second CAAC moiety (Scheme 1). A commercially available isomeric mixture of cyclohexane-1,4-dimethanols was converted to cyclohexyl-1,4-dicarboxaldehydes and, following condensation with DippNH₂ (Dipp = 2,6-diisopropylphenyl), pure trans-dimine 1a could be isolated in 29% overall yield. Double deprotonation of this precursor with n-butyllithium followed by reaction of the resultingaza-allyl anion with 3-bromo-2-butyllithium generated cis- and trans-2a, which were isolated as a mixture.

Layering benzene solutions of this mixture with acetonitrile resulted in selective crystallization of trans-2a as large colorless blocks in 10% yield. This compound was then subjected to the hydroiminiumation procedure, leading to dialdiminium tetrafluoroborate salt 3a. cis-Dialdiminium tetrafluoroborate 4a was more conveniently obtained by carrying on the hydroiminiumation

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reaction with a mixture of cis- and trans-2a. Extraction of the product mixture with CHCl₃ and recrystallization by layering CH₂Cl₂ solutions with hexanes yielded 4a in 67% yield. The configuration of the aldiminium fragments was readily assessed by ¹H NMR, based on coupling patterns for the cyclohexylene linker protons (in CD₂Cl₂, 3a exhibits two doublet resonances at 1.93 and 2.65 ppm and 4a features a pair of multiplets at 2.20 and 2.52 ppm), and confirmed by single-crystal X-ray diffraction (Fig. 1).

Addition of two equivalents of potassium hexamethyldisilazide (KHMDS) to trans-aldiminium salt 3a in THF produced the expected dicarbene 5 (Scheme 2 and Fig. 2), displaying a characteristic ¹³C NMR resonance corresponding to the carbene carbons at 315.2 ppm in C₆D₆. Under an inert atmosphere, 5 could be handled at room-temperature and no decomposition was observed by ¹H NMR after storing the solid at ~40 °C for a month. The ditopic nature of 5 was probed via reaction with IrCl(CO)(PPh₃)₂ or [Rh(cod)Cl]₂ in benzene, which yielded complexes 6 (Fig. 3) and 7 (Fig. S67, ESI†), respectively, as yellow, crystalline precipitates. The four ligands in 6 adopt a square planar coordination geometry at iridium, with PPh₃ trans to the carbene, as previously observed in analogous IrCl(CO)(NHC)(PPh₃) complexes. The spectral signature of 6 (δ carbene 255 ppm, δ CO 174 ppm, δ P 22 ppm, ν CO 1950 cm⁻¹) is also similar to that of IrCl(CO)(NHC)(PPh₃) (δ carbene 178 ppm, δ CO 171 ppm, δ P 25 ppm, ν CO 1945 cm⁻¹) [17].

Addition of two equivalents of Et₃N, iPr₂NEt, LiHMDS, LDA, MeLi or Me₃SiCH₂Li to a suspension 4a in THF of led to intractable mixtures. When lithium-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidide (LiTMP) was employed, an elimination reaction took place, regenerating cis-2a. A similar behavior was reported by Bertrand for CAAC-6. A similar behavior was reported by Bertrand for CAAC-6. Upon addition of two equivalents of KHMDS to 4a at ~78 °C, (Fig. S55 and S56, ESI†), a singlet resonance was detected at
318.0 ppm by 13C NMR, suggesting the formation of a CAAC. It rapidly disappeared upon warming to −38 °C with concurrent emergence of a new set of resonances suggestive of a less symmetric compound. In the 1H NMR spectrum, a singlet at 5.08 ppm, within the range observed for protonated NHCAAC dimers (4.90–5.32 ppm in CD3CN; 4.58, 4.72 ppm in CDCl3), was assigned to the protonated olefin intermediate [8]/[BF4]− (Scheme 3). Ultimately, warming up the mixture to room temperature led to the formation of a higher-symmetry compound, confirmed via X-ray crystallography to be olefin 8 (Fig. S68, ESI†); whole-molecule disorder precluded a detailed discussion of bonding parameters. Similar electron-rich olefins were recently reported by Sarkar.20 Solutions of 8 in toluene were stable up to 110 °C and the solid could be handled in air. The substantial steric crowding in 8 forces the nitrogen atoms to become pyramidalized (sum of nitrogen lone pairs). The formation of 8a from chair to twist boat (G⧧ = 262 kJ mol−1) is thus more favored but generally kinetically blocked by very high activation barriers (ΔG⧧ = 189 and ΔG⧧ = 188 kJ mol−1) that arise in large part from the entropic penalty of dimerization (−ΔS = 81 kJ mol−1). No such penalty exists when the two CAAC moieties are part of the same molecule, which supports the facile formation of 8.

Cyclic voltammetry of 8 in THF revealed two reversible redox waves (E1/2 = −0.32 and 0.49 vs. Fe/CFe†, Fig. S59, ESI†), corresponding to the oxidation of 8 to its radical cation and further to the dication, respectively. Both oxidations are anodically-shifted in comparison to the values reported by Sarkar,20 potentially due to the inductive effect of the N-aryl substituent in 8 leading to a less electron rich system. The C2-symmetric radical cation was isolated as purple tetrafluoroborate salt 9 following the oxidation of 8 with [Ph3C][BF4]−. It was characterized by EPR (Fig. S60, ESI†) and its structure was confirmed by X-ray crystallography (Fig. 4).

Attempting to destabilize the electron rich olefin 8 in favor of a free cis-bis(CAAC), the Dipp substituents in 4a were replaced with Tripp (2,4,6-trisopropylphenyl) (Scheme 1). However, deprotonation of 4b also led to C=C bond formation and this chemistry will not be detailed here. We then turned our attention to complex formation directly from 4a, by employing metal reagents featuring Brønsted-basic ligands (Scheme 4). The reaction of NHC salt precursors with Cu2O or Ag2O to yield the corresponding metal complexes has been extensively explored.21 Extrapolation of this method to CAACs is less common,22 arguably due to the weaker acidity of aldiminium-CAAC salts. Heating an acetonitrile solution of 4a with Cu2O over several days in an NMR tube resulted in crystallization of colorless blocks that were identified as ether 12 by single-crystal X-ray diffraction (Fig. S71, ESI†). The structure is reminiscent of the (Me2CAACH)2O ether obtained as a side-product while preparing (Me2CAAC)2Ge.23 Refluxing 4a and Fe(HMDS)2 in acetonitrile led to crystallization of 11 (Fig. S65, ESI†). The presence of (Me2Si)2NH in the NMR of the product mixture suggests that deprotonation may indeed take place. However, scaling up the reaction led to the isolation of 10 instead (Fig. S70, ESI†). The origin of the nitrogen atom is presumably (Me2Si)2NH, a byproduct from the reaction of Fe(HMDS)2.

The calculations support the intermediacy of [8]/[BF4]− en route from 4a to 8. Furthermore, even though double deprotonation of 4a could take place prior to conformational changes, the energy barriers associated with the cyclohexane ring flip are minor. This suggests that the cis-bis(CAAC) species observed via double deprotonation of 4a is not isolable under any conditions. While these results might initially seem surprising, they become less so upon comparison with data calculated for the dimerization of Me2CAAC, which show ΔGdimer = −75 and −99 kJ mol−1 for cis and trans product geometries, respectively. Thus, dimerization of two CAACs is always thermodynamically favored but generally kinetically blocked by very high activation barriers (ΔG⧧ = 189 and ΔG⧧ = 188 kJ mol−1) that arise in large part from the entropic penalty of dimerization (−ΔS = 81 kJ mol−1). No such penalty exists when the two CAAC moieties are part of the same molecule, which supports the facile formation of 8.

and 4a. Attempted complex formation using Ca(HMDS)$_2$, Mg(SiTMS)$_2$, Pd(OAc)$_2$, or [PtMe$_2$(µ-SMe)$_2$]$_2$ gave intractable mixtures.

In conclusion, two isomeric CAAC-aldiiminium salts 3a and 4a, derived from the same parent aldehydes, were synthesized on multi-gram scale. trans-Stereoisomer 3a was doubly deprototoned to yield the first isolable bis(CAAC) 5, which proved to easily form dinuclear metal complexes, as exemplified by iridium complex 6 and rhodium complex 7. Upon double deprotonation with KHMD, cis-stereoisomer 4a formed the electron-rich olefin 8. Experimental and computational studies suggest the process follows the classic Lewis-acid catalyzed NH C dimerization pathway. DFT calculations showed that the intramolecular C–C bond formation in a free cis-bis(CAAC) derived from 4a is highly exergonic (−262 kJ mol$^{-1}$ vs. −75 kJ mol$^{-1}$ for cis-dimerization of Me$_2$CAAC) and involves, for entropic reasons, a small activation barrier that can be lowered even more by proton catalysis. Reaction of 4a with metal complexes featuring Brønsted-basic ligands led to the formation of NH, C–H and O–H bonds of NH$_3$, CH$_3$CN and H$_2$O, respectively. Whether their insertion products of a bis(CAAC) into the N–H, C–H and O–H bonds of NH$_3$, CH$_3$CN and H$_2$O, respectively.

Conflicts of interest
There are no conflicts to declare.

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