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## Combining ligand-enhanced backdonation and steric shielding to stabilize a mono-substituted Au(ı) carbene†

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A mono-substituted Au(i) carbene was prepared by reacting  $HC(N_2)(Dmp)$  (Dmp = 2,6-dimesitylphenyl) with an (o-carboranyl)diphosphine AuNTf2 complex. It is stable up to -10 °C and was characterized by NMR spectrocopy. According to DFT calculations, the chelating P^P ligand enhances  $Au \rightarrow C_{carb}$  backdonation, while the Dmp substituent provides kinetic stabilization but does not bias the electronic structure of the carbene complex.

Many catalytic transformations involve gold(1) carbene complexes as key intermediates and these species attract considerable attention. Important synthetic efforts have been devoted to the preparation and characterization of [L<sub>n</sub>Au=C<]<sup>+</sup> complexes<sup>2</sup> with various substitution patterns at the carbenic center (with and without heteroelements) and various ancillary ligands at gold (from phosphines, N-heterocyclic carbenes to diphosphines). See Chart 1 for representative examples of recently isolated and/or spectroscopically characterized compounds. The nature of the AuCcarb bonds also raises fundamental questions, with the cationic gold carbene Au<sup>+</sup>=C< and metala-carbocationic (carbenoid) Au-C<<sup>+</sup> structures as limit canonical forms.<sup>3</sup> Most of the gold(1) carbene complexes reported so far are disubstituted, but in 2019, Echavarren et al. were able to observe monosubstituted gold(1) carbenes by NMR at -90 °C.4 Here, gold bears JohnPhos-type ligands and the carbene center is substituted by a mesityl (Mes) group. These species are stable only until -70 °C, but display rich reactivity.5

Over the past few years, our group has demonstrated that (o-carboranyl)-diphosphines are very efficient in enhancing backdonation from gold (thanks to P^P chelation) and stabilizing disubstituted gold(1) carbenes. 2c,6 In this work, we envisioned to combine this approach with kinetic stabilization by a sterically demanding substituent. Hereafter, we report our first results along this line. A monosubstituted gold(1) carbene stable up to -10 °C has been prepared and characterized by multinuclear NMR spectroscopy. Its bonding situation was analysed computationally.

As sterically demanding aryl substituent, we choose the 2, 6-dimesitylphenyl (Dmp) moiety which has been successfully employed by Hillhouse et al. to prepare low coordinate Ni complexes, (NHC)Ni(Dmp) and (P^P)Ni = CH(Dmp) species in particular.  $^{7,8}$  The 2,6-dimesitylphenyl diazomethane  $HC(N_2)$ Dmp was prepared in 4 steps from mesityl bromide and 1, 3-dichlorobenzene in an overall yield of 32%.9 The reported synthesis8a was modified and improved by replacing the highly toxic hydrazine and mercuric oxide for tosylhydrazine and sodium hydride.

Adding the pseudo-cationic (P^P)AuNTf2 complex10 to HC(N₂)Dmp at −50 °C in dichloromethane resulted in a quick

$$Cy_{3}P-Au \xrightarrow{'Bu_{2}P-Au} \xrightarrow{H} Mes$$

$$R_{2}P-Au \xrightarrow{H} Mes$$

$$R_{n} \xrightarrow{'PrN} N'Pr \qquad R: Ph, R': CO_{2}Et \\ R: Ar, R': CF_{3}$$

Chart 1 Representative examples of recently isolated and/or spectroscopically characterized  $[L_nAu=C<]^+$  complexes.

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Communication ChemComm

Scheme 1 Reaction of  $(P^{\Lambda}P)AuNTf_2$  with  $HC(N_2)Dmp$  resulting in the monosubstituted carbene 1.

colour change from pale yellow-orange to deep purple (Scheme 1).

The monosubstituted carbene 1 was characterized by lowtemperature multi-nuclear NMR spectroscopy (at -80 °C).9 A single peak at  $\delta$  141.3 ppm was observed in the <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectrum, indicating a clean and quantitative reaction. The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum shows a triplet at  $\delta$  13.36 ppm ( $J_{HP}$  = 16.6 Hz) for the AuCH(Dmp) moiety (Fig. 1). This is approximately 1 ppm downfield shifted compared to the corresponding signal reported previously for the (JohnPhos)AuCH(Mes)<sup>+</sup> complexes ( $\delta$  11.74–12.67 ppm).<sup>4</sup> The <sup>13</sup>C NMR resonance at  $\delta$  295.6 ppm (triplet,  $J_{\rm CP}$  = 85.6 Hz) is also very diagnostic for the carbene complex 1. It matches well with those found for the monosubstituted carbenes ( $\delta$  284.6–290.0 ppm).<sup>4</sup> The correlation observed between the carbenic carbon and proton signals upon <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>13</sup>C HSQC analysis further confirms the assignment. The <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C resonances associated with the Dmp moiety were assigned thanks to HSQC and HMBC experiments. The two mesityl groups were found to be inequivalent (two sets of signals were observed), indicating hindered rotation around the Au = C(H)(Dmp) bond.

15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

288
290
292
294
296
298
300
13.46 13.42 13.38 13.34 13.30

303 302 301 300 299 298 297 296 295 294 293 292 291 290 289 288

**Fig. 1** Top:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400.13 MHz) spectrum of **1** with the Au=CH signal as inset. Bottom:  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100.63 MHz) carbenic signal of **1** with the corresponding  $^1\text{H}-^{13}\text{C}$  HSQC correlation as inset. Spectra recorded in CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> at  $-80\,^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The thermal stability of 1 was then investigated. No colour change was observed when the (P^P)AuNTf2 complex was added to  $HC(N_2)Dmp$  at -80 °C. When the solution was warmed, the characteristic purple colour appeared at ca. -60 °C and then disappeared at ca. -10 °C. A variable temperature NMR monitoring was then carried out. A freshly prepared sample of 1 was analysed from -80 °C to room temperature by intervals of 10 °C. Accordingly, carbene 1 was found to survive up to -10 °C and to degrade completely within 5 minutes at 0 °C. The thermal stability of complex 1 substantiates the combined effect of Au -> C<sub>carb</sub> backdonation (enhanced by the P^P ligand) and steric shielding (imparted by the Dmp substituent). The (JohnPhos)AuCH(Mes)<sup>+</sup> complexes could be spectroscopically characterized at low temperature, but they were shown to decompose at temperatures between -90 and -70 °C.⁴

Despite our efforts, attempts to grow crystals suitable for XRD remained unsuccessful. To gain more insight into the structure and bonding situation of the  $(P^P)Au=CH(Dmp)^+$  complex, Density Functional Theory (DFT) calculations were carried out. The actual compound was considered, without simplification of the substituents, but the counter-anion was omitted. It is referred hereafter as **A-Dmp**. The B3PW91/SDD+f(Au), 6-31G\*\* (other atoms) level of theory was used to enable comparison with related complexes. The optimized structure (Fig. 2, left) shows a tricoordinate gold complex (the two P atoms chelate the metal with a bite angle close to 90°). The carbene center sits in a planar environment which substantially deviates from trigonal due to the dissymmetric substitution pattern. The  $AuC_{carb}H$  bond angle is contracted while the  $AuC_{carb}C_{ipso}$  bond angle is widened at ca. 108 and 144°,

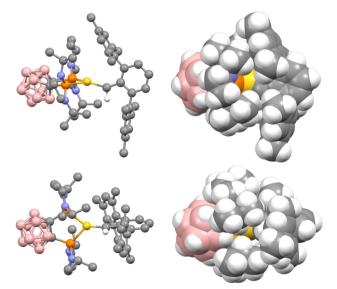


Fig. 2 Optimized geometry (left) and space filling model (right) for the (P^P)Au=CH(Dmp)<sup>+</sup> complex **A-Dmp** at the B3PW91/SDD+f(Au), 6-31G\*\* (other atoms) level of theory. Front (top) and side (bottom) views. Boron in pink, Phosphorus in orange, Nitrogen in blue, Gold in yellow, Carbon in grey, Hydrogen in white. For clarity, the hydrogen atoms are omitted in the optimized structures, except the one at the carbene center.

Table 1 Key geometric features (bond distances in Å, bond angles in °) and bonding data computed for the (P^P)AuCH(Ar)+ complexes (Ar = Dmp, Mes, Ph) A-Dmp, A-Mes, A-Ph, as well as the reference

A-Dmn	A-Mac	A Dh

ChemComm

**B-Mes** 

	A-Dmp	A-Mes	A-Ph	<b>B-Mes</b>
Optimized structures				
Au=C <sub>carb</sub>	1.975	1.979	1.959	2.007
PAu	2.458	2.429	2.422	2.378
	2.456	2.441	2.427	
$C_{carb}$ – $C_{ipso}$	1.428	1.417	1.429	1.400
PAuP	88.94	89.44	89.14	_
AuCH	107.95	110.30	115.37	110.32
$AuCC_{ipso}$	143.76	138.55	133.04	138.51
$AuCC_{ipso}^{\uparrow}C_{ortho}$	1.0	-5.0	1.2	-5.4
NBO analyses				
WBI(AuC <sub>carb</sub> )	0.754	0.727	0.768	0.681
$WBI(C_{ipso}C_{ortho})$	1.294	1.344	1.128	1.438
CT	-0.03	-0.02	-0.09	0.27
CDA analyses				
$C_{carb} \rightarrow Au donation$	0.482	0.447	0.365	0.391
$Au \rightarrow C_{carb}$ backdonation	0.231	0.215	0.219	0.119
d/b ratio	2.09	2.08	1.67	3.29

respectively (Table 1). The carbene plane is about perpendicular to the Au coordination plane, to minimize steric repulsions and maximize Au -> Ccarb backdonation. Conversely, the phenyl ring of the Dmp moiety is coplanar with the carbene to accommodate the o,o'-Mes groups and enable  $\pi$ -donation to the vacant  $2p^{\pi}(C_{carb})$  orbital. The Au= $C_{carb}$  bond length (1.975 Å) is comparable to those found in disubstituted (P^P)Au=C(R) (R')<sup>+</sup> complexes.<sup>6</sup> The C<sub>carb</sub>-C<sub>ipso</sub> bond length (1.428 Å) is similar to those found in (P^P)AuC(CF<sub>3</sub>)(Ar)<sup>+</sup> complexes, suggesting some π-stabilization of the carbene center. 6c The P^P ligand at gold and the Dmp substituent provide huge steric shielding. The central Au=CH moiety is protected by the P substituents on one side and the flanking Mes groups of the Dmp substituent on the other side, as apparent from the space filling model (Fig. 2, right).

Inspection of the frontier orbitals shows some Au=Ccarb  $\pi$ -bonding as the result of Au  $\rightarrow$  C<sub>carb</sub> backdonation (Fig. 3). The HOMO/LUMO correspond mainly to bonding/anti-bonding combinations between an in-plane d(Au) orbital and the vacant  $2p^{\pi}$ (carbene) orbital. The HOMO/LUMO energy gap (2.64 eV) is comparable to those found in disubstituted  $(P^P)Au = C(R)(R')^+$ carbenes (2.34-2.58 eV).6 In addition, a Natural Localized Molecular Orbital (NLMO) associated to the Au → C<sub>carb</sub> backdonation evidences non-negligible mixing of the  $2p^{\pi}(C_{carb})$ orbital with the d(Au)-centered orbital (9.1% C<sub>carb</sub>), in line with some Au= $C_{carb}$   $\pi$ -bonding.

To further gauge the AuCcarb bonding, Natural Bond Orbital (NBO) analyses, Energy and Charge Decomposition Analyses (EDA and CDA) were performed (Table 1 and Table S4, ESI†).9 Accordingly, the interaction between (P^P)Au<sup>+</sup> and CH(Dmp)

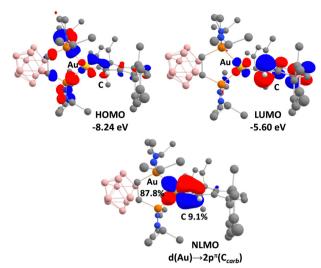


Fig. 3 Frontiers orbitals (cutoff: 0.05) computed for the (P^P) Au=CH(Dmp)<sup>+</sup> complex **A-Dmp** at the B3PW91/SDD+f(Au), 6-31G\*\* (other atoms) level of theory. NLMO (cutoff: 0.04) associated to the Au  $\rightarrow$  C<sub>carb</sub> backdonation with contribution in % of Au and C<sub>carb</sub> atoms.

(both in the singlet state) turned to be the best fragmentation to describe A-Dmp. The charge transfer (CT) from the carbene center to the metal fragment was found close to zero (-0.03 e), while the donation/backdonation ratio (2.09) indicates the predominance of  $C_{carb} \rightarrow Au$  donation, with significant  $Au \rightarrow$ C<sub>carb</sub> backdonation however.

We then questioned whether the steric shielding of the Dmp substituent influences the bonding situation or not. We tried to prepare the related (P^P)Au=CH(Mes)+ complex by the same route, i.e. reacting  $(P^P)Au(NTf_2)$  with  $HC(N_2)Mes$ . In this case, only diazo decomposition was observed and no gold carbene could be characterized. The carbenoid route employed by Echavarren et al.4 to access the (JohnPhos)AuCH(Ar)+ complexes was also tested but we could not find suitable conditions for the formal insertion of the carbene into the Au-Cl bond of the (P^P)AuCl complex. Mixing (P^P)AuCl with HC(N2)Mes only led to decomposition of the gold complex.<sup>11</sup>

We thus resorted to DFT and performed calculations on the (P^P)Au=CH(Mes)+ and (P^P)Au=CH(Ph)+ complexes, A-Mes and A-Ph, respectively (Table 1). No significant difference was noticed between the optimized geometries of A-Dmp, A-Mes and A-Ph. The MO, NBO and CDA analyses also reveal very similar bonding situations. Thus, the huge steric hindrance of the Dmp substituent provides kinetic stabilization but does not bias the electronic structure of the carbene complex. Comparison with the complex B-Mes bearing a JohnPhos-type ligand is also insightful. The key geometric features do not differ much, but it is worth noting that the Au= $C_{carb}$  bond is longer (2.007 Å) while the  $C_{carb}$ - $C_{ipso}$  bond length is slightly shorter (1.400 Å). This suggests weaker Au → C<sub>carb</sub> backdonation and stronger Ar  $\rightarrow$  C<sub>carb</sub>  $\pi$ -donation in **B-Mes** than in A-Dmp, as further supported by the respective Wiberg Bond Indexes (WBI). The CT value (0.27 e) and d/b ratio (3.29) found for **B-Mes** by NBO and CDA confirm this view and highlight the Au  $\rightarrow$ Ccarb backdonation enhancement induced by the chelating P^P ligand.

Communication ChemComm

(a) 
$$\begin{array}{c} SiMe_3 \\ N \\ V \\ SiMe_3 \\ N \\ SiMe_3 \\ ODipp \\ N \\ ODipp \\ ODi$$

Chart 2 Representative examples of (a) copper/silver carbene complexes and (b) metalla carbene/carbyne complex recently authenticated.

In conclusion, a monosubstituted gold(1) carbene stable up to -10 °C has been prepared thanks to the combined use of a chelating (o-carboranyl)-diphosphine ligand, to enhance Au -> C<sub>carb</sub> backdonation, and the sterically demanding Dmp substituent, to provide kinetic stabilization.

Future work will aim to extend this approach to other fleeting carbene complexes. Besides gold, it may be applicable to copper and silver, for which only few carbene complexes have been authenticated so far (Chart 2a).<sup>12</sup> Other exciting targets are the low valent complexes L<sub>n</sub>MCR for which representatives of both the metalla carbene form and the carbyne complex have been recently reported (Chart 2b).13

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### Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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