



Ge^{II}-H/Si^{IV}-H dehydrocoupling and cycloaddition chemistry of a Ni⁰ bis(hydridogermylene) complex

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We report the high-yielding synthesis of a bis(hydridogermylene) complex of Ni⁰ (2). In contrast to known hydridotetrylene chemistry, this complex demonstrates a unique Ge^{II}-H/Si^{IV}-H dehydrocoupling reaction, resulting in the formation of an η³-[Ge₂Si]-Ni complex. Upon reaction with ethylene, a formal [2+2] cycloaddition across the non-bonded [Ge₂] unit in 2 is observed, forming a heavier metallacyclopentane derivative. These results provide new insights into novel E-E bond-forming processes and the effect of metal coordination on the reactivity of E^{II}-H bonds (E = Si-Pb).

Transition metal (TM) π-complexes are firmly established as key reactive species in organic synthesis.^{1,2} Access is typically achieved by the addition of a π-bonded organyl to a TM synthon – for example, the first well-defined allyl-metal complex, reported in 1959 by Smidt and Hafner,³ was generated through the reaction of allyl alcohol with PdCl₂ (Fig. 1, A). Jointly with the discovery of so-called sandwich complexes and metal-carbene complexes,^{4–7} this marked an important era in organometallics. Naturally, chemists have since sought heavier derivatives of such π-complexes, whereby carbon centres are substituted either partially or wholly for sub-carbon group 14 elements.⁸ In line with the more recent discovery of p-block element congeners to those classic carbon π-systems (e.g. alkenes,^{9,10} alkynes,¹¹ and cyclopentadiene¹²) starting in the early 1980s, known examples of heavier π-complexes are far outnumbered by carbon derivatives. In part due to the lack of fitting building blocks, systems bearing η³-E₃ units (E = Si-Pb) are rare (Fig. 1, B–E). These and closely related reported compounds (i.e. featuring at least three low-valent heavier group 14 elements coordinating a transition metal (TM)) are heavier Cp,^{13–18} cyclobutadiene,^{19–22} cyclopropene,^{23,24} and E-carbene-bound tri-(tetra)allene (E = Ge, Si; Fig. 1, B–E) complexes.^{25,26} This latter compound class, reported by the groups of Scheschewiz and Lips, is synthesised through coordination of silagermavinylidene and trisilacyclopropylidene analogues, respectively, with TM carbonyl fragments, presumed to form complexes B–E via

initial κ¹-coordination.^{25,26} Indeed, if one considers resonance forms involving formal C^{NHC}-E covalent bonds, one may describe these as heavier allyl complexes.

In our work, we are interested in the reactivity of TM-bound tetrylene species, with respect to the altered reactivity of the tetrylene-X bond (e.g. X = Cl, Ar, H). This has allowed, for example, σ-metathesis of Ge-X bonds (X = H, OH, NH₂, Cl) with oxonium (i.e. [(Et₂O)₂H]⁺) and NH₃.^{27,28} We sought to approach related chemistry with hydridic substrates, e.g., silanes, whereby covalent E-E bonds (E = Ge, Si) would result. These may stand as fitting starting points for heavy-allyl complexes. Herein we describe a novel form of reactivity at the tetrylene-TM interface, involving a bis(hydridogermylene)-Ni⁰ complex. Reactivity with PhSiH₃ proceeds through the formal hetero-dehydrocoupling of

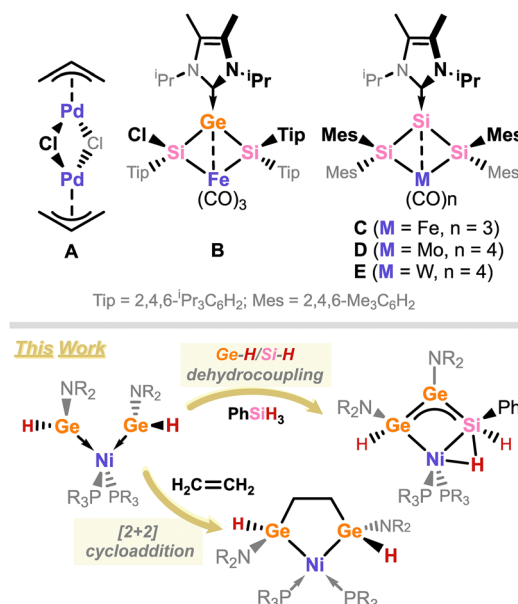


Fig. 1 The first well-defined π-allyl complex A complexes with zwitterionic resonance structures akin to allyl complexes B–E; a simplified schematic of the complexes and reactivity reported herein.

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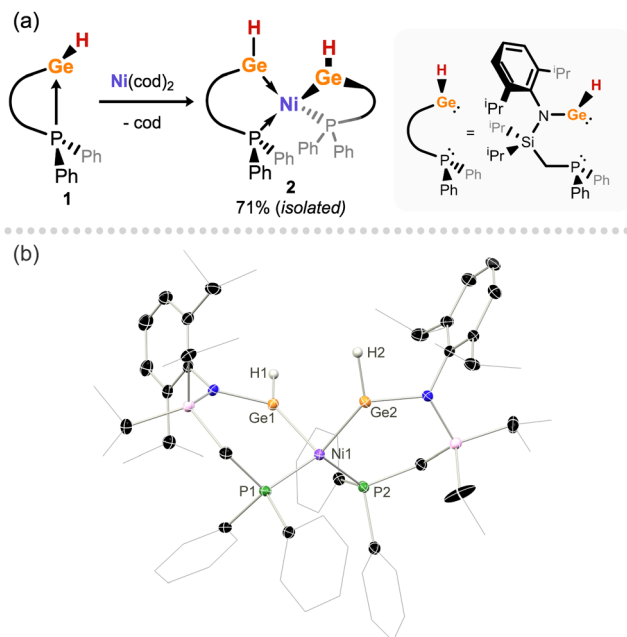


Fig. 2 (a) The synthesis of bis(hydridogermylene)-Ni⁰ complex **2** and (b) the molecular structure of **2**, with thermal ellipsoids at 30% probability; hydrogen atoms are removed for clarity, aside from those direct bound to Ge1 and Ge2. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) for **2**: Ge1–Ni1 2.181(1); Ge2–Ni1 2.2356(9); Ge1–Ni1–Ge2 94.66(3); P1–Ni1–P2 123.59(4); Ge1–Ni1–P1 94.46(4); Ge1–Ni1–P2 112.86(4); Ge2–Ni1–P1 122.12(4); Ge2–Ni1–P2 104.43(4).

Ge^{II}–H and Si^{IV}–H bonds in the formation of an η³-[Ge₂Si]–Ni complex. Divergent reactivity with ethylene leads to a formal [2+2] cycloaddition, demonstrating no involvement of the Ge–H bond(s); these observations contrast with known Ge^{II}–H chemistry, which may be expected to (a) oxidatively cleave the Si–H bond and (b) insert into unsaturated C–C bonds. This provides new insights into the effect of TM coordination on tetrylene-centred chemistry and opens new avenues for constructing E_n units (E = C–Ge; n > 2) in the TM coordination sphere.

The starting point for this work was the bis(hydridogermylene)nickel(0) complex [P^hL(H)Ge]₂Ni (**2**; P^hL = [(Ph)₂PCH₂Si(ⁱPr)₂](Dip)N][−]; Dip = 2,6-ⁱPr₂C₆H₃). The direct addition of two equiv. of our previously reported hydridogermylene **1** (*viz.* P^hL(H)Ge):²⁹ to Ni(cod)₂ (cod = 1,5-cyclooctadiene) leads to the formation of deep red solutions (Fig. 2(a)) from the respectively colourless and pale yellow starting materials. ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectroscopic analyses indicate the formation of a single species, with a resonance at δ = 20.5 ppm. Crystallisation from concentrated pentane solutions allowed for the isolation of the single reaction product as deep red blocks. Single crystal X-ray diffraction (SC-XRD) analysis confirmed the formation of the target bis(hydridogermylene)nickel(0) complex [(P^hLGeH)₂Ni] (**2**; Fig. 2(b)). Efforts were also made to access the monogermylene complex, *i.e.* P^hL(H)Ge·Ni(cod), by employing a single equiv. of P^hL(H)Ge., and controlling ligand addition rate, temperature, and solvent, but in all cases only **2** is formed. This suggests either that the mono-germylene derivative is unstable relative to redistribution in forming **2** or that the second ligand

substitution is significantly faster than the first. Nevertheless, complex **2** represents a rare example of a bis(hydridotetrylene)–metal complex; closely related stannylene species were recently reported by Wesemann and co-workers.³⁰ The molecular structure of **2** (Fig. 2)† indicates that a Ge–Ge bonding interaction is unlikely, given the trigonal planar nature of two Ge centres (sum of angles: Ge1 = 359°; Ge2 = 352°) and the Ge···Ge distance (3.2477(8) Å), which lies between the sum of the covalent (2.44 Å) and van der Waals (4.22 Å) radii of Ge.³¹ A longer Ge2–Ni1 (2.2356(9) Å) than Ge1–Ni1 distance (2.181(1) Å) suggests a differing degree of Ni → Ge backbonding in the former, which is also supported by the decreased planarity at the Ge2 centre. A τ₄ value of 0.81 indicates a strongly distorted tetrahedral geometry at the Ni centre.³² Significantly deshielded Ge–H resonances are observed in the ¹H NMR spectrum at δ = 9.45 ppm, representing a significant shift from the respective signal in the free germylene **1** (δ = 7.45 ppm), perhaps indicative of Ge–H bond weakening upon Ni coordination. Sharp Ge–H stretching bands are observed in the IR spectrum of **2** at 1872 and 1849 cm^{−1}. General broadening of signals and the presence of two Dipp-ⁱPr-CH signals in the ¹H NMR spectrum are indicative of hindered ligand rotation.

Following the isolation of compound **2**, we sought to define the reactivity of the coordinated Ge–H fragments. For this, we investigated reactions with phenylsilane and ethylene. Addition of an excess of PhSiH₃ leads to a slow but selective reaction, forming what appears to be two isomers of a single product quantitatively after 3 days at ambient temperature. Bubbling is observed during the course of the reaction, indicative of the formation of dihydrogen, as confirmed by *in situ* ¹H NMR analysis of an NMR-scale reaction (Fig. S16). We note that no di- or oligo-silanes are formed, *i.e.* through silane dehydrocoupling, suggesting that H₂ evolution occurs through coupling of a Ge–H moiety with PhSiH₃. This is confirmed by a SC-XRD analysis of single crystals grown from saturated pentane solutions, revealing the formation of complex **3** (Fig. 3(a) and (b)). The molecular structure indicates that a single Ge–H fragment has undergone the aforementioned dehydrocoupling reaction, with the second Ge centre still bearing a hydride ligand. In contrast to **2**, a Ge–Ge bonding interaction is now clear in **3**. One terminal Si–H ligand remains, whilst the second binds to Ni (*vide infra*), forming a bridging Ni···H···Si interaction.

In the solid state, **3** exists as two independent diastereoisomers, which are both present in the asymmetric unit (see Fig. S25 in the SI), due to the chiral Ge1 and Si3 centres. The metrical parameters of only one isomer are discussed here. In this molecular structure, a formal Ge–Ge bond is now clearly apparent (*d*_{Ge1–Ge2} = 2.460(1) Å), which lies on the longer side of known Ge–Ge double bonds.‡ The central Ni1–Ge2 distance (2.798(1) Å) is significantly longer than the Ni1–Ge1 distance (2.262(1) Å), which would rule out a ‘classical’ digermene complex. This is further supported by the significant deviation from planarity or *cis*-bending of [R₂GeGeR₂].⁸ The observed Ge2–Si3 contact (2.374(1) Å) lies between reported values for Ge–Si single and double bonds, whilst the Ni1–Si3 bond (2.328(1) Å) aligns with known hydride-bridged silyl complexes of nickel and as such is longer than a typical Ni–Si single bond. This species is thus significantly



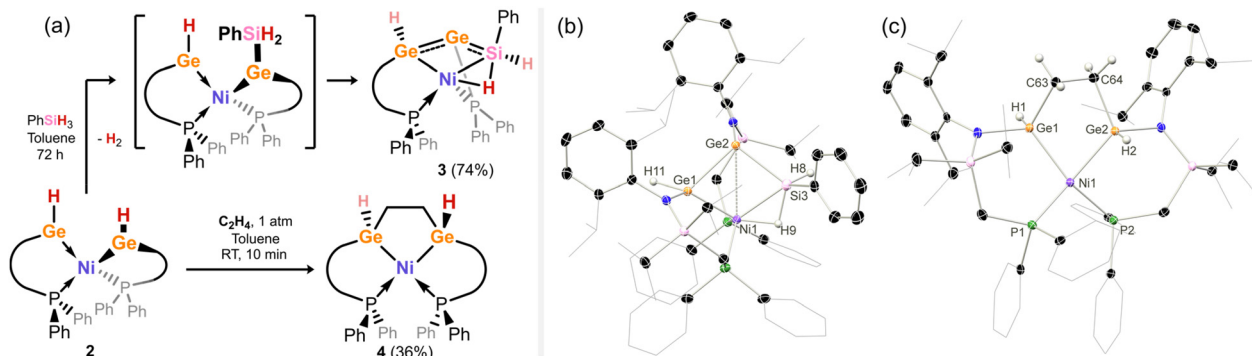


Fig. 3 (a) The reactions of **2** with phenyl silane and ethylene, leading to dehydrocoupling to form **3**, and [2+2] cycloaddition to form **4**, respectively (isolated yields given in parentheses); the molecular structures of (b) **3** and (c) **4**, with thermal ellipsoids at 30% probability, and hydrogen atoms removed for clarity, aside from those direct bound to Ge1 and Ge2, and Ni1/Si3. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) for **3**: Ge1–Ge2 2.460(1); Ge2–Si3 2.374(1); Ge1–Ni1 2.262(1); Ge2–Ni1 2.798(1); Si3–Ni1 2.328(1); Ge1–Ge2–Si3 99.17(3); Ge1–Ni1–Si3 106.63(3); Ni1–Ge1–Ge2 72.53(2); Ni1–Si3–Ge2 73.03(3). For **4**: Ge1–Ni1 2.3430(9); Ge2–Ni1 2.3507(8); Ge1–Ni1–Ge2 77.90(2); P1–Ni1–P2 102.24(4); Ge1–Ni1–P1 97.86(3); Ge1–Ni1–P2 156.46(3); Ge2–Ni1–P1 149.43(3); Ge2–Ni1–P2 90.59(3).

distorted from an η^2 -digermene complex,³³ but is formally not a digermasil-allyl complex given the bridging [Ni–H–Si] motif. Still, resonance forms comprising a silyl–digermene complex of Ni⁰ are proposed (Fig. 4(a)) – no significant β -Ge–Ni interaction is observed, and a short Ge–Si bond suggests delocalised multiple bond character across the Ge₂Si unit.³³

Additional key aspects of this complex are elucidated through multi-nuclear NMR analyses. The two diastereoisomers of **3** are observed in solution, with clear separation of signals in the ¹H and ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectra upon dissolution of the crystalline material: bridging Ni–H–Si signals are observed at $\delta = -4.05$ (¹J_{H_{Si}} = 80 Hz) and -4.46 ppm (¹J_{H_{Si}} = 72 Hz), terminal Si–H signals at 6.26 (¹J_{H_{Si}} = 182 Hz) and 7.19 ppm

(¹J_{H_{Si}} = 236 Hz), and Ge–H signals at 9.54 and 10.13 ppm, which are somewhat broadened. The former negatively shifted resonances align with hydride-bridged nickel silyl species,³⁴ with the high-field shift indicative of a degree of nickel hydride character. The observed *J*-coupling constants are consistent with bridging, activated Si–H bonds.^{34,35} Four sets of doublets are found in the ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectrum, with one pair for each isomer ($\delta = 8.6$ and 21.8 [²J_{PP} = 16.6 Hz]; 11.1 and 23.2 [²J_{PP} = 23.5 Hz]).

Computational analyses, carried out at the ω B97X-D3//def2-SVP(def2-TZVPP; Ge, Ni, P) level including solvent effects (THF) with the polarizable continuum model (PCM), provide further insights into the structure of **3**. An NBO analysis of a reduced structure of **3** yields Mayer bond orders (MBOs) of 0.917 and 0.941 for the Ge1–Ge2 and Ge2–Si1 bonds, with lower Ge1–Ni1 and Si1–Ni1 values of 0.750 and 0.430. The HOMO and LUMO are both highly delocalised over the [NiGe₂Si] core, with the former showing a weak Ge–Si π -interaction (Fig. 4(b)) and the latter representing π^* -symmetry across the Ge–Ge–Si fragment (Fig. 4(c)). This is further supported, for example, by the significant *p*-character of the Ge1–Si3 bond in the NBO analysis (Ge: 89.9% *p*; Si: 67.0% *p*). A lower natural charge at Si3 (+0.59) when compared to the two Si centres of the ligand scaffold (*i.e.*, Si1: +1.96 and Si2: +1.95) suggests a more anionic nature of the former. Indeed, this value is consistent with those observed for Ge1 (+0.73) and Ge2 (+0.27).

Given the described Ge–H bond activation in the formation of **3** and earlier reports on the insertion of alkenes into Ge^{II}–H bonds,^{36,37} potential Ge–H insertion chemistry of **2** was assessed through reactivity with ethylene. No insertion was observed; rather, this reaction leads to what is best referred to as a [2+2] cycloaddition reaction with the [Ge₂] unit in **2**, forming digermametallacyclopentane derivative **4** (Fig. 3(a)). This reactivity is rather what one may expect of low-valent Ge–Ge bonded systems such as digermynes.^{38,39} A SC-XRD analysis confirms the connectivity in complex **4** (Fig. 3(c)), which bears a tetradentate bis(phosphino)–bis(germyl) ligand binding to a formally Ni^{II} centre. A significant increase in the average Ge–Ni bond lengths

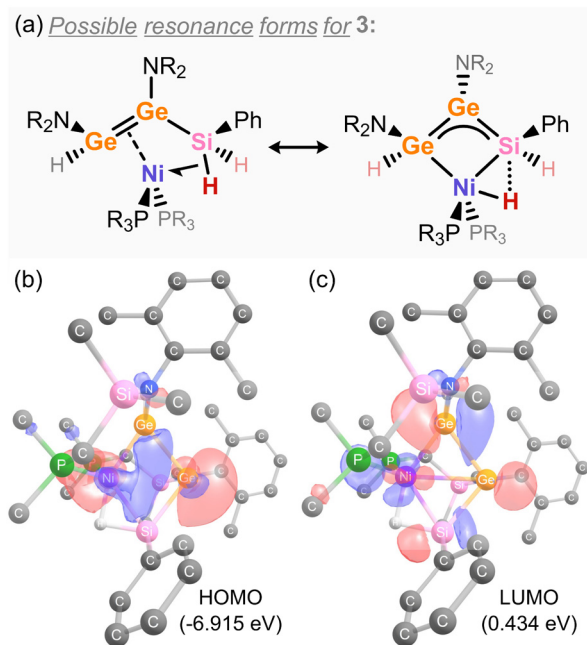


Fig. 4 (a) Possible resonance structures of **3**, and graphical representations of (b) the HOMO and (c) LUMO of **3**'.



in **4** (2.347 Å) when compared with **2** (2.208 Å) aligns with this switch from germylene to germyl ligands, *i.e.* reducing Ni → Ge back-bonding interactions. An additional effect of the ethylene bridge in **4** is a contracted Ge···Ge distance of 2.951(1) Å, compared to 3.2477(8) Å in **2**. Furthermore, due to the increased conformational constraint brought about by the ethylene bridge, **4** tends closer to a square planar geometry, with a τ_4 value of 0.38. This strain, however, does not lead to reversibility in the ethylene cycloaddition process, in contrast to our recently reported bis(gallylene)-Ni⁰ system featuring the closely related ^cLGa ligand (^cL = [(Cy₂PCH₂Si(ⁱPr)₂)(Dip)N]⁻).⁴⁰ The ¹H NMR spectrum of **4** deviates from that of **2** in demonstrating a significant high-field shift of the Ge–H moieties, from $\delta = 9.45$ ppm to $\delta = 6.07$ ppm, indicative of a higher valence at Ge.⁴¹ In addition, two broadened 2H multiplet signals are observed for the C₂H₄ fragment. Although we do not include a calculated mechanism for this reaction, we would hypothesise that this proceeds *via* an initial addition to one Ge–Ni moiety, akin to earlier reported Si–Ni and Ga–Ni complexes,^{42,43} followed by migration to Ge to form **4**. Considering the electron flow during the formation of **4**, Ni is oxidised (*i.e.* Ni⁰ to Ni^{II}), while the oxidation state of Ge in the formally anionic germyl ligands remains +2. As such, one can consider that this reactivity, which diverges from that expected for a Ge^{II}-hydride, is driven by its coordination to low-valent nickel, which mediates electron shuttling.

In summary, we have demonstrated that the reactivity of a bis(hydridogermylene)nickel(0) complex (**2**) is divergent from that expected for a 'free' germylene hydride. This culminates in a Ge^{II}–H/Si^{IV}–H dehydrocoupling reaction with a silane and a [2+2] cycloaddition between ethylene and the [Ge₂] fragment, with the former being a previously unobserved class of reactivity for such systems. These results provide new insights into the effect of metal coordination on the chemistry of functional heavier carbene analogues, which may open new avenues for future applications.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Data availability

The data supporting this article have been included as part of the supplementary information (SI). Supplementary information includes experimental protocols and data for new compounds, printed spectra, details of X-ray crystallographic measurements, and computational details. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d6cc00444j>.

CCDC 2453067 (**2**), 2453068 (**4**), 2453069 (**3**) contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper.^{44a–c}

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- † The asymmetric unit of **2** contains two full molecules of this species. Only one molecule is discussed here.
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