Boryl-Assisted Hydrogenolysis of a Nickel-Methyl bond

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A stable Nickel(II) methyl complex containing a diphosphino-boryl (PBP) pincer ligand is described. Mechanistic studies on the hydrogenolysis of the Ni-Me bond suggest a metal ligand cooperation mechanism that involves the intermediacy of a σ-B–H Ni(0) species that further undergoes B–H oxidative addition to form a Ni(II) hydride complex.

Transition metal complexes containing pincer ligands are used to support catalysts in a large variety of processes due to their potential to promote unusual chemical transformations. In these systems the electronic and steric properties can be easily modulated by varying the ligand architecture. Therefore, correlating their structure and chemical reactivity is crucial in the design of novel catalytic systems. Recently, Nozaki, Yamashita and Hill succeeded in the synthesis of tridentate ligands incorporating boron on the central atom (PBP) and in the coordination of these to transition metals. The interest in this class of ligands lies in their potential to display novel reactivity due to the strong σ-donor ability and high trans influence exerted by the boryl moiety. Recently, Peters and coworkers reported the addition of H₂ across a metal-boryl bond mediated by a PBP pincer cobalt complex. The ability of boron to act as a ‘hydride shuttle’ operating in a cooperative manner with the metal via B–H bond activation, renders the process reversible. Such reactivity has shown to be useful for interesting catalytic applications. In light of these precedents, we became interested in investigating the possible non-innocent character of the boryl-fragment for the development of further catalyst systems that utilize this strategy. Nickel based catalysts represent an excellent alternative for precious metals catalysts and have proven to be versatile in several catalytic transformations. In this contribution we report the synthesis and structural characterization of the first PBP pincer nickel complexes. Moreover, we will prove the prominent role of the nickel-boryl moiety in the mechanism of hydrogenolysis of a nickel-methyl bond.

Reactions of hydroborane GaH₃[Ni(1,3-CH₂PPBu₂)₂]BH (1) with NiBr₂(dme) (dme = 1,2- dimethoxyethane) in the presence of NEt₃ allowed the formation of complex 2 as an air and moisture sensitive yellow solid in 65% yield (Scheme 1). The equivalence of both phosphorus nuclei was confirmed by a singlet resonance at 85 ppm in the ¹³P[NH] NMR spectra while in the ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra, the methyl groups of the Bu substituents appear as virtual triplets consistent with a square-planar geometry. The ¹¹B[¹H] spectrum features one broad resonance at 39 ppm assigned to a coordinated σ–boryl ligand.

Treatment of 2 with MeMgBr generates 3 in 83% yields. Similarly to 2, complex 3 proved to be very sensitive and decomposed readily when exposed to air or moisture. In the ¹H NMR spectrum, the most characteristic resonance is a triplet centred at 0.15 ppm (J,BH = 5.9 Hz) assigned to the methyl group and the corresponding carbon signal appears as a triplet at -8.94 ppm (J,C,Φ = 12.9 Hz) in the ¹³C[¹H] spectrum. The phosphorus resonance at 97 ppm is shifted downfield relative to 2 in the ¹³P[¹H] spectrum. Finally, the ¹¹B[¹H] spectrum features a broad signal at 46 ppm, consistent with a metal bound boron centre. The solid state structures of 2 and 3 were borne out by X-ray diffraction analysis. Both complexes feature a slightly distorted square-planar geometry at nickel (Figure 1). The Ni–B bond lengths (1.900 (3) and 1.928 (2) Å in 2 and 3, respectively) are close in value to those reported for related nickel-boryl complexes. Likewise, the Ni–Br (2.3700 (3) Å) (2) and Ni–C bond lengths (2.059 (2) Å) (3) are slightly longer than other reported for analogous tridentate diphosphine aryl pincer complexes.

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derivatives, which can be attributed to the strong trans influence of the boryl ligand. It is worth mentioning that nickel boryl complexes are very rare and complex 3 constitutes the first example to date of a stable nickel species containing both an alkyl and a boryl group. The geometry imposed by the PbP ligand forces the boryl and methyl groups to be mutually trans, thwarting the reductive elimination of the corresponding methylborane. Accordingly, solutions of 3 can be heated to 70 °C for long periods of time with no appreciable signs of decomposition as indicated by 31P spectroscopy.

Figure 1. Thermal ellipsoids plots (50%) for 2 (left) and 3 (right). Hydrogens are omitted for clarity. Selected bond distances (Å) and angles (°): Ni–B = 1.900(3) (2), 1.928 (2) (3); Ni–Br = 2.370 (3) (2); Ni–C = 2.059 (2) (3); P–Ni–P = 157.58 (2) (2), 155.41 (2) (3); B–Ni–Br = 178.35 (8) (2); B–Ni–C = 176.88 (7) (3).

In order to gain more information about the behavior of this nickel-boryl species we decided to explore its reactivity toward dihydrogen, since examples of homogenous hydrogenation reactions catalyzed by nickel complexes are very limited. We were thus intrigued to learn whether, in our case, the heterolytic cleavage of H2 is facilitated by the presence of the boryl moiety through a mechanism involving metal-ligand cooperation. Thus, exposure of 3 to H2 (2 bar) at 70 °C cleanly generates nickel hydride complex 4 and methane (Scheme 2). Complex 4 was characterized by spectroscopy (NMR, IR) and analytical methods. The 1H NMR spectra of 4 (CD3) shows a characteristic triplet hydride resonance at −1.72 ppm (δH = 33.5 Hz) and the IR spectrum exhibits a Ni–H stretch at 1655 cm−1. In the 11B/1H spectrum a broad signal at 48 ppm is consistent with a B–Ni bond. Replacement of H with D gives the corresponding deuterated. In the NMR spectrum of 3

Scheme 2 Reactivity of 3 towards H2.

Monitoring the reaction by 1H and 31P NMR spectroscopy, in the range -50 to 70 °C, did not provide evidence of intermediates; subsequently the mechanism of this reaction was investigated via computational methods. DFT calculations located a transition state (TS1) for dihydrogen splitting at 3 with relative energy ΔE = 22.2 kcal·mol−1 (zero-point corrected energy in benzene; Figure 2). A minimum for the corresponding n2-H2 adduct could not be located, however the n2 coordination mode of H2 could be demonstrated for a model system, in which the tBu groups on the P atoms were replaced by Me (3Me-H2) (see ESI). The species resulting from H–H cleavage, 5-CH4, features a B–H borane group coordinated in a n2 fashion to Ni and α-bonded methane. n2 B–H coordination is reflected in the Ni–B and Ni–H distances of 1.99 and 1.81 Å, respectively, and in the elongation of the calculated B–H distance from 1.18 Å in the free ligand to 1.25 Å in this intermediate. (See ESI). H–H cleavage is not reversible according to the calculated reverse energy barrier (ΔF = 32.8 kcal·mol−1), in agreement with the reactivity with D2 (vide suprad). After methane loss from 5-CH4, B–H oxidative addition at 5 gives Ni(III)-hydride 6 through a transition state (TS2) with a relative energy from 5 of 21.5 kcal·mol−1. The calculations also predict that Ni(III) hydride 6 is more stable than Ni(0) α-borane 5 by ca. 10 kcal·mol−1. To measure the kinetics of the hydrogenolysis process, complex 3 was heated with 1 bar of H2 at different temperatures ranging from 65 to 75°C. On bases of the Eyring equation, the measured activation enthalpy (ΔH*) and entropy (ΔS*) values are 14.4 ± 1.2 kcal mol−1 and 27.6 ± 0.4 cal mol−1 K−1, respectively, which corresponds to a Free Energy of activation (ΔG*) at 298K of 22.7 ± 1.3 kcal mol−1. These values are in good agreement with those calculated. (See ESI). Use of D2 resulted in a normal kinetic isotopic effect KD/K0 of 1.9 at 70 °C, which indicates that a H–H cleavage process is involved in the rate-determining step.

Figure 2. DFT calculated energy profile (kcal·mol−1, Zero Point-corrected Energies in benzene) of the hydrogenolysis of the Ni–CH3 bond of 3.

Support for our mechanistic proposal was obtained by the characterization by NMR spectroscopy of a [(n2-B–H)Ni(0)] derivative, 5-cod, from the reaction of 4 with 1,5-cyclooctadiene (cod). Monitoring of the reaction by NMR spectroscopy confirmed the formation of a new species and the presence of the starting material. The 31P[1H] spectrum shows three peaks; one of them (δ 123 ppm) corresponds to complex 4. The other two peaks appear at 10 ppm and 76 ppm suggesting different environments for the two phosphorous nuclei. One of the signals is very close to that observed for the free ligand (δ31P = 16 ppm) while the other appears at significantly lower field, indicative of coordination to the metal atom. The 1H NMR spectra reveal the presence of coordinated cod in the new species and show a broad resonance at −4.7 ppm, which integrates to one proton and sharpens upon 19B decoupling. This resonance is assigned to the
The methyl protons of the $^1$Bu groups and the bridging CH$_3$ protons for new species 5-cod resonate as two set of doublets at 1.08 and 1.11 ppm, and at 3.38 and 4.42 ppm respectively. These doublets collapse into two singlets upon $^{31}$P decoupling. Off-diagonal peaks in 2D NOESY/Exchange Spectroscopy (EXSY) experiments confirmed the exchange between both CH$_3$ groups and between the aromatic CH protons, suggesting that a fluxional process exchanges both phosphorus atoms (Scheme 3). Overall, these spectroscopic data are consistent with the formation of a [$\eta^2$-(B–H)Ni(0)] species 5-cod from complex 4 in which the hydride ligand has migrated to the boron centre (Scheme 3). Nevertheless, 5-cod slowly evolves into Ni(cod)$_2$ with the concomitant loss of the free PBP ligand along with the formation of several unidentified products (See ESI).

In conclusion, the diphosphino-boryl nickel pincer complexes of type [(PBP)NiX] (X = Br (2), Me (3), H (4)) have been described. Theoretical calculations on the hydrogenation reaction of 3 evince a new mechanism for H–H activation that involves a cooperative role for boron and Ni(II). The resulting Ni(0) α-borane intermediate 5 experiences further oxidative addition of the B–H bond to form the hydride complex 4. Experimental evidence of intermediate 5 was provided by NMR spectroscopy analysis of the reaction of 4 with 1,5-cyclooctadiene. The implications of this metal-ligand cooperativity in the design of homogeneous nickel hydrogenation catalysts are currently being studied in our research group.

Notes and references

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Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Experimental procedures and characterization data for all new compounds described herein along with CIF files for 2 and 3. CCDC 1011941 and 1011942. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c000000x/


6 While this manuscript was under revision, Jonas C. Peters and Tzu-Pin Lin, reported a very related work. See: J. C. Peters and T.-P. Lin J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2014, DOI: 10.1021/ja504667f.
9 Partial decomposition (ca 40%) of complex 4 is observed after heating toluene solutions at 100°C during 12 hours.
11 The calculations were carried out at the PBE0, 6-31g(d,p) + SDD level of theory: Solvent (benzene) effects were included with the SMD continuum model; The Gaussian 09 package was used: Gaussian 09, Revision A.02, M. J. Frisch et al.; See the SI for the full citations.
14 For the only example of σ-borane Ni(0) complex fully characterized see: M. G. Crestani, M. Muñoz-Hernández, A. Arévalo, A. Acosta-Ramírez and J. J. García, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2005, 127, 18066.