Metal-NHC Dynamics in Organometallic Chemistry and Catalysis

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N-heterocyclic carbenes (NHCs) are superior ligands for binding with transition metals and forming unique structures. High stability on air, stable metal-ligand framework and outstanding possibility to tune electronic and steric properties (by varying types of NHC rings and substituents) has led to a large variety of metal complexes with numerous applications in chemistry and catalysis. Applications of Metal/NHC (M/NHC) complexes in homogeneous catalysis are or particular importance, where a paramount progress was demonstrated in recent decades [1].

Detailed mechanistic studies have revealed a unique picture with dual opportunities in catalysis: i) homogeneous catalysis with molecular M/NHC complexes, and ii) nanoparticle catalysis with NHCstabilized metal clusters. The interchange between two types of catalysis was first described upon studying a well-known Mizoroki-Heck reaction [2]. A new mode of catalysis, which takes an advantage of chemical lability of the M-NHC bond (rather than stability, as it was previously assumed), was revealed in the experiment [2]. Facile R-NHC coupling was shown to be a general process for various metal complexes and organic groups R [3,4,5,6], thus opening excellent possibilities for in situ generation of stabilized metal clusters and nanoparticles from M/NHC precursors. A possibility of the reverse process (R-NHC oxidative addition) and NHC-mediated leaching of metal species from the surface of nanoparticles [7] give rise to construction of dynamic catalytic systems.

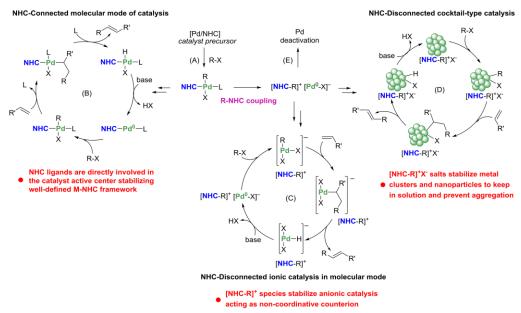


Figure 1. Universal range of catalytic systems accessible from M/NHC complexes (image from ref. [8], (C) The Royal Society of Chemistry, CC-BY-NC license).

Detailed analysis of the literature has shown that M-NHC dynamics indeed may be present in a number of systems for various metals and NHC ligands [8]. Using a single M/NHC complex three types of catalytic systems may be generated: i) molecular catalysis, ii) nanoparticle catalysis, and iii) ionic catalysis (Figure 1) [8]. It appears that many M/NHC-catalyzed reactions may involve dynamic and cocktail-type systems with dynamic interconversion of active species during the reaction.

Interestingly, NHC ligands continue to play an important role in the stabilization of metal centers after breakage of the M-NHC bond. Stabilization of metal clusters and nanoparticles via azolium species or stabilization of molecular ionic complexes via counterion interactions were discussed (Figure 1) [8].

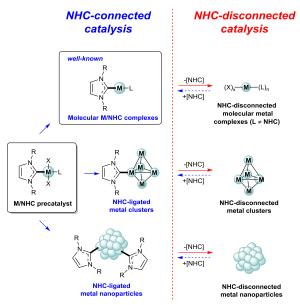


Figure 2. Single M/NHC complex as a universal precursor for a number of tuned catalytic systems (image from ref. [8], (C) The Royal Society of Chemistry, CC-BY-NC license).

Intrinsic dynamic behavior recalls for more studies on the synthesis, structure, stability and reactivity of M/NHC complexes in organometallic chemistry. New wave of dynamic and cocktail-type catalysts design based on the M/NHC complexes is anticipated in the near future for development of a new generation of catalytic systems. Formulation of the concept of "NHC-connected" and "NHC-disconnected" modes of catalysis (Figure 2) [8] is of much importance to develop efficient and recyclable catalytic systems. Thus, understanding the role of NHC ligands and controlling the nature of catalytic centers becomes the topic of key importance.

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