

CHALCOGENOUREA DERIVATIVES OF N-HETEROCYCLIC CARBENES

Synthesis and Coordination to Transition Metals (Gold, Silver & Copper)

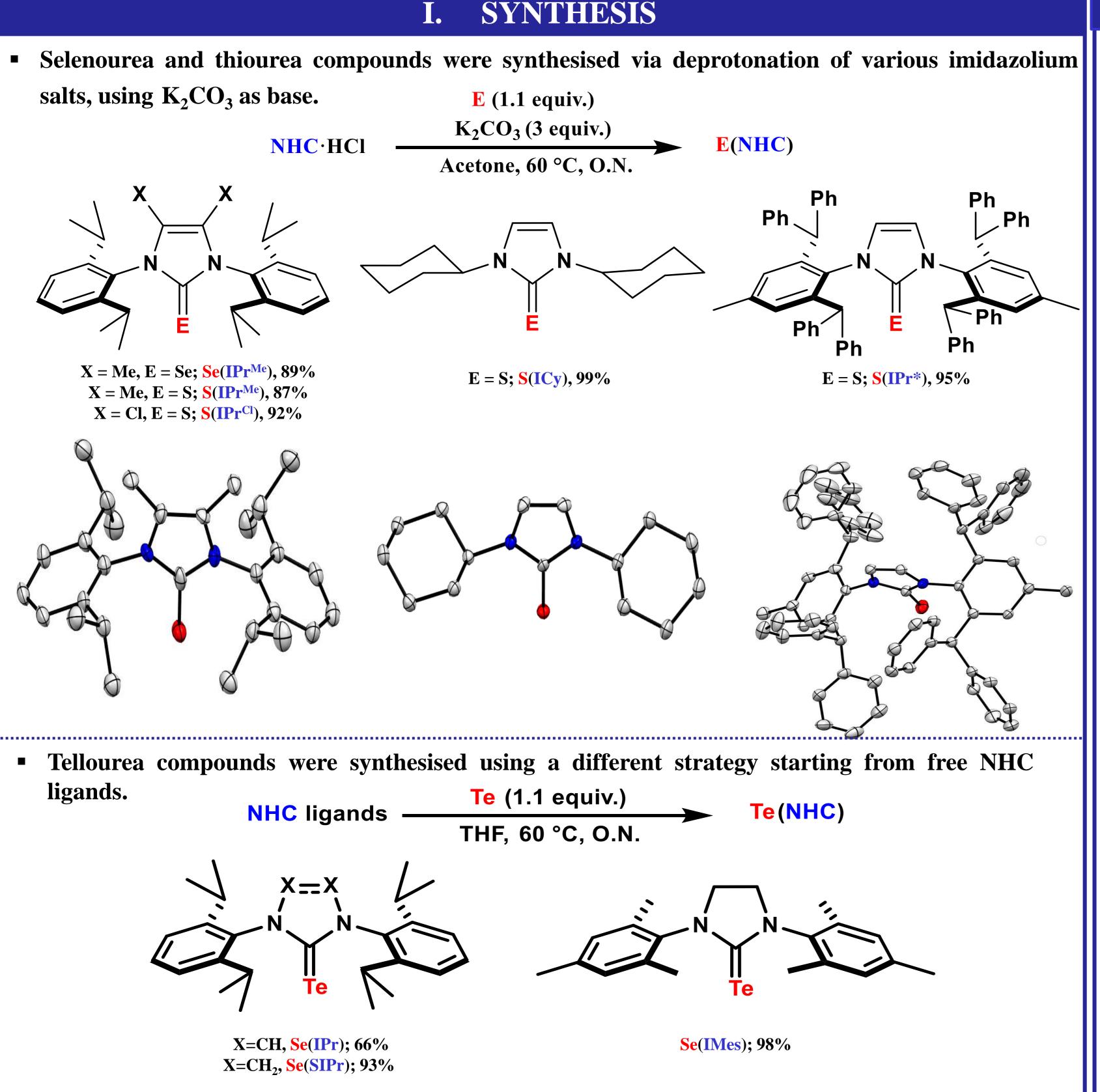
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INTRODUCTION

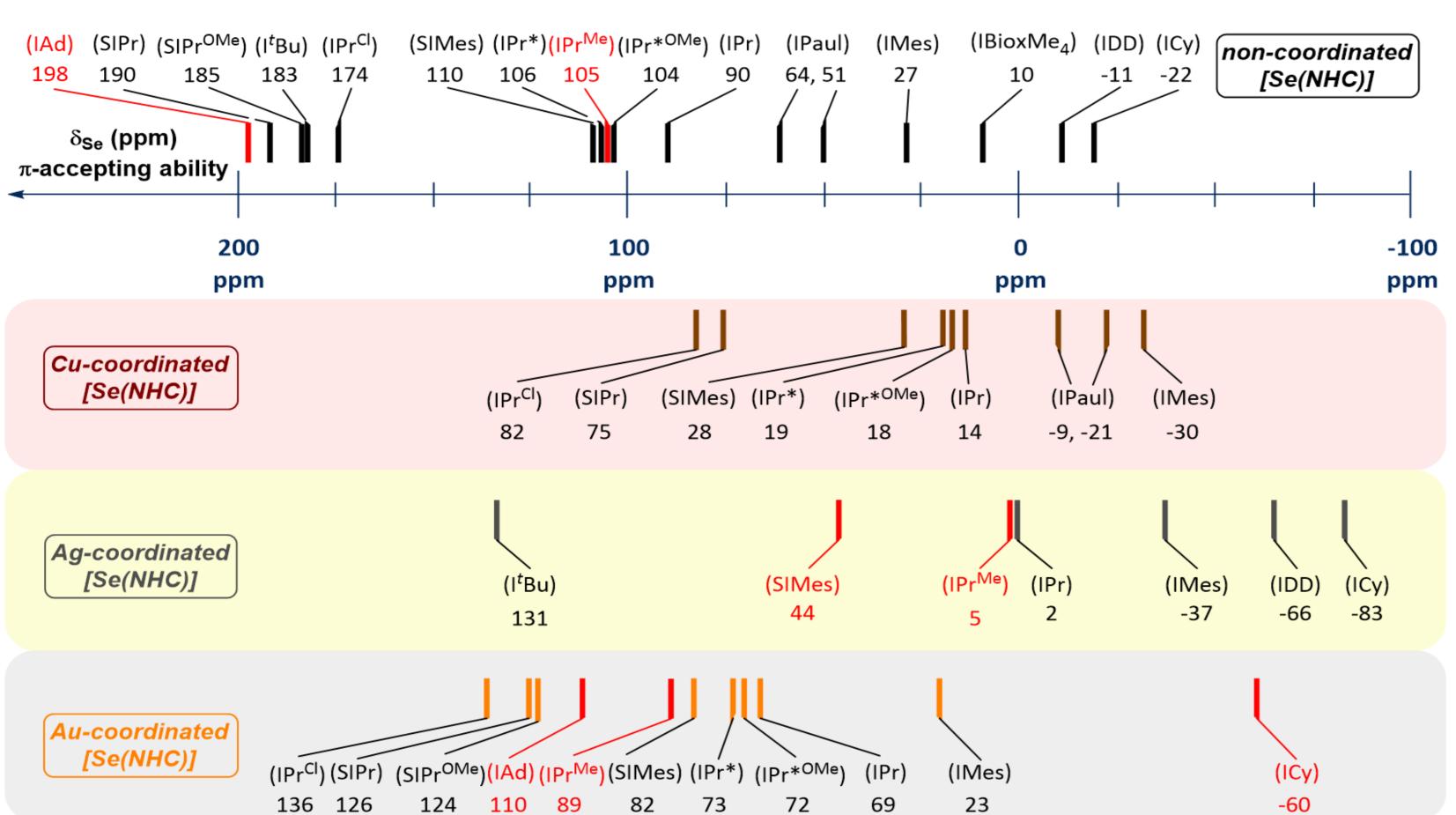
Over the last decade, **NHCs** (N-heterocyclic carbenes) have attracted significant attention from the organic and inorganic scientific communities due to their unique structural properties and reactivity. Chalcogen-based NHC derivatives have recently been investigated for their potential to probe the electronic and steric properties of NHCs as well as their interesting coordination chemistry to transition metals.[1-4] Selenium NMR spectroscopy has been used to investigate the π -accepting ability of various NHCs as well as the behavior of that ability when coordinated to **transition metals** (e.g., Cu, Ag and Au). In addition, the crystallisation pattern (monomer, dimer and rearranged structures) of these **Se(NHCs)**, when coordinated to the aforementioned transition metals, offers additional information on their electronic and steric properties. We also believe that understanding all of these patterns may help us establishing a clear trend that can be highly useful in coordination chemistry as well as in biomedical applications.

Herein, we focus on continuing our previous work on selenoureas and on extending this research to thio- and tello-ureas by investigating new synthetic routes and studying their coordination patterns to transition metals as well as revealing the structures geometries of these complexes after oxidizing with halogens.



III. CHEMICAL SHIFTS OF SELENOUREA NHCs AND THEIR METAL COMPLEXES

This figure shows the 77 Se chemical shifts and the relative π -accepting ability (increases from right to left) for several selenourea compounds made in this work (red) and for the ones made in our previous work [1-2].



SUMMARY

- Synthesis of selenourea and thiourea compounds from NHC salts.
- Synthesis of tellourea compounds from free NHC ligands.
- Coordination of Se(NHCs) to gold, silver and copper chloride.
- Bromination of seleno- and thio-urea NHCs.
- All the complexes were characterized by ¹H, ¹³C and Se NMR spectroscopy as well as elemental analysis.
- Several examples were characterized and studied by X-ray crystallography. These complexes can be highly influenced by the NHC/metal combination.

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- [1] Marina Saab, David J. Nelson, Nikolaos V. Tzouras, Tahani A. C. A. Bayrakdar, Steven P. Nolan, Fady Nahra and Kristof Van Hecke *Dalton Trans.*, 2020,49, 12068-12081
- [2] F. Nahra, K. Van Hecke, R. Kennedy and D. J. Nelson, *Dalton Trans.* 47(2018) 10671-10684.
- [3] D. J. Nelson, F. Nahra, S. R. Patrick, D. B. Cordes, A. M. Z. Slawin, and S. P. Nolan, *Organometallics*. 33(2014) 3640-3645. [4] D. J. Nelson, A. Collado, S. Manzini, S. Meiries, A. M. Z. Slawin, D. B. Cordes, and S. P. Nolan, *Organometallics*. 33(2014) 2048-2058.

COORDINATION OF TRANSITION METALSTO SELENOUREAS M-CI Λ or M = Ag, Au, CuMonomeric Rearranged structure structure Silver complexes **Rearranged Structure** → **SIPr** exhibits high π -accepting **Dimer** → **IMes** offers In comparison with our too little steric work,[1-2] shielding previous [Ag{<mark>Se(IPr</mark>)}Cl] led to the observation of monomeric crystals under the same conditions. This implies that [Ag{Se(IMes)}Cl] high [Ag{Se(SIPr)}Cl] offers steric shielding and low π accepting ability. **Gold complexes** [Au{Se(IPr(Me))}Cl] $[Au{Se(ICy)}Cl]$ [Au{Se(IAd)}Cl] [Au{Se(IPr(Cl))}Cl] Copper complexes

$R^{-N} R = Br$ $R^{-N} R = Br$ E = Se, S $R^{-N} R = Br$ $R^{-N} R = Br$

IV. BROMINATION OF SELENO- AND THIO-UREA NHCs

The geometry of these products are highly affected by:

[Cu{Se(SIPr)}Cl]

Nature of the donor (chalcogen)
 Type of the halogen or inter-halogen

[Br₂{S(SIMes)}]

- Type of the halogen or inter-halogen
- Stoichiometry of the reactionType of the ligand bound to the chalcogen

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[Br(Se{IPr(Cl))}+[Br₃-]

[Cu{Se(IPr(Me))}Cl]