



復旦大學
FUDAN UNIVERSITY

Upgrading NHC by Structure Modification

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Supervisor: Prof. Zhang-Jie Shi

2025-11-7



Content

1. Introduction

2. Replacement of N by C

3. Replacement of Amino by Amido

4. Stable $\sigma^0\pi^2$ Carbene

5. Summary and Outlook



Content

1. Introduction

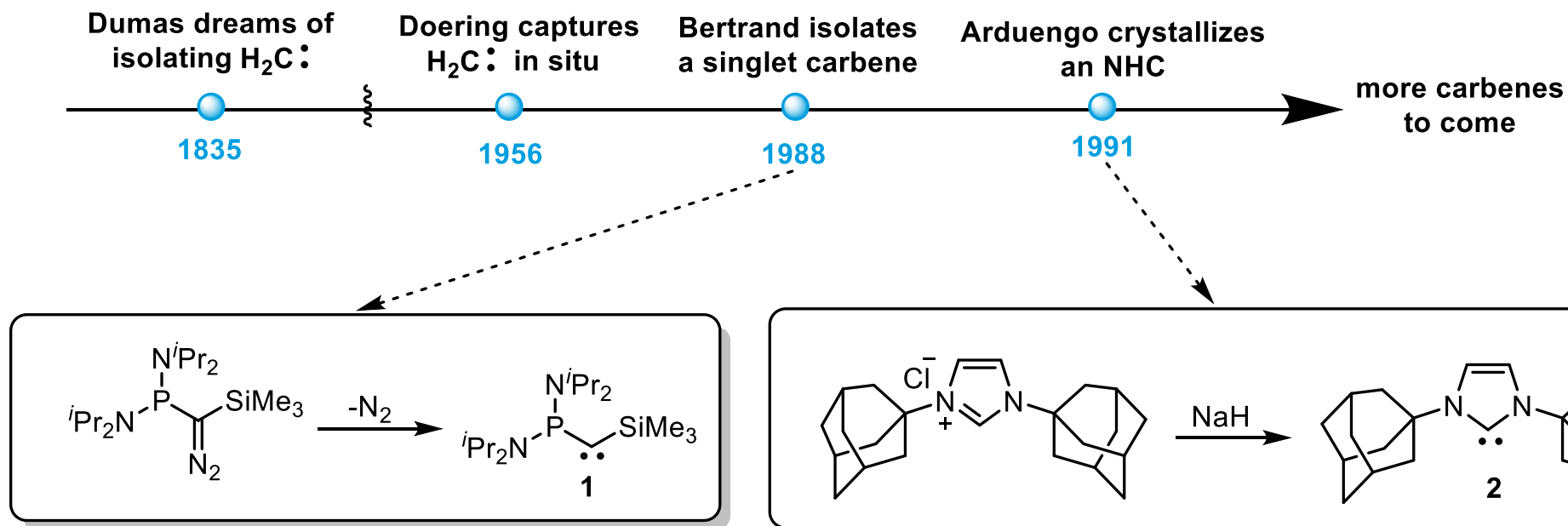
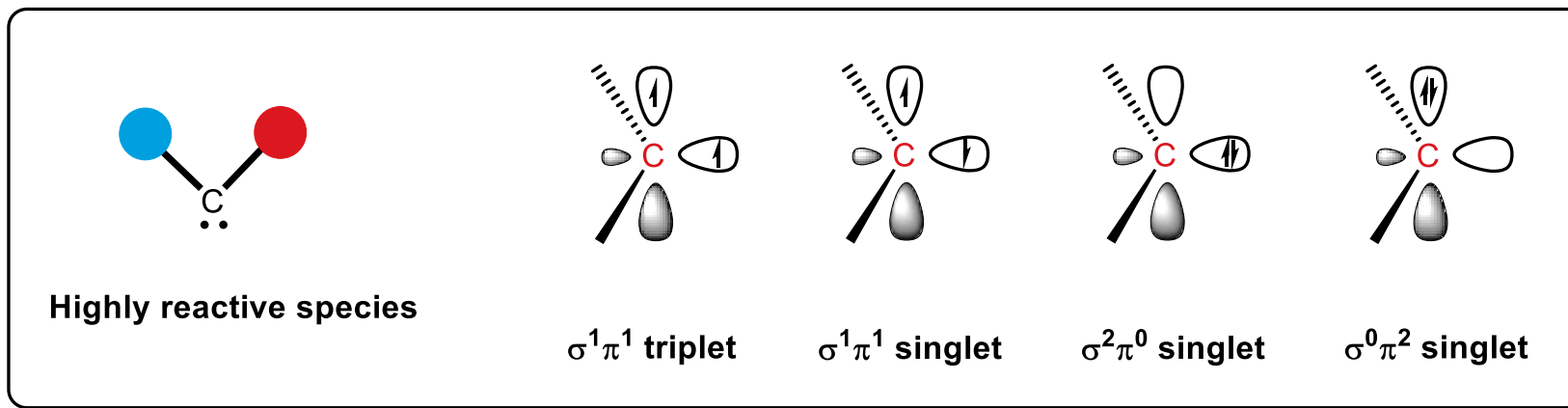
2. Replacement of N by C

3. Replacement of Amino by Amido

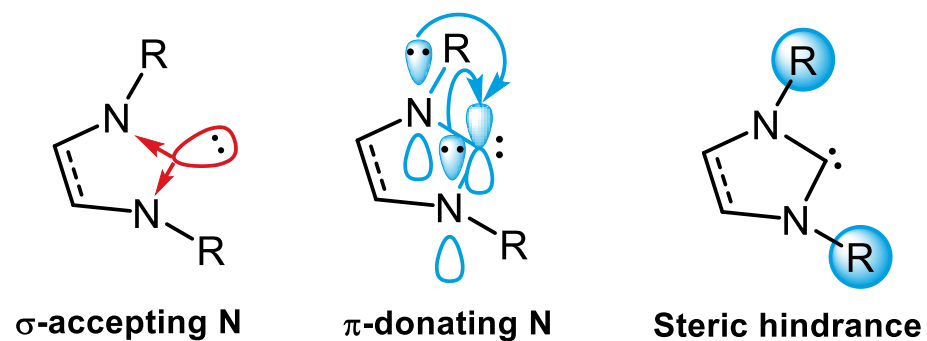
4. Stable $\sigma^0\pi^2$ Carbene

5. Summary and Outlook

Introduction

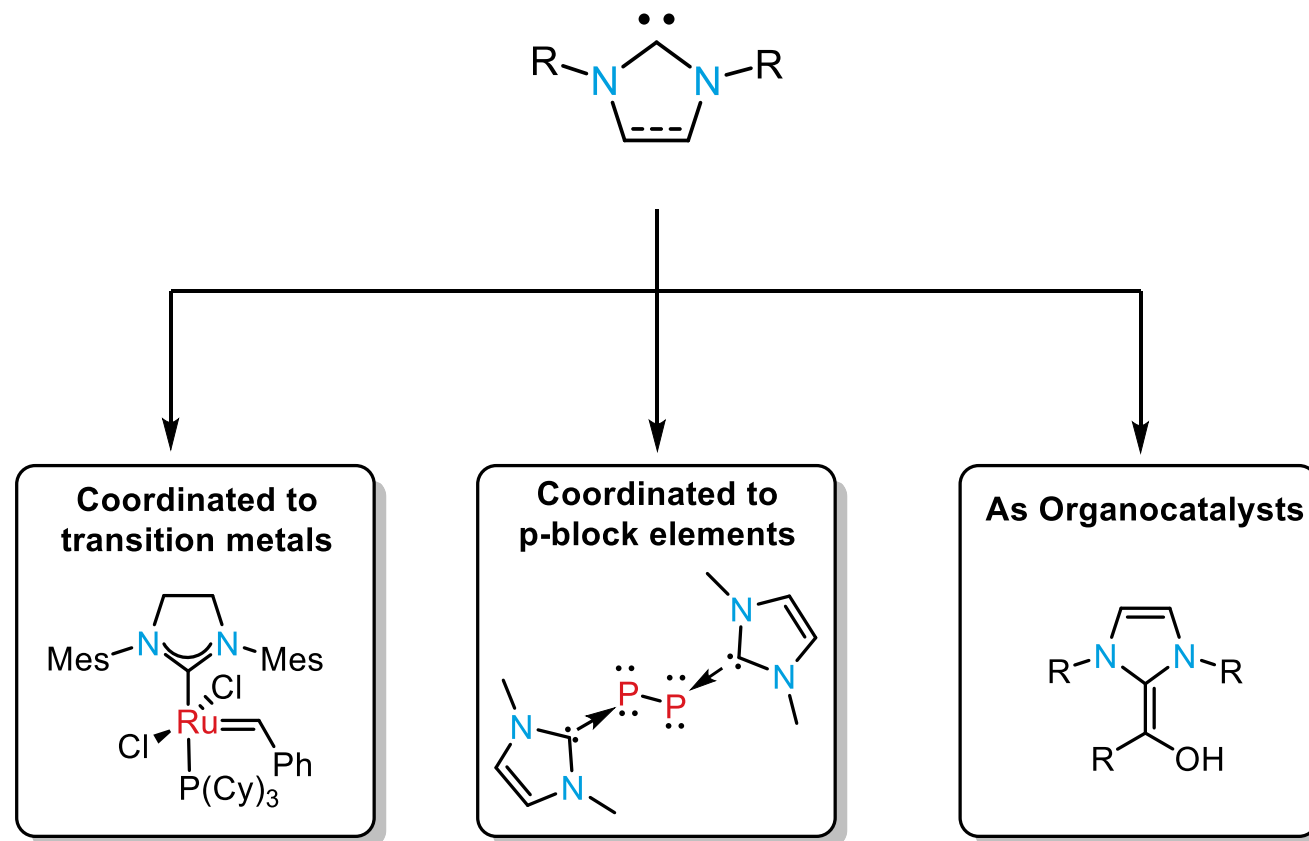


Electronic properties of NHC

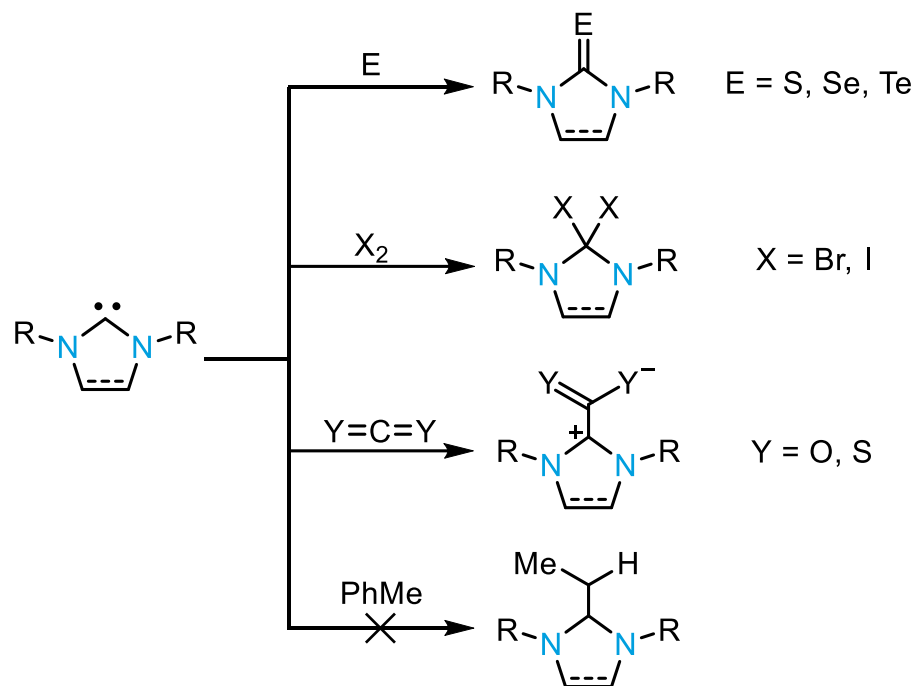


Strong stable σ -donor !

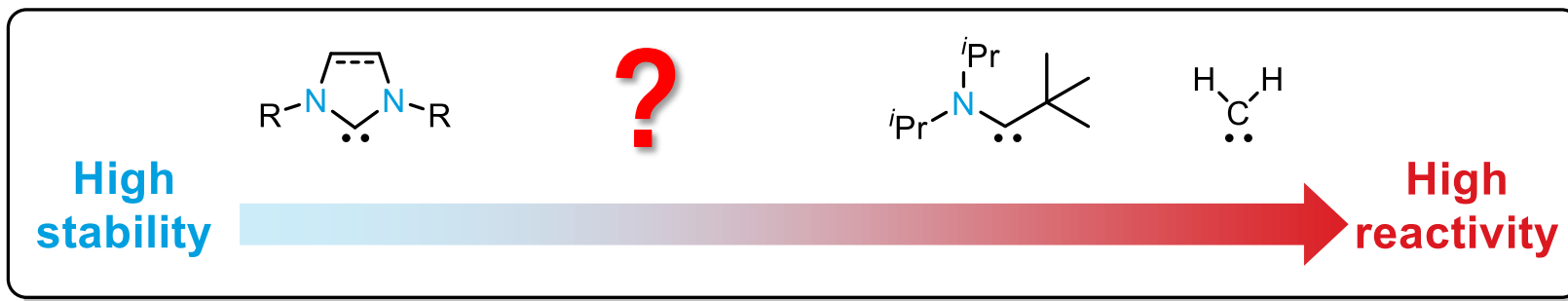
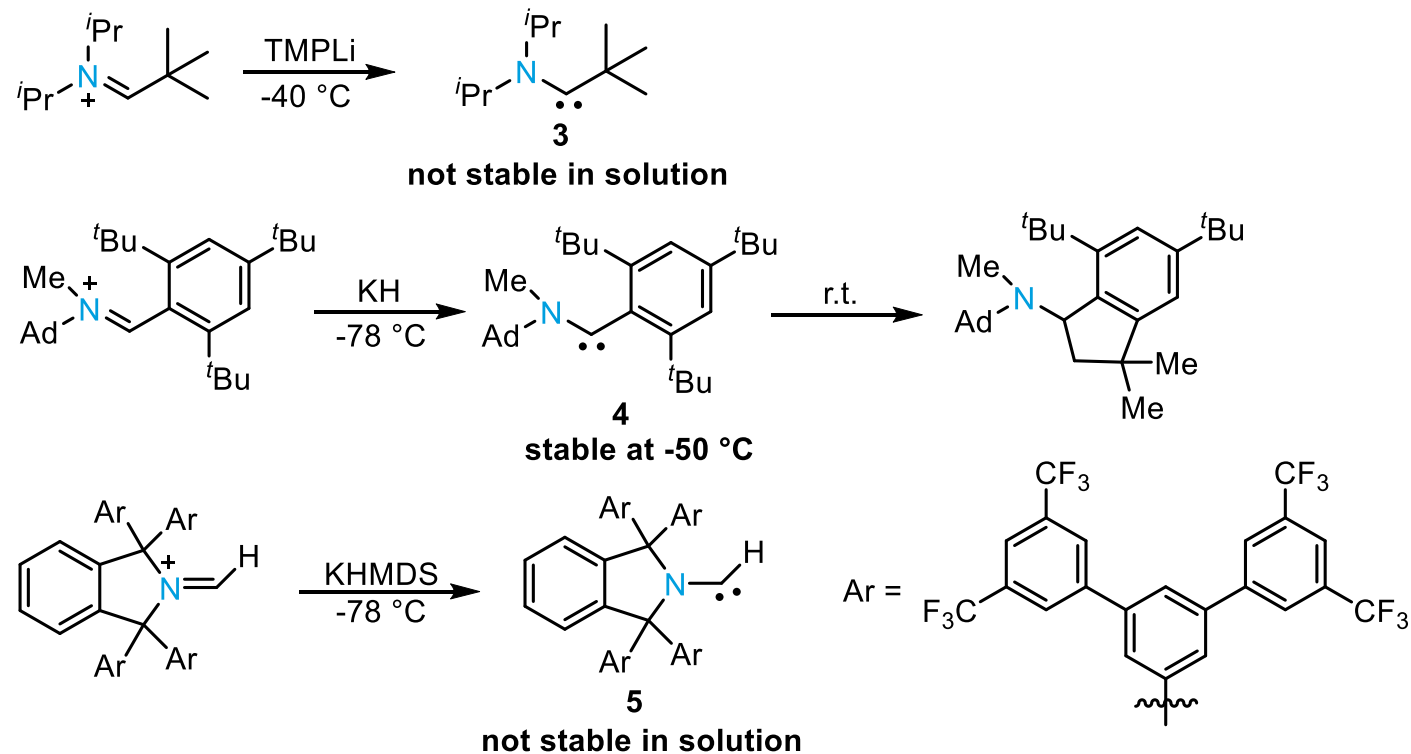
Major applications of NHC



N Stabilize carbene center but sacrifices reactivity



Only one N is necessary to isolate carbene





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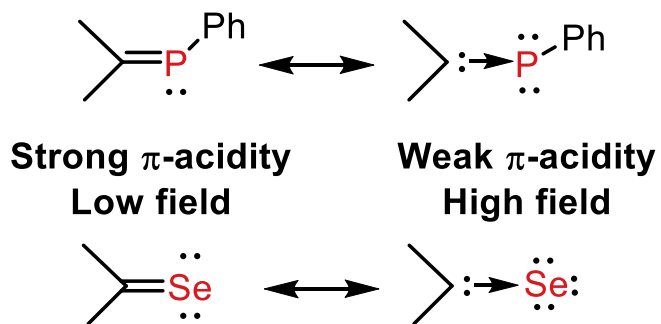
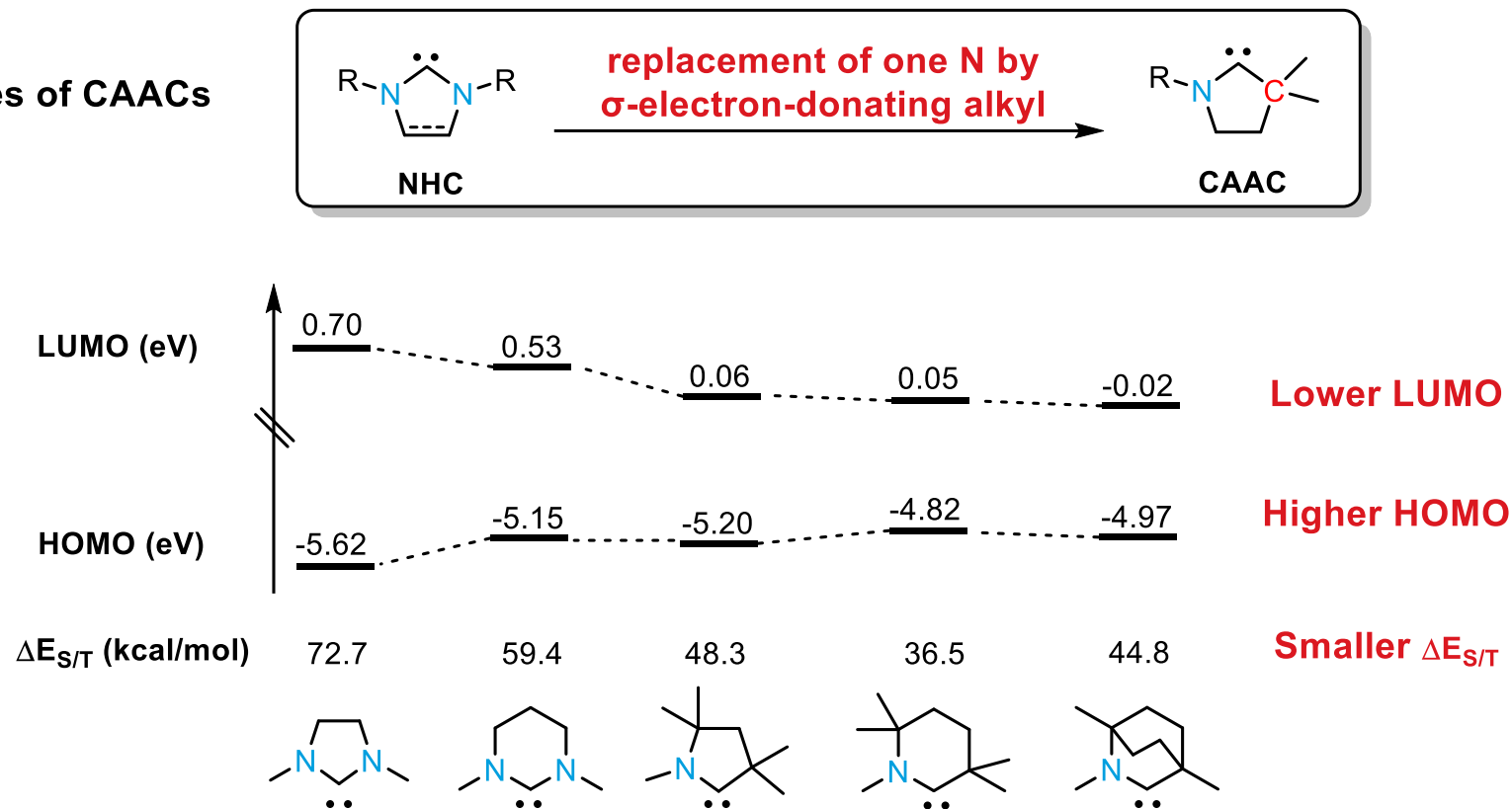
4. Stable $\sigma^0\pi^2$ Carbene

5. Summary and Outlook



Replace N by C

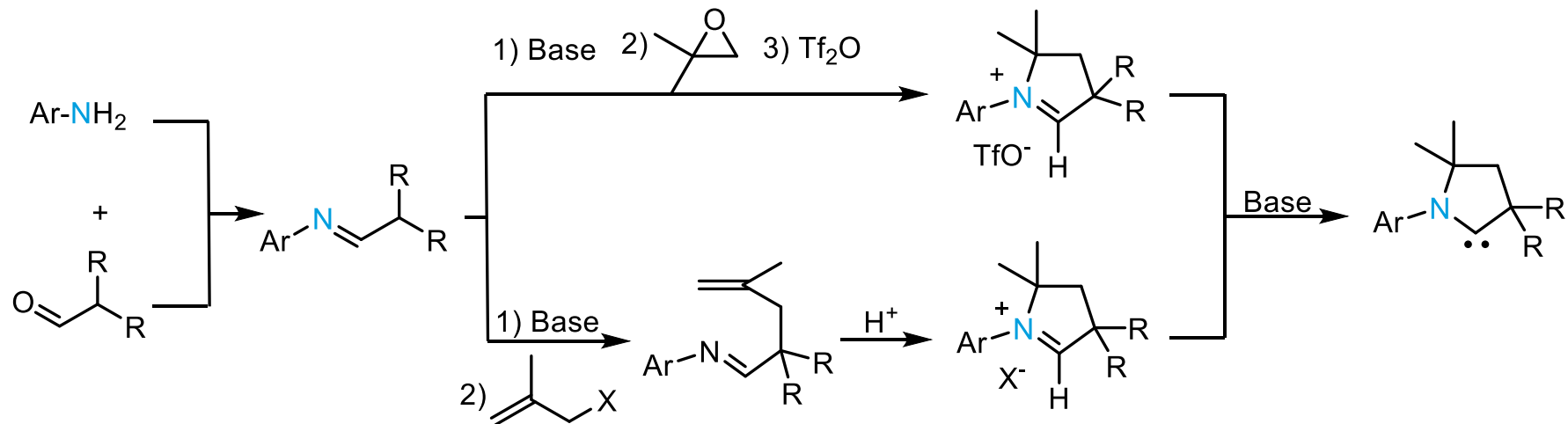
Electronic properties of CAACs



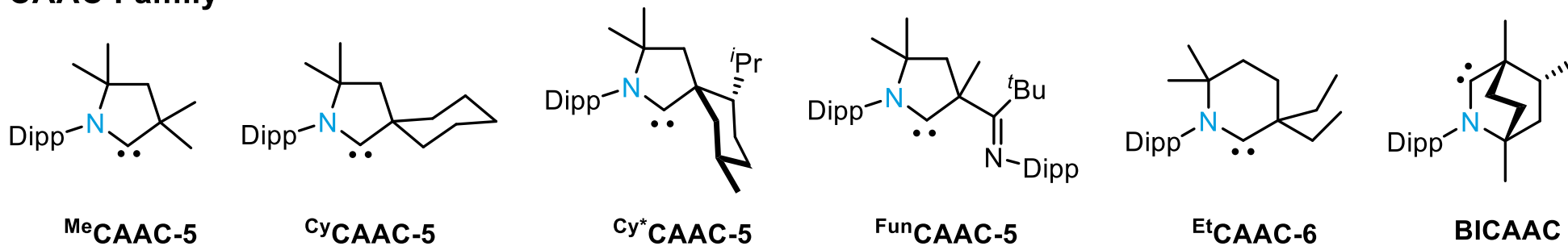
Compound	NHC	^{Me} CAAC-5	^{Et} CAAC-6	BICAAC
³¹ P (ppm)	< 40	69	103	90
⁷⁷ Se (ppm)	< 200	481	715	645

Replace N by C

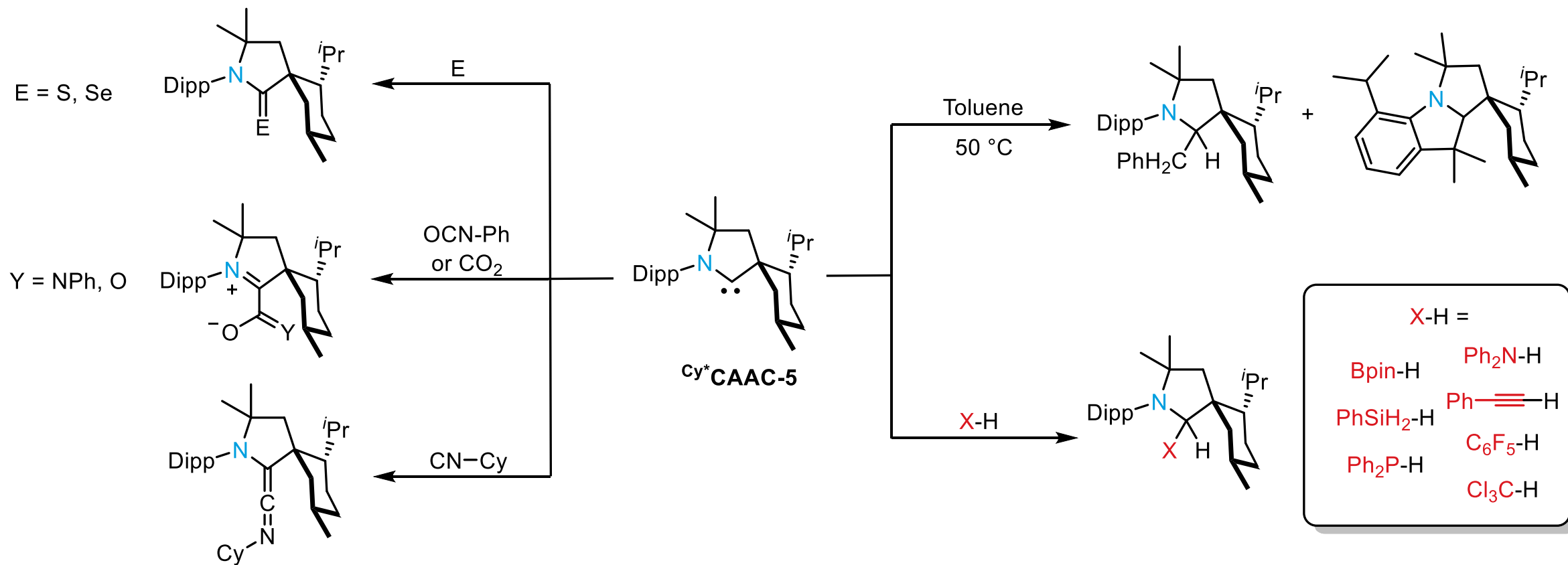
Synthesis of CAAC



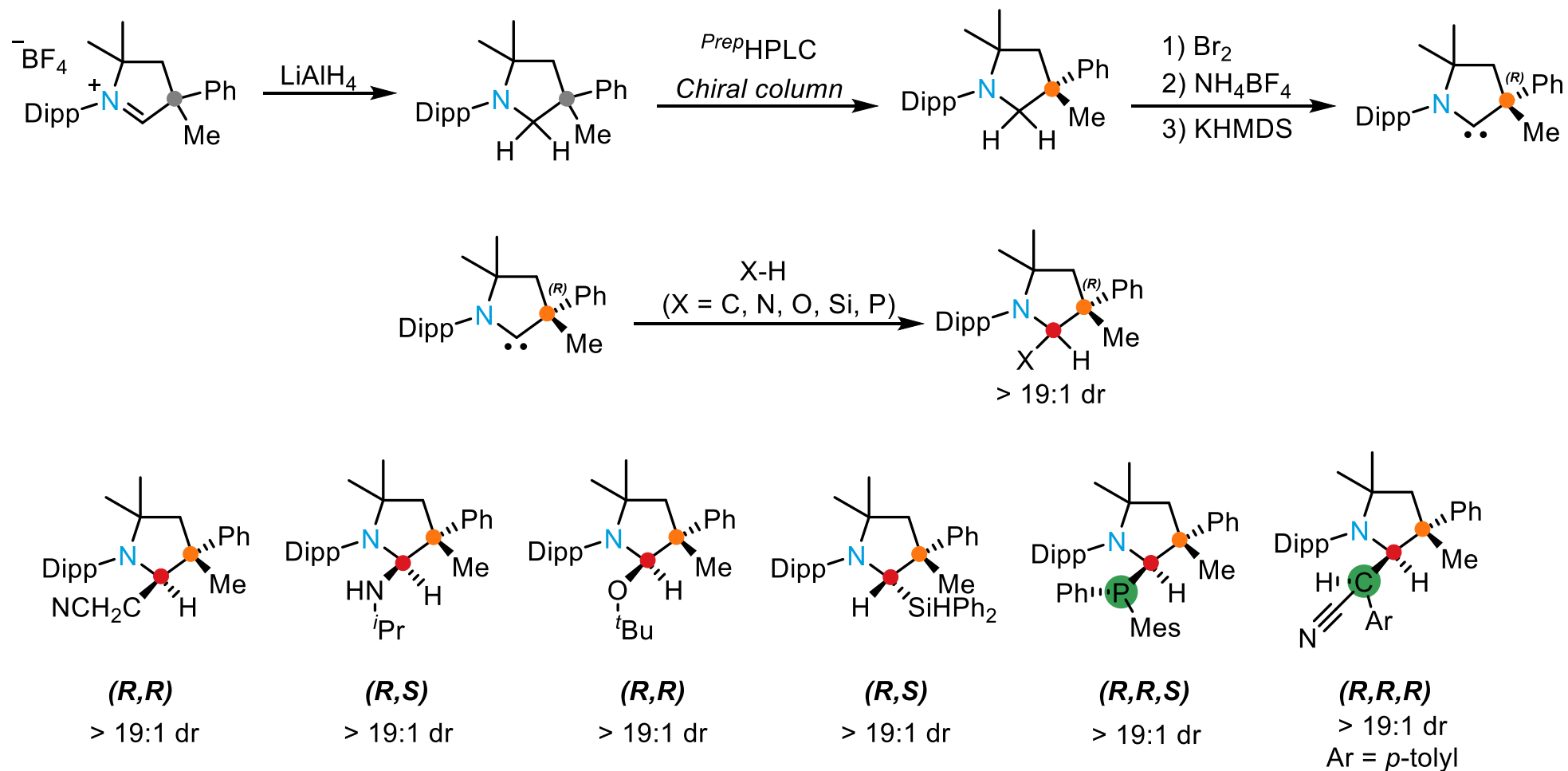
CAAC Family



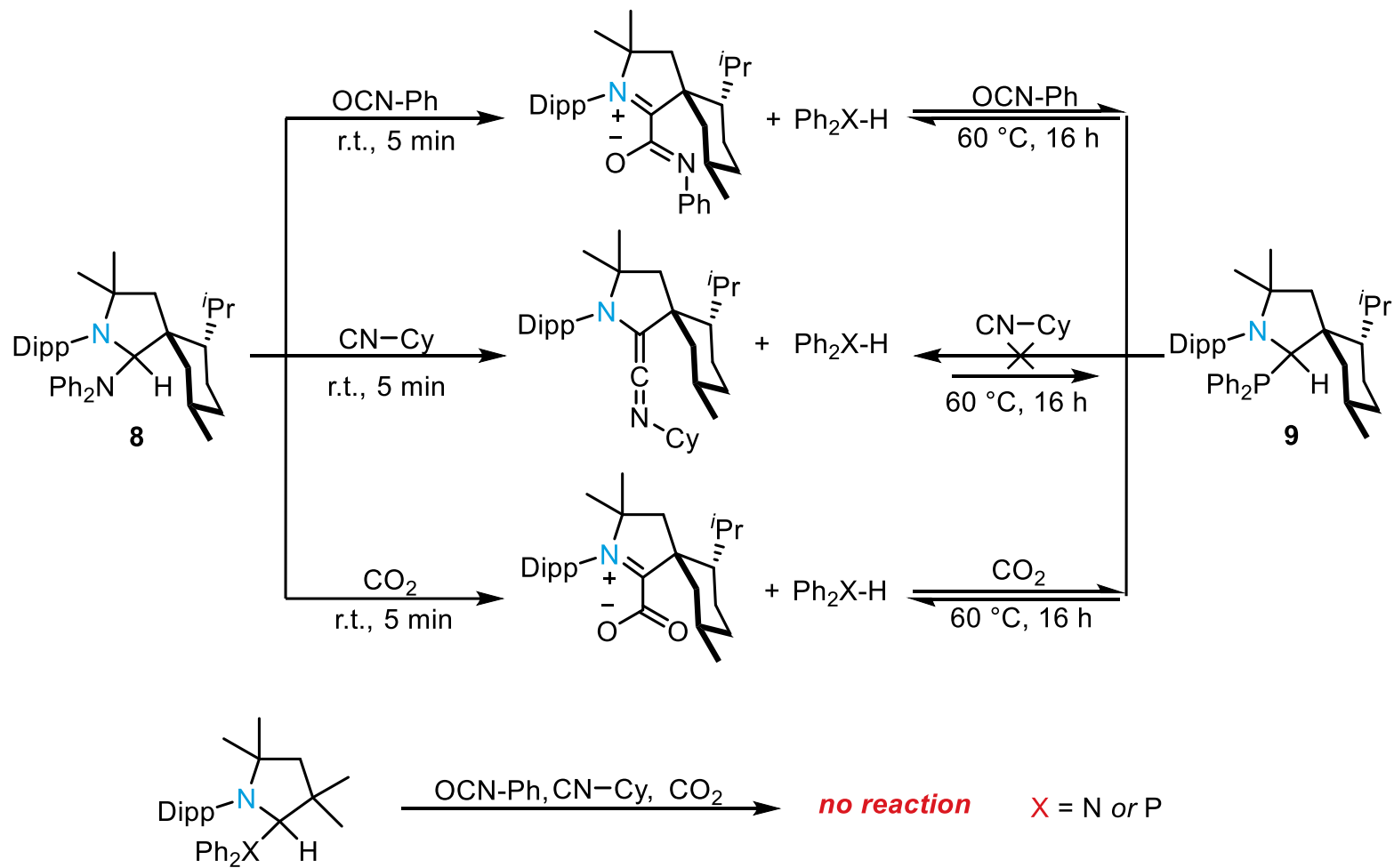
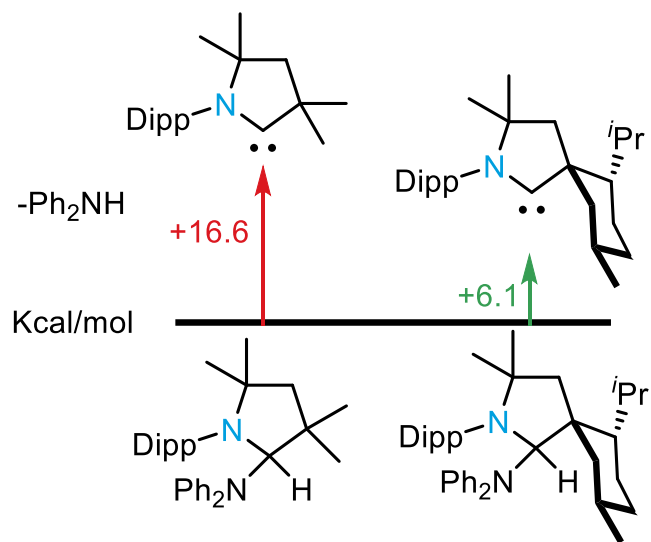
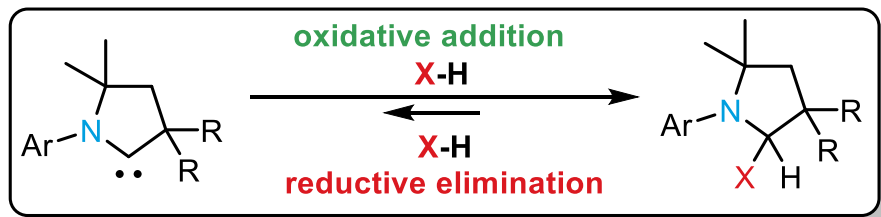
Reactivity of CAACs



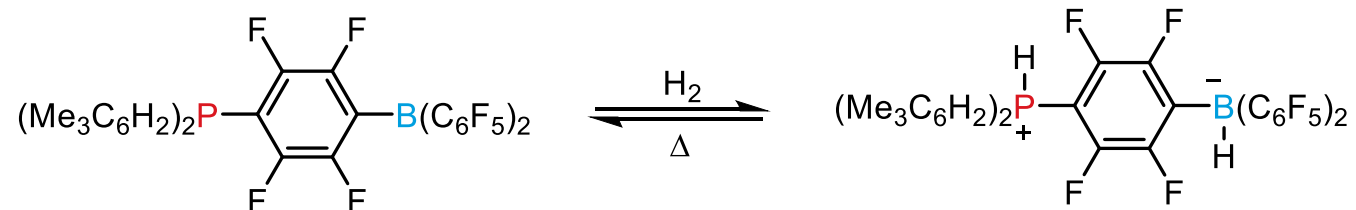
Reactivity of CAACs



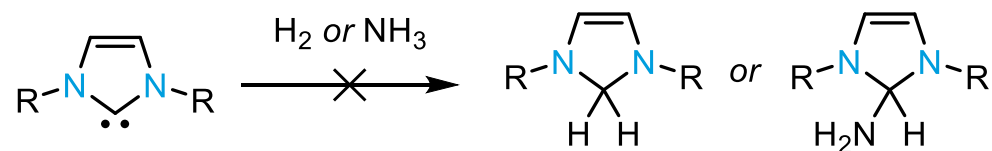
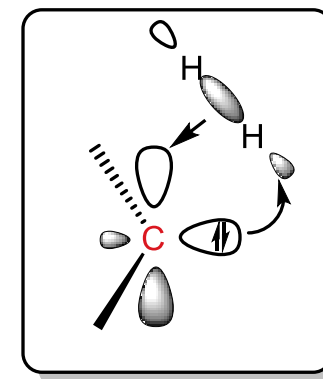
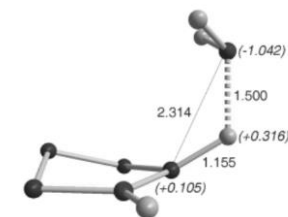
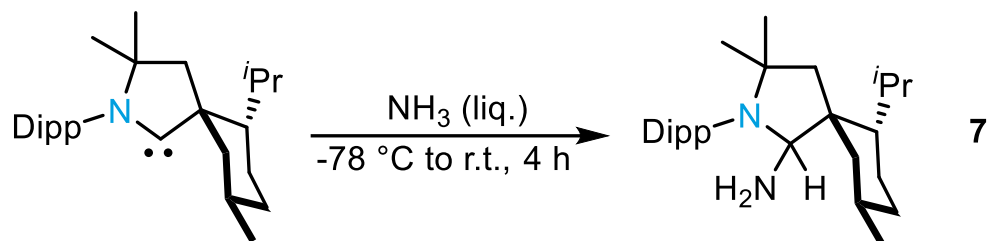
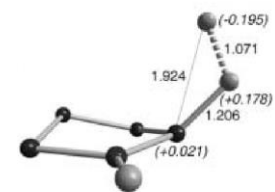
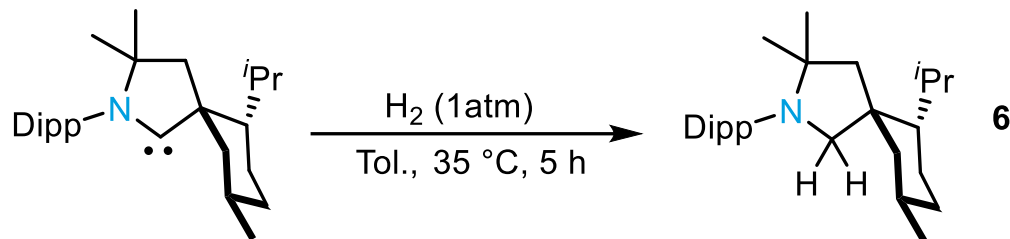
Reductive elimination on carbene center



Activation of H₂ and NH₃ by CAAC

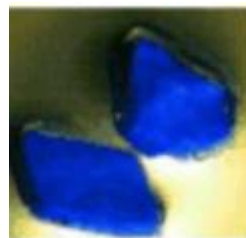
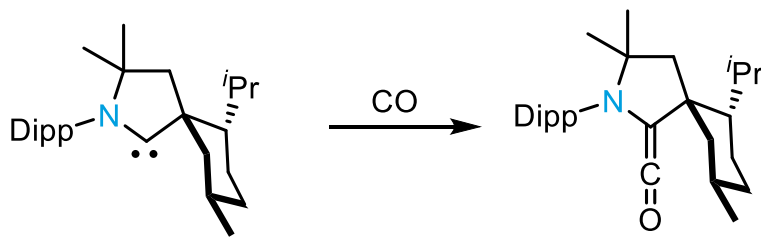
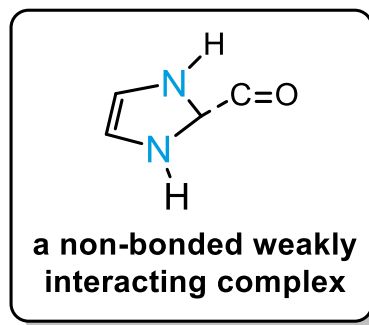
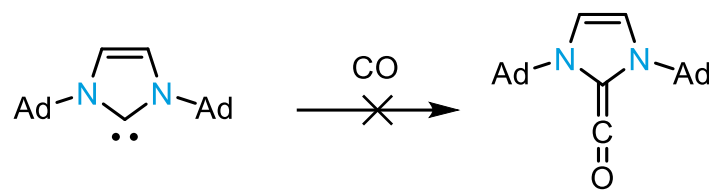


First example of
metal-free H₂ Activation



Replace N by C

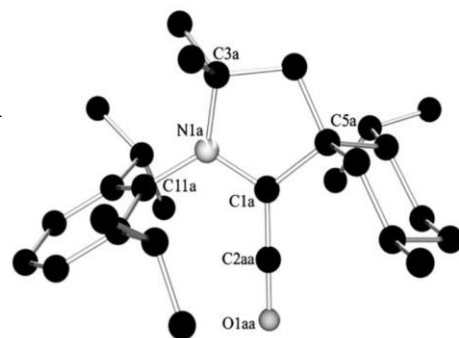
Activation of CO by CAAC



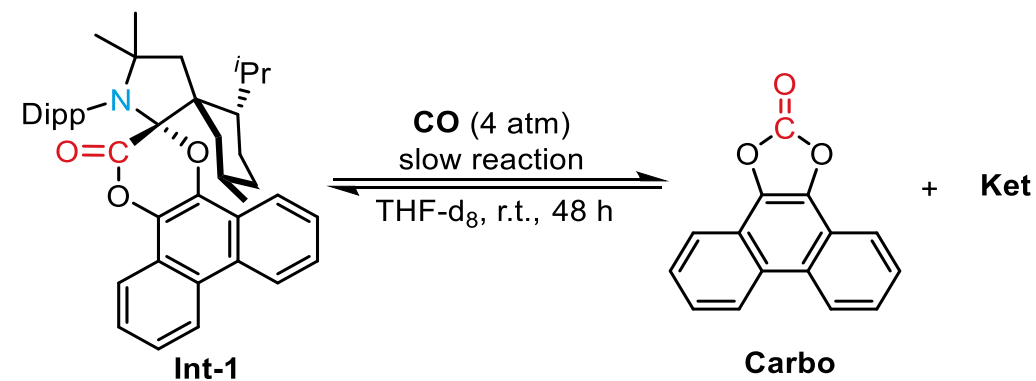
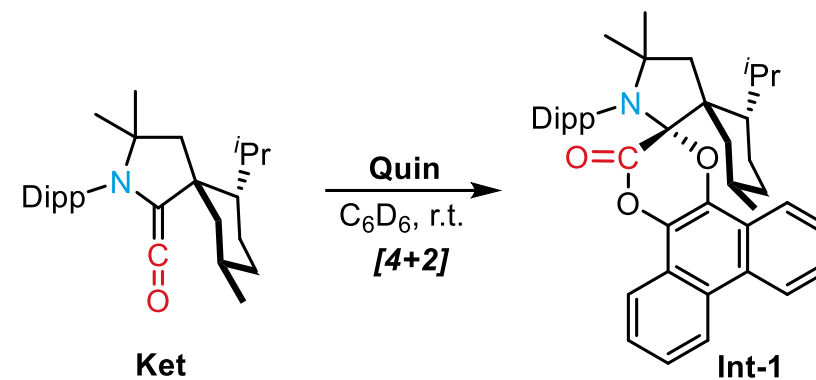
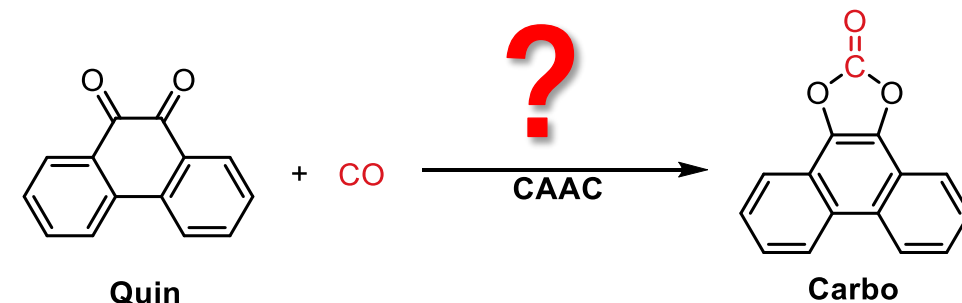
$$^{13}\text{C CCO} = 278 \text{ ppm}$$

$$\nu_{\text{CCO}} = 2073 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{max}} = 598 \text{ nm}$$



First ketenes prepared from CO fixation to stable carbene



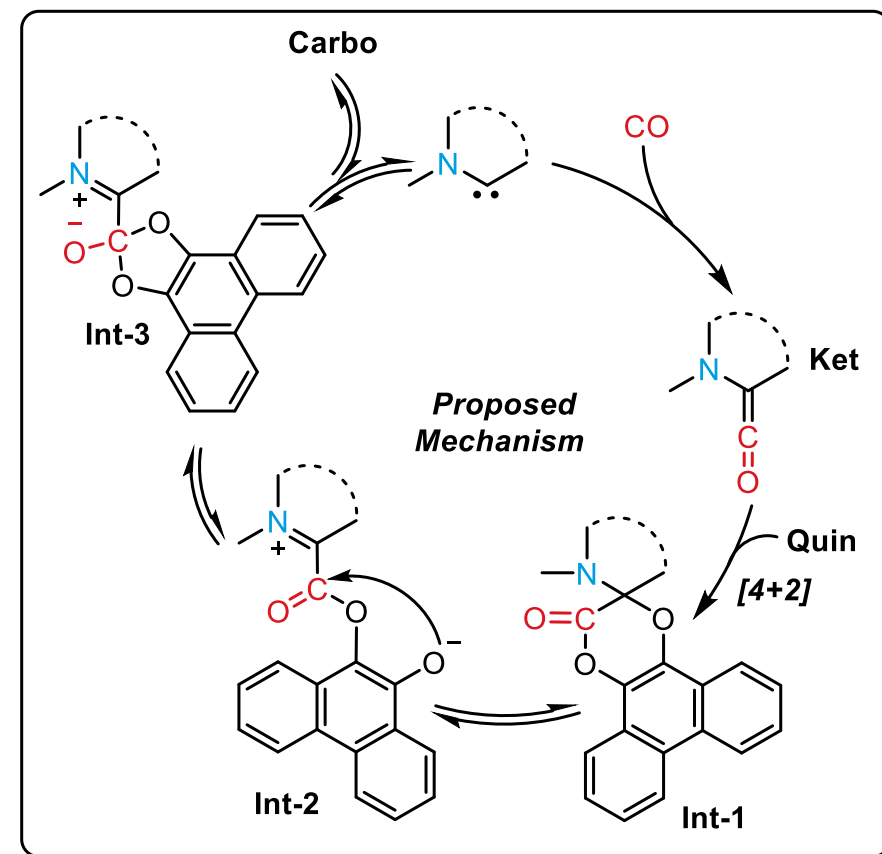


The reaction scheme illustrates the synthesis of a thioether product from BICCAC and Carbo*.

Reaction 1: BICCAC (a bicyclic amine with a diphenylmethyl group) reacts with Carbo* (a cyclic carbonate) in C_6D_6 at room temperature (r.t.) to form a thermodynamic product (a bicyclic carbonate).

Reaction 2: The thermodynamic product reacts with S_8 at $80^\circ C$ to form the final thioether product (a bicyclic thioether).

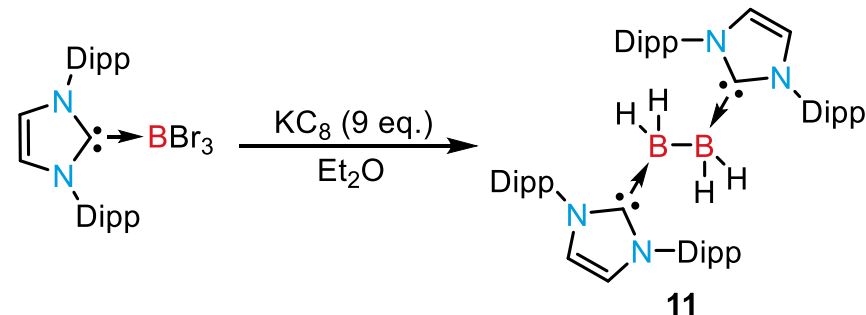
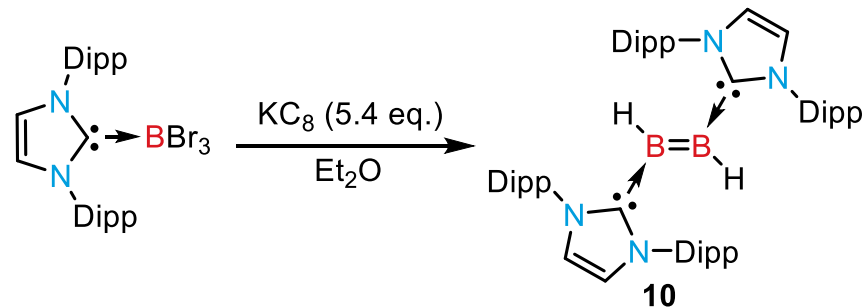
Reaction Mechanism: The mechanism involves the formation of a zwitterionic intermediate (a bicyclic ammonium salt) from the thermodynamic product and S_8 . This intermediate then undergoes a series of steps, including the loss of S_8 and the formation of a new C-S bond, to yield the final thioether product.



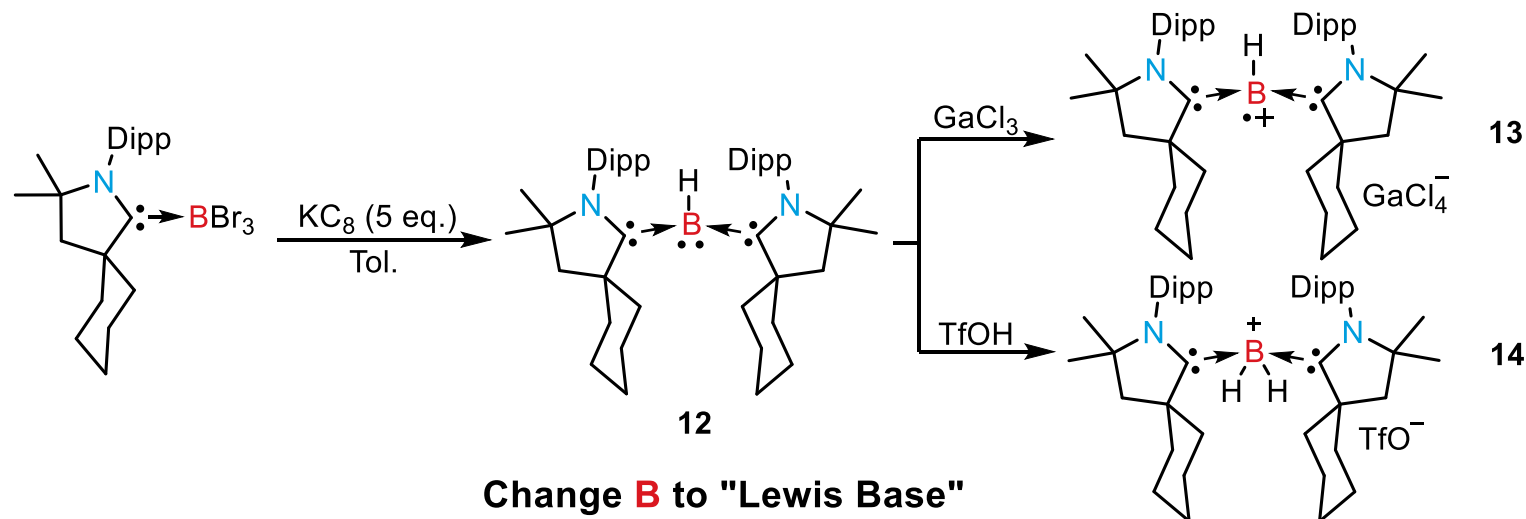
Replace N by C

Low-valence element supported by CAAC

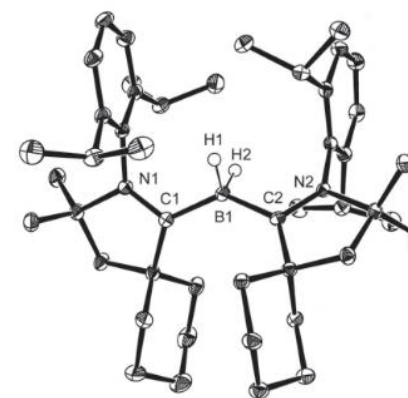
NHC-B₂-NHC



CAAC-BH-CAAC



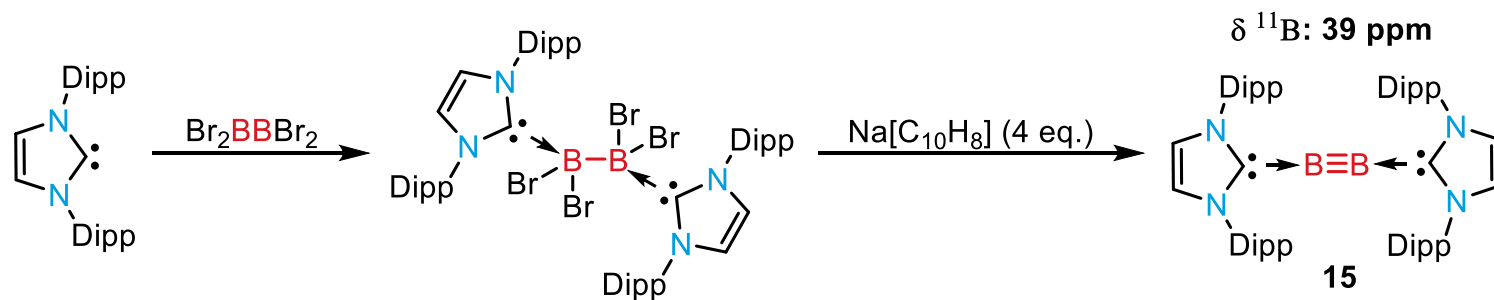
Single Crystal of **14**



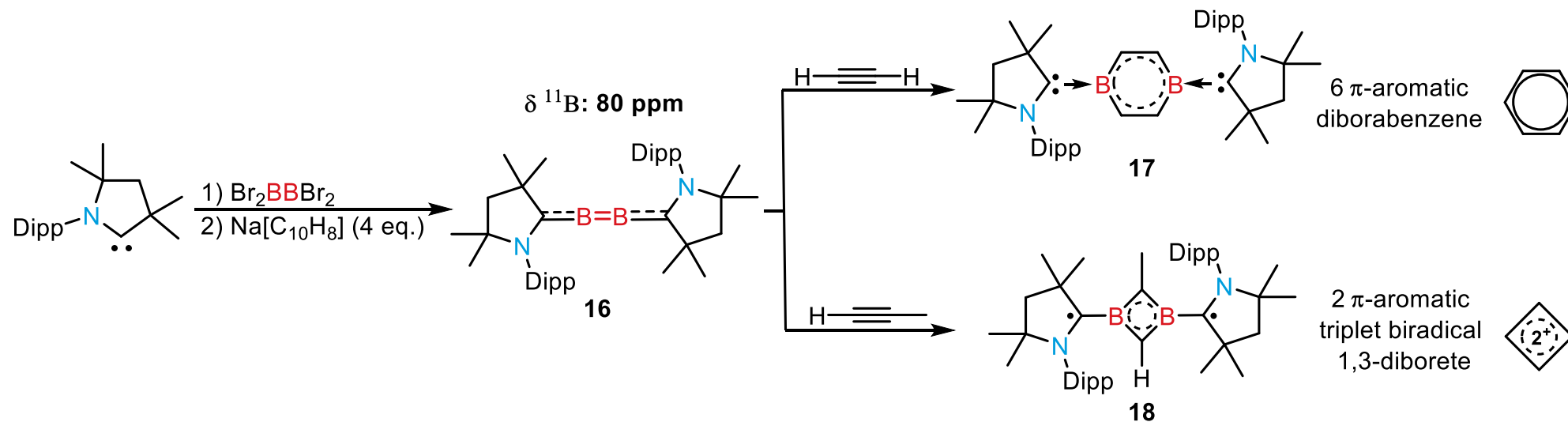
Replace N by C

Low-valence element supported by CAAC

NHC-B₂-NHC

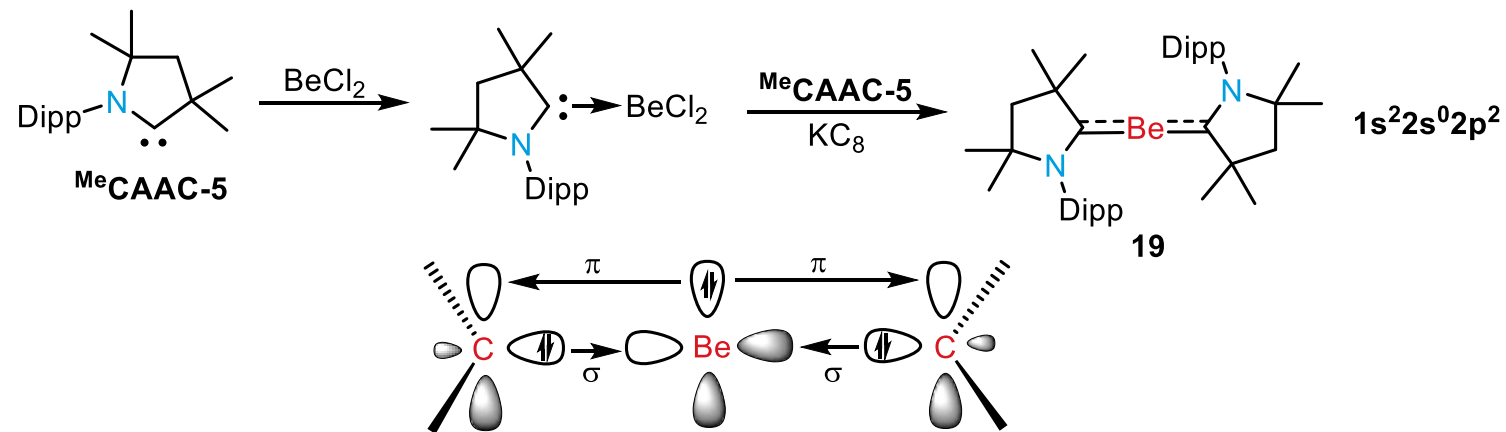


CAAC-B₂-CAAC

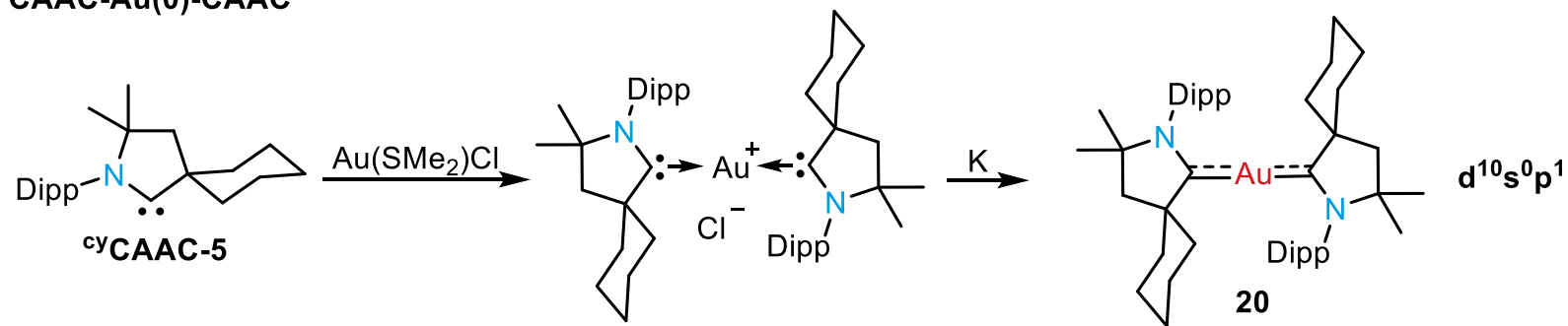


Replace N by C

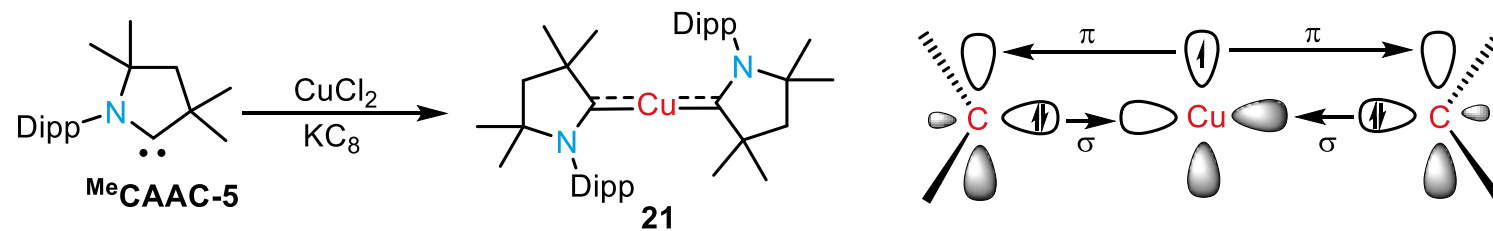
CAAC-Be(0)-CAAC



CAAC-Au(0)-CAAC

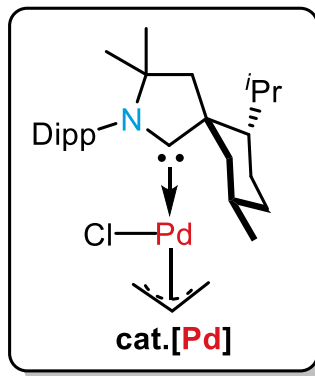
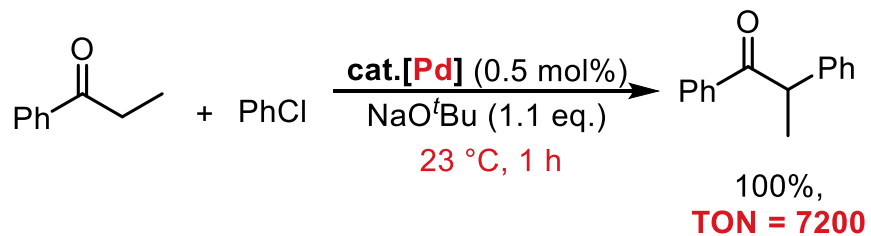


CAAC-Cu(0)-CAAC

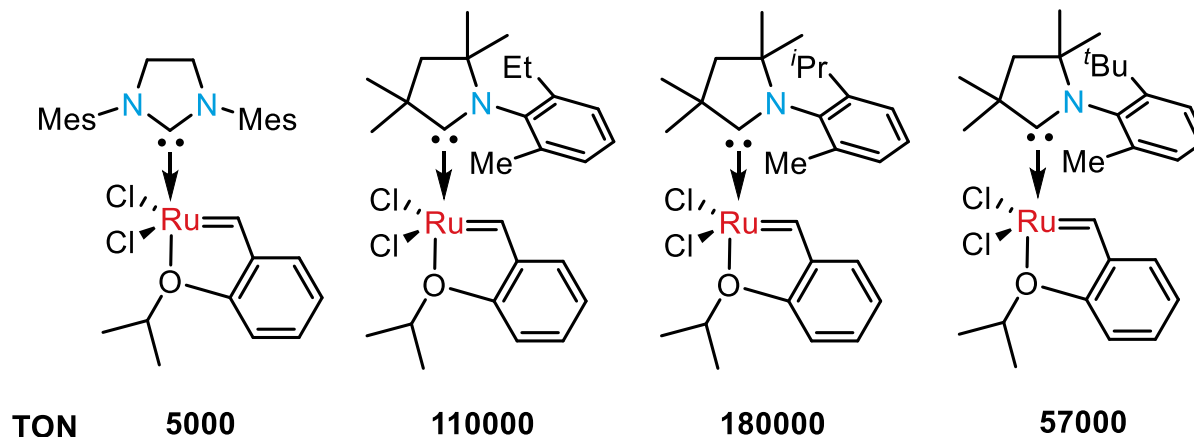
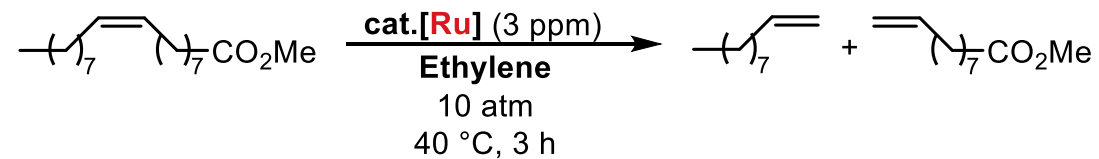
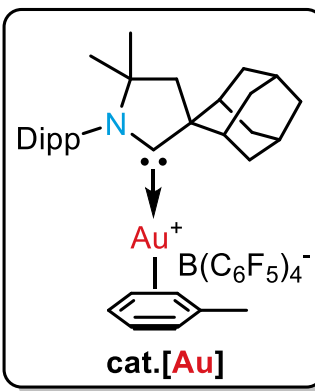
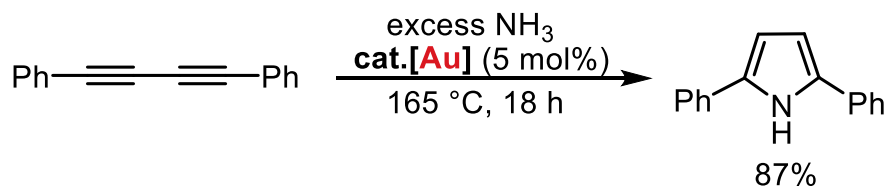
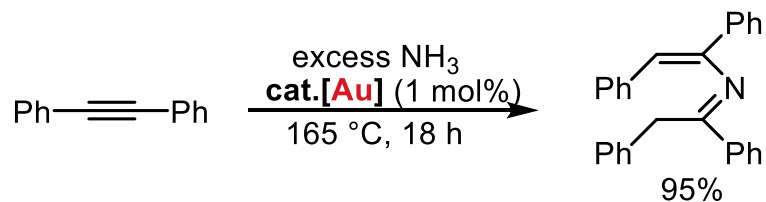


Replace N by C

CAAC as ligand improved catalytic efficiency



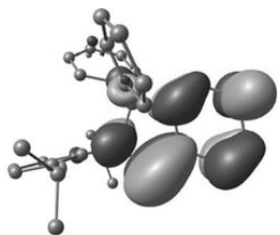
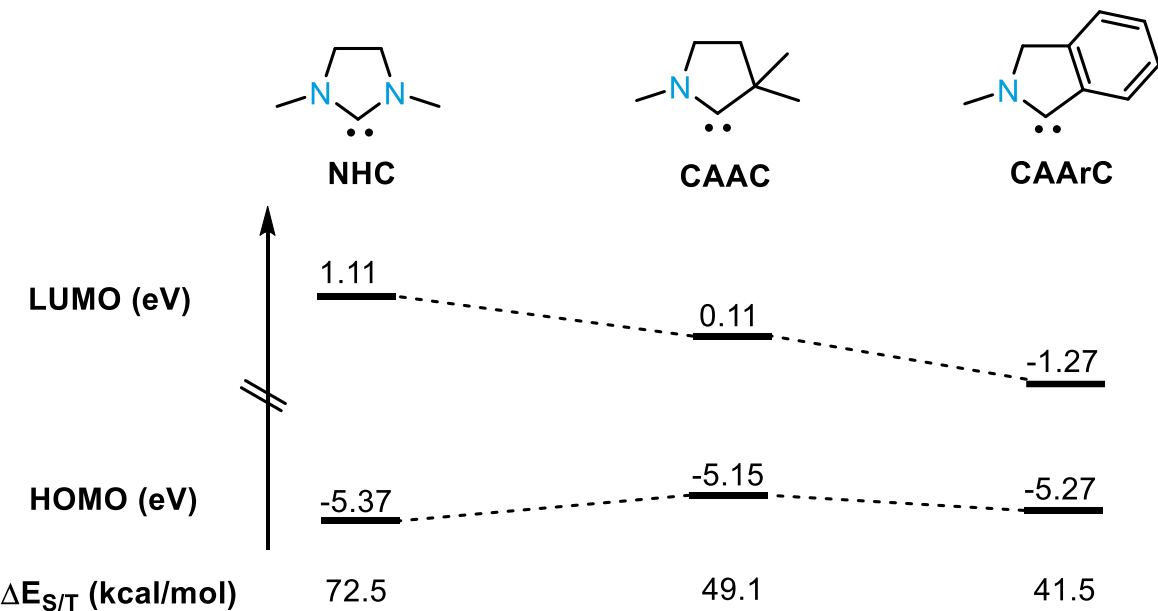
Best TON by NHC or PR₃ : 4200 at 120 °C



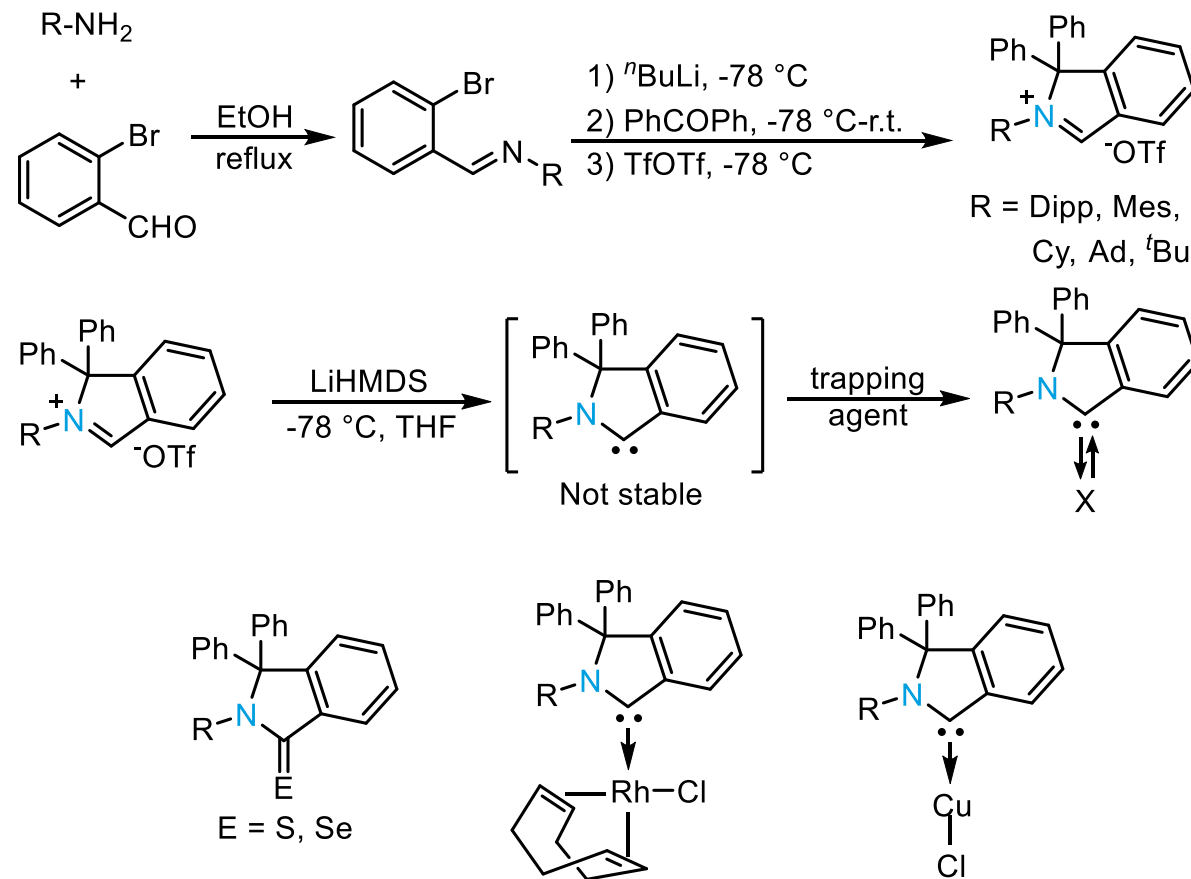
**More electron donating than NHC
stabilize the methylene intermediate**

Replace N by C

Synthesis, reactivity and electronic properties of CAArC



Aryl substituent serves as a π -acceptor increasing the electrophilicity



Ligand	NHC	CAAC	CAArC
^{77}Se (ppm)	≈ 200	≈ 480	≈ 590



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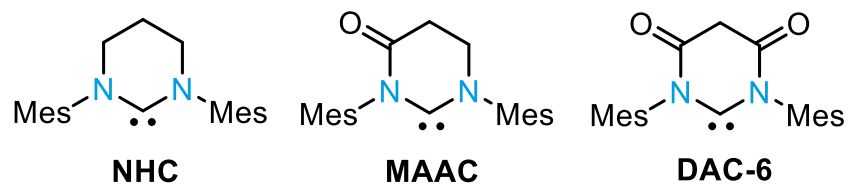
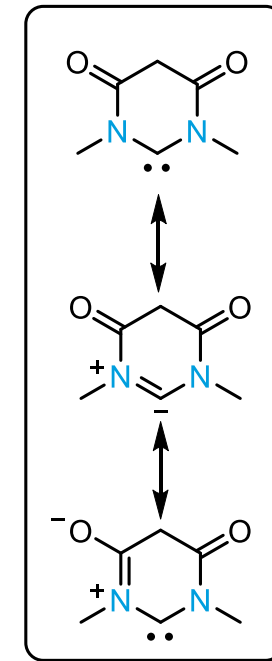
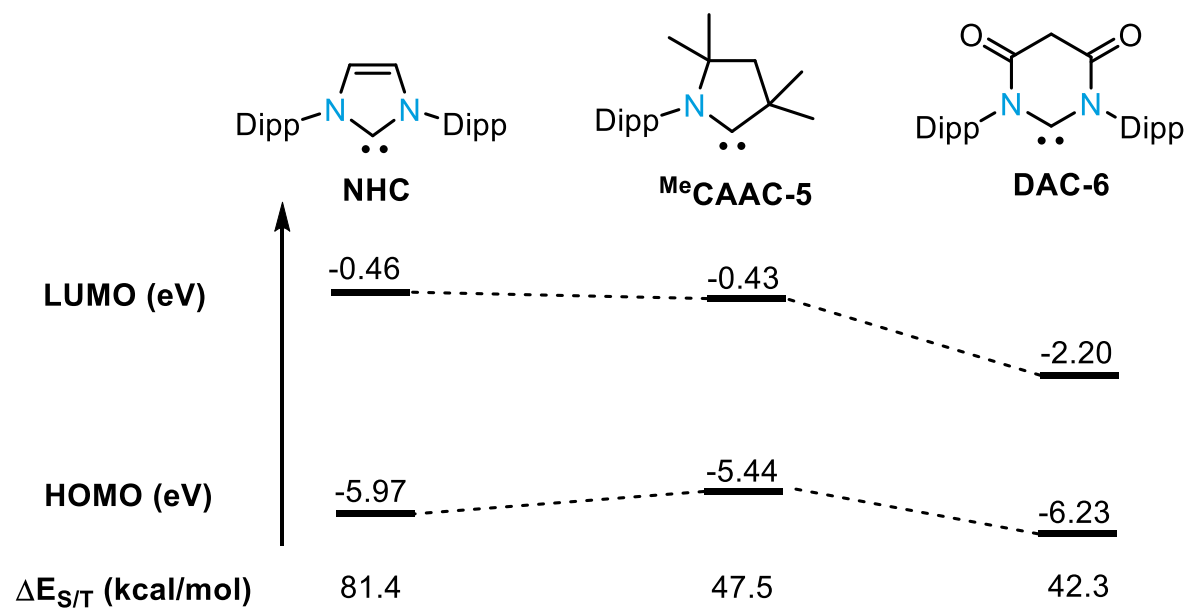
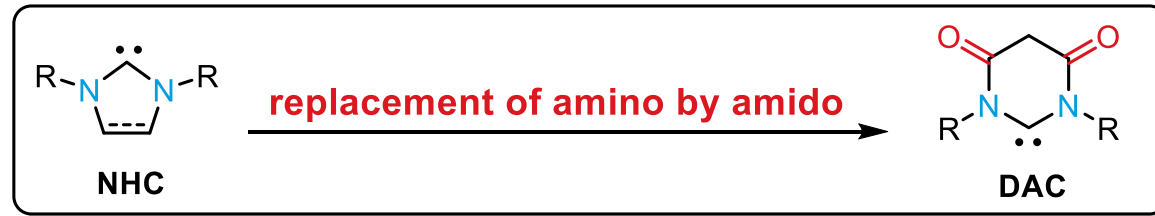
3. Replacement of Amino by Amido

4. Stable $\sigma^0\pi^2$ Carbene

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Replace Amino by Amido

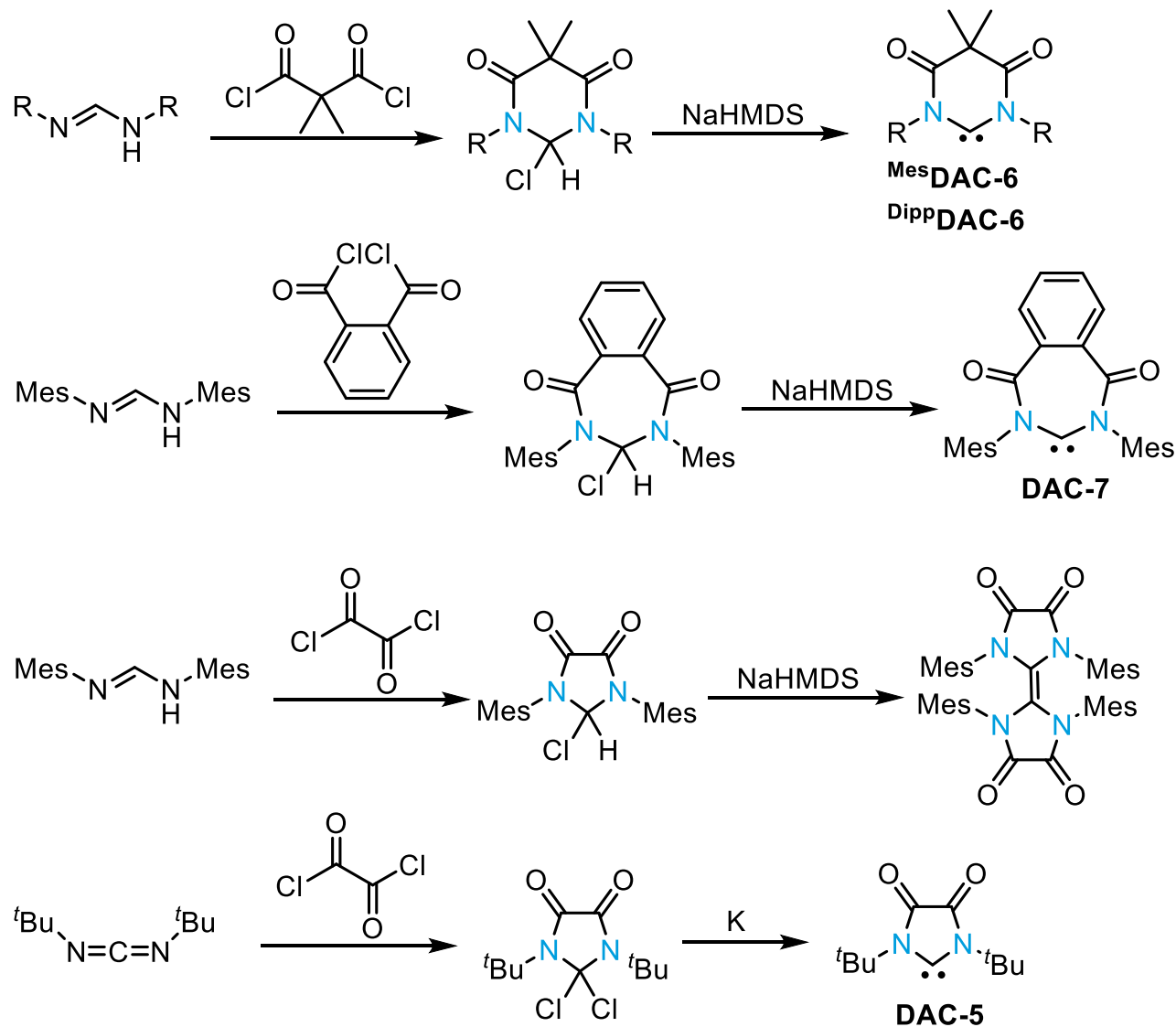
Electronic properties of DACs



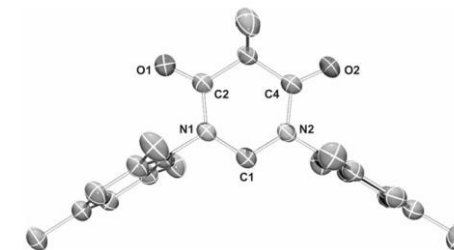
Compound	NHC	MAAC	DAC-6
TEP, $\text{LiIr}(\text{CO})_2\text{Cl}$ (cm^{-1})	2042	2050	2056
^{13}C (ppm)	242.7	260.6	277.7

Replace Amino by Amido

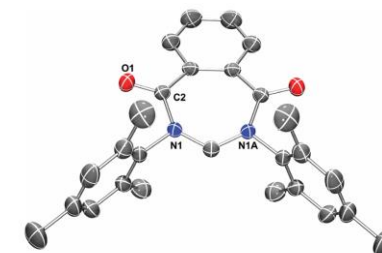
Synthesis of DACs



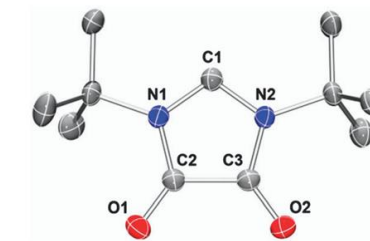
Single Crystal of **MesDAC-6**



Single Crystal of **DAC-7**

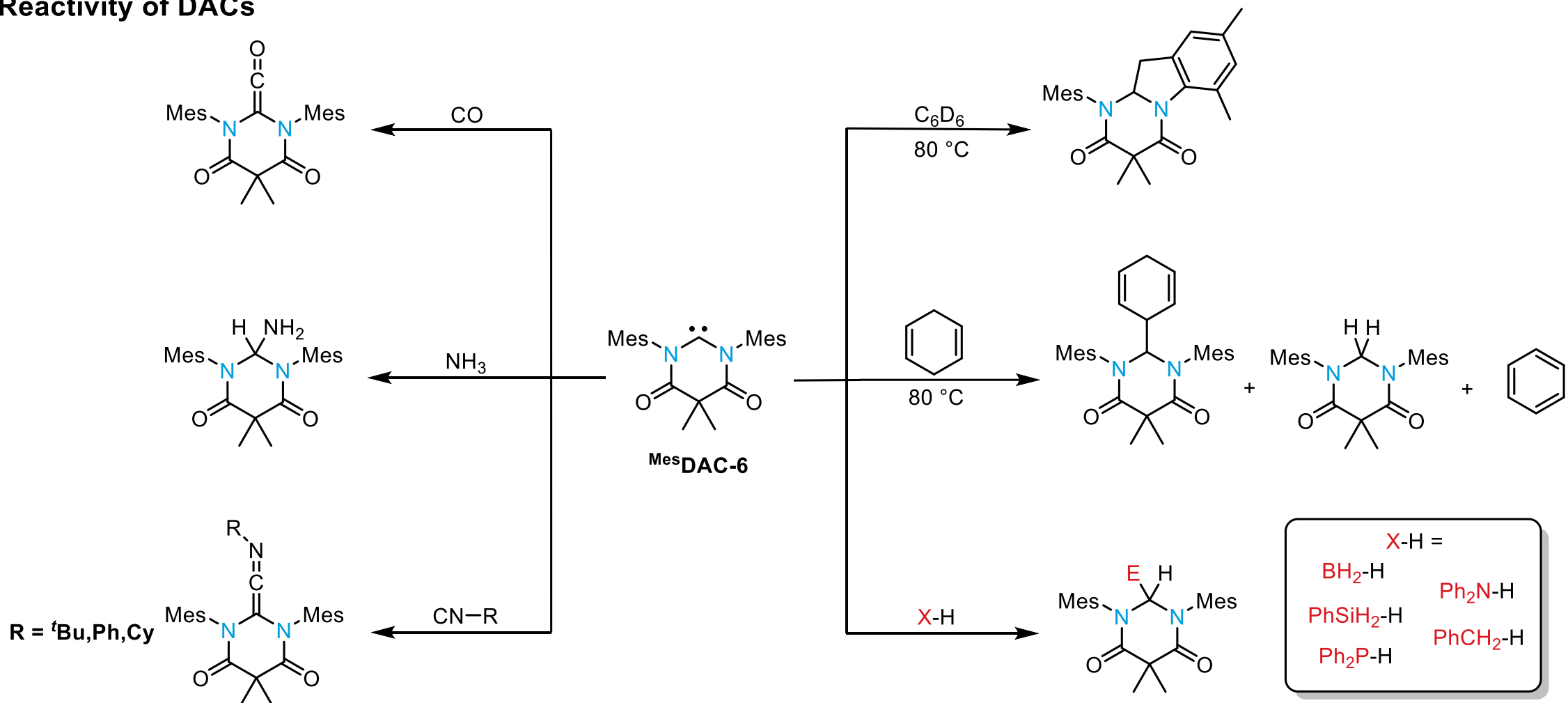


Single Crystal of **DAC-5**



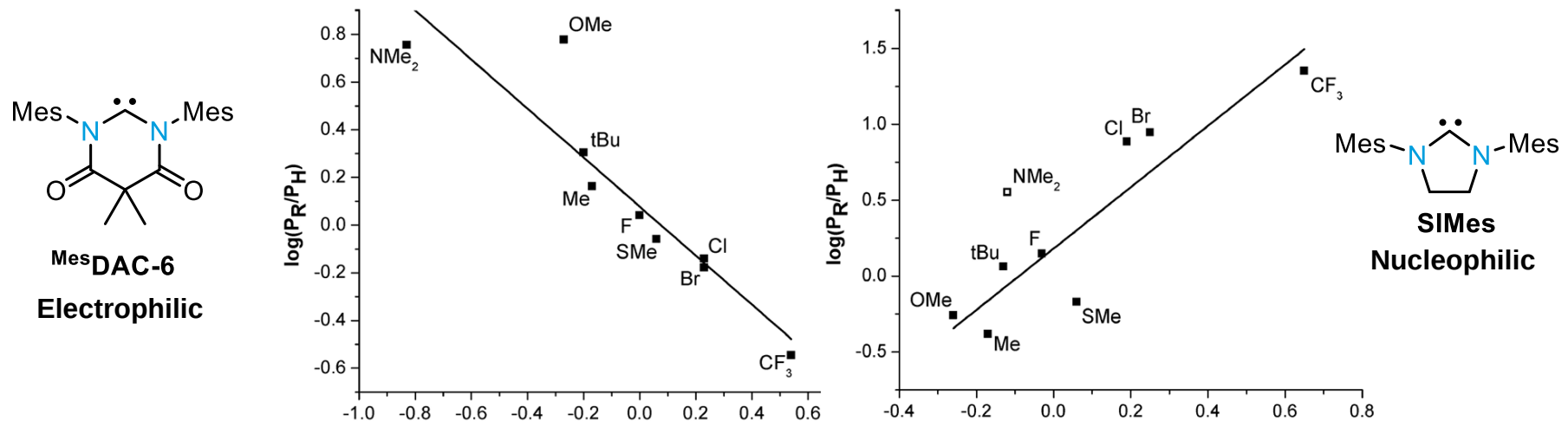
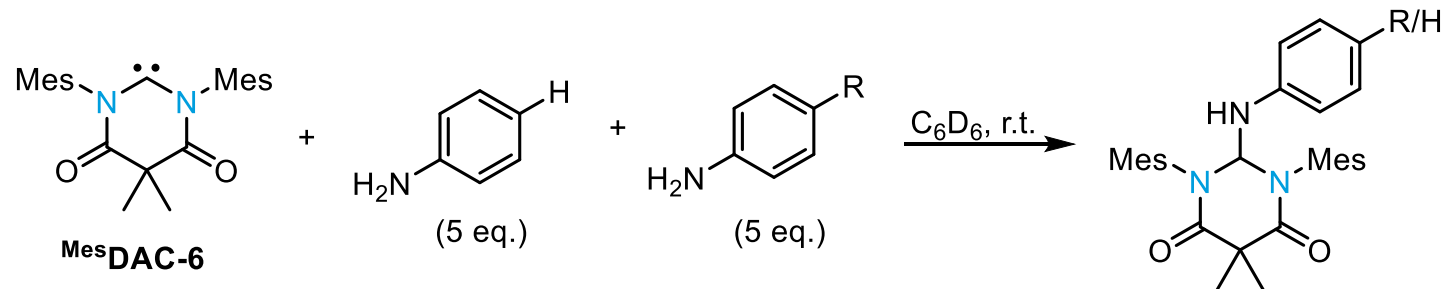
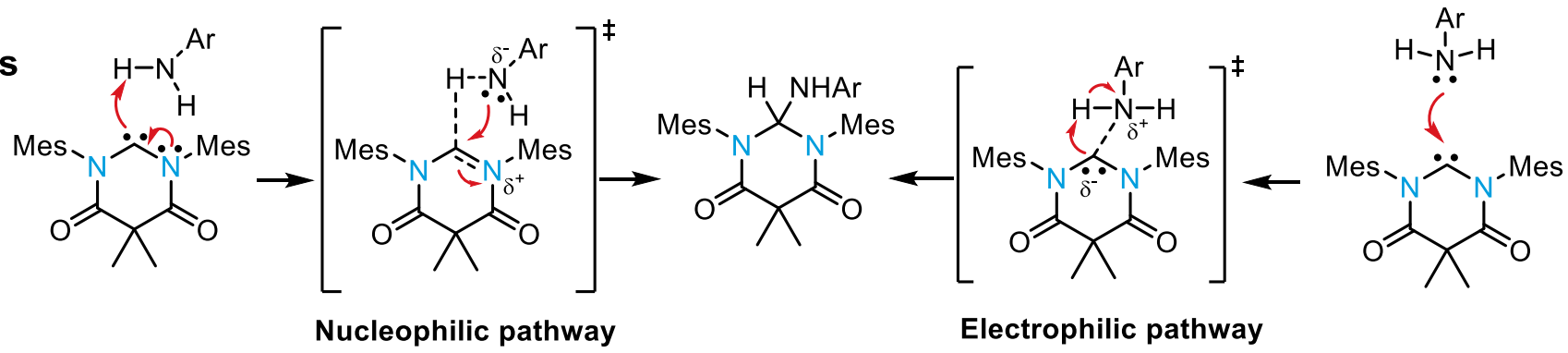
Replace Amino by Amido

Reactivity of DACs



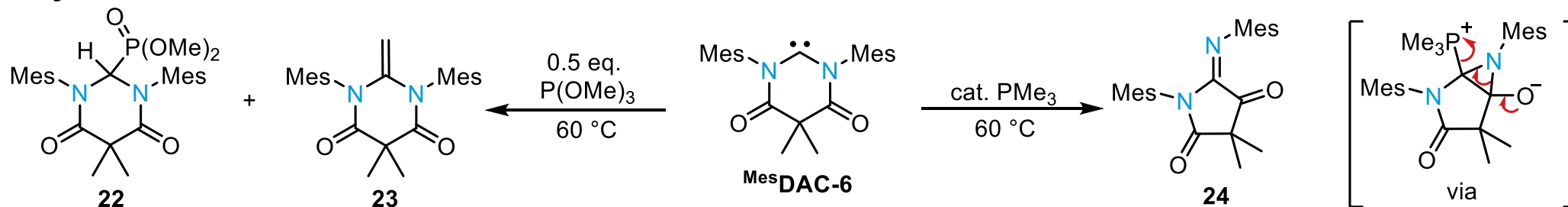
Replace Amino by Amido

Reactivity of DACs

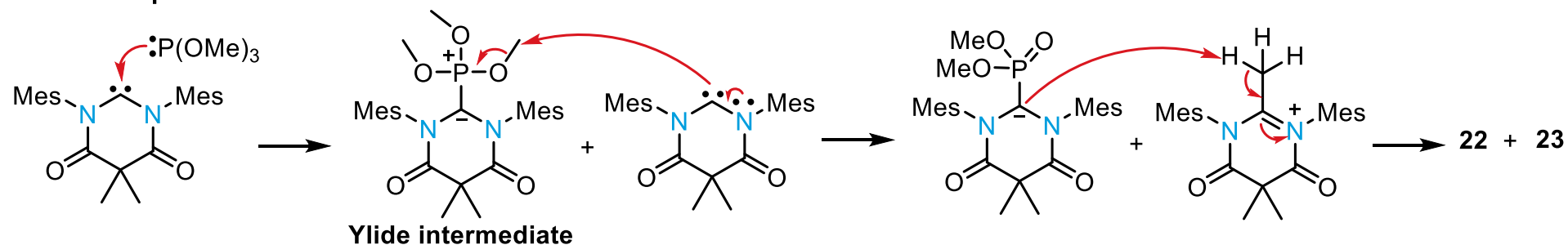


Replace Amino by Amido

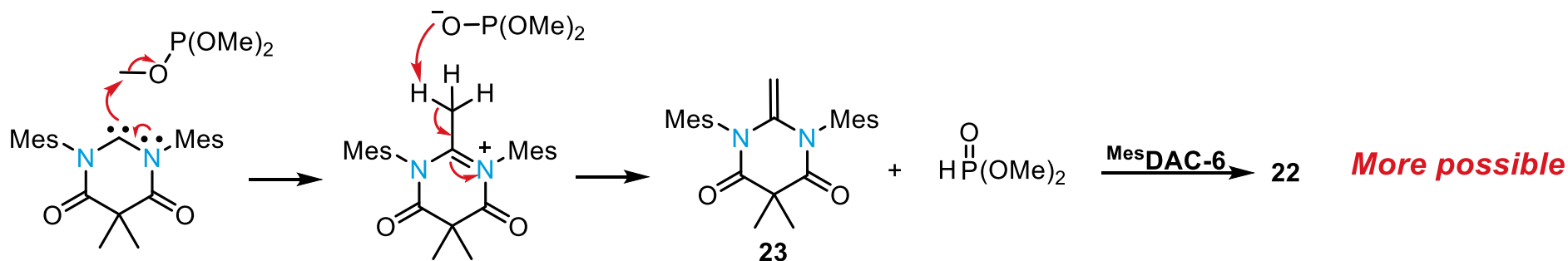
Reactivity of DACs



Arbuzov-type Pathway Electrophilic

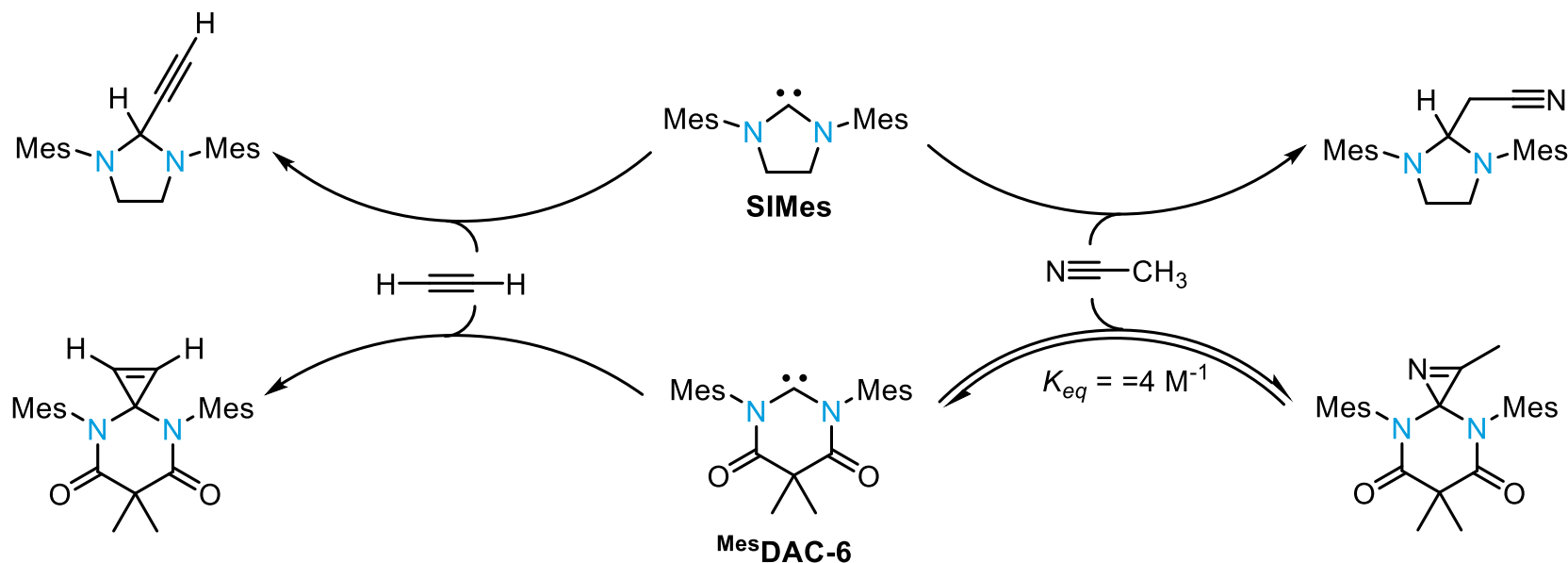
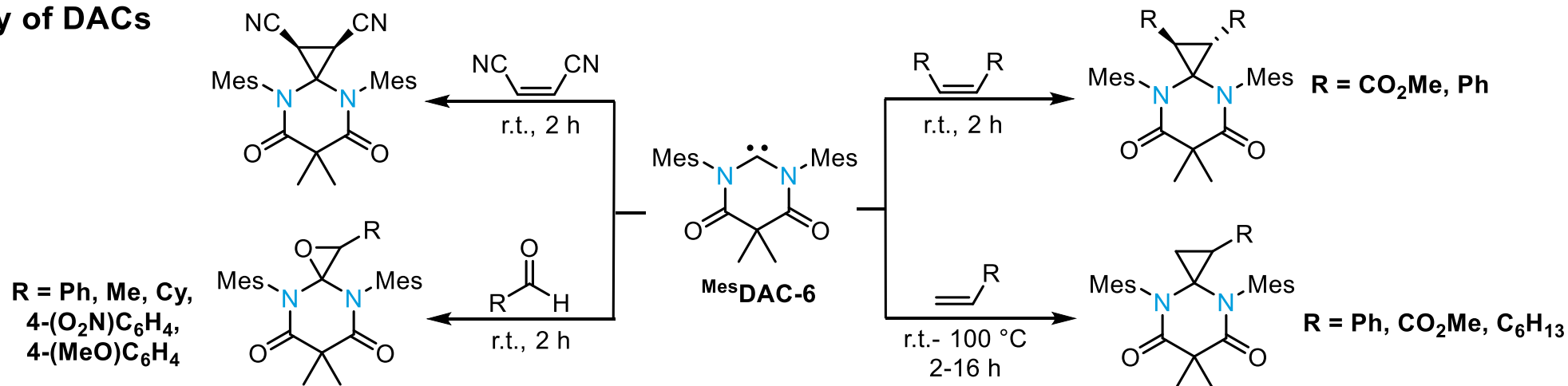


Direct Methylation Pathway Nucleophilic



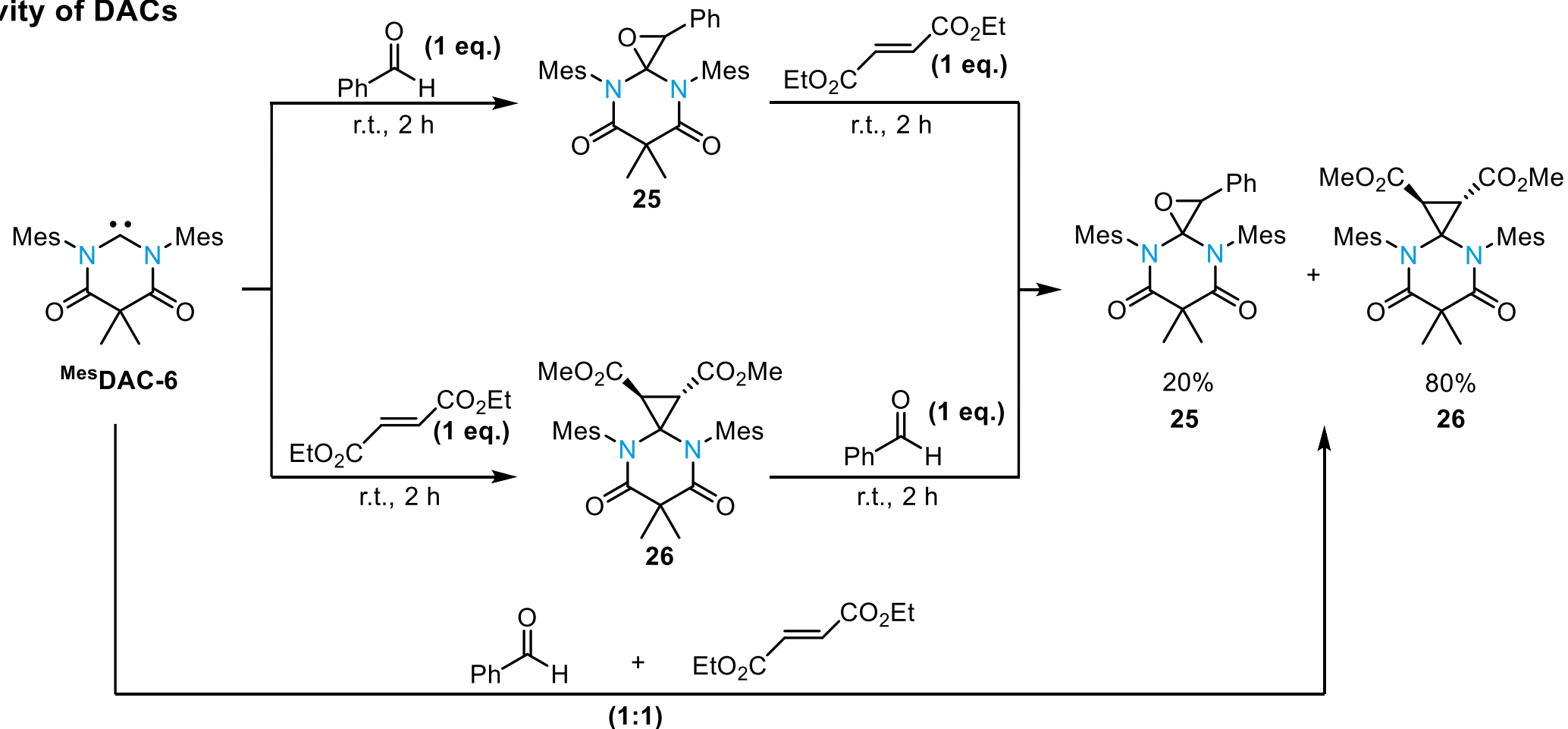
Replace Amino by Amido

Reactivity of DACs



Replace Amino by Amido

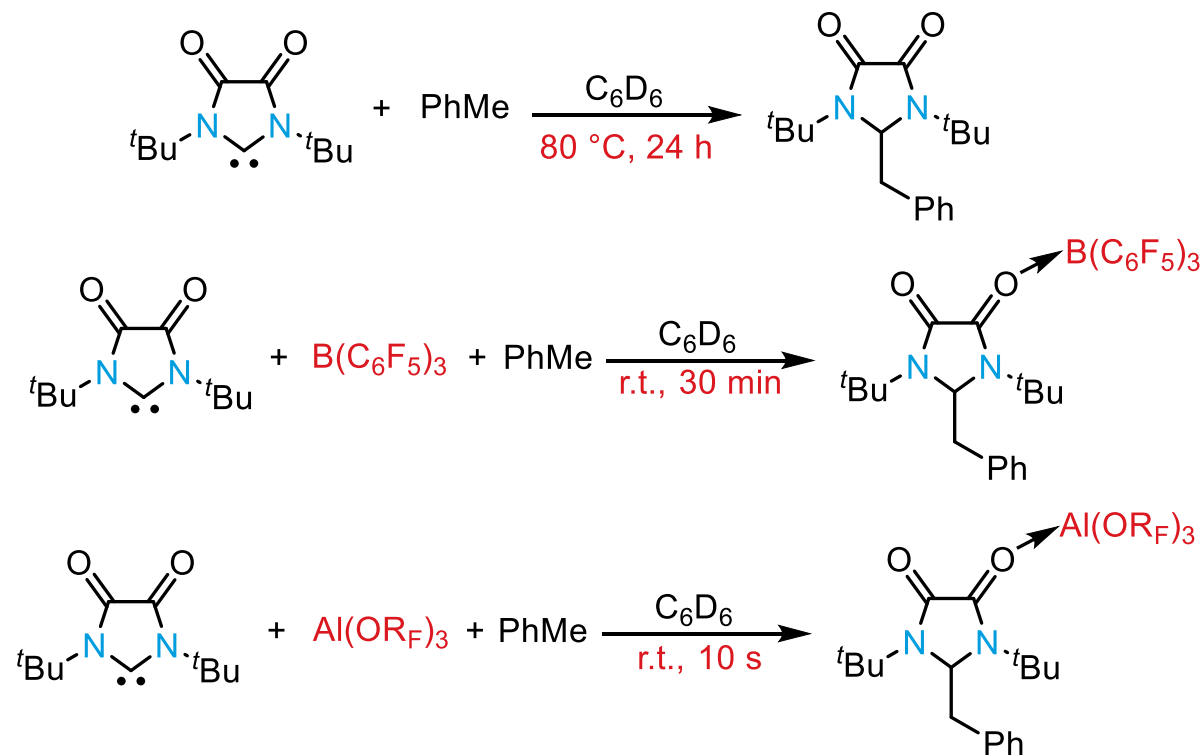
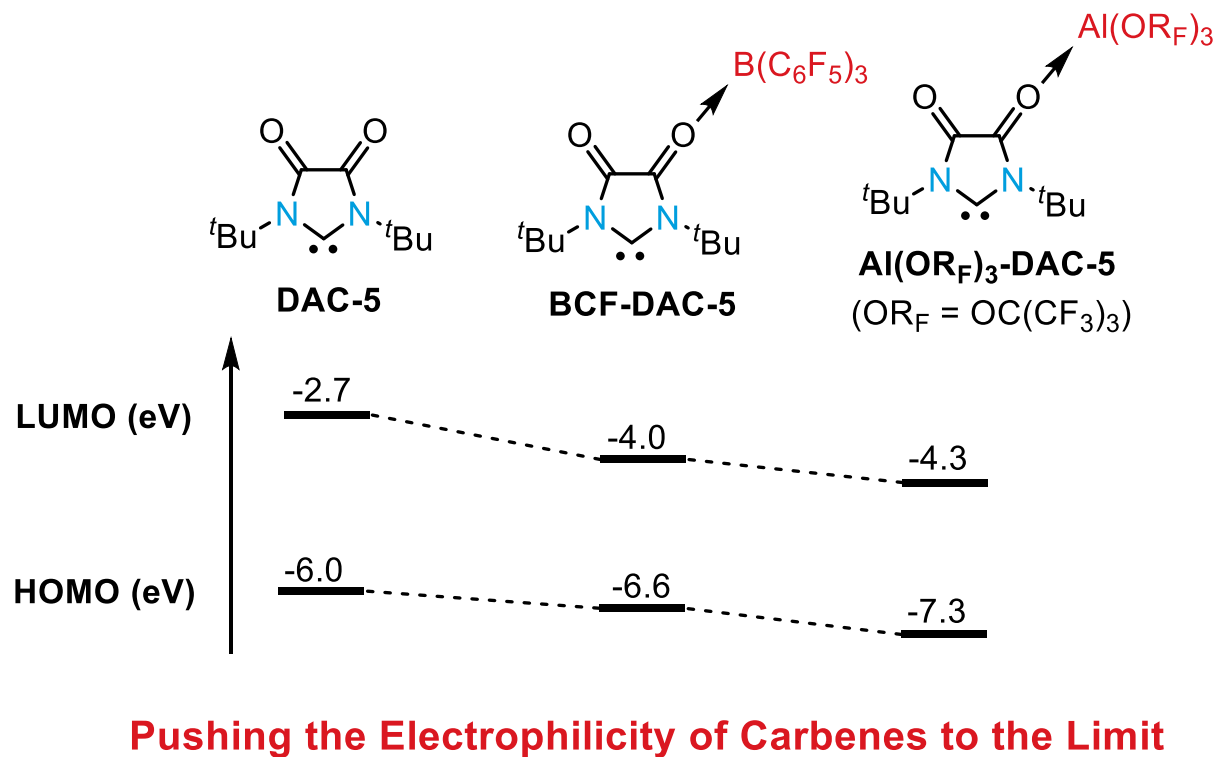
Reactivity of DACs



The first example of thermally reversible [2 + 1] cycloadditions that involve an isolable carbene

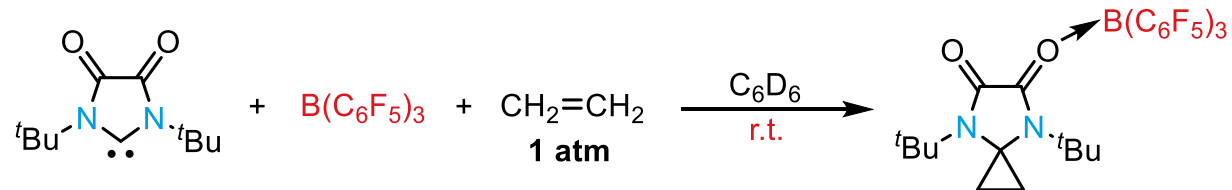
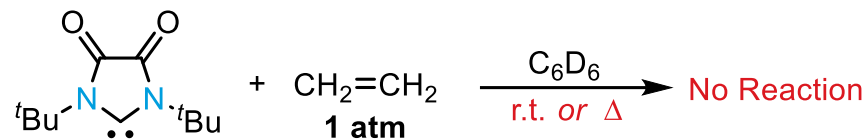
Replace Amino by Amido

Lewis acid-DAC adduct

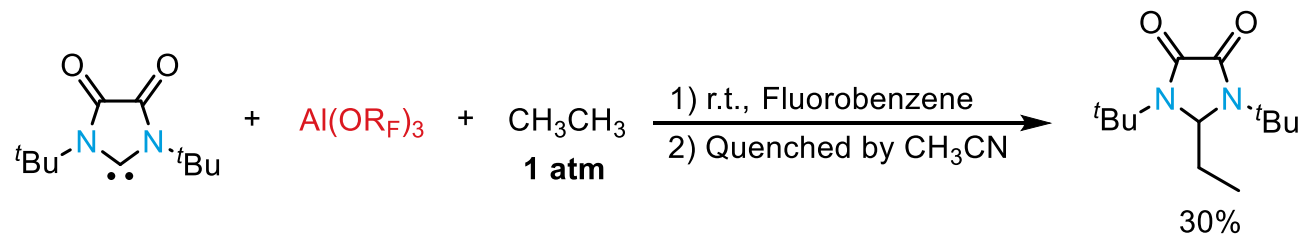
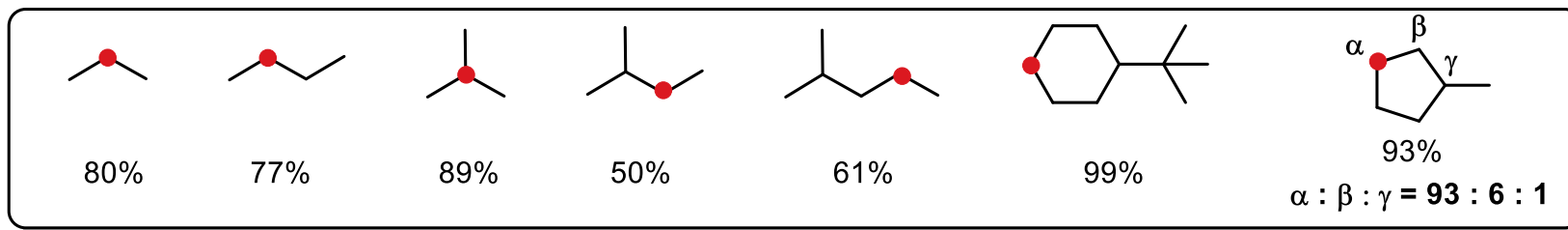
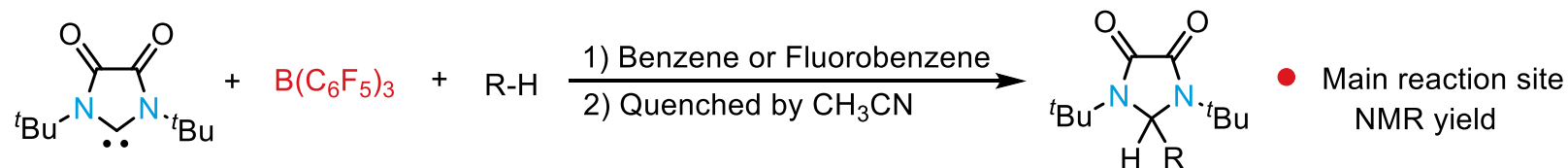


Replace Amino by Amido

Lewis acid-DAC adduct

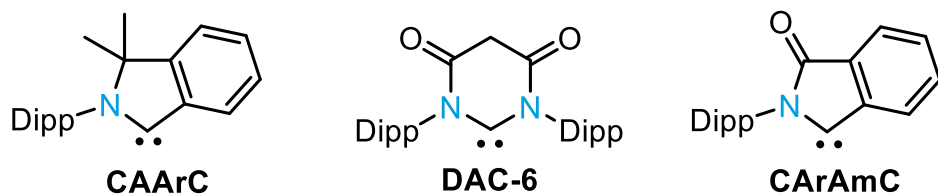
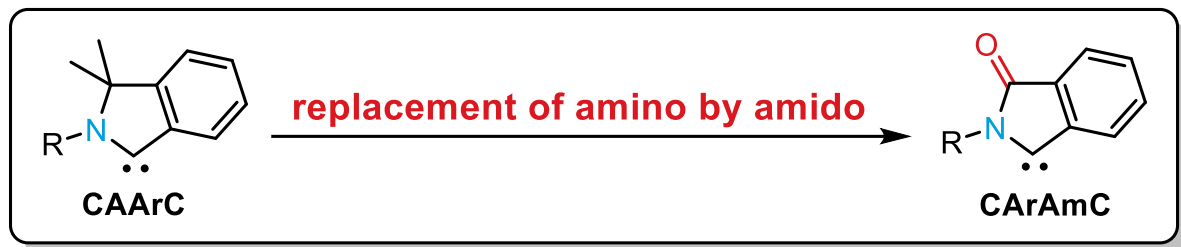


The first example

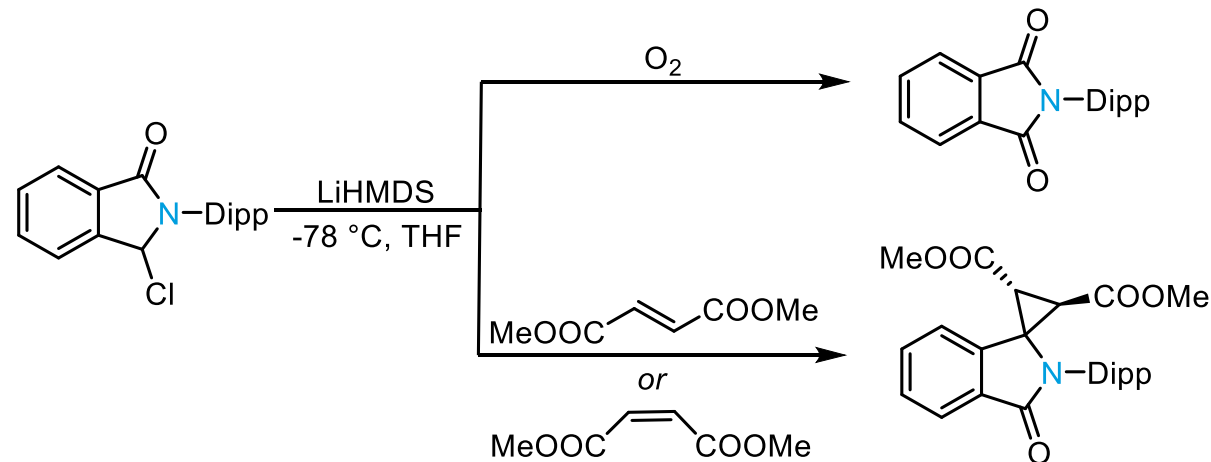
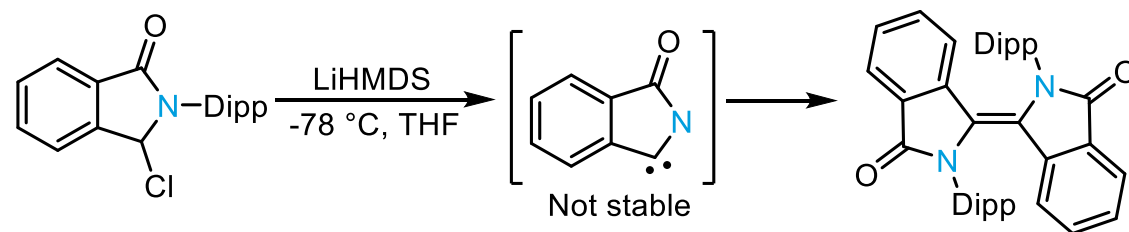
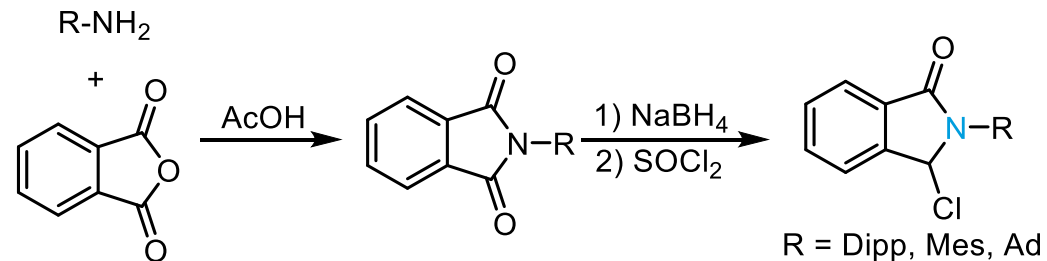


Replace Amino by Amido

Synthesis, reactivity and electronic properties of CArAmC



Aryl and amido reduce the $\Delta E_{S/T}$ significantly



Triplet-like reactivity

31



Content

1. Introduction

2. Replacement of N by C

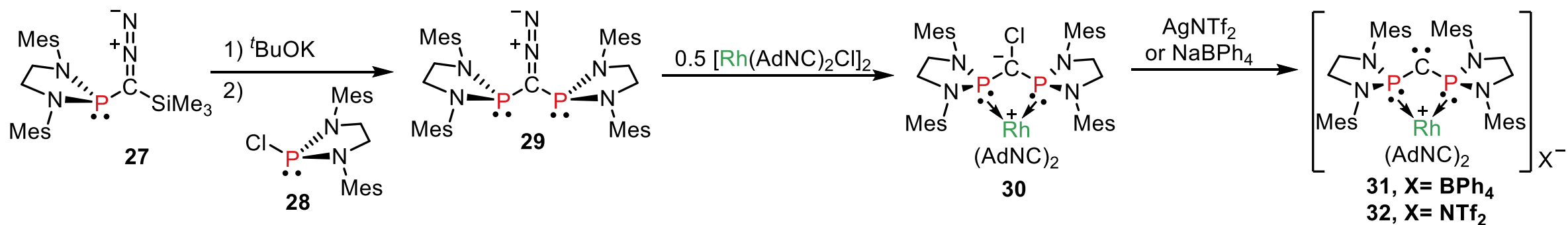
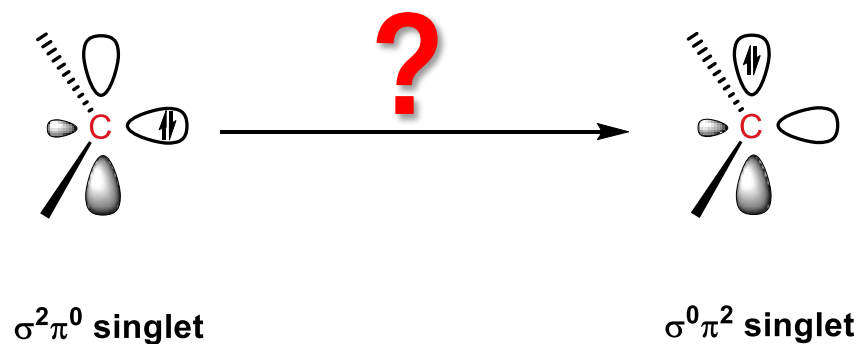
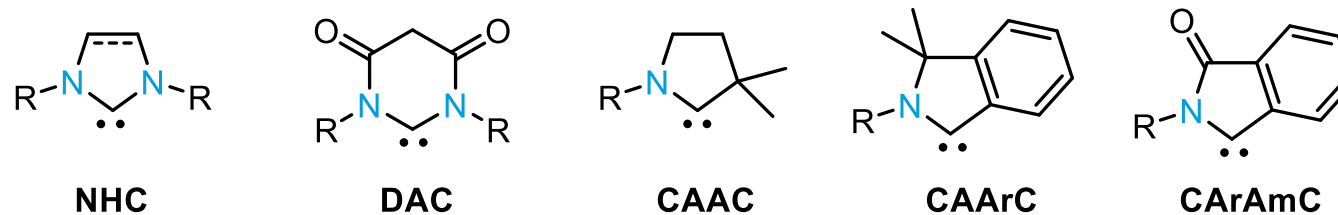
3. Replacement of Amino by Amido

4. Stable $\sigma^0\pi^2$ Carbene

5. Summary and Outlook

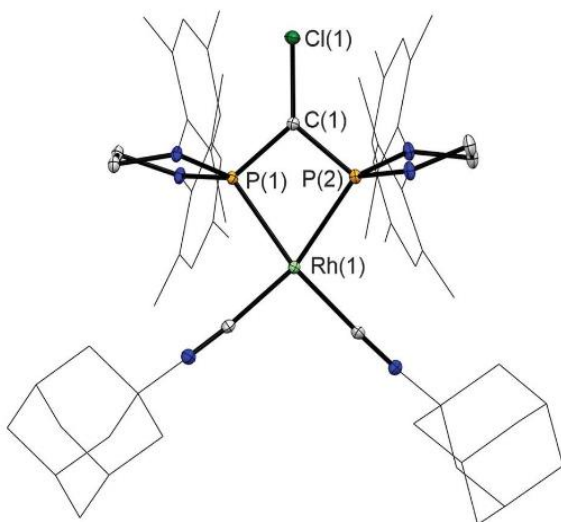
Stable $\sigma^0\pi^2$ Carbene

Synthesis stable $\sigma^0\pi^2$ carbene



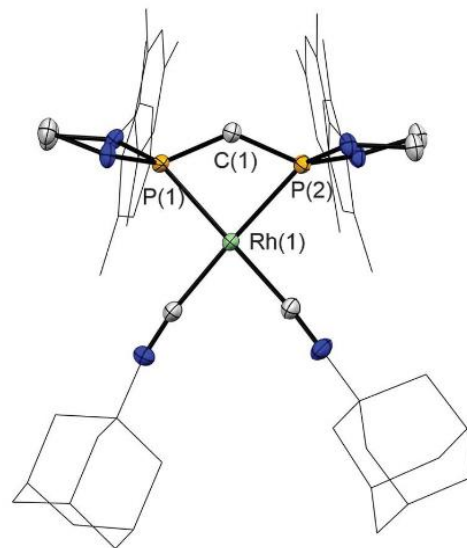
Solid-state structures and energy diagram for the frontier orbitals

Single Crystal of **30**



$\angle_{\text{PCP}} = 101.04(9)^\circ$
 $d_{\text{C-Rh}} = 2.9551(18) \text{ \AA}$
 $d_{\text{C-P}} = 1.7316(18) \text{ \AA}$

Single Crystal of **31**



$\angle_{\text{PCP}} = 133.42(17)^\circ$
 $d_{\text{C-Rh}} = 2.316(3) \text{ \AA}$
 $d_{\text{C-P}} = 1.6672(2) \text{ \AA}$

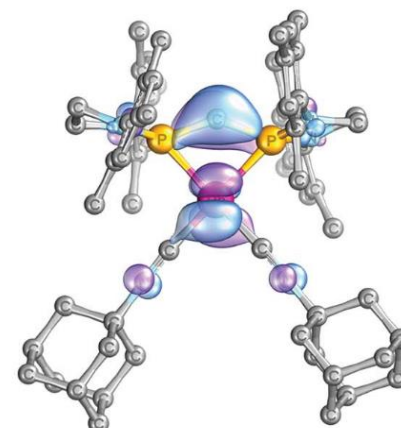
E (eV)

$\Delta E_{\text{S/T}} = 25.2 \text{ kcal/mol}$

-3.0

-6.0

-9.0

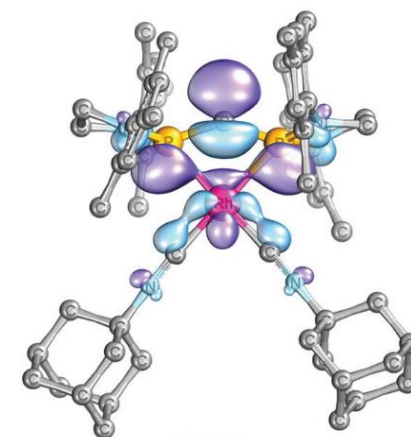


HOMO

$\uparrow\downarrow$
 (-7.67)

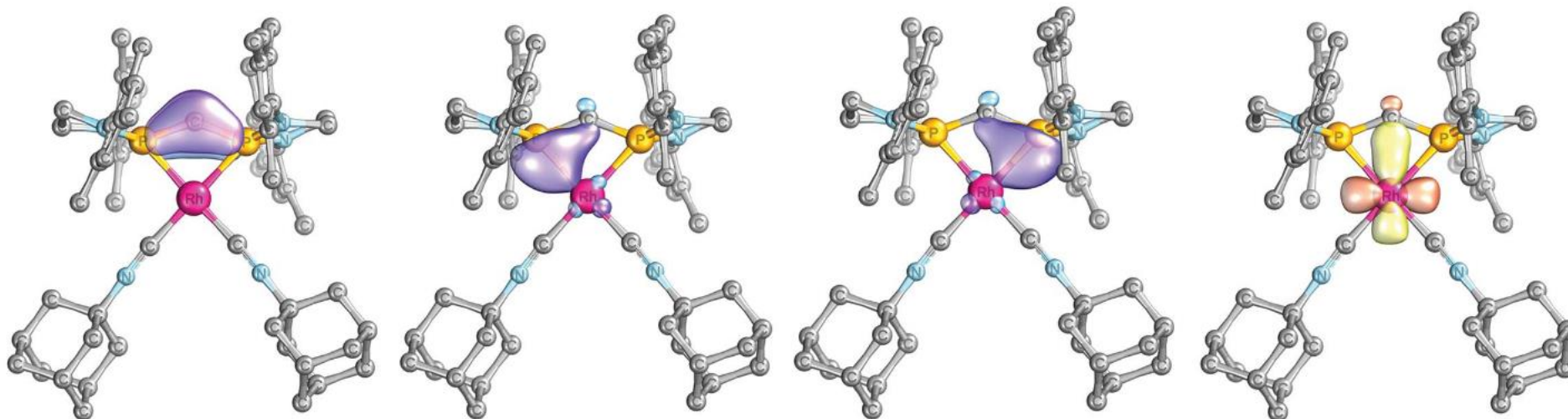
$\overline{}$
 (-3.69)

(3.98)



LUMO

Intrinsic Bond Orbitals analysis



IBO1

C(1) lone-pair orbital
C(1): 75.2%
P(1): 9.5%
P(2): 9.5%

IBO2

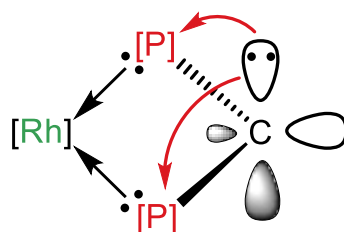
P(1)-Rh(1) σ -bonding orbital
P(1): 62.7%
Rh(1): 20.1%
C(1): 14.4%

IBO3

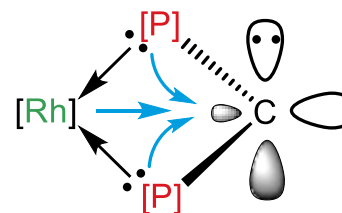
P(2)-Rh(1) σ -bonding orbital
P(1): 62.6%
Rh(1): 20.1%
C(1): 14.5%

IBO4

Rh(1) lone-pair orbital
Rh(1): 78.6%
C(1): 10.5%

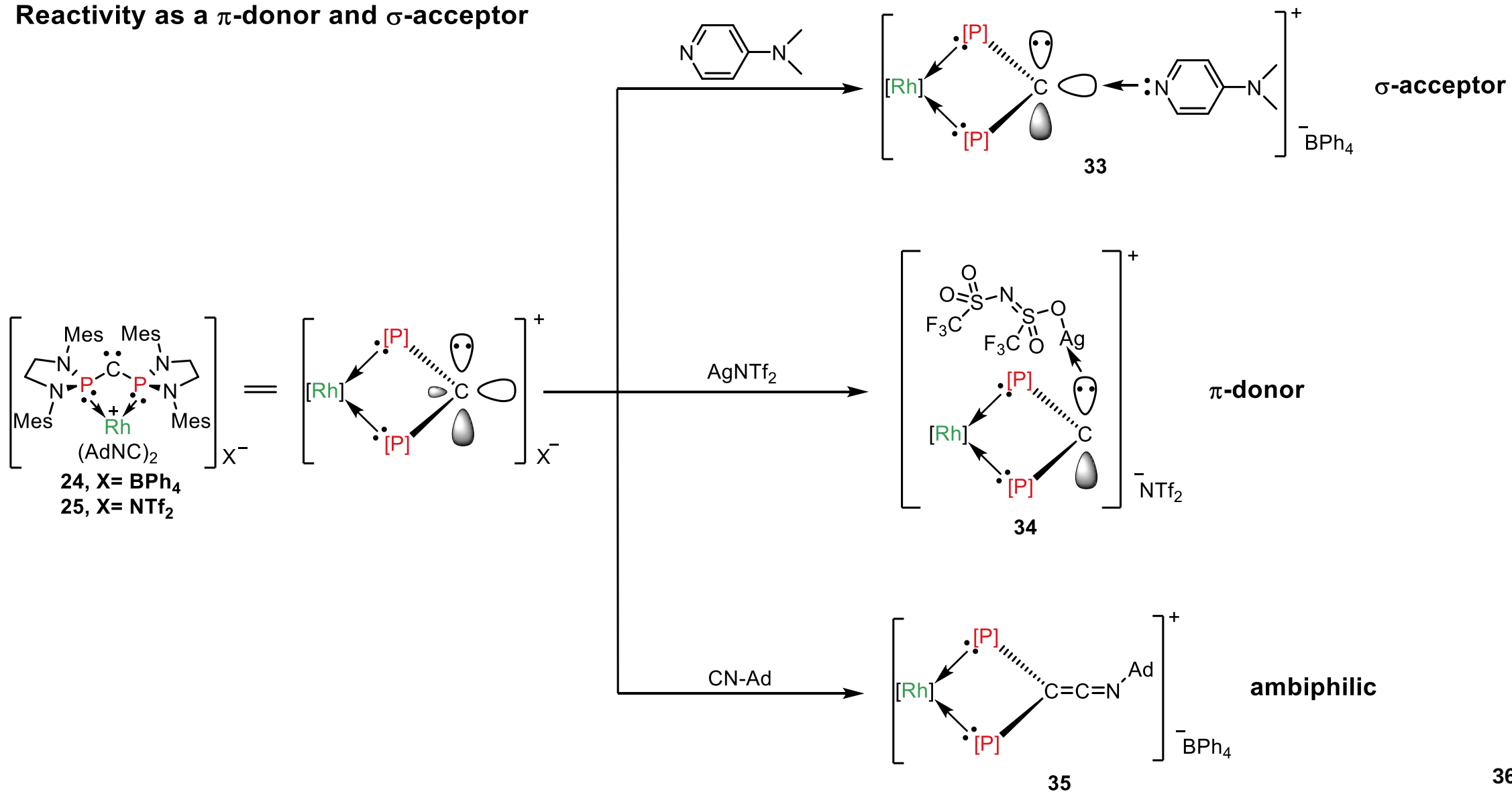


out-of-plane electron pull effect



in-plane electron push effect

Reactivity as a π -donor and σ -acceptor





Content

1. Introduction

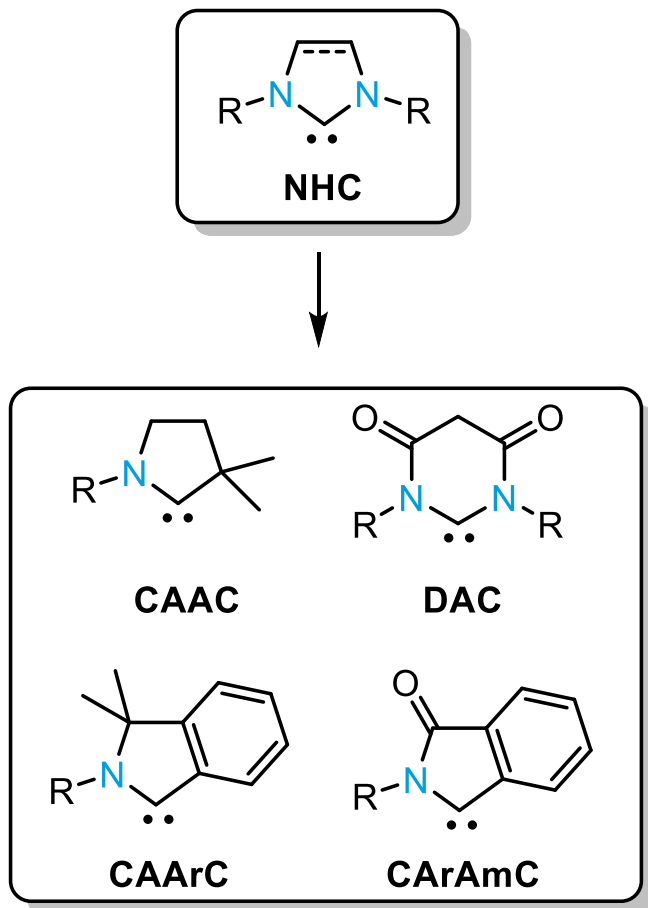
2. Replacement of N by C

3. Replacement of Amino by Amido

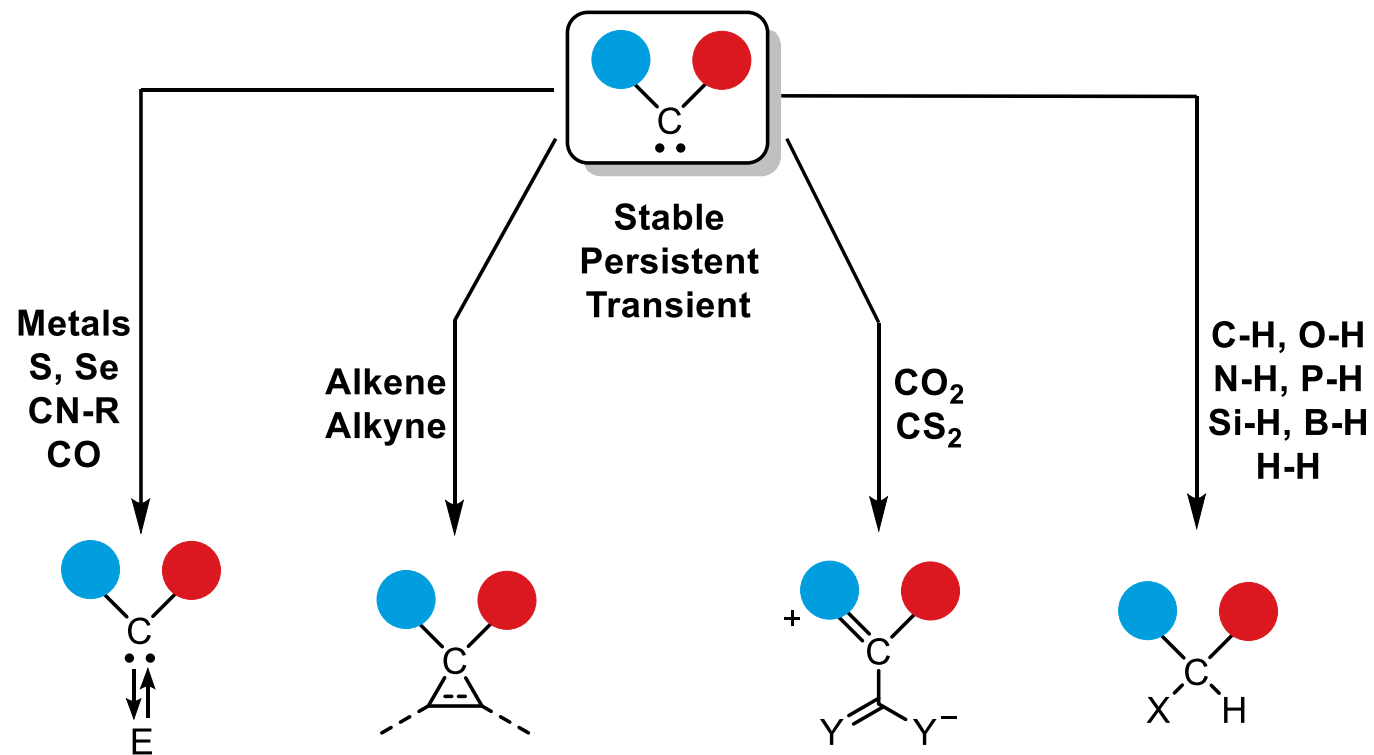
4. Stable $\sigma^0\pi^2$ Carbene

5. Summary and Outlook

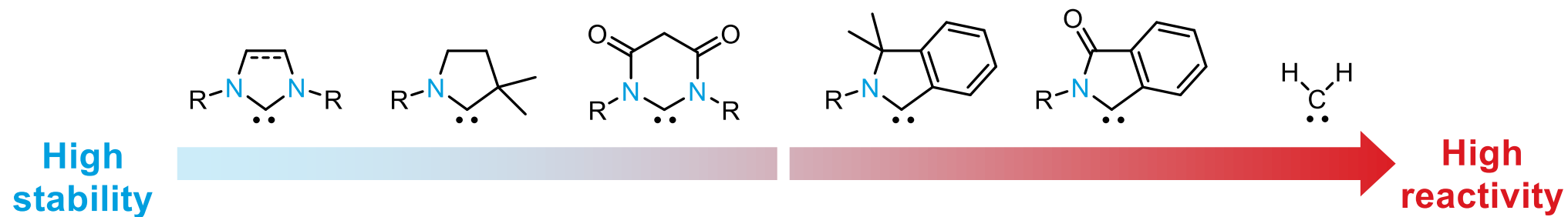
Structure modification



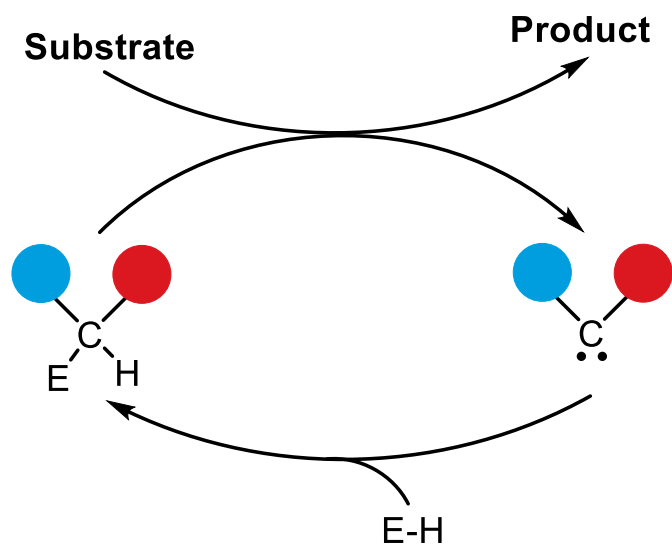
More reactivity than NHC



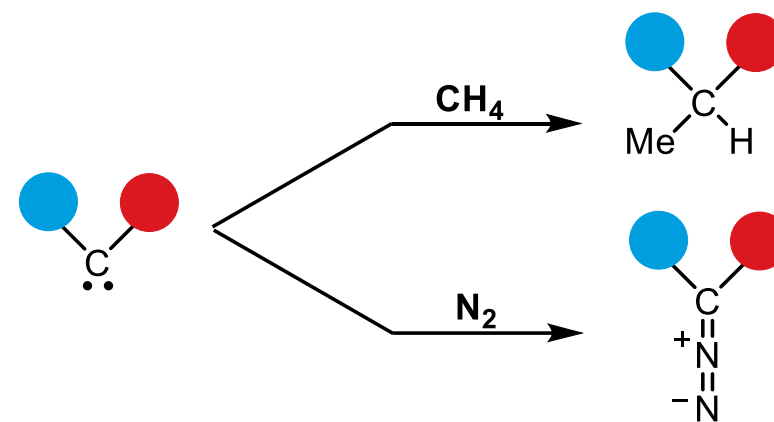
Summary and Outlook



Metal-like catalysis



Activation of inert gas molecule





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感谢倾听

请各位老师同学批评指正