Applications of N-heterocyclic imines in main group chemistry

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The imidazolin-2-imino group is an N-heterocyclic imino functionality that derives from the class of compounds known as guanidines. The exocyclic nitrogen atom preferably bonds to electrophiles and its electron-donating character is markedly enhanced by efficient delocalization of cationic charge density into the five-membered imidazoline ring. Thus, this imino group is an excellent choice for thermodynamic stabilization of electron-deficient species. Due to the variety of available imidazoline-based precursors to this ligand, its steric demand can be tailored to meet the requirements for kinetic stabilization of otherwise highly reactive species. Consequently, it does not come as a surprise that the imidazolin-2-iminato ligand has found widespread applications in transition-metal chemistry to furnish pincer complexes or “pogo stick” type compounds. In comparison, the field of main-group metal compounds of this ligand is still in its infancy; however, it has received growing attention in recent years. A considerable number of electron-poor main-group element species have been described today which are stabilized by N-heterocyclic iminato ligands. These include low-valent metal cations and species that are marked by formerly unknown bonding modes. In this article we provide an overview on the present chemistry of main-group element compounds of the imidazolin-2-iminato ligand, as well as selected examples for the related imidazolidin- and benzimidazolin-2-imino system.

Introduction

The imidazolin-2-imino group is a potent electron pair donor

In coordination chemistry nitrogen is particularly recognized for its role as a strong electron-donor atom in ligand systems. Seemingly, this contradicts the fact that this element belongs to the highly electronegative members of the periodic table.

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However, the trivalent nitrogen atom in amines, as well as in imines has high electron density in the form of a lone pair that it readily shares with various types of hard and soft Lewis acids.

Tertiary amines and secondary ketimines resemble in their nucleophilic properties but, in sharp contrast, the unsaturated carbon atom of the imino functionality is prone to the reaction with nucleophiles or reducing agents whereas the amino carbon atom is inert (Fig. 1). This reactivity results from the $\pi$-interaction with the more electronegative nitrogen atom which provides the higher bond order but also drains electron density from the carbon centre in the $\sigma$-, as well as the $\pi$-scaffold. Due to the orthogonal orientation of the nitrogen lone pair this is not compensated by $\pi$ back donation. Interestingly, the electronic properties of the imino-nitrogen atom are, vice versa, stronger affected by the characteristics of the carbon atom than it may be the case for the amino-nitrogen centre. In this regard, the electron-rich $\pi$-system of an imidazoline ring not only mitigates the electrophilicity of an imino-carbon atom incorporated at the 2-position of the cycle but also pushes electron density to the exocyclic imino-nitrogen atom (Fig. 1). Notably, phosphoranines ($\text{R}_3\text{P} = \text{NR}$) resemble the imidazolin-2-imines in the electron-donating character of the imino nitrogen atom (Fig. 1).

The resemblance of these two ligand classes is reasoned by the similarities in the electronic properties of the parent phosphine and imidazolin-2-ylide, respectively. Furthermore, one must recognize the isoelectronic relation between imidazolin-2-imines and N-heterocyclic olefins, which function as strong Lewis bases due to the ylide-like nature of the exocyclic alkene bond (Fig. 1).

The allocation of electron density from the five-membered imidazoline ring to the exocyclic nitrogen atom is illustrated by conceivable resonance structures of the anionic imidazolin-2-iminato ligand $\text{A}$ (Fig. 2). The canonical form $\text{B}$ in which the exocyclic nitrogen atom bears two formal anionic charges suggests a significant boost of its electron-donating properties as compared to ketimines (Fig. 1 and 2). Form $\text{C}$ represents the partial N-heterocyclic carbene (NHC) character of the imidazoline moiety (Fig. 2). As apparent from the canonical forms ($\text{A}$–$\text{C}$) the imidazolin-2-iminato ligand represents a $\sigma$ electron donor with potential to contribute an additional two or even four $\pi$-electrons. Consequently, its metal complexes ($\text{A}^\text{M}$) may exhibit significant metallal-2-aza-allene ($\text{B}^\text{M}$) or metalimide ($\text{C}^\text{M}$) character (Fig. 2). This manifests in an expansion of the imino group’s CN distance and shortening of the N–M bond length. Concomitantly, the C–N–M bond angle is widened to approach the angle of 180° in the ideal CCC allene structure motive. As a result of its electron-donating properties, the imidazolin-2-iminato ligand is an efficient tool for the thermodynamic stabilization of electron-poor species. Moreover, the bulkiness of the imidazoline ring can be conveniently modified to meet individual requirements for kinetic stabilization of otherwise elusive compounds.

Shigeyoshi Inoue studied chemistry at the University of Tsukuba where he completed his PhD degree under the supervision of Prof. Akira Sekiguchi in 2008. After being a Humboldt Postdoctoral fellow, as well as a JSPS postdoctoral fellow for research abroad with Prof. Matthias Drieß at the Technische Universität Berlin, he began his independent research career as a Sofia Kovalevskaja Professor in 2010 at the same university. Since 2015 he has been a W2-Tenure-Track Professor of Silicon Chemistry at the Technische Universität München. His research interests are focused on the synthesis and reactivity investigation of low-valent main group compounds with the goal of finding novel applications in synthesis and catalysis.

The scope of this review

In this article we focus on the coordination chemistry of the imidazolin-2-iminato ligand, as well as the strongly related imidazolidin-2-imino group and the benzimidazolin-2-imino group with regard to main-group elements. For the latter two...
only relevant examples will be given. An earlier review of Kuhn, Frenking and coworkers on imidazolin-2-imines includes main-group metal complexes but dates back about 13 years. The broad spectrum of transition metal complexes that comprise this ligand class and the methods for the synthesis of the ligand have recently been reviewed by Tamm and coworkers and will be discussed only in part.

Moreover, only selected examples will be discussed for compounds of this imino ligand with the non-metals carbon and nitrogen because this belongs to the field of organic chemistry rather than coordination chemistry.

**Group 1 and group 2 element complexes**

**Background**

About 20 years ago Kuhn and coworkers started their pioneering studies on the chemistry of imidazolin-2-imines. A few alkaline and alkaline earth compounds of the imino group were reported but not investigated thoroughly probably because of the pronounced polar nature of the N–M bond (M = alkaline or alkaline earth metal). This puts them in the role of a reactive intermediate for ligand transfer via salt metathesis rather than a species with its own follow-up reactivity with sustainment of the N–M bond. Accordingly, the chemistry of group 1 and group 2 imidazolin-2-iminato complexes is only explored to a minor degree to date.

**Lithium and potassium complexes**

The reaction of $\text{LMe}_2\text{NH}$ ($\text{LMe}_2 = 1,3$-dimethyl-imidazolin-2-ylidene) with MeLi in Et$_2$O produces $\text{LMe}_2\text{NLi}$ (1) which is the N-lithiated derivative of the imidazolin-2-imine. The species was characterized by $^1$H NMR analysis and according to the reported CHN elemental analysis no solvent was present in the isolated material. If the conversion was carried out in THF/Et$_2$O with MeLi that was prepared from H$_2$CCl and elemental lithium without prior separation of lithium chloride, crystals of the unexpected composition $[\text{Li}_{12}\text{O}_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{LMe}_2\text{N})_8(\text{thf})_4]$–8THF (2) were retrieved in low yield (Scheme 1).

The solid state structure of 2 is marked by a Li$_{12}$N$_8$O$_2$Cl$_2$ cage that comprises a peroxo moiety in its core (Fig. 3). The authors reasoned that the O$_2$– group resulted from contamination of the solvent with traces of peroxide. Crystals of dimeric [L$^{\text{Me}}$$_2$NLI]$_2$ in toluene (3-toluene, L$^{\text{Me}}$$_2$N = 1,3-bis(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-imidazolin-2-ylidene) were isolated in good yield after the reaction of L$^{\text{Me}}$$_2$NH with nBuLi in toluene/hexane. Apparent, the formation of higher aggregates is hampered by the bulkier Dip groups (Dip = 2,6-diisopropylphenyl). Brining into contact L$^{\text{Me}}$NH and freshly prepared MeK in Et$_2$O afforded the heavier alkaline derivative L$^{\text{Me}}$NK (4). The compound was characterized by elemental analysis and its existence was verified by the synthesis of the dithiocarbiminate L$^{\text{Me}}$NC$\equiv$S$\equiv$K (5, Scheme 2). Interestingly, the latter shows structural characteristics that account for a bonding situation as represented by resonance structure 5A (Scheme 2) with the C–Niminato bond length significantly increased (a range from 1.369(16) Å to 1.379(18) Å is observed in the solid state structure; cf. 2: C–Niminato = 1.260(4)–1.263(4) Å; 3: C–Niminato = 1.241(3) Å, 1.242(4) Å). Accordingly, the C–S distances in 5 (1.733(13)–1.755(13) Å) resemble typical CS single bond lengths.

**Magnesium complexes**

As rare examples for N-heterocyclic iminato complexes of group 2 metals the magnesium compounds [L$^{\text{Me}}$$_2$NMgI]$_2$ (61$_2$), as well as [L$^{\text{Me}}$$_2$NMgI]$_2$ (67) and [L$^{\text{Me}}$$_2$NMgI]$_2$ (8), were reported by Kuhn and coworkers (n ≥ 1). They are accessed through L$^{\text{Me}}$NH via conversion with 0.25 MgI$_2$, MeMgI and (nBu)$_2$Mg, respectively (Scheme 3). Single crystal XRD (X-ray diffraction) data were obtained for 61$_2$ (Fig. 4) while the degree of aggregation (n) of 7 and 8 was not elucidated by structural analysis.

![Scheme 1](image1.jpg)  
**Scheme 1.** Conversion of the imino lithium species 1 into the imino-stabilized LiOCI aggregate 2 (the lithium chloride derives from the methyl-lithium synthesis and peroxide from contaminated solvent). Formation of the bulky imino lithium dimer 3 (Dip = 2,6-diisopropylphenyl).

![Scheme 2](image2.jpg)  
**Scheme 2.** Conversion of potassium imide 4 with carbon disulfide to the thiocarbiminate 5 (represented by resonance structures 5A and 5B).
Notably, \(6[\text{I}]_2\) also formed if less than four equiv. of the imine were reacted with \(\text{Mgl}_2\). The authors attributed this observation to the high basicity of the ligand.

**Group 13 element complexes**

**Background**

Of group 13 elements only a few aluminium complexes with an N-heterocyclic iminato ligand had been reported until respective research was resumed by our group.\(^6\) Reports\(^8\)–\(^10\) in the year 2014 were the first to describe imidazolin-2-imino complexes of boron. In contrast, the coordination chemistry of plexes of boron. In contrast, the coordination chemistry of

**Boron complexes**

The Lewis acid base adducts \(\text{LNH(BH}_3\) \(9\) (Scheme 4) between \(\text{L}^{\text{Dip}}\text{NH}\), as well as \(\text{L}^{\text{Mes}}\text{NH}\) (\(\text{L}^{\text{Mes}} = 1,3\)-dimesitylimidazolin-2-ylidene), and the parent borane were isolated after conversion of the imine with Me\(_2\)S or \(\text{MeBH}_3\) in toluene.\(^9\) When treated with imidazolin-2-ylidenes (L) dihydrogen is abstracted from the HN–BH moiety of these imine–borane compounds and along with \(\text{L}^{\text{H}}\text{(BH}_3\) (hydrogenated at the formerly carbenic centre) the NHC-adducts of respective imino boron dihydrides (\(\text{L}^{\text{N}}\text{BH}_2\text{L}\)) are formed (10, Scheme 4).\(^9\) These NHC-adducts undergo hydride-mediated ring-expansion reaction, that is, the boron atom transfers its two hydrides to the adjacent carbon atom and inserts into the \(\text{C}_{\text{carbenic}}\) bond of the NHC (11, Scheme 4).\(^9\) Presumably, the interaction between the lone pair at the imino nitrogen atom and the unoccupied p-orbital at the boron centre supports the trigonalization of the metalloid atom. Interestingly, this insertion occurs at higher temperatures with more sterically hindered substituents at the boron atom. Moreover, \(\text{H}_2\text{L}^{\text{Mes}}\) (1,3-dimesityl-imidazolidin-2-ylidine, NHC saturated at the ligand backbone) is subject to ring-expansion reaction at significantly lower temperatures than its congener of very similar steric encumbrance \(\text{L}^{\text{Mes}}\) (NHC unsaturated at the ligand backbone). It was reasoned that the conjugated ring system in \(\text{L}^{\text{Mes}}\) is more efficient for the delocalization of positive charge density and, thus, stabilizes the boron dihydride form (\(\text{L}^{\text{N}}\text{BH}_2\text{L}\)).

Similarly, ring-activation and expansion reaction of \(\text{L}^{\text{Dip}}\) took place by heating the amido-substituted hydridoborane \(\text{L}^{\text{Dip}}\text{(BH}_3\)\text{HNDip} reported by Rivard and coworkers.\(^13\)

Conversion of the bis(iminiumtosylate) \(\text{12}[\text{OTs}]_2\) with \(\text{Li[BH}_3\) furnishes the boronium salt \(\text{13}[\text{OTs}]\) (Scheme 5).\(^10\) The compound reacts with yellow sulfur to give a rare example of a cationic thioxoborane \(\text{14}[\text{OTs}]\) that was structurally characterized (Scheme 5).\(^10\) The B–S bond length (1.710(5) Å) in \(14^+\) is the shortest that has been reported to date for a molecular complex. Notably, the B–N bond lengths significantly decrease upon transformation of tetrahedral \(13^-\) into trigonal-planar \(14^+\) (\(13^-\): 1.573(5) Å, 1.577(5) Å; \(14^+\): 1.483(5) Å, 1.493(5) Å) and, consequently, a partial double bond character can be attributed to the boron–nitrogen interactions in \(14^+\). Concomitantly, the C–N distances of the imino groups increase (\(13^-\): 1.317(5) Å, 1.318(4) Å; \(14^+\): 1.359(4) Å, 1.363(4) Å) which is in accordance with the formulation of resonance structure \(14^{\nu}\) (Scheme 5) that represents the delocalization of positive charge density into the N-heterocycles and the polarization of the BS bond towards the sulfur atom (NBO charge at S = −0.58; NBO = Natural Bond Orbital). DFT (density functional theory) calculations supported the interpretation of the remarkably short B–S distance in terms of a boron sulfur double bond. For example, the HOMO (highest occupied molecular orbital) shows mainly...
the sulfur lone pair and the HOMO–1 reveals the B=S π-bonding orbital. The NBO charge at the boron centre of 14⁺ was calculated to be +0.63 which accounts for the boron cation character of the complex as illustrated by the canonical form 14B⁺ (Scheme 5).

Very recently, Rivard and coworkers described the conversion of the imidazolin-2-imino trimethylsilane 15 to the imino boron dichloride 16 and its organyl derivative 17 by the reaction of 15 with BCl₃ and PhBCl₂, respectively (Scheme 6). The bisimino boron monochloride 18 was furnished in a reaction between 15 and 16 (Scheme 6). Moreover, the synthesis of the diphenyl congener 19 was accomplished by conversion of 17 with phenylmagnesium bromide (Scheme 6). The solid state structure of the dihalide 16 hints toward the significant bora-2-aza-allene properties of the CNB moiety (type B⁴, Fig. 2) as concluded from the C–N–B bond angle of 180° and the short B–N bond length (1.302(6) Å) which implies high boron–nitrogen double bond character. Remarkably, 16, 17 and 19 react with amine–boranes (RₙH₃-nN-BH₃; R = H, Me; n = 1, 2) to produce the respective dihydrogenated imino boron compounds L⁺⁴[NH(B[R|][R'|])²] 20–22 (R' = R'' = Cl for 20; R' = Cl, R'' = Ph for 21; R' = R'' = Ph for 22) and a mixture of the amineboron dehydrogenation products (Scheme 6). The authors conclude that this imino boron compound acts as an intramolecular frustrated Lewis acid base pair. It should be noted that compound 17 displays catalytic activity in the dehydrocoupling of MeNH₂BH₃ to yield [MeNBH₃], along with oligomeric amineboranes, which shows its great potential with respect to further application in metal-free catalysis for the dehydrocoupling of amine–boranes and related species.

Aluminium complexes

The bisimino aluminium complexes (LMe₂NSiMe₃)₂AlMe₂[Cl] (23) and (LMe₂-NH)₂AlMe₂[Cl] (24) were synthesized by conversion of LMe₂NSiMe₃ (25) and LMe₂-NH, respectively, with 0.5 equiv. of AlMe₂Cl. The ion-separated forms were postulated on the basis of NMR spectroscopic data. The related Lewis acid base adduct L⁺Me₂NSiMe₃AlCl₃ (26) releases Me₃SiCl upon heating the neat compound to 180 °C and is converted into [MeNBH₃] and a mixture of the amine–boranes (Scheme 6). An X-ray crystallographic analysis of compound 27 verified its trimeric structure with a six-membered Al₃N₃ cycle.

The imino aluminium dihydride {L⁺⁴[NAlH₂]₂} (28) results from the reaction of L⁺⁴NH with Me₃N-AlH₃ (Scheme 7). From the dihydride one can derive the dihalides {L⁺⁴[NAlX₂]₂} (29–31, X = Cl, Br, I) by conversion with BX₃ (two equiv.) which were described to form dimers in the solid state, as well as in solution (Scheme 7). Obviously, the bulkier iminato ligand in 29 leads to the formation of a four-membered Al₄N₄ ring with smaller N–Al–N angles (87.8(1)°, 92.3(1)°) in comparison to the six-membered ring in 27 with larger angles (108–110°). Interestingly, the sterically hindered phosphoranimino aluminium dihydride and -dichloride form dimers with four-membered Al₄N₄ rings.

Scheme 5 Reaction of the bis(iminiumtosylate) 12[OTs]₂ with lithium borohydride to the boronium salt 13[OTs] (Ts = tosyl) and its conversion to the thioxoborane salt 14[OTs].


Scheme 7 Conversion of the trimethylsilylimine 25 to the aluminium trichloride imine complex 26 and its transformation into trimeric 27.
Furthermore, the dihydride 28 reacts with the electrophiles Me₂S·BH₃ (four equiv.) and Me₃SiOTf (two equiv., Tf = triflyl) to yield the aluminium borohydride 32 and the aluminium monohydride triflate 33, respectively (Scheme 8). Notably, the substitution of both aluminium bonded hydrides in 33 for triflate substituents could not be accomplished by the use of a larger excess of Me₃SiOTf, even at elevated temperature. In contrast, the conversion of 28 with only two equiv. of Me₂S·BH₃ does not afford the expected aluminium monohydride borohydride as a product but yields mixtures of 28 and 32. Obviously, the electron withdrawing triflyl groups in 33 mitigate the hydride-donor strength of the remaining AlH functionality. Accordingly, only aluminium monohydride triflates of the related phosphoraniminate or the 1,3-diketiminato ligand have been reported.¹¹c,¹⁵ The conversion of the aluminium dihydride 28 with yellow sulfur affords a rare example of an aluminium hydride hydrogen sulfide complex (34) by insertion of a sulfur atom into the AlH bond (Scheme 8). Similar to 33 the remaining hydride functionalities at the aluminium centres in 34 are less reactive than in the parent compound. However, the transformation with S₈ to form the bis(hydrogensulfide) 35 can be forced onto the system by heating (90 °C for four days, Scheme 8). As apparent from the XRD study the Al–S distances in 35 (2.231(1)–2.240(1) Å) are slightly shorter than the respective distances in the monohydrogensulfide 34 (2.250(1) Å and 2.252(1) Å).

In order to furnish a heavier aluminium chalcogenide of the imidazolin-2-iminato ligand, 28 was converted with the tellurium atom transfer reagent nBu₃PTe (two equiv.)¹⁷. This conversion yields ditopic aluminium ditelluride 36 as a rare example of an electron-precise aluminium complex with the chalcogen in the oxidation state −1 (Scheme 8). The hydrides left at the aluminium centres in 36 do not react further with excess nBu₃PTe. However, the compound converts with NHC (LE₅, 5 equiv., LE₅ = 1,3-diethyl-4,5-dimethyl-imidazolin-2-ylidene) in a dehydrogenative redox process to form the monotopic aluminium telluride 37 (Fig. 5, Scheme 8) with the chalcogen in the oxidation state −2 along with dihydrogenated NHC (LE₅(H₂)).¹⁷

Scheme 8 Overview on syntheses of imino aluminium compounds derived from the aluminium dihydride 28: reaction of 28 to the dihalides 29–31, the borohydride 32 and the triflate 33 (X = Cl, Br, I). Synthesis of the aluminium mono- and bis(hydrogensulfides) 34, as well as 35. Conversion of 28 to the ditelluride 36 and its monotopic aluminium telluride offspring 37 (LE₅ = 1,3-diethyl-4,5-dimethyl-imidazolin-2-ylidene). Transformation of 37 to ditopic 39 via the presumed intermediate 38.

Fig. 5 Ellipsoid plot (30% level) of the aluminium telluride 37 (hydrogen atoms, isopropyl groups and non-N-bonded methyl groups have been omitted).
The structural study of 37 revealed a remarkably short Al–Te distance of 2.5130(14) Å and DFT calculations determined an enhanced aluminium–tellurium interaction (WBI\textsubscript{AlTe} = 1.20; NPA charges: Al = +1.24, Te = −0.95; WBI = Wiberg bond index, NPA = natural population analysis). It has to be pointed out that the terminal position of the tellurium atom is a very scant structural motif as group 16 atoms commonly assume bridging positions in aluminium chalcogenides. Upon heating a benzene solution of 37 to 80 °C one of the two L\textsuperscript{32} ligands is released and the putative intermediate L\textsuperscript{DipN(AlTe)L\textsuperscript{Et}} (38) undergoes aggregation to form 39 (Scheme 8).

The reaction pathway via 38 was suggested by DFT calculations; however, the isolation of a bulkier congener of this elusive species was not accomplished by the use of more sterically hindered NHC. The structural investigation of 39 revealed significantly increased Al–Te distances (2.6143(14), 2.6211(15) Å) and a decreased bond order for the AlTe interaction (WBI\textsubscript{AlTe} = 0.75; NPA charges: Al = +1.21, Te = −0.79) with respect to 37.\textsuperscript{17} It should be noted that in ditopic 39 the aluminium centres are bridged via the tellurium atoms. Notably, 37 and 39 contrast the other given examples for aluminium complexes of the imidazolin-2-iminato ligand in that the aluminium centres are not connected via the nitrogen atoms of the imino groups. Taking into account the marked changes in the Al–Te distances and the values for the WBI\textsubscript{AlTe} upon transformation of 37 into 39 the nature of the AlTe interaction in 37 was presumed to possess high Al=Te double bond character.

**Group 14 element complexes**

**Background**

In initial reports on the chemistry of N-heterocyclic iminato ligands Kuhn and coworkers described the imino trimethylsilane 25 (Scheme 7) which was used as an alternative transmetalation reagent to the alkaline metal salts mentioned above.\textsuperscript{4,7} Presumably, the bulkier L\textsuperscript{Mes}NSiMe\textsubscript{3} is formed as an intermediate in the synthesis of L\textsuperscript{MesNH} via a Staudinger-type reaction described by Cameron, Jenkins, Clyburne and coworkers in 2001.\textsuperscript{18} Tamm and coworkers established the general method for the preparation of trimethylsilyl-functionalized bulkier imidazolin-2-iminato ligands such as L\textsuperscript{Mes}SiMe\textsubscript{3} and L\textsuperscript{Dip}NSiMe\textsubscript{3} in 2004.\textsuperscript{19} This method has tremendous advantages for the convenient and high-yield synthesis of various imidazolin-2-imines. Moreover, a silicon atom was incorporated into the spacer group between the imino- and the arene moiety in oligodentate ligands reported by Tamm and coworkers.\textsuperscript{20} However, it played a rather passive role in the chemistry of the transition metal complexes derived from this ligand system. As outlined in the following section a considerable time elapsed from Kuhn’s initial report until the coordination chemistry of the imidazolin-2-iminato ligand with tetrel atoms was thoroughly investigated.

**Silicon complexes**

Our group commenced work on main group element complexes of the imidazolin-2-iminato ligand a few years ago and described its complex with a silicon(0) centre in 2012.\textsuperscript{21} High interest for molecular low-valent silicon compounds originates from their various applications in catalysis and bond activation.\textsuperscript{22,23} Conversion of L\textsuperscript{DipNLi} with Cp*Si[B(C\textsubscript{6}F\textsubscript{5})\textsubscript{4}] (Cp* = pentamethylcyclopentadienyl) as a source of silicon(0) afforded the pentamethylcyclopentadienyl imino silylene 40 with η\textsuperscript{1} coordination of the silicon centre by the organyl ligand (Scheme 9). An alternative synthetic route by which 40 can be accessed is via reaction of L\textsuperscript{DipNLi} with Cp*SiBr\textsubscript{3} followed by reductive dehalogenation of L\textsuperscript{DipNSi}Br\textsubscript{2}Cp* (41). Unfortunately, this method affords only very poor yields of the silylene. DFT calculations on 40 show some π bonding interaction between the imino nitrogen lone pair and the unoccupied p-orbital at the silicon centre. The WBI\textsubscript{SiN} of 0.80 and the Si–N bond length (1.691(5) Å) imply single bond character. Thus, multiple bond interaction as illustrated by the general canonical structures B\textsuperscript{M} and C\textsuperscript{M} (Fig. 2) cannot be concluded for 40. A key motivation of the study was to explore potential silylene–nitrene character of complexes between a low-valent silicon atom and the imidazolin-2-iminato ligand as represented by the canonical structure 40\textsuperscript{A} (Scheme 9). However, structural and theoretical investigation verified the imino-substituted silylene formulation 40 with no relevant silylene–nitrene character (40\textsuperscript{B}). Conversion of 40 with tris(pentafluorophenyl)borane furnished the silylene–borane adduct 42. It is interesting to note that the Cp\textsuperscript{*} ligand is coordinated in a η\textsuperscript{1}-mode with one σ bond to the silicon atom in sharp contrast to the precursor 40, in which η\textsuperscript{1}-mode Si–Cp\textsuperscript{*} bonding is observed. As compared to 40 the Si–N bond length is considerably reduced to 1.605(3) Å and its WBI\textsubscript{SiN} is increased to 0.90 which account for partial SiN double bond character. The C–N–Si angle of 158.7(3)° and a decreased bond order for the Si–N bond (WBI\textsubscript{SiN} = 0.70) account for partial Si–N double bond character. Thus, an increasing deviation from 40 is observed. Accordingly, the relevant 1-sila-2-aza-allene nature (cf. B\textsuperscript{M}, Fig. 2) can be attributed to 42 as represented by resonance structure 42\textsuperscript{A} (Scheme 9).

In order to exploit the strongly electron-donating properties of an N-heterocyclic iminato ligand for tuning the reactivity of low-valent silicon species Rivard and coworkers attempted the synthesis of a hypothetical bisiminosilylene. Access to the bisimino-dibromosilane precursor 43 is granted by conversion of L\textsuperscript{DipNSiMe\textsubscript{3}} (15) with SiBr\textsubscript{4} in appropriate stoichiometry (Scheme 10).\textsuperscript{24} The monoimino derivative L\textsuperscript{Dip}NSiBr\textsubscript{3} (44) is...
synthesized in a similar fashion (Scheme 10). The reductive dehalogenation of 43 with KC₈ (excess) yielded the potassium salt 45 instead of the desired silylene (L DipN)₂Si (46, Scheme 10). This product (45) was presumed to result from an intermediate potassium silanide via migration of a Dip group. The formation of minor amounts of the siloxane 47 was reasoned by the presence of silicon grease in the reaction mixture (Scheme 10).

**Germanium complexes**

The reductive dehalogenation of the bulky bisiminodichlorogermane 48 with sodium naphthalenide affords the bisimino-germylene 49 as reported by Rivard and coworkers (Scheme 11). Notably, the related monoinotrichlorogermane 50 was also described (Scheme 11). In the solid state the germanium(n) compound (49) exhibits longer Ge–N distances (both: 1.8194(15) Å) and a decreased N–Ge–N bond angle (99.48(10)°) with respect to its halogenated precursor 48 (Ge–N = 1.7528(14) Å, 1.7582(14) Å; N–Ge–N = 106.33(7)°; Fig. 6). These structural features were interpreted by the authors in terms of a higher p-character of the Ge–N bond in 49 as compared to 48. Theoretical calculations indicated a low singlet–triplet gap of 45.8 kcal mol⁻¹ for the bisiminogermylene 49, a value which is similar to that of the elusive bisiminosilylene 46 (44.5 kcal mol⁻¹). This computational study suggests high inclination for the sterically hindered metal centre to insert into element–element bonds of small substrate molecules. However, upon conversion of 49 with dihydrogen Rivard and coworkers observed the formation of L DipNH as the only soluble species instead of the expected (L DipN)₂GeH₂. This may account for the pronounced proton affinity of the imidazolin-2-imino group. Interestingly, the bisiminogermane is also not formed in the reaction of 48 with hydride transfer reagents such as K[BH₄Bu₃] or potassium hydride.

Another synthetic approach to germanium(n) complexes of the imidazolin-2-iminato ligand uses the Lappert’s germylene ((Me₃Si)₂N)₂Ge as a low-valent metal source. Its conversion with one equiv. of LDipNH at 50 °C furnishes the amino(imino)germylene 51 in the form of a viscous liquid (Scheme 12). The XRD analysis of 52 reveals a Ge–Niminodistance of 1.755(2) Å which is significantly shorter than the Ge–Naminobond length of 1.839(2) Å and also with respect to the free bisiminogermylene 49 (vide supra). Considering the WBIs of the Ge–N bonds in 52 (Ge–Niminol = 0.86, Ge–Naminol = 0.60) it is reasonable to assume that the bulky imidazolin-2-iminato ligand bonds stronger to the germanium(n) centre than the bis(trimethylsilyl)-amino group, presumably as a result of the iminato ligand’s higher electron-donating character.

If treated with tris(pentafluorophenyl)borane compound 51 undergoes a methyl-abstraction and ring-closing reaction to form the cyclic germellymlylidene 53[MeB(C₆F₅)₃] as an example for a cationic complex of germanium(n) (Scheme 13, Fig. 7). The bonding situation in 53⁺ is found to be suitably described as an amino-bonded cationic germanium(n) atom that is stabilized via dative bond type interaction with an intramolecularly tethered imino group. This is indicated by a weaker interaction...
between the Ge(n) centre and the N\textsubscript{imino} atom (Ge–N\textsubscript{imino} = 1.9694(14) Å, WBI\textsubscript{GeN} = 0.48) and a stronger bond between the Ge(n) centre and the N\textsubscript{amino} atom (Ge–N\textsubscript{amino} = 1.8437(15) Å, WBI\textsubscript{GeN} = 0.73). This bonding situation between the metal centre and the N atoms appears to be in contrast to the situation in the uncharged congeners 51 and 52 (vide supra). Moreover, the C–N\textsubscript{imino} distance of 1.335(2) Å in 53\textsuperscript{+} is greater in comparison to 52 (C–N\textsubscript{imino} = 1.296(3) Å) and hints towards delocalization of cationic charge into the imidazoline ring system similar to the observations reported for 5, as well as 14\textsuperscript{+}. This accounts for the pronounced ability of the imidazol-2-iminato ligand to stabilize cationic species which was verified yet again by a very recent report on the isolation of bifunctional germylene–germyliumyldenides.\textsuperscript{25}

### Tin complexes

In 2015 the formation of the amino(imino)stannylene 54 was reported that proceeds in a similar fashion to the lighter congeners 51 via reaction of \((\text{Me}_3\text{Si})\text{N}_2\text{Sn}\) with \(\text{L}^{\text{DipNH}}\) at 60 °C (Scheme 12).\textsuperscript{26} Notably, the \(^{119}\text{Sn}\) NMR chemical shift of −208 ppm for 54 (Sn\textsubscript{Dn}) is considerably shifted to higher field with respect to the precursor (767 ppm, Sn\textsubscript{Dn}) which was accredited to an aggregated species in solution with a higher coordinate tin(n) centre. The compound (54) was obtained as a pale red powder and reacted with 4-dimethylamino-pyridine (dmap) to give the solid tin(n) adduct 55 that exhibited a resonance at −3 ppm in the \(^{119}\text{Sn}\) NMR spectroscopic analysis (Scheme 12).\textsuperscript{26} The XRD study of 55 shows a shorter Sn–N\textsubscript{imino} contact (2.0588(13) Å) and a longer Sn–N\textsubscript{amino} distance (2.1647(12) Å). This was interpreted in terms of a stronger bond of the metal centre to the iminato ligand and a weaker interaction with the amino group as described for the germanium congener 52, as well (vide supra).\textsuperscript{25,26} The reaction of 54 with tris(pentafluorophenyl)borane affords the stannyliumyldiene salt 56[MeB(C\textsubscript{6}F\textsubscript{5})\textsubscript{3}] in a methyl abstraction and ring closing reaction similar to the process that afforded the germanium analogue 53[MeB(C\textsubscript{6}F\textsubscript{5})\textsubscript{3}] (Scheme 13, vide supra). The bonding situations in 56\textsuperscript{+} and 53\textsuperscript{+} resemble, that is, an amino bonded metallilyumyldiene cation which is stabilized by a dative bond to the imino group. Accordingly, the Sn–N\textsubscript{imino} distance of 2.197(2) Å in 56\textsuperscript{+} is longer than the Sn–N\textsubscript{amino} bond length of 2.062(2) Å which is an observation that is in contrast to that reported for the uncharged congener 55 that possesses a shorter Sn–N\textsubscript{imino} contact. The isolation of 56[MeB(C\textsubscript{6}F\textsubscript{5})\textsubscript{3}] is another example for the high potential of N-heterocyclic imino systems to stabilize cationic species. Interestingly, the amino-(imino)stannylene 54 converts with azido trimethylsilane to the dimeric stannylene–stannacycle with no bonding interaction with the amino group as described for the germanium congener 52 (vide supra).\textsuperscript{25,26} The reaction of 54 with tris(pentafluorophenyl)borane affords the stannyliumyldiene salt 56[MeB(C\textsubscript{6}F\textsubscript{5})\textsubscript{3}] in a methyl abstraction and ring closing reaction similar to the process that afforded the germanium analogue 53[MeB(C\textsubscript{6}F\textsubscript{5})\textsubscript{3}] (Scheme 13, vide supra). The bonding situations in 56\textsuperscript{+} and 53\textsuperscript{+} resemble, that is, an amino bonded metallilyumyldiene cation which is stabilized by a dative bond to the imino group. Accordingly, the Sn–N\textsubscript{imino} distance of 2.197(2) Å in 56\textsuperscript{+} is longer than the Sn–N\textsubscript{amino} bond length of 2.062(2) Å which is an observation that is in contrast to that reported for the uncharged congener 55 that possesses a shorter Sn–N\textsubscript{imino} contact. The isolation of 56[MeB(C\textsubscript{6}F\textsubscript{5})\textsubscript{3}] is another example for the high potential of N-heterocyclic imino systems to stabilize cationic species. Interestingly, the amino-(imino)stannylene 54 converts with azido trimethylsilane to the dimeric stannylene–stannacycle with no bonding interaction.
between the Sn atom and the Li atom (Fig. 8). The Sn–N\_imino distances of 2.143(5) Å and 2.179(4) Å are longer compared with that of the dmap adduct.\(^5\) The Li–N\_imino bond lengths of 1.946(9) Å and 2.004(9) Å are comparable to those reported for the imino lithium dimer [LDipNLi\]_{2}/C\_{12}toluene (3/C\_{12}toluene).\(^8\)

Compound 58 reacts with electrophiles such as I\(_2\), Mel, ClSiMe\(_3\) and MeLi to products 59–62 (diox = 1,4-dioxane).

 leads to the formation of Me-substituted stannate 62 that exhibited a planar four-membered LiN\(_2Sn\) ring in the XRD analysis. Theoretical calculations on 58 revealed the high single-bond character of the Sn–N\_imino interactions as concluded from the comparison of the WBI values of 58 (0.43 and 0.44) with the ones in 61 (0.24 and 0.24) which mark considerable dative-bond character for the latter. Moreover, the computational study of the natural population analysis (NPA) charge distribution in 58 and 61 shows that the Sn atom in 58 is less positively polarized (+1.22) than that in 61 (+1.42). These theoretical results account for the stannyl anion character of 58 as illustrated by the resonance structure 58\(_A\) (Scheme 14). However, the ambiphilic reactivity of the tin(n) centre in 58, that is, it functions as a nucleophile in the synthesis of 59 and 60 and as an electrophile in the conversion to 62, has to be pointed out. It allows for the conclusion that the compound (58) possesses high stannylenoid character and thus represents a heavier congener of carbenoids.

Miscellaneous: survey of carbon chemistry

In the field of coordination chemistry the tethering of the exocyclic imino-nitrogen atom of an N-heterocyclic imino group to a carbon atom mostly serves the creation of tailor-made ligand systems. These synthetic methods have been reviewed elsewhere.\(^2,3\)

They can be complemented by the report of Tamm and coworkers in 2014 on the modified synthesis of the bisimine 1,2-(Li\_{Pr\_2Me\_2N})\_2-C\_2H\_4 (Li\_{Pr\_2Me\_2} = 1,3-diisopropyl-4,5-dimethyl-imidazolin-2-ylidene, Scheme 15), a chelate-fashioned ligand system which had been described before in the year 2007.\(^29,30\)

Group 15 element complexes

**Background**

For the pnictogen family compounds of phosphorus with the imidazolidin-2-imino group (unsaturated in the ligand backbone) to a carbon atom mostly serves the creation of tailor-made ligand systems. These synthetic methods have been reviewed elsewhere.\(^2,3\)

They can be complemented by the report of Tamm and coworkers in 2014 on the modified synthesis of the bisimine 1,2-(Li\_{Pr\_3Me\_3N})\_2-C\_2H\_4 (Li\_{Pr\_3Me\_3} = 1,3-diisopropyl-4,5-dimethyl-imidazolin-2-ylidene, Scheme 15), a chelate-fashioned ligand system which had been described before in the year 2007.\(^29,30\)
Most notably, pioneering work on imidazolin-2-imino-substituted phosphines was reported by Kuhn and coworkers in 1996 and 1998. Also, compounds with the imidazolin-2-imino structural motif adjacent to a nitrogen atom are abundant. Examples include common types of organic compounds such as azines of cyclic ureas, cyclic bisguanidines, as well as triazenes and diazotates with the corresponding C₂N₂ five-membered ring backbone. These will be discussed in the miscellaneous section of this review. Interestingly, the respective chemistry of the heavier pnictogens remains largely unexplored to date.

**Phosphorus compounds**

Phosphorus mononitrides and phosphinonitrenes have developed into an established subgenre of the iminato ligand-stabilized phosphorus chemistry and respective research was sparked by Bertrand and coworkers in 2010. They reported the use of the imidazolidin-2-imino lithium reagent (H₂)LDipNLi for the synthesis of the phosphorus dichloride 63 which undergoes reductive dehalogenation with magnesium in the presence of a cyclic alkyl(amino) carbene (CAAC) to afford 64 (Scheme 16, Fig. 9). The authors demonstrated that this compound (64) can be regarded as a molecular congener of phosphorus mononitride stabilized by a CAAC as a ligand to the phosphorus atom and an NHC at the P-bonded nitrogen atom (64A, Scheme 16). This resonance structure (64A) is reminiscent of the diphosphorus compounds 65 and 66 that bear two NHC ligands or two CAACs, respectively (Scheme 16).33,34

The formulation 64 represents the phosphaazabutadiene character of the compound. In the 31P NMR spectroscopic analysis the chemical shift of 64 is observed at 134 ppm which is shifted to a lower field with respect to the heavier congeners 65 and 66 (range: from 59 ppm to −74 ppm). As derived from XRD analysis the geometry of 64 (Fig. 9) was described as trans-bent with a short P–C CAAC bond (1.719(2) Å), as well as an N–C NHC distance (1.282(3) Å) that is in the range of C–N bond lengths of imino groups (vide supra). The P–N distance of 1.7085(16) Å is similar to that of typical P–N single bonds. Oxidation of 64 with Ph₃C[B(C₆F₅)₄] (trityl tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate) afforded the radical cation 64⁺ (Scheme 16).32 This process is reversible as was shown by the regeneration of uncharged 64 via reduction with potassium graphite (KC₈, Scheme 16). In the theoretical analysis of 64 and 64⁺ the shapes of the HOMO and the SOMO (singly occupied molecular orbital), respectively, are very similar. They majorly comprise a π* orbital of the PN group that shows bonding interaction with a p-type orbital at the carbenic atom of the NHC, as well as the CAAC ligand.32 The EPR study of 64⁺ in frozen fluorobenzene at 100 K revealed g-tensors of gₓ = 2.0052, gᵧ = 2.0087 and gₜ = 2.0028 which are comparable to the respective values in 65⁺ and 66⁺.33–34

The scope of applications of N-heterocyclic imines in phosphorus chemistry was extended in 2011 when Bertrand and coworkers reported the reduction of the bisimino compound 67[OTf] (OTf = triflyl) with KC₈ to the uncharged phosphinyl radical 67⁺ (Scheme 17, Fig. 10).35 Notably, the synthesis of 67[OTf] proceeds via the chloride salt 67[Cl] that could not be isolated in analytically pure form at that time but is purified in

![Scheme 16](image1.png)  
**Scheme 16** Synthesis of phosphaazabutadiene 64 and its conversion to the radical cation 64⁺. Phosphorus mononitride formulation 64A, NHC- and CAAC-stabilized diphosphorus complexes 65 and 66.

![Scheme 17](image2.png)  
**Scheme 17** Conversion of the bisiminophosphonium salt 67[OTf] to the phosphinyl radical 67⁺. Synthesis of the imino[vanadyl]phosphinyl radical 69⁺ via chlorophosphine 68. Vanadium-centre formulation 69A (Np = neopentyl).
the course of the anion exchange (chloride vs. triflate, Scheme 17). The paramagnetic nature of $67^+$ was verified by its EPR study at 100 K in frozen THF from which the $g$-tensors $g_x = 2.0074$, $g_y = 2.0062$ and $g_z = 2.0024$ were derived. A comparison with hyperfine coupling constants of atomic phosphorus revealed that an unpaired electron is primarily localized on the 3p(P) orbital (62%) with a small contribution of the 3s(P) orbital (2%).

Bertrand and coworkers extended their investigation of imino-substituted phosphinyl radicals: the phosphorus dichloride $63$ served as a precursor to the nitridovanadium-functionalized phosphorus monochloride $68$ (Scheme 17). In an analogous fashion as for $67^+$ the reduction of $68$ with KC$_8$ furnished the phosphinyl radical $69^+$ (Scheme 17). From the EPR study of $69^+$ $g$-tensors of $g_x = 1.9726$, $g_y = 2.0048$ and $g_z = 1.9583$ were determined. Taking into account the hyperfine coupling constants to $^{51}$V, as well as $^{31}$P it was concluded that the spin density in $69^+$ mainly resides on the vanadium centre (67%) and is only localized to a minor degree on the phosphorus atom and the NHC moiety. In contrast, the spin density of the bisimino $67^+$ is a phosphorus centred radical with little spin delocalization over the iminato ligands. The nitridovanadium congener $69^+$, however, is best represented by the canonical structure $69^{4+}$, that is a vanadium(IV) complex with a phosphinimide ligand.

In 2012 Bertrand and coworkers reported the remarkable transformation of the azido bisiminophosphine $70$ to the phosphinonitrene species $71$ via irradiation at 254 nm (Scheme 18). As a starting material the bisiminophosphonium salt $67[Cl]$ was used that had also been implemented in the synthesis of the phosphinyl radical $67^+$ (Scheme 17). The theoretical analysis of the nitrene (71) suggested that the back donation of a nitrogen lone-pair into accessible $\sigma^*$ orbitals at the phosphorus atom significantly contributes to the thermodynamic stability of the compound. The phosphorus atom in $71$ is the centre of a trigonal-plane and the sum of the angles around the P atom amounts to $360^\circ$ (Fig. 11). Notably, the P–N$_{\text{nitrrene}}$ bond length of 1.457(8) Å in $71$ is significantly shorter than the P–N$_{\text{iminoo}}$ distances (1.618(8) Å, 1.629(8) Å), as well as the P–N$_{\text{azido}}$ distance of 1.895(11) Å in the precursor (70). This is in good agreement with the upfield shift in the $^{31}$P NMR spectrum of $71$ (8 ppm) in comparison to $70$ (111 ppm) which indicates the multiple-bond character of the PN functionality. The phosphinonitrene (71) reacts with isopropyl isonitrile (iPrNC) to yield the carbodiimide $72$ that was not structurally characterized (Scheme 18). In consequence, the created NCNiPr group can be abstracted from the phosphorus atom by implementing isopropyltriflate as an alkylation agent. In the outcome the starting material $67^+$ is generated in the form of the triflate salt $[67[OTf]]$ (Scheme 18).

Bertrand and coworkers described the transformation of the phosphinonitrene $71$ to iminophosphonium triflates in 2013. The methylation or protonation of $71$ using methyltriflate or triflic acid, respectively, furnished $73[OTf]$ or $74[OTf]$ (Scheme 19). The P–N bond length of the phosphoranimine functionality in $74^+$ amounts to 1.526(2) Å which is longer than the distance of these atoms in the precursor $71$ (vide supra, note that the structural parameters of $73^+$ are not discussed due to poor data quality).
On the other hand, the P–Nimino distances in 74+ are decreased to 1.553(2) Å and 1.559(2) Å in comparison to 71 (vide supra). This suggests a stronger interaction between the P-centre and the imino nitrogen atoms and accounts for the potential of N-heterocyclic imino systems in stabilizing cationic species. The addition of water to 73[OTf] or 74[OTf] yielded the cationic phosphine oxides 75[OTf] or 76[OTf], respectively (Scheme 19). The expected electrophilic properties of 74+ were verified by its conversion with dmap that generated the Lewis acid base adduct 77[OTf] (Scheme 19). Notably, the 31P NMR chemical shift of 77+ was observed at a significantly higher field (−1 ppm) compared to the precursor 74+ (73 ppm).

In 2014 the literature on the phosphinonitrene species (71) was enriched by Bertrand and coworkers with their investigation of coinage metal–nitrene compounds. By conversion of 71 with a corresponding equivalent of copper- or silver triflate (MOTf) the respective complexes with bridging or terminal phosphinonitrene ligands are generated (78–83, Scheme 20). The reaction of 71 with two equiv. of MOTf furnished the bimetallic complexes 78 or 79 with a bridging nitrenic atom. These showed similar structural features in the solid state, that is, a planar coordination environment of the phosphorus atom and significantly increased P–Nnitrenic bond lengths (1.510(5) Å for 78 and 1.528(3) Å for 79) with respect to 71. Furthermore, the P–Nimino bond lengths are shortened (1.573(3) Å for 78 and 1.561(3) Å for 79) and, vice versa, the C–Nimino distances are lengthened (range of 1.31–1.36 Å for 78 and 79) which indicates the stronger allocation of electron density from the imidazolidin-2-imino system to the phosphorus atom than in the precursor. After conversion of two equiv. of 71 with MOTf the linear complexes 82 and 83 with terminal bis-(phosphinonitrene) ligands were obtained. Notably, the M–Nnitrenic bond lengths (1.801(2) Å, 1.807(3) Å for 82 and 2.017(3) Å, 2.029(4) Å for 83) in the linear complexes are decreased in comparison to the bimetallic systems (1.817(3) Å for 78 and 2.080(3) Å, 2.086(3) Å for 79). Interestingly, the conversion of the phosphinonitrene and MOTf in a one to one ratio afforded 80 and 81, respectively, as confirmed by NMR spectroscopic analysis. However, these compounds were found in a dynamic equilibrium with their bridging and terminal congeners (78, 82 for 80 and 79, 83 for 81).

A thorough study on the reactivity of the phosphinonitrene 71 was published in 2015. The authors described its thermal transformation to the iminophosphorane 84, as well as several conversions with typical small molecule substrates (Scheme 21). At elevated temperature quantitative rearrangement of 71 was observed. The nitrenic atom inserts into a tertiary carbon CH bond of an isopropyl side chain followed by migration of the Dip moiety to the phosphorus centre to create the five membered PNC3 ring in 84. The addition of an excess amount of acetonitrile to the phosphinonitrene (71) afforded a mixture (16:1) of the ketenimine 85 and the diazaphosphete 86 (Scheme 21). Notably, the ketenimine is transformed into the diazaphosphete at elevated temperature (90 °C). This process was reasoned by the
initial deprotonation of acetonitrile by the nitrenic centre and nucleophilic attack of the generated cyanomethylenim at the phosphorus atom to afford 85. Subsequent cyclization and proton migration leads to the formation of 86. Reaction of the phosphinonitrene (71) with carbon dioxide or carbon disulfide yields the isocyanate 87 or the isothiocyanate 88, respectively (Scheme 21).39 One should point out the cleavage of the thermodynamically stable C=E double bond (E = O, S) in this process. Compound 71 activates elemental sulfur (S8), as well as white phosphorus (P4).39 The reaction with S8 furnishes the phosphine sulfide 89 that bears a thiosulfynylamino group at the phosphorus atom (Scheme 21). The conversion of 71 with P4 affords phosphorus enriched with a slight excess of water the P4 cluster (Scheme 21). The conversion of the phosphine sulfide 952+ via insertion of the PN nitrene fragment into a P-P single bond of the P4 cluster (Scheme 21). With a slight excess of water the phosphinonitrene (71) reacted to yield the aminophosphin oxide 91 as the product of the addition of H2O to the PN nitrene bond (Scheme 21).39

By implementing the imidazolin-2-imino trimethylsilane 92 Vidović and coworkers synthesized the imino phosphorus dichloride 93 that was reacted with carbodiphosphorane to yield the phosphonium salt 94[Cl] (Scheme 22).40 The latter was subjected to chloride abstraction with two equiv. of silver hexafluoroantimonate and in the outcome the dicationic phosphinimine 95[SbF6]2− was formed (Scheme 22).40 The dication assumes a trans-bent structure motif and the P–N distance of 1.594(6) Å is significantly shorter than the respective bond lengths in the CAAC congener 1.594(6) Å is significantly shorter than the respective bond lengths in the CAAC congener 64[Cl] (1.7085(16) Å) and its radical cation 64+[Cl] (1.645(4) Å). This suggests relevant double bond character for the PN fragment in 952+. As concluded from the theoretical analysis of the dication the authors attributed the increased PN interaction to the removal of electrons from the HOMO which majorly comprises the PN p* antibonding orbital. Taking into account structural parameters such as the comparably long C–Nimino bond (1.367(8) Å) and bond polarizations derived from the NBO analysis it was presumed that 952+ possesses dicaticionic phosphorus mononitride character to a minor degree (93Δ2+, Scheme 22). Regardless of the dominant resonance structure of 952+ its isolation confirms the potential of the imidazolin-2-imino ligand for stabilizing cationic species.

The application of (benz)imidazolin-2-imino substituents as supporting groups for P-based ligands has recently emerged as a subgenre of the field of phosphorus compounds of the iminato ligand. The chemistry relies on the pioneering work of Kuhn and coworkers, who converted LMe2SiMe3 (25) to the imino dichlorophosphane 96 (Schemes 7 and 23).310 If treated with AlCl3, this compound reacts to yield the ditopic phosphonium salt 97[AlCl4]2−, the structural formulation of which was based on NMR spectroscopic characteristics (Scheme 23).310 The authors described that in solution 972+ is in equilibrium with 96 depending on the nucleophilic properties of the solvent. Moreover, Kuhn and coworkers described the iminophosphoranes 98 and 99, as well as the conversion of 99 to the iminophosphorane 100 (Scheme 23).310

In 2015 Mallik, Panda and coworkers reported the imino diphenylphosphine 101 that was converted to the borane adduct 102, as well as the phosphorus chalcogenides 103–106 (Scheme 24).41

Also in 2015 Dielmann and coworkers established the use of imidazolin-2-imino-substituted phosphines as electron-rich ligands to transition metals.42 By lithiation of the benzimidazolin-2-imine BLimino NH (107, BLimino = 1,3-diisopropylbenzimidazolin-2-ylidine) and reaction with the corresponding chlorophosphines the synthesis of the iminophosphines 108–113 was accomplished (Scheme 25).42 In addition, the conversion of the bulkier LMe2Mes2NSiMe3 (114, LMe2Mes2 = 1,3-dimesityl-4,5-dimethyl-imidazolin-2-ylidine) with the respective chlorophosphines led to the

Scheme 22 Reaction of imino phosphorus dichloride to the phosphonium salt 94[Cl] and its conversion to the dicationic phosphinimine 952+. Phosphorus mononitride formulation 93Δ2+. 25

Scheme 23 Preparation of the imino phosphorus dichloride 96 from the imino trimethylsilane 25. Reaction to the dimeric phosphonium cation 972+. The iminophosphoranes 98 and 99, as well as the iminophosphorane 100.

Scheme 24 Reaction of the imino diphenylphosphine 101 to the borane adduct 102, as well as the phosphorus chalcogenides 103–106.
To assess the electron-donor strength of these phosphorus-based ligands, the Tolman electronic parameters (TEP) of their nickel tricarbonyl complexes were determined. Moreover, they were evaluated according to the Huynh’s method. The $^{13}$C NMR-spectroscopic shift of the carbene carbon of the BL $iPr$ group in the trans-[PdBr$_2$(BL$^{iPr}$)ligand] is sensitive to the donor strength of the ligand, in which the carbene resonance of the BL$^{iPr}$ is down-field shifted with increasing donor strength of the ligand trans to the BL$^{iPr}$ group. The Huynh’s parameters of the iminophosphoranes show the same qualitative trend as the TEP analysis. As a result, many of the iminophosphoranes were found to be more potent electron-pair donors than most electron-rich trialkylphosphines. Remarkably, the authors concluded that the iminophosphoranes 115 and 116, as well as classical NHCs, are stronger donor ligands than classical NHCS. In addition, the bisimine 116 was presumed to be a more potent donor ligand than the very strongly electron donating abnormal NHCs exceeding the capability of monoimine 115, as well as the bis- and the trisimine 111 and 112. Consequently, it was reasoned that the imidazolidin-2-iminato ligand is a stronger $\pi$-electron donor than the related benzimidazolin-2-iminato ligand.

Uncharged organosuperbases that comprise the imidazolidin-2-iminato fragment as a chiral bis(guanidine)iminophosphorane were described by Takeda and Terada in 2013. The respective iminophosphonium salts 117-HCl, 118-HCl, 119-HCl and 120-HBr were synthesized by conversion of respective aminoguanidinium halides with phosphorus pentachloride in the presence of base followed by acidic work-up (Scheme 26). The stability of the iminophosphonium hydrohalide salt, and thus the high Bronsted basicity of the uncharged compounds, relies on the properties of the iminophosphorane as an electron-rich oligodentate ligand. The free base was not characterized but generated by reaction with potassium tert-butoxide and used in situ for the assessment of catalytic activity in the electrophilic amination of tetratones with azodicarboxylate. Notably, no particular reason for the use of the imidazolidin-2-imino group instead of acyclic guanidino functionalities was pointed out by the authors. We assume that its implementation rather follows synthetic applicability for furnishing the chiral bis(guanidine)iminophosphorane species. Notably, the scope of catalytic applications of this compound as a chiral uncharged organosuperbase was expanded in recent years. 46

Miscellaneous: survey of related nitrogen compounds

Compounds in which the exocyclic nitrogen atom of an N-heterocyclic imino fragment bonds to another nitrogen atom are abundant in the literature but may be accounted for in the field of classical organic chemistry rather than inorganic or organometallic coordination chemistry which is the focus of this review. They can be categorized into triazenes (representative example: 121, Scheme 27), azines (122, subcategory: bisguanidines, Scheme 27), as well as diazotates (123, Scheme 28) and their azoimidazolium derivatives (124[BPh$_4$], Scheme 28).
Imidazolyl triazenes (121) release dinitrogen under thermal conditions which leads to the formation of imino organyls whereas their exposure to acidic conditions generates a diazonium species along with the imine. The latter accounts for the pronounced proton affinity of the imidazolin-2-imino group. Apart from applications in organic chemistry azines (122) and diazotates (123), as well as their azimidazolium spin-offs (124[BPh₄]), are found to be employed as ligands to main group elements or transition metals in rare instances. The mechanism for the formation of 124[BPh₄] is proposed to involve AlCl₃-mediated oxygen abstraction to afford the dicationic diazonium compound, followed by its azo coupling with mesitylene. As an interesting difference in their bonding modes the C–Nimino distance in azines is generally shorter than in the reported diazotates. This suggests high CN double bond character for the former and considerable single bond character along with delocalization of positive charge into the imidazoline ring for the latter. Similarly, the azimidazolium cation 124⁺ exhibits a comparably long C–Nimino bond length of 1.386(2) Å which indicates that the positive charge is majorly distributed among the atoms of the five-membered ring (Scheme 28, Fig. 12).

Fig. 12 Ellipsoid plot (30% level) of the azimidazolium cation 124⁺ (hydrogen atoms have been omitted).

Conclusions

This survey of the coordination chemistry of main group element complexes with N-heterocyclic imines shows that these ligands are suitable for the isolation of otherwise elusive species (e.g. Al–Te double bond, stannylenoid, phosphinonitrene). In particular, they have proven valuable for the thermodynamic stabilization of electron-deficient central atoms, and thus enabled the isolation of rare types of low-coordinate cationic metal complexes (e.g. cationic thioxoborane, germilyumylidene). The strongly electron-donating character of the imidazolin-2-iminato ligand derives from the efficient delocalization of cationic charge density into the five-membered ring system. The lengthening of the C–Nimino distance is an indicator for the allocation of electron density by the ligand as it is often observed upon transformation of an uncharged species into a cationic offspring. The exploration of the phosphorus chemistry of this imino ligand demonstrates its applicability for the stabilization of charged, as well as uncharged phosphorus-centred radicals. Moreover, the electron-rich nature of the imidazolin-2-imino group has resulted in a new class of phosphines that bear supporting imino groups and act as highly electron donating phosphorus-centred ligands.

The chemistry of N-heterocyclic iminato complexes of main group elements is still in its infancy as compared to the widespread field of metal amides. However, the growing interest in N-heterocyclic imines in recent years underlines their usefulness as ancillary ligands and distinguishes them from other classes of nitrogen-based ligand systems. Future work should study yet unexplored complexes of the imidazol(i)din-2-imino group with heavier main group metals and focus on catalytic applications of the respective systems.

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Notes and references


