

Review

# Acenaphthene-Based *N*-Heterocyclic Carbene Metal Complexes: Synthesis and Application in Catalysis

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**Abstract:** *N*-Heterocyclic carbene (NHC) ligands have become a privileged structural motif in modern homogenous and heterogeneous catalysis. The last two decades have brought a plethora of structurally and electronically diversified carbene ligands, enabling the development of cutting-edge transformations, especially in the area of carbon-carbon bond formation. Although most of these were accomplished with common imidazolylidene and imidazolinylidene ligands, the most challenging ones were only accessible with the acenaphthylene-derived *N*-heterocyclic carbene ligands bearing a  $\pi$ -extended system. Their superior  $\sigma$ -donor capabilities with simultaneous ease of modification of the rigid backbone enhance the catalytic activity and stability of their transition metal complexes, which makes BIAN-NHC (BIAN—bis(imino)acenaphthene) ligands an attractive tool for the development of challenging reactions. The present review summarizes synthetic efforts towards BIAN-NHC metal complexes bearing acenaphthylene subunits and their applications in modern catalysis, with special emphasis put on recently developed enantioselective processes.

**Keywords:** *N*-heterocyclic carbene; acenaphthylene; NHC-BIAN metal complexes; transition metal catalysis



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## 1. Introduction

*N*-Heterocyclic carbene ligands (NHC), since first being isolated in a stable form by Arduengo [1] in 1991, have revolutionized the field of modern metal catalysis [2–9], as well as organocatalysis [10–14]. The unique stereoelectronic characteristics (strong  $\sigma$ -donor and weak  $\pi$ -acceptor properties) are mainly responsible for the formation of well-defined, thermally stable metal complexes, and hence, widespread application for the development of new efficient catalytic processes. To date, many structurally diversified NHC ligands have been developed, varying in ring size, aryl or alkyl substituents attached to the nitrogen atom, the heteroatom incorporated in the ring core, or cyclic and acyclic backbone (for selected examples, see Figure 1). All these structural modifications allow for straightforward tuning of steric and electronic properties of a given ligand, critical for the development of new catalytic processes or the further improvement of existing ones.

The control of the activity of the catalytic pocket by modulating the electronic and steric properties is easily achieved in the case of NHC ligands. Although much research is limited to the classical imidazolium or imidazolinium ligands, further structural tuning of the imidazole core has brought a breakthrough for catalysis [15,16]. In this respect, NHC-BIAN-type ligands [BIAN—bis(imino)acenaphthene] bearing a  $\pi$ -extended system have found tremendous applications in the area of C-C or C-heteroatom bond formation, as well as in enantioselective catalysis in the last decade. Their key structural feature arises from the perfect combination of the electronic and steric properties of NHC-BIAN type carbenes. Regarding electronic properties, the  $\pi$ -extended polyaromatic system slightly increases  $\sigma$ -donor properties with respect to the classical imidazolium and imidazolinium ligands.

Plenio and co-workers [17] have investigated the electron donor ability of NHC-BIAN-Rh complexes by infrared spectroscopy and electrochemical methods (Figure 2). It was found that CO stretching frequencies (average value) of the respective NHC-Rh(CO)<sub>2</sub>Cl complexes are very similar to common SIMes or IMes carbene ligands. Due to the small difference in  $\nu_{av}$  value (around 4 cm<sup>-1</sup>), it is difficult to estimate and directly compare the electronic character of NHC-BIAN-type ligands with others [18]. However, one can assume that NHC-BIAN ligands are slightly stronger donors than commonly used SIMes or IMes, on the basis of infrared spectroscopic data. Furthermore, the electrochemical studies confirmed that the redox potential is slightly lower (in comparison with SIMes or IMes), also indicating a slightly stronger donor ability (Figure 2).

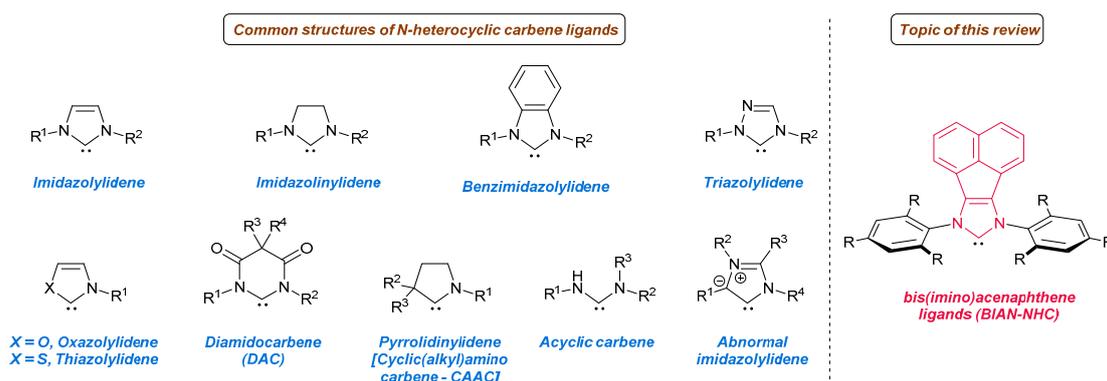


Figure 1. The structure of commonly used NHC and BIAN-NHC ligands.

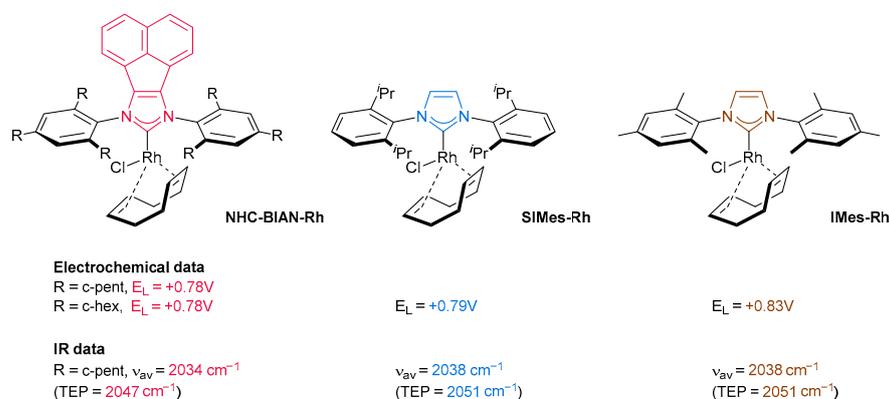
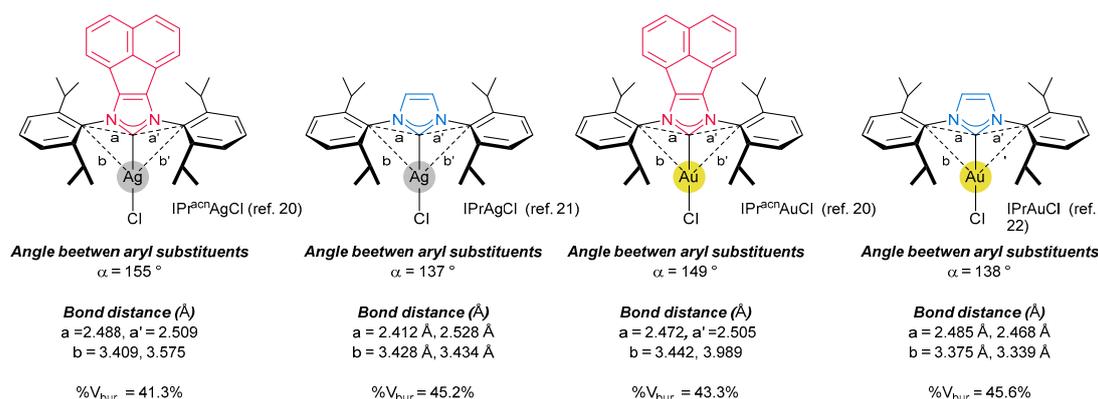


Figure 2. Comparison of the electronic properties of NHC ligands with NHC-BIAN-type one.

Apart from the electronic properties, steric effects seem to add to the excellent reactivity of NHC-BIAN-type ligands in catalysis. This could be attributed to the “buttressing effect” of the acenaphthylene backbone [19]. The close proximity of the rigid polyaromatic skeleton would seem to push the N-aryl substituent closer to the metallic center, enabling better control of the catalytic pocket under homogenous conditions. Unfortunately, careful analysis of the available crystallographic data of the metal complexes did not confirm this assumption. Rather surprisingly (Figure 3), the angles between N-aryl substituents of NHC-BIAN-IPrAgCl [20] and NHC-BIAN-IPrAuCl [20] are higher (155°, and 149°, respectively) in comparison to their congeners possessing structurally identical N-wingtip substituents, such as IPrAgCl [21] (137°) and IPrAuCl [22] (138°) derivatives.



**Figure 3.** Angle between N-wingtip substituents and the selected bond distance, based on crystallographic data.  $IPr^{acn}AgCl$  [20],  $IPrAgCl$  [21],  $IPr^{acn}AuCl$  [20],  $IPrAuCl$  [22].

Furthermore, the  $\%V_{bur}$  parameter (describing the steric properties of NHC ligands [23,24]), estimated on the basis of X-ray data, has indicated much the same steric hindrance of NHC-BIAN-type ligands as for other ligands commonly used in catalysis. Unfortunately, the real situation under homogenous conditions in solution is unknown, and further evidence is required to understand the unique reactivity of NHC-BIAN metal complexes.

The aim of the present article is to provide a comprehensive overview of the methods for the synthesis of NHC-BIAN-type ligands and their metal complexes, with special emphasis on the practical aspects (such as accessibility of the substrate, scalability, etc.). To the best of our knowledge, no similar review has been published to date. The catalytic properties of NHC-BIAN type complexes will also be briefly discussed, since an excellent review on the catalytic applications of NHC-BIAN-type complexes has recently been published by Szostak and co-workers [19].

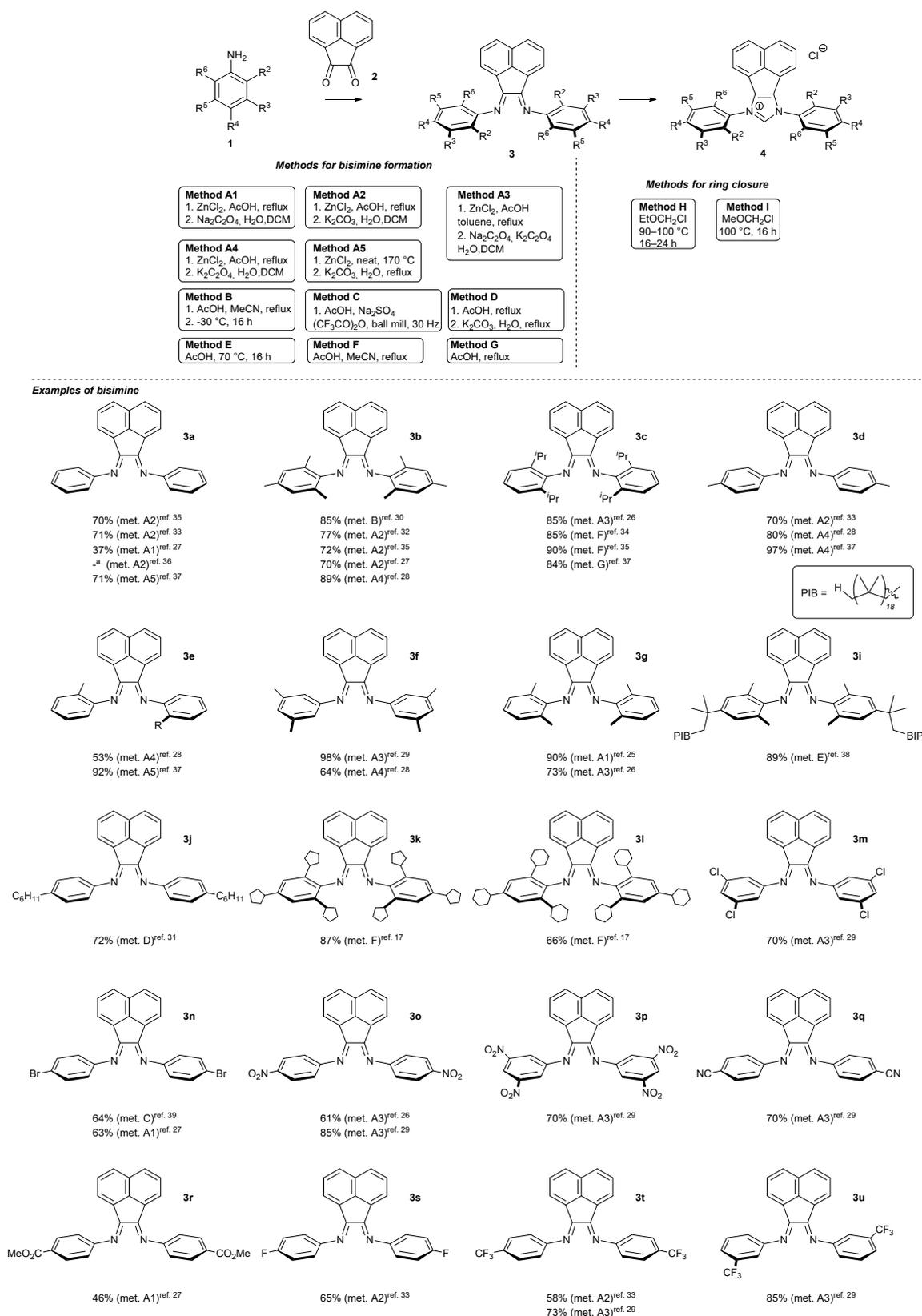
## 2. Synthetic Routes to BIAN-Type NHC Precursors

*N*-Heterocyclic carbene precursors containing an acenaphthylene element (NHC-BIAN) have found widespread application in the synthesis of many metal complexes, and hence allowed for the development of many catalytic reactions due to the unique electronic and, even more so, steric properties. In the present chapter, the synthetic efforts towards NHC precursors will be discussed to provide a comprehensive overview of the most common synthetic approaches in a comparative fashion. The structure of the present chapter is governed by the symmetry of NHC-BIAN-type ligands, including chiral NHC-BIAN-type ligands, which will also be presented in the final part.

### 2.1. Synthesis of Monodentate Carbene Precursors

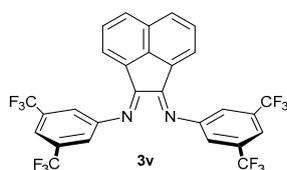
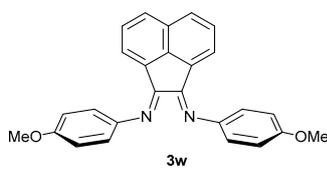
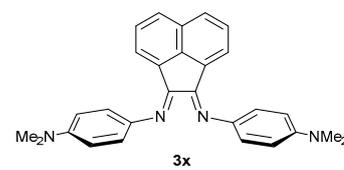
Monodentate precursors of *N*-heterocyclic carbenes constitute the most numerous group among all salts possessing acenaphthylene elements in their structure. In this chapter, the presented synthetic methods are classified in terms of ligand symmetry, and  $C_2$ -symmetric achiral ligands will be discussed first, followed by  $C_1$ -symmetric ones.

*N*-Heterocyclic carbene precursors with low steric congestion are easily accessed following a two-step pathway (Scheme 1). The first step leads to the formation of the corresponding bisimine **3**, by the condensation of aniline derivative **1** with acenaphthoquinone (**2**) in the presence of a Lewis acid, usually  $ZnCl_2$ , and AcOH as the solvent. In some cases, bisimine **3** formation could be accomplished without Lewis acid in AcOH, or in a mixture of MeCN and AcOH [17,25–38]. An interesting “green” alternative to the classical condensation leading to **3n**, **w**, **x** has been proposed by Garcia [26,39]. The authors have proved that effective formation of bisimine **3n**, **w**, **x** could be attained under mechanochemical conditions (in a ball mill).

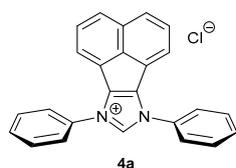
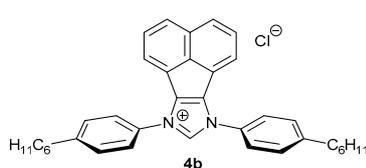
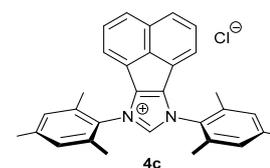
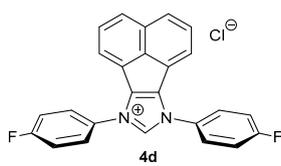
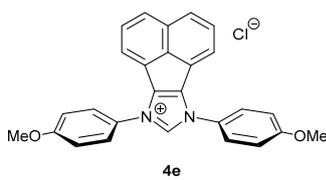
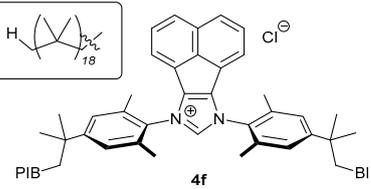
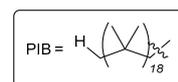
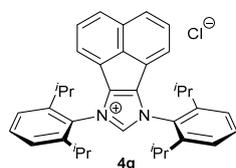
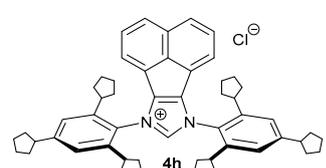
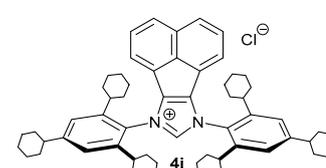


Scheme 1. Cont.

## Examples of bisimine

65% (met. A3)<sup>ref. 29</sup>79% (met. A2)<sup>ref. 33</sup>  
81% (met. A2)<sup>ref. 34</sup>  
84% (met. C)<sup>ref. 39</sup>  
41% (met. A1)<sup>ref. 27</sup>85% (met. C)<sup>ref. 26</sup>  
46% (met. A1)<sup>ref. 27</sup>

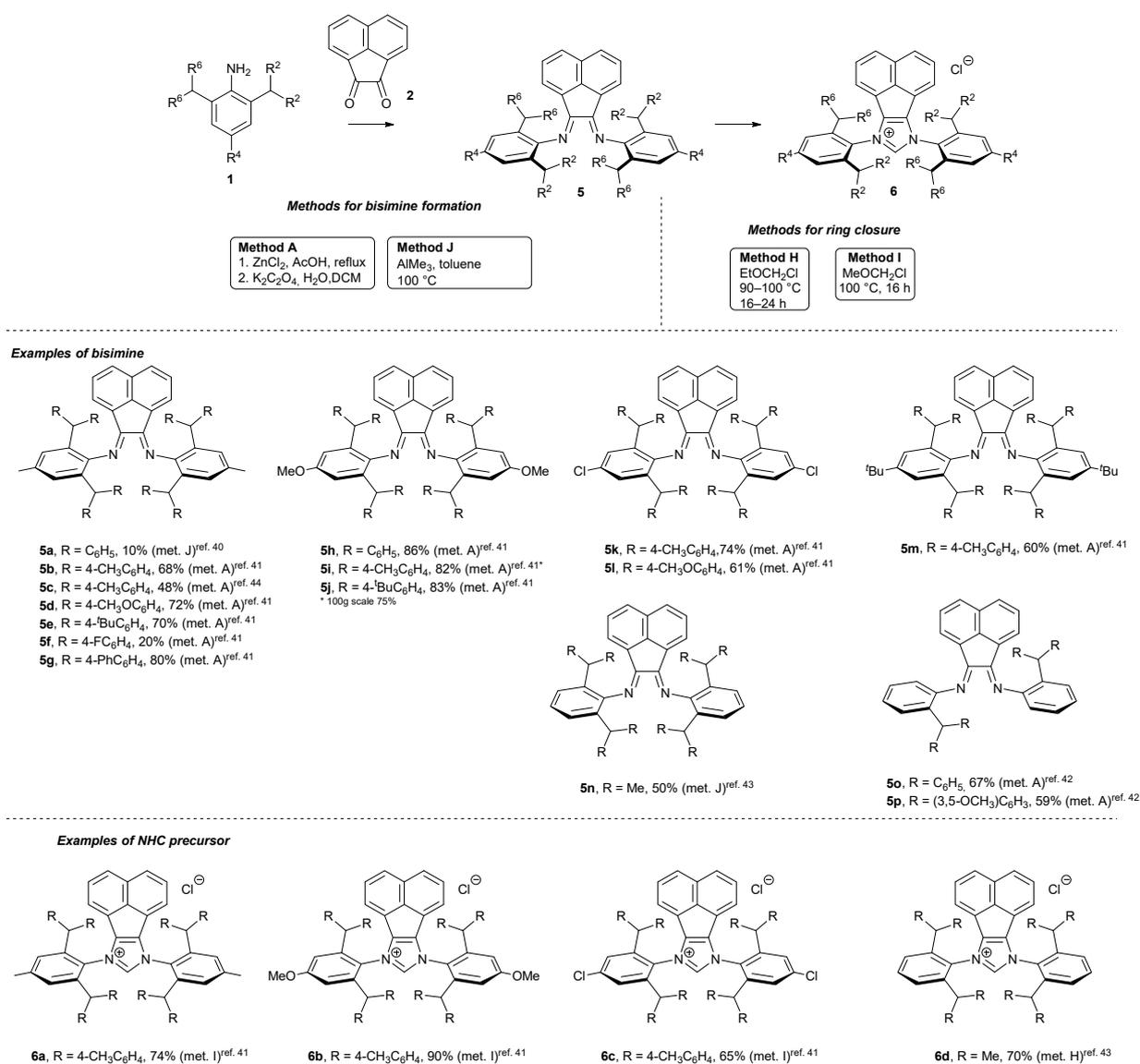
## Examples of NHC precursor

67% (met. I)<sup>ref. 35</sup>  
96% (met. I)<sup>ref. 36</sup>72% (met. I)<sup>ref. 31</sup>84% (met. H)<sup>ref. 30</sup>  
83% (met. I)<sup>ref. 31</sup>  
81% (met. I)<sup>ref. 35</sup>96% (met. I)<sup>ref. 31</sup>91% (met. I)<sup>ref. 31</sup>65% (met. I)<sup>ref. 38</sup>81% (met. I)<sup>ref. 35</sup>57% (met. H)<sup>ref. 17</sup>73% (met. H)<sup>ref. 17</sup>

**Scheme 1.** Structure of bisimine **3** and NHC precursors **4** bearing an acenaphthylene subunit. <sup>a</sup> The yield of bisimine **3a** formation was not provided.

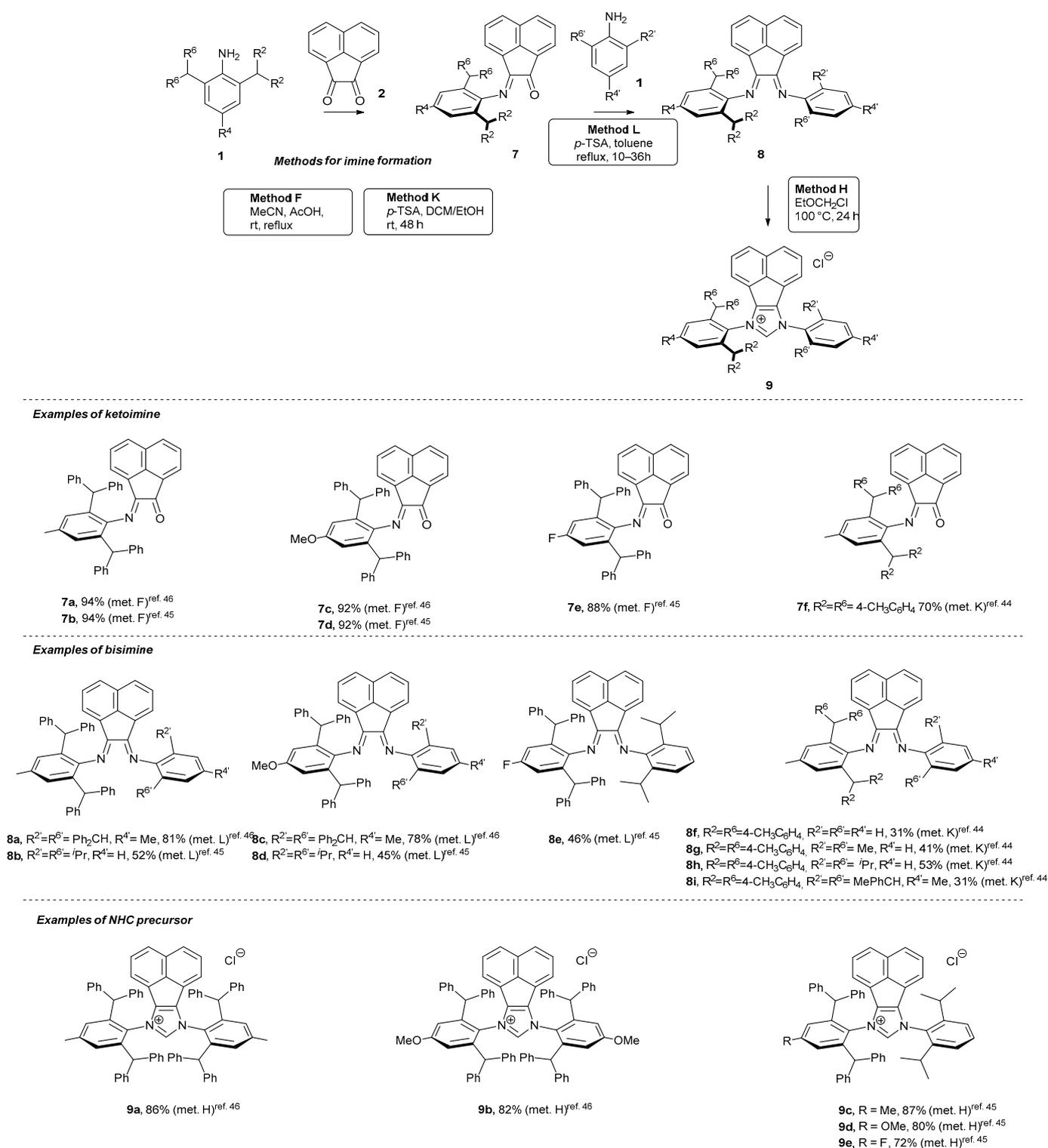
To complete NHC skeleton formation, bisimines **3** are subjected to a cyclization reaction, usually performed with chloromethyl methyl ether (MOMCl) or its less volatile homolog, ethyl chloromethyl ether (EOMCl), as the source of the precarbenic carbon atom. It should be noted that the strong alkylating agents (MOMCl or EOMCl) are usually used as the solvents in the ring closure step, affording imdazolium salts **4** with excellent yields. All examples of bisimines **3** and NHC precursors **4** described in the literature are depicted in Scheme 1. As it was shown, significantly more examples of bisimine **3** formation could be found in the literature data than for the related NHC precursor **4**. This results from the fact that bisimines **3** possessing an acenaphthylene subunit serve as superior *N,N*-ligands for metal complexes, beyond the main subject of this review, NHC-BIAN-type complexes.

Sterically more hindered NHC precursors **6** containing benzhydryl substituents at positions 2 and 6 relative to the aniline nitrogen could also be obtained by the pathway described above using similar reaction conditions (Scheme 2). However, bisimine **5** formation step required the presence of Lewis acids, such as ZnCl<sub>2</sub> or AlMe<sub>3</sub> (TMA) [40–44]. It should be noted that bisimine formation could be conducted on a large scale. Bisimine **5i** was synthesized on 100 g scale in 75% yield. All bisimines **5** bearing benzhydryl subunits and individual salts **6** are presented in Scheme 2.



**Scheme 2.** Synthesis of bisimines **5** and NHC precursors **6** from anilines bearing benzhydryl subunits.

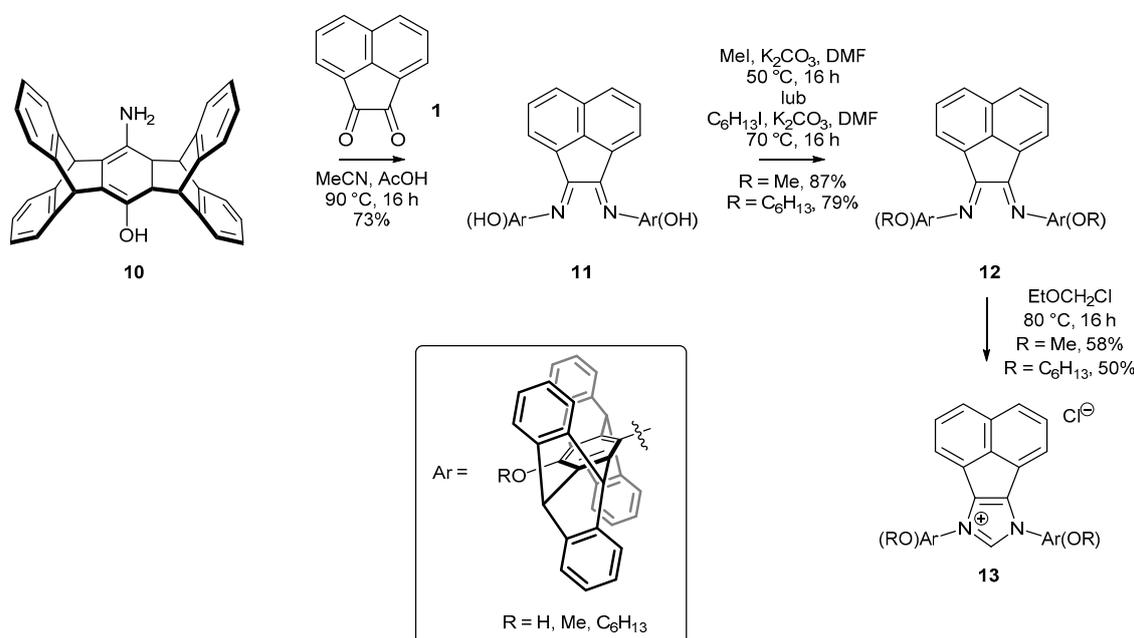
Acenaphthoquinone (**1**) could also be used as the platform for the synthesis of unsymmetrical NHC precursors **9** [44–46]. The synthetic pathway commenced with the addition of one molar equivalent of aniline **1** to form monoimine **7** under acidic conditions (AcOH or *p*-TSA had to be used, Scheme 3). The incorporation of the second aniline subunit needs the strongly acidic *p*-TSA in boiling toluene to reach bisimine **8** in the yield range 31–81%. The final ring closure was performed with chloromethyl ethyl ether to afford NHC precursor **9** in excellent yield, usually above 80%. It should be noted that sequential formation of bisimine (via initial formation of keto imine) was also applied for the synthesis of symmetric salts **9a,b** with excellent results [46].



**Scheme 3.** Synthesis of C<sub>1</sub>-symmetric NHC precursors bearing an acenaphthylene subunit.

Among the sterically hindered NHC precursors, special attention was given to pentipitene derivatives. Plenio and co-workers [47] have developed a scalable synthetic route to those derivatives bearing a unique rigid skeleton (Scheme 4). The resulting salt **13** could be easily accessed via bisimine formation starting from aminophenol **10** (available via double cycloaddition of hydroquinone and anthracene on a multigram scale), and subsequent O-alkylation and ring closure, performed in the usual manner. It should be noted that

bisimine **11** plays a dual role—a protecting group for the amine function in the O-alkylation step and a direct structural element for the construction of the imidazole ring.



**Scheme 4.** The synthesis of NHC precursors bearing a pentiptycene subunit.

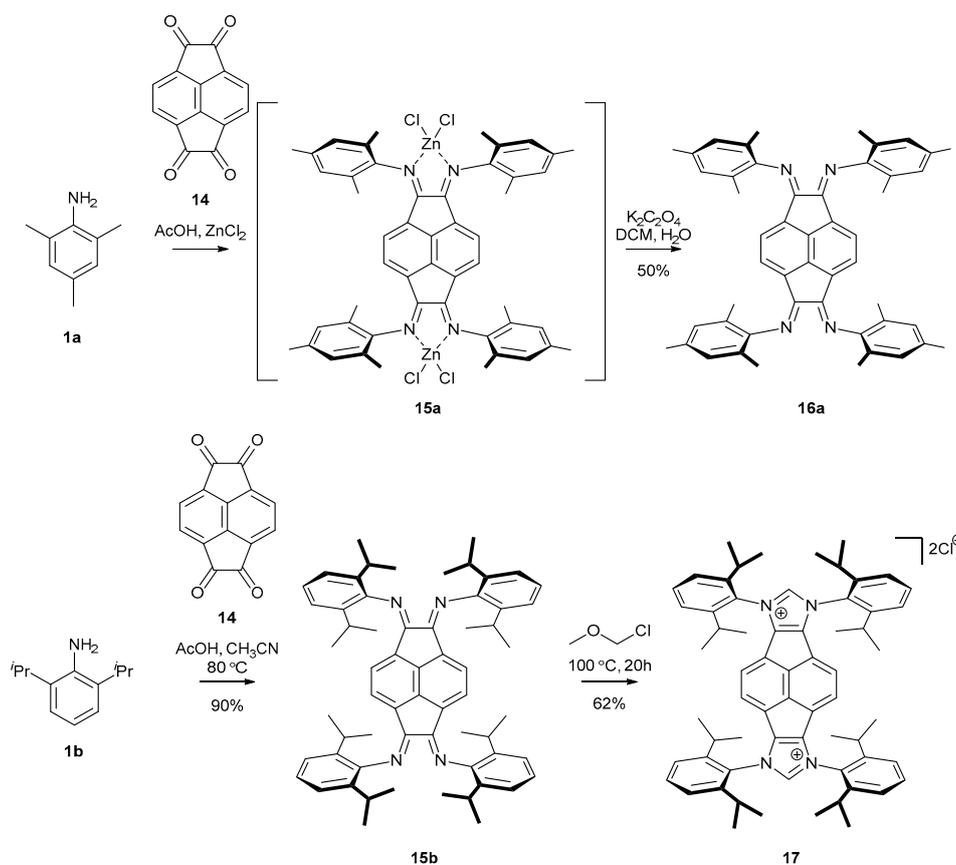
## 2.2. Synthesis of Polidentate Carbene Precursors

Polyfunctional carbene ligands are particularly attractive due to their potential for use in catalysis, as they lead to metal complexes [48] often exhibiting higher catalytic activity compared to their monofunctional analogues [49].

Methods for the preparation of polyfunctional precursors of *N*-heterocyclic carbenes are identical to those applied for the synthesis of their monofunctional counterparts. A precursor of this type was first described by Cowley and co-workers [50]. The authors used mesityl amine to convert tetraketopyracene **14** into tetraimine **16a** in the presence of ZnCl<sub>2</sub>. Unfortunately, isolation of free tetraimine **16a** required decomplexation using potassium oxalate. A few years later, Alcarazo and co-workers [51] synthesized NHC precursor based on 2,6-diisopropylamine (DIPP). This time, the condensation was performed in a mixture of AcOH and MeCN without any Lewis acid additive to provide tetraimine **16b** with an excellent 90% yield. The final cyclization with MOMCl afforded NHC precursor **17** in good yield (Scheme 5). Some applications of polyfunctional NHC ligands for catalytic processes are discussed in Section 3.1.5.

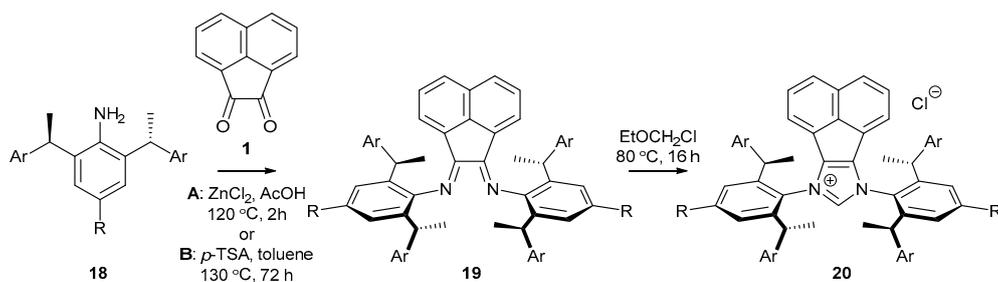
## 2.3. Synthesis of Chiral Carbene Precursors

Rather rare, but very promising from the point of view of enantioselective catalysis are chiral salts of *N*-heterocyclic carbenes based on the acenaphthylene framework. The rigidity of the polyaromatic skeleton could directly influence the *N*-wingtip substituent, creating a chiral pocket around the metallic centre more efficiently than simple imidazolium or imidazolium ligands.



**Scheme 5.** Synthetic pathways leading to bisacenaphthylene derivatives.

In 2018, Cramer and co-workers [52] obtained a series of chiral NHC precursors bearing  $C_2$  symmetry (Scheme 6). The synthesis of salts **20** commenced with the addition of aniline **18** to acenaphthoquinone (**1**), followed by cyclization with EOMCl (Scheme 6). It should be noted that the substitution of the methyl substituent in the *para* position relative to the amino group with a sterically hindered *tert*-butyl group (Table 1, entry 2) afforded bisimine **19b** and the chiral precursor NHC **20b** in low yields. Similarly, the introduction of a xylyl group (3,5-dimethylbenzyl), possessing two electron-donating methyl groups, in place of the phenyl substituent in the side-arm, led to the chiral salt **20c** in higher yield after two steps (Table 1, entry 3). Further attempts to introduce substituents with higher steric hindrance, namely, the 3,5-di-*tert*-butylphenyl group (Table 1, entry 4), led to a significantly decreased yield. It should be emphasized that bisimine **19d** was prepared under slightly different conditions where the use of strongly acidic *p*-TSA in place of  $ZnCl_2$  was required.

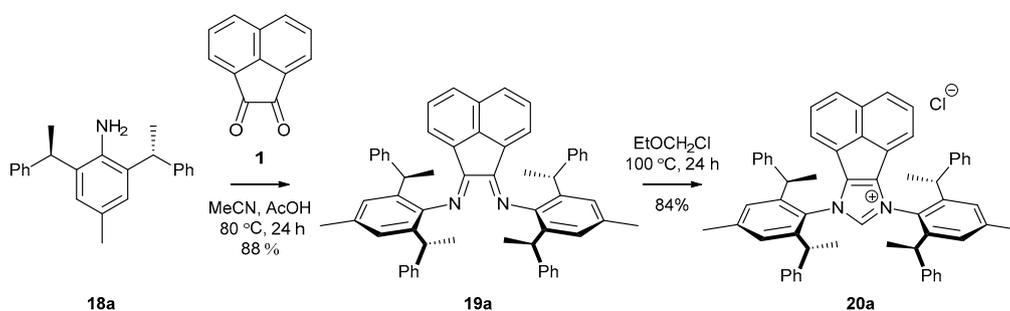


**Scheme 6.** Synthetic pathway to chiral  $C_2$ -symmetric NHC precursor **20**.

**Table 1.** Preparation of salts **20**.

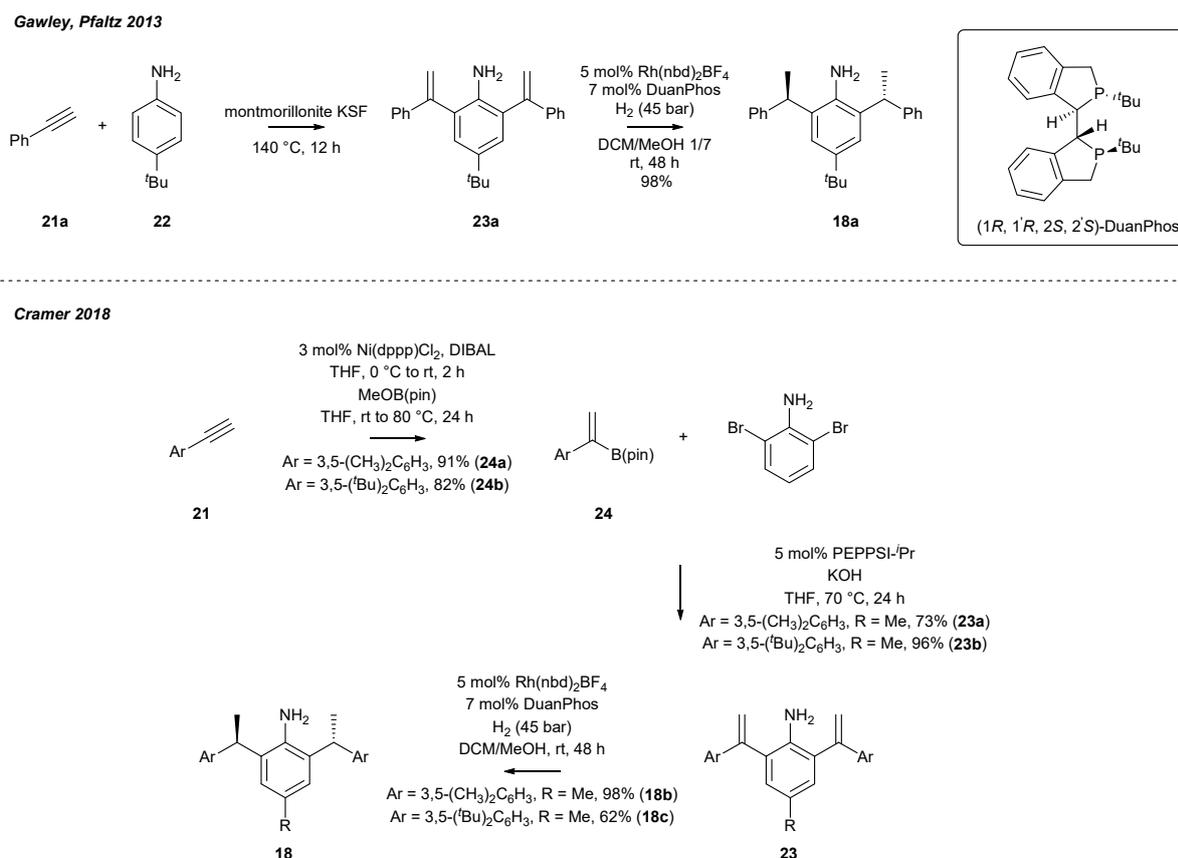
Entry	Ar	R	Conditions	19 (%)	20 (%)
1	Ph	Me	A	70 ( <b>19a</b> )	40 ( <b>20a</b> )
2	Ph	<sup>t</sup> Bu	A	60 ( <b>19b</b> )	17 ( <b>20b</b> )
3	3,5-(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	Me	A	54 ( <b>19c</b> )	52 ( <b>20c</b> )
4	3,5-( <sup>t</sup> Bu) <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	Me	B	23 ( <b>19d</b> )	10 ( <b>20d</b> )

Further research of Shi and co-workers [53] has proved that the yield of bisimine formation could be greatly improved by the exclusion of Lewis or Brønsted acids (Scheme 7). Condensation of aniline **18a** with acenaphthoquinone (**1**) conducted in a mixture of MeCN and AcOH afforded cleanly product **19a** in higher 88% yield (in comparison to 70%, reported by Cramer [52], Schemes 6 and 7). Rather surprisingly, increasing the reaction temperature to 100 °C and extension the cyclization time to 24 h afforded salt **20a** with a two-fold better yield than that in Cramer's work.

**Scheme 7.** Improved synthetic pathway to chiral C<sub>2</sub>-symmetric NHC precursor.

Chiral NHC salts described above appear to be excellent ligands for metal-catalyzed enantioselective formation of indole [54], pyrrole [54], and pyridone derivatives [52] (*vide infra*), often found in drugs and natural products. A key structural element for their successful application were readily available chiral anilines, originally reported by Gawley and co-workers, and accessible via the resolution of the complicated mixture on chiral preparative HPLC (Scheme 8) [55]. Further research by Gawley and Pfaltz has revealed that chiral aniline **18** could be easily accessed by the initial formation of bis-styrene derivative **23**, and subsequent enantioselective hydrogenation of 1,1-diaryl-substituted alkene [56]. Finally, aniline **18b** was obtained on a 5 g scale with excellent selectivity (98:0.2:1.8, mixture of *R,R*:*S,S*:*meso* product).

In 2018, Cramer and co-workers [52] implemented Gawley and Pfaltz's protocol based on enantioselective reduction for the preparation of anilines **18b,c** bearing more bulky aryl substituents. The authors also proposed synthetic routes to bisalkenyl aniline derivative **23**. In the first step, terminal alkyne **21** was converted to vinyl borate **24** through hydroboration catalyzed by nickel-bisphosphine complex (Scheme 8). The respective vinyl borate **24** was subjected to Suzuki coupling with 2,6-dibromoaniline to furnish the desired alkenylaniline **23**. It should be mentioned that an increase in the steric hindrance of aryl substituent (**23a** vs. **23b**) decreased the yield of the enantioselective reduction (Scheme 8).



**Scheme 8.** Synthetic pathway leading to chiral C<sub>2</sub>-symmetric anilines via enantioselective reduction.

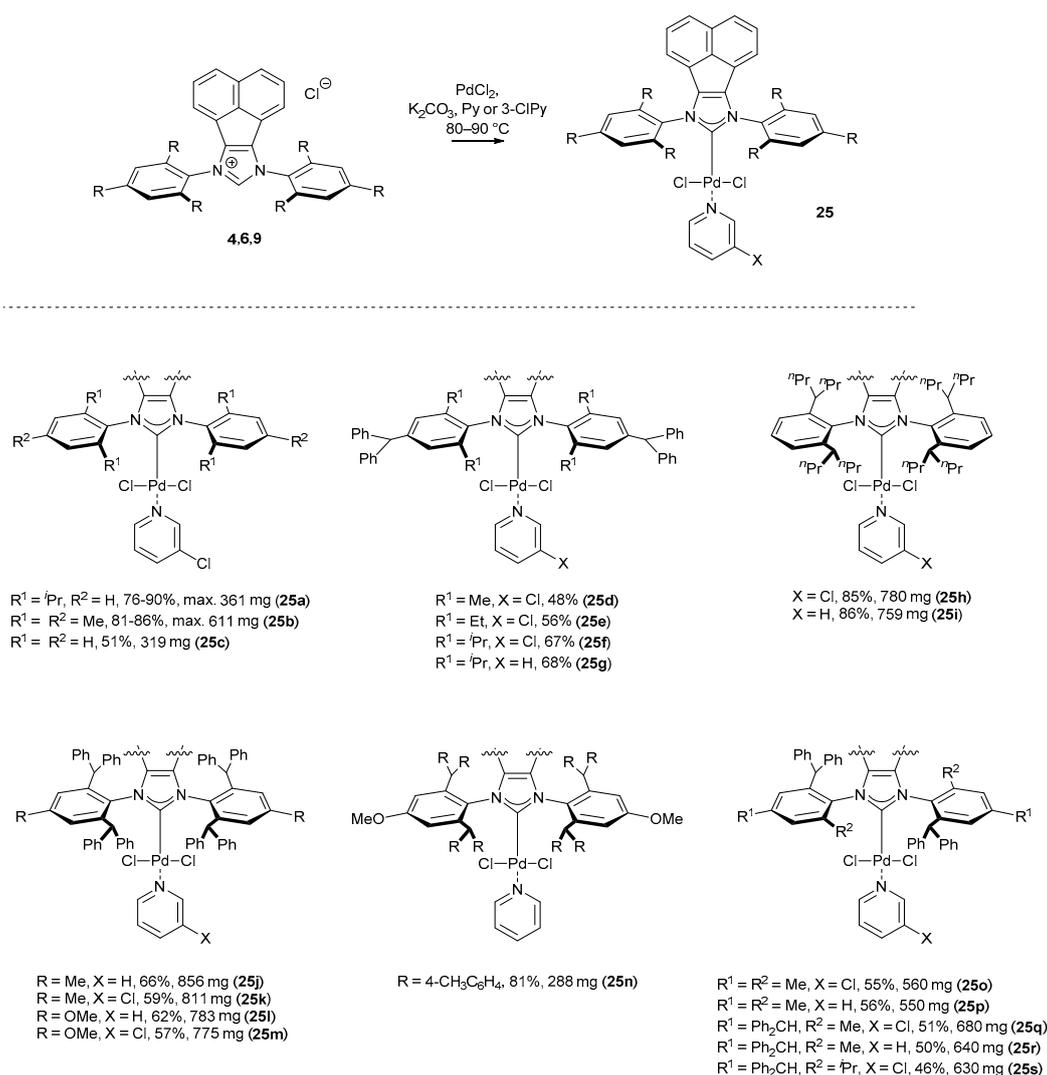
### 3. Preparation of Metal Complexes and Their Application in Catalysis

#### 3.1. Synthesis of Palladium Complexes and Their Applications

Palladium complexes constitute the most abundant group among metal complexes based on the acenaphthylene skeleton. To provide a systematic overview of the synthesis and applications of palladium complexes, methods for their preparation were divided into a few categories, including symmetry of BIAN-NHC ligands, their structural modifications, and the character of the ligand coordinated to the palladium center. In the first subsection, the methods for PEPPSI complexes preparation as well as modifications of NHC ligands and ligands coordinated to palladium (including chelating ones) will be discussed. In the final part of the subsection, the application of complexes with a  $\pi$ -extended NHC-backbone will be briefly presented, and the possibility of using palladium complexes under heterogeneous conditions will be commented on as well.

##### 3.1.1. NHC-BIAN-PEPPSI-Type Complexes

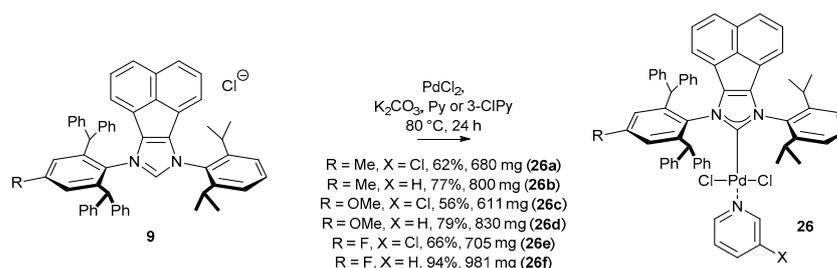
PEPPSI-type complexes (*Pyridine-Enhanced Precatalyst Preparation Stabilization, and Initiation*) were first described in 2006 by Organ and co-workers [16,57,58], who proved their utility in cross-coupling reactions due to excellent catalytic activity and stability. The key structural element, namely pyridine or its substituted analogues (usually 3-chloropyridine) coordinated to palladium could be easily introduced by the treatment of palladium complexes with an excess of ligand at elevated temperature. Organ's method appeared suitable for a plethora of C<sub>2</sub>-symmetric BIAN-NHC-PdCl<sub>2</sub>Py complexes, and their synthesis could be conducted on a few hundred milligram scale, highlighting the practical aspect for further applications in catalysis (Scheme 9).



**Scheme 9.** Synthetic efforts towards  $\text{C}_2$ -symmetric PEPPSI-type palladium complexes.

A significant number of palladium(II) complexes bearing  $\text{C}_2$  symmetry have been synthesized by the Tu and Liu research groups, independently (Scheme 9). First, complexes possessing only simple alkyl substituents in the *ortho* position of the aniline, such as mesityl or DIPP derivatives (**25a–c** [35,59–61], **25d–g** [62] and **25h–i** [43,63]) were obtained in a moderate 48–68% yield. Further research in this area resulted in the synthesis of the highly sterically hindered palladium(II) complexes **25j–n** [46] and **25n** [41], containing benzhydryl substituents, in comparable yields. Finally, Liu and co-workers synthesized interesting examples of  $\text{C}_2$ -symmetric complexes **37** [64] with diverse substituents in the *ortho* position of the aniline ring. The synthesis of all mentioned PEPPSI-Pd complexes appeared to be easily scalable, delivering 100 milligram quantities of the respective metal complexes for further catalytic applications.

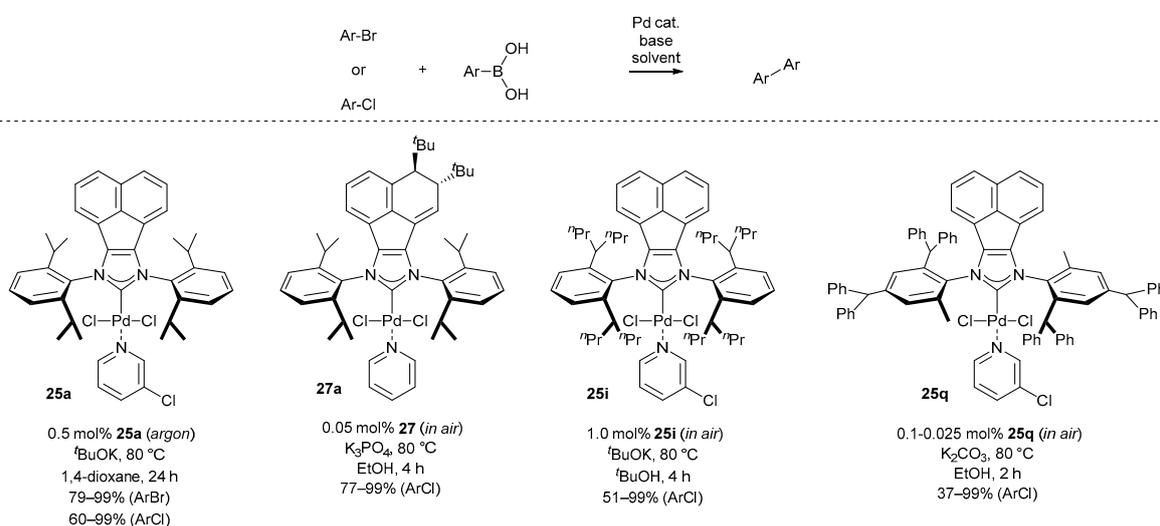
Bearing in mind that the catalytic activity of palladium(II) complexes strictly depends on even small structural changes in the ligand, Liu has developed a series of  $\text{C}_1$ -symmetric complexes **26** (Scheme 10) exhibiting remarkable reactivity in cross-coupling reactions (see, *vide infra*) [45]. It should be noted that this is one of the very rare examples of successful synthesis of *N*-heterocyclic carbene precursors and metal complexes bearing an electron-withdrawing substituent [65–67], in this particular case a fluorine. The syntheses of complexes of general structure **26** were conducted on a large scale, providing easy access to more than 0.5 g of the metal complex in each case.



**Scheme 10.** Synthetic efforts towards C<sub>1</sub>-symmetric PEPPSI-type palladium complexes.

NHC-BIAN-Pd palladium complexes have proved to be the most prevalent in catalysis among metal complexes possessing an acenaphthylene structural subunit and have found widespread applications in cross-coupling reactions. Among cross-coupling reactions, Suzuki and Buchwald-Hartwig reactions are the most explored ones with PEPPSI-type palladium complexes.

One of the early examples of the Suzuki reaction was described by Tu and co-workers in 2012 (Scheme 11) [35]. Authors proved the usefulness of complex **25a** for the coupling of boronic acids with a wide array of aryl bromides and more challenging aryl chlorides. The respective products were isolated with excellent yields, also in the case of heteroaromatic components, using 0.5 mol% of **25a** and KO<sup>t</sup>Bu as base. Further improvement for the Suzuki reaction has been achieved by the Liu group [68]. The authors decorated the acenaphthylene backbone with the bulky *tert*-Bu group (in *anti*-orientation) by the addition reaction with *tert*-BuLi. The respective complex **27a** appeared to be extremely active for the coupling of low reactive aryl chloride without inert gas atmosphere. The most important feature of Liu's protocol is the use of weakly basic conditions (K<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> instead of KO<sup>t</sup>Bu) and low catalyst loading, in the range 0.05–0.1 mol%.

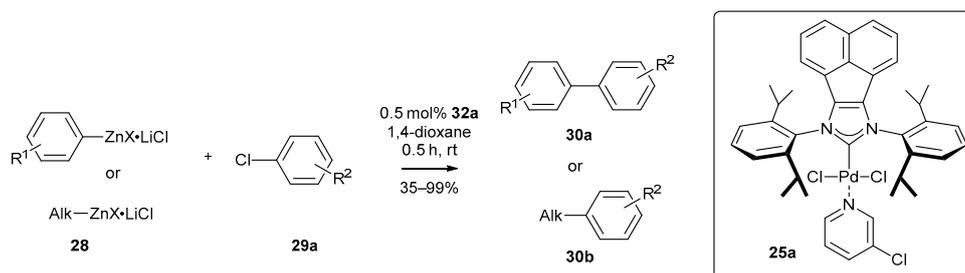


**Scheme 11.** Application of Pd-PEPPSI-type complexes for Suzuki coupling.

Further investigations of Liu and co-workers furnished complexes **25h–i** and **25o–s**, catalytically active in the Suzuki reaction under aerobic conditions. Sterically hindered PEPPSI-IPent-Pd complex **25i** proved to be very effective for the synthesis of sterically hindered biaryls, including 2,6,2',6'-tetrasubstituted ones from a wide range of aryl and especially heteroaryl chlorides and boronic acids [43]. Comparable reactivity of complex **25i** has been reported in reactions catalyzed by complex **25q** [64]. The most significant advantage of the developed protocol is a further decrease in catalyst loading, being as low as 0.025 mol%. Moreover, the application of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> as the base furnished heterobiaryls and polyheteroarenes with excellent functional group tolerance from a variety of

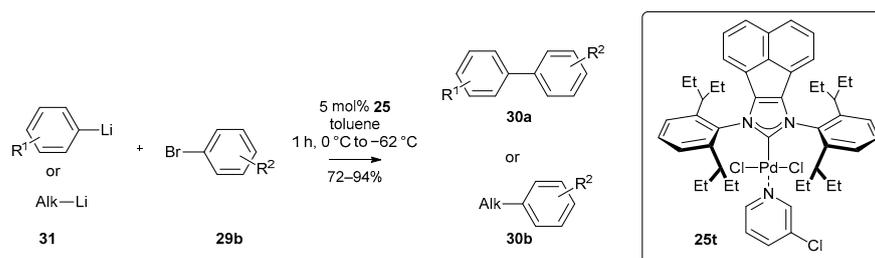
heterocycle building blocks, including pyridine, furan, and thiophene derivatives, as well as much more challenging thiazoles and pyrazines (usually effecting deactivation of the palladium catalyst).

As an alternative to the Suzuki reaction, biaryl systems can be efficiently accessed via the Negishi reaction, especially when boronic acids (or their analogues) are difficult to prepare. Tu and co-workers have developed the coupling of aromatic and aliphatic organozinc compounds with both aryl chlorides and bromides at room temperature (Scheme 12) [60]. The respective products **30** were obtained with excellent yield, even for secondary organozinc compounds, prone to undergo  $\beta$ -elimination. It should be noted that 0.25 mol% of complex **25a** was needed to achieve the high yield, also in the case of heteroaromatic compounds, including thiophene, furan, as well as pyridine and pyridazine derivatives.



**Scheme 12.** Application of Pd-PEPPSI-type complexes for Negishi coupling.

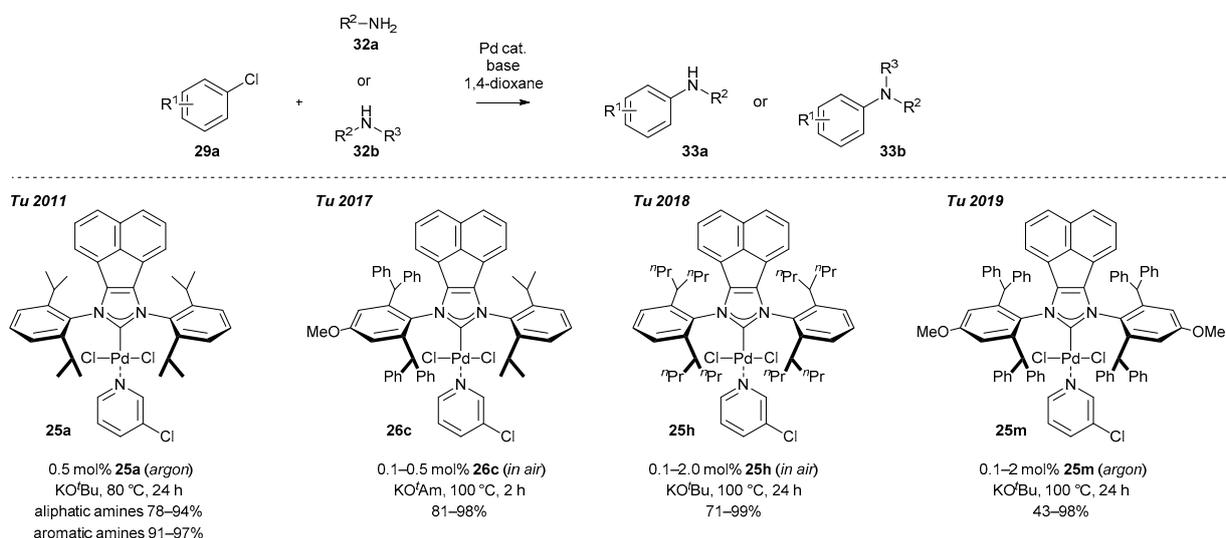
Another efficient protocol for the synthesis of biaryl compounds was developed by Organ, Feringa, and co-workers in 2019 [69]. The authors achieved for the first time the Murahashi coupling of an organolithium reagent with aryl bromide (Scheme 13) at low temperature ( $-62\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). The coupling reaction proved to be highly chemoselective towards aryl bromide in the presence of chloride, making sequential selective Br/Cl coupling possible. A wide range of aryl and alkyl lithium reagents **31** were successfully coupled with bromides, including heteroaromatic ones. Unfortunately, the reaction requires high catalyst loading (5.0 mol% of **25t**) to maintain the high yields.



**Scheme 13.** Application of Pd-PEPPSI type complexes for Murahashi coupling.

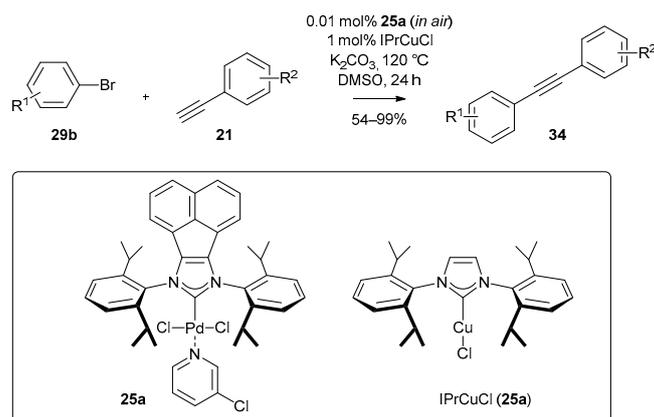
The second extensively investigated group of reactions catalyzed by palladium complexes, besides the formation of biaryls, is the Buchwald-Hartwig amination. Indeed, PEPPSI-Pd type complexes have shown remarkable activity for C-N bond formation. The first literature report came from the Tu group [59] and concerned the use of complex **25a** for the synthesis of secondary and tertiary amines from low-reactivity aryl chlorides with virtually quantitative yields (Scheme 14). Further research of the same group has led to the development of complexes **26c** bearing  $C_1$  symmetry, which drastically influenced the reactivity [45]. Tu and co-workers have demonstrated their remarkable activity for the coupling of *ortho*- and more sterically hindered *bis-ortho*-substituted chlorides with primary and secondary amines. Importantly, complex **26c** exhibits perfect stability under the reaction conditions, and an inert atmosphere was not required for high efficiency. Similar

catalytic activity and scope of applicability were reported for the more sterically hindered complexes **25h** [63] and **25m** [46]. It should be noted that the evaluation of the catalytic activity of complexes presented in Scheme 14 was performed on model Buchwald-Hartwig reactions with slightly structurally different substrate and conditions, preventing a direct comparison. Furthermore, no data are available for comparison with other PEPPSI-type complexes, in particular with IPr or IMes derivatives.



**Scheme 14.** Buchwald-Hartwig coupling catalyzed by Pd-PEPPSI-type complexes.

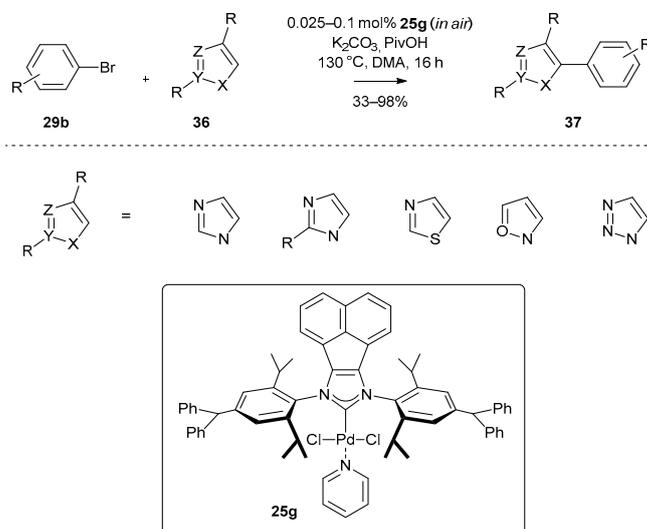
Palladium complexes based on the acenaphthylene scaffold were also applied in the Sonogashira reaction (Scheme 15) [70]. Here, the combination of two carbene complexes, namely palladium complex **25a** and IPrCuCl (**35a**) enabled the reaction between terminal alkynes and aromatic bromides. Regrettably, the reaction requires a relatively high temperature of 120 °C. However, it could be performed with very low palladium catalyst loading **25a**, as little as 0.01 mol%.



**Scheme 15.** Sonogashira coupling catalyzed by Pd-PEPPSI-type complexes.

The modified-PEPPSI-Pd complexes were also successfully applied in azole arylation [62]. The sequential C-H activation/arylation was described by Liu and co-workers with complex **25g**. The key to successful coupling was the introduction of a benzhydryl substituent into the aniline subunit of complex **25g**, increasing the  $\sigma$ -donor properties of NHC ligand, and hence facilitating the oxidative addition step. This structural modification enabled highly regioselective coupling of a wide range of azoles, including imidazole,

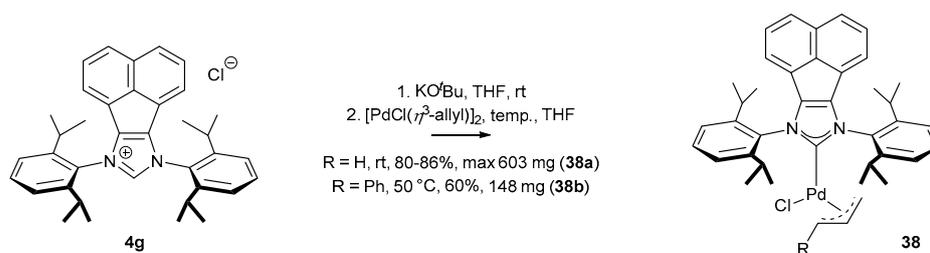
triazole, oxazole, and thiazole derivatives under aerobic conditions at very low catalyst loading of complex **25g**, in the range 0.05–0.5 mol% (Scheme 16).



**Scheme 16.** Azole arylation catalyzed by Pd-PEPPSI-type complexes.

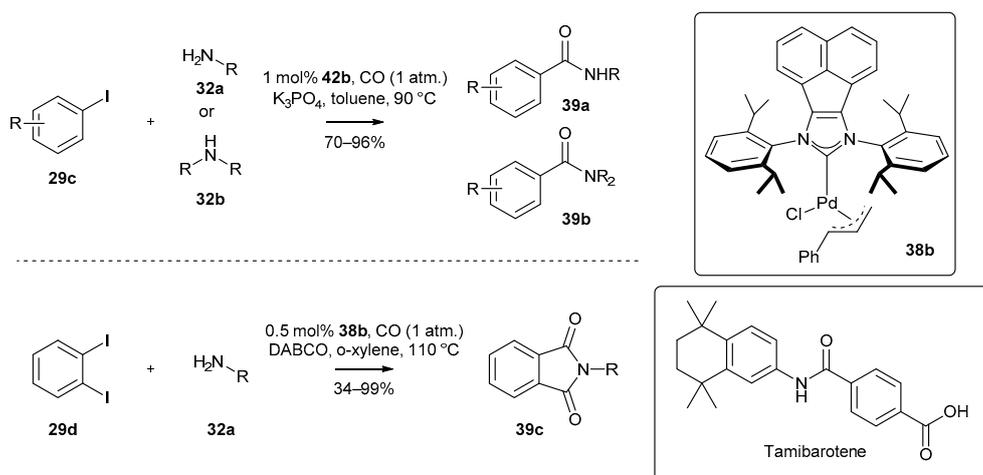
### 3.1.2. $\pi$ -Allyl NHC-BIAN-Pd Complexes

Palladium  $\pi$ -allyl complexes are usually extremely active in many catalytic transformations, but less stable than the respective  $\text{NHCPdCl}_2$  derivatives (or their congeners). Taking into account the excellent activity, it is rather surprising that palladium  $\pi$ -allyl complexes bearing acenaphthylene backbone were marginally reported [71–73]. Their preparation directly from an NHC-BIAN-type precursor required a palladium dimer and a strong base (**38a**, Scheme 17) [72]. It should be noted that the introduction of a phenyl-substituted  $\pi$ -allyl moiety (**38b**) was achieved at elevated temperatures with rather moderate yields.



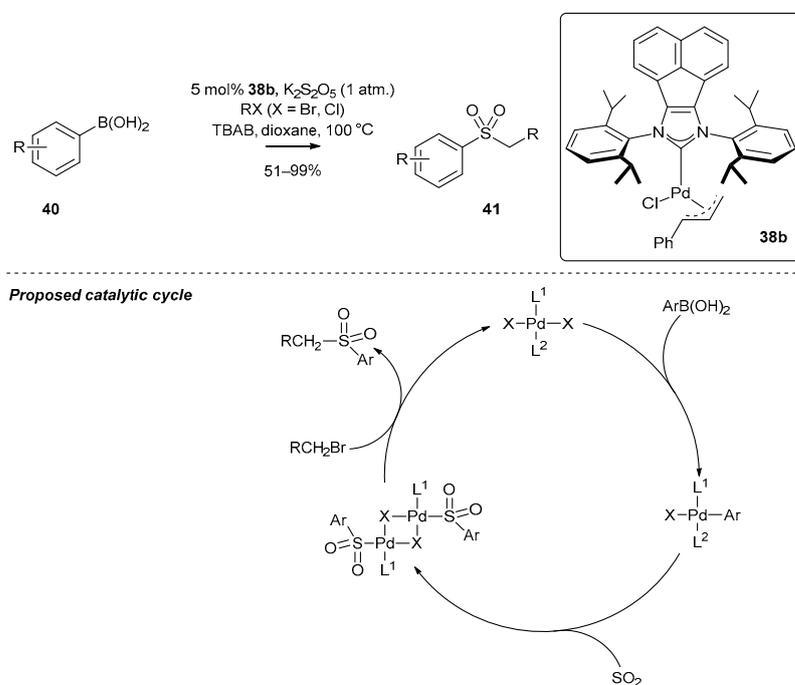
**Scheme 17.** Synthesis of  $\pi$ -allyl palladium complexes.

The above-mentioned  $\pi$ -allyl complexes **38b** were first applied as catalysts in the aminocarbonylation reaction of iodoarenes (Scheme 18) [72]. Tu and co-workers demonstrated that the reaction can be carried out with carbon monoxide under relatively low pressure of the gas (1 atm.). The developed procedure was applied to a wide range of primary and secondary amines, and finally for the synthesis of tamiboratene on a gram scale. Similar conditions have been successfully used for the aminocarbonylation of *ortho*-diiodoarenes, providing access to imides [73]. In this case, slightly higher temperature and DABCO as base were needed.



**Scheme 18.** Aminocarbonylation catalyzed by  $\pi$ -allyl palladium complexes.

An interesting application of a  $\pi$ -allyl BIAN-NHC palladium complex was also reported by the Tu group who described for the first time the sulfonation of boronic acids [72]. The authors developed a unique method for the preparation of aryl-alkyl sulfones from boronic acids and  $\alpha$ -bromoesters. The sulfone formation was efficiently catalyzed by a cinnamyl derivative of palladium complex **38b** where potassium metabisulfite ( $K_2S_2O_5$ ) served as the source of the sulfone group. Moreover, the authors proposed, based on several control experiments, a reaction catalytic cycle comprising transmetalation,  $SO_2$  insertion, and final alkylation (Scheme 19). They gave particular attention to the role of TBAF in the alkylation step of the dimeric palladium compound, most likely facilitating the sulfinate formation.

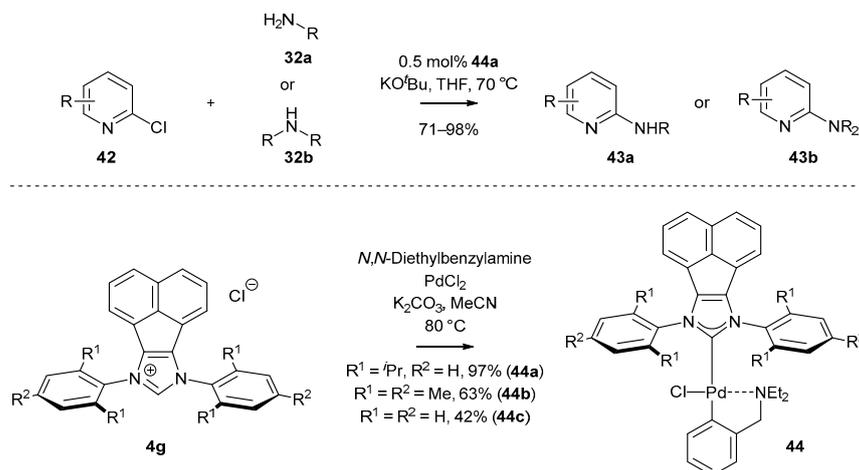


**Scheme 19.** Sulfonation of boronic acids catalyzed by  $\pi$ -allyl palladium complexes.

### 3.1.3. Chelate Complexes

An interesting equilibrium between the catalytic activity and stability of the palladium complex was presented by Tu and co-workers [74]. Conducting studies on the coupling of

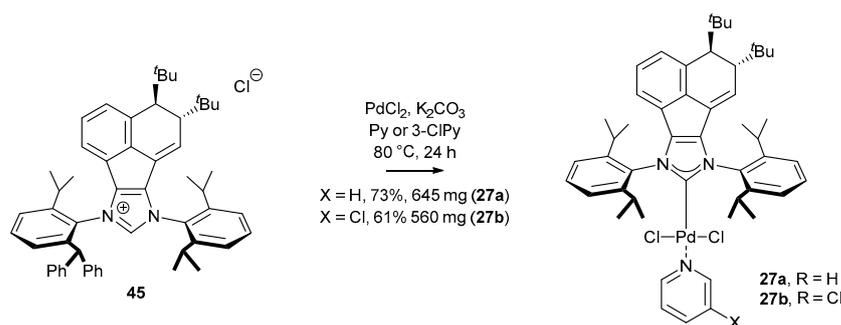
amines and heteroaryl chlorides, the authors demonstrated that palladacycle **38b** exhibits much better activity in comparison to standard PEPPSI-Pd complexes. In this manner, a number of secondary and tertiary amines were obtained from challenging chloropyridines with excellent yields. The corresponding series of palladacycles **38** were synthesized from the carbene precursor **44** in the usual manner, in the presence of  $K_2CO_3$ . Moreover, the coordination between palladium and the amine was unambiguously confirmed by X-ray crystallography (Scheme 20).



**Scheme 20.** Synthesis of palladium complexes bearing a chelating arm.

### 3.1.4. Skeleton Modifications of NHC-BIAN-Pd Complexes and Their Catalytic Activity

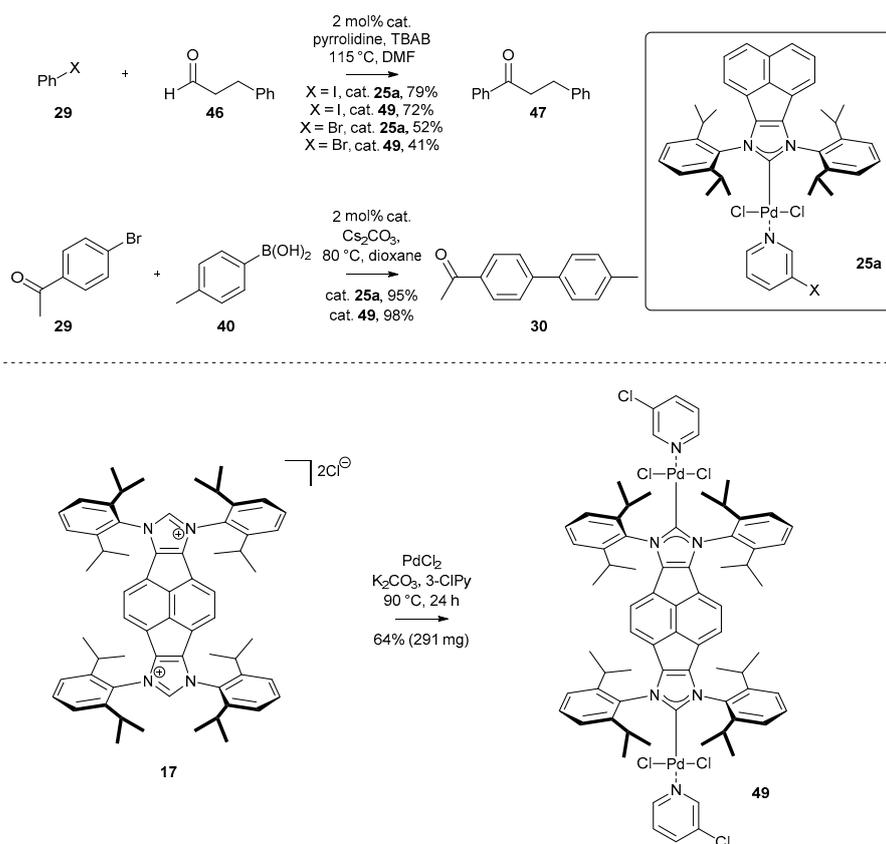
Further research in the area of palladium catalysis has led to the development of PEPPSI-type complexes with a modified acenaphthylene structural element. Liu and co-workers have synthesized carbene precursors **45** possessing two *tert*-butyl groups in an anti-relationship (Scheme 21) [68]. These salts were used for the synthesis of palladium complexes **27** using  $PdCl_2$  and pyridine as the solvent. The catalytic activity was evaluated in the Suzuki reaction (for details, see Scheme 11).



**Scheme 21.** Synthetic approach to NHC-BIAN-Pd complexes with modified backbone.

### 3.1.5. Polyfunctional NHC-BIAN-Pd Complexes

As mentioned earlier (Scheme 5), polyfunctional metal complexes based on polyaromatic systems usually exhibit different catalytic properties. To date, a single example of polyfunctional palladium complexes has been described by Peris and co-workers [49]. The catalytic activity of the respective bis-palladium complexes **49**, bearing acenaphthylene scaffold, was studied in the acylation of aryl chloride and the Suzuki coupling (Scheme 22). Unfortunately, bis-palladium **49** shows similar catalytic activity in comparison to mono-functional complexes.

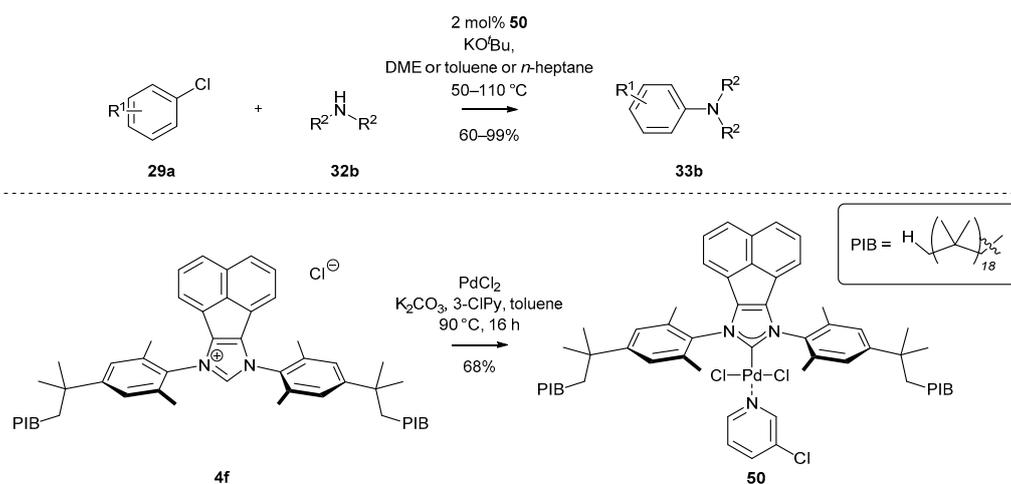


**Scheme 22.** Application of polyfunctional NHC-BIAN-Pd complexes for the acylation of aldehydes and Sonogashira coupling.

### 3.1.6. Heterogenization of NHC-BIAN-Pd Complexes

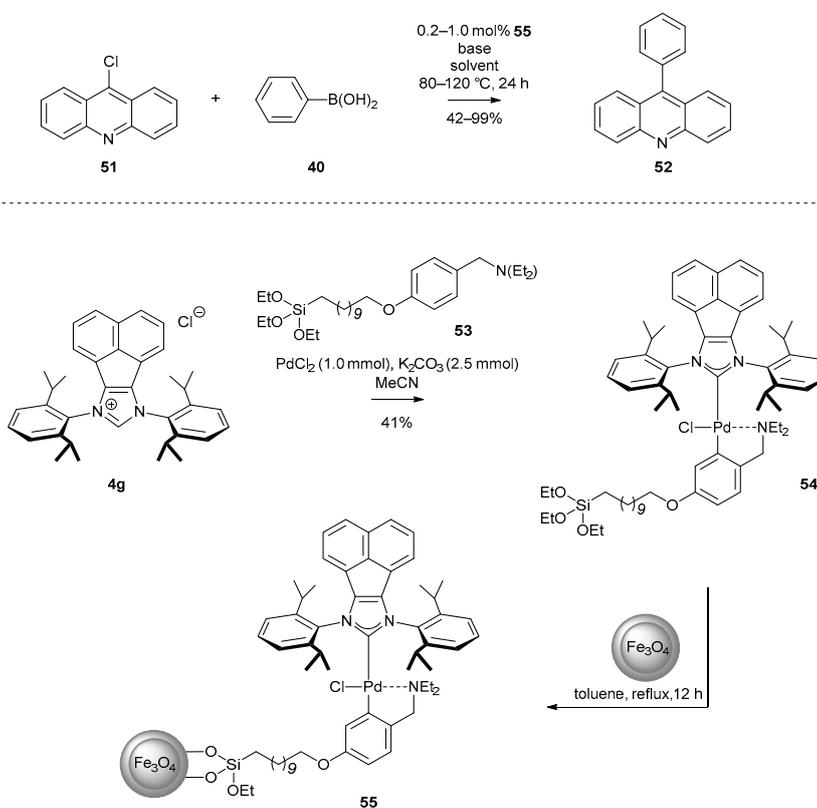
The methods discussed so far have concerned only homogeneous palladium catalysis. Unfortunately, there are many drawbacks associated with homogeneous catalysis, especially on an industrial scale. Catalytic homogeneous processes yield large amounts of waste, contributing to environmental pollution. In addition, low atom economy and difficult catalyst recovery are common drawbacks. Thus, heterogenization of homogeneous catalysts on solid support proved useful in many processes to date, allowing for the straightforward recovery of the usually expensive metal complex.

The first example of heterogenization of BIAN-NHC-Pd complexes was given by Bazzi and co-workers [38]. The authors synthesized PEPPSI-Pd-type complexes covalently bonded to a polymeric support via long nonpolar chains containing 18 isobutylene units. Pleasingly, the polyisobutylene polymer (PIB) attached to complex **50** increased its solubility in a nonpolar solvent. This allowed for easy separation of amines from the palladium catalyst by polar solvent extraction, without the need for time-consuming and expensive column chromatography and, accordingly, enabled the efficient recovery of the catalyst. The respective palladium complex **50** was obtained under standard conditions (PdCl<sub>2</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) from NHC precursor **4f** with moderate 68% yield (Scheme 23), and its catalytic activity was investigated using the Buchwald-Hartwig amination. The authors observed remarkably high catalytic activity in non-polar media, such as *n*-heptane, for the coupling of aryl halides with secondary amines and anilines.



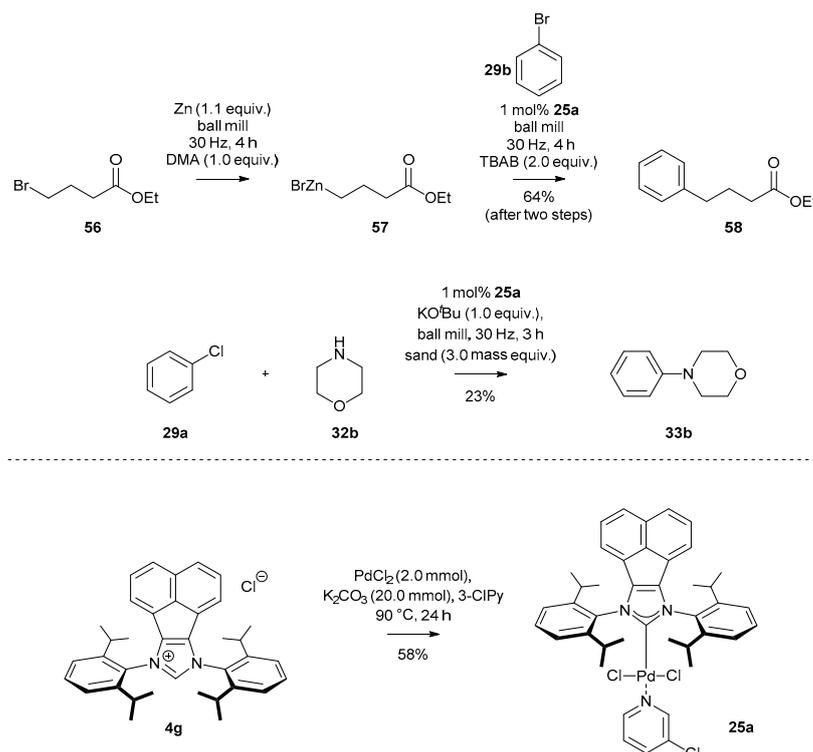
**Scheme 23.** Synthesis of Pd-PEPPSI complexes bearing polymer subunits and application for the Buchwald-Hartwig reaction.

Considering the drawbacks associated with the recovery of the catalyst under homogeneous conditions, Tu and co-workers described the heterogenization of BIAN-NHC-Pd complexes on magnetic nanoparticles, easily separable by external magnetic field [75]. The immobilization of palladium complex **54** was achieved via a two-step protocol. First, palladacycle **54** was synthesized by the reaction of salt **4g** with silane **53** and  $\text{PdCl}_2$  in the presence of  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$ . Then, palladacycle **54**, possessing a long-chain triethylsilyl tail was anchored on the surface of a magnetic nanoparticle coated with silica (SMNPs) by silyl ether formation. The immobilized catalyst **55** proved its high catalytic activity in the Suzuki-Miyaura reaction of 9-chloroacridine (**51**) with phenylboronic acid (**48**) (Scheme 24).



**Scheme 24.** Immobilization of palladium complexes on magnetic nanoparticles and their application in the Suzuki-Miyaura coupling of chloroacridines.

Apart from the palladium complexes immobilized on solid support, other unconventional approaches to reactions under heterogeneous conditions have been described. An interesting option for carrying out palladium-catalyzed reactions under mechanochemical conditions was presented by Browne (Scheme 25) [76]. Mechanochemistry is a relatively new field of organic synthesis, in which the energy required for the reaction is supplied by collisions, and the chemical reactions are usually carried out in ball mills. The major advantages of this innovative approach, in comparison to the conventional reaction in solution, are higher reaction rates, greater selectivity, and reduced usage of organic solvents, which are not environmentally neutral.



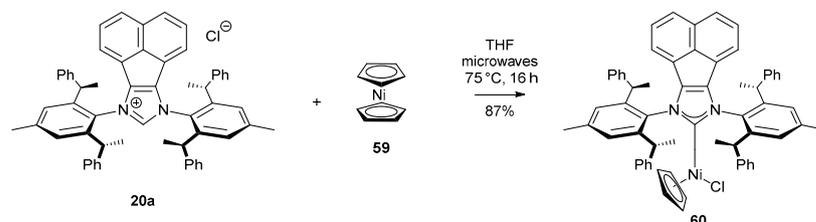
**Scheme 25.** Application of Pd-PEPPSI complexes under mechanochemical conditions.

The first examples of a cross-coupling reaction under mechanochemical conditions was described by Browne's group in 2018 (Scheme 25) [76]. The respective Negishi coupling of a zinc compound with bromobenzene was efficiently catalyzed by PEPPSI-type complex **25a**, previously reported by Tu and co-workers [60] (Scheme 9). It should be mentioned that organozinc compound **57** was also generated in situ, providing ester **58** with 64% yield after two steps (Scheme 25). Further utility of palladium catalyst **25a** under mechanochemical conditions was exemplified also by Browne and co-workers [77] in the Buchwald-Hartwig reaction of chlorobenzene **29a** with morpholine **32b**. The reaction was carried out in ball mills with sand as the grinding medium, in the presence of strong KO<sup>t</sup>Bu base, providing tertiary amines with low yield. Notably, the above-described reactions under mechanochemical conditions do not require anhydrous conditions or inert gas atmosphere, providing a practical alternative to classical, strictly anhydrous conditions.

### 3.2. NHC-BIAN-Ni Complexes in Catalysis

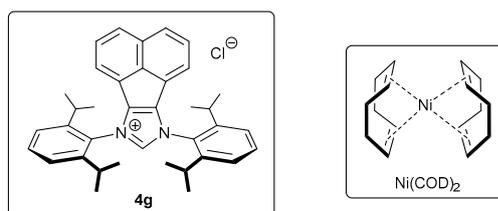
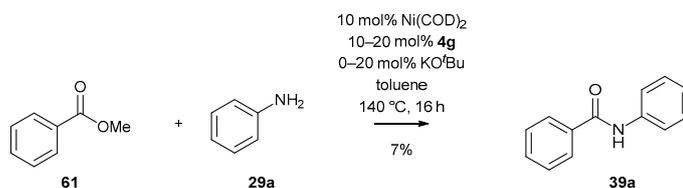
NHC-Ni complexes have found many applications in catalysis and can be viewed as an inexpensive replacement for palladium. Currently, NHC-Ni-catalyzed transformations are the subject of growing intensive research, including NHC-BIAN-Ni catalysis. The following subsection covering NHC-BIAN-Ni catalysis was divided into two subgroups, regarding the structure of NHC precursors for the formation of achiral and chiral compounds.

Usually, nickel complexes are generated in situ due to their inherent instability. To date, there is only one example of the synthesis of an *N*-heterocyclic nickel complex bearing an acenaphthylene backbone in isolable form. In 2018, Cramer and co-workers [52] synthesized this type of complex following the procedure previously reported by Nolan [78]. Therefore, NHC precursor **20a** was reacted with nickelocene **59** under microwave conditions for 16 h at 75 °C, affording nickel complex **60** in high yield (Scheme 26).



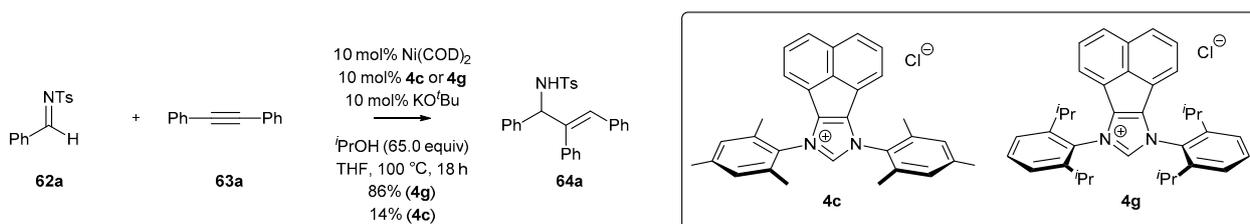
**Scheme 26.** Synthetic approach to chiral nickelocenes bearing acenaphthylene backbone.

Regarding the catalytic applications, the majority of the NHC-BIAN-Ni-catalyzed reactions include transformations where the active nickel complex is generated in situ, as mentioned. The first example of a Ni-catalyzed transformation was reported by Newman's group [79] and concerns amide bond formation in the presence of Ni(COD)<sub>2</sub> and salt **4g**. In this approach, methyl benzoate (**61**) underwent a reaction with aniline **29a** in the presence of strong KO<sup>t</sup>Bu base to give benzamide **39a**, although in low yield (Scheme 27). It should be noted that NHC precursor **4g** was the only one examined during the optimization process.



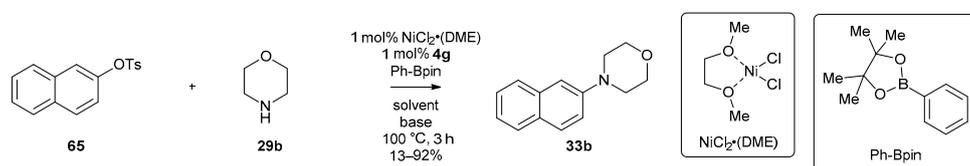
**Scheme 27.** Application of NHC-BIAN-Ni complexes for the amidation of esters.

The following year, Sun and co-workers [80] presented the reductive coupling of 1,2-diphenylacetylene (**63a**) with imine **62a** in the presence of Ni(COD)<sub>2</sub> catalyst and NHC precursor **4c** with low steric hindrance. In the coupling reaction, *i*-PrOH was used as a hydrogen source for the hydrogen transfer reduction. More sterically hindered salt **4g** with isopropyl groups afforded allyl amines **64a** in much higher yields than the less active NHC precursor **4c** bearing methyl groups (Scheme 28).



**Scheme 28.** Nickel-catalyzed addition of imines to internal alkynes.

Further research by Tu's group [61] proved that palladium could be efficiently replaced by nickel for Buchwald-Hartwig-type amination. The authors applied the catalytic system composed of NiCl<sub>2</sub>-(DME) and NHC precursor **4g** for the coupling reaction of 2-naphthyl *p*-toluenesulfonate (**65**) with morpholine (**51**), in the presence of phenylboronic acid pinacol ester. The reaction afforded tertiary amines in varying yields, depending on the base and solvent used (Scheme 29).

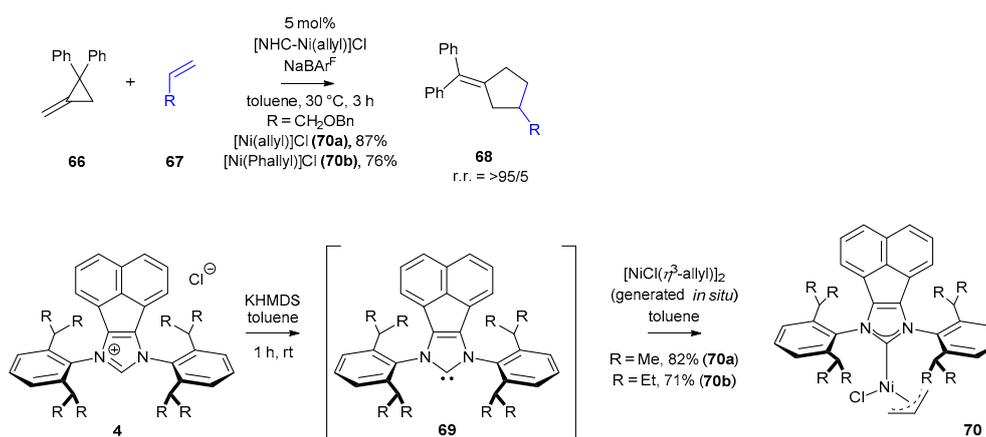


**Scheme 29.** Nickel-catalyzed Buchwald-Hartwig amination of tosylate.

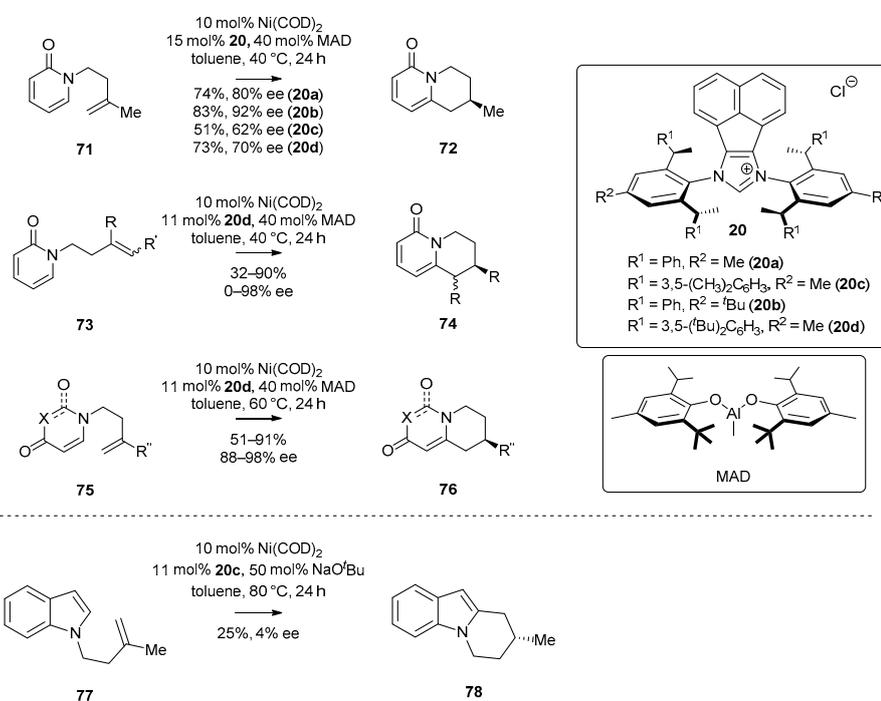
The last example of an achiral transformation, proving the usefulness of NHC nickel complexes for [3+2] cross-dimerization, was developed by Huang and Ho in 2020 [81]. The authors described the unique reactivity of unactivated olefins **67** and methylenecyclopropanes **66**, leading to cyclopentanes bearing exocyclic double bonds (Scheme 30). The method exhibited high chemoselectivity and regioselectivity. The nickel complexes used in the studies were prepared in situ by the reaction of Ni(COD)<sub>2</sub> and allyl chloride with the corresponding NHC, also generated in situ through the treatment of the NHC salt with KHMDS. Thus, the authors obtained [Ni(allyl)]Cl (**70a**) and [Ni(Phallyl)]Cl (**70b**) complexes in high yields, 82% and 71%, respectively. The highest reaction yields and selectivity of cross-dimerization reaction towards alkene insertion were obtained when the less hindered Ni-complex **70a** was used. The authors created a vast scope of cyclopentenes **68**, including spiro and fused ring systems.

The next subsection highlights enantioselective transformations affording chiral compounds, which are often a structural element found in biologically active compounds. Enantioselectivity of the reaction is achieved by the design of a chiral space in the catalyst area, which determines the orientation of the substrate during the catalyst-substrate bonding. In the examples discussed herein, such an effect could be achieved by modifying the steric crowding around the nickel atom by NHC. The acenaphthylene-based ligand allowed for subtle structural changes to create a chiral pocket, providing excellent performance in enantioselective Ni-catalyzed reactions.

In 2018, Cramer and co-workers [52] reported the enantioselective cyclization of 2-pyridone and its isomer 4-pyridone. In the first example, 2-pyridone **71** was subjected to cyclization catalyzed by NHC-Ni(COD)<sub>2</sub> complex in the presence of a Lewis acid—MAD (Scheme 31). Notably, substitution of the methyl group in NHC ligand **20** by the *tert*-butyl group (**20c**) significantly decreased the yield and enantioselectivity of product **72**. Replacement of the phenyl groups with 3,5-xyllyl substituent in the side chains attached to the aromatic rings (**20b**) led to product **72** with higher enantiomeric excess and yield (Scheme 31). Further attempts to introduce more crowded substituents did not provide improved results.



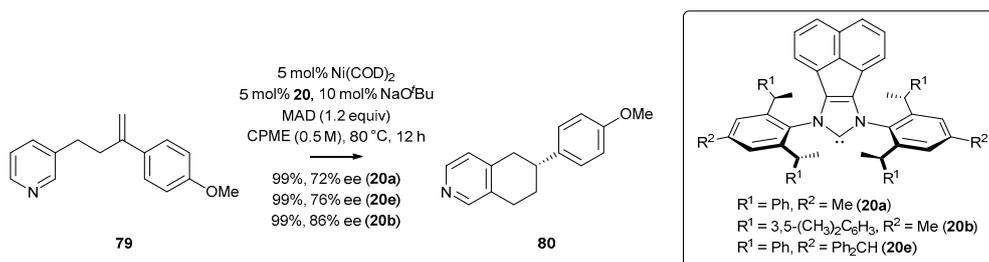
**Scheme 30.** Nickel-catalyzed cross-dimerization of methyldene cyclopropanes with alkenes.



**Scheme 31.** Enantioselective C-H activation of pyridinones and indoles.

Moreover, the cyclization reaction of 2-pyridone derivative **73** bearing trisubstituted alkenes, catalyzed by the N-heterocyclic carbene **20d** with a nickel complex, allowed to extend the scope of chiral quinolizidines **74**. The corresponding reaction conditions appeared to be effective for 4-pyridone derivatives **76** as well, leading to a product with high efficiency.

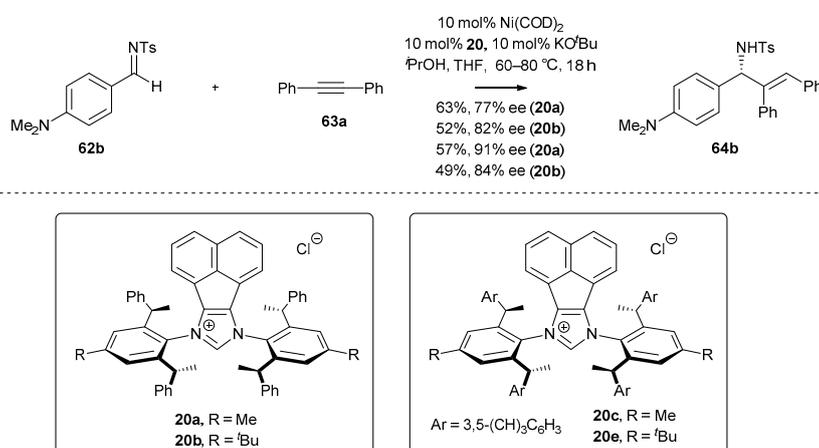
In the following year, Cramer's group [54] carried out the enantioselective cyclization of indole **77** catalyzed by NHC-Ni(COD)<sub>2</sub> complex **20c** (generated in situ). Although the cyclization reaction was performed under relatively mild conditions, indole derivative **78** was obtained in 25% yield and with very low enantiomeric excess, namely 4% (Scheme 32).



**Scheme 32.** Enantioselective cyclization of alkenylpyridines.

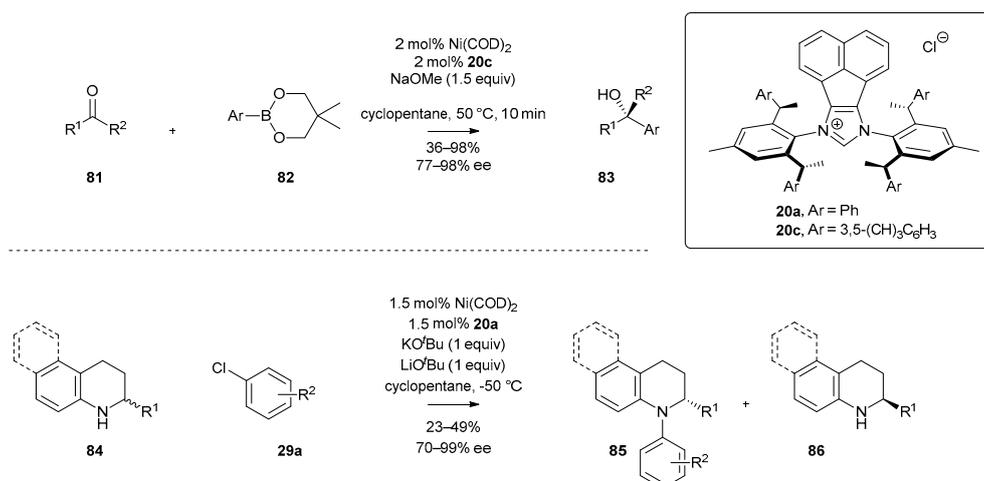
In 2019, Shi and co-workers [82] reported the first example of enantioselective cyclization of alkenylpyridine **79**, resulting in the formation of a chiral isoquinoline derivative **80** (Scheme 32). Direct activation of the C-H bond of the pyridine ring in positions 3 and 4 was accomplished by a chiral *N*-heterocyclic carbene ligand with diverse steric crowding, leading to product **80** in high yield and with high enantiomeric excess. Here, the pyridine derivative **79** was cyclized in the presence of Ni(COD)<sub>2</sub> and the *N*-heterocyclic carbene, with MAD in cyclopropyl methyl ether (CPME) (Scheme 32). It should be mentioned that the replacement of the methyl or benzyl groups with 3,5-xylyl group (**20b**) in the wingtip substituent of the NHC ligand led to the product with higher enantiomeric excess, up to 86%.

Sun and co-workers [80] have developed an enantioselective reductive coupling reaction of 1,2-diphenylacetylene (**63a**) with tosyl hydrazones **62b** (Scheme 33). The authors investigated a variety of NHC ligand structures featuring diverse steric hindrance. All the NHC-BIAN ligands afforded allylic sulfonamides **64b** in good yields with *S* absolute configuration, confirmed by X-ray structural analysis. Notably, the authors observed very high enantiomeric excess in all cases, irrespective of the ligand structure.



**Scheme 33.** Enantioselective addition of imine to disubstituted alkynes.

Further synthetic potential of chiral NHC-BIAN type ligands was explored by Shi and co-workers (Scheme 34). The authors proved the excellent performance of ligand **20c** for the arylation of ketones **81** with specially designed boronic ester **82** (Bneo) [83]. The developed Ni-catalyzed protocol appeared to be applicable for a broad range of aromatic and heteroaromatic ketones, providing easy access to a variety of tertiary alcohols **83** with excellent enantioselectivity and perfect tolerance of functional groups. The same research group have developed a Ni-catalyzed protocol for the synthesis of chiral *N*-arylated amines **85** and unprotected amines **86**. A series of chiral tetrahydroquinolines **85** and **86** were synthesized via kinetic Buchwald-Hartwig coupling with aryl chloride. The key to highly enantioselective kinetic resolution was a low-temperature procedure, allowing for excellent control of stereoselectivity.



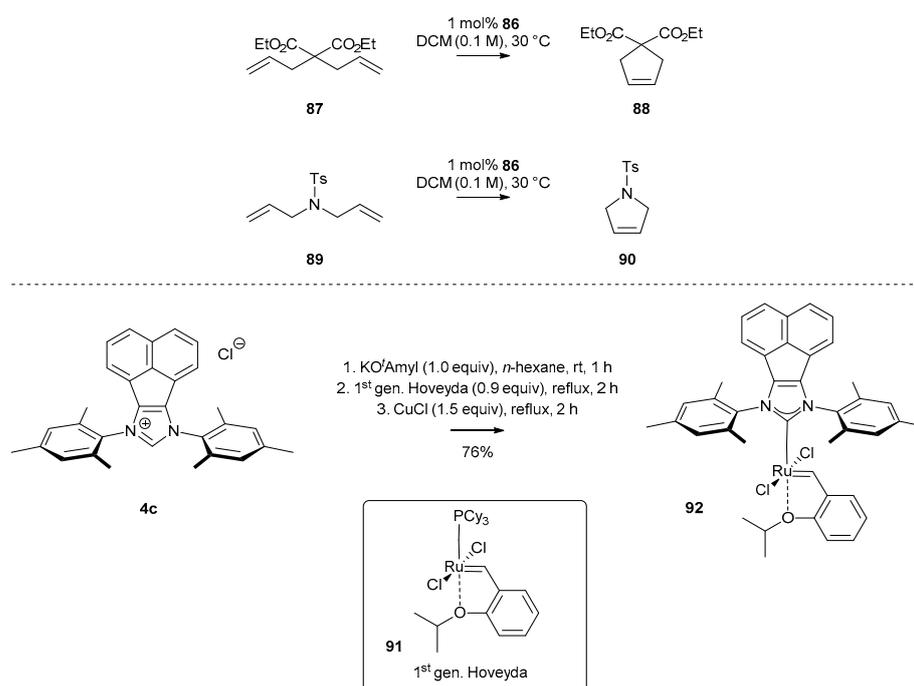
**Scheme 34.** Enantioselective synthesis of tertiary alcohols through the arylation of ketones and tetrahydroquinolines via kinetic Buchwald-Hartwig coupling.

### 3.3. NHC-BIAN-Ru Complexes

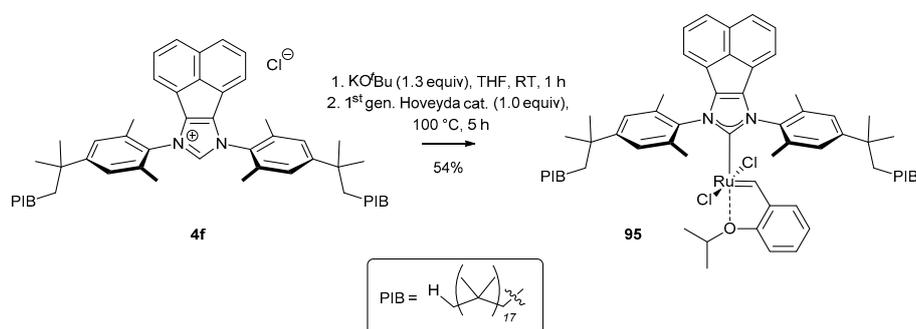
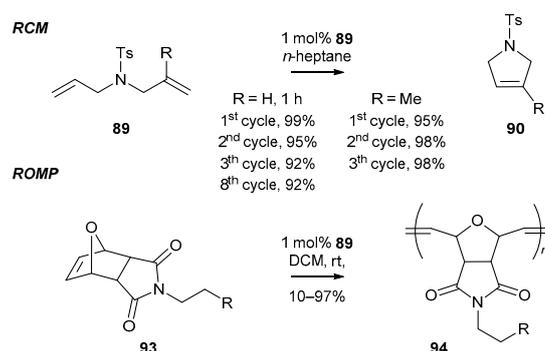
One of the most important applications of *N*-heterocyclic carbene ruthenium complexes as catalysts is the olefin metathesis reaction. The utility of this reaction in biologically active structure synthesis has proven to be invaluable, therefore it is a trending subject in organometallic catalysis [84]. This subsection covers the synthesis of second generation Hoveyda-type ruthenium complexes containing an acenaphthylene-based *N*-heterocyclic carbene ligand. Applications of the corresponding complexes in ring-closing metathesis (RCM) and ring-opening metathesis polymerization (ROMP) are also highlighted.

Merino and co-workers [30] obtained, for the first time, an *N*-heterocyclic ruthenium complex **92** with acenaphthylene-containing structure. The two-step synthetic pathway involved deprotonation of **4c** salt with a strong base (KO<sup>t</sup>Amyl) in *n*-hexane, and subsequent exchange of the phosphine ligand for the NHC ligand in first generation Hoveyda-type ruthenium complex **91**. The reaction was carried out in the presence of CuCl as a phosphine scavenger, resulting in the corresponding ruthenium complex **92** in 76% yield. The ruthenium complex **92** exhibits high catalytic activity in RCM of model reagents (Scheme 35), leading to formation of cyclopentene **88** and dihydropyrrole **90** derivatives.

Shortly after, Bazzi and co-workers reported the synthesis of an *N*-heterocyclic ruthenium complex attached to polyisobutene (17 isobutylene units) [85]. The respective ruthenium complex **95** was synthesized by the initial deprotonation of salt **4f** with KO<sup>t</sup>Bu, and the resulting free carbene was further reacted with first generation Hoveyda-type complex **95** to give ruthenium complex **95** in moderate yield (Scheme 36). The catalytic activity of complex **95** was investigated in ring-closing metathesis reaction (RCM) of *N,N'*-diallyl-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide (**89**), yielding tosyl-protected pyrrolidine (**90**) and ring-opening metathesis polymerization (ROMP) of norbornene derivatives (**93**). It should be mentioned that the RCM reactions were performed in *n*-heptane, allowing for easy separation of the respective products by simple filtration. The respective mother liquor containing the active catalyst was reused for up to eight cycles, affording pyrrolidine derivatives **90** without a decrease in yield.



Scheme 35. Ring-closing metathesis catalyzed by NHC-BIAN Hoveyda-type complexes.



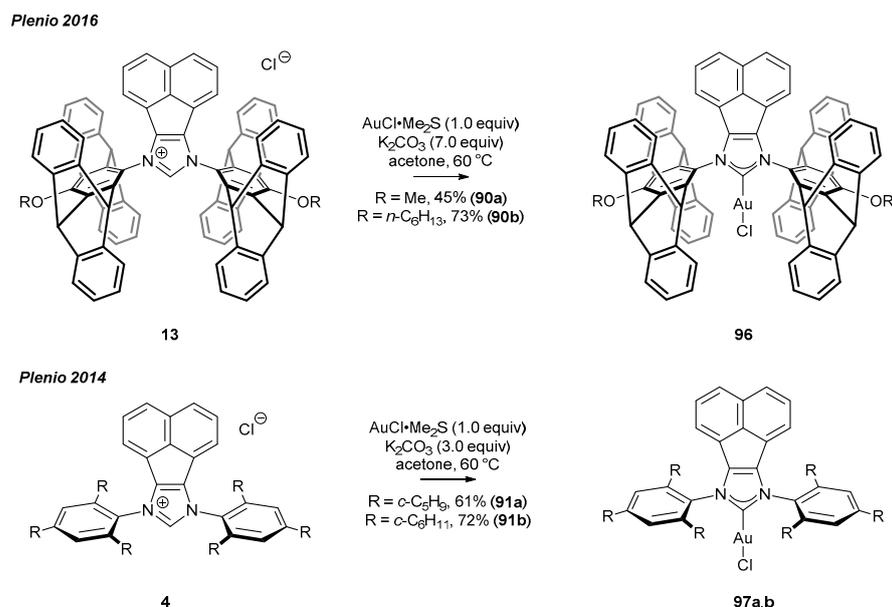
Scheme 36. Application of NHC-BIAN-Ru complexes for alkene metathesis reactions.

### 3.4. NHC-BIAN-Au Complexes

*N*-Heterocyclic carbene gold(I) complexes are a relatively numerous group of carbene metal complexes. For this reason, the material reported herein has been divided into two sections describing the synthesis and application of the complexes in catalysis. The first section is focused on the synthetic methods reported in the literature [17,20,47,86–89].

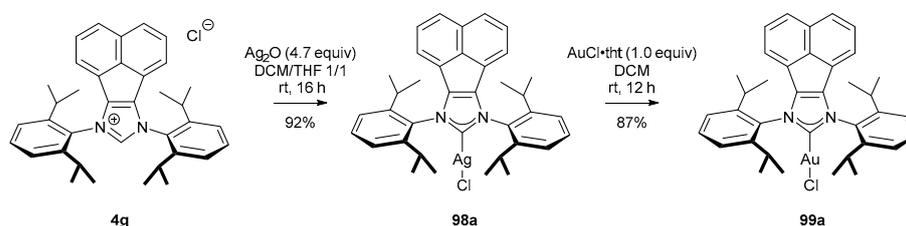
Notably, not all complexes have proven catalytic activity, although the authors did not exclude the possibility of their application in catalysis [17,47].

In 2016, Plenio and co-workers reported the synthesis of bulky gold(I) complex **96**, pentiptycene derivatives, and complexes **97** with less steric hindrance (Scheme 37) [24,31]. The preparation procedure involves the reaction between NHC precursor (**13** or **4**) and AuCl•Me<sub>2</sub>S, in the presence of an excess (3–7 equiv) of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> in acetone as the solvent. This method was independently developed by the groups of Gimeno [90] and Nolan [91].



**Scheme 37.** Synthesis of gold(I) complexes bearing sterically hindered *N*-wingtip substituents.

In contrast to Plenio's results, Cowley and co-workers [20,86] have reported the indirect synthesis of gold(I) complexes from NHC precursors (Scheme 38). This approach commenced with silver(I) complex (**98a**) formation by the reaction of salt **4g** with Ag<sub>2</sub>O in the mixture of DCM and THF. Subsequent transmetalation of silver(I) complex **98a** with (AuCl•tbt) allowed to isolate gold(I) complex **99a** in high 80% yield, after two steps (Scheme 38). Apart from the catalytic activity, gold(I) complexes described above, including gold(I) complex **99a**, have proven antifungal and antibacterial properties [86–88].



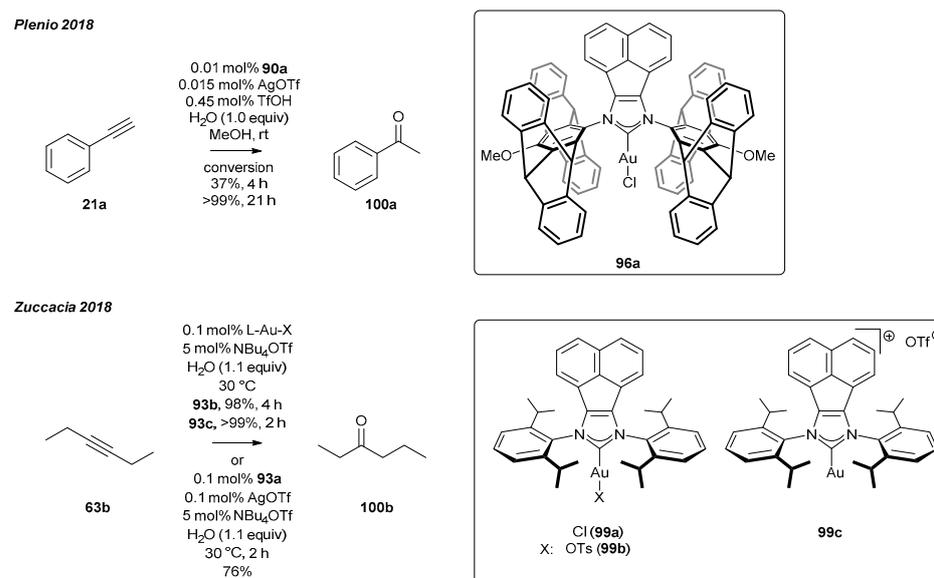
**Scheme 38.** Synthetic approach to NHC-BIAN-Au complex via transmetalation.

Belpassi's group [89] shortened the two-step synthetic route, previously proposed by Cowley, to one step by eliminating transmetalation (Scheme 37). The gold(I) complex (**99a**) was obtained directly after the reaction of the NHC precursor **4g** and AuCl•tbt in the presence of KHCO<sub>3</sub> (Scheme 39). Although the reaction time increased from 12 h to 72 h, this method afforded gold(I) complex **99a** in higher yield, compared to Cowley's method (Scheme 38) [20].



**Scheme 39.** Synthesis of NHC-BIAN-Au complexes directly from NHC precursors.

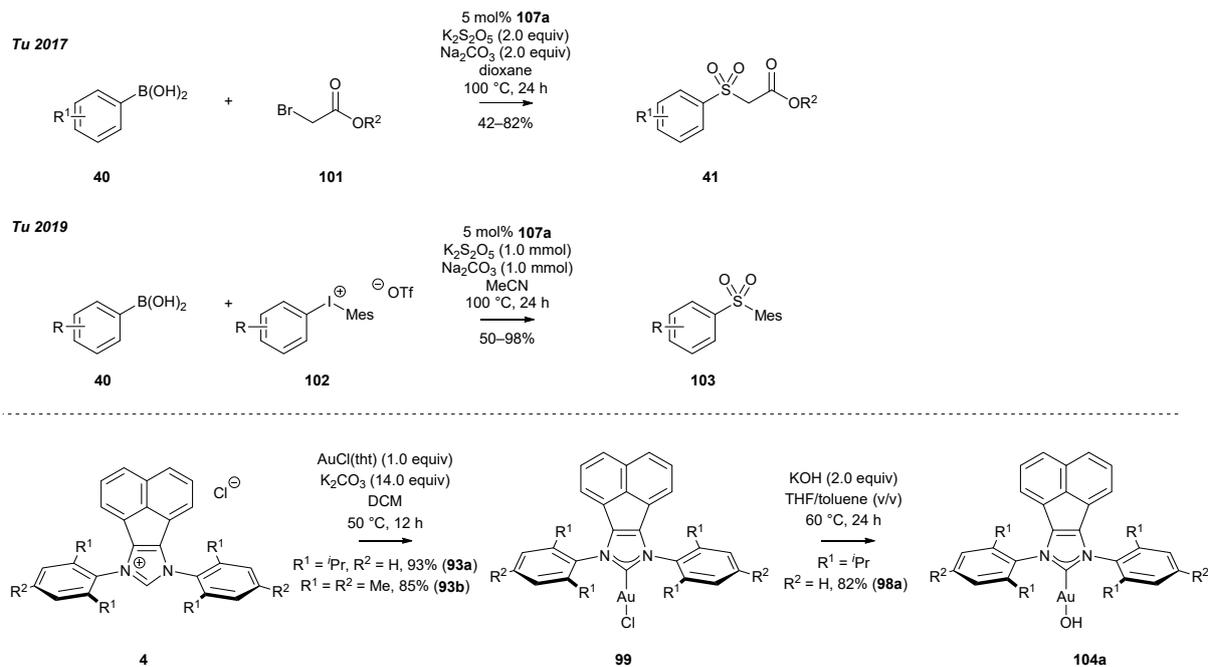
The second section covers gold(I) complexes with confirmed catalytic activity and their applications in catalysis [92,93]. Plenio's group [92] have obtained a series of gold(I) complexes bearing a pentiptycene subunit and proved their catalytic activity (Scheme 40). It is worth to mention that gold(I) complex **96a** with acenaphthylene-based ligand structure was prepared according to the method described in Plenio's earlier work [17,47]. In the following years, the authors reported the application of a gold(I) complex as a catalyst in the hydration of 1-phenylacetylene (**21a**) (Scheme 40). The reaction resulted in 99% conversion of the substrate after 21 h, affording acetophenone **100a** as the product. It should be mentioned that the loading of gold complex **99a** could be reduced to 0.01 mol%. However, additives such as AgOTf and TfOH were still required to keep the high yield.



**Scheme 40.** Application of NHC-BIAN-Au complexes for hydration of alkynes.

Zuccaccia's team have also investigated an alkyne hydration catalyzed by gold(I) complexes [94]. In contrast to Plenio's research, the main goal was to develop an efficient procedure under silver-, acid-, and even solvent-free conditions. The authors selected the hydration of hex-3-yne as the model reaction to optimize the reaction conditions. The ligand structure and the type of counterion appeared to have great influence on the catalytic activity of the gold complex.  $\text{NBu}_4\text{OTf}$  was selected as the superior additive for gold(I) complex activation (Scheme 40). Many gold complexes have been tested, including a complex containing an acenaphthylene fragment in the ligand structure **99**. The synthesis of complex **99a** was achieved by the transmetalation route, as described by Cowley [20] (Scheme 38). The suitable combination of ligand and counterion allowed to obtain 99% substrate conversion in 2 h and TOF equal to 495. Among the gold complexes tested, the highest yield was achieved for complex **99c**, possessing an acenaphthylene subunit with  $\text{OTf}^-$  as the counterion. It should be mentioned that the addition of silver salts did not influence the reaction outcome.

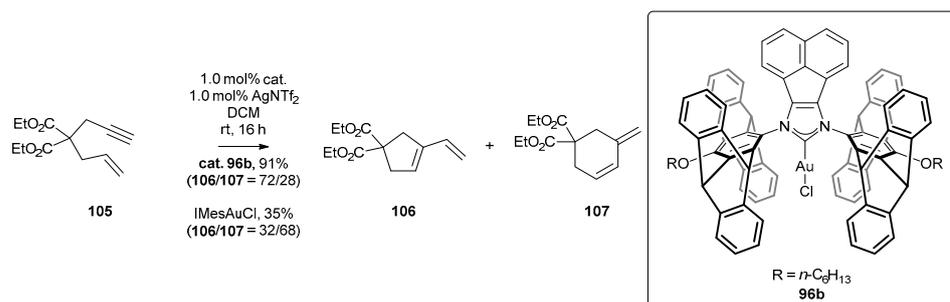
Tu's group has presented an interesting application of gold complexes for sulfone synthesis [93,95]. The gold(I) chloride complexes (**99**) were synthesized by the method of Nolan [91] and Gimeno [90], and further transformed into the respective hydroxides **104a** by the treatment of complexes **99** with KOH in a mixture of toluene and THF (Scheme 41). The aforementioned gold(I) complexes **99a,b** were initially used as catalysts in the alkylsulfonylation reaction of boronic acid **40**, with  $K_2S_2O_5$  as the source of the sulfonyl group [93]. Equal activity was observed with hydroxide **104a**, whereas the common IPrAuCl provided the sulfone with reduced yield.



**Scheme 41.** Application of NHC-BIAN-Au complexes for sulfone synthesis.

Two years later, the same research group developed the arylsulfonylation reaction of aryl boronic acid (**40**) with diaryliodonium salts **102**, providing access to diaryl sulfones **103** [95]. The gold(I) chloride complex **99a** exhibited the best catalytic activity, leading to a broad range of sulfones **103**, including heterocyclic derivatives as well. This easily scalable protocol offers a straightforward approach to diaryl sulfones bearing sterically hindered aryl groups, such as mesityl, which can be found in drugs and biologically active compounds [96].

Plenio's group have reported good catalytic properties of complex **96b** in enyne cyclization (Scheme 42) [47]. The preliminary catalytic study of **96b** has led to a mixture of five- (**106**) and six-membered (**107**) rings as products in a 72/28 ratio with excellent yield. In contrast, a regioselectivity switch in the reaction catalyzed by hindered IPrAuCl was noted, affording cyclohexene derivative **107** preferentially, although with diminished total yield.

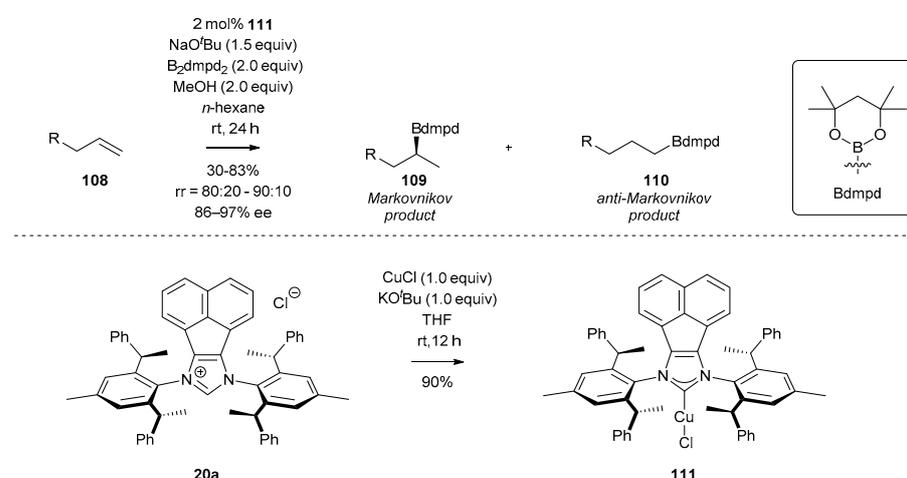


**Scheme 42.** NHC-BIAN-Au-catalyzed cycloisomerization of enynes.

### 3.5. NHC-BIAN-Cu and NHC-BIAN-Pt

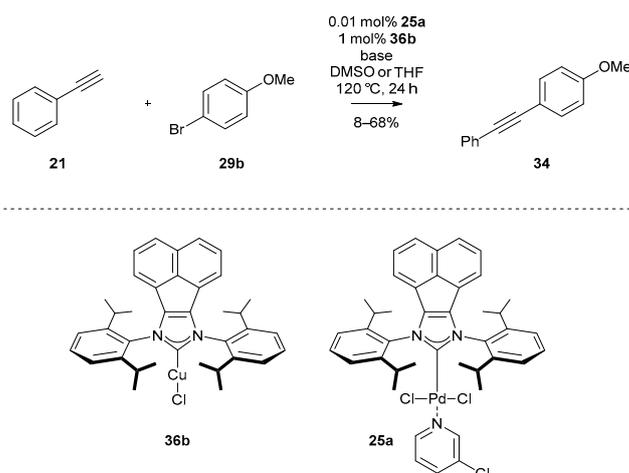
*N*-Heterocyclic carbene complexes of copper and platinum possessing an acenaphthylene backbone subunit have been marginally reported to date [53,70,97], but have found catalytic applications.

In 2018, Shi and co-workers [53] developed an efficient synthesis of chiral NHC copper complex **111** by conducting the reaction of chiral NHC precursor **20a** with CuCl (Scheme 43). The respective copper complex **111** was applied in the asymmetric hydroboration reaction, proceeding according to Markovnikov's regioselectivity rule, and providing a plethora of secondary alkylboronic esters as the major products (**109**) [53]. It should be mentioned that the application of classic achiral imidazolylidene-based NHC ligand afforded the product with much lower regioselectivity, demonstrating the superior properties of BIAN-type derivatives.



**Scheme 43.** Enantioselective NHC-BIAN-Cu-catalyzed hydroboration of terminal alkenes.

In the same year, Tu's group [70] proved the high catalytic activity of *N*-heterocyclic carbene copper complexes in the Sonogashira reaction. Copper complex **36b** and palladium complex **25a** were used as the catalytic system in the coupling reaction of 1-phenylacetylene (**21**) with bromoanisole **29b** during the optimization studies. The reaction led to disubstituted alkyne **34** with varying yields, depending on the base and solvent used (Scheme 44). The highest efficiency of alkyne formation was achieved with the application of the  $K_2CO_3$  base and DMSO as solvent. It turned out that the solvent had a crucial role in the presented reaction, since the replacement of DMSO with THF caused significant decrease in the yield of alkyne **34** (Table 2).

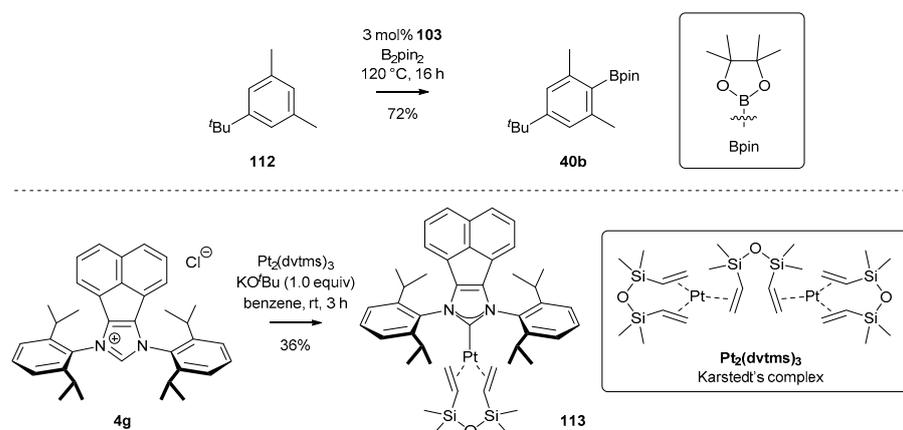


**Scheme 44.** Sonogashira reaction mediated by the simultaneous use of NHC-BIAN-Pd and NHC-BIAN-Cu complexes.

**Table 2.** Reaction conditions for Sonogashira coupling.

Entry	Solvent	Base	34 (%)
1	DMSO	K <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	65
2	DMSO	CsF	26
3	DMSO	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	42
4	DMSO	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	68
5	DMSO	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	20
6	THF	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	8

Literature reports on NHC-BIAN-Pt complexes cover only a single example. In 2016, Tobisu and co-workers [97] published a synthesis of the platinum *N*-heterocyclic carbene complex **113** by the reaction of NHC precursor **4g** with Karstedt's complex, yielding complex **113** in 36% yield (Scheme 45). The authors reported high catalytic activity of platinum complex **113** in the C-H activation/borylation reaction of 1,3-dimethyl-5-*tert*-butylbenzene (**112**), affording arylboronic ester **40b** in 72% yield.

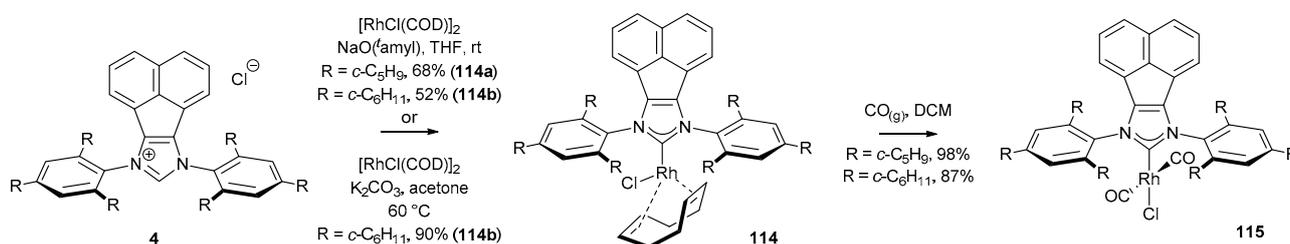


**Scheme 45.** Synthesis of MHC-BIAN-Pt complexes and their application for C-H activation/borylation.

### 3.6. Synthesis of Other Metal Complexes (Rh, Ir, Ag)

*N*-Heterocyclic carbene complexes of other metals have been marginally reported in the literature and have not found practical application in catalysis. In particular, synthetic approaches to rhodium, iridium, and silver complexes will be presented in this subsection.

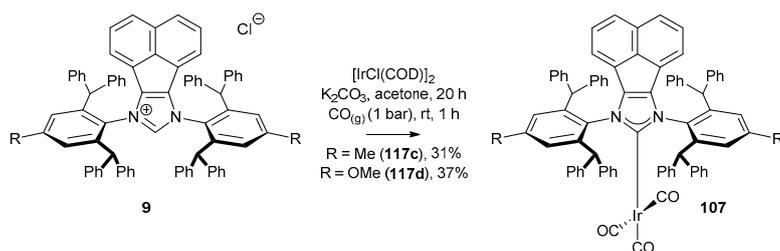
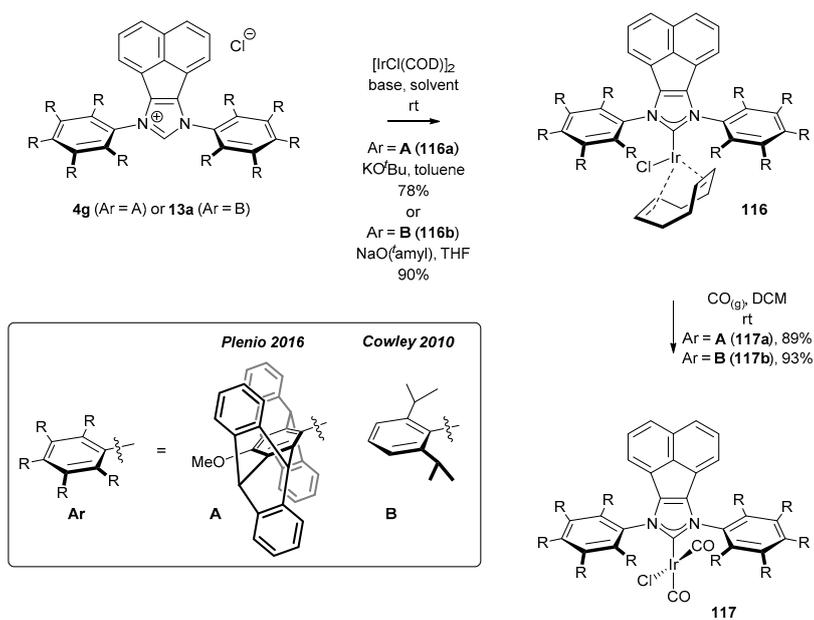
Rhodium complexes could be synthesised directly from the corresponding salts in the presence of a strong base, e.g., a metal alkoxide, and a dimer of rhodium(I) chloride  $[\text{RhCl}(\text{COD})]_2$  [17]. Plenio and co-workers unequivocally proved that the replacement of alkoxide by  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  and the use of acetone as solvent allow for the preparation of rhodium complexes **114** under mild conditions (Scheme 46) [98]. It should be noted that the combinations of  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$ /acetone for the synthesis of NHC metal complexes, originally developed by Nolan and co-workers for the synthesis of gold(I) complexes, could be successfully applied for much more sensitive rhodium compounds [91].



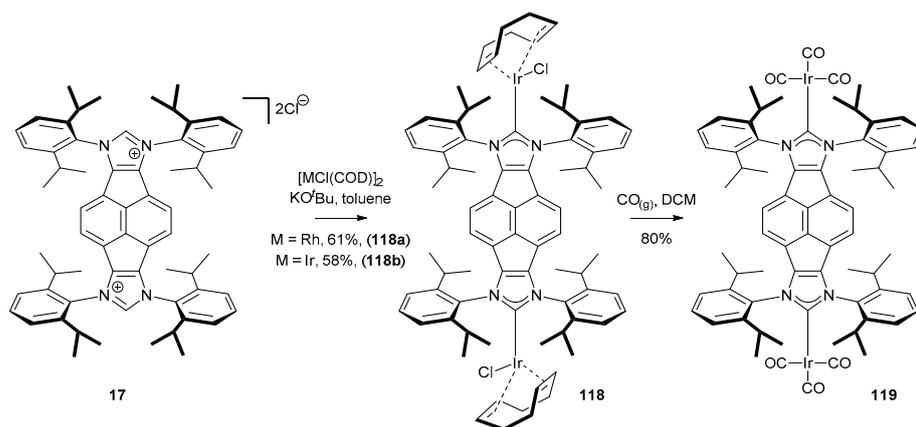
**Scheme 46.** Synthetic approach to NHC-BIAN-Rh complexes.

Analogous conditions could be used for the preparation of iridium complexes. Cowley [20] and Plenio [47] described an efficient approach to sterically hindered complexes via in situ generation of carbenes in the presence of a suitable alkoxide, and their further reaction with iridium dimer  $[\text{IrCl}(\text{COD})]_2$  to provide complexes **116** in very high yield (Scheme 47). Further ligand exchange with gaseous carbon monoxide furnished  $\text{NHCIr}(\text{CO})_3$  complexes in virtually quantitative yield. Identical reaction conditions were successfully applied for the synthesis of bifunctional iridium and rhodium complexes **118** by Alcarazo and co-workers (Scheme 48) [51]. In contrast, Liu and co-workers [46] proved that NHC-Ir(CO)<sub>3</sub> complexes **117** syntheses could be simplified to one-pot protocol applying Nolan's method ( $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$ /acetone) under low pressure of carbon monoxide (Scheme 47). Unfortunately, none of the presented NHC-BIAN-Ir or NHC-BIAN-Rh complexes have found a practical application. It should be noted that the partially reduced NHC-BIAN-Ir complex (not shown), developed by Dastgir and Green [99] was investigated in the hydroformylation of 1-octene. However, a mixture of regioisomeric alcohols and aldehydes was obtained.

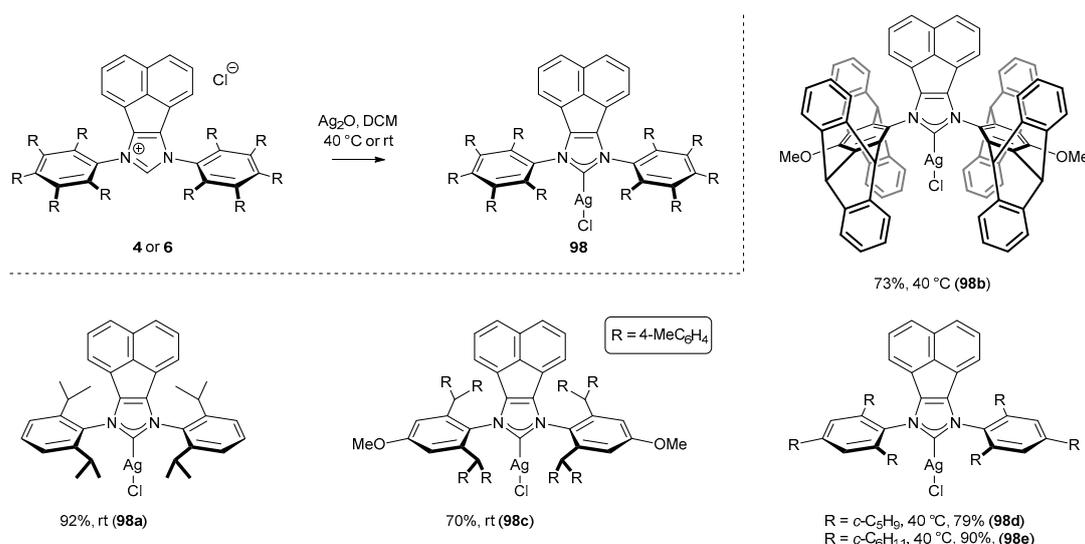
The last group of complexes, deserving special attention due to the popularity in the synthesis of other metal complexes by transmetalation, are the silver complexes [5]. The most common conditions for the synthesis of silver complexes involve a stoichiometric amount of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$  (in DCM with exclusion of light), acting as a base and metal source simultaneously. A series of NHC-BIAN-AgCl complexes was obtained under those classical conditions at rt (Scheme 49, structures **98a** [20] and **98c** [41]). However, a higher temperature was required to secure the full conversion of the starting NHC precursors in the reaction of sterically hindered derivatives leading to complexes **98d,e** [17] and **98b** [47] (Scheme 49).



Scheme 47. Synthetic approach to NHC-BIAN-Ir complexes.



Scheme 48. Synthetic approach to iridium complexes bearing a polyaromatic backbone.

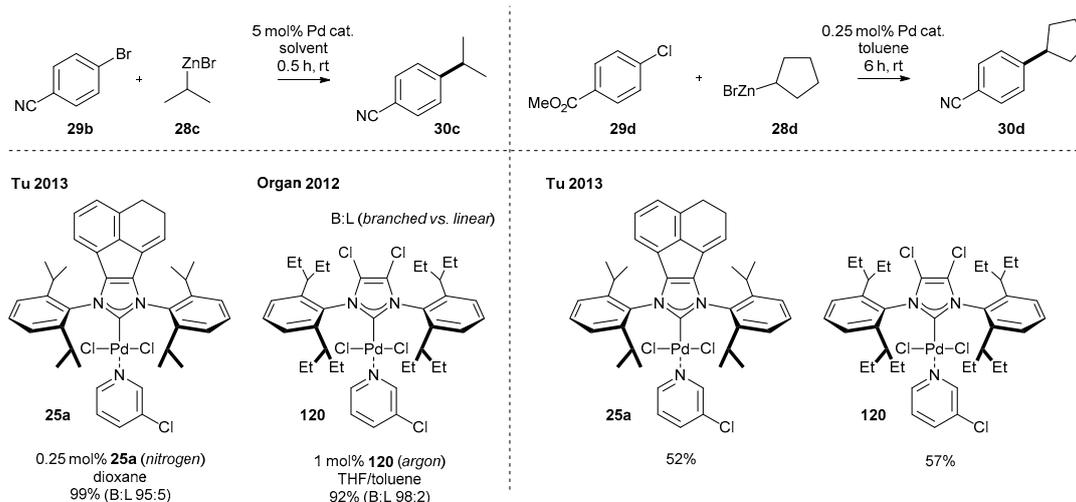


**Scheme 49.** Synthetic approach to NHC-BIAN-Ag complexes.

### 3.7. Influence of Backbone Modification on Catalytic Activity

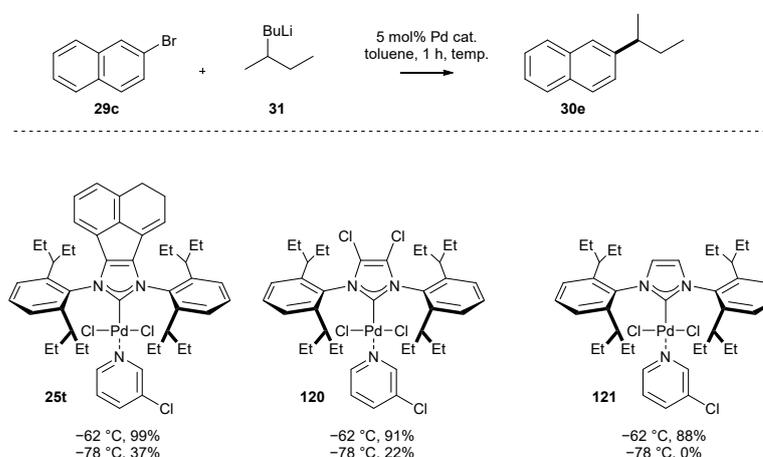
As mentioned in the introduction, direct comparison of electronic and steric properties of NHC-BIAN type ligands has revealed that the %V<sub>bur</sub> parameter (describing the steric properties), as well as electronic properties have similar values as their congener, namely, IPr\* ligand (and its derivatives). In addition, comparative analysis of selected X-ray crystallographic data for IPr\*-BIAN-AgCl, IPr\*-BIAN-AuCl, IPr\*-BIAN-AgCl and IPr\*-BIAN-AuCl (for details, see Figure 3) has confirmed that the respective bonds distances, such as C<sub>carbene</sub>-metal are also similar. Furthermore, the structural analysis has proved that the angles between N-wingtip substituents are higher in the case of IPr\*-BIAN-MetCl complexes (around 150°) than in the case of IPr\*MetCl complexes (around 139°). These data contradict some suggestions that the  $\pi$ -expanded rigid acenaphthylene backbone pushes N-wingtip aryl substituents closer to the metallic center [19]. In fact, analysis of X-ray crystallographic data has shown that the situation in the solid state is reversed. For these reasons, we could expect that the excellent activity of NHC-BIAN-MetX complexes arises from subtle conformational changes in solution, and in-depth theoretical and experimental studies are highly desirable to shed some light on this unclear aspect. Further studies should also attempt to correlate the parameters that determine the stereoelectronic properties of the ligands with their reactivities. Unfortunately, no systematic investigations on the effect of the backbone modification have appeared. Even worse, direct comparisons of catalytic activity with commonly applied ligands such as IMes, IPr or IPr\* are rarely provided. To exemplify the significant role of the backbone modification, some selected examples will be shown in the present chapter.

The first examples of differential reactivity come from Tu's [60] and Organ's [15] work. The authors have investigated palladium complexes **25a** and **120** in the Negishi coupling (Scheme 50). Although a direct comparison is not possible due to different solvents used and the steric hindrance around the palladium center, NHC-BIAN-Pd **25a** afforded the product with comparable yield with four-fold lower loading than for the dichloro derivative **120**. Irrespective of the ligand structure, the selectivity of the reaction (branched vs. linear product) remained at a very high level. Further studies of Tu's [60] group have shown comparable yields in the case of Negishi reaction with cyclic organozinc compounds.



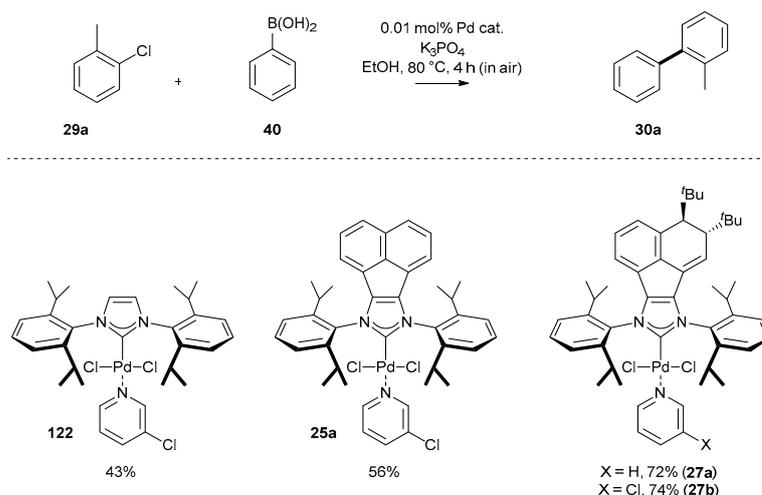
**Scheme 50.** Influence of backbone modification of NHC ligands on catalytic activity in the Negishi coupling.

A clear trend in reactivity with regard to the NHC ligand backbone modifications has been described by Organ and Feringa in the Murahashi cross-coupling (Scheme 51) [69]. The authors observed that placing chloride atoms on the NHC core (structure **120**), and further extension of the skeleton to an acenaphthylene subunit (structure **25t**) improved significantly the yield of the substituted naphthalene **30e**. This trend is especially visible at  $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , where complex **121** is unreactive whereas NHC-PEPPSI-Pd **25t** provided the product in 37% yield.



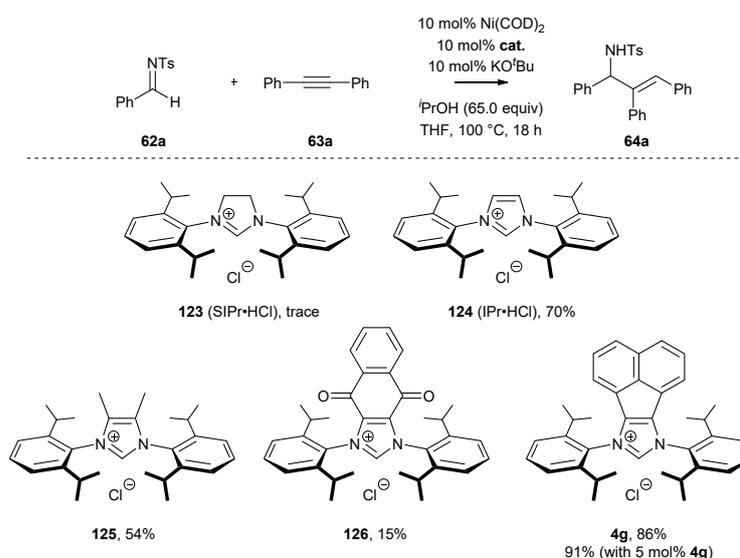
**Scheme 51.** Influence of backbone modification of NHC ligands on catalytic activity in the Murahashi coupling.

An interesting example of the sensitivity towards backbone modification, and its direct influence on catalytic activity has been presented by Liu and co-workers [68] (Scheme 52). During optimization studies on the Suzuki reaction, the authors have noted that extension of the NHC core provided product **30f** with slightly better 56% yield. Rather unexpectedly, introduction of two *tert*-butyl groups in the remote position of the acenaphthylene skeleton improved significantly the yield of the biphenyl derivative **30f**. Bearing in mind that the Suzuki cross-coupling was conducted in aerobic conditions, the remarkable activity of **27** was explained by preventing the palladium catalytic species to form the catalytically inactive peroxy NHC-Pd(O-O) complex. In particular, the authors suggested that the presence of bulky *tert*-butyl groups in *anti*-orientation inhibits  $\text{C}_{\text{Ar}}\text{-N}$  bond rotation and prevents the oxidation of the palladium center.



**Scheme 52.** Influence of backbone modification of NHC ligands on catalytic activity in the Suzuki coupling.

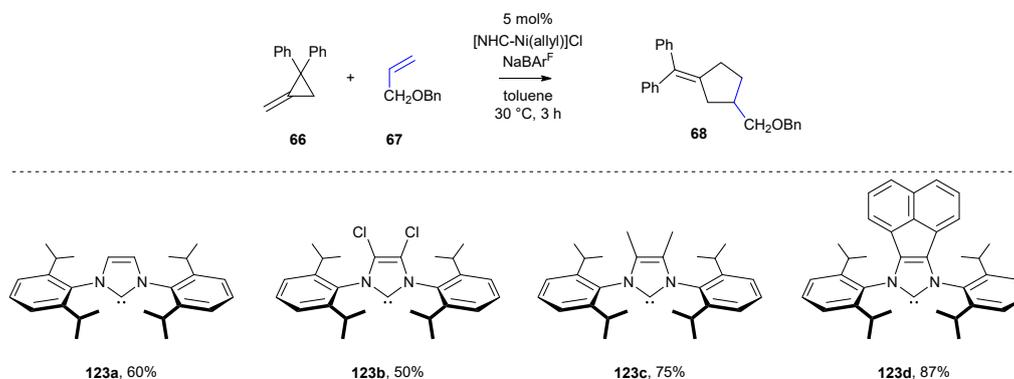
A detailed study focused on the modification of NHC skeleton has been performed by Ye and co-workers in the reductive coupling of imines **62a** with alkynes **63a** (Scheme 53) [80]. The authors investigated a selected group of phosphines and NHC ligands for this transformation in the optimization studies. They unambiguously proved that phosphines, including electron-rich ones such as  $Cy_3P$  or  $(tert-Bu)_3P$ , were ineffective in this reaction, whereas the yield of the allylic amines was strictly dependent on the NHC ligand used. More electron-rich carbene ligands afforded the product with a higher yield (IPr vs. SIPr), while electron-deficient ligands such as naphthoquinone-derived carbene **126** gave amine **64a** a low 15% yield. The best results in terms of yield were achieved with IPr-acenaphthylene ligand **4g**. The authors also mentioned that less sterically-hindered IMes derivatives (not shown) were less effective [80].



**Scheme 53.** Influence of backbone modification of NHC ligands on the reductive coupling of alkynes with imines.

Similar conclusions could be drawn for Ni-catalyzed [3+2] cross-dimerization of methylene cyclopropanes with alkynes, developed by Ho and co-workers (Scheme 54) [81]. Among NHC ligands selected in the initial optimization, the authors reported a higher yield for more electron-rich ligands (IPr<sup>Cl</sup> **123b** vs. IPr **123a**). Also in this case, acenaphthylene-

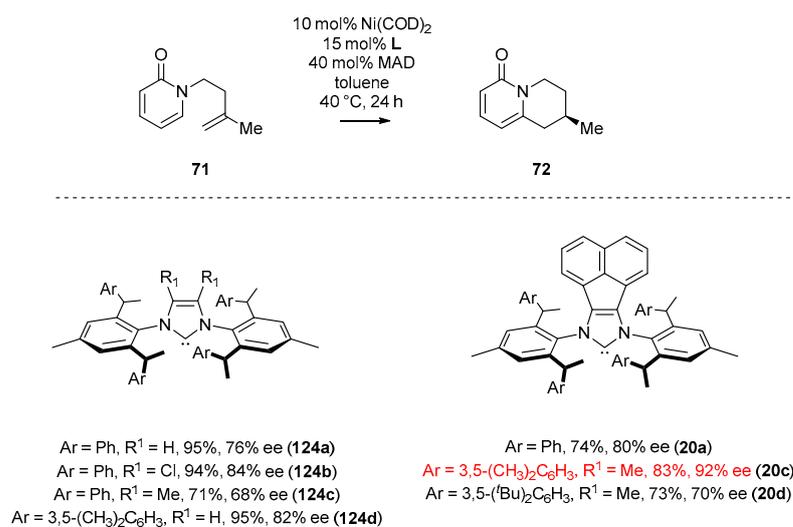
derived ligand **123d** provided methylene cyclopentene **68** with the best yield. It should be mentioned that no clear influence of NHC ligand on selectivity (cross-dimerization vs. homodimerization or oligomerization) could be provided.



**Scheme 54.** Influence of backbone modification of NHC ligands on cross-dimerization of methylene cyclopropanes with alkynes.

The most interesting and impressive impact of ligand structure arises from the feasibility for the development of efficient enantioselective processes, where subtle modifications can significantly affect the level of enantioselectivity of the reaction. These rare examples could also be found in the group of carbene ligands bearing an acenaphthylene backbone.

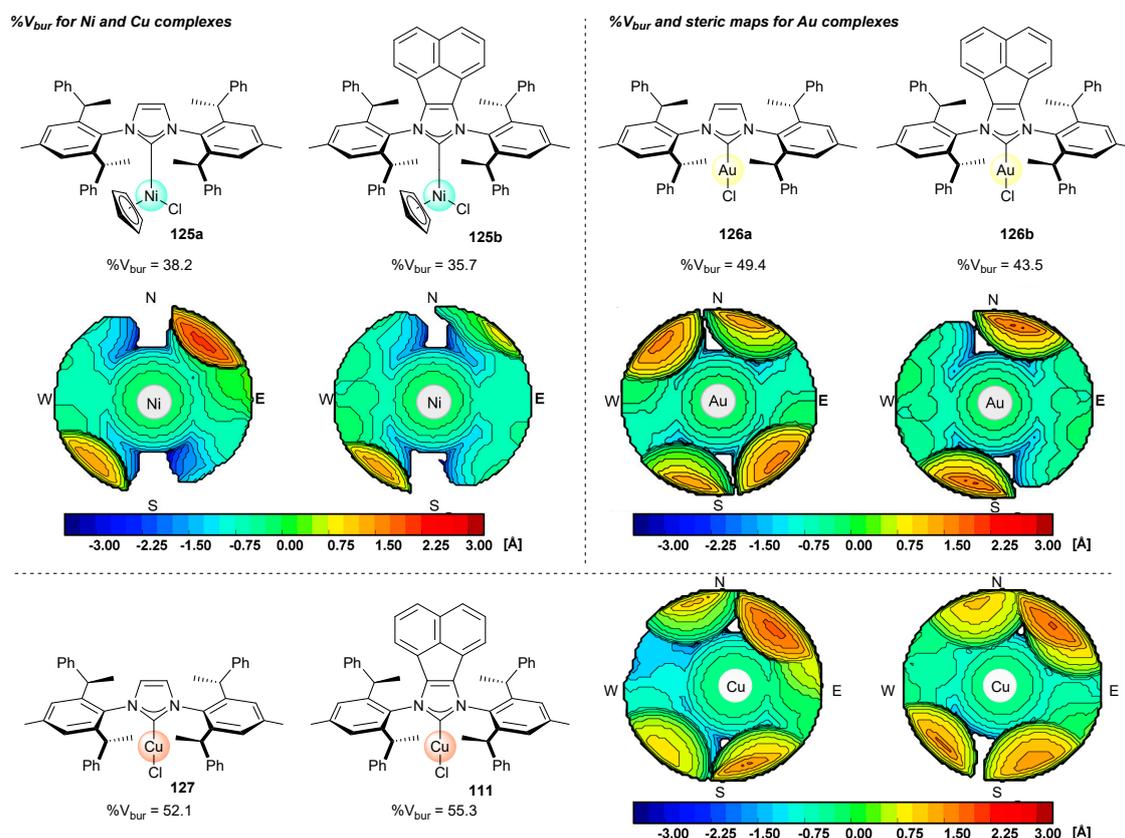
Cramer and co-workers have performed a detailed analysis of the effect of substituents at the 4,5-positions of the imidazole ring in the NHC ligand on the catalytic performance of nickel complexes catalyzing enantioselective pyridone C–H functionalization (Scheme 55) [52]. The application of the NHC-BIAN type ligand (**20a**) gave promising results (80% ee), but comparable to other complexes (**124a–c**). Further increase in steric shielding around the metal center by the introduction of sterically crowded 3,5-xylyl as the wingtip *N*-aryl substituent (structure **20c**) resulted in higher enantioselectivity, namely 92% ee. This unambiguously proved the significance of the acenaphthylene motif in comparison to complex **124d**.



**Scheme 55.** Influence of backbone modification of NHC ligands on enantioselective C–H activation of 2-pyridones.

The influence of substituent at positions 4 and 5 of the NHC core on the enantioselectivity was further rationalized by Cramer and co-workers [52] by careful analysis of

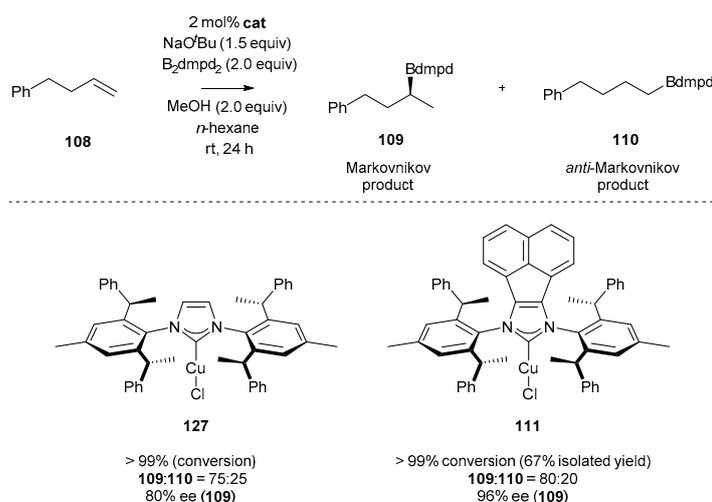
steric properties of ligands used (Figure 4). The steric features of a given ligand could be easily quantified by the percent buried volume [23,24] ( $\%V_{bur}$ ) in a global sense or, more precisely, by topographic steric maps. It should be mentioned that topographic steric maps express steric hindrance around the metal center in quadrants, which can be useful for identification of the catalytic pocket or origin of enantioselectivity [100].



**Figure 4.** Comparison of  $\%V_{bur}$  and steric maps for Ni, Co and Au complexes. Adapted with permission from Ref. [52] Diesel, J.; Finogenova, A.M.; Cramer, N. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *140*, 4489–4493. Copyright 2021 American Chemical Society.

Direct comparison of  $\%V_{bur}$  for Ni, Cu or Au complexes did not appear to be decisive for the correlation of enantioselectivity level with steric hindrance for the enantioselective pyridone C–H functionalization [52]. In particular, the value of  $\%V_{bur}$  estimated by web application SambVca 2.1 [101] was higher for imidazolium NHC(C<sub>p</sub>)NiCl **125a** and NHCAuCl **126a** complexes in comparison to the acenaphthylene congeners (**125b** and **126b**, respectively), while the situation for copper complexes **127** and **111** was the opposite. More detailed analysis of steric congestion by steric maps revealed that the acenaphthene backbone affects the arrangement of aromatic substituents around the metallic center. In particular, the acenaphthene backbone forces the spatial arrangement of the flanking aryl groups creating C<sub>2</sub>-symmetric binding pocket, with accessible NW and SE quadrants. In contrast, C<sub>2</sub>-symmetry is less pronounced for the imidazolium derivatives, as was readily observed for the gold complexes (**126a**).

Similar observations have been made by Shi for copper-catalyzed borylation of terminal alkenes (Scheme 56) [53]. The substituents at the 4- and 5-position in the imidazole ring of copper NHC complexes significantly affected the catalytic properties. The use of acenaphthene-derived complex **111** increased the regioselectivity of the addition and enantioselectivity in product **109** formation in comparison to chiral IP<sub>r</sub> derivative **127**.



**Scheme 56.** Influence of the NHC ligand structure on enantioselective hydroboration of alkynes.

#### 4. Conclusions and Outlook

Since the first synthesis of an NHC-BIAN-type ligand almost 15 years ago, this family of ligands have enjoyed growing interest in catalysis as the ancillary ligands for transition-metal catalysis. The unique  $\pi$ -extended backbone and ease of modification of *N*-wingtip substituents have brought many excellent carbene ligands, in particular for palladium, nickel, and gold catalysis. The excellent stability of NHC-BIAN transition metal complexes allowed to perform many cross-coupling reactions of challenging low-reactivity compounds under aerobic conditions at very low catalyst loading, not accessible with classical imidazolium or imidazolinium salts. Furthermore, the unique reactivity allowed to develop new exciting transformations, such as gold-catalyzed sulfonylation.

The excellent catalytic performance has recently been translated into the area of enantioselective catalysis. Although many chiral NHC ligand precursors have been developed so far, there is still lack of privileged structures in this field. The chiral C<sub>2</sub> symmetric NHC-BIAN type carbene precursor celebrated an enormous triumph in the last years, enabling the development of cutting-edge transformations, in particular Ni-catalyzed transformations.

Despite the significant step forward with NHC-BIAN-type ligands in catalysis, some challenges have remained. First, the remarkable activity of NHC-BIAN-type ligands have been ascribed the so-called “buttressing effect”, resulting in higher steric hindrance than the classical imidazolium ligands. In addition, many authors suggested that NHC-BIAN-type ligands are stronger  $\sigma$ -donors compared to imidazolium carbenes. As exemplified in this review, no clear evidence for higher steric hindrance or modulated electronic properties could be gained from IR spectroscopy, electrochemical studies or X-ray analyses. For these reasons, in-depth investigation of electronic and steric parameters of NHC-BIAN ligands and their metal complexes is required for better understanding and, hence, further development of the field. The second important feature to be resolved is the impractical and user-unfriendly synthetic approach to chiral NHC-BIAN type ligands via enantioselective reduction using a very expensive bisphosphine DuanPhos ligand. Although chiral NHC-BIAN type ligands have shown excellent activity, a user-friendly low-cost protocol must be developed to make NHC-BIAN ligands privileged ones in asymmetric catalysis.

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