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Synthesis and Structural Characterization of the First N-Heterocyclic Carbene Fused to a Porphyrin

Sébastien Richeter*, Aurélie Hadj-Aissa*, Céline Taffin*, Arie van der Lee* and Dominique Leclercq*

The functionalization of two neighboring β-pyrrolic positions of a porphyrin by a fused N-heterocyclic carbene, the subsequent metallation of this external coordination site by palladium(II) and the structural characterization of the compounds obtained are presented.

The synthesis of multiporphyrin systems is of great interest because of their wide potential applications in catalysis, molecular materials and medicine. A lot of synthetic strategies have been developed to built multiporphyrin systems through covalent and non-covalent bonds. The use of coordination bonds to link porphyrins together opened exciting opportunities to built systems with different shapes, such as linear, cyclic, 2D and 3D geometries. The classical building blocks employed for this strategy are porphyrins bearing one or more peripheral coordination sites, as it is well illustrated by the examples of porphyrins linked to pyridyl derivatives. This can also be applied to conjugated with the aromatic core of the porphyrin. This can also be applied to N-heterocyclic carbenes (NHCs), first isolated by Arduengo et al., are versatile ligands for transition metal complexes and remain very important in the field of organometallic chemistry containing functional or tunable groups in conjugation with the porphyrin-imidazole systems by the condensation of porphyrin-2,3-diones with an arylaldehyde in the presence of ammonia. The peripheral functionalization of porphyrins is of great interest in order to access to new chromophores or to new multiporphyrin systems. Crossley and co. prepared fused porphyrin-imidazole systems by the condensation of porphyrin-imidazole salts with a non-1,2,4-triazole is a powerful aminiation reagent for α,β-unsaturated ketones and aldehydes conjugated with the porphyrin core. This can also be applied to and it was possible to get the compound in good yield (81%). The electron withdrawing group NO2 switched the reactivity of the neighboring pyrrolic β-carbon to an electrophilic center. Callot and co. showed that the 4-amino-4H-1,2,4-triazole is a powerful aminiation reagent for α,β-unsaturated ketones and aldehydes conjugated with the porphyrin core. This can also be applied to and it was possible to get the compound in good yield (81%). The β-NH2 1H NMR signal of 6 could be detected as a broad singlet at δ = 6.55 ppm in CDCl3. Its UV-visible absorption bands are bathochromically shifted compared to 5. The lowest energy absorption band of 6 shifts to 600 nm (587 nm for 5). The

Scheme 1 Synthesis of the imidazolium salt 2.

Overall yields are indicated.

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diaminoporphyrin 7 was obtained by the reduction of the NO₂ group of 6 with NaBH₄ in the presence of methanol and Pd/C. The porphyrin 7 was not isolated but used straightforward for the formation of the imidazole ring.

The cyclization reaction with formic acid was more challenging and realized in two steps compared to the classical procedure described for 2,3-diaminobenzene derivatives (one quantitative step). First, the alcohol 8 was obtained by the complete condensation reaction of 7 with formic acid in refluxing toluene (1:1 mixture) in less than 10 minutes. Then, two 70 competitive reactions occur in these conditions: the formation of the porphyrin-imidazole 1 by the elimination of a molecule of water and the formation of the ester 9 (Scheme 2). To prevent the formation of the undesirable ester, it was preferable to change the reaction conditions after the formation of the alcohol 8. The imidazole 1 was preferentially obtained by the slow addition of TFA to a refluxing solution of 8 in toluene. The overall yield from 6 to 1 was 48%. The 1H NMR spectrum of 1 in CDCl₃ shows broad signals due to the slow imidazole tautomerism on the 1H NMR timescale. The double N-alkylation of the imidazole ring of 1 with iodomethane yields the corresponding imidazolium salt 2 in 76% yield. A sharp singlet at δ = 11.50 ppm corresponding to the iminium C(2')-H is observed in the ¹H NMR spectrum (CD₂Cl₂) of 2. This downfield chemical shift shows the highly electron-withdrawing nature of the metalloporphyrin macrocycle.

Then, we investigated the possibility to generate the carbene fused to the porphyrin 3. As a proof of its existence, we performed the direct metallation of 2 with the basic metal precursor Pd(OAc)₂ in refluxing toluene. This reaction proceeded smoothly leading to the formation of the Pd(II) complex, which was purified by chromatography on silica gel (Scheme 3). 

The UV-visible absorption bands of 10 are slightly broadened and red-shifted compared to those of the imidazolium 2. This result tends to show that there is negligible ground state electronic communication between the propyrins through the palladium center.

The single-crystal X-ray analysis unambiguously establish the structure of the complex 10 and the trans geometry around the palladium (II) (Figure 2). The two porphyrin moieties are not flat but are ruffled because the C(5)-Ni-C(15) and C(10)-Ni-C(20) angles are close to 165°. Despite this distorted geometry of the aromatic core of the porphyrin, the additional imidazolylidene ring and the adjacent pyrrole are coplanar. The nickel (II) was found in an slightly distorted square planar geometry: the four Ni-N distances are almost equivalent (1.900, 1.906, 1.924, and 1.960 Å) and the four N–Ni–N angles are close to 90° (88.45, 90.09, 91.16, and 91.29°). In this square-planar trans palladium (II) complex, the Pd–C distances which are consistent with Pd–C single bonds (2.037 Å) are shorter than the Pd–I distances (2.591 Å). The two imidazolylidene rings are close to coplanarity and are tilted ~82° from the square planar central plane Pd₁C₂. This tilted conformation minimizes the steric interactions between the methyl groups and the iodines linked to the palladium (II) but also the steric interactions between the 1Bu groups close to the palladium center.

To conclude, we have presented here a new synthetic procedure to obtain a porphyrin with an additional imidazole ring fused across a β,β'-pyrrolic position. We have shown that it is possible to generate an NHC at the periphery of a porphyrin and to use it as a coordination site to built multiporphyrin assemblies. We are currently studying the tuning of the optical and redox properties of the NHC-porphyrin systems. The synthesis of bis(NHC)porphyrins are also under investigation.

**Notes and references**

Crystallographic data were recorded with an Xcalibur CCD camera (Oxford Diffraction) using graphite monochromated Mo Ka radiation (λ = 0.71073 Å), 40 s per frame. The structure was solved using Patterson methods and refined using full-matrix least squares methods.

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**Scheme 2**

**Scheme 3** Synthesis of the complex 10
Hydrogen atoms (except one belonging to a chloroform molecule) were located from the Fourier difference map and not refined. Crystal data for 10-CH3Cl): C10H11Cl3N6Pd4, Ms = 2765.48, monoclinic, space group C2/c (no. 14), a = 22.1838(7) Å, b = 9.9174(4) Å, c = 31.482(13) Å, β = 103.73(0)°, V = 6728.43(50) Å3, Z = 2, dcalc = 1.365 g/cm3, T = 173 K, (Mo Kα) = 0.71073 Å, μ (Mo Kα) = 0.128 mm-1, 18567 reflections collected, 3351 unique reflections I>2σ(I) for all reflections, Rf = 0.0764 and wRf = 0.0527 for observed reflections.


