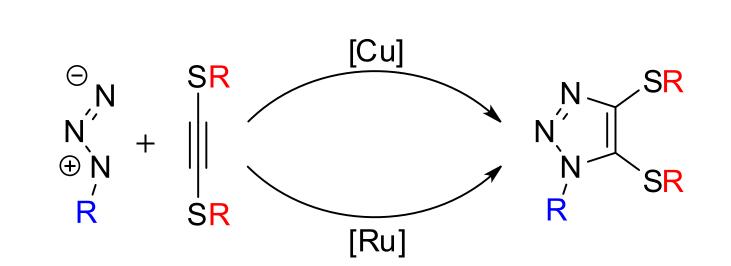




Structure and Coordination Behaviour of 1*H*-1,2,3-Triazole Ligands with a Dithiolene Backbone

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Triazole-5,6-dithiolate seems to be a perfect bridging dithiolate ligand, because coordination polymers can be formed by subsequent N-coordination in a very flexible way. First triazole-4,5-dithiolates and their complexes have been prepared by Schallenberg in our research group.[1]

[Cu]:40 % R = DIMPR = Bn[Cu]:27 % R = TMSE

[Cu]:39 %

R = Bn

catalyzed by [(NHC)Cul]₂ complicated catalyst

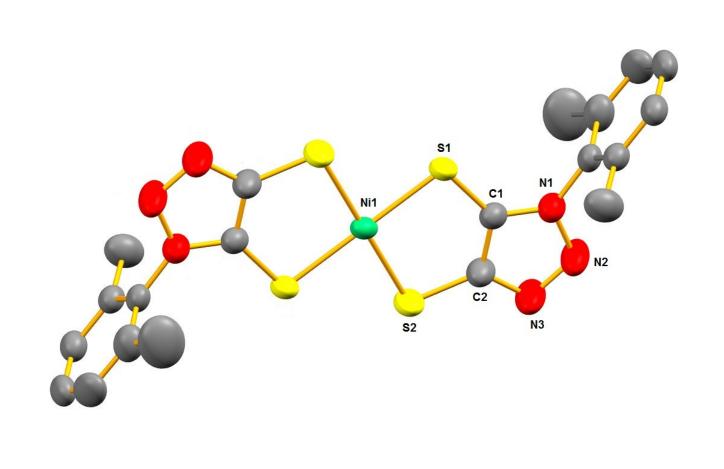
R = Bn

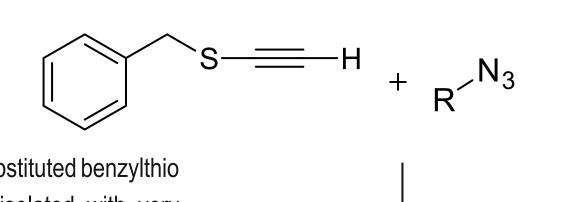
Introduction

Dithiolene complexes are well-known for delocalized electronic states, which involve both metal centres and ligands. In conjunction with a multistep redox variability dithiolene complexes represent versatile building blocks for materials with interesting electronic properties.

Results

However, the most interacting prototype system with NHtriazole is still missing. The latter would allow the formation of neutral coordination polymers by N-deprotonation and subsequent coordination.





It was shown that the 4-substituted benzylthio 1*H*-1,2,3-triazole **1** was isolated with very good yields by literature-known copper catalyzed cycloaddition (table 1). [2,7]

 Table 1: The yield of 1 and 2 by different substituents

97%

76%

 $R^{\sim}TMS$

CuSO₄ simple catalyst Na ascorbate K_2CO_3

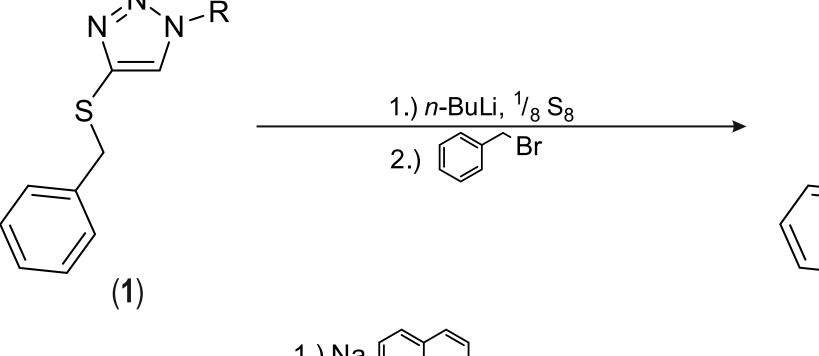
At 5-position, the second benzylthio group was generated by deprotonation reaction with sulfur and alkylation (2).

Starting from R = TMSE, the triazole can be deprotected by TBAF. After protonation, an is established.

1.) TBAF

2.) HCI

NH equilibrium of 2*H*- and 1*H*-1,2,3-triazole



1.) Na,[2.) HCI The deprotection of the

HS

1.) NEt₃

2.) $[CpCo(CO)I_2]$

dithiolene moiety can be performed reductively with sodium naphthalide (8).

Starting from triazoldithiole 3 a coordination can be archieved by deprotonation of dithiole and reaction with a metal precursore like $[CpCo(CO)I_2].$

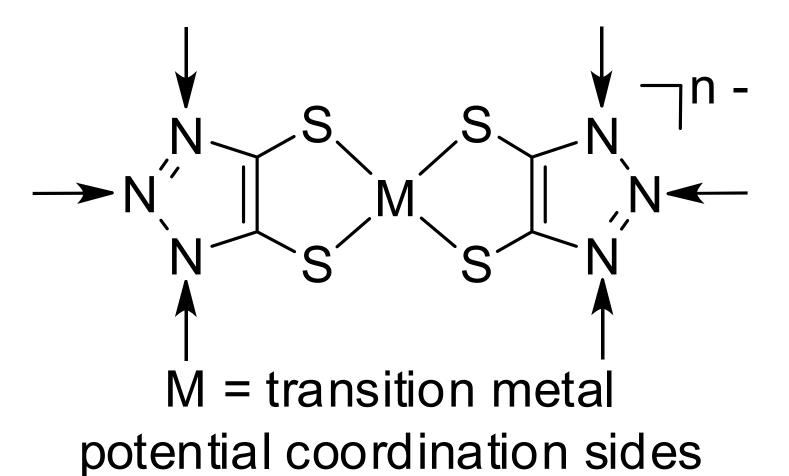
TMS (9)

> After few days, purple crystals could be obtained, which analytically prove a dimerisation to a 18-VE-complex (9). [6]

0°C, 10°C, 40°C Using UV/Vis spectroscopy, a temperature dependent equilibrium between the dimer (484 nm) and the monomer (621 nm) in dcm was unvovered.

Fig. 1: UV/Vis spectroscopy of 9 in dcm at 0 °C, 10 °C and 40 °C.

wavelength [nm]



by OH or F sources.

Reductive deprotection to the dihthiolate moiety allowed an **(4)** in situ coordination with $[(dppe)MCl_2]$ (M = Ni, Pd) to (5) and (6-H). 1.) Na,[

2.) KOH, [(dppe)MCl₂]

With Et₃Si, an orthogonal protective group was

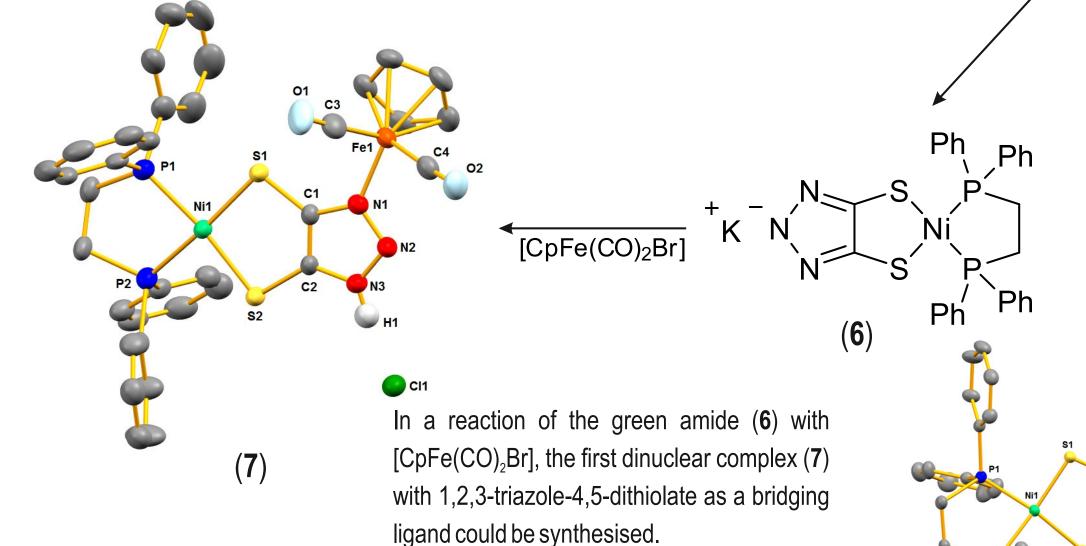
introduced, which is particularly easily removed

Due to the symmetry of crystalline 5, half of the H-atome lies on the 2H- and 1Hposition, wich is intresting for a possible self esembly behaviour in an Ncoordination. [5]

(3)

1.) *n*-BuLi

2.) Et₃SiCI



5, 6-H as well as 7 show an almost planar SCCS moiety, which provides a basis forr a good electronic communication via the dithiolene moiety. The longest S1-M1 (M = Ni1, Pd1) bond can be found in 5 due to the atomic radius, while 7 shows a longer S1-Ni1 bond than **6-H** due to the steric nature of [Fe]. [4]

	S1-M1 [Å]	SCCS [°]	N1-Fe [Å]
5	2.3424(6)	-2.7(3)	ı
6-H	2.1897(4)	0.00(17)	-
7	2.2005(11)	-6.8(5)	1.956(3)

First electrochemical investigations were carried out on compunds 5 and 6-H. Here, 5 (red) shows an irrev. reduction (-2.20 V) and oxidation (0.24 V), while 6-H shows an rev. reduction (-1.81 V) and an irrev. oxidation (0.22 V). 5 and 6-H show similar properties as the known complexes with 1Hprotected triazole. [1]

potential vs. Fc/Fc⁺ [V] Fig. 2: Cyclic voltammetry of 5 and 6-H in 0.1 M TBA[PF₆]-dmf-solution.

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