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# Arene-Bridged Dithorium Complexes: Inverse Sandwiches Supported by a $\delta$ Bonding Interaction

Chao Yu, Jiefeng Liang, Chong Deng, Guillaume Lefèvre, Thibault Cantat, Paula L. Diaconescu,\* and Wenliang Huang\*



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**ABSTRACT:** A series of arene-bridged dithorium complexes was synthesized via the reduction by potassium graphite of a Th(IV) precursor in the presence of arenes. All these compounds adopt an inverse-sandwich structure, with the arene bridging two thorium centers in a  $\mu\text{-}\eta^6,\eta^6$ -mode. Structural and spectroscopic data support the assignment of two Th(IV) ions and an arene tetraanion, which is an aromatic structure according to Hückel's rule. Arene exchange reactions revealed that the stability of the corresponding compounds follows the series naphthalene  $\ll$  toluene  $<$  benzene  $\approx$  biphenyl. Reactivity studies showed that they function as four-electron reductants capable to reduce anthracene, cyclooctatetraene, alkynes, and azobenzene, while a mononuclear thorium anthracene complex could reduce benzene. Density functional theory calculations unveiled that the bonding interactions consist of  $\delta$  bonds between thorium 6d and 5f orbitals and arene  $\pi^*$  orbitals, showing a significant covalent character, able to stabilize highly reduced arene ligands.

f-Element arene interactions<sup>1–3</sup> proved critical in f-element catalysis<sup>4–7</sup> and stabilizing novel oxidation states.<sup>8–12</sup> Among f-element arene complexes, arene-bridged dinuclear compounds with an inverse-sandwich structure are arguably the most studied.<sup>2,3</sup> Examples include benzene-bridged dinuclear lanthanide complexes,<sup>13–17</sup> tetraanionic biphenyl-bridged dinuclear rare-earth metal complexes,<sup>18,19</sup> and, most notably, a large number of arene-bridged diuranium complexes.<sup>3,20–33</sup> The remarkable robustness of the inverse-sandwich diuranium arene motif was emphasized by a ready exchange of the ancillary ligand,<sup>23</sup> a facile change of metal oxidation states,<sup>28,30</sup> and C–H borylation of the arene.<sup>27</sup> In-depth experimental and computational studies elucidated that the unusual stability of the uranium-arene interaction should be attributed to the formation of two  $\delta$  bonds between uranium 5f<sub>g</sub> orbitals and arene  $\pi^*$  orbitals, which lie lower in energy than the nonbonding 5f orbitals.<sup>22,31,32</sup> Inverse-sandwich diuranium arene complexes were employed as low valent uranium synthons to obtain novel compounds,<sup>25,26,33,34</sup> which would otherwise be difficult to synthesize, as well as inspired the incorporation of arene in a supporting ligand framework,<sup>35,36</sup> resulting in an unprecedented redox reactivity.<sup>4,5,37–39</sup>

However, despite the many precedents of inverse-sandwich diuranium arene complexes,<sup>3</sup> and the close analogy between thorium and uranium,<sup>40–42</sup> there is no example of an inverse-sandwich dithorium arene complex. Even thorium complexes of reduced arenes are rare: only three structurally characterized thorium reduced naphthalene complexes, in which Th(IV) was bound to a distorted naphthalene dianion in an  $\eta^4$ -mode, were reported by Gambarotta et al.<sup>43–45</sup>

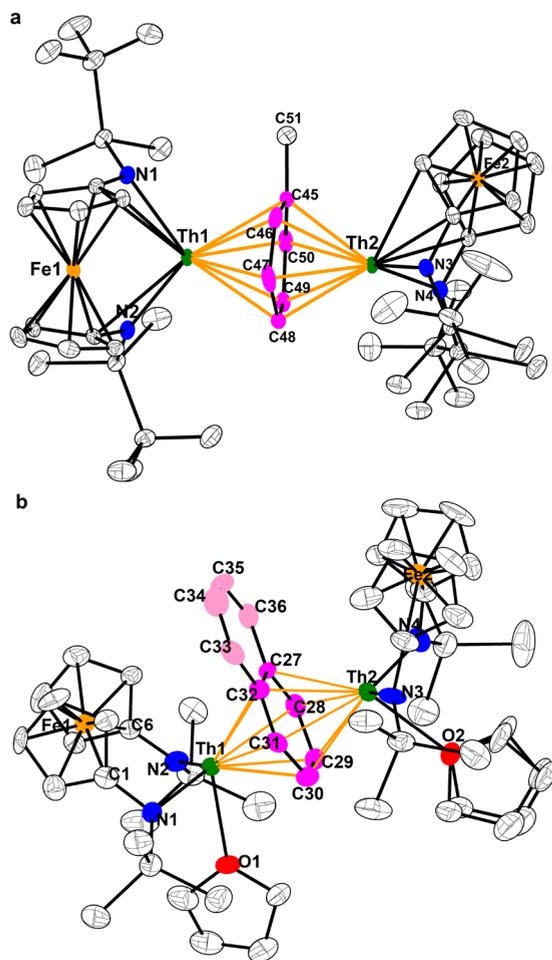
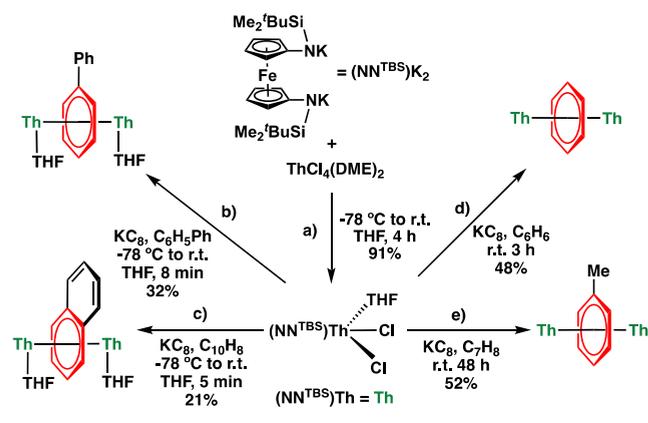
We previously reported a series of inverse-sandwich rare-earth metal biphenyl complexes  $[(\text{NN}^{\text{TBS}})\text{M}]_2(\mu\text{-}\eta^6,\eta^6\text{-C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Ph})[\text{K}(\text{solvent})]_2$  ( $\text{M}_2\text{-biph-K}_2$ ,  $\text{NN}^{\text{TBS}}$  = fc-(NSi<sup>t</sup>BuMe<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, fc = 1,1'-ferrocenediyl, M = Sc, Y, La, Lu,

Gd, Dy, Er)<sup>18,19</sup> and the inverse-sandwich diuranium toluene complex  $[(\text{NN}^{\text{TBS}}\text{U})]_2(\mu\text{-}\eta^6,\eta^6\text{-C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Me})$  ( $\text{U}_2\text{-tol}$ ).<sup>25</sup> Encouraged by these results, we sought to pursue the analogous inverse-sandwich dithorium arene complexes. Herein, we report their synthesis and characterization together with reactivity studies and a computational analysis of their electronic structure and bonding interaction.

The Th(IV) precursor  $(\text{NN}^{\text{TBS}})\text{ThCl}_2(\text{THF})$  ( $\text{ThCl}_2$ ) was prepared from  $\text{ThCl}_4(\text{DME})_2$  and  $(\text{NN}^{\text{TBS}})\text{K}_2(\text{OEt}_2)_4$  (Scheme 1a). Following the protocol for  $\text{Y}_2\text{-biph-K}_2$ ,<sup>18</sup> the addition of 2.5 equiv of  $\text{KC}_8$  into a precooled THF solution of an equivalent of  $\text{ThCl}_2$  and 0.5 equiv of biphenyl at  $-78$  °C resulted in an immediate color change to black (Scheme 1b). The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of the crude reaction mixture showed diamagnetic peaks similar to those of  $\text{Y}_2\text{-biph-K}_2$ .<sup>18</sup> X-ray crystallography confirmed the product to be  $[(\text{NN}^{\text{TBS}})\text{Th}(\text{THF})]_2(\mu\text{-}\eta^6,\eta^6\text{-C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Ph})$  ( $\text{Th}_2\text{-biph}$ ). The other  $\text{Th}_2\text{-arene}$  complexes were prepared analogously ( $\text{Th}_2\text{-naph}$ ,  $\text{Th}_2\text{-benzene}$ ,  $\text{Th}_2\text{-tol}$ , Scheme 1c–e).

All  $\text{Th}_2\text{-arene}$  compounds feature an inverse-sandwich structure with both thorium ions bound to the same phenyl ring in a symmetric  $\mu\text{-}\eta^6,\eta^6$ -fashion ( $\text{Th}_2\text{-benzene}$ , Figure S34;  $\text{Th}_2\text{-tol}$ , Figure S35;  $\text{Th}_2\text{-biph}$ , Figure S36;  $\text{Th}_2\text{-naph}$ , Figure S37). The structures of  $\text{Th}_2\text{-tol}$  and  $\text{Th}_2\text{-naph}$  are shown as representatives (Figure 1) and will be discussed for comparison. For  $\text{Th}_2\text{-tol}$ , the average Th–C<sub>ring</sub> distance of

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Scheme 1. Synthesis of (a) ThCl<sub>2</sub>; (b) Th<sub>2</sub>-biph; (c) Th<sub>2</sub>-naph; (d) Th<sub>2</sub>-benzene; (e) Th<sub>2</sub>-tolFigure 1. Thermal-ellipsoid (50% probability) representations of Th<sub>2</sub>-tol (a) and Th<sub>2</sub>-naph (b). Hydrogen atoms were omitted for clarity.

2.62 Å and the average Th–C<sub>centroid</sub> distance of 2.18 Å are comparable to the corresponding values in U<sub>2</sub>-tol<sup>25</sup> when taking account of the difference between their ionic radii.<sup>47</sup> The C–C distances of the bound ring range from 1.441(7) to 1.459(7) Å with an average of 1.45 Å. These values are close to those of U<sub>2</sub>-tol (1.44(1) to 1.47(1) Å with an average of 1.45 Å).<sup>25</sup> The average Th–N distance of 2.37 Å is 0.10 Å longer than that of 2.27 Å in ThCl<sub>2</sub>, but comparable to the average U–N distance of 2.31 Å in U<sub>2</sub>-tol.<sup>25</sup> This elongation was also

observed in Y<sub>2</sub>-biph-K<sub>2</sub>, when it was attributed to the weakening of the Y–N bond rather than a change in the metal's oxidation state.<sup>18</sup> In addition, a close contact between the ferrocene backbone and thorium was present in Th<sub>2</sub>-tol, indicating a donor–acceptor type interaction between these fragments.<sup>48</sup>

Despite crystallizing with a coordinating THF molecule per thorium, the structural parameters for Th<sub>2</sub>-naph resemble those of Th<sub>2</sub>-tol. An intriguing feature is the alternating C–C distances of the unbound ring (1.454(1), 1.351(1), 1.429(1), 1.357(1), and 1.437(1) Å), implying a diene-like character, in accord with the distinct <sup>13</sup>C NMR chemical shifts of the unbound ring carbon atoms at 125.6 and 98.9 ppm. A similar dearomatization was observed in inverse-sandwich diuranium naphthalene complexes.<sup>21</sup> The Th–C<sub>centroid</sub> distances for Th<sub>2</sub>-arene, ranging from 2.177 to 2.241 Å, are much shorter than those for Th(IV) neutral arene complexes (2.655 to 2.95 Å), and also shorter than those of 2.463(7) and 2.497(7) Å in the thorium complexes with partially reduced arene backbones. In addition, the average Th–C distances of 2.62–2.65 Å in Th<sub>2</sub>-arene are significantly shorter than the average Th–C distances of 2.72–2.73 Å in mononuclear Th(IV) reduced naphthalene complexes.<sup>43,44</sup> Overall, the Th–arene interaction in Th<sub>2</sub>-arene should be stronger than that in previously reported thorium arene complexes<sup>43–45</sup> but comparable to that in the inverse-sandwich diuranium<sup>3</sup> and rare-earth metal arene complexes.<sup>18</sup>

Spectroscopic data also agreed with the electronic structure of tetraanionic arenes and thorium(IV). The <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of Th<sub>2</sub>-arene displayed signals in the diamagnetic region, implying a closed-shell ground state. Chemical shifts of <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra assigned to the coordinating phenyl ring in Th<sub>2</sub>-arene complexes (Th<sub>2</sub>-benzene: 78.6 ppm; Th<sub>2</sub>-tol: 88.4, 85.1, 80.8, 80.6 ppm; Th<sub>2</sub>-biph: 82.0, 77.5, 69.5, 66.1 ppm; Th<sub>2</sub>-naph: 76.2, 73.8, 69.4 ppm) are at higher fields compared to those of neutral arenes (for example, 128.6 ppm for benzene and 137.9, 129.3, 128.56, 125.7 ppm for toluene), indicating a highly reduced nature of the arene ligands in Th<sub>2</sub>-arene. Moreover, the <sup>13</sup>C NMR chemical shifts of the bound phenyl ring in Th<sub>2</sub>-arene were similar to those of Y<sub>2</sub>-biph-K<sub>2</sub>,<sup>18</sup> implying the arenes were quadruply reduced (Table S1). The UV–vis–NIR absorption spectra of Th<sub>2</sub>-arene showed a broad and intense band between 400 and 600 nm (Figures S46–51); however, no characteristic peaks of Th(III) around 700 and 800 nm were observed.<sup>49</sup> Furthermore, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (Table S2) and the absence of an electron paramagnetic resonance signal also support a formal oxidation state of +4 for thorium in Th<sub>2</sub>-arene.

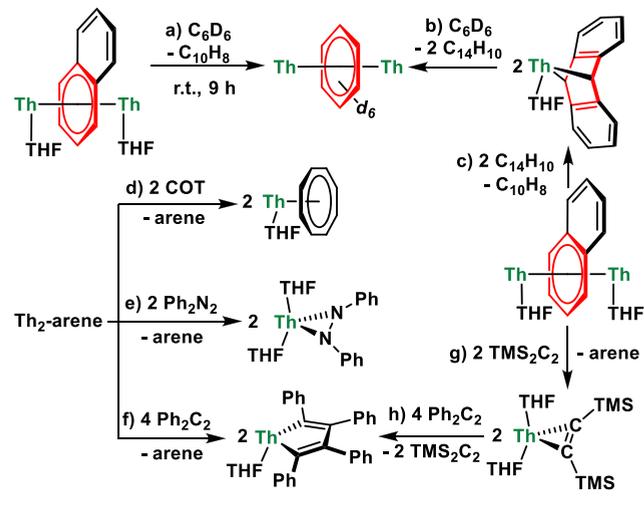
It is worth mentioning that Th<sub>2</sub>-benzene is the first metal complex that contains the parent tetraanionic benzene, which is the prototypical 6C, 10π-electron aromatic system.<sup>50</sup> In addition, the fact that the arene rather than thorium was reduced during the formation of Th<sub>2</sub>-arene is also in line with the formation of M<sub>2</sub>-biph-K<sub>2</sub> (M = Sc, Y, La, Lu, Gd, Dy, Er, Sm).<sup>51,52</sup>

Arene exchange reactions were previously observed in inverse-sandwich diuranium arene complexes.<sup>20,22,32</sup> Arene exchange is also accessible with Th<sub>2</sub>-arene and we observed a slow exchange when heating Th<sub>2</sub>-benzene or Th<sub>2</sub>-tol in C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>, while no exchange was observed for Th<sub>2</sub>-benzene in C<sub>7</sub>D<sub>8</sub> or Th<sub>2</sub>-biph in C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>. A competitive reaction to synthesize Th<sub>2</sub>-benzene and Th<sub>2</sub>-tol starting with an equal molar mixture of

benzene and toluene resulted in a product ratio of 10:1 for  $\text{Th}_2$ -benzene and  $\text{Th}_2$ -tol.

For  $\text{Th}_2$ -naph, a rapid exchange with  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$  was observed (Scheme 2a). This result seems counterintuitive since benzene

### Scheme 2. Arene Exchange Reactions and Reactivity Studies of $\text{Th}_2$ -arene



is considered more difficult to reduce than naphthalene based on their reduction potentials. However, the dearomatization of the unbound ring in  $\text{Th}_2$ -naph may account for this abnormal reactivity. Moreover, an arene exchange was observed between  $\text{Th}_2$ -naph and biphenyl and between  $\text{Th}_2$ -tol and biphenyl. Therefore, the arene exchange study established the stability of  $\text{Th}_2$ -arene as  $\text{Th}_2$ -naph  $\ll$   $\text{Th}_2$ -tol <  $\text{Th}_2$ -benzene  $\approx$   $\text{Th}_2$ -biph.

The low stability of  $\text{Th}_2$ -naph prompted us to investigate the reduction of  $\text{ThCl}_2$  in the presence of anthracene, which is known to form a stable dianion upon reduction.<sup>1</sup> This reaction led to the formation of a mononuclear thorium complex of dianionic anthracene,  $[(\text{NN}^{\text{TBS}})\text{Th}(\text{THF})](9,10-\eta^2-\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10})$  ( $\text{Th-anth}$ ). Intriguingly, when heating in  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$ ,  $\text{Th-anth}$  reduced benzene to form  $\text{Th}_2$ -benzene (Scheme 2b). To the best of our knowledge, this is the first confirmed benzene reduction by a well-defined metal anthracene complex, although such compounds were proposed as intermediates.<sup>27</sup> While the reverse reaction of  $\text{Th}_2$ -benzene and anthracene did not take place,  $\text{Th}_2$ -naph could reduce anthracene to yield  $\text{Th-anth}$  (Scheme 2c). The arene exchange reactivity highlights the higher stability for nonfused arenes over more readily reducible fused arenes in the inverse-sandwich dithorium arene complexes.

We also explored the reactivity of  $\text{Th}_2$ -arene toward unsaturated substrates.  $\text{Th}_2$ -arene functioned as four-electron reductants to reduce cyclooctatetraene (Scheme 2d) or azobenzene (Scheme 2e) to form  $(\text{NN}^{\text{TBS}})\text{Th}(\text{THF})(\eta^8\text{-COT})$  ( $\text{Th-COT}$ ) or  $(\text{NN}^{\text{TBS}})\text{Th}(\text{THF})_2(\eta^2\text{-N}_2\text{Ph}_2)$  ( $\text{Th-N}_2\text{Ph}_2$ ), respectively, in a similar fashion as the inverse-sandwich diuranium arene complexes.<sup>20,21,23</sup> The outcome of the alkyne reduction reactions were dependent on the nature of the alkyne. While all  $\text{Th}_2$ -arene could reduce diphenylacetylene (Scheme 2f) to form a five-membered metallocycle  $(\text{NN}^{\text{TBS}})\text{Th}(\text{THF})(\eta^2\text{-C}_4\text{Ph}_4)$  ( $\text{Th-C}_4\text{Ph}_4$ ), the reduction of bis(trimethylsilyl)acetylene took place only with the most reactive  $\text{Th}_2$ -naph (Scheme 2g) and resulted in the formation

of a rare actinide metallocyclopropene,<sup>53–55</sup>  $(\text{NN}^{\text{TBS}})\text{Th}(\text{THF})_2(\eta^2\text{-C}_2(\text{SiMe}_3)_2)$ , which could further react with diphenylacetylene to generate  $\text{Th-C}_4\text{Ph}_4$  (Scheme 2h).

Density functional theory (DFT) calculations of  $\text{Th}_2$ -arene show that the highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) and HOMO–1 of  $\text{Th}_2$ -benzene (Figure 2; see Figures S60–62

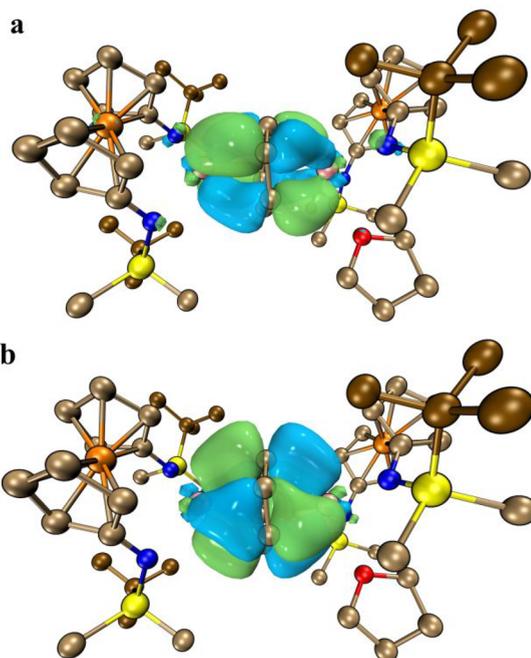


Figure 2. HOMO and HOMO–1 (isovalue 0.03) of  $\text{Th}_2$ -benzene. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

for other  $\text{Th}_2$ -arene) are close in energy (–4.04 and –4.07 eV, Table S3). They feature  $\delta$ -type bonding orbitals composed of the  $\pi_4$  and  $\pi_5$  orbitals of benzene and the  $6d_\delta$  and  $5f_\delta$  orbitals of thorium. A composition analysis showed that the contributions from benzene-based orbitals are 66.5% and 67.4%, while those from thorium orbitals are 28.2% (6d: 15.8%; 5f: 12.4%) and 28.7% (6d: 16.9%; 5f: 11.8%) for HOMO and HOMO–1, respectively. The HOMO and HOMO–1 of  $\text{Th}_2$ -tol and  $\text{Th}_2$ -biph share similar energy levels and orbital compositions as  $\text{Th}_2$ -benzene (Tables S9 and S10). However, the HOMO of  $\text{Th}_2$ -naph (–3.44 eV) is 0.36 eV higher in energy than HOMO–1 and also significantly higher than the HOMOs of other  $\text{Th}_2$ -arene, which may explain the low stability of  $\text{Th}_2$ -naph (Table S11). In addition, the Mulliken population analysis showed that the charge of the bound ring in  $\text{Th}_2$ -naph (–0.66) differs from those in other  $\text{Th}_2$ -arene (–1.30 to –1.61) (Table S12). Furthermore, the Wiberg Th–C bond orders in  $\text{Th}_2$ -arene (Table S13) are 0.53–0.58; the average C–C bond orders for the bound rings are 1.17–1.23. The latter values are much weaker than the bond orders of the corresponding free arenes (1.49–1.58) (Table S14). These values indicate a strong interaction between thorium and arenes and a significant weakening of the C–C bonds of the bound ring, consistent with the presence of  $\delta$  bonding interactions. Notably, the bond orders of the unbound ring in  $\text{Th}_2$ -naph have different values of 1.27, 1.69, 1.42, 1.69, and 1.27, consistent with the structural parameters for a diene-like character.

We also compared the  $\delta$  bonding interactions in  $\text{Th}_2$ -arene with those in the inverse-sandwich diuranium and rare-earth metal arene complexes. The contributions from thorium orbitals in  $\delta$  bonds are slightly under 30%, in between the values for  $\text{Y}_2$ -biph- $\text{K}_2$  (ca. 20% Y orbitals)<sup>18</sup> and those of inverse-sandwich diuranium arene complexes (ca. 50% U orbitals).<sup>22,32</sup> These values indicate that the thorium–arene interaction is more covalent than the rare-earth metal–arene interaction but less covalent than the uranium–arene interaction, in line with the general trend of covalency for f elements. Moreover, the contribution of Th 6d orbitals is higher than that of 5f orbitals, in contrast to the case of the inverse-sandwich diuranium arene complexes, in which the contribution of U 5f orbitals is more than double that of 6d orbitals.<sup>22</sup> This trend is in accordance with the relative energies for actinide 6d and 5f orbitals.<sup>56</sup>

In summary, we synthesized and characterized the first inverse-sandwich dithorium arene-bridged complexes with benzene, toluene, biphenyl, and naphthalene. The structural and spectroscopic parameters are consistent with a bridged tetraanionic arene and thorium(IV) centers, analogous to our findings for the corresponding bridged tetranionic arene rare-earth metal complexes. The arene exchange reaction established the relative stability of  $\text{Th}_2$ -arene, and reactivity studies showed their use as low valent thorium synthons. DFT calculations unveiled the presence of a  $\delta$  bonding interaction in these compounds, in analogy to relevant uranium and rare-earth metal complexes. These compounds possess high synthetic utility, in particular, enabling multielectron redox chemistry for thorium. Moreover, they provide insight into the electronic structures of thorium complexes in comparison to those of uranium and rare-earth metals. Further reactivity studies and an in-depth analysis of the electronic structure and bonding interactions of  $\text{Th}_2$ -arene are currently ongoing.

## ■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

### SI Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge at <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/jacs.0c11215>.

Synthetic procedures, NMR spectra, and other characterizations and DFT calculation details (PDF)

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## Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest. The crystal structures were deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (CCDC) with deposition numbers 2031028–2031037.

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