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J. Am. Chem. Soc., **Just Accepted Manuscript** • DOI: 10.1021/jacs.0c00291 • Publication Date (Web): 11 Apr 2020

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Isolation of a Bimetallic Cobalt(III) Nitride and Examination of Its Hydrogen Atom Abstraction Chemistry and Reactivity Towards H₂

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ABSTRACT: Room temperature photolysis of the bis(azide)cobaltate(II) complex [Na(THF)_x][(ket^gguan)Co(N₃)₂] (ket^gguan = [(^tBu₂CN)C(NDipp)]⁻, Dipp = 2,6-diisopropylphenyl) (**3a**) in THF cleanly forms the binuclear cobalt nitride Na(THF)₄[(ket^gguan)Co(N₃)₂(μ-N)] (**1**). Compound **1** represents the first example of an isolable, bimetallic cobalt nitride complex, and it has been fully characterized by spectroscopic, magnetic, and computational analyses. Density functional theory supports a Co^{III}=N=Co^{III} canonical form with significant π-bonding between the cobalt centers and the nitride atom. Unlike other Group 9 bridging nitride complexes, no radical character is detected at the bridging N-atom of **1**. Indeed, **1** is unreactive towards weak C-H donors and even co-crystallizes with a molecule of cyclohexadiene (CHD) in its crystallographic unit cell to give **1**·CHD as a room temperature stable product. Notably, addition of pyridine to **1** or photolyzed solutions of [(ket^gguan)Co(N₃)(py)]₂ (**4a**) leads to destabilization via activation of the nitride unit, resulting in the mixed-valent Co(II)/(III) bridged imido species [(ket^gguan)Co(py)][(ket^gguan)Co](μ-NH)(μ-N₃) (**5**) formed from intermolecular hydrogen atom abstraction (HAA) of strong C-H bonds (BDE ~ 100 kcal/mol). Kinetic rate analysis of the formation of **5** in the presence of C₆H₁₂ or C₆D₁₂ gives a KIE = 2.5±0.1, supportive of a HAA formation pathway. The reactivity of our system was further probed by photolyzing benzene/pyridine solutions of **4a** under H₂ and D₂ atmospheres (150 psi), which leads to the exclusive formation of the bis(imido) complexes [(ket^gguan)Co(μ-NH)]₂ (**6**) and [(ket^gguan)Co(μ-ND)]₂ (**6-D**), respectively, as a result of dihydrogen activation. These results provide unique insights into the chemistry and electronic structure of late 3d-metal nitrides while providing entryway into C-H activation pathways.

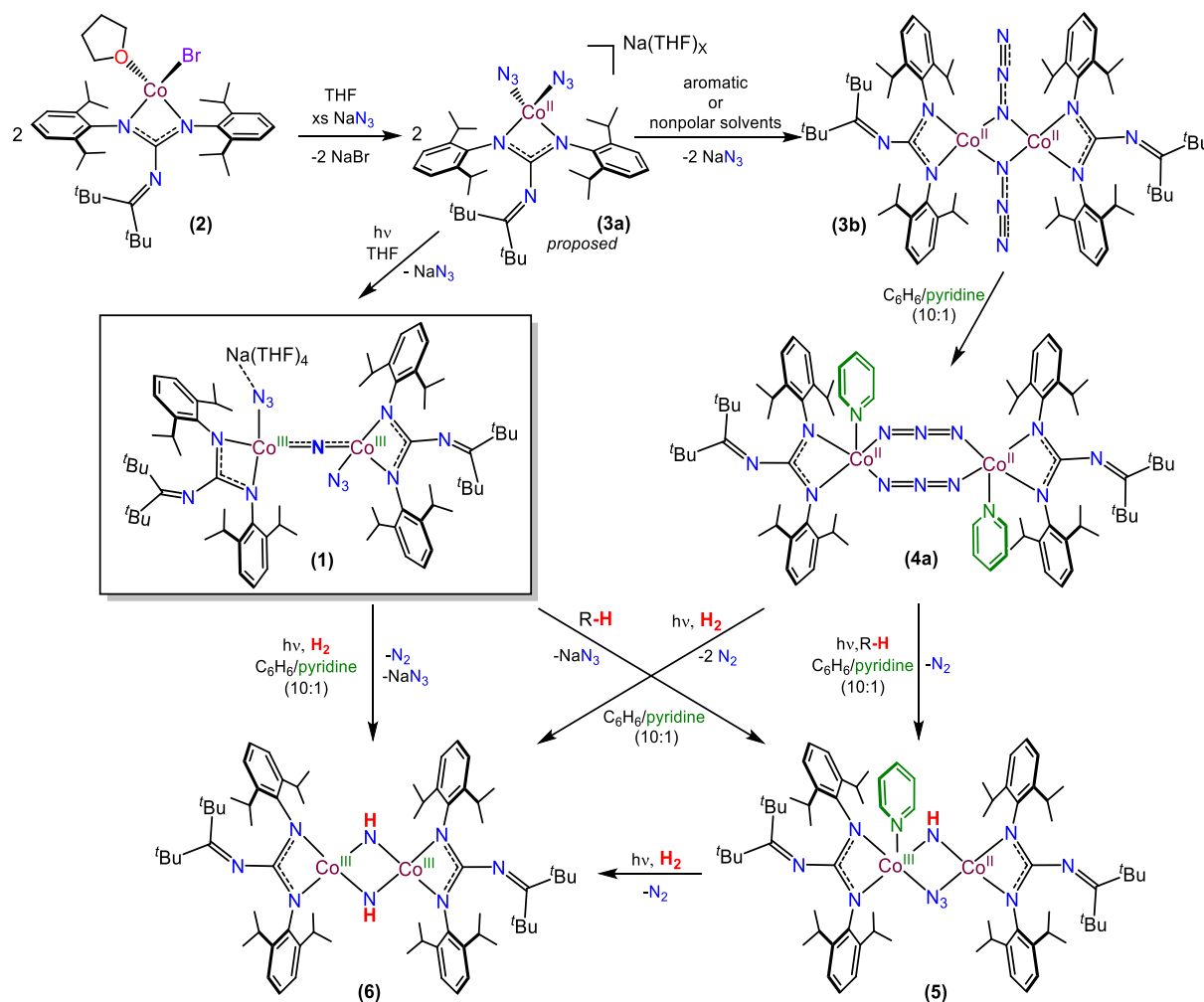
INTRODUCTION

Complexes containing metal-ligand multiple bonds, both biological and synthetic, have been intensively investigated owing to the participation of these moieties in a host of important reactions including C-H bond activation,¹ olefin metathesis,² cycloaddition,³ and heteroatom transfer reactivity.⁴ Indeed, the Fe=O intermediate formed in the active site of cytochrome P450 is critical for its enzymatic versatility.⁵ Of note, isolable compounds containing M=E or M≡E bonds have been dominated by the early to mid-transition metals, while the synthesis and isolation of late metal complexes presents a more significant challenge due to the progressive population of M=E/M≡E π*-orbitals, leading to high reactivity and instability.⁶⁻⁸

In specific regard to Group 9 – 11 metals in tetragonal ligand fields, it is considered the case that *d*-orbital occupation with electron counts of *n* ≥ 4 is incompatible with metal-

ligand multiple bonds, a concept that has been coined the “oxo wall.”^{5, 9-10} Yet, the oxo wall can be circumvented through lowering the coordination number and symmetry, employing sterically encumbering ligands,^{7, 11-12} and reducing the *d*-electron count through metal oxidation.^{6, 8, 13} These strategies have been effective for a handful of Rh/Ir compounds such as the iridium(V)oxo Ir(O)(mes)₃ (mes = mesityl) synthesized by Wilkinson,¹⁴ and nitride species such as (PNP)Ir(N) (PNP = N(CHCHP^tBu)₂) reported by the groups of de Bruin and Schneider,⁸ amongst others.¹⁵⁻¹⁹ However, this can lead to non-trivial canonical forms, which complicates electronic structure interpretations and formal oxidation state assignments.^{8, 20}

Extension of these synthetic strategies to cobalt has afforded a number of imido-complexes¹³ and recently led to the isolation and structural characterization of the first terminal cobalt(III)-oxo species [PhB(Im)₃]Co(O) (Im = imidazol-2-ylidene).²¹ Notably, though, terminal cobalt-



Scheme 1. Synthetic overview and HAA reactivity with alkanes and H_2 .

nitrides still remain elusive. In 2010, Chirik et al. reported that thermolysis or photolysis of $(\text{iPrPDI})\text{CoN}_3$ ($\text{iPrPDI} = 2,6\text{-}(2,6\text{-iPr}_2\text{-C}_6\text{H}_3\text{-N}=\text{CMe})_2\text{C}_5\text{H}_3\text{N}$) leads to intramolecular N -atom insertion, attributed to the formation of a fleeting terminal cobalt nitride.²² Later, Meyer and co-workers were able to trap an intermediate nitride complex through the use of the bis(N -heterocyclic carbene)-mono(phenolate) chelated compound ($\text{BIMP}^{\text{Mes,Ad,Me}}\text{Co(N)}$) at 10 K, which upon warming undergoes N -atom insertion into a Co-C bond.²³ Consequently, controlled reactivity studies of the cobalt-nitride moiety remain unknown.

It has come to light in recent years that the lifetime of $\text{Co}=\text{O}$ complexes can be extended through the coordination of redox-inactive Lewis acids to the oxo moiety.²⁴⁻²⁵ These compounds are still short-lived, but under this cooperative model, the second metal can alleviate charge density that would otherwise occupy antibonding orbitals, thereby extending lifetimes. Notably, Tomson and co-workers have capitalized upon this strategy utilizing macrocyclic pyridyl-diimine ligands to generate the putative dinuclear cobalt nitride $[(\text{PDI})_2\text{Co}_2(\mu\text{-N})(\text{PMe}_3)_2]^{3+}$.²⁶ This nitride is not observed but its formation is indicated through the isolation of phosphinimide and intramolecular C-H amination

products formed as the result of passing Co-N-Co formation. Building upon this approach of utilizing bimetallic systems to stabilize Group 9 metal-ligand multiple bonds, we have targeted the synthesis of isolable homobimetallic bridging $\text{Co}=\text{N}=\text{Co}$ complexes through steric and geometric control to gain access and insight into elusive cobalt-nitride bonds.

As part of our ongoing effort to utilize bulky guanidinate ligands to stabilize 3d-metal complexes with rare and reactive bonding motifs,²⁷⁻²⁸ herein, we demonstrate the isolation and the reactivity studies of a mid-valent, four-coordinate, bimetallic Co(III) -nitride complex, namely $[\text{Na(THF)}_4][(\text{ketguan})\text{Co}(\mu\text{-N})(\text{N}_3)]_2$ (**1**) ($\text{ketguan} = (\text{tBu}_2\text{CN})\text{C}(\text{NDipp})_2$, $\text{Dipp} = 2,6\text{-diisopropylphenyl}$). While **1** is stable as a solid and in solution, chemical activation of the nitride moiety can be achieved by perturbation of the ligand field through a coordination switch attained by simple addition of pyridine, resulting in intermolecular hydrogen atom abstraction (HAA) chemistry. Impressively, **1** can perform HAA on strong, unactivated C-H bonds ($\text{BDE} \sim 100$ kcal/mol), generating the parent-imido, mixed-valent complex $[(\text{ketguan})\text{Co(py)}][(\text{ketguan})\text{Co}(\mu\text{-NH})(\mu\text{-N}_3)]$ (**5**). Moreover, **1** is reactive towards dihydrogen, cleaving the H_2 bond

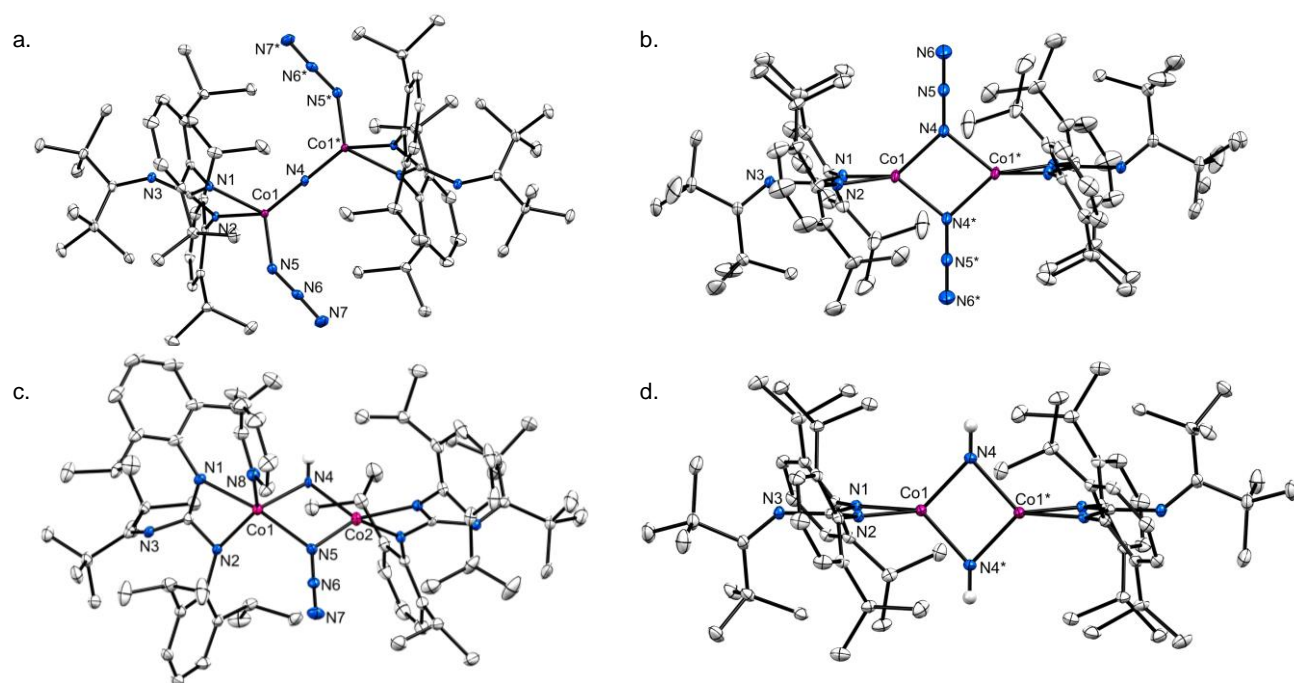


Figure 1. ORTEP representation of compounds (a) **1**·CHD (b) **3b**·THF (c) **5**·C₆H₁₄ and (d) **6**·2C₆H₁₄·2C₅H₁₂ with 30% probability ellipsoids. The [Na(THF)₄]⁺ cation of **1**, the hydrogen atoms (exception N-H of **5** and **6**), and co-crystallized solvents are omitted for clarity. Asterisks denote symmetry generated atoms.

(BDE \sim 105 kcal/mol) to give the parent bis(imido) [(^{ket}guan)Co(μ -NH)]₂ (**6**).

The combined stability of **1** and its solvent-triggered nitride activation provides a unique platform and opportunity to study the chemistry of cobalt-nitrides and multiply bonded late 3d-metal complexes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Synthesis and Characterization. Addition of K[^{ket}guan] to CoBr₂(DME) in THF affords monomeric (^{ket}guan)Co(Br)(THF) (**2**) which is readily converted to the cobaltate bis(azide) complex [Na(THF)_x][(^{ket}guan)Co(N₃)₂] (**3a**) upon treatment with excess NaN₃ in THF (Scheme 1). In the absence of any structural data for **3a**, it is ostensibly formulated as a monomeric species. Upon dissolution in aromatic or non-aromatic solvents, the NaN₃ is rapidly lost to give the neutral dimer [(^{ket}guan)Co(N₃)₂]₂ (**3b**) (Scheme 1). As clearly observed through ¹H NMR spectroscopy, **2** – **3** are paramagnetic complexes (Figures S9 – S11). While pristine samples of **3a** are complicated by the facile loss of NaN₃, SQUID magnetometry measurements on solid-state samples of **3b** reveal a room temperature effective magnetic moment of 7.3 μ_B (Figure S29). This value is slightly higher than expected for the spin-only value for two non-interacting high-spin Co(II) centers (5.48 μ_B) but not beyond the range typically encountered for systems with high magnetic anisotropies.^{29–30} Interestingly, bridging μ -1,1-N₃ azide units are known to facilitate ferromagnetic interactions in binuclear nickel systems,³¹ and a sharp rise is visible in the

low temperature region of the μ_{eff} vs T and χT vs T plots for **3b** with a maximum at 7 K (9.32 μ_B ; 10.84 cm³·K·mol⁻¹) indicative of ferromagnetic coupling (Figure S29).^{32–35}

Compound **2** is isolated as a dark blue material, whereas **3a** and **3b** are green solids, all air-sensitive but stable indefinitely under dinitrogen atmosphere. Complex **3a** is primarily stable to NaN₃ loss in THF solution, but typically gives mixtures of **3a** and **3b** upon attempted isolation in the solid state. Regardless, the presence of **3a** in solution is easily detected as it is spectroscopically distinct from **3b** as indicated by NMR and UV-vis spectroscopies.

Single crystals of **3b** can be grown from a saturated THF/hexanes (1:1) solution stored at -30 °C for one day. X-ray diffraction analysis of **3b** confirms the formation of a four-coordinate, diamond core cobalt center (Figure 1b). The molecule crystallizes in the *P2₁/c* space group and contains one-half of the dimer in the asymmetric unit which generates the full molecule through inversion symmetry. The bond metrics of **3b** (Co1-N1 = 1.994(2) Å, Co1-N2 = 1.988(2) Å, Co1-N4 = 1.997(2) Å) are comparable to those found in the related dinuclear cobalt complex {[(*i*-Pr₂N)C(NDipp)₂]Co(μ -N₃)₂} (Co-N = 1.991(3) – 1.994(3) Å, Co-N_{azide} = 2.010(3) Å).³⁶ Inspection of the azide units in **3b** reveals inequivalent N-N distances (N4-N5 = 1.227(3) Å, N5-N6 = 1.135(4) Å) consistent with azide activation,³⁷ a feature also present in {[(*i*-Pr₂N)C(NDipp)₂]Co(μ -N₃)₂}.

Furthermore, treatment of **3a** with a C₆H₆/py (10:1) solution produces a mixture of the dimer [(^{ket}guan)Co(N₃)(py)]₂ (**4a**) and the mononuclear {[Na(THF)₂][(^{ket}guan)Co(py)(N₃)₂]}_n (**4b**) (Figures S5 and

S6), with both complexes featuring five-coordinate cobalts. In the latter case, the sodium cations bridge the azide groups to give a 1D-coordination polymer. Similar solubility properties complicate separation; however, **4a** is selectively obtained from the addition of pyridine to benzene solutions of **3b**, which occurs instantaneously (Scheme 1). Of further note, the solid-state molecular structure of **4a**·THF·C₅H₁₂ (Figure S5) shows azide rearrangement, adopting end-on coordination modes, with the cobalt centers in distorted square pyramidal geometries. Parkin and co-workers have found that *endo* oriented azides, such as those in **4a**·THF·C₅H₁₂, are more sensitive to N₂ loss,³⁸ suggesting the end-on arrangement may be a key step in the nitride formation of **1**. Yet, poor resolution of the diffraction data only permits a qualitative structural analysis of **4a**·THF·C₅H₁₂, preventing assessment of azide N-N distances and their degree of activation.

Based upon the azide activation observed for **3b**, attempts were undertaken to initiate N₂ loss to generate cobalt nitrides. Photolyzing C₆D₆ solutions of **3b** leads to decomposition and formation of protonated ^{ket}guanH as the only identifiable product. On the other hand, room temperature photolysis (365 nm) of THF solutions of **3a** gradually gives way to the formation of a new paramagnetic species. The product is sparingly soluble and deposits as a crystalline solid from the photoreaction mixture, even when performed in dilute solutions (ca. 5 mmol). The X-ray determined solid-state molecular structure revealed the formation of the dinuclear cobalt nitride **1**·THF (Figure S2) but poor X-ray data precludes accurate parameter evaluation. Surprisingly, higher quality single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis can be obtained through photolysis of **3a** in THF solutions containing excess 1,4-cyclohexadiene (CHD) to give **1**·CHD (Scheme 1)(Figures 1a and S1). The electronic absorption profiles of **1**·THF and **1**·CHD are identical by UV-vis spectroscopy (Figure S32).

It should be noted that in the solid-state, **1**·CHD forms a 1D-coordination polymer formed through bridging sodium-to-azide contacts. Addition of 18-crown-6 to suspensions of **1**·CHD or **1**·THF fail to solubilize the material.

To the best of our knowledge, **1** represents the first example of a low nuclearity cobalt nitride complex as the closest related systems are nitride-encapsulated homo- and heterometallic clusters of the type [Co₁₀Rh(N)₂(CO)₂₁]⁻³.³⁹ Compound **1**·CHD crystallizes in the *P* $\bar{1}$ space group displaying one-half molecule in the asymmetric unit with the full dimer generated through inversion symmetry, and consequently, the Co1-N4-Co1* bond angle is perfectly linear. Examination of the crystallographically unique cobalt-nitride distance (Co1-N4 = 1.678(1) Å) shows that it falls within the typical range of cobalt-imido Co=NR distances (cf., [(Pr₂N)C(NDipp)₂Co(=NAd): Co-N = 1.621(3) Å;³⁶ [(TIMEN^{aryl})Co(=NAr)](BPh₄): Co-N = 1.675(8) Å).⁴⁰

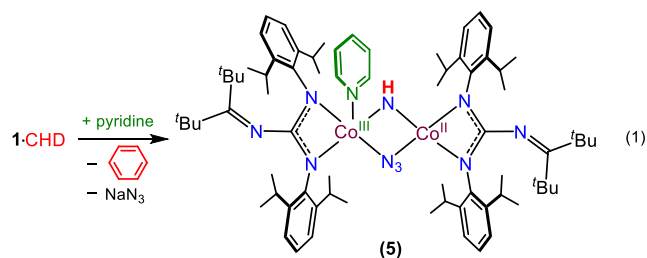
The metrical parameters of **1** are suggestive of a dimer with a core Co^{III}=N=Co^{III} unit. Yet, formal charge assignments can be complicated by a number of factors in molecules of this type. For example, the related Rh dimer (PNN)Rh(N·)Rh(PNN) (PNN = 6-di-(*tert*-butyl)phosphinomethylene-2,2'-bipyridine) is formulated as a Rh(II)/Rh(II) complex with a reactive, bridging nitridyl

radical as discerned through electronic structure calculations.⁴¹ However, high electron delocalization obfuscates definitive oxidation state assignments, and the rhodium dimer may be more appropriately presented as {Rh₂N}¹⁷ utilizing Enemark-Feltham notation, taking into consideration the number of nitride N-atom based π-symmetry electrons. Extension of this notion to **1** would provide a {Co₂N}¹⁶ core, where we assert the geometry and lower electron count aids in avoiding population of Co-N π*-orbitals (vide infra).

The room-temperature effective magnetic moment of **1** is 3.60 μ_B (Figure S28), substantially lower than predicted for a Co(III)/Co(III) system containing two non-interacting, *S* = 2 ions (6.9 μ_B). The lower than expected μ_{eff} can be readily explained by electron pairing through the nitride bridge (see electronic structure analysis). Moreover, the χ_T vs *T* plot slopes from 1.57 cm³·K·mol⁻¹ at 300 K to 0.08 cm³·K·mol⁻¹ at 2 K (or μ_{eff} vs *T* from 3.60 μ_B to 0.82 μ_B, respectively) (Figure S28), indicating increased antiferromagnetic coupling to a singlet ground state at low temperature. Interestingly, a small peak with a local maxima value of 0.23 cm³·K·mol⁻¹ appears in the χ_T vs *T* plot at 13 K (Figure S28). The reproducibility of this feature in both zero-field cooled (ZFC) and field cooled (FC) magnetization measurements indicates that this is a magnetic transition associated with the onset of ferromagnetic coupling, not unlike that observed for **3b**. Indeed, mixed antiferromagnetic and ferromagnetic coupling has been noted for other multimetallic 3d-metal systems.⁴²⁻⁴⁶

The groups of Holland and Betley have demonstrated that geometric perturbation of the three-coordinate Fe(III) and Co(III) imidos L^{Me}Fe(NAd) (L^{Me} = 2,4-bis(DippN)pent-3-yl) and (dipyL)Co(NR) (dipyL = 5-mesityl-1,9-(2,4,6-Ph₃C₆H₂)dipyrrin), respectively, by pyridine ligation to give tetrahedral (L)M(NR)(py) leads to ligand-accelerated C-H bond amination chemistry.⁴⁷⁻⁴⁸ Enhanced reactivity towards C-H bonds in the presence of pyridine with the (salen)ruthenium(VI)-nitride complex [(salen)Ru(N)(MeOH)]PF₆ has also been reported.⁴⁹ In these cases, reactivity promotion is ascribed in part to coordination dependent, spin-state changes that lead to the population of M-N π*-orbitals upon pyridine binding.⁴⁷⁻⁴⁸

Investigating the role of pyridine coordination in our system, addition of pyridine to **1**·CHD leads to the quantitative formation of the bimetallic bridging imido [(^{ket}guan)Co(py)][(^{ket}guan)Co](μ-NH)(μ-N₃) (**5**) where its N-H proton is derived as the product of HAA from the co-crystallized CHD (eq 1). Accordingly, this reaction is accompanied by the formation of benzene as revealed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy (Figure S36). Compound **5** does form upon addition of pyridine to **1**·THF; however, the product mixture is marked by the presence of significant amounts of ^{ket}guanH.



Similarly, photolysis of **4a** in C₆H₆/py (10:1) solution also generates **5**; though, when conducted in the absence of H-atom donors such as CHD, the yield is considerably lower and is also accompanied by substantial amounts of protonated ^{ket}guanH. Moreover, photolyzing C₆H₆/py (10:1) solutions of the isotopomer **4a**-¹⁵N (made with 98% enriched Na¹⁵N¹⁴N¹⁴N) in the presence of excess CHD gives a 50:50 mixture of [(^{ket}guan)Co]₂(μ-¹⁴NH)(μ-¹⁵NNN) (**5**-¹⁴NH) and [(^{ket}guan)Co]₂(μ-¹⁵NH)(μ-¹⁵NNN) (**5**-¹⁵NH) which show respective ¹⁴N-H and ¹⁵N-H stretching frequencies of 3418 and 3400 cm⁻¹ in the infrared spectrum (KBr pellet) (Figure S24).

Complex **5** is a dark brown, paramagnetic compound that is soluble in non-polar solvents. Single crystals of **5**·C₆H₁₄ are obtained from concentrated hexanes solution, and its solid-state molecular structure (Figure 1c) reveals an asymmetric, bimetallic complex with four- and five-coordinate cobalt centers possessing bridging NH and N₃ groups. The cobalt-imido bond distances of **5**·C₆H₁₄ (Co1-N4 = 1.963(3) Å, Co2-N4 = 1.925(3) Å) are not informative as they fall within the range of both amido (cf., [(NH₂CH₂CH₂NH₂)₂Co]₂(μ-NH₂)(μ-OH))[NO₃]₄: Co-N = 1.947(5) – 1.948(5) Å)⁵⁰ and imido-bridged cobalt compounds (cf., {[HC(MeCNDipp)]₂Co(μ-NAr)}₂: Co-N = 1.983(3) – 1.988(3) Å).⁵¹

SQUID magnetometry measurements of **5** give a room temperature effective magnetic moment of 3.97 μ_B. This value is considerably lower than expected for two, non-interacting high-spin Co(II) (*S* = 1.5) and Co(III) (*S* = 2) centers (6.24 μ_B) but reasonable if partial antiferromagnetic interactions are present. Accordingly, the χ_T vs *T* plot is also observed to slope, dropping from 1.99 cm³·K·mol⁻¹ at 300 K to 0.42 cm³·K·mol⁻¹ at 2 K (or μ_{eff} vs *T* from 3.97 μ_B to 1.81 μ_B, respectively) (Figure S30), consistent with increased antiferromagnetic coupling to a *S* = 0.5 ground state (calcd. 0.37 cm³·K·mol⁻¹ or 1.73 μ_B) at low temperature. Notably, a small, ZFC/FC-independent peak is also observed at low temperature, appearing at 18.5 K (1.00 cm³·K·mol⁻¹), indicating ferromagnetic contributions as seen with **1** and **3b**.

As in the cases of L^{Me}Fe(NAd), (dipyl)Co(NR), and [(salen)Ru(N)(MeOH)]PF₆, the addition of pyridine to **1** clearly engages new reactivity where the coordinating base acts as a solvent-switch to greatly enhance the reactivity of the bridging nitride atom. Based upon our electronic structure analysis of **1** (vide infra) and the above mentioned examples, we contend that pyridine binding leads to a spin-state promotion resulting in population of Co-N-Co π*-orbitals. Attempts to identify a [Co(N·)Co(py)] intermediate by EPR spectroscopy via addition of pyridine to solutions of **1** were unsuccessful.

Expanding upon the observed pyridine promoted HAA chemistry of **1** towards CHD, its reactivity with other hydrocarbons was studied. Interestingly, addition of pyridine to **1** or photolysis of **4a** in C₆H₆/py in the presence of 9,10-dihydroanthracene (DHA) (BDE: 76.3 kcal/mol)⁵² fails to give anthracene. We presume this is a consequence of steric hindrance as the two hydrocarbon substrates possess comparably weak C-H bonds (Figure 2a). A similar steric argument was invoked to explain the unreactivity of L^{Me}Fe(NAd)(py) towards DHA.

Conversely, **1**·THF is reactive in C₆H₆/py solution towards several hydrocarbon substrates, including those with strong C-H bonds, giving **5** as the sole product in nearly quantitative yields. Similarly, photolysis of **4a** in C₆H₆/py solution with the same hydrocarbon substrates generates **5** in equivalent yield. In particular, HAA is observed with cyclohexene (BDE: 87 kcal/mol) and fully saturated cyclohexane (BDE: 99 kcal/mol) (Figure 2a), yielding primarily benzene but also bicyclohexenyl and 1,4 cyclohexadiene in 78:17.5 and 85:8:4 ratios, respectively, as indicated by GC/MS analysis of the product mixtures (Table S4).

Notably, dissolution of **1**·THF in py-*d*₅/cyclohexane-*d*₁₂ solution yields the deuterated parent imido [(^{ket}guan)Co(py)][(^{ket}guan)Co](μ-ND)(μ-N₃) (**5**-**D**) that exhibits an N-D stretching frequency in the infrared spectrum at 2248cm⁻¹ (Figure S23), within the expected isotopic mass shift range of ca. 2500 cm⁻¹ as compared to **5**-**H** (ν_{N-H} = 3424 cm⁻¹). This result is important as it corroborates an intermolecular HAA mechanism, eliminating the ligand as the H-atom source.

Interestingly, performing the reaction in the presence of excess cyclooctane (BDE: 95 kcal/mol)⁵² generates 1,5-cyclooctadiene almost exclusively with a trace amount of cyclooctene in a 97:2 ratio (Figure S45)(Table S4). In our studies of the HAA chemistry, we do not observe reactivity with benzene (BDE: 112.4 kcal/mol), pegging the upper limit of the C-H bond abstraction between 99.5 and 112.4 kcal/mol.

The reactivity of our system towards cyclohexane afforded us the opportunity to easily examine the KIE upon switching from C₆H₁₂ to C₆D₁₂ in the reaction mixtures. Photolysis of **4a** (100 μM) in C₆H₆/py (10:1) in the presence of 100 equiv of cyclohexane was followed by UV-vis absorption spectroscopy (Figure 2b). As seen from the rate plot presented in Figure 2c, there is a clear difference in rate with a KIE = 2.5±0.1. This value is within the KIE range established for the related Fe=O mediated HAA reactions (KIE = 2.5 – 5.7)⁵³ and in complete accordance with the HAA chemistry observed for the Co=O complex [(N₄Py)Co(O)]²⁺ (N₄Py = *N,N*-bis(2-pyridylmethyl)-*N*-bis(2-pyridyl)methylamine) (KIE = 2.1±0.1).⁵⁴ This reaction can be performed on a preparative scale, giving the isotopomers **5**-**H** and **5**-**D** (Figure S23).

Understanding the reactivity of molecular metal nitrides towards hydrogen is very important for providing chemical insights into the formation of ammonia through the Haber-Bosch process.⁵⁵ Despite this, only a few examples of nitride reactivity towards H₂ have been reported,^{8, 19, 56-59} with the majority using terminal nitride species. To date, only the bimetallic nitride complexes (L₃)Fe(μ-N)Fe(L₃) (L₃ = [PhB(CH₂PPh₂)₃]) and {Cs[U(OSi(O^tBu)₃)₃]₂(μ-N)} have been shown capable of heterolytically cleaving dihydrogen to give bridging M₂(μ-NH)(μ-H) products.^{56, 59}

In light of the observed HAA reactivity of our dicobalt nitride, its reactivity towards H₂ was investigated. Suspensions of **1**·THF in a mixture of benzene and pyridine under H₂ (150 psi) gradually gives way to a new paramagnetic product. Solutions of **4a** in C₆H₆/py mixtures are unreactive towards H₂ (150 psi); however, upon exposure to UV-light, the solution gradually changes from emerald green to dark

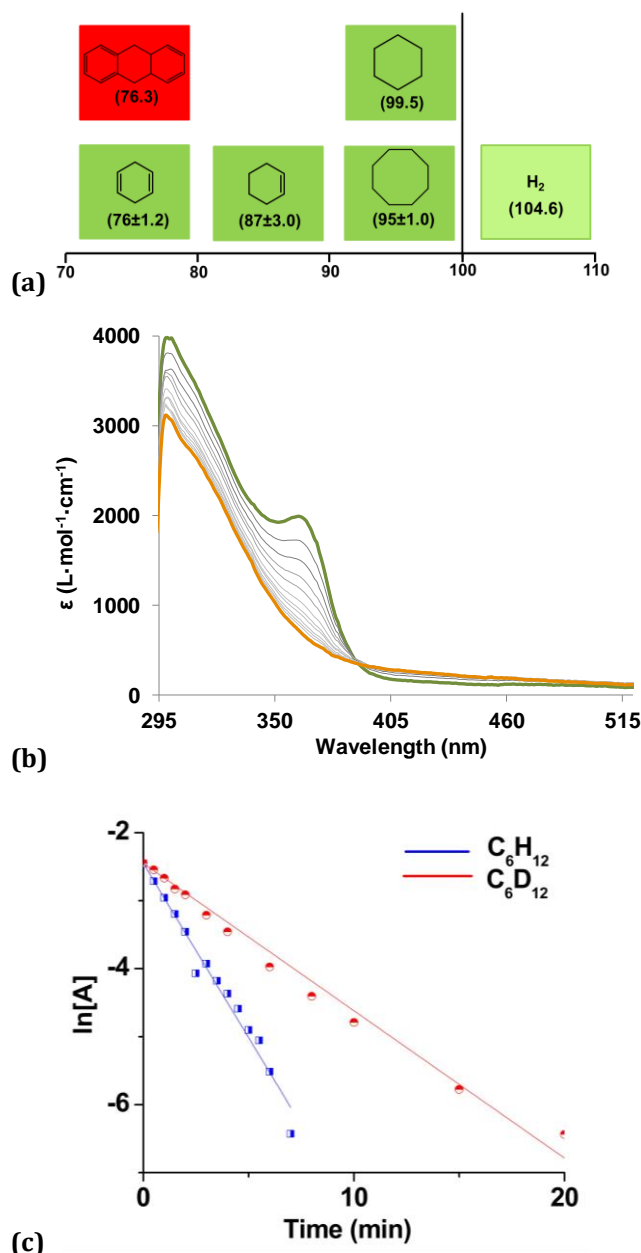


Figure 2. (a) Substrate screening for the HAA chemistry of **1** and respective C-H BDEs. (b) UV-vis spectra of the photoconversion of **4a** (green) to **5** (orange) in C₆H₆/py solution in the presence of excess CHD. (c) KIE rate plot of the photolysis of **4a** in C₆H₆/py (10:1) in the presence of 100 equiv of C₆H₁₂ (blue) and C₆D₁₂ (red).

green concomitant with the formation of the same paramagnetic product after 3 days. In either case, starting with **1** or **4a**, the conversion is nearly quantitative by NMR spectroscopy. The product crystallizes from hexane/pentane solution or concentrated THF stored at -30 °C, to give the parent bis(imido) [(^{ket}guan)Co(μ-NH)]₂ (**6**) (Scheme 1) as the solvates **6**·2C₆H₁₄·2C₅H₁₂ and **6**·4THF, respectively.

X-ray crystallographic analysis of **6**·2C₆H₁₄·2C₅H₁₂ (Figure 1d) shows the compound crystallizes in the *P* $\bar{1}$ space group with three independent half-molecules in the

asymmetric unit, providing the complete dimers upon symmetry generation. The metrical parameters between the monomers in the asymmetric unit are nearly identical and reveal the cobalt imido distances to range from Co-N = 1.982(2) – 1.996(2) Å, only slightly longer than those found in **5**·C₆H₁₄. The room temperature effective magnetic moment of **6**·4THF is 3.20 μ_B, similar to that found for **1**, thus supporting a Co(III)/Co(III) assignment for **6** possessing partial antiferromagnetic coupling contributions. Indication of such, the χT vs T plot decreases in a near linear fashion from 1.25 cm³·K·mol⁻¹ at 300 K to 0.04 cm³·K·mol⁻¹ at 2 K (Figure S31). Yet, as **6** is lacking bridging azide groups, no ferromagnetic coupling features are observed at low temperatures as seen with **1**, **3b**, and **5**.

Following the formation of **6** by ¹H NMR spectroscopy shows nearly quantitative conversion and the product is isolated in 73% yield. Whether **6** forms from the heterolytic or homolytic cleavage of H₂ is not known at this time, though the preference in our system for HAA of strong C-H bonds suggests the latter. Conducting the experiment in C₆D₆/py-*d*₅ with H₂ exclusively gives **6-H** with a N-H stretching frequency appearing at 3422 cm⁻¹ (Figure S18), indicating no HAA reactivity with the solvent. Conversely, performing the identical experiment in C₆H₆/py-*h*₅ under a D₂ atmosphere leads to the exclusive formation of the deuterium isotopomer [(^{ket}guan)Co(μ-ND)]₂ (**6-D**) as indicated by IR spectroscopy (ν_{N-D} = 2318 cm⁻¹) (Figure S27), further eliminating the solvent or ligand as the hydrogen atom sources. Finally, photolyzing C₆D₆/py-*d*₅ solutions of **5** under H₂ (150 psi) gradually gives way to **6**, suggesting the formation of the bis(imido) occurs stepwise.

Computed Geometry and Electronic Structure. To scrutinize the electronic structure of **1**, we turned to density functional theory (DFT). Using a non-truncated model of **1**, in an anionic form without the [Na(THF)₄]⁺ counterion, the empirical X-ray structure was remarkably reproduced by dispersion-corrected DFT calculations in the quintet spin state (see Supporting Information for details). This quintet (**1**^Q), with two unpaired electrons at each cobalt center, agrees with the measured μ_{eff} = 3.60 μ_B at room temperature. A broken-symmetry single state was found to be more stable by 22.64 kcal/mol than the quintet and, accordingly, it represents the ground state of **1** at 0 K (**1**^S). As pure functionals, like the PBE used, have the tendency to over stabilize low spin states, the quintet state is plausibly much closer in energy to an antiferromagnetically derived singlet than predicted by DFT. The structural parameters of **1**^S are similar to **1**^Q, except the Co-N-Co angle becomes slightly bent at 162°, which facilitates the antiferromagnetic coupling of the metal-centered radicals through the nitride center.

Clearly, the quintet state description is most pertinent as it best represents the observed character of **1**. Thus, we used quasi-restricted orbitals (QROs) (Figure 3) to rationalize and characterize the electronic structure of **1**^Q. QROs express unrestricted wavefunctions (with different α and β orbital subsets) through the intuitive conceptual picture of the restricted open-shell (RO) solution with doubly and singly occupied orbitals (i.e. through identical α and β spatial orbitals).

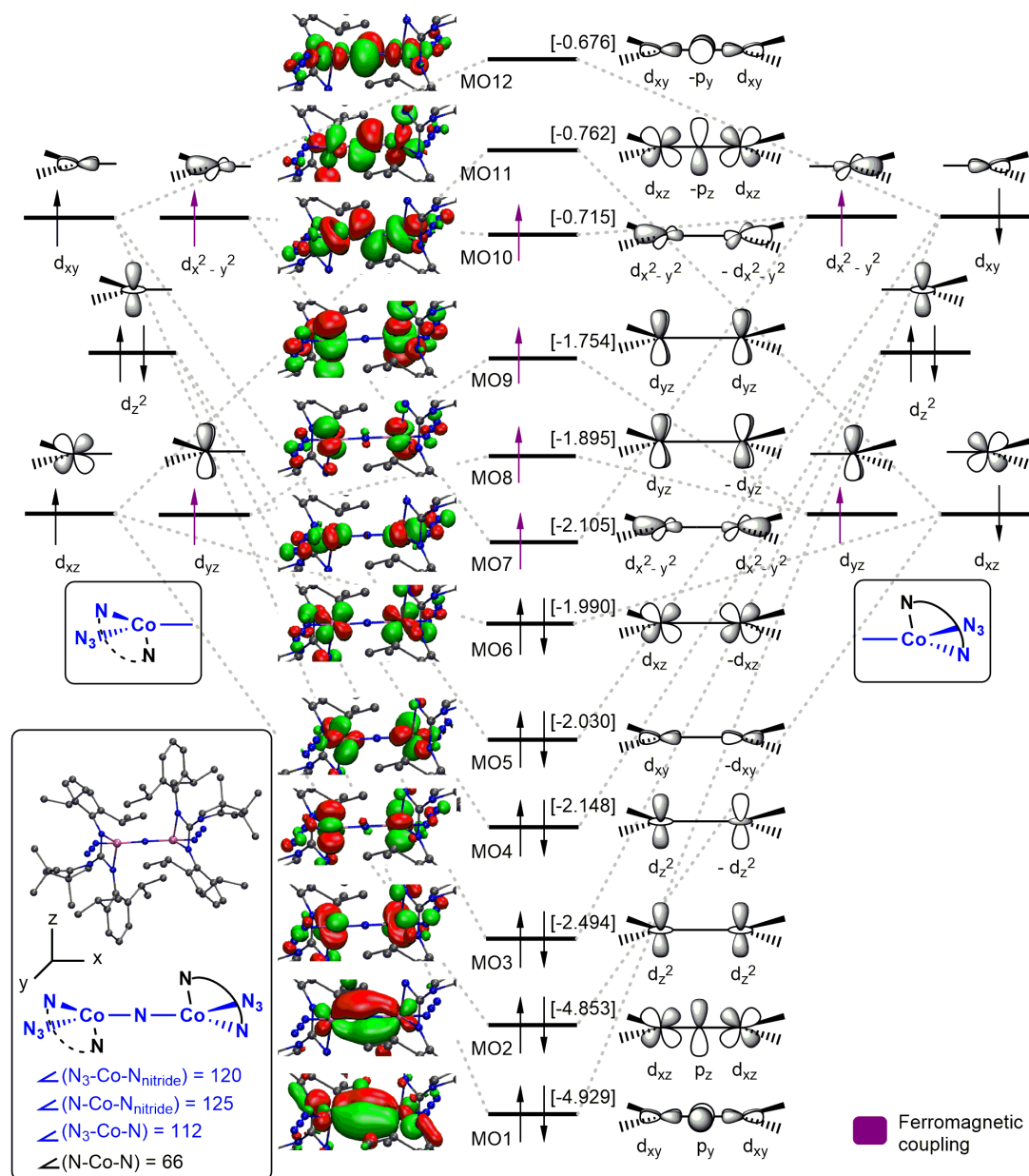


Figure 3. Molecular orbital diagram of the Co-N-Co core of **1Q**.

According to the features of the revealed molecular QROs, **1Q** can be formally described as possessing two, high-spin Co(III) centers exhibiting both antiferromagnetic and weak ferromagnetic coupling through two two-electron interactions (Figure 3). In particular, the formal partition of these delocalized MOs to individual cobalt contributions gives four half-filled d-orbitals, d_{xz}, d_{yz}, d_{xy}, and d_{x²-y²} with a doubly occupied d_{z²}-orbital at each metal. At each cobalt, two of the metal-centered radicals pair through the π -subspace (MO5 and MO6 in Figure 3), whereas the couplings of unpaired electrons with local σ - and δ -symmetries through the nitrogen remain weak and ferromagnetic in nature (MO7 – MO10 in Figure 3).

To better envisage the bonding interactions in **1Q**, a simplified substructure of the “[ket-guan]Co(μ -N)(N₃)” unit can be defined by the cobalt center, its azide group, the bridging N_{nitride}, and one of the nitrogen contact atoms from each [ket-guan][−] ligand, giving an ML₃ structural approximation for each metal which is highlighted in blue in Figure 3 (see inset). This yields a planar arrangement where the ligand atoms are separated by nearly 120°, affording a D_{3h} symmetry approximation for each cobalt fragment with the out-of-plane nitrogen atom of the [ket-guan][−] ligand acting as an asymmetric axial perturbation on the idealized electronic structure at the metal. Through this perspective, the d-orbital arrangement represents the most ideal orientation for

the schematic representation of the cobalt-nitride and cobalt-cobalt interactions.

Therefore, the in-plane $\text{Co}(d_{xy})$ orbitals are perfectly oriented on both sides to form an appreciable three-center interaction with the p_y orbital of the $\text{N}_{\text{nitride}}$ atom as seen in the molecular orbital picture, MO1, in Figure 3. An almost identical three-center π -interaction (MO2) evolves in the perpendicular xz -plane through the $\text{Co}(d_{xz}) + \text{N}(p_z) + \text{Co}(d_{xz})$ atomic orbital combination. Both of these molecular orbitals formally represent $\text{N}_{\text{nitride}}$ -based lone pairs; however, the spatial distributions clearly expose delocalization to the metals resulting in the formation of π -type bonding interactions of covalent character. The two other lone pairs of the formally N^3 bridge are represented by low lying orbitals with $\text{N}(p_x)$ and $\text{N}(s)$ character (not shown in Figure 3). The π interactions along the Co-N-Co axis are, in fact, classical three-center four-electron interactions, giving way to the $\text{Co}(d_{xy})$ - $\text{Co}(d_{xy})$ (MO5) and $\text{Co}(d_{xz})$ - $\text{Co}(d_{xz})$ (MO6) antisymmetric non-bonding, metal-centered orbital combinations (Figure 3). Being doubly occupied, MO5 and MO6 represent the π -subspace, d-electron pairing.

In the σ -subspace, the $\text{Co}(d_{x^2-y^2})$ orbitals are arranged with the $\text{N}(s)$ orbital to form a direct Co-N-Co σ -interaction, leading to a low-lying orbital combination (not depicted in Figure 3). Along these lines, the $\text{Co}(d_{x^2-y^2}) + \text{N}(p_x) + \text{Co}(d_{x^2-y^2})$ and $\text{Co}(d_{x^2-y^2})$ - $\text{N}(p_x)$ - $\text{Co}(d_{x^2-y^2})$ arrangements also lead to appreciable σ - and σ^* -combinations; though, $\text{Co}(d_{x^2-y^2})/(p_x)$ orbital hybridizations give rise to the predominantly non-bonding, metal-based combinations MO7 and MO10 (Figure 3). Together with the symmetric and antisymmetric δ -symmetry oriented d-orbital combinations, $\text{Co}(d_{yz}) + \text{Co}(d_{yz})$ and $\text{Co}(d_{yz})$ - $\text{Co}(d_{yz})$, respectively, with practically zero overlap, the σ and δ -symmetry d-orbitals appear as quasi-degenerate orbitals (MO7 – MO10) with each hosting one electron according to Hund's maximum multiplicity rule.

Owing to the strong delocalization of the nitride lone-pairs to the metals (MO1 and MO2), the central Co-N interactions have a notable π -bond character in addition to the dative σ -bond. Accordingly, the electronic structure of **1**^Q can be best represented by the $\text{Co}^{\text{III}}=\text{N}=\text{Co}^{\text{III}}$ canonical form, with the data indicating no radical character at the nitride atom. Mayer bond orders of 1.33 calculated for the Co-N interactions support this notion. The spin density value of 1.5 at each cobalt also conforms to the partial pairing of the d-electrons. As the unpaired electrons occupy σ - and δ -symmetry metal orbitals that cannot mix with the nitrogen's π -symmetry p_x and p_z atomic orbitals, the radical character cannot delocalize to the bridging nitrogen, which is reflected by the negligible atom-condensed spin density value of 0.1 at the nitrogen.

The lowest-lying unoccupied molecular orbitals, MO11 and MO12, correspond to the antibonding combinations of the $\text{Co}=\text{N}=\text{Co}$ π -interactions and have notable amplitude at the central nitrogen due to the covalent nature of the Co-N π -bonds. In comparison, the reported spin density distribution of the related dimer $(\text{PNN})\text{Rh}(\text{N}\cdot)\text{Rh}(\text{PNN})$ ¹⁵ closely resembles the out of plane antibonding combination of **1**^Q, MO11, with one electron occupancy of this orbital in the dirhodium nitride case. As a matter of fact, this additional

electron within the $\{\text{Rh}_2\text{N}\}$ ¹⁷ core of $(\text{PNN})\text{Rh}(\text{N}\cdot)\text{Rh}(\text{PNN})$ embodies the most significant formal difference between its electronic structure and the $\{\text{Co}_2\text{N}\}$ ¹⁶ core of **1**^Q, thus giving way to the observed nitridyl radical character in $(\text{PNN})\text{Rh}(\text{N}\cdot)\text{Rh}(\text{PNN})$ that is absent in **1**^Q.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, while late metal complexes of the type $\text{M}=\text{E}/\text{M}\equiv\text{E}$ can be difficult to access and stabilize owing to "oxo wall" considerations, we show here that surrogates for such chemistry can be obtained through systems of the type $\text{M}=\text{E}=\text{M}$. In this case, we demonstrate that the first example of a bimetallic cobalt nitride, compound **1**, is accessed through photolysis of a guanidinate cobalt-azide precursor. According to DFT calculations, conforming also to experimental observations, the calculated quintet **1**^Q possesses two high-spin cobalt(III) centers coupled through a formal $\text{Co}^{\text{III}}=\text{N}=\text{Co}^{\text{III}}$ core with covalent Co-N π -bonds. The pseudo-planar arrangement about the $\text{Co}^{\text{III}}=\text{N}=\text{Co}^{\text{III}}$ unit facilitates the pairing of π -symmetry metal-centered radicals (two at each Co) across the bridging nitride, whereas the inefficient through-space interaction of σ - and δ -symmetry d-orbitals leads to the weak ferromagnetic coupling of the corresponding unpaired electrons (also two at each Co), eventuating in an $S=2$, quintet spin-state of **1**^Q. The geometry and electron count of the cobalt centers avoids population of Co-N π^* -orbitals, thereby avoiding radical character at the N-atom. Consequently, **1** is stable in solution and as a solid. However, its N-atom reactivity is accessible through addition of pyridine, triggering HAA chemistry to give the bridged imido **5**. Impressively, this HAA reactivity extends to strong C-H bonds such as those found in cyclohexane (BDE ~ 100 kcal/mol). Moreover, this chemistry can be further extended to include H_2 , leading to a rare example of hydrogen activation by a molecular metal nitride to generate the bis(imido) **6**. At present, investigations are underway to understand the observed H_2 activation chemistry while working to apply our synthetic strategy to other late metal systems.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website. Crystallographic details (CIF) and the supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publication Website at DOI:

Experimental procedures, spectral data for all the complexes, magnetic data and computational details (PDF)

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interests.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We are grateful to the NSF (CHE-1664938 and DMR-1827745; S.F.) and the Welch Foundation (AH-1922-20170325; S.F) for financial support of this work. S.F. is an Alfred P. Sloan Foundation research fellow and is thankful for their support. We also wish to acknowledge the NSF-MRI program (CHE-1827875) for providing funding for the purchase of an X-ray diffractometer. Magnetic measurements were performed at the shared experimental facilities of the NSF Materials Research Science and Engineering Center (MRSEC) at UC Santa Barbara (DMR 1720256). The UCSB MRSEC is a member of the NSF-supported Materials Research Facilities Network (www.mrnf.org).

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TOC Graphic

