Metathesis of a U^{V} imido complex: a route to a terminal U^{V} sulfide†

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Herein, we report the synthesis and characterisation of the first terminal uranium(V) sulfide and a related U^{V} trithiocarbonate complex supported by sterically demanding tris(tert-butoxy)siloxide ligands. The reaction of the potassium-bound U^{V} imido complex, [K(2.2.2-cryptand)][US{OSi(OBu)3}4] (4), with CS2 led to the isolation of pentavalent uranium compounds containing a U^{V}–S bonding. In general, pentavalent uranium compounds are attractive candidates for the investigation of bonding and magnetic properties due to their simple 5f1 configuration, but terminal sulfido, selenido and tellurido complexes of U^{V} remain undiscovered. Since the degree of covalency in the uranium–chalcogenide bond is expected to be higher in higher oxidation states, the isolation of a U^{V} terminal sulfide is of great interest for elucidating the involvement of 5f orbitals in U–S bonding. In general, pentavalent uranium compounds are attractive candidates for the investigation of bonding and magnetic properties due to their simple 5f configuration, but the number of molecular uranium compounds containing a U^{V}–S bond remain rare. The presence of stable U^{V} cations in chalcogenide materials has also been reported.

Different approaches have been used in order to prevent the formation of bridging species when preparing U^{V} monochalcogenide complexes by oxidation of U^{III} compounds. Recently, our group used sterically demanding tris(tert-butoxy)siloxide ligands to prevent the formation of a bridging chalcogenide complex. The reaction of the ate complex, [U(OSi(OBu)3)4]K, with the two-electron oxidising agent, Ph3PS, in the presence of 2.2.2-cryptand, led to the isolation of the terminal uranium(V) monosulfide complex, [K(2.2.2-cryptand)][US{OSi(OBu)3}4]K.† We note that all of the examples mentioned above resulted in the formation of a U^{V} monochalcogenide complex in spite of the fact that a two-electron oxidising agent was used in the sulfur–transfer reactions to U^{III}. This suggests that the isolation of terminal sulfides of U^{V} or U^{VI} from U^{III} might not be possible. A monosulfido complex of

complexes of pentavalent uranium and a few capped and terminal U^{V} nitrides have been prepared in recent years, but terminal sulfido, selenido and tellurido complexes of U^{V} remain undiscovered. Since the degree of covalency in the uranium–chalcogenide bond is expected to be higher in higher oxidation states, the isolation of a U^{V} terminal sulfide is of great interest for elucidating the involvement of 5f orbitals in U–S bonding. In general, pentavalent uranium compounds are attractive candidates for the investigation of bonding and magnetic properties due to their simple 5f configuration, but the number of molecular uranium compounds containing a U^{V}–S bond remain rare. The presence of stable U^{V} cations in chalcogenide materials has also been reported.

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Introduction

Interest in multiply-bonded uranium pnictogen and chalcogen compounds has grown considerably in recent years. The study of actinide–chalcogen bonds is in part motivated by the efficiency of chalcogen donors in the selective separation of actinides from lanthanides in spent nuclear fuel, a property that has been related to covalent contributions in actinide–chalcogen bonds. Early attempts to prepare terminal sulfido, selenido and tellurido complexes of uranium involved oxidation of a U^{III} precursor with a chalcogen-atom donor, and led exclusively to chalcogenide-bridged compounds. In recent years, a handful of terminal and alkali-capped mononuclear uranium chalcogenides have been prepared and characterised. All characterised terminal sulfido, selenido and tellurido complexes contain a tetravalent uranium ion. Only one U^{V} complex containing a linear O==U==S core has been characterised by Hayton and co-workers. Several terminal mono-oxo complexes of pentavalent uranium and a few capped and terminal U^{V} nitrides have been prepared in recent years, but terminal sulfido, selenido and tellurido complexes of U^{V} remain undiscovered. Since the degree of covalency in the uranium–chalcogenide bond is expected to be higher in higher oxidation states, the isolation of a U^{V} terminal sulfide is of great interest for elucidating the involvement of 5f orbitals in U–S bonding. In general, pentavalent uranium compounds are attractive candidates for the investigation of bonding and magnetic properties due to their simple 5f configuration, but the number of molecular uranium compounds containing a U^{V}–S bond remain rare. The presence of stable U^{V} cations in chalcogenide materials has also been reported.

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U\textsuperscript{IV} was also prepared by deprotonation of a hydrosulfido analogue, [[\textsuperscript{3}d,\textsuperscript{3}ArO)\textsubscript{3}tacn]U-SH] supported by a tripod heptadentate aminophenolate ligand.\textsuperscript{44} The reported electrochemical studies indicated that this complex could be electrochemically oxidised, most likely to the U\textsuperscript{V} state. Preliminary attempts to chemically oxidise and isolate a U\textsuperscript{V} sulfido complex were not successful.

Here we investigate new possible routes to isolate a U\textsuperscript{V} terminal sulfide using tris(tert-butoxy)siloxide as the supporting ligands. This ligand previously allowed for the isolation and characterisation of the U\textsuperscript{IV} terminal oxo complex, [UO(\textsuperscript{3}OsI(\textsuperscript{3}Bu)\textsubscript{3})\textsubscript{4}K]\textsubscript{4}\textsuperscript{a}\textsuperscript{b} and of the U\textsuperscript{V} terminal imido complex, [K(18c6)][\textsuperscript{2}NAd]{OSi(O\textsuperscript{3}Bu)\textsubscript{3}}\textsubscript{4}]\textsuperscript{1}\textsuperscript{5} (Ad = adamantyl) (see Fig. 1). Herein, we show that metathesis reactions of U\textsuperscript{IV} tetrasiloxide imido complexes with CS\textsubscript{2} and H\textsubscript{2}S were unsuccessful.

Fig. 1 Molecular structures of the U\textsuperscript{V} terminal oxo complex, [UO(\textsuperscript{3}OsI(\textsuperscript{3}Bu)\textsubscript{3})\textsubscript{4}K] (left), and the U\textsuperscript{V} terminal imido complex, [K(18c6)][\textsuperscript{2}NAd]{OSi(O\textsuperscript{3}Bu)\textsubscript{3}}\textsubscript{4}] (1) (right).

Attempts to isolate a U\textsuperscript{V} terminal sulfide from the chemical oxidation of the uranium(\textsuperscript{IV}) siloxide complex, [K(2.2.2-cryptand)][USi(O\textsuperscript{3}Bu)\textsubscript{3}4K], only led to decomposition products.

Thus, in our search for a U\textsuperscript{V} terminal sulfide, we anticipated that U\textsuperscript{V} terminal imido complexes would be the ideal starting materials. Notably, several examples of reactions of transition metal imido compounds with CS\textsubscript{2} have been reported,\textsuperscript{14} but a similar strategy using CS\textsubscript{2} and isothiocyanate materials. Notably, several examples of reactions of transition metal imido compounds with CS\textsubscript{2} have been reported,\textsuperscript{14} but a similar strategy using CS\textsubscript{2} and isothiocyanate complexes. The formation of a U\textsuperscript{V} imido complex, [\textsuperscript{1}U(\textsuperscript{3}OsI(\textsuperscript{3}Bu)\textsubscript{3})\textsubscript{4}K] and [K(2.2.2-cryptand)][\textsuperscript{2}NAd]{OSi(O\textsuperscript{3}Bu)\textsubscript{3}}\textsubscript{4}] (5), by reduction of adamantyl azide with [U {OSi(\textsuperscript{3}Bu)\textsubscript{3}4}K] (2) and [K(2.2.2-cryptand)][U{OSi(\textsuperscript{3}Bu)\textsubscript{3}4}] (3), respectively.

The charge-separated U\textsuperscript{III} tetrasiloxide precursor, [K(2.2.2-cryptand)][U{OSi(\textsuperscript{3}Bu)\textsubscript{3}4}] (3), is conveniently prepared in high yield by stirring the reported complex, [U{OSi(\textsuperscript{3}Bu)\textsubscript{3}4}K] (2),\textsuperscript{4a} with 2.2.2-cryptand in toluene. Complex 3 crystallised from a mixture of thf and hexane as two crystallographically unique pairs of [K(2.2.2-cryptand)]\textsuperscript{+} and [U{OSi(\textsuperscript{3}Bu)\textsubscript{3}4}]\textsuperscript{-} ions in the orthorhombic space group, P2\textsubscript{1}2\textsubscript{1}2\textsubscript{1}. The molecular structure is shown in Fig. 2. The four-coordinate uranium ions feature a tetrahedral coordination geometry formed by four monodentate tris(tert-butoxy)siloxide ligands. The structure is very similar to that of [K(18c6)][\textsuperscript{2}NAd]{OSi(\textsuperscript{3}Bu)\textsubscript{3}}\textsubscript{4} and the U-O bond lengths of the two complexes are comparable (U-O\textsubscript{ave} = 2.228 Å in [K(18c6)][\textsuperscript{2}NAd]{OSi(\textsuperscript{3}Bu)\textsubscript{3}}\textsubscript{4} and U-O\textsubscript{ave} = 2.21 Å in 3).

Treating complexes 2 and 3 with adamantyl azide in toluene yielded the U\textsuperscript{V} imido complexes, [\textsuperscript{1}U(\textsuperscript{3}OsI(\textsuperscript{3}Bu)\textsubscript{3})\textsubscript{4}K] (4), and [K(2.2.2-cryptand)][\textsuperscript{2}NAd]{OSi(\textsuperscript{3}Bu)\textsubscript{3}}\textsubscript{4}] (5), respectively (Scheme 1). Complex 4 is highly soluble in hexane, toluene and thf, whereas 5 is sparingly soluble in toluene but highly soluble in thf. The \textsuperscript{1}H NMR spectra of 4 and 5 in d\textsubscript{8}-toluene are similar to that of the reported complex 1,\textsuperscript{15} and show four paramagnetically shifted resonances attributable to the adamantyl protons, and one peak corresponding to the tert-butyl protons of the siloxide ligands. However, in the case of 5 the siloxide peak is sharp, while in the case of 4 a broad peak is observed, suggesting fluxional binding of the potassium ion in toluene solution for complex 4. Complex 5 shows three additional cryptand resonances in the \textsuperscript{1}H NMR spectrum.

Dark brown crystals of the heterobimetallic complex 4-\textsubscript{tol} crystallised from toluene in the orthorhombic space group, Fdd2. The molecular structure is shown in Fig. 3. The central uranium ion is five coordinate and it is ligated by four negatively charged oxygen atoms of the tris(tert-butoxy)siloxide ligands, and one nitrogen atom of the imido group. The U-N bond...
length (1.954(3) Å) is slightly longer than the corresponding bond length in [K(18c6)][U(NAd){OSi(OBu)₃}]₂(K₁) (1.937(7) Å), while the average U-O bond lengths (2.20(2) Å for [K(18c6)] [U(NAd){OSi(OBu)₃}]₂(K₁) and 2.20(3) Å for 4) of the two complexes are about the same. The incorporation of the potassium ion into the structure of 4 results in significant distortion of the coordination geometry around the uranium ion relative to that found in 1. In 1, the coordination geometry of the uranium centre is roughly trigonal bipyramidal, with three siloxide ligands occupying the equatorial sites, and the axial sites being taken up by a siloxide ligand and an imido group, respectively. However, in 4, the coordination geometry around the uranium ion is highly distorted due to the coordination of three siloxide ligands to the six-coordinate potassium ion, which fits into a pocket formed by three k²-O-siloxide ligands.

At first, we investigated the reaction of [U(NAd){OSi(OBu)₃}]₂(K₁) (with ¹³CS₂). An analogous approach has been used to prepare a uranium terminal oxo complex by reaction of a U⁵ imido complex with CO₂. The proposed mechanism for the formation of the terminal oxo involves a [2 + 2] cycloaddition reaction followed by extrusion of isocyanate to afford the terminal oxo complex. In the present case, reactions between 4 and one or two equivalents of ¹³CS₂ were slow. Monitoring the reactions by ¹H NMR spectroscopy showed that in both cases consumption of the starting material took place over two to three days, and it proceeded with the concomitant formation of [U{OSi(OBu)₃}]₄ (in 35% yield) and additional unidentified uranium product(s). None of these products could be identified as a terminal sulfide, even when the 4 : CS₂ ratio was 1 : 1. The ¹³C NMR spectra of the crude reaction mixtures in d₈-toluene show the presence of the metathesis by-product, the isothiocyanate S=C=NAd, in both cases, as well as an additional signal at 132 ppm assigned to the perthiodicarbonate C₂S₆⁻. The formation of an insoluble compound is also observed. The ¹³C NMR spectrum in d₈-dmso of the residue obtained after removal of toluene from the reaction mixture shows the presence of peaks at 267 ppm and 129 ppm assigned to the C₅S₂⁻ and to the C₆S₆⁻ species in a ratio of 1 : 1.2. Adding 18c6 to a 1 : 2 toluene reaction mixture of 4 and CS₂ allowed for the crystallisation of the unusual C₅S₂⁻ coupling product, [K(18c6)]₂[C₅S₂] (6) (Scheme 2). The molecular structure of 6 was determined by X-ray crystallography (see ESI†). Perthiodicarbonate species are rare but some examples are known, e.g. [PPh₄]₂[C₅S₂], which formed from aminolysis of a reaction mixture of PPh₄Cl and K₂(C₅S₆). Complex 6 plausibly arises from uranium(V) mediated oxidation of the trithiocarbonate in a putative [U(V)(CS₂) {OSi(OBu)₃}]₂(K₁) intermediate. Such an intermediate is likely to be formed from the reaction of a U⁵ terminal sulfide, formed from the metathesis of the imido group with a CS₂ molecule, with a second CS₂ molecule.

The presence of bound potassium ions incorporated into the structure of uranium siloxide complexes has been shown to have an important effect on the reactivity of U⁵ complexes with CS₂, and on the stability of the resulting products with respect to...
to trithiocarbonate or tetrathiooxalate ligand loss.\textsuperscript{16c} Thus, we anticipated that the analogous reactions carried out with the U\textsuperscript{V}
imido complex 5, where the presence of 2.2.2-cryptand prevents cation binding to the siloxides, might enable us to stabilise the U\textsuperscript{V} terminal sulfide and terminal trithiocarbonate intermediates.

Indeed, the reaction of 5 with two to five equivalents of CS\textsubscript{2} in toluene afforded the trithiocarbonate complex [K(2.2.2-cryptand)][U(CS\textsubscript{3})\{OSi(O\textsubscript{Bu}t)\}\textsubscript{4}] (7) in 57% yield (Scheme 3). The \textsuperscript{1}H NMR spectrum of 7 in \textsubscript{d\textsubscript{8}}-toluene exhibits two signals with equal integration ratios at 1.77 ppm and 1.51 ppm, respectively, corresponding to the tert-butoxy protons of the siloxide ligands, indicating a C\textsubscript{2v}-symmetric species in solution. The \textsuperscript{13}C NMR spectrum of 7 in toluene shows a broad signal at 180 ppm that is assigned to the bound thiocarbonate ligand. In addition to this signal, the \textsuperscript{13}C NMR spectrum of the crude reaction mixture in \textsubscript{d\textsubscript{8}}-toluene showed the presence of the isothiocyanate product, S=\textsubscript{C}–NAd, a resonance at 132 ppm assigned to C\textsubscript{2}S\textsubscript{6}– and a signal at 247 ppm (free CS\textsubscript{3}–). The \textsuperscript{1}H NMR spectrum of the reaction mixture also shows the presence of a signal assigned to [U(OSi(O\textsubscript{Bu}t))\textsubscript{3}]\textsuperscript{+}, but in a much smaller amount (8%) compared to what was found in the reaction of 4 with CS\textsubscript{2}.

Dark brown crystals of complex 7-tol crystallised from toluene in the monoclinic space group, P\textsubscript{2}1. The molecular structure is shown in Fig. 4 and selected bond lengths are summarised in Table 1. The six-coordinate uranium atom is coordinated by four siloxide oxygen atoms and two sulfur atoms of a terminally-bound \(k^2\)-S–trithiocarbonate moiety, affording a distorted octahedral coordination geometry. The structure bears similarities to the recently reported terminal U\textsuperscript{IV} trithiocarbonate [U(Tren\textsubscript{HPS})(k\textsuperscript{2}-CS\textsubscript{3})][K(B15C\textsubscript{5})\textsubscript{2}]\textsuperscript{20} and to the related U\textsuperscript{IV} trithiocarbonate complex, \([K(18c6)]_2[\mu_3-\text{S}^\text{2-}]:\text{S}^{\text{2-}}:\text{S}^{\text{2-}}:\text{S}^{\text{2-}}:\text{S}^{\text{2-}}:\text{S}^{\text{2-}}:\text{S}^{\text{2-}}\].\textsuperscript{16a} However, in the latter U\textsuperscript{IV} complex, the 186-bond potassium cation is still able to bind two sulfur atoms of the trithiocarbonate group. The average U–O bond length (2.10(3) Å) is noticeably shorter than the corresponding average bond lengths in the U\textsuperscript{V} imido complexes, [K(18c6)]U(NSiMe\textsubscript{3})\textsuperscript{+} and [K(18c6)]U(N[Na\textsubscript{d}])(OSi(OBu\textsubscript{t}))\textsubscript{3}]\textsuperscript{+} (2.16(2) Å and 2.20(2) Å, respectively), and this is presumably a result of greater steric congestion in the two imido complexes, although electronic effects cannot be ruled out. The U–S bond lengths (2.747(3) Å and 2.772(3) Å) are shorter than those in the aforementioned terminal (2.8415(8) and 2.8520(10) Å)\textsuperscript{20} and K(18c6)\textsuperscript{+} capped U\textsuperscript{V} trithiocarbonate complex (2.9488(19) Å and 2.951(2) Å).\textsuperscript{16d} In the case of the capped complex, the difference is greater than would be expected given the difference in ionic radii between U\textsuperscript{IV} and U\textsuperscript{V} (0.13 Å for six-coordinate ions),\textsuperscript{21} probably due to the electron-withdrawing effect of the two coordinated \{K(18c6)\}\textsuperscript{+} units in the U\textsuperscript{IV} complex. The C–S bond lengths (1.679(13) Å, 1.696(12) Å and 1.749(14) Å) show similar values (within error) as previously observed for the related U\textsuperscript{IV} trithiocarbonate complex, \([K(18c6)]_2[\mu_3-\text{S}^\text{2-}]:\text{S}^{\text{2-}}:\text{S}^{\text{2-}}:\text{S}^{\text{2-}}:\text{S}^{\text{2-}}:\text{S}^{\text{2-}}:\text{S}^{\text{2-}}:\text{S}^{\text{2-}}\] (1.723(8), 1.711(10) and 1.704(8) Å),\textsuperscript{16d} in agreement with charge delocalisation over the CS\textsubscript{2}– unit.

Fig. 4 Molecular structure of [U(CS\textsubscript{3})(OSi(O\textsubscript{Bu}t))\textsubscript{3}]\textsuperscript{+} in crystals of 7-tol shown with 50% probability thermal ellipsoids. [K(2.2.2-cryptand)]\textsuperscript{+}, hydrogen atoms and lattice solvent have been omitted for clarity.

Table 1 Selected bond lengths (Å) for complexes 7-tol and 8-1.5tol

| Structural parameters | 7-tol       | 8-1.5tol  |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| U1–S1                | 2.772(3)    | 2.376(5)  |
| U1–S2                | 2.747(3)    | —         |
| U1–O\textsubscript{ave}| 2.14(3)    | 2.10(3)   |
| C73–S\textsubscript{range} | 1.68(1)–1.75(1) | —        |

Scheme 3 Syntheses of the terminal U\textsuperscript{V} trithiocarbonate complex, [K(2.2.2-cryptand)][U(CS\textsubscript{3})(OSi(O\textsubscript{Bu}t))\textsubscript{3}] (7), and the terminal U\textsuperscript{V} sulfide complex, [K(2.2.2-cryptand)][US(O(O\textsubscript{Bu}t))\textsubscript{3}] (8).
addition of a U(V) terminal sulfide intermediate to a CS₂ molecule (Scheme 4). Fast addition of terminal and bridging U(V) sulfide to CS₂ to afford terminal or bridging U(V) thio-carbonate complexes has been previously reported.⁴,²²

Monitoring the reaction between equimolar amounts of complex 5 and [¹³CS₂ by ¹H NMR spectroscopy showed a very slow reaction, due in part to the very low solubility of 5 in toluene, and after ten days, complex 7 and unreacted complex 4 were present in equimolar quantities. There is no evidence of the formation of the U(V) terminal sulfide intermediate under these conditions, probably due to its fast reaction with an additional CS₂ molecule.

We reasoned that using a less bulky imido complex might increase the rate of the first step of the reaction, thereby allowing for the isolation of a terminal sulfide complex, but NMR-scale reactions between [K(2.2.2-cryptand)][USi(OBu)₃]₄ and two equivalents of [¹³CS₂ showed that this strategy was unsuitable (see ESI†). The reaction was slow, and although multiple products were formed, it was possible to identify complex 7 in the reaction mixture by ¹H NMR spectroscopy. The presence of a terminal sulfide was not detected.

These results show that although the metathesis reaction of the U(V) imido complex with CS₂ leads to a terminal U(V) sulfido complex, the reaction is rather slow and the plausible U(V) terminal sulfide intermediate cannot be isolated due to its rapid reaction with another molecule of CS₂ to afford the thio-carbonate complex. In an analogous approach, we anticipated that the high basicity of the imido group could be exploited in an acid/base metathesis reaction with H₂S to afford a terminal sulfide product. Indeed, treating a pre-chilled (−40 °C) suspension of [K(2.2.2-cryptand)][U(NAd){OSi(OBu)₃}]₄ in toluene with a fresh, commercially available 0.8 M solution of H₂S in thf (1.3 eq.) afforded the first isolable U(V) terminal sulfide complex, [K(2.2.2-cryptand)][USi(OBu)₃]₄ (8) (Scheme 3) in 41% yield. Some unidentified side products also formed in the reaction, but a ¹H NMR spectroscopy experiment using naphthalene as an internal standard showed that the conversion rate to the terminal sulfide product was 76%. The ¹H NMR spectrum of 8 in d₈-toluene only shows one broad resonance at 1.20 ppm that corresponds to the tert-butoxy protons of the siloxide ligands, along with three signals for the cryptand protons. The fact that only one signal is observed for the siloxide protons suggests that the structure of 8 is fluxional in solution. Complex 8 is reasonably thermally stable and it only showed minor decomposition in solution over the course of a week at room temperature. The formation of the terminal sulfide is likely to involve a double H-atom transfer from the H₂S to the imido nitrogen. No intermediate reaction product was observed by NMR spectroscopy, suggesting that if the plausible uranium amide/hydrosulfide intermediate is formed (as previously proposed in the hydrosulfidolysis of titanium imido complexes), then the H-transfer from the bond SH to the resulting amido group is fast.²¹,²³

Dark brown crystals of complex 8.15tol crystallised from toluene as two crystallographically independent units. The molecular structure is shown in Fig. 5 and selected bond lengths are listed in Table 1. The uranium atoms in each molecule are ligated by one terminally bound sulfide atom and the negatively charged oxygen atoms of four siloxide ligands, resulting in a distorted trigonal bipyramidal coordination geometry. The U–S bond lengths of the two independent molecules are 2.376(5) Å and 2.396(5) Å, respectively, which are considerably shorter than the corresponding bond length in the U(V) analogue, [K(2.2.2-cryptand)][USi(OBu)₃]K (2.5220(14) Å). However, this difference is about what would be expected after accounting for the difference in ionic radii between U(V) and U(VI) (0.13 Å).²¹ The predicted values for the U–S double and triple bonds according to Pykko are significantly shorter (respectively 2.28 Å and 2.13 Å), but a similar discrepancy between the Pykko values and experimental values was also observed for a triply bonded terminal U(VI) sulfide (U≡S = 2.39 Å in the O≡U≡S²⁻ fragment). The average U–O bond lengths (2.14(3) Å for molecule 1 and 2.13(4) Å for molecule 2) are longer than the corresponding average bond length in complex 7. Given that a sulfide ligand is considerably less bulky than a trithiocarbonate moiety, this difference can probably be ascribed primarily to electronic effects. The Vis/NIR spectrum of

![Scheme 4](https://example.com/scheme4.png)

**Scheme 4** Proposed pathway for the formation of complex 7 from the reaction of complex 5 with CS₂.

![Fig 5](https://example.com/fig5.png)

**Fig. 5** Molecular structure of the anionic fragment of one of the crystallographically independent pairs of [K(2.2.2-cryptand)][USi(OBu)₃]₄ in crystals of 8.15tol shown with 50% probability thermal ellipsoids. [K(2.2.2-cryptand)]⁺, hydrogen atoms and lattice solvent molecules have been omitted for clarity.
8 in toluene (see ESI†) shows only the presence of four low intensity signals in the 1000–2000 nm region, as found in other UIV complexes.α,β,3,10c

A 1H NMR experiment showed that complex 7 reacted immediately with 1 equiv. of 113Cs2 in d8-toluene to yield 8 as the only product. This result supports the possibility of 7 as an intermediate in the formation of 8 from 5.

The X-band EPR spectra of 7 and 8 were measured in a toluene/acetonitrile glass (see ESI†). While no signal was detected at room temperature, an EPR signal, featuring broad linewidths (600 to 800 mT), that unambiguously originates from a metal-centred unpaired electron was observed at 10 K for both complexes. In both cases, the EPR signal was fitted with a rhombic set of g-values (g1 = 1.25; g2 = 1.03; g3 = 0.72 for 7 and g1 = 1.38; g2 = 1.24; g3 < 0.6 for 8) that are comparable to those reported for the octahedral uranium(IV) complex, [UO(OSi(OtBu)3)4K] (g1 = 1.248; g2 = 0.856; g3 = 0.485).†

Computational bonding analysis

In order to investigate the nature of the U–S bond in complexes 7 and 8, we performed calculations at the B3PW91 level, as this method was successfully applied to describe the U–chalcogen bonds in previous studies.α,9c First, the bonding situation was analysed in the UIV trithiocarbonate complex (7). No clear U–S multiple bond character was found. Rather, two σ U–S bonds (HOMO-4 and HOMO-5 in Fig. 6) and a C=S double bond (HOMO and HOMO-1 in Fig. 6) are found in the MO spectrum. The NBO analysis indicates the same bonding situation, with 77–78% S and 23–22% U, and involve a hybrid 6d/5f orbital at the uranium centre. Finally, the WBI of the U–S bonds are 0.94 and 1.02, in line with a σ bond with highly covalent character. The bonding in the UIV dipotassium trithiocarbonate is quite similar to the one found in 7. Indeed, two σ U–S bonds are found but these bonds are even more polarised than in 7, with a contribution of 90% from sulfur. This is reflected in the WBI (only 0.47/0.50), indicating a less covalent bond. However, since the UIV trithiocarbonate complex involves the coordination of two potassium atoms, its putative UIV equivalent was computed to check the influence of the two potassium ions on the bonding. In the latter UIV complex, the bonding is also consistent with two U–S σ bonds. These bonds appear to be as polarised as in 7, with a 77/80% contribution from sulfur to the bonding.

On the other hand, the WBI are 0.72/0.75, intermediate between the values found for 7 and the UIV compound, in line with an influence of the potassium on the covalency. Indeed, the presence of the interaction between the potassium and the trithiocarbonate decreases the covalency in the U–S bond, mainly because the atomic orbitals of sulfur need to overlap with both U and K. Using similar methods, we analysed the bonding in complex 8 and compared it with the bonding found in its UIV analogue.* Molecular orbital analysis (Fig. 7) clearly indicates a triple bond that is similar to that observed for the UIV analogue. The HOMO-3 is the σ bond, whereas HOMO-1 and HOMO are the two π orbitals. Natural Bonding Orbital (NBO) analysis is in line with this bonding description. Indeed, at the first order, three bonding orbitals (1σ and 2π) are found and they are strongly polarised towards S (77%, 80% and 81%
for the σ orbital and the two π orbitals, respectively). Finally, the Wiberg Bond Index (WBI) is 2.2, in line with a triple bond with very strong covalent character. This is very close to the value of 2.25 that was found for the U^{IV} analogue, indicating that oxidation of the U^{IV} complex does not affect the bonding but only removes an electron from one of the 5f orbitals that becomes the LUMO of the U^{IV} system (Fig. 7).

**Experimental**

**General procedures**

Unless otherwise noted, all manipulations were carried out at ambient temperature under an inert atmosphere using Schlenk techniques and an MBraun glovebox equipped with a purifier unit. The water and oxygen level were always kept at less than 1 ppm. Glassware was dried overnight at 150 °C prior to use.

**Starting materials**

The solvents were purchased, in their anhydrous form, from Aldrich or Cortecnec (deuterated solvents), conditioned under vacuum for 5 days prior to use. HOSi(OBu)_3 was purified by sublimation prior to use. Depleted uranium turnouts were purchased from the “Société Industrielle du Combustible Nucléaire” of Annecy (France), [U(Os(OBu)_3)_4]K [2], [K(18c6)][U(Os(OBu)_3)_4] [1] and [K(18c6)][U(Nad)(Os(OBu)_3)_4] [1] were prepared according to the published procedures. The complex [K(2.2.2-cryptand)][U(NSiMe_3)_4]OSi(OBu)_3] was prepared from 3 following a procedure analogous to that reported for [K(18c6)][U(NSiMe_3)_4]Os(OBu)_3] [1].

Synthetic details for the preparation of [K(2.2.2-cryptand)][U(OSi(OBu)_3)_4] (3), [U(Nad)(Os(OBu)_3)_4]K (4), and [K(2.2.2-cryptand)][U(Nad)(Os(OBu)_3)_4] (5) are given in the ESL.†

**NMR, IR, Vis/NIR and EPR spectroscopy**

NMR spectra were performed in J. Young NMR tubes. 1H and 13C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 400 MHz spectrometer. NMR chemical shifts are reported in ppm and were referenced to the residual 1H and 13C signals of the deuterated solvents. IR analyses were performed with a Perkin-Elmer Spectrum One FT-IR Spectrometer. The sample was placed into the Harrick High Temperature Chamber DRIFT cell under an argon atmosphere. Scans were performed in a range between 400 and 4000 cm⁻¹ at a resolution of 4 cm⁻¹. Vis/NIR spectra were recorded on a Perkin Elmer Lambda 950 instrument. Data were collected in 10 mm path length cuvettes equipped with a J. Young valve. The samples were loaded under argon in the glovebox and were run in toluene. EPR spectra of 7 and 8 were measured with a Bruker Elexys E500 spectrometer working at 9.4 GHz frequency with an oxford ESR900 cryostat for 4–300 K operation. Baseline correction of the raw EPR spectrum was performed with cubic spline (Xepr 2.4b.12, Bruker). Simulations were performed with the Easyspin 5.1.3 program.24

**Elemental analyses**

Samples were analysed under nitrogen by the elemental analyses department of the EPFL using a Thermo Scientific Flash 2000 Organic Elemental Analyzer.

**X-ray analyses**

Crystallographic data for X-ray analyses of all complexes are given in Table S1.† Figure graphics were generated using MERCURY 3.9: Cambridge, U.K., 2001–2016. CCDC-1535285 [7], CCDC-1535286 (6), CCDC-1535287 (8) CCDC-1535288 (4) and CCDC-1535289 (3) contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper.†

Bragg-intensities of 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 were measured at low temperature [100 K and 140 K (compound 8)], respectively using Cu Kα radiation (λ = 1.54184 Å) on a Rigaku SuperNova dual system diffractometer equipped with an Atlas CCD detector for compound 3 and 7 and equipped with an Atlas S2 CCD detector for compound 4, 6 and 8. The datasets were reduced and then corrected for absorption with CrysAlisPro.25 The solutions and refinements for the structures were performed by SHELXT26 and SHELXL-2016 (release 6),26 respectively. In the case of 7, the solution and refinement for the structure were performed by SHELX-97.27 The crystal structures were refined using full-matrix least-squares based on F² with all non-hydrogen atoms anisotropically defined. The hydrogen atoms were placed in calculated positions by means of the “riding” model.

In the case of 4, the structure contained half of a toluene molecule in the asymmetric unit and it was disordered along a two-fold axis. The atoms were refined anisotropically and in order to have a convergent least-squares refinement, distance and similarity restraints (SADI, SIMU, ISOR and FLAT) were applied.

In the case of 6, the structure was refined as a two-component twin with HKLF 5 file obtained by treating the data with CrysAlisPro23 yielding to the value of 0.432(2) for the BASF parameter. One 18c6 is disordered over two positions. The atoms of each orientation were located in difference Fourier map. The major and minor parts were refined anisotropically, but distance and similarity restraints (DFIX, SADI, ISOR and SIMU) were used for a convergent least-squares refinement, yielding to site occupancy ratios of 0.511(5)/0.489(5). The second 18c6 was just partially disordered over two positions but treated in the same way yielding to site occupancy ratios of 0.64(1)/0.36(1).

In compound 7, light atoms (C and O) showed unstable anisotropic behaviour and restraints (SIMU 0.02 card) were necessary to handle them.

In the case of 8, the structure was refined as a two-component twin crystal and data (in HKLF 5 format) were obtained by treating the data with CrysAlisPro25 yielding to the value of 0.448(1) for the BASF parameter. The structure included one molecule of toluene in the asymmetric unit, it was disordered over an inversion centre and refined in a ‘PART-1’ environment. The atoms were refined anisotropically, but distance
and similarity restraints (DFIX and SIMU) were employed for a stable least-squares refinement.

**Synthesis of \([\text{K}(2.2.2\text{-cryptand})][\text{U}(\text{CS}_3)]_2\) (7)**

\([\text{K}(2.2.2\text{-cryptand})][\text{U}(\text{OSi}(\text{Bu}))]_2\) (46 mg, 0.025 mmol) was suspended in toluene (0.5 mL) and then \(^{13}\text{CS}_3\) (7.4 \(\mu\)L, 0.12 mmol) was added by syringe. The mixture was monitored periodically by \(^1\text{H}\) NMR spectroscopy until there was no more reaction of \(4\) with \(\text{CS}_2\): isolation of \([\text{K}(18\text{c}6)]_2[\text{C}_2\text{S}_6]\) (6) was observed.

A conversion experiment using naphthalene as an internal standard determined the conversion of 4 into \([\text{U}(\text{OSi}(\text{Bu}))]_2\) to be 35% by \(^1\text{H}\) NMR spectroscopy.

**Reaction of 8 with \(\text{CS}_2\) to afford 7**

A 0.59 M solution of \(^{13}\text{CS}_2\) in \(d_8\)toluene (5.0 \(\mu\)L, 0.0030 mmol) was added to a brown solution of \([\text{K}(2.2.2\text{-cryptand})][\text{U}(\text{OSi}(\text{Bu}))]_2\) (8) (4.0 mg, 0.0023 mmol) in \(d_8\)-toluene (0.5 mL).

\(^1\text{H}\) NMR spectroscopy showed immediate and complete consumption of 8, and the appearance of signals corresponding to \([\text{K}(2.2.2\text{-cryptand})][\text{U}(\text{CS}_3)]_2\) (7).

**Computational details**

All the structures reported in this study were fully optimised with the Becke’s 3-parameter hybrid functional combined with the non-local correlation functional provided by Perdew/Wang (denoted as B3PW91). The Stuttgart–Dresden RECP (relativistic effective core potential) 5f-in-valence was used for uranium atom in combination with its adapted basis set. However, in some cases, the 5f-in-core ECP augmented by a \(f\) polarization function (\(\alpha = 1.0\)) was used for the fixed oxidation state IV or V of the uranium atom. In addition, silicon atoms were treated with the corresponding Stuttgart–Dresden RECP in combination with its adapted basis sets, each one augmented by an extra set of polarisation functions. For the rest of the atoms, the 6-31G(d,\(p\)) basis set was used. For analysing the bonding situation in the complexes of interest, we mainly used natural bond orbital analysis (NBO) using Weinhold’s methodology. Also, the Multiwfn program was used for obtaining the composition of the molecular orbitals, based on natural atomic orbital method, as well as the Wiberg bond order analysis in a Löwdin orthogonalised basis. The Chemcraft program was used for the visualisation of the molecular orbitals.

**Finally**, the GAUSSIAN09 program suite was used in all calculations.

**Conclusions**

To summarise, we have prepared and fully characterised the first examples of stable terminal U\(^{IV}\) sulfide and thiocarbonate complexes using bulky siloxides as supporting ligands. DFT calculations were performed to investigate the nature of the U–S bond in complexes 7 and 8, and the results were compared with the analyses of the analogous U\(^{IV}\) complexes. Based on this analysis, triple-bond character with strong covalent character is suggested for the U–S bond in the terminal uranium(VI) sulfide 8, in line with previous studies on terminal U\(^{IV}\) sulfides. Single-bond character was found for the U–S bond in complex 7, which turned out to be more covalent than in the U\(^{IV}\) analogue.
In conclusion, we have shown that the metathesis of $U^{IV}$ imido complexes with CS$_2$ or H$_2$S provides a convenient route to terminal sulfides. However, the metathesis reaction with CS$_2$ was very slow and resulted in nuclophilic addition of the putative sulfide intermediate to CS$_2$. Moreover, the presence of siloxide-bound cations in the UV$^{IV}$ imido precursor resulted in the isolation of a side-reaction product, the perthiodicarbonate, salt [K(18c6)]$_2$[C$_2$S$_6$], resulting from the oxidation of CS$_3^{2-}$ by UV$^{IV}$.

In contrast, the metathesis of U$^{IV}$ with H$_2$S readily forms a stable terminal U$^{IV}$ sulﬁde. The hydrosulﬁdolysis of uranium imides reported here provide a versatile route to uranium terminal chalcogenides that should be easily extended to other uranium oxidation states and to other chalcogenides. Work in this direction is in progress.

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