

# Development of Nickel Precatalysts in Modern Cross Coupling Chemistry (Part 1)

Sam Kasmali

# Nickel in Pre-Cross Coupling Era

Edited by Yoshinao Tamaru

©WILEY-VCH

## Modern Organonickel Chemistry



Kabuki actor dressed like the devil?



Tamaru, Y. *Modern Organonickel Chemistry*; Wiley-VCH, 2005

Nickel has wings (Mond, 1890)

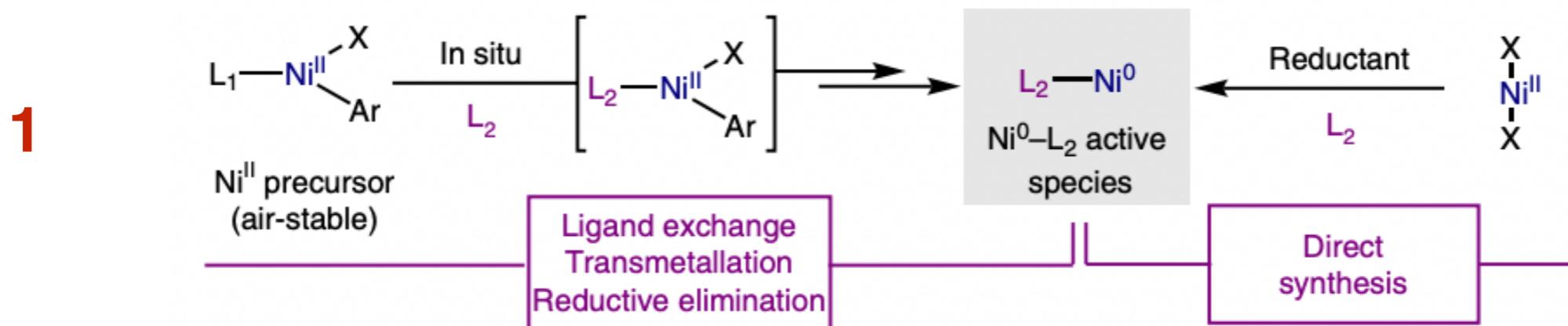


See also

Wilke *et al.* ACIE **1988**, 27, 185–206  
Nobel prize in chemistry in 1912

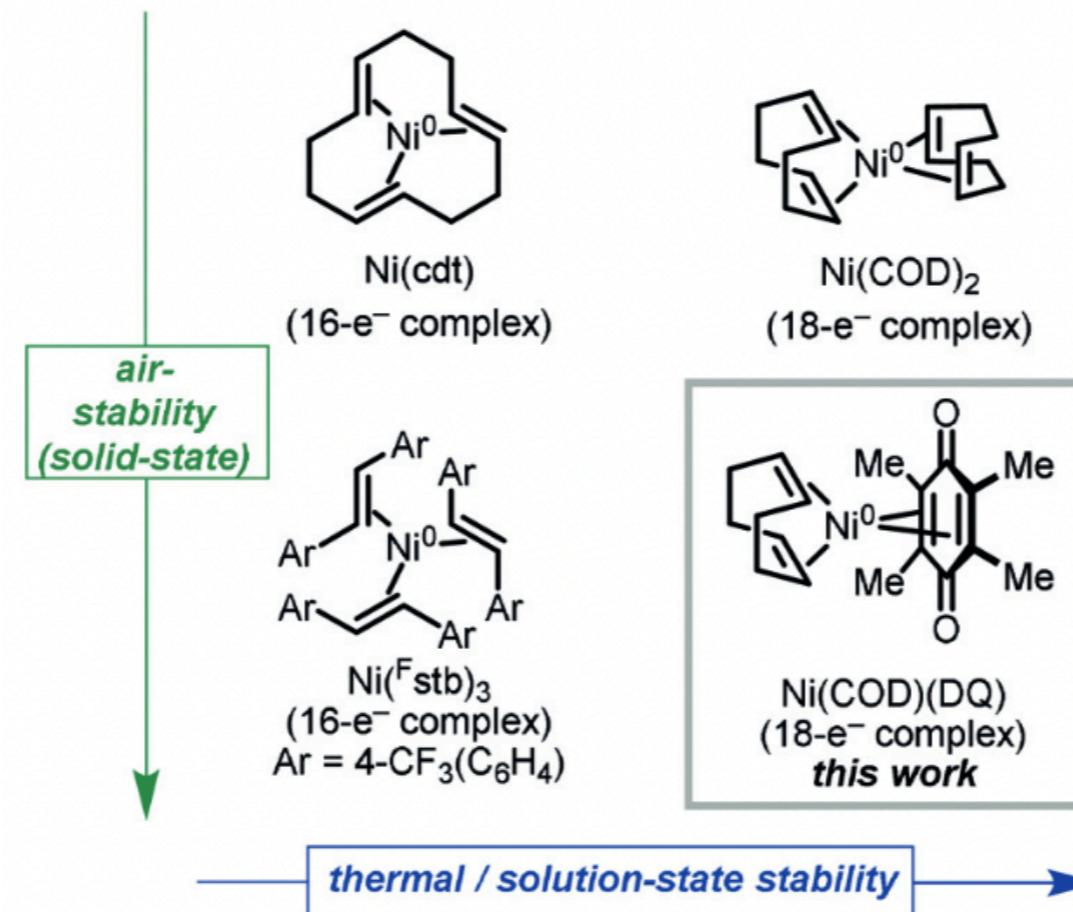
# Scope

**b** General strategies to generate Ni(0)–L from air-stable precursors



D. nickel(0)–olefin complexes

2

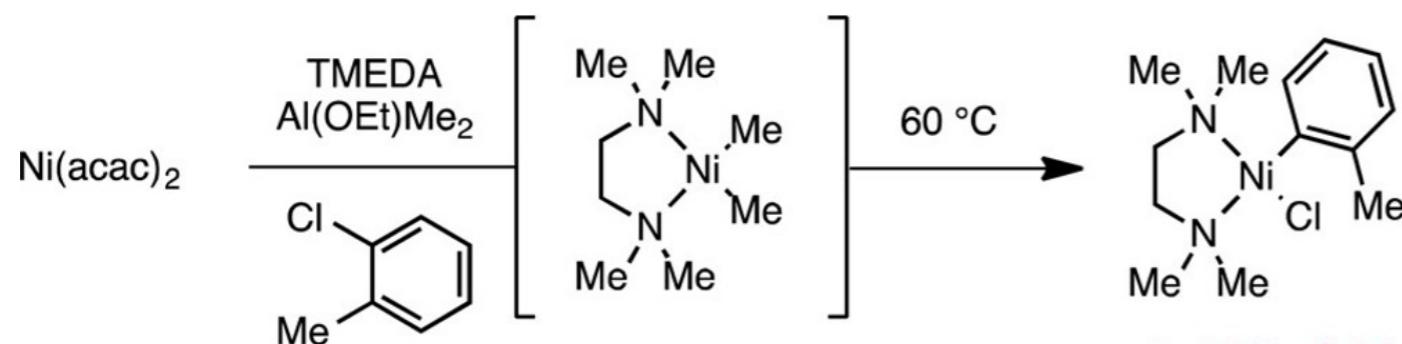


3

[Ni](alkyl)<sub>2</sub>

Doyle 2015, (TMEDA)Ni(*o*-Tolyl)Cl

# Doyle 2015, (TMEDA)Ni(*o*-Tolyl)Cl



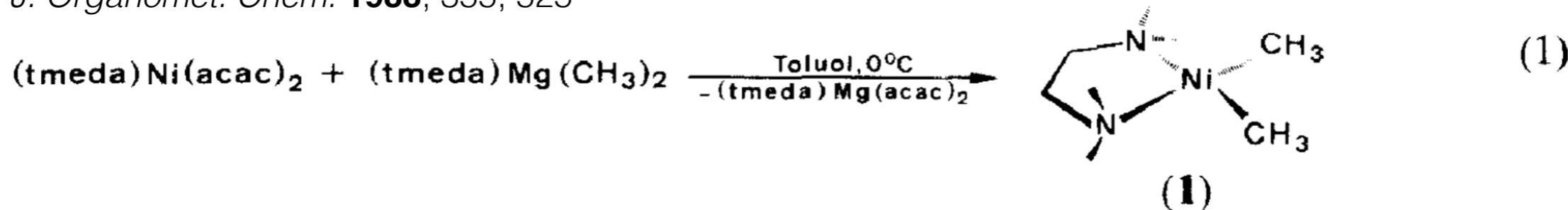
- one-pot synthesis w/o purification
- commercial starting materials
- air-stable, crystalline solid

**1: 88% yield**  
(gram scale)

Doyle *et al.* *OL* **2015**, 17, 2166–2169

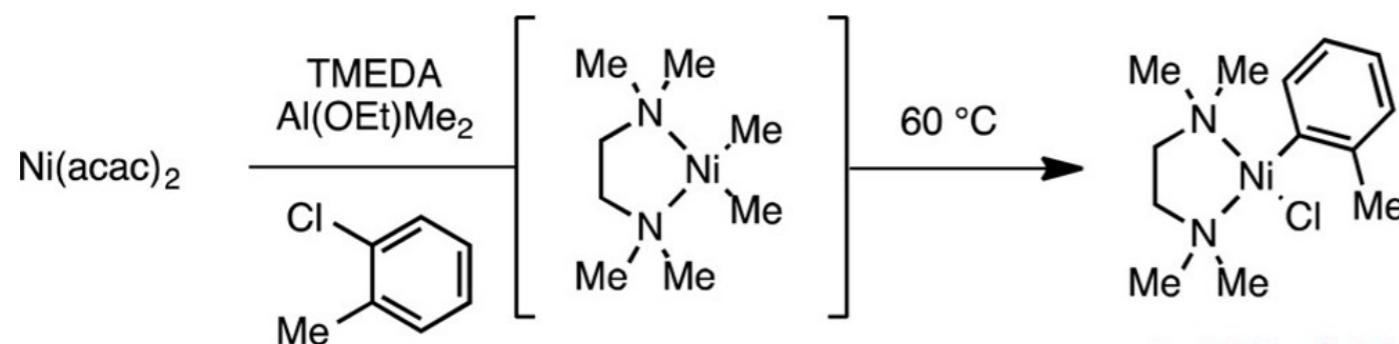
## Precedent

Wilke *et al.* *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1988**, 355, 525



$(\text{tmEDA})\text{Ni}(\text{acac})_2$  reacts with the main group metal compounds  $(\text{tmEDA})\text{Mg}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ ,  $(\text{tmEDA})\{\text{Al}(\text{CH}_3)_3\}_2$ , and  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O})\text{Al}(\text{CH}_3)_2$  at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  to give  $(\text{tmEDA})\text{Ni}(\text{CH}_3)_2$  (**1**), which can be isolated as fine yellow crystals in 50–80% yield. Complex **1**, which is the simplest dialkyl nickel(II) compound with a “hard” donor ligand, is surprisingly stable and decomposes only at  $79^\circ\text{C}$ . **1** is converted by bipy to  $(\text{bipy})\text{Ni}(\text{CH}_3)_2$  and by  $\text{Me}_2\text{PC}_2\text{H}_4\text{PMe}_2$  to  $(\text{Me}_2\text{PC}_2\text{H}_4\text{PMe}_2)\text{Ni}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ . Upon reaction of **1** with strong  $\pi$ -acceptor molecules (acrylic acid methylester, methyl vinyl ketone, acrylonitrile, tetracyanoethene, tetrafluoroethene, maleic anhydride) reductive elimination of the methyl groups takes place to give the complexes  $(\text{tmEDA})\text{Ni}(\pi\text{-ligand})_n$  ( $n = 1, 2$ ) and ethane.

# Doyle 2015, (TMEDA)Ni(*o*-Tolyl)Cl



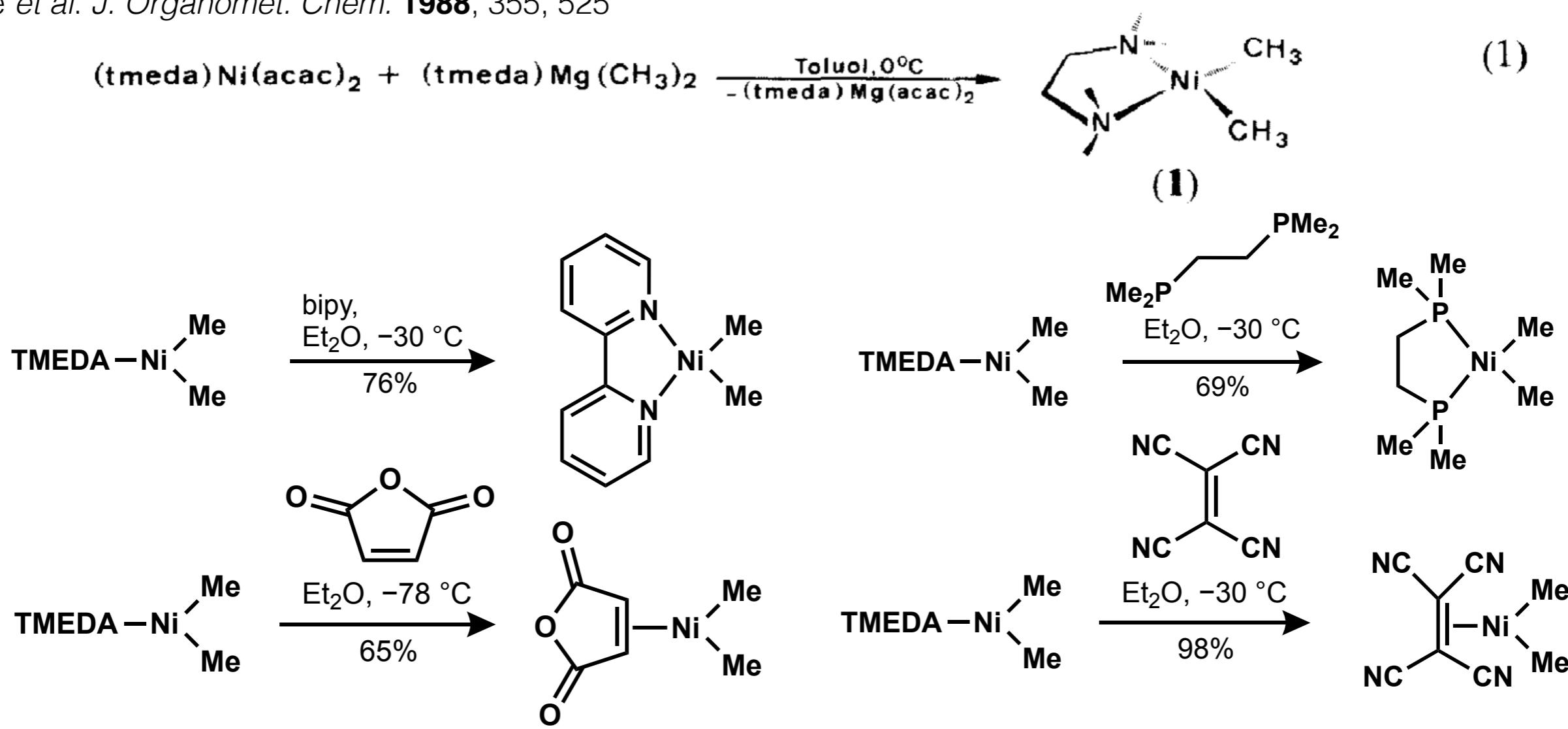
- one-pot synthesis w/o purification
- commercial starting materials
- air-stable, crystalline solid

**1: 88% yield**  
(gram scale)

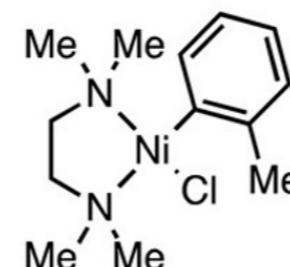
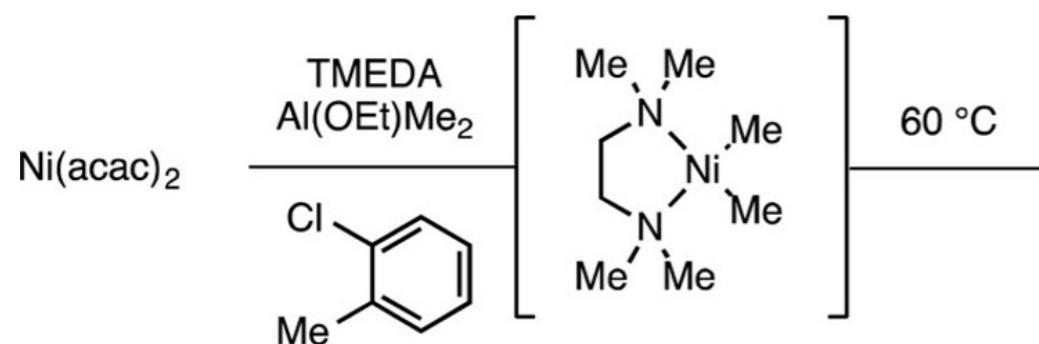
Doyle *et al.* *OL* **2015**, 17, 2166–2169

## Precedent

Wilke *et al.* *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1988**, 355, 525



# Doyle 2015, (TMEDA)Ni(*o*-Tolyl)Cl



Doyle *et al.* *OL* **2015**, 17, 2166–2169

- one-pot synthesis w/o purification
- commercial starting materials
- air-stable, crystalline solid

**1: 88% yield**  
(gram scale)

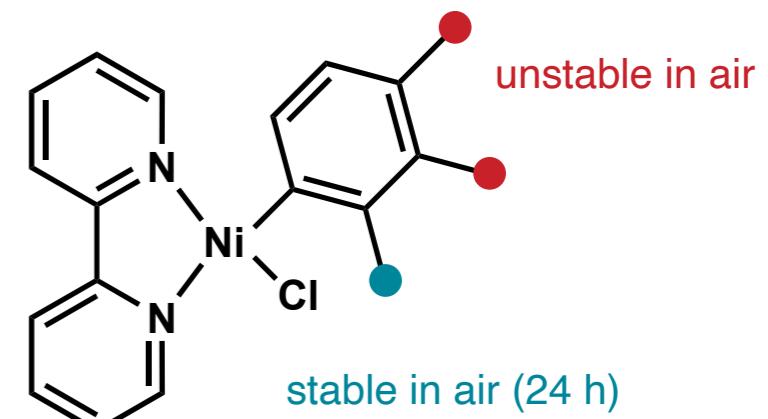
## Precedent

Yamamoto *et al.* *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1975**, 84, 93

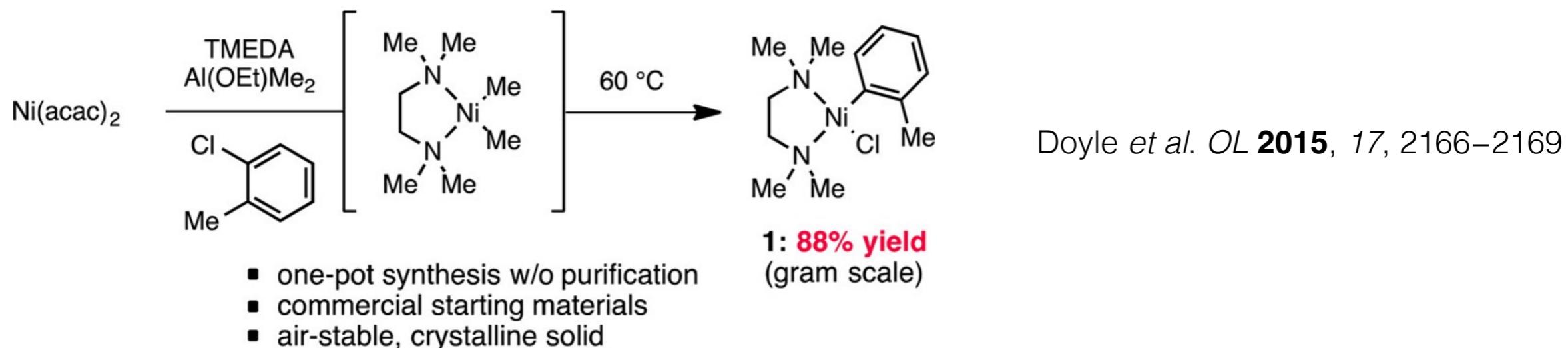
### (2) *Tolyl(dipyridyl)nickel chloride (V, o-tolyl-; VI, m-tolyl-; VII, p-tolyl-)*

The green solution of I in chlorotoluenes such as *o*-chlorotoluene, *m*-chlorotoluene and *p*-chlorotoluene changes at 40–50° to red with sudden evolution of n-butane. The complexes can be precipitated from the red solution by addition of n-hexane. The *o*-tolyl complex V can be recrystallized either from acetone or from chlorobenzene. The *m*- and *p*-tolyl complexes VI and VII can be recrystallized from chlorobenzene and were isolated as orange-red crystals containing the solvent of crystallization (*m*-tolyl(dip)NiCl(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Cl)<sub>n</sub> (VIII) and *p*-tolyl(dip)-NiCl( $\frac{1}{2}$ C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Cl) (IX)). The amounts of chlorobenzene in VIII varied, depending on drying conditions.

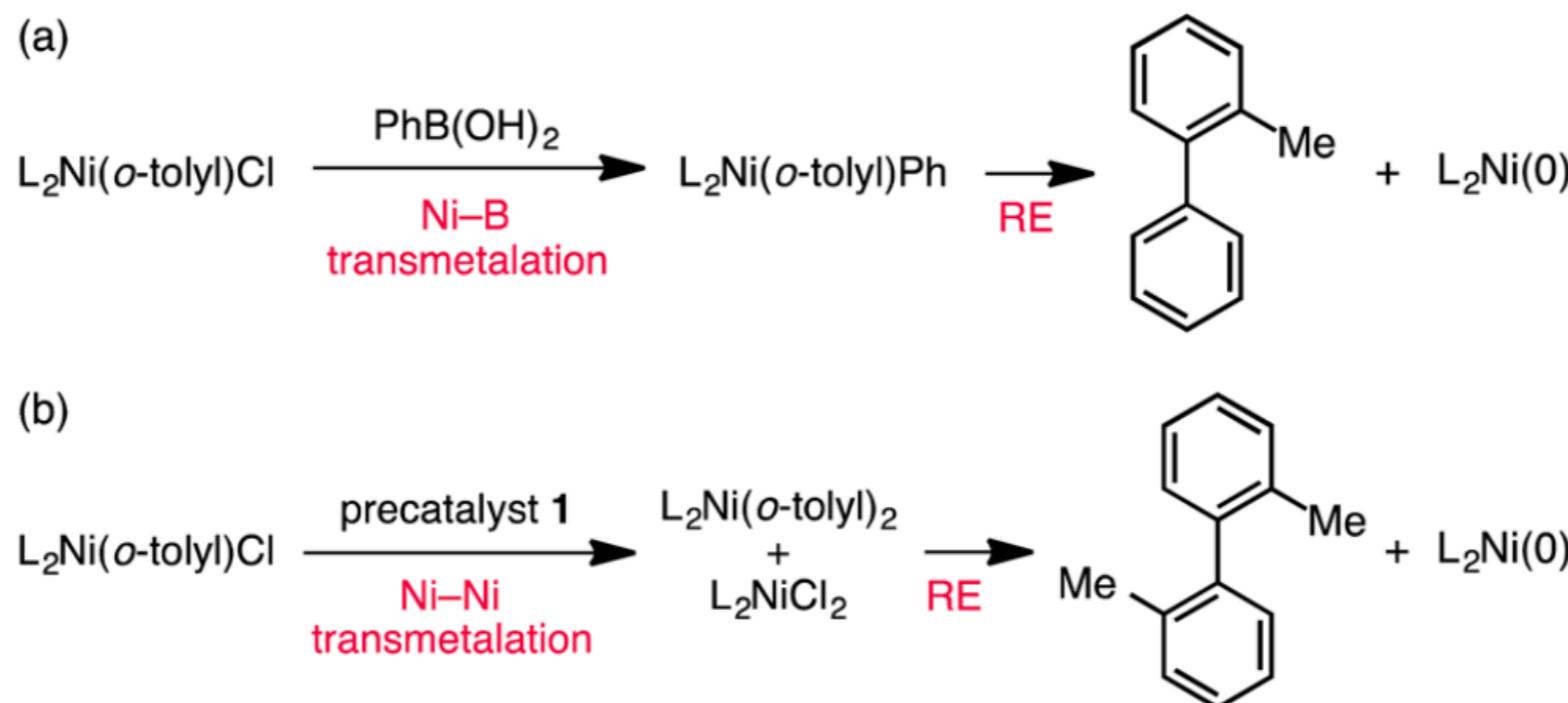
The complexes V and VIII are stable under air and no color changes under air were observed even after 24 h. Complex IX, in contrast to V and VIII, was found to be air sensitive like complex II and it decomposed to a yellow-white powder in a few hours.



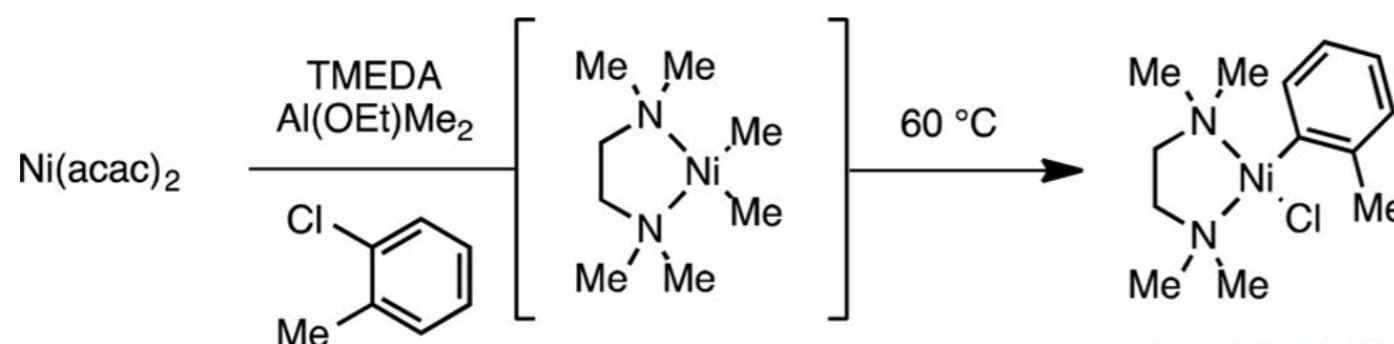
# Doyle 2015, (TMEDA)Ni(*o*-Tolyl)Cl



## Activation



# Doyle 2015, (TMEDA)Ni(*o*-Tolyl)Cl



Doyle *et al.* *OL* **2015**, 17, 2166–2169

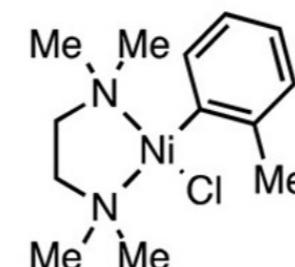
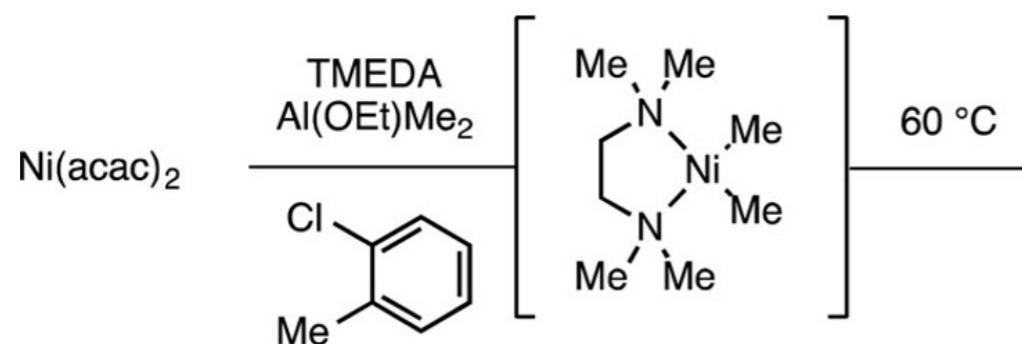
- one-pot synthesis w/o purification
- commercial starting materials
- air-stable, crystalline solid

**1: 88% yield**  
(gram scale)

## Examples

reaction <sup>a</sup>	yield w/ precatalyst 1	literature precatalyst (literature yield)
<p>reaction<sup>a</sup></p> <p>1 (1.5 mol %) PCy<sub>3</sub> (9 mol %)</p> <p>K<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (2 equiv) dioxane, 130 °C</p> <p>yield w/ precatalyst 1</p> <p><b>98% yield</b> (87% yield)<sup>b</sup></p> <p>literature precatalyst (literature yield)</p> <p>Cy<sub>3</sub>P-Ni-PCy<sub>3</sub> Cl Cl (96% yield) ref 14a</p>	98% yield (87% yield) <sup>b</sup>	Cy <sub>3</sub> P-Ni-PCy <sub>3</sub> Cl Cl (96% yield) ref 14a
<p>reaction<sup>a</sup></p> <p>1 (0.5 mol %) dppf (0.5 mol %)</p> <p>K<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (4 equiv) dioxane, 80 °C</p> <p>yield w/ precatalyst 1</p> <p><b>96% yield</b></p> <p>literature precatalyst (literature yield)</p> <p>[(dppf)Ni(cinnamyl)Cl] (91% yield) ref 9</p>	96% yield	[(dppf)Ni(cinnamyl)Cl] (91% yield) ref 9
<p>reaction<sup>a</sup></p> <p>1 (10 mol %) PPh<sub>3</sub> (30 mol %)</p> <p>K<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (2 equiv) 10:1 dioxane/t-AmOH 100 °C</p> <p>yield w/ precatalyst 1</p> <p><b>43% yield</b></p> <p>literature precatalyst (literature yield)</p> <p>Ni(cod)<sub>2</sub> PPh<sub>3</sub> (68% yield) ref 20</p>	43% yield	Ni(cod) <sub>2</sub> PPh <sub>3</sub> (68% yield) ref 20

# Doyle 2015, (TMEDA)Ni(*o*-Tolyl)Cl



**1: 88% yield**  
(gram scale)

Doyle *et al.* *OL* **2015**, 17, 2166–2169

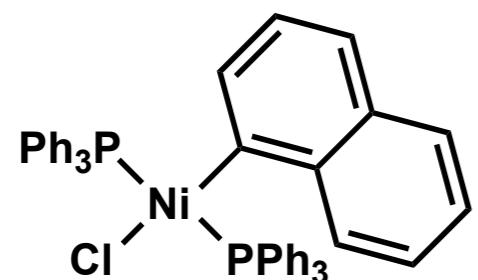
- one-pot synthesis w/o purification
- commercial starting materials
- air-stable, crystalline solid

## Examples

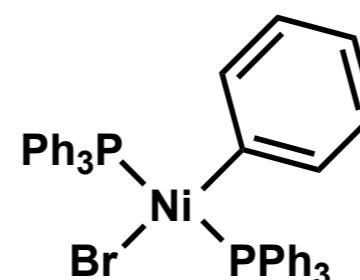
reaction <sup>a</sup>	yield w/ precatalyst 1	literature precatalyst (literature yield)
<p>cyclohexyl bromide +  1.2 equiv <math>\xrightarrow[1.6 \text{ equiv}]{\text{KOt-Bu}, \text{K}_3\text{PO}_4, \text{s-BuOH}, 60^\circ\text{C}}</math> 80% yield</p>	80% yield	$\text{Ni}(\text{cod})_2$ bathophen (67% yield) <i>ref 22</i>
<p><i>n</i>-BuCl + morpholine <math>\xrightarrow[1.5 \text{ equiv}]{\text{LiOt-Bu}, \text{MeCN}, \text{CPME}, 100^\circ\text{C}}</math> 83% yield</p>	83% yield	$[(\text{dppf})\text{Ni}(\text{o-tolyl})\text{Cl}]$ (85% yield) <i>ref 11</i>

Yang 2007,  $(\text{Ph}_3\text{P})_2\text{Ni}(\text{Ar})\text{Cl}$

# Yang 2007, $(\text{Ph}_3\text{P})_2\text{Ni}(\text{Ar})\text{Cl}$



Suzuki-Miyaura



Amination

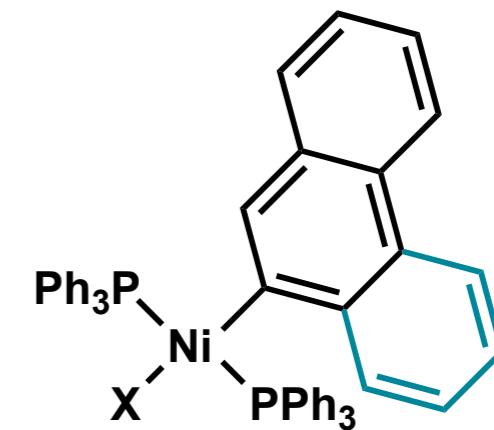
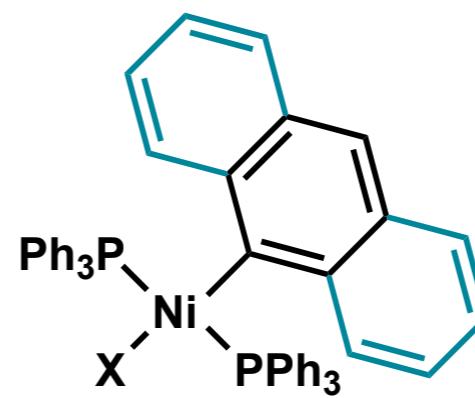
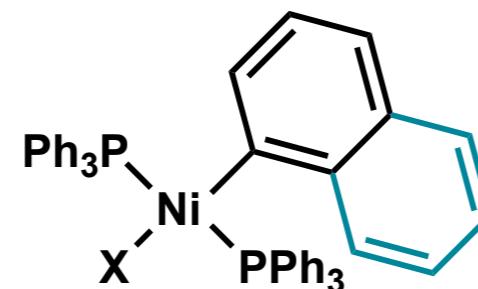
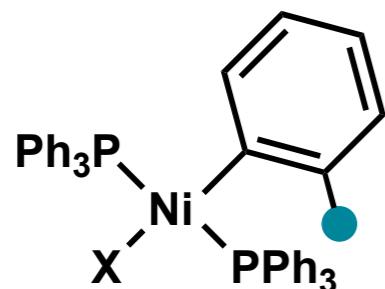
Yang *et al.* *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2007**, 48, 2427

Yang *et al.* *JOC*. **2007**, 72, 6324

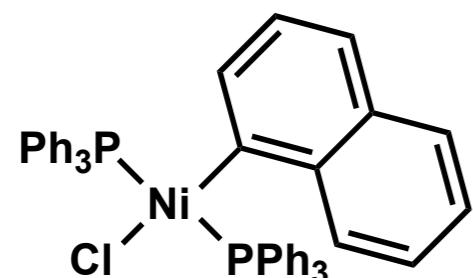
## Precedent

Shaw *et al.* *J. Chem. Soc.* **1960**, 1718-1729

to prepare derivatives of *meta*- and *para*-substituted phenyls and of 2-naphthyl gave similar products. However, *ortho*-substituted phenyls, 1-naphthyl, 9-phenanthryl, and 9-anthryl all form surprisingly stable compounds of the types *trans*- $[(\text{PR}_3)_2\text{NiArX}]$  and also, in some cases, *trans*- $[(\text{PR}_3)_2\text{NiAr}_2]$ . These complexes were, with a few exceptions, stable in boiling ethyl alcohol and benzene solution and appear to be stable indefinitely in the solid state (some of them have remained unchanged after more than a year's storage in air at room temperature). The mesityl derivatives are particularly stable; for instance, the complex *trans*- $[(\text{PEt}_3)_2\text{Ni}(\text{mesityl})\text{Cl}]$  sublimes in air at  $150^\circ/\text{1 atm}$  on a Kofler block.

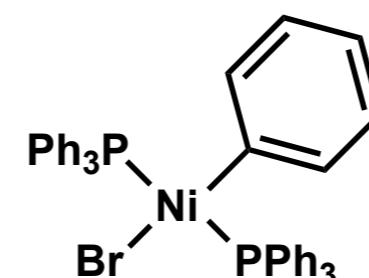


# Yang 2007, $(\text{Ph}_3\text{P})_2\text{Ni}(\text{Ar})\text{Cl}$



Suzuki-Miyaura

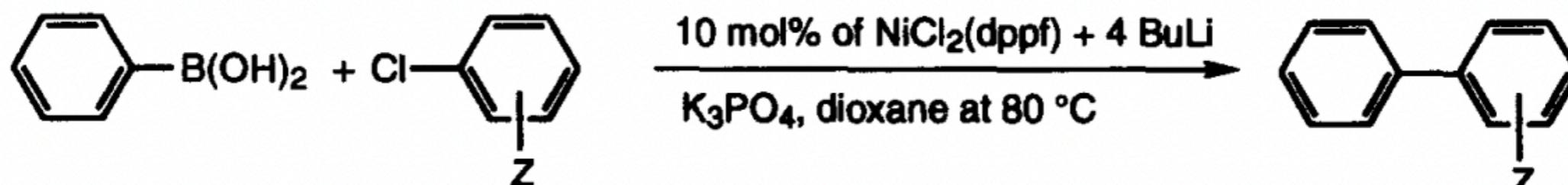
Yang *et al.* *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2007**, 48, 2427



Amination

Yang *et al.* *JOC*. **2007**, 72, 6324

## Prior art

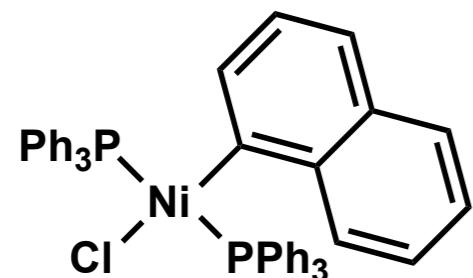


$Z = \text{4-CN, 4-CHO, 2- or 4-CO}_2\text{Me, 4-COCH}_3, \text{4-NHAc, 3- or 4-CH}_3, \text{3- or 4-OMe, 4-NH}_2$

Miyaura *et al.* *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1996**, 37, 2993

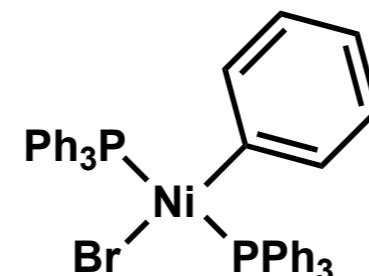
reaction,<sup>7f-i</sup> Ni(0) species could be formed from the Ni(II) via the homocoupling of the organometals used. However, for the other processes not involving the organometals (e.g., typically in the Ni(II)-catalyzed arylamination), *in situ* generation of Ni(0) species would be problematic. Therefore the treatment of Ni(II) precatalysts with external reductants has been an inevitable step. The reported modes included addition of zinc dust<sup>7a,b</sup> and pretreatment of butyllithium or the Grignard reagent<sup>7c-e</sup> and NaH.<sup>8d-h</sup> Also, the Ni(0)-on-charcoal from Ni(II) pretreated

# Yang 2007, $(\text{Ph}_3\text{P})_2\text{Ni}(\text{Ar})\text{Cl}$



Suzuki-Miyaura

Yang *et al.* *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2007**, 48, 2427

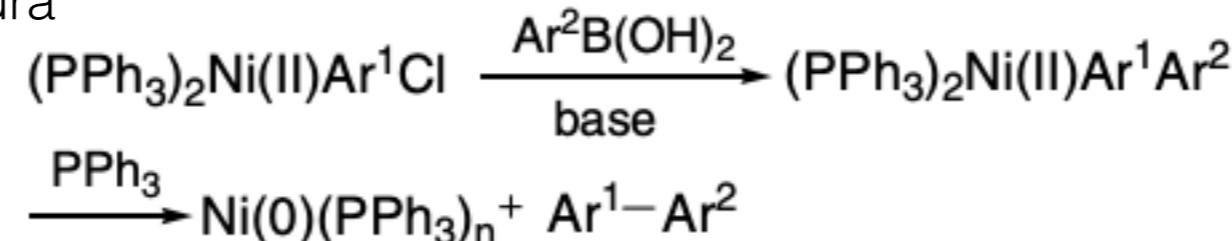


Amination

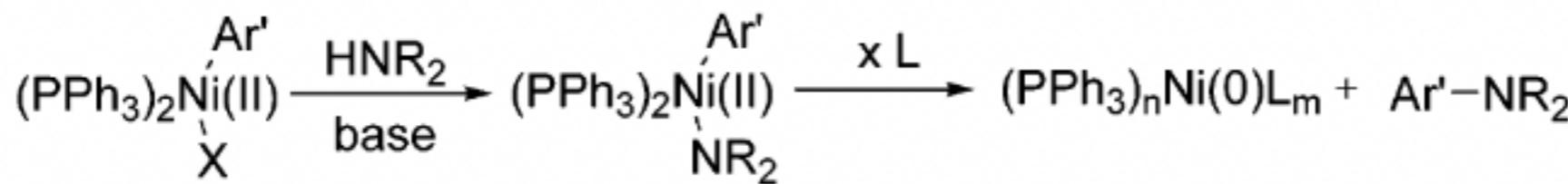
Yang *et al.* *JOC*. **2007**, 72, 6324

## Activation

Suzuki-Miyaura



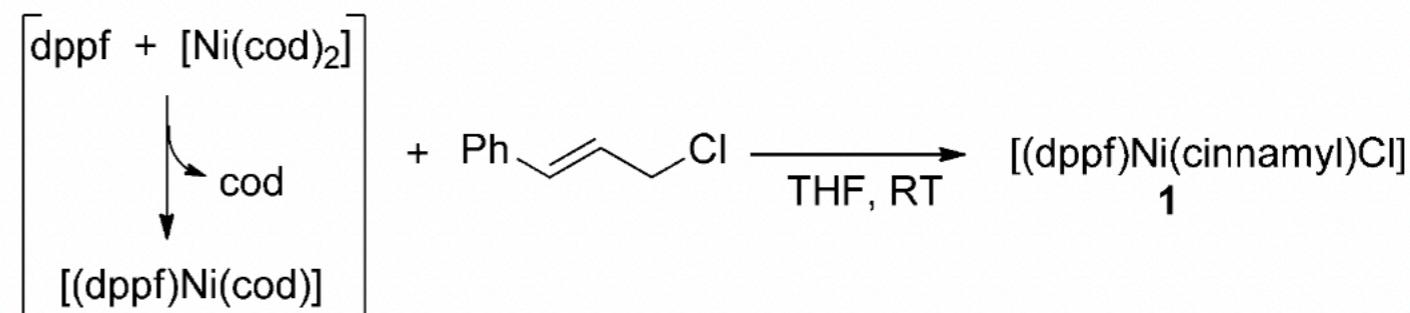
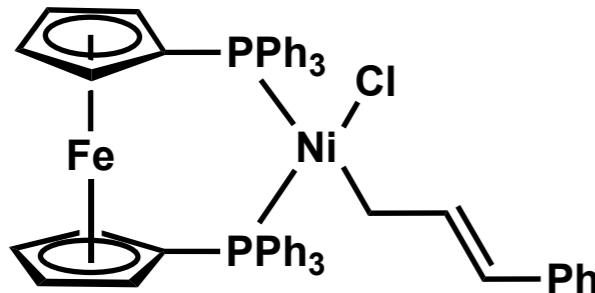
Amination



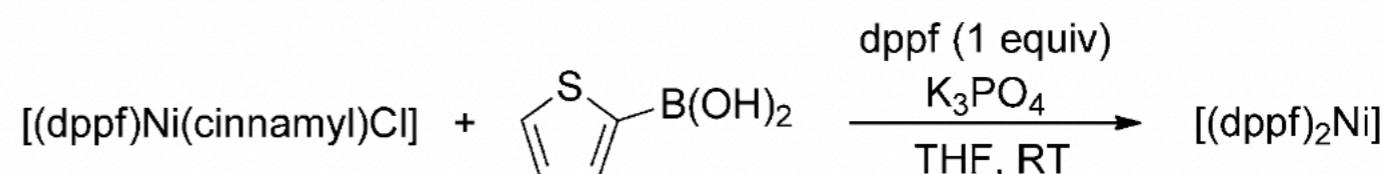
**L** NHC ligand

Hartwig 2012, (dppf)NiCl(cinnamyl)

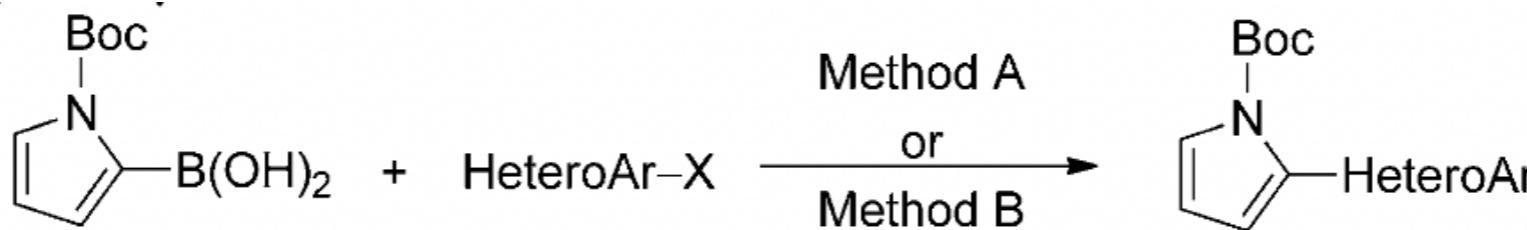
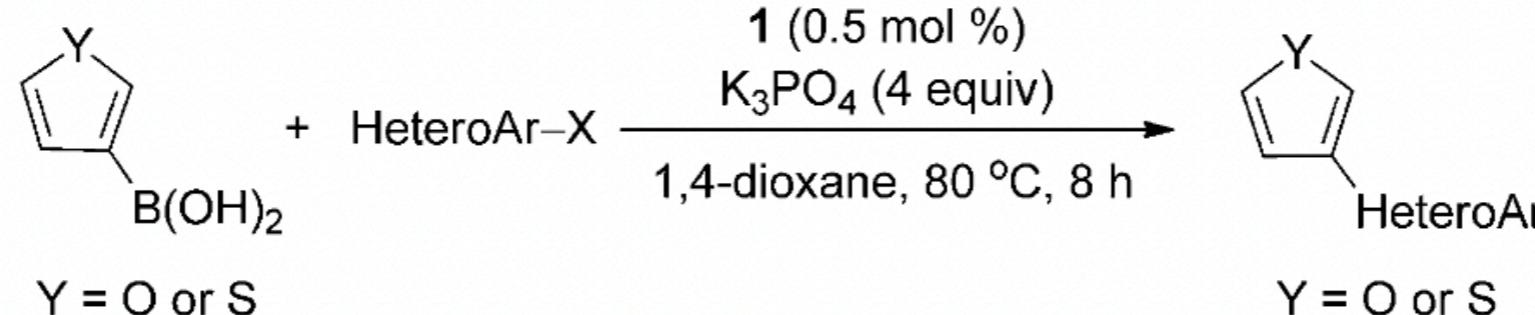
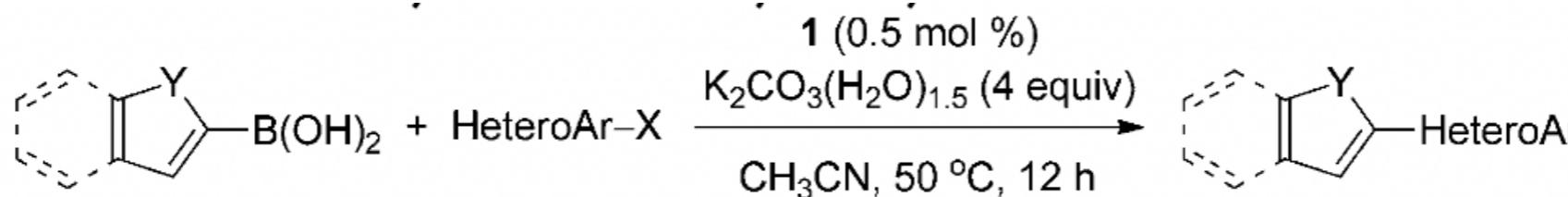
# Hartwig 2012, (dppf)Ni(cinnamyl)Cl



Hartwig *et al.* *ACIE* **2012**, 51, 12837

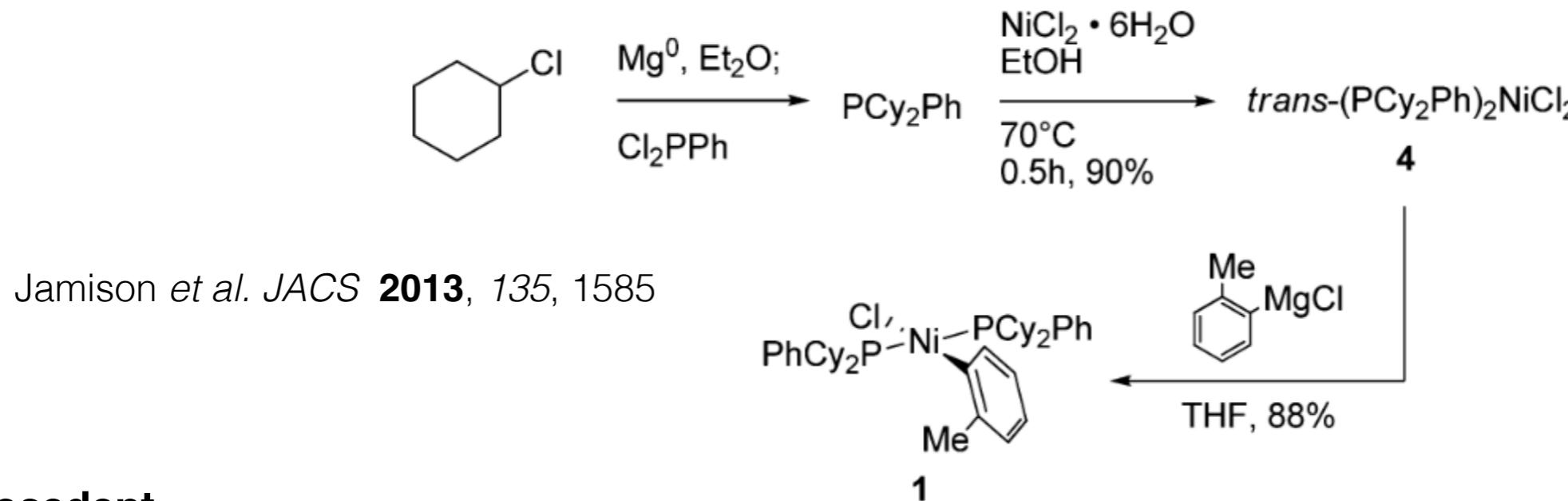


## Examples



Jamison 2013,  $(\text{Cy}_2\text{PhP})_2\text{Ni}(o\text{-Tolyl})\text{Cl}$

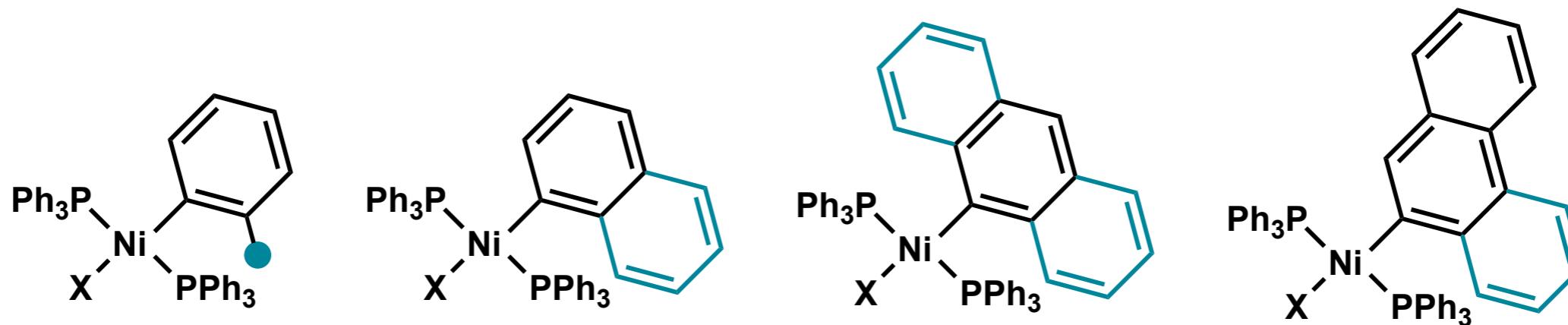
# Jamison 2013, $(\text{Cy}_2\text{PhP})_2\text{Ni}(o\text{-Tolyl})\text{Cl}$



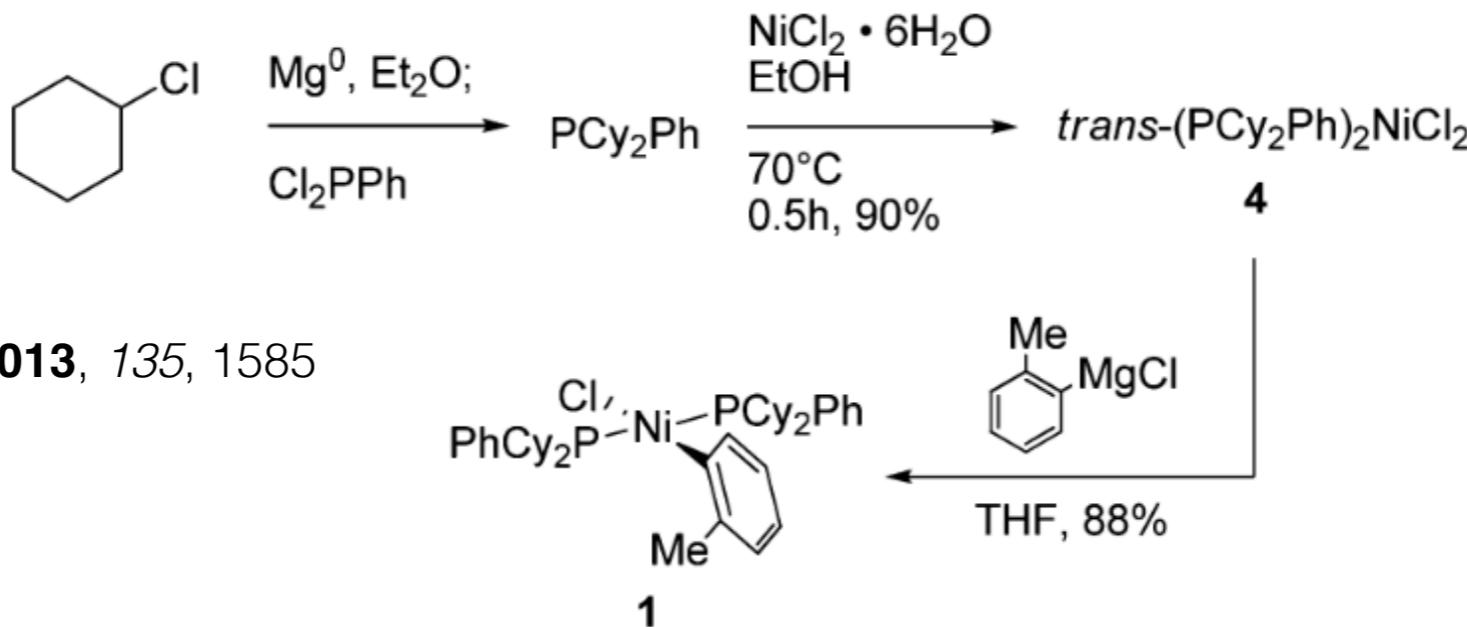
## Precedent

Shaw et al. J. Chem. Soc. 1960, 1718-1729

to prepare derivatives of *meta*- and *para*-substituted phenyls and of *o*-naphthyl gave similar products. However, *ortho*-substituted phenyls, 1-naphthyl, 9-phenanthryl, and 9-anthryl all form surprisingly stable compounds of the types *trans*- $[(\text{PR}_3)_2\text{NiArX}]$  and also, in some cases, *trans*- $[(\text{PR}_3)_2\text{NiAr}_2]$ . These complexes were, with a few exceptions, stable in boiling ethyl alcohol and benzene solution and appear to be stable indefinitely in the solid state (some of them have remained unchanged after more than a year's storage in air at room temperature). The mesityl derivatives are particularly stable; for instance, the complex *trans*- $[(\text{PEt}_3)_2\text{Ni}(\text{mesityl})\text{Cl}]$  sublimes in air at  $150^\circ/1 \text{ atm}$  on a Kofler block.



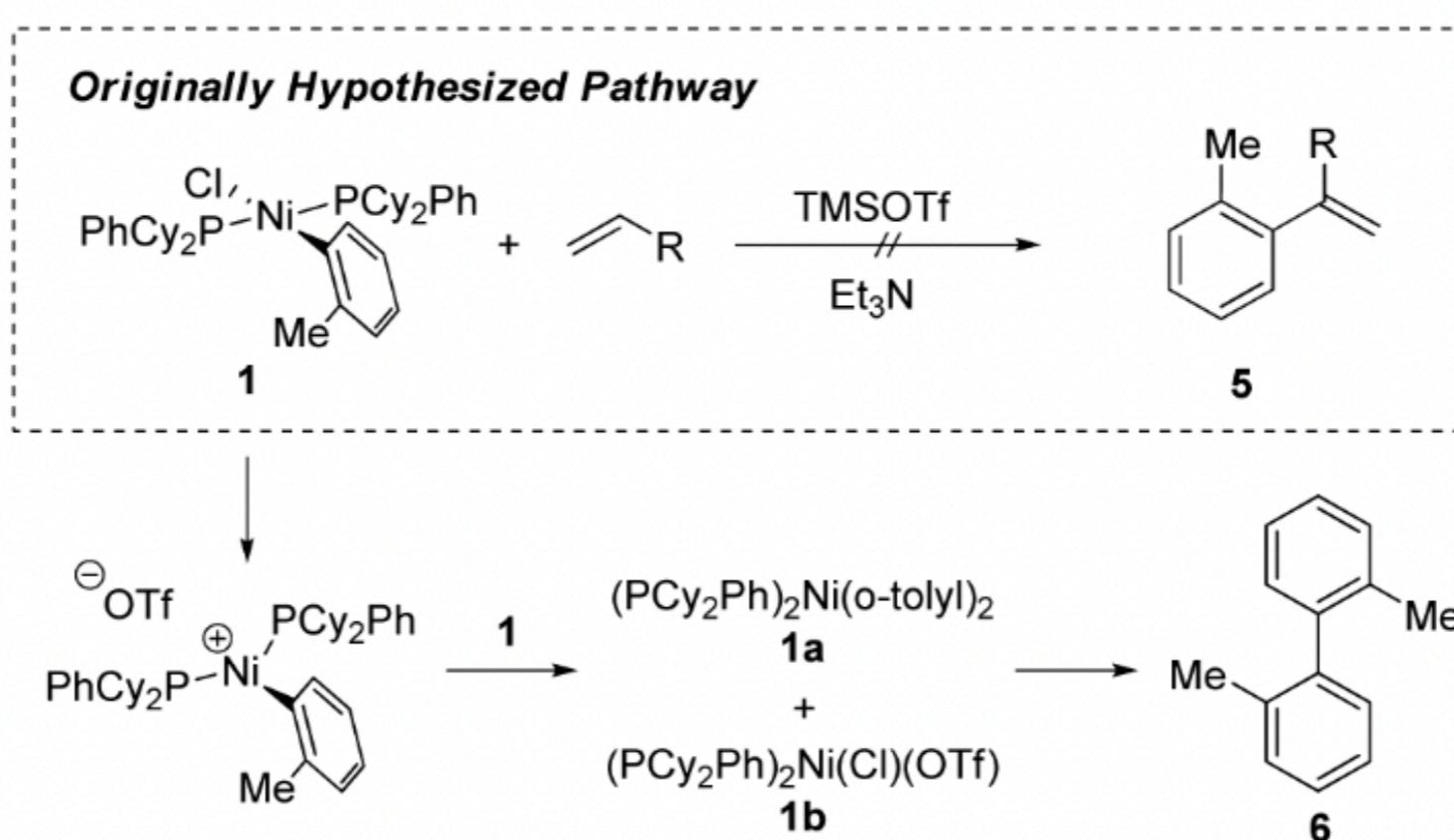
# Jamison 2013, $(\text{Cy}_2\text{PhP})_2\text{Ni}(o\text{-Tolyl})\text{Cl}$

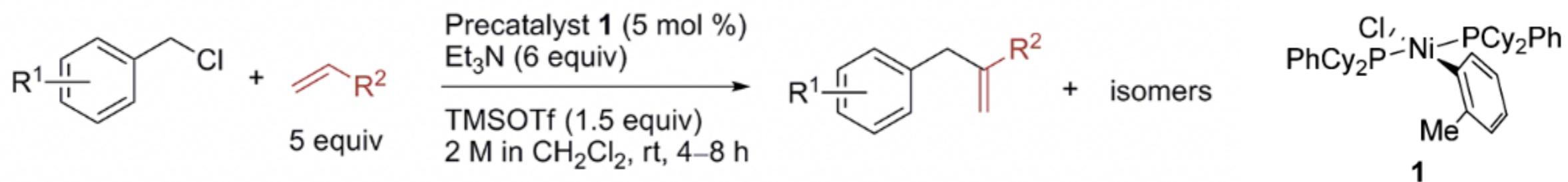


Jamison et al. JACS **2013**, 135, 1585

## Novelty

Activation pathway

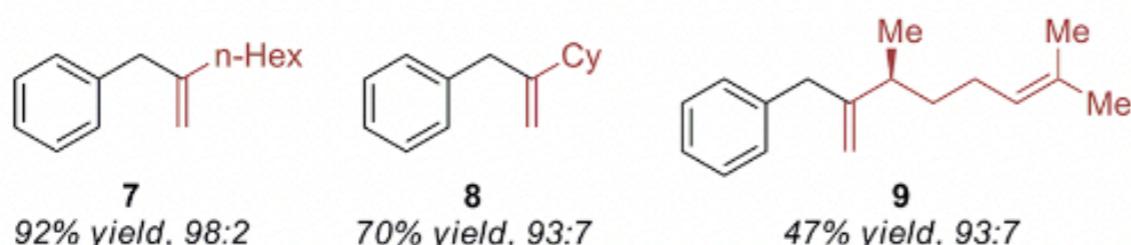




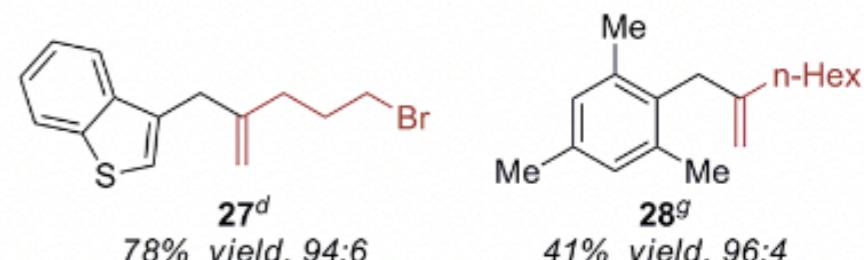
Jamison *et al.* JACS **2013**, 135, 1585

## Examples

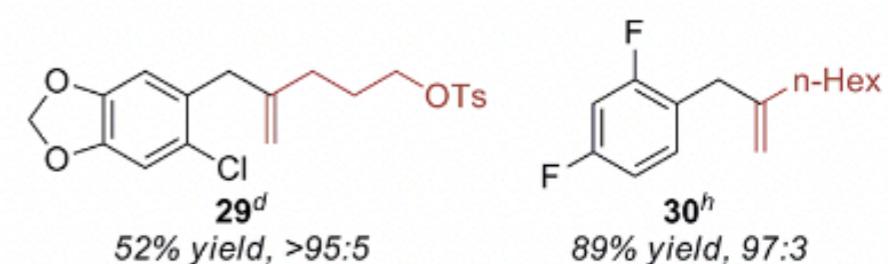
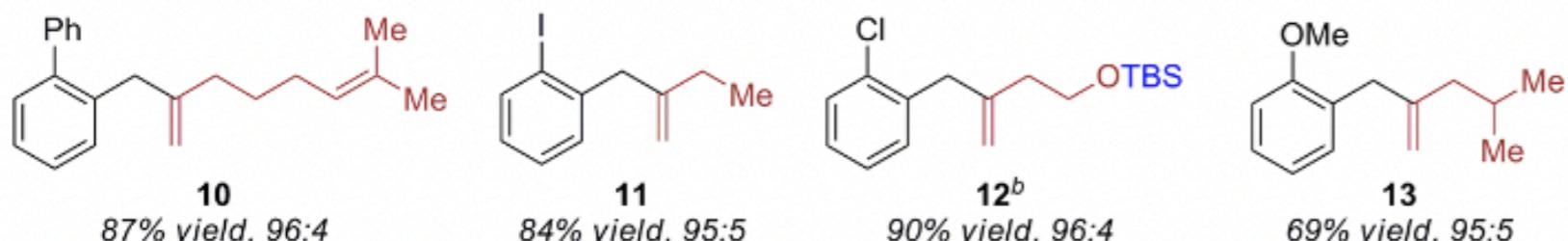
### unsubstituted



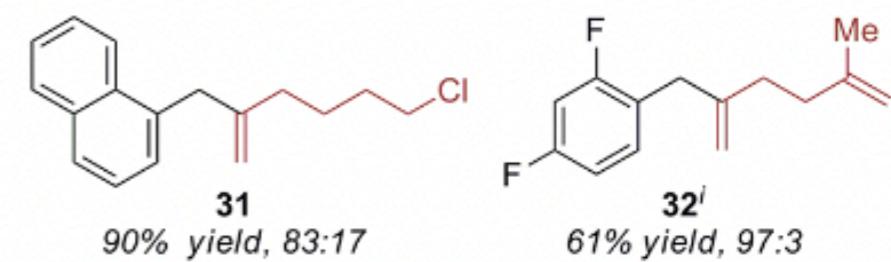
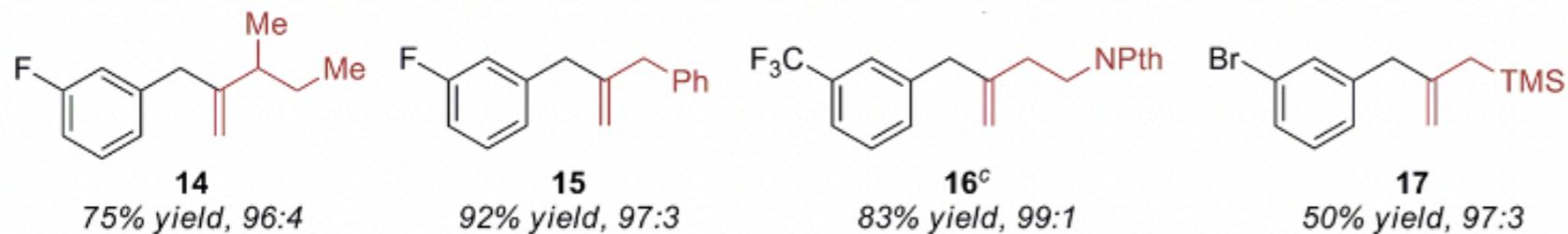
### multiply-substituted and heteroaromatic



### ortho-substituted

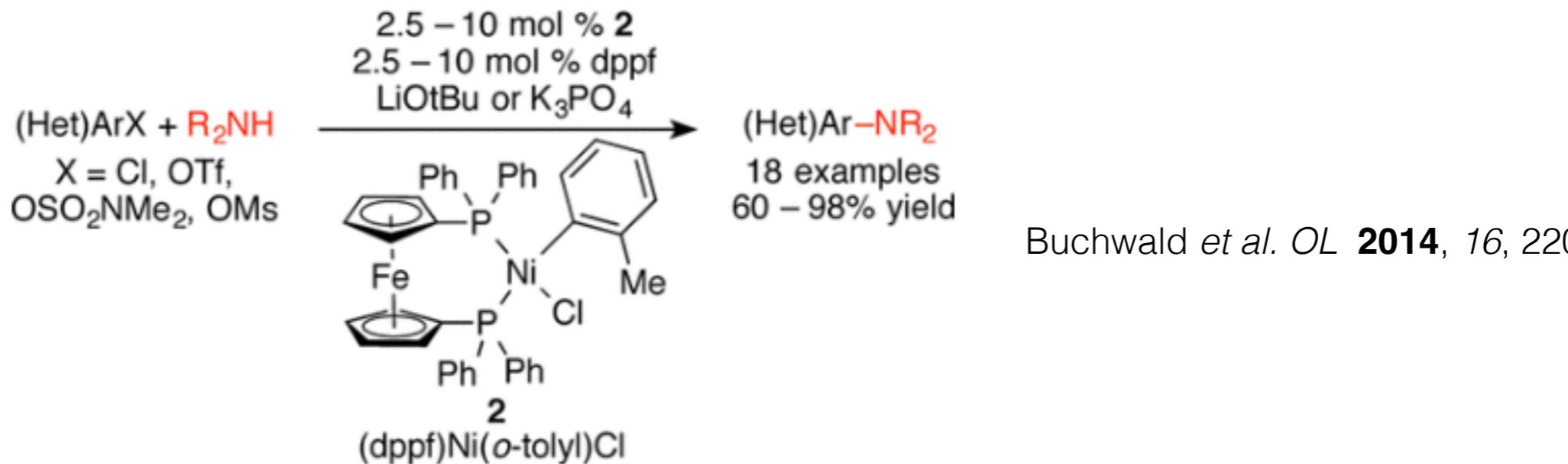


### meta-substituted

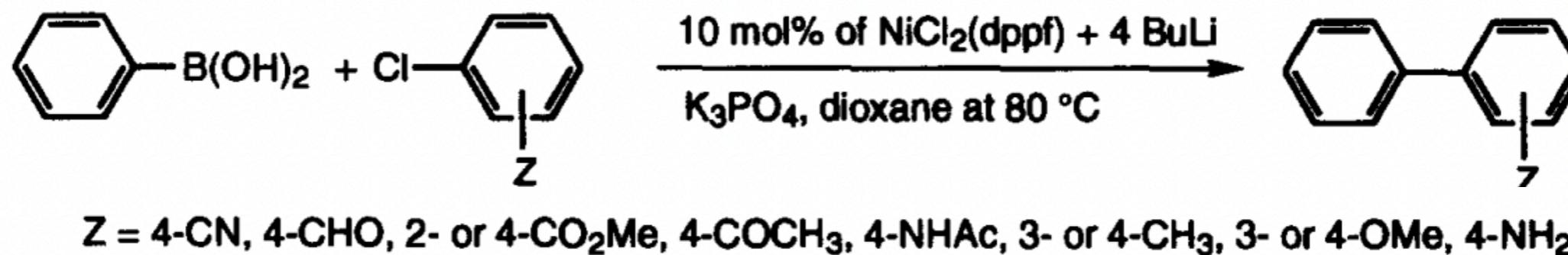


Buchwald 2014, (dppf)Ni(*o*-Tolyl)Cl

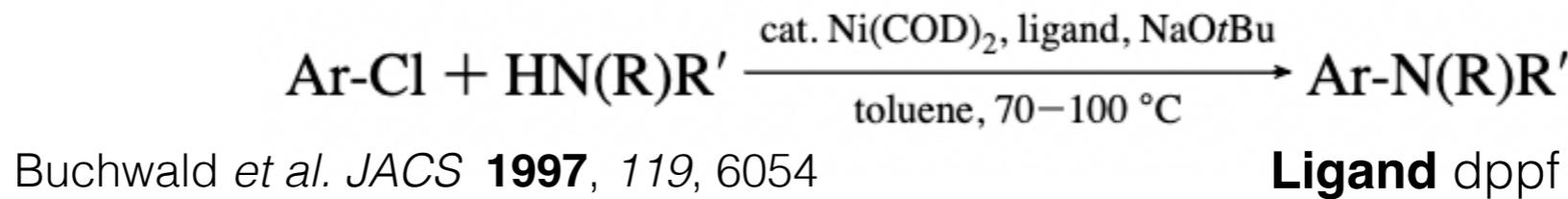
# Buchwald 2014, (dppf)Ni(*o*-Tolyl)Cl



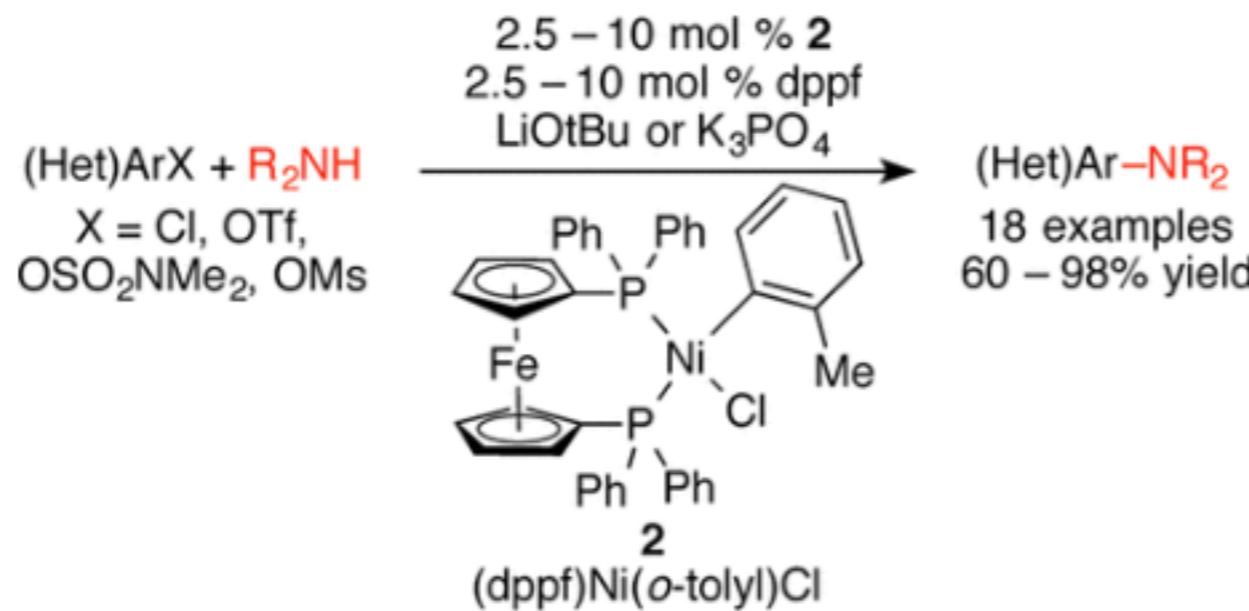
## Prior art



Miyaura *et al.* *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1996**, *37*, 2993

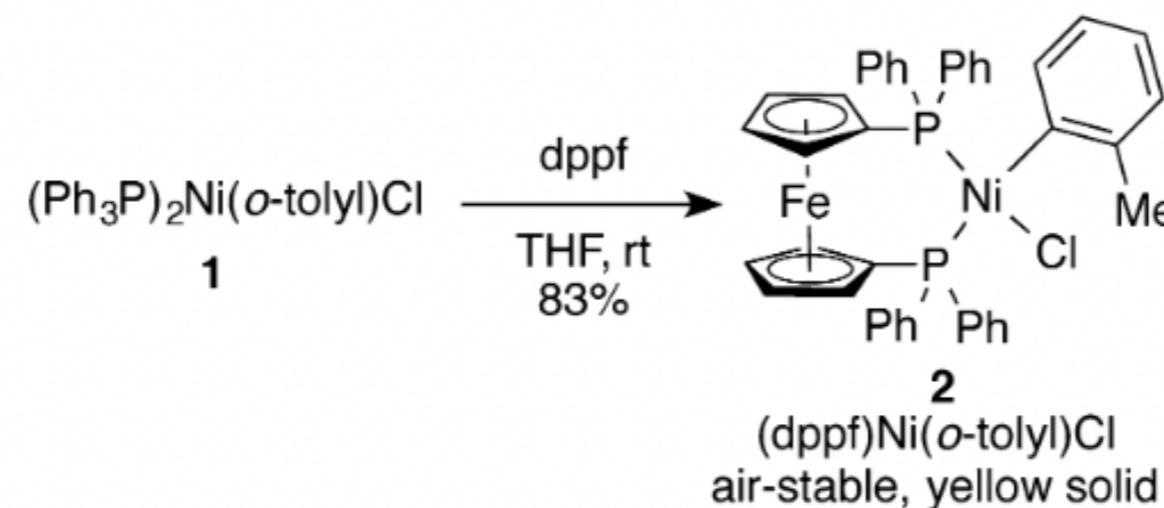


# Buchwald 2013, (dppf)Ni(*o*-Tolyl)Cl

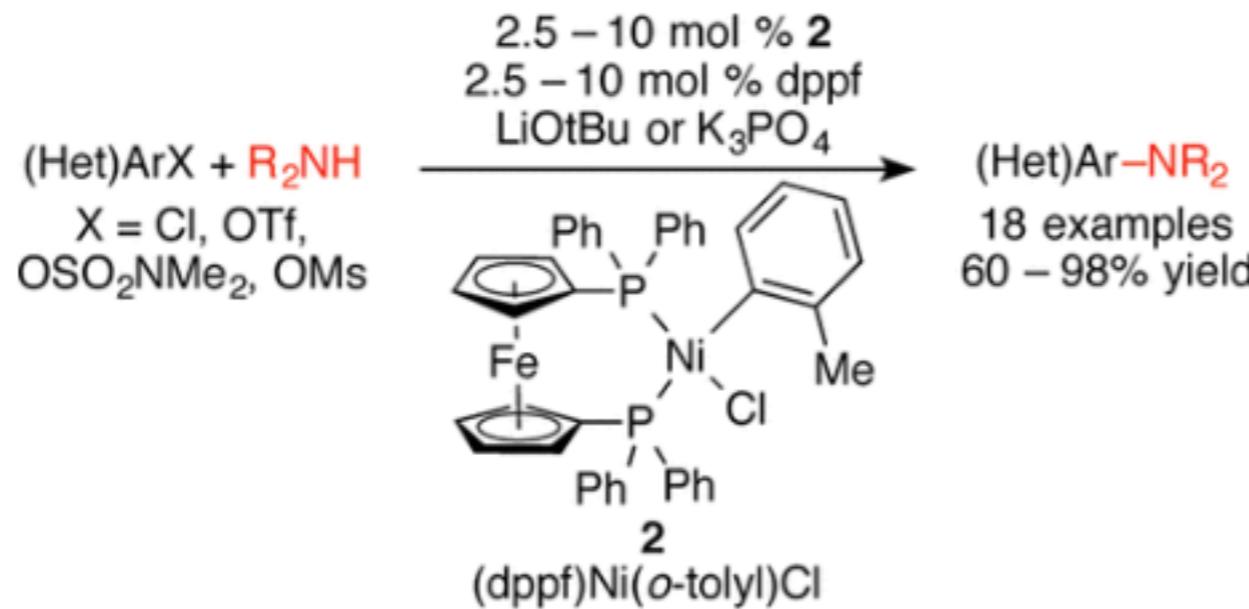


Buchwald *et al.* *OL* **2014**, 16, 220

## Prep

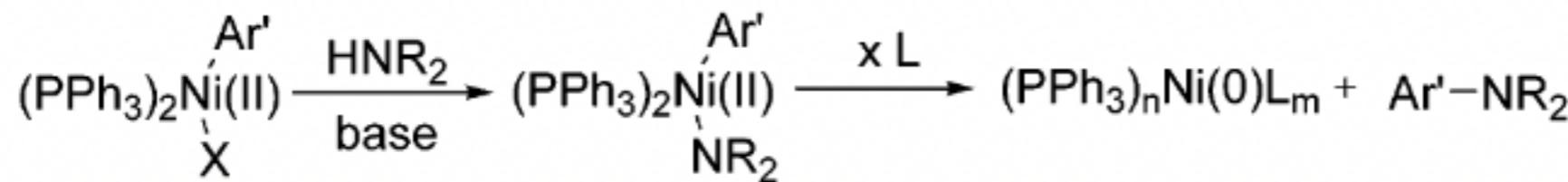


# Buchwald 2013, (dppf)Ni(*o*-Tolyl)Cl



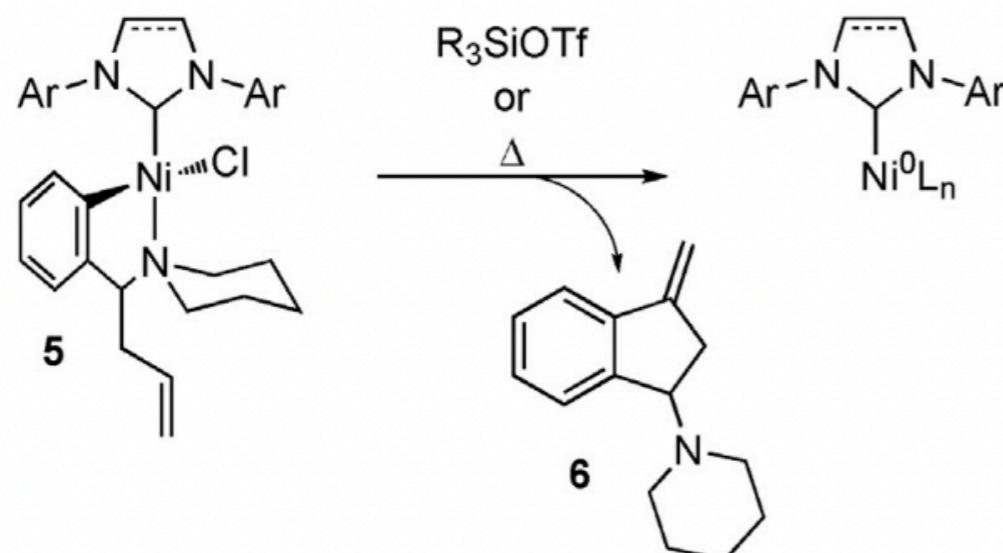
Buchwald *et al.* *OL* **2014**, 16, 220

## Activation



Jamison 2018, (NHC)Ni(Ar)Cl

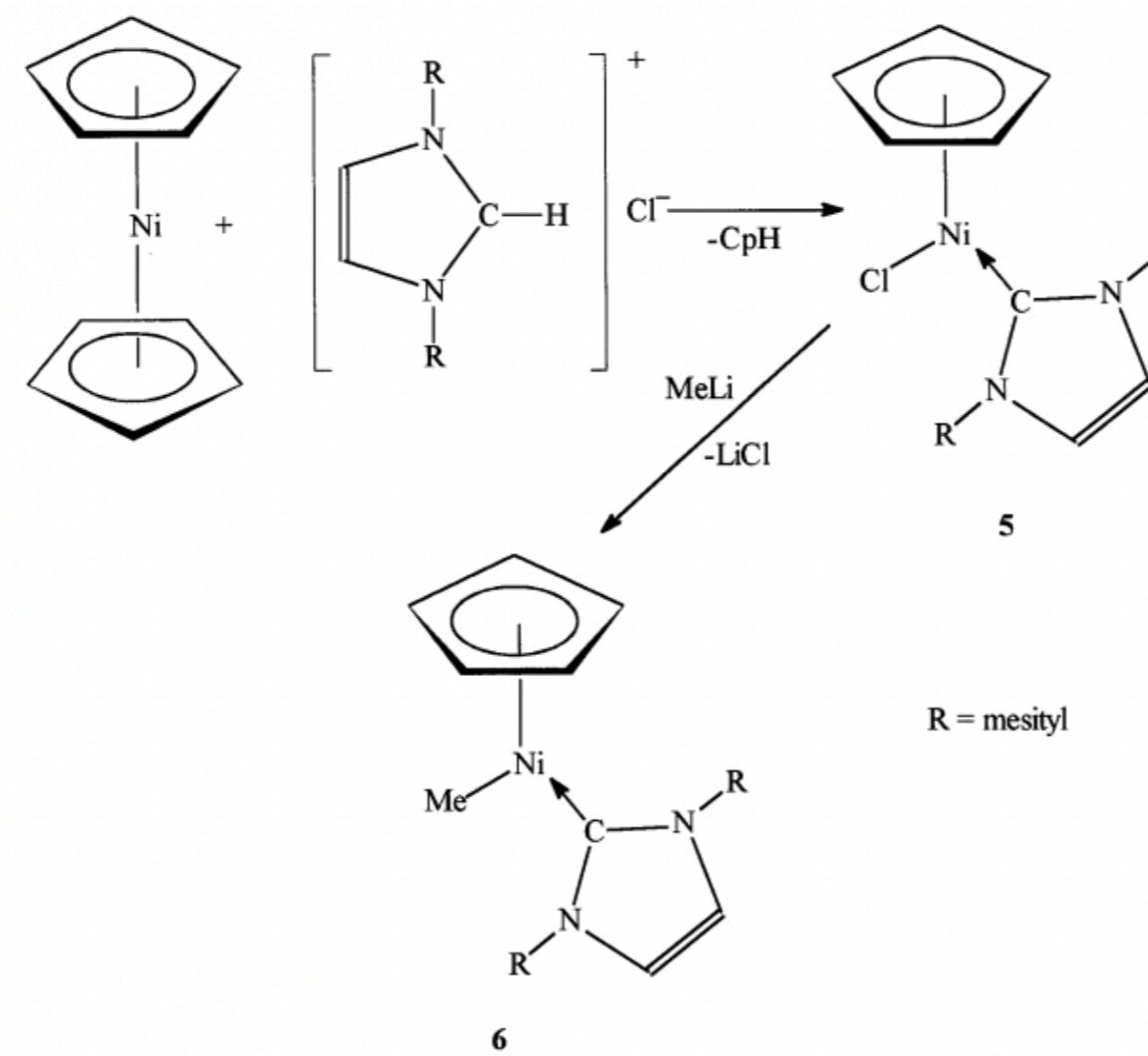
# Jamison 2018, (NHC)Ni(Ar)Cl

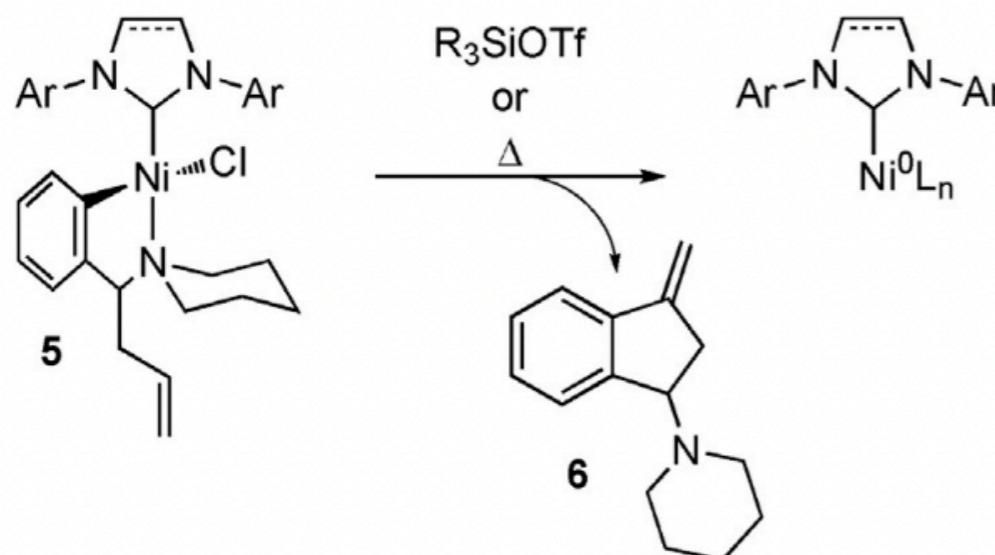


Jamison *et al.* *ChemCatChem* **2018**, *10*, 2873

## Precedent

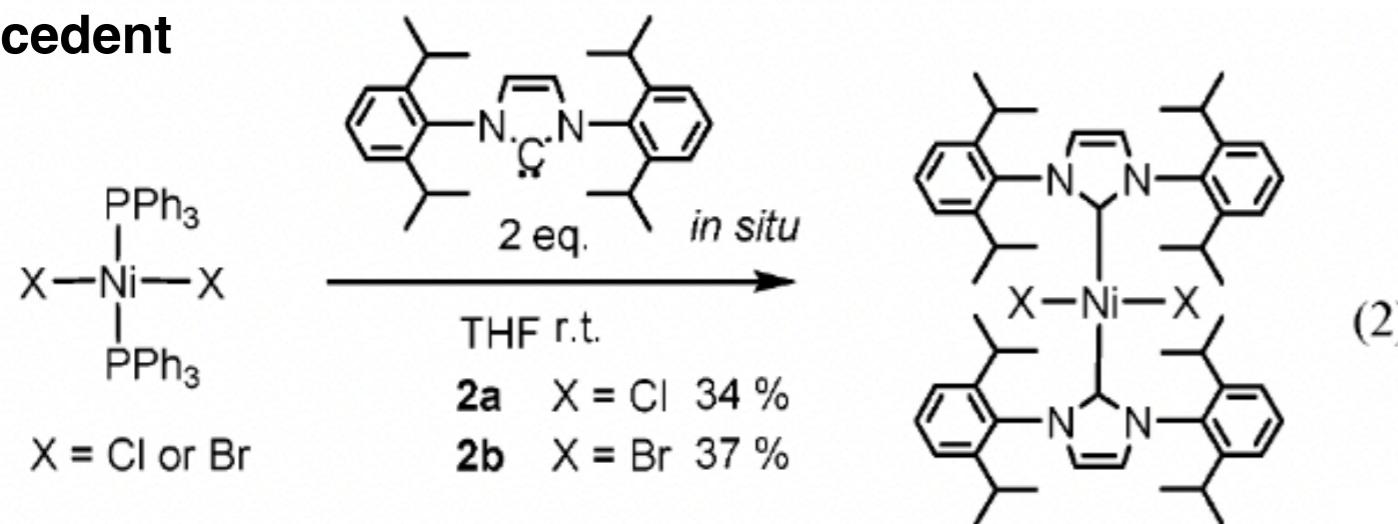
Cowley *et al.* *J. Organomet. Chem.* **2000**, *596*, 3-5



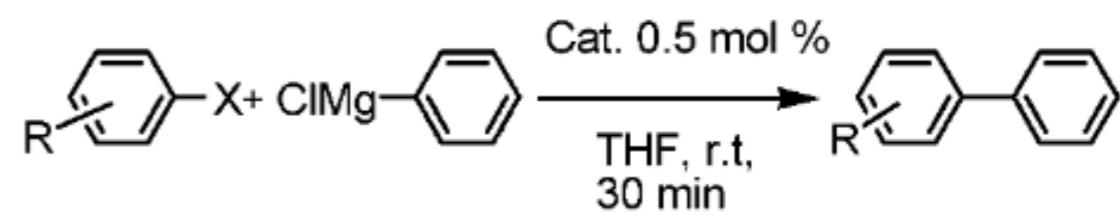
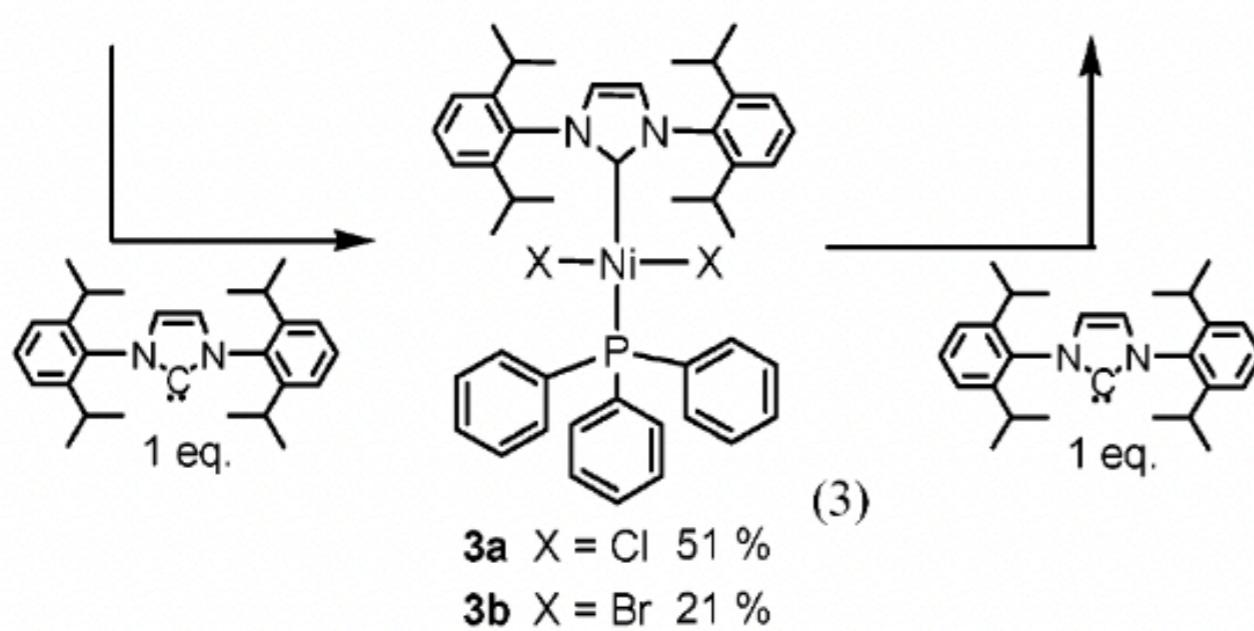


Jamison et al. *ChemCatChem* **2018**, *10*, 2873

## Precedent

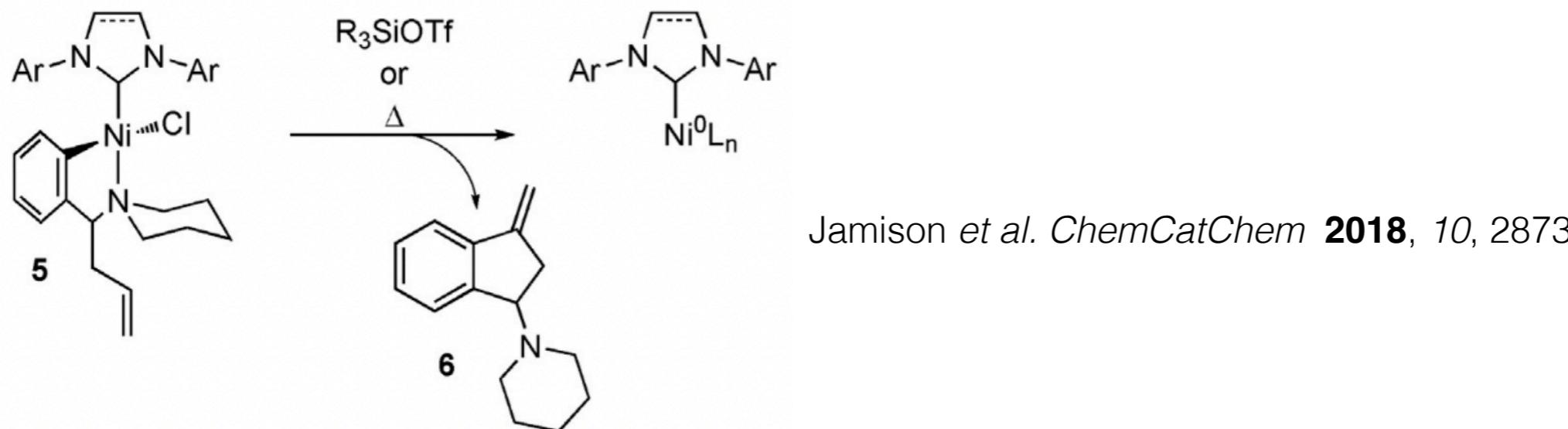


(2)

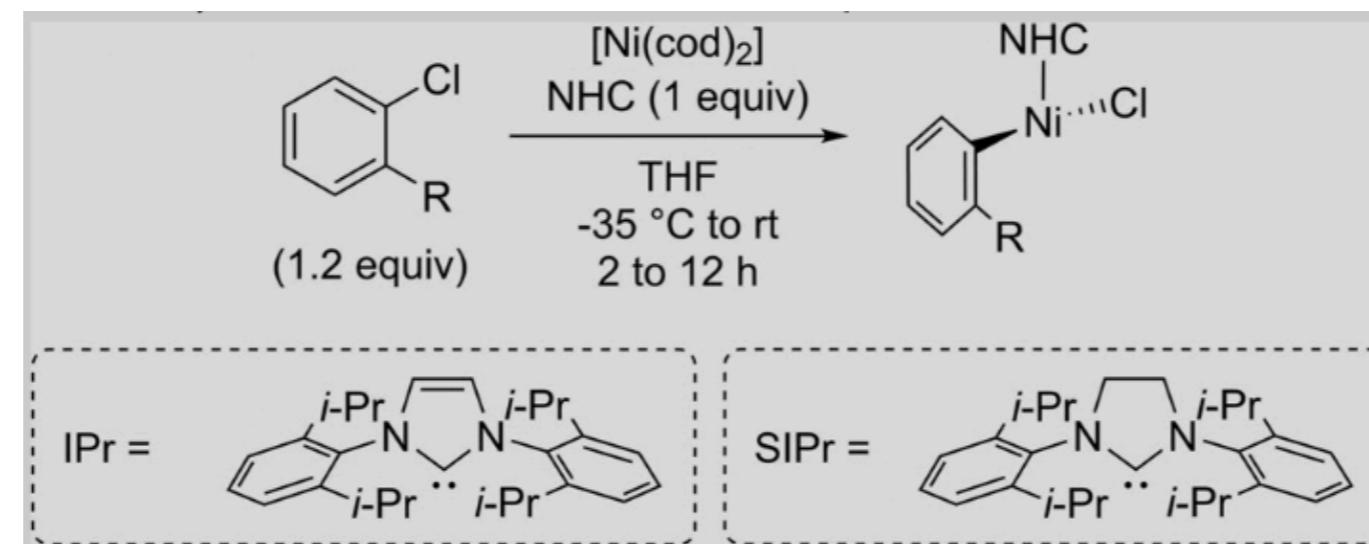


Matsubara et al. *Organometallics* **2006**, *25*, 3422

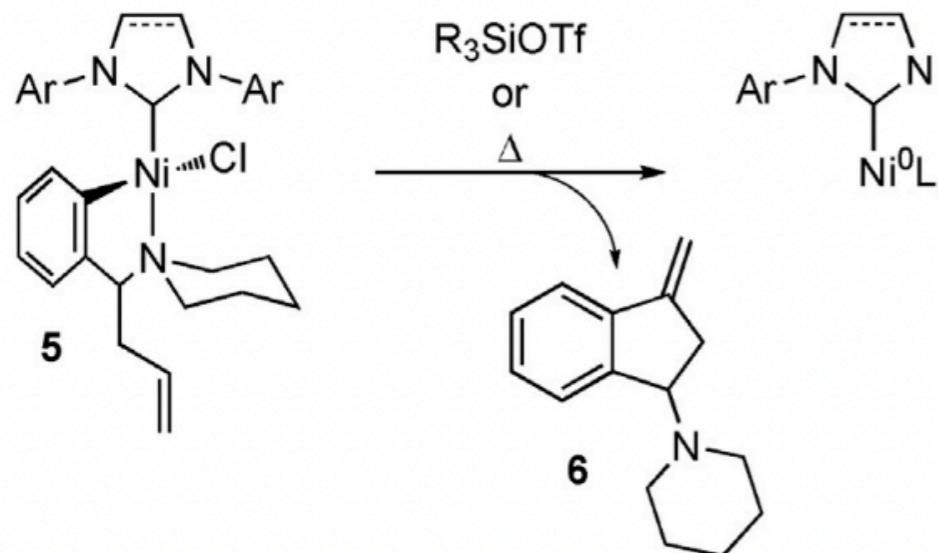
# Jamison 2018, (NHC)Ni(Ar)Cl



## Preparation

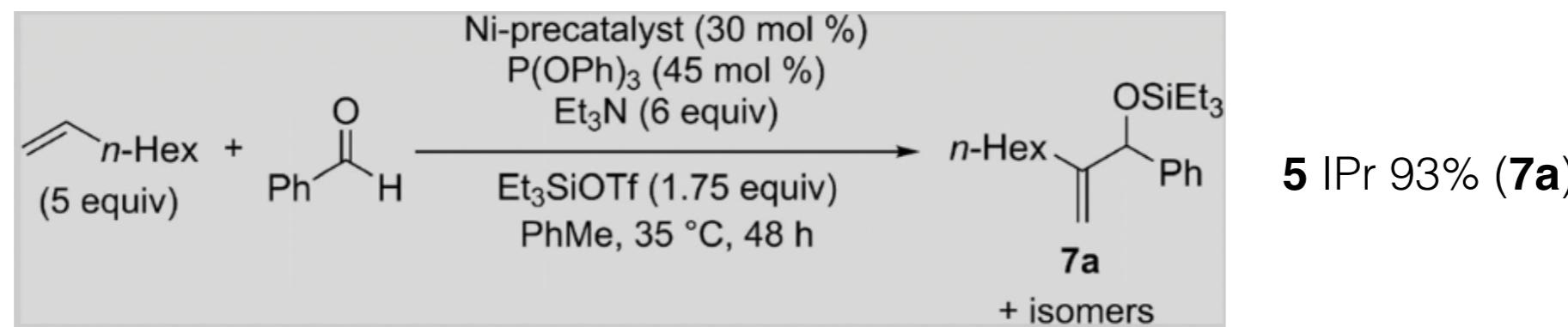


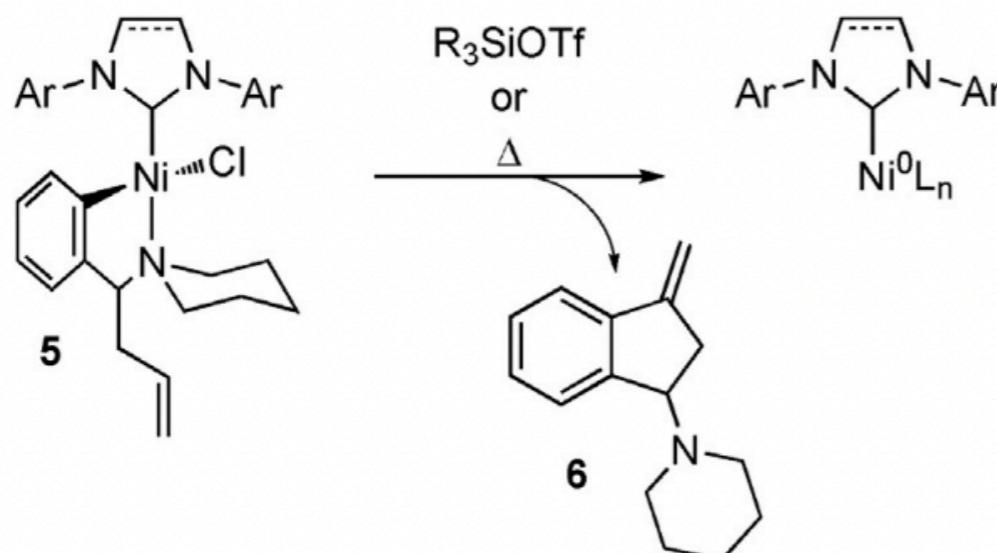
# Jamison 2018, (NHC)Ni(Ar)Cl



Jamison *et al.* *ChemCatChem* **2018**, *10*, 2873

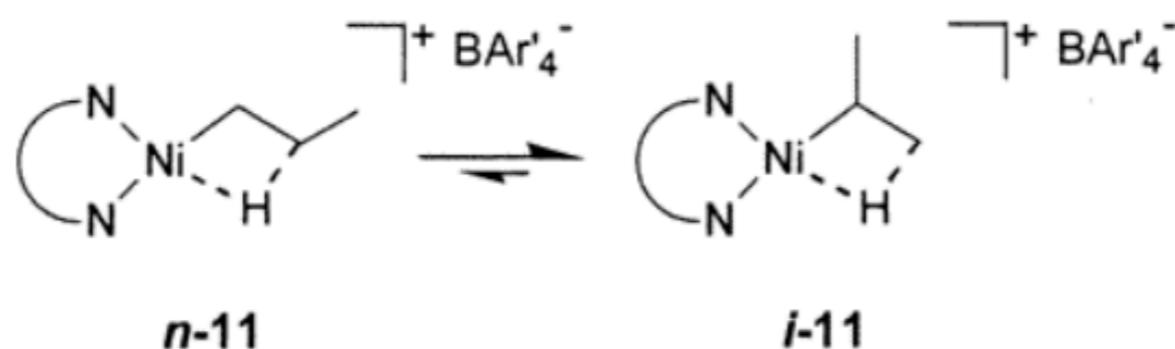
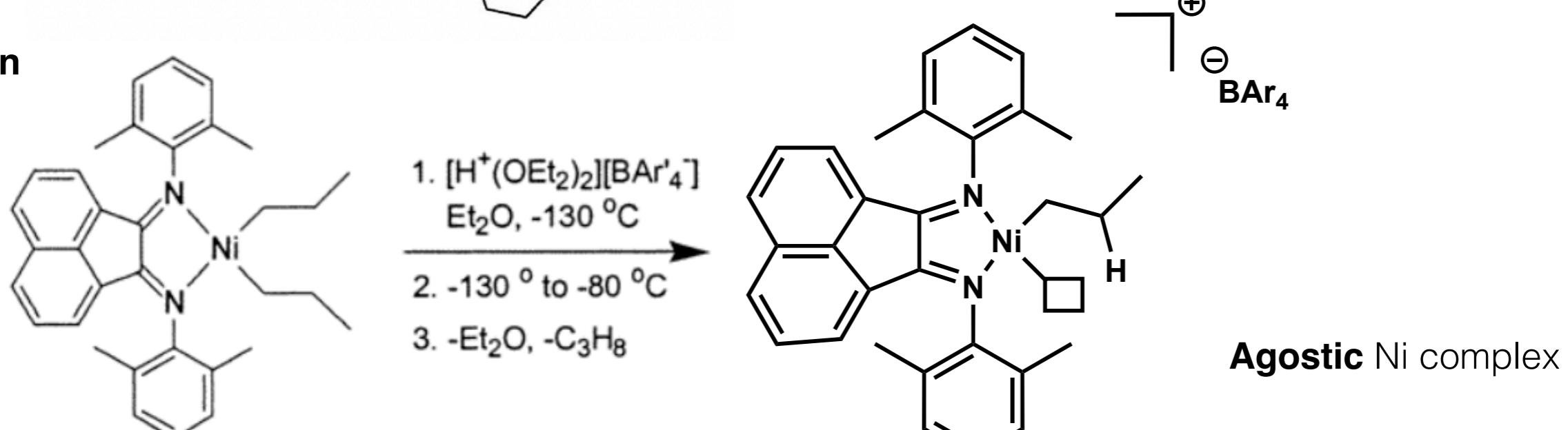
## Examples



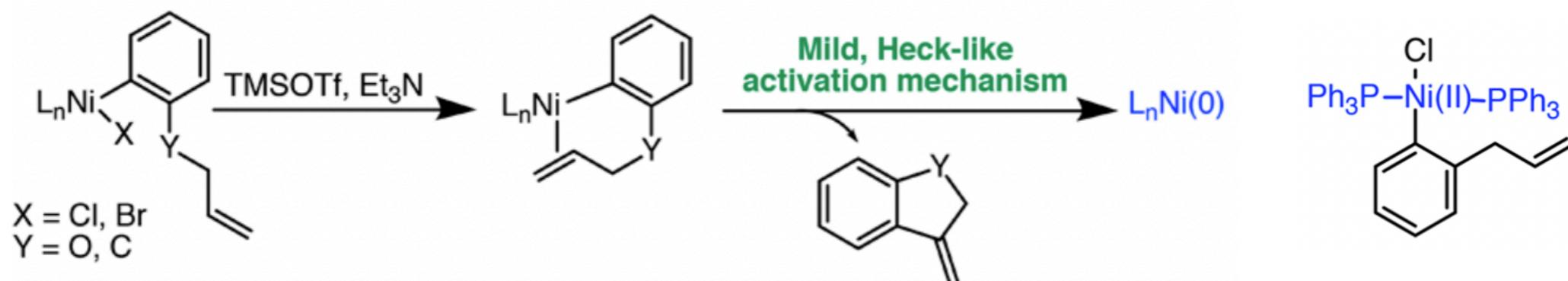


Jamison et al. *ChemCatChem* **2018**, 10, 2873

## Activation

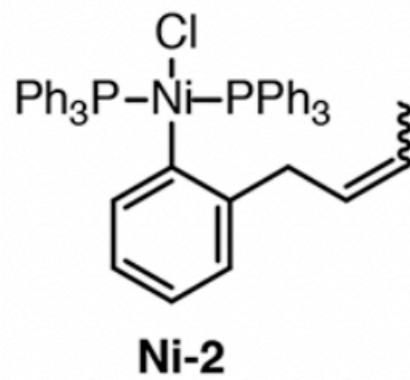
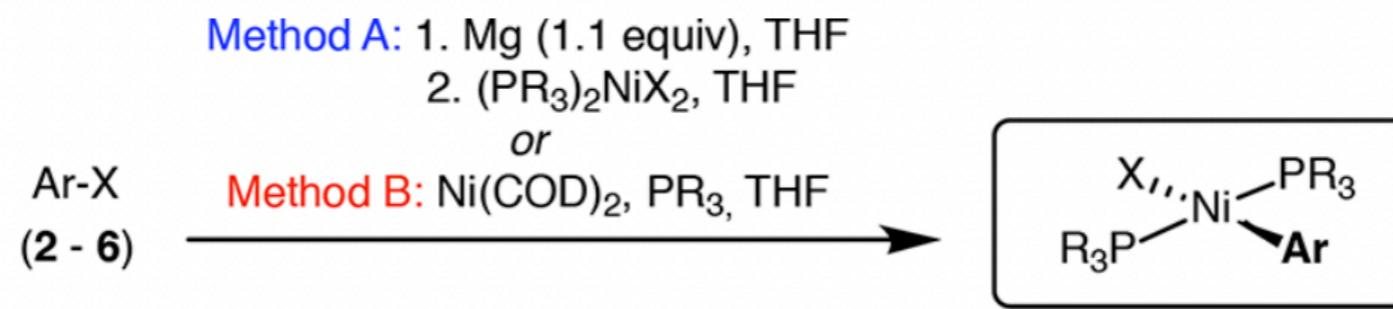


Jamison 2018,  $(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{Ni}(\text{Ar})\text{Cl}$

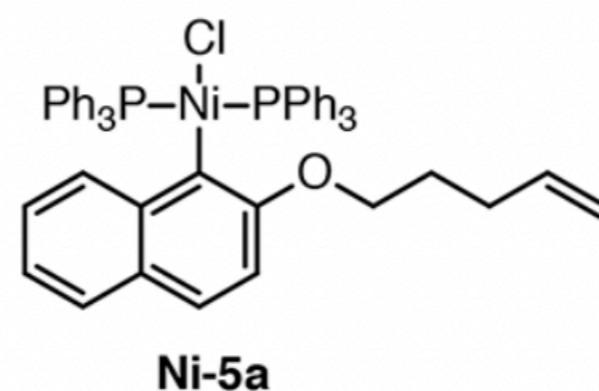


Jamison *et al.* *Organometallics* **2018**, 37, 2716

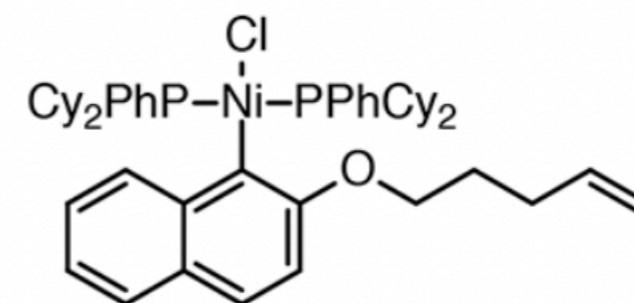
## Preparation



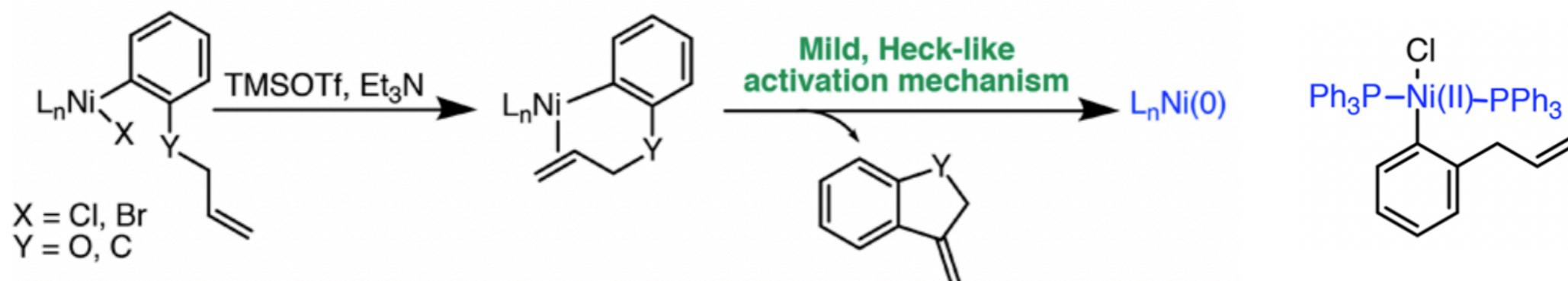
Method A: 35%  
Method B: 28%



Method A<sup>b</sup>: 59%

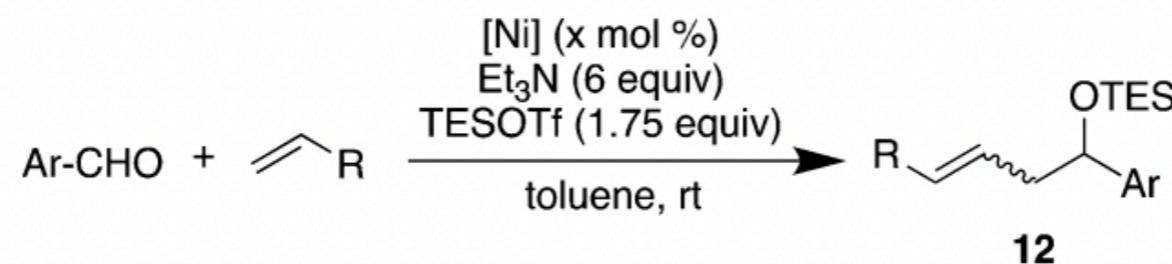


Method A<sup>b</sup>: 68%



Jamison *et al.* *Organometallics* **2018**, 37, 2716

## Examples



Entry	Ar-CHO	$\text{R-CH=CH}_2$	Time (h)	Catalyst loading (mol%)	% Yield of 12 <sup>a</sup> using Ni-2	% Yield of 12 <sup>a</sup> using $\text{Ni}(\text{COD})_2/\text{PPh}_3$
1		$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{n-hex}$	18	5	98	60
2			18	20	96	85
3		$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH-Bn}$	24	5	97	66
4			24	20	95	88
5		$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{n-hex}$	18	5	22	9
6			18	20	47	36

Cornella 2020, Ni(<sup>R</sup>stb)<sub>3</sub>

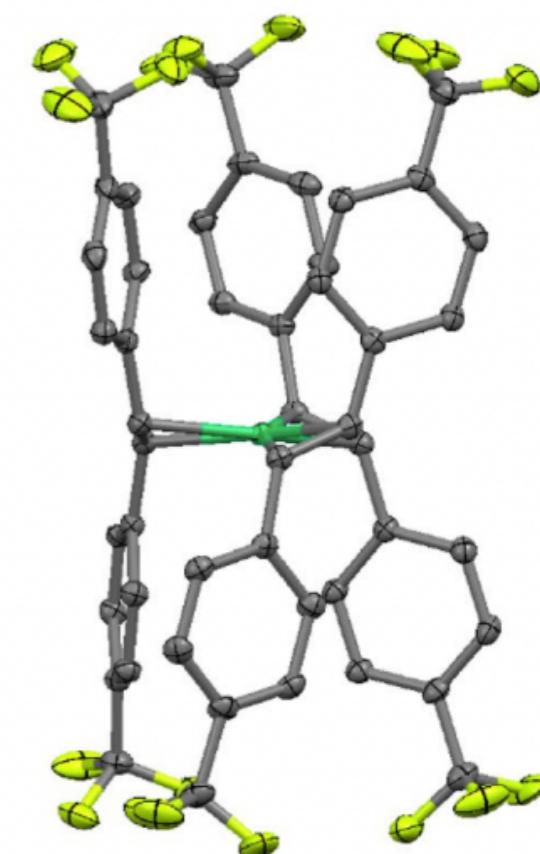
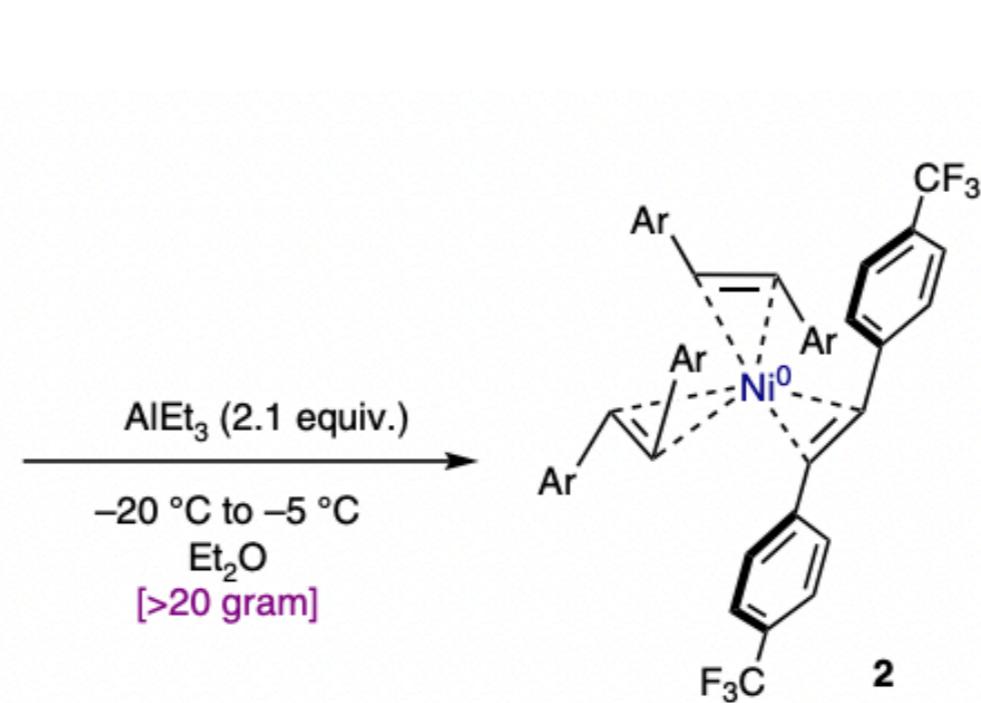
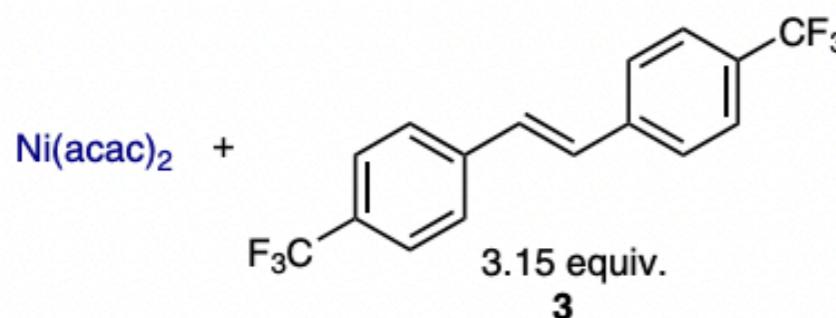
# Cornella 2020, Ni(<sup>R</sup>stb)<sub>3</sub>



## Preparation and structure

Cornella *et al.* *Organometallics* **2020**, *39*, 3295  
Cornella *et al.* *Nat. Catal.* **2020**, *3*, 6

**C** Preparation of complex **2** from Ni(acac)<sub>2</sub>

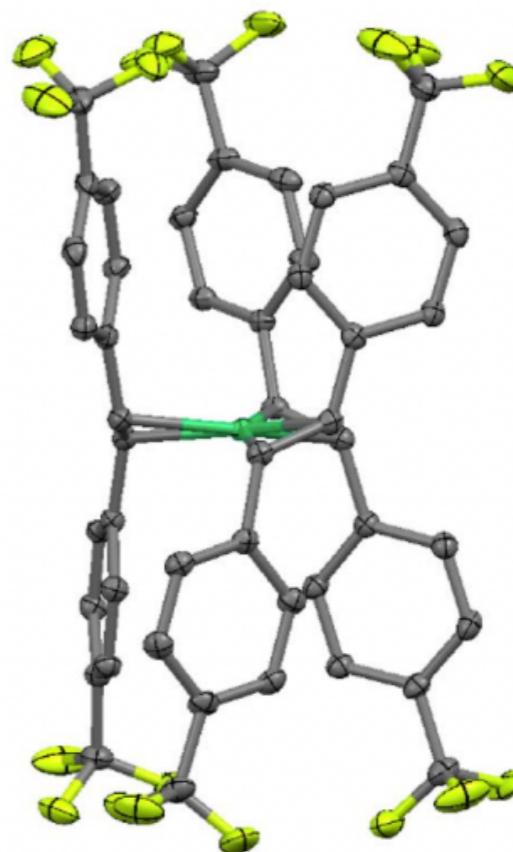
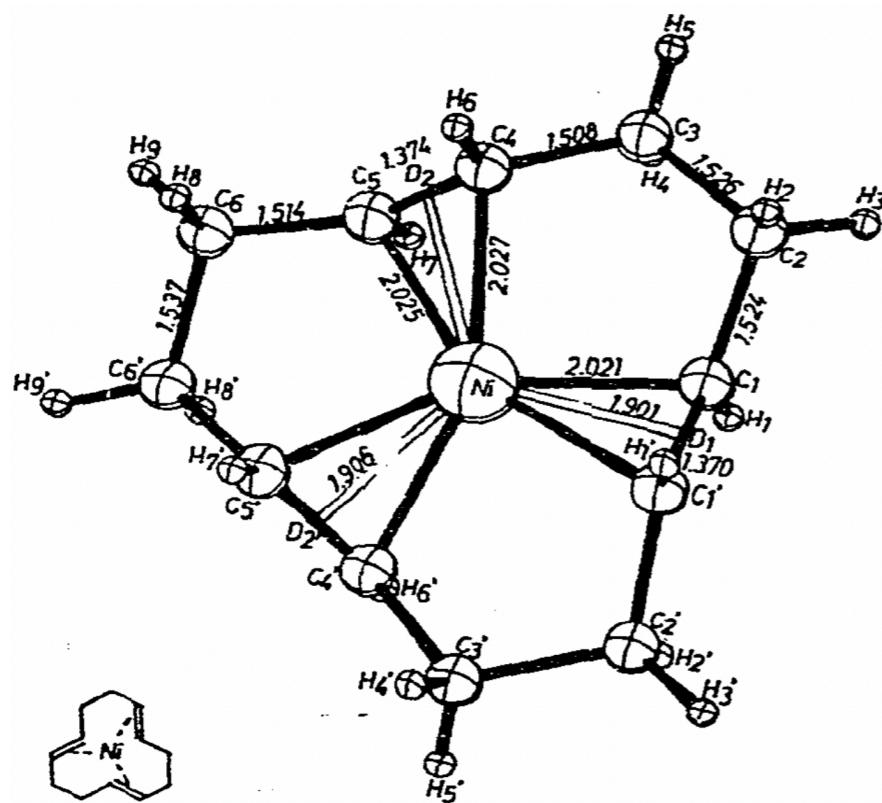


# Cornella 2020, Ni(<sup>R</sup>stb)<sub>3</sub>



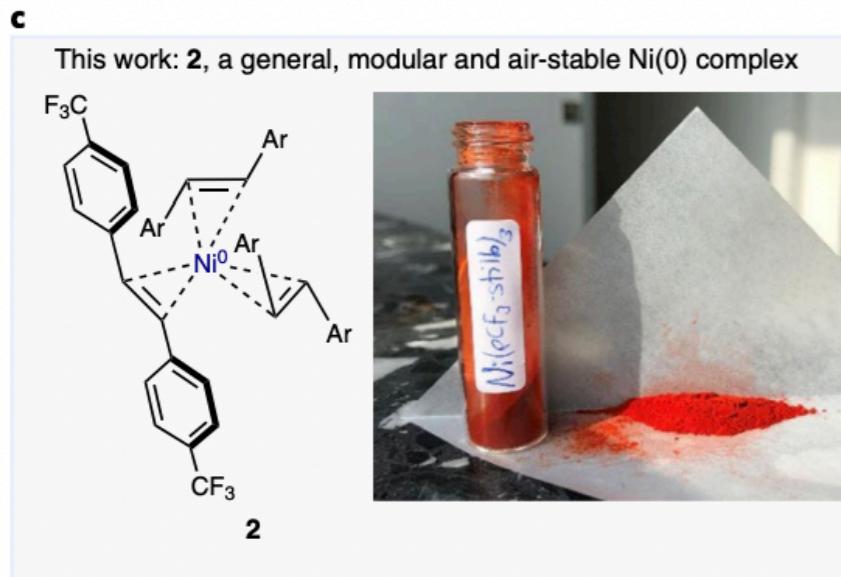
## Preparation and structure

Cornella *et al.* *Organometallics* **2020**, *39*, 3295  
Cornella *et al.* *Nat. Catal.* **2020**, *3*, 6

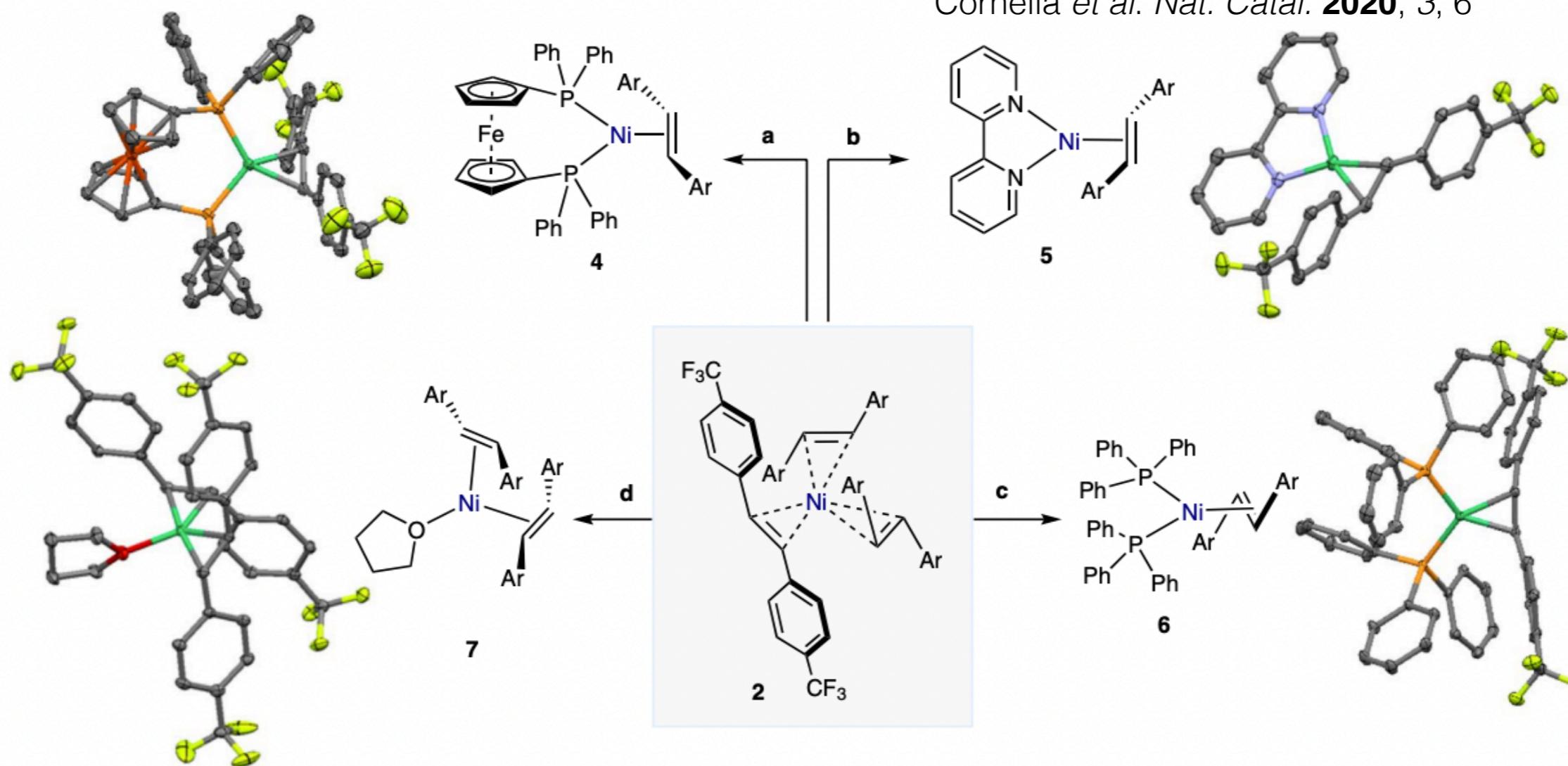


Krüger *et al.* *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1972**, *44*, 397

# Cornella 2020, Ni(<sup>R</sup>stb)<sub>3</sub>

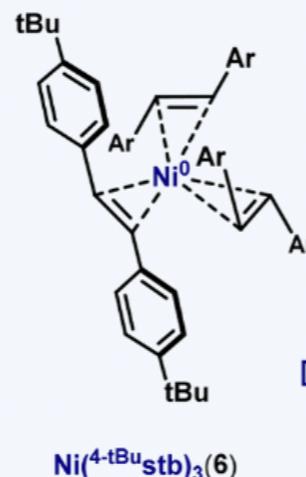


## Ligand exchange



Cornella *et al.* *Organometallics* **2020**, *39*, 3295  
Cornella *et al.* *Nat. Catal.* **2020**, *3*, 6

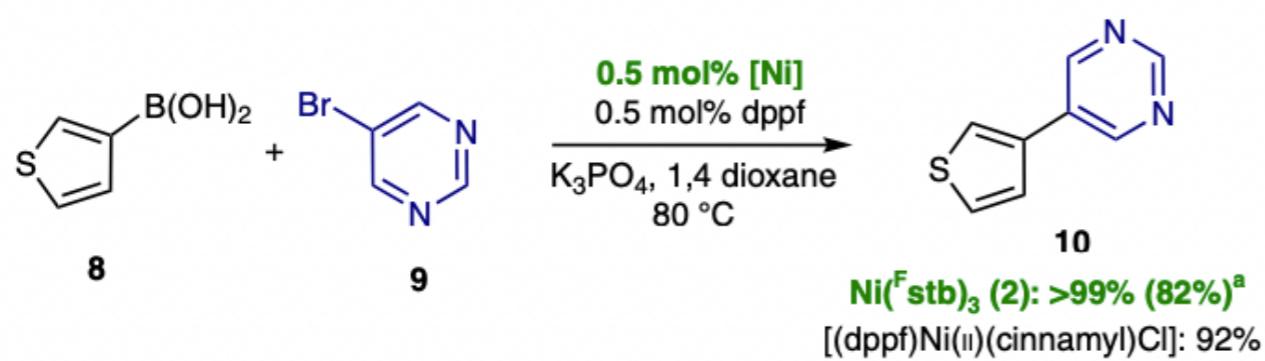
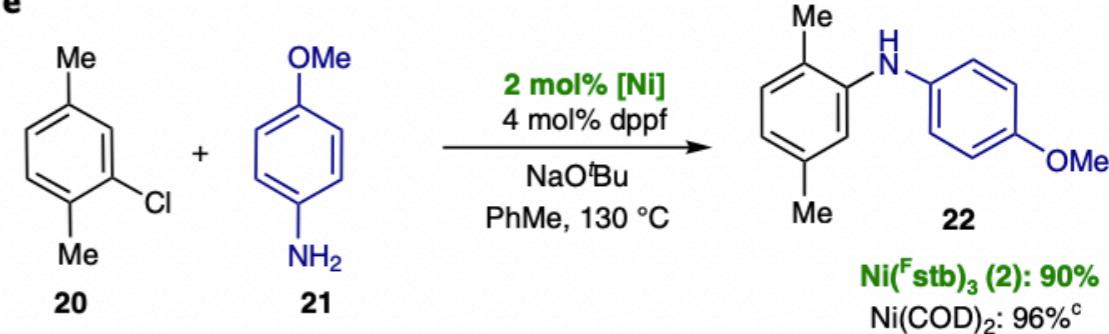
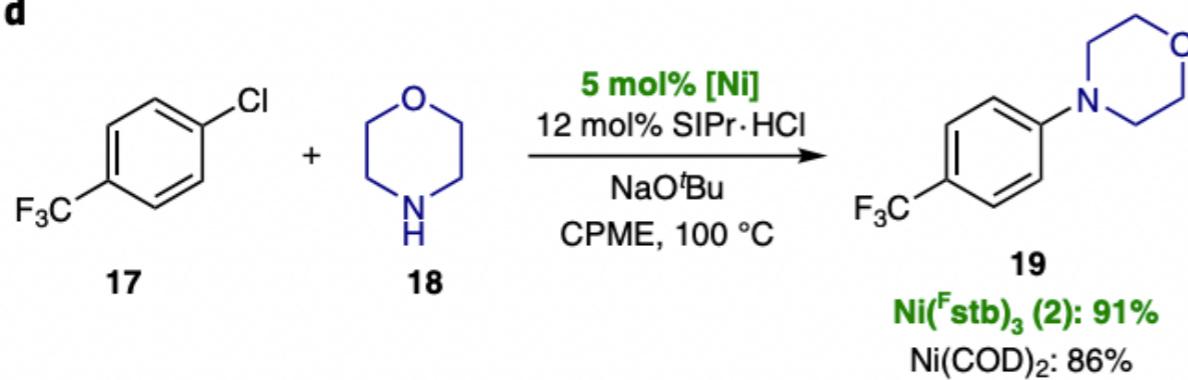
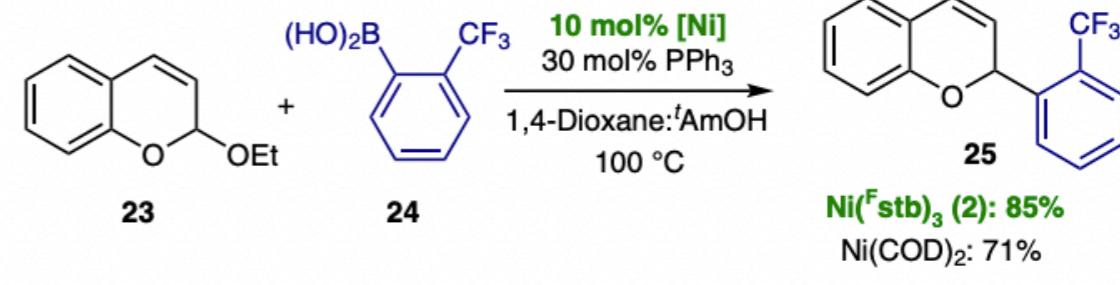
# Cornella 2020, Ni(<sup>R</sup>stb)<sub>3</sub>

**c****B. This work.** Ni(<sup>t</sup>Bu<sup>4</sup>stb)<sub>3</sub>.

[16 electron Ni(0)-olefin complex]  
[broader catalytic performance] [T and air stable]  
[high stability in solution] [gram-scale]  
[faster kinetic profiles] [bench-top handling]

## Examples

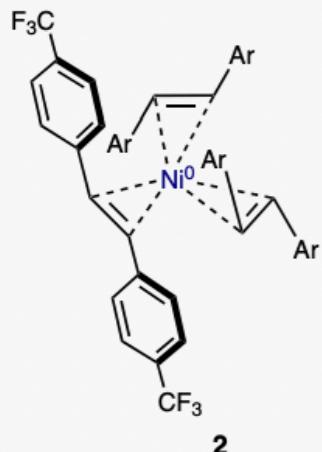
Cornella *et al.* *Organometallics* **2020**, *39*, 3295  
Cornella *et al.* *Nat. Catal.* **2020**, *3*, 6

**a****e****d****f**

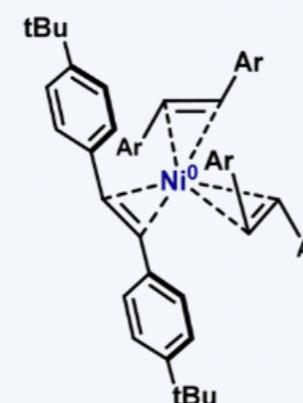
# Cornella 2020, Ni(<sup>R</sup>stb)<sub>3</sub>

**c**

This work: **2**, a general, modular and air-stable Ni(0) complex



B. This work. Ni(<sup>t</sup>Bu<sup>stb</sup>)<sub>3</sub>.



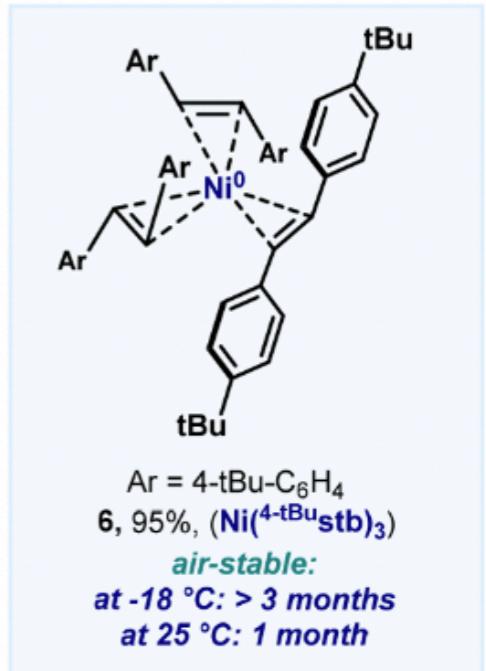
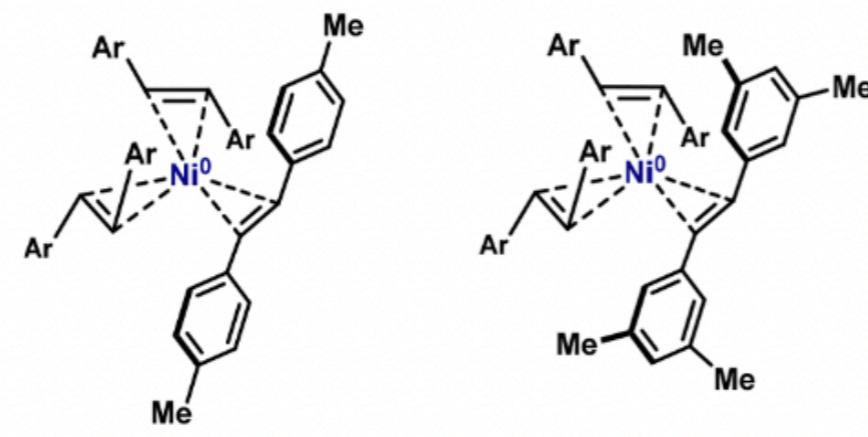
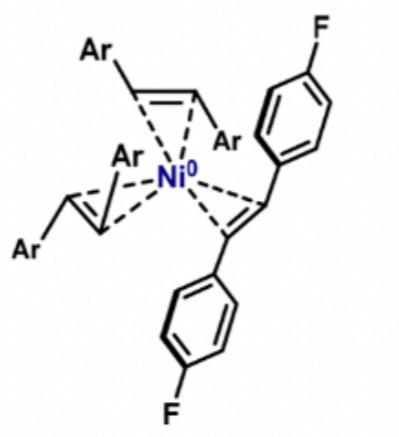
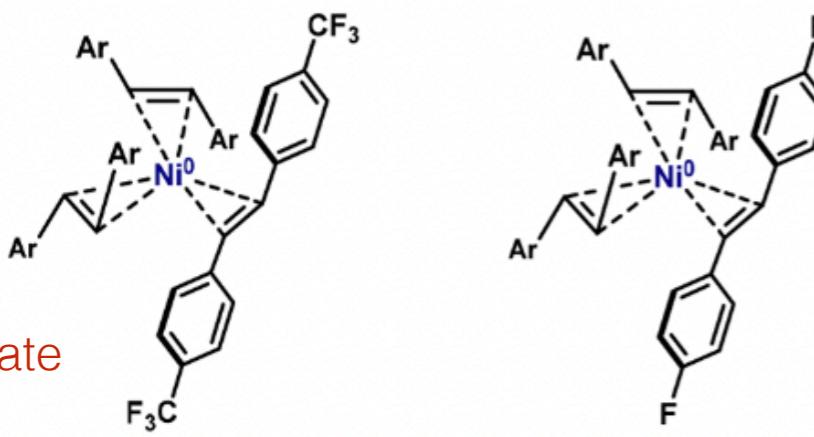
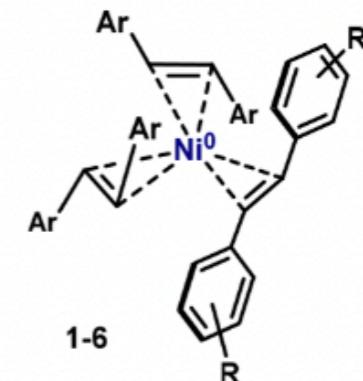
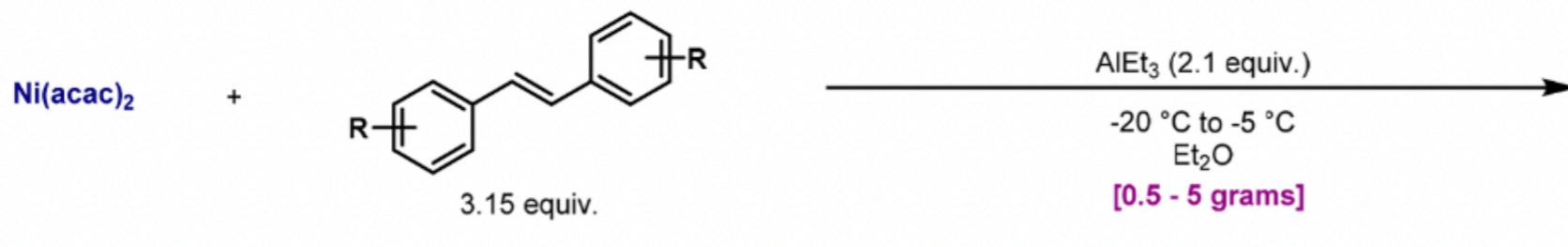
Ni(<sup>4-t</sup>Bu<sup>stb</sup>)<sub>3</sub>(6)



[16 electron Ni(0)-olefin complex]  
[broader catalytic performance] [T and air stable]  
[high stability in solution] [gram-scale]  
[faster kinetic profiles] [bench-top handling]

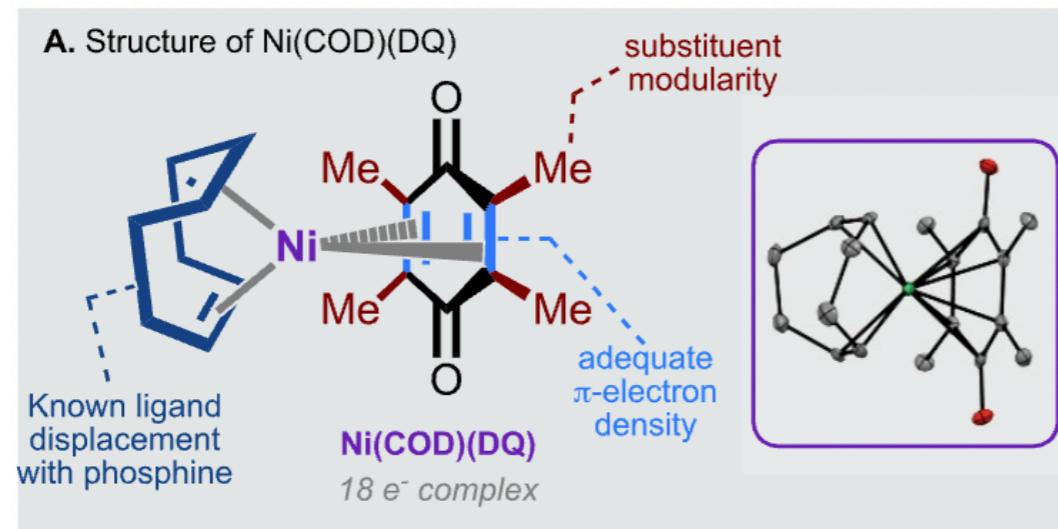
## Improved studies

Cornella et al. *Organometallics* **2020**, 39, 3295  
Cornella et al. *Nat. Catal.* **2020**, 3, 6



Engle 2020, Ni(COD)DQ

# Engle 2020, Ni(COD)(DQ)

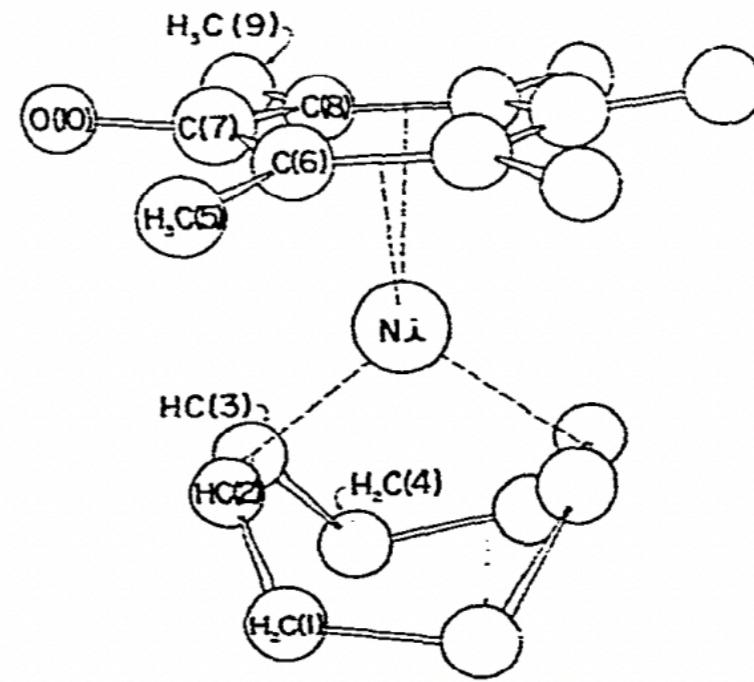
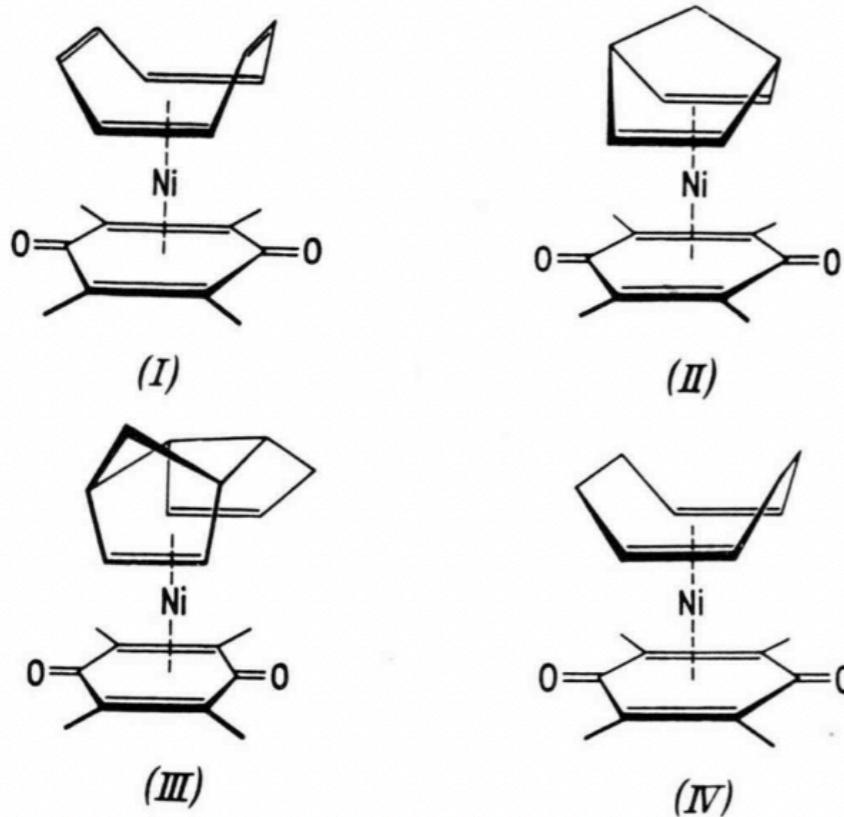


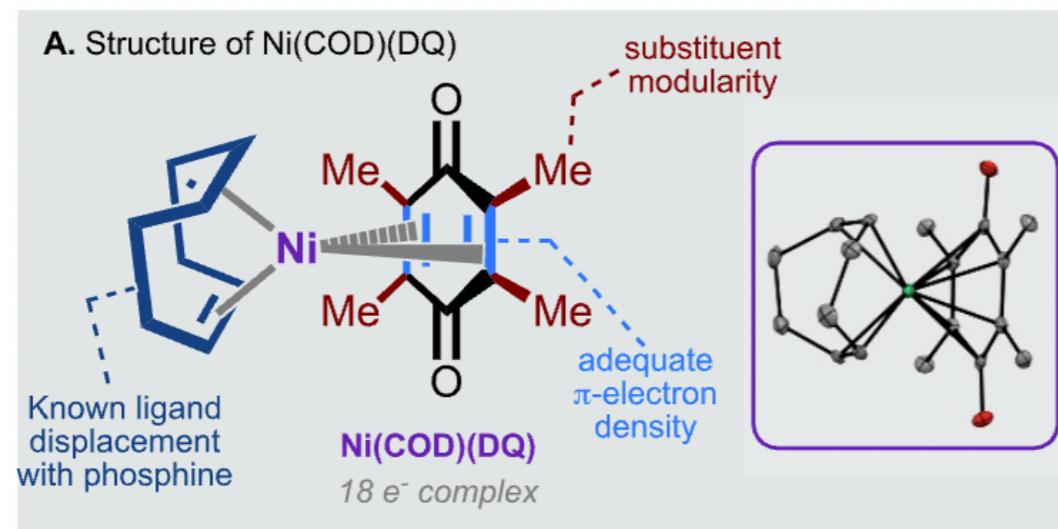
Engle *et al.* ACIE **2020**, 59, 7409  
Engle *et al.* ACR **2024**, 57, 312

## Precedent

Schrauzer *et al.* Naturforsch. B **1962**, 17, 73-76

Dahl *et al.* J. Organometal. Chem. **1965**, 3, 200-221





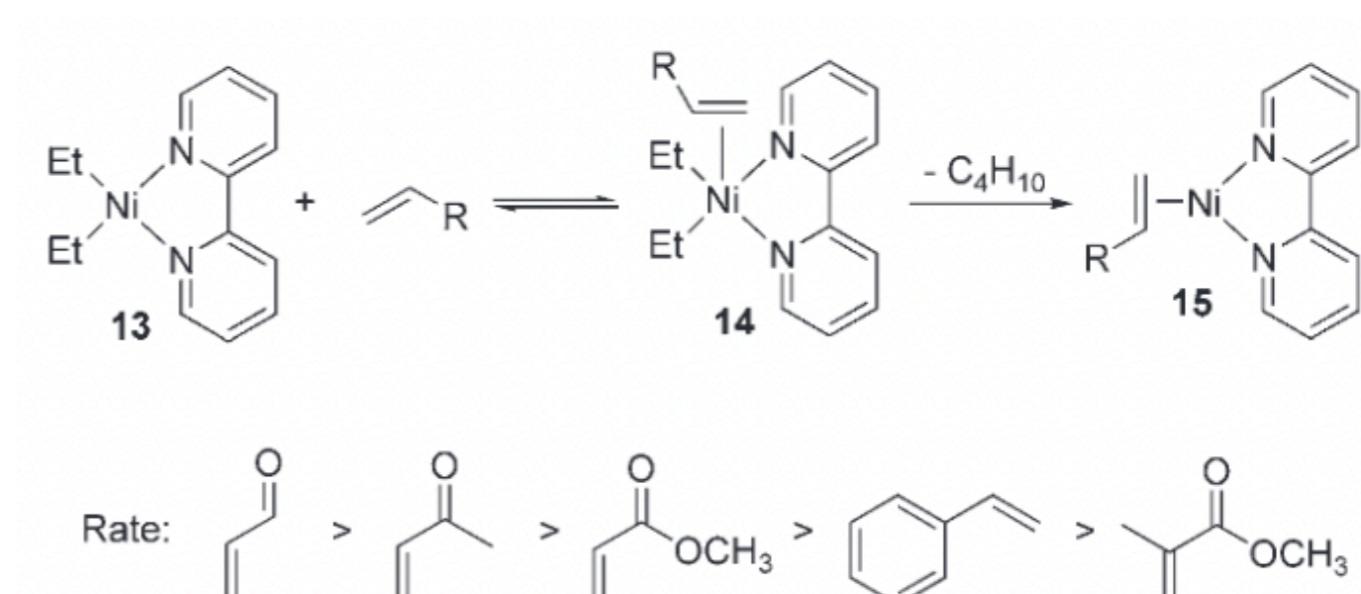
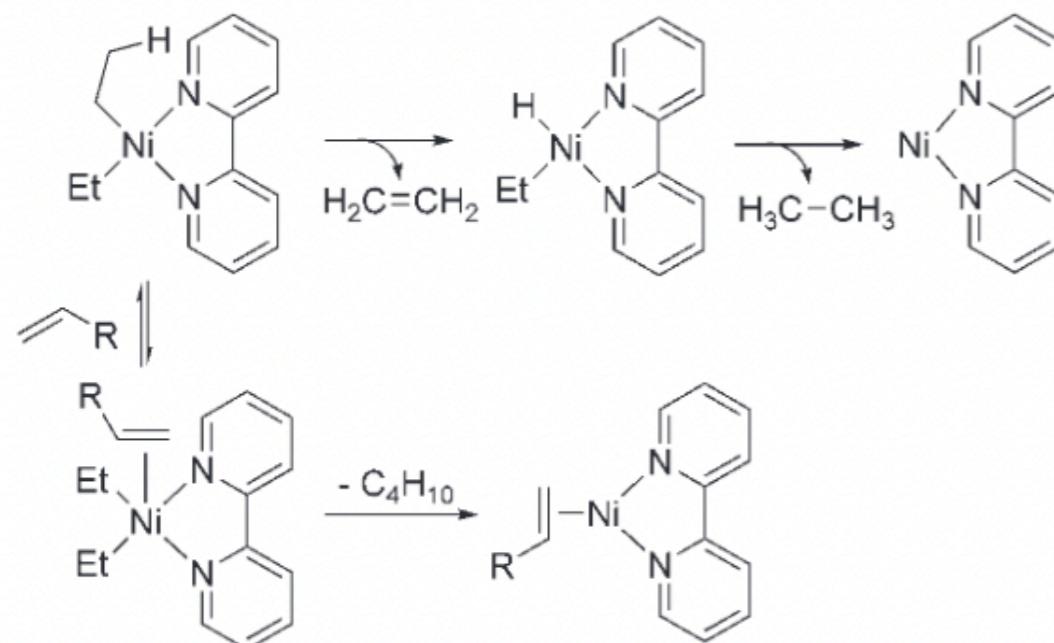
Engle *et al.* *ACIE* **2020**, 59, 7409  
Engle *et al.* *ACR* **2024**, 57, 312

## Precedent

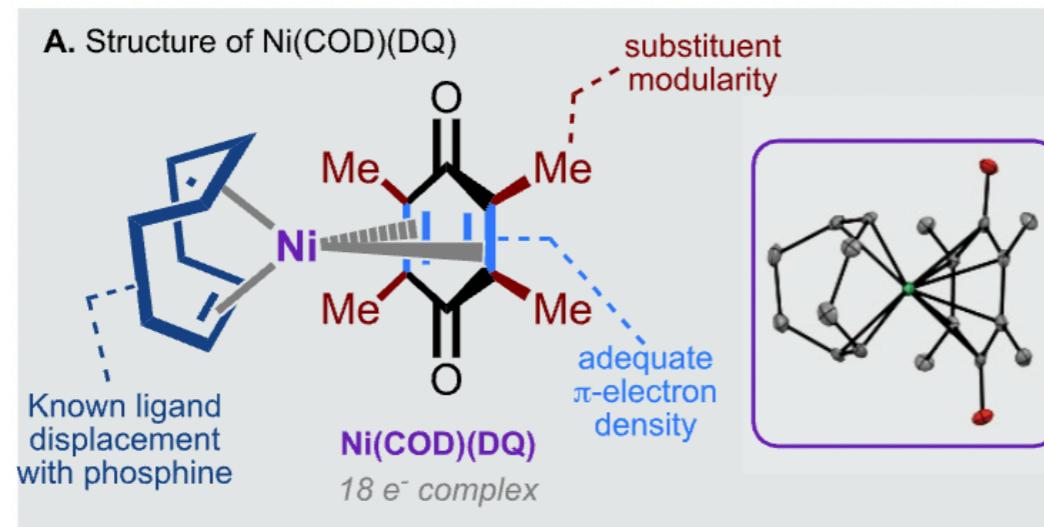
Yamamoto *et al.* *JACS* **1971**, 93, 3350

Rovis *et al.* *ACIE* **2008**, 47, 840

(review)



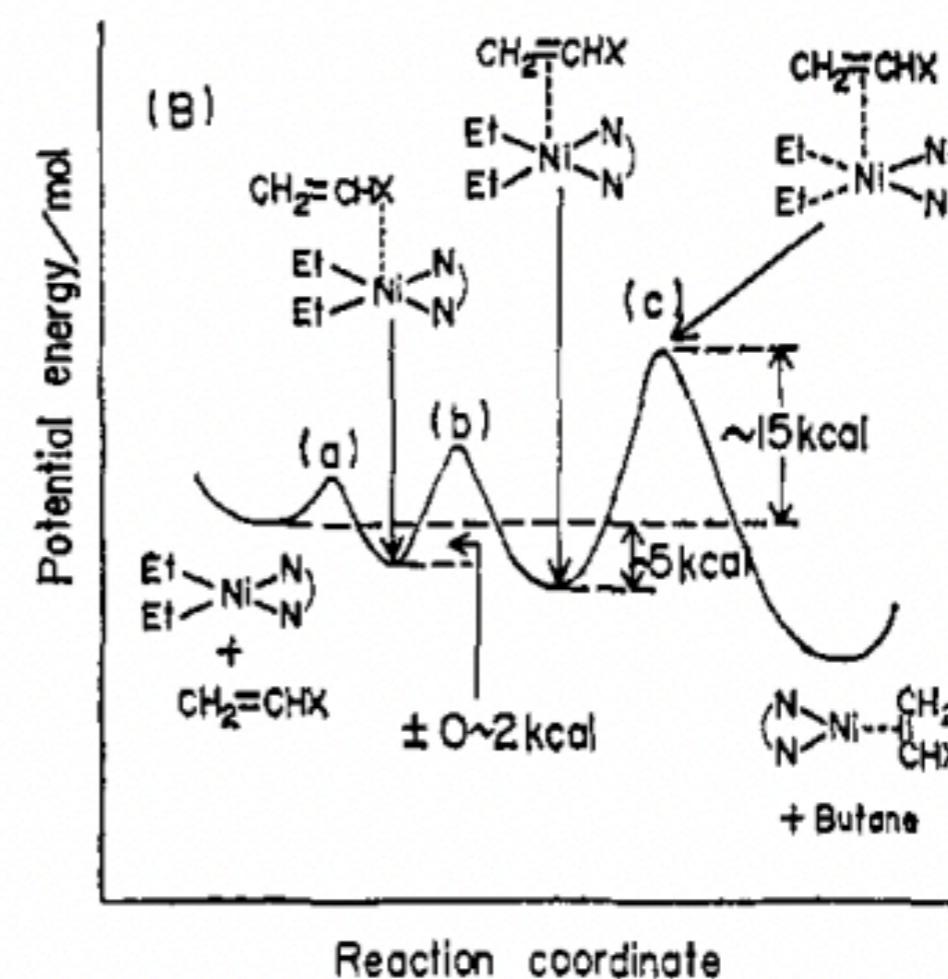
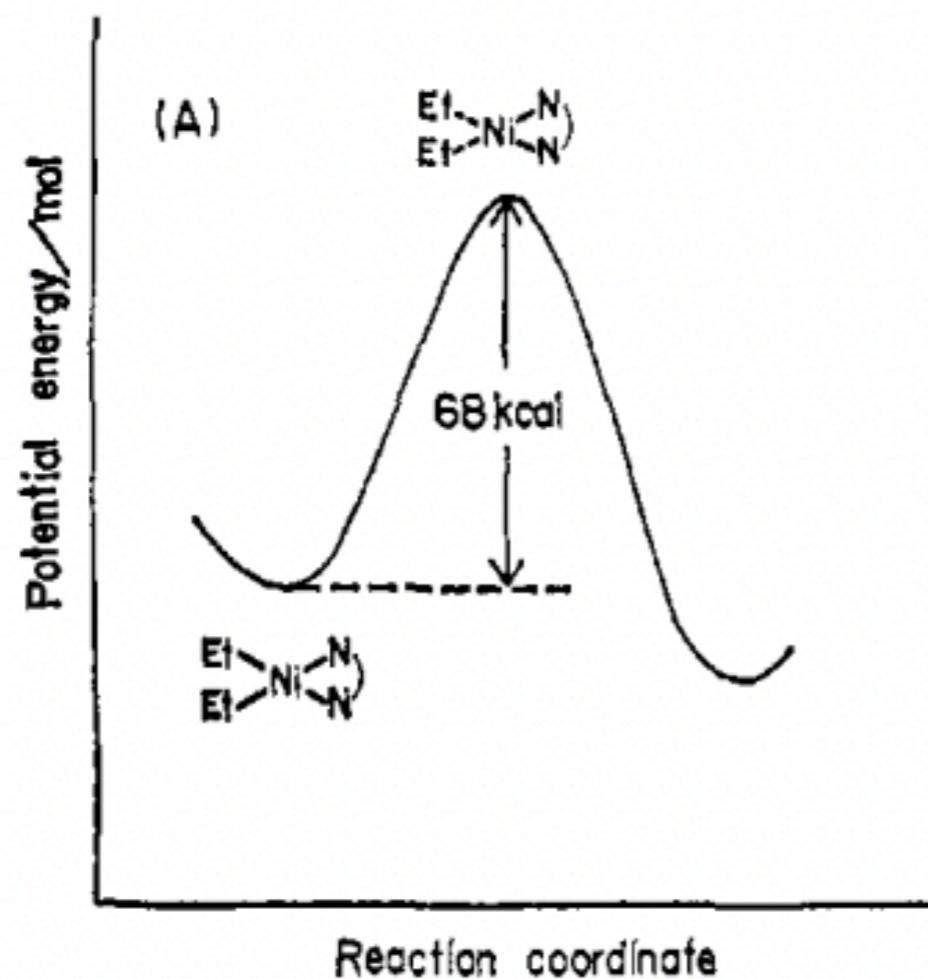
# Engle 2020, Ni(COD)(DQ)



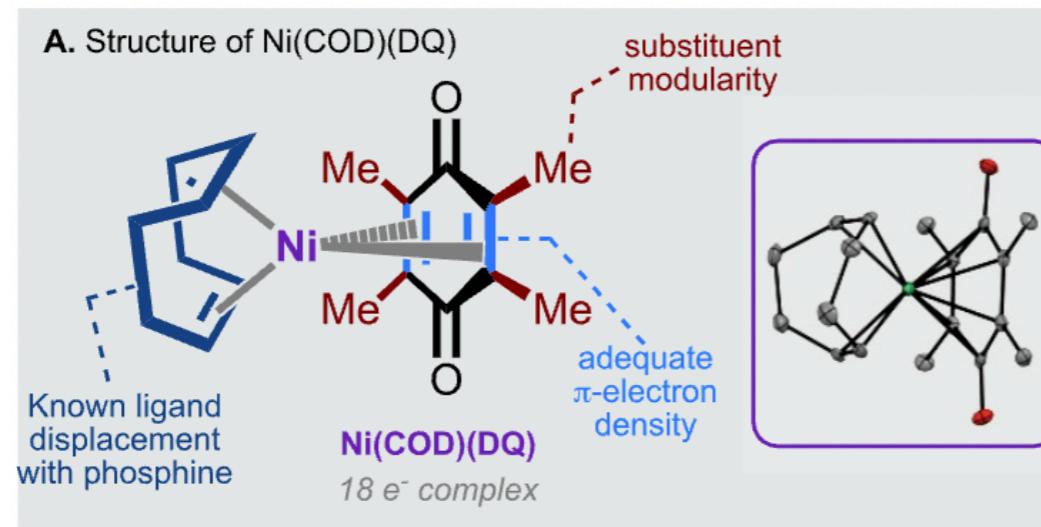
Engle *et al.* ACIE **2020**, 59, 7409  
Engle *et al.* ACR **2024**, 57, 312

## Precedent

Yamamoto *et al.* JACS **1971**, 93, 3350



# Engle 2020, Ni(COD)DQ



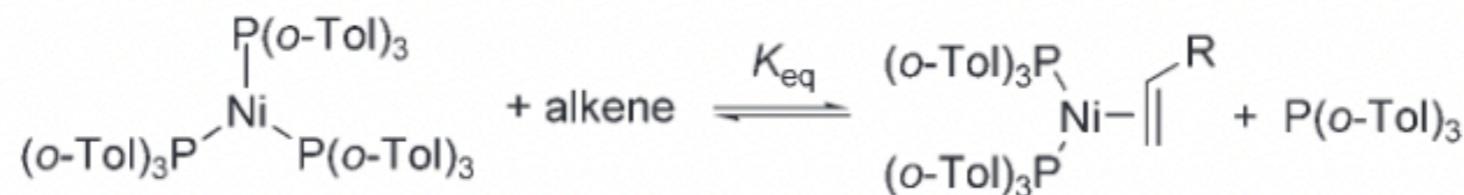
Engle *et al.* *ACIE* **2020**, 59, 7409  
Engle *et al.* *ACR* **2024**, 57, 312

## Precedent

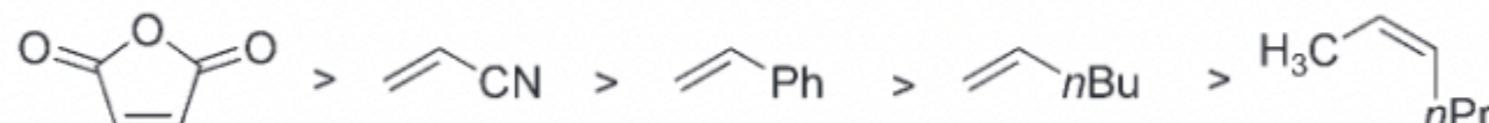
Tolman *et al.* *JACS* **1974**, 96, 2780

Rovis *et al.* *ACIE* **2008**, 47, 840

(review)



Binding affinity  $K_{\text{eq}}$ :



$4.0 \times 10^6$

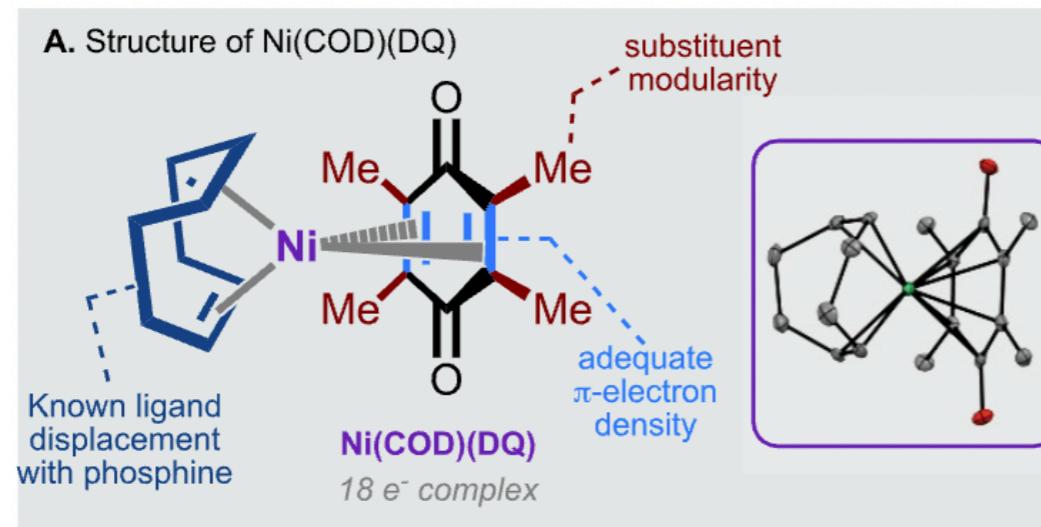
$4.0 \times 10^4$

$1.0 \times 10^1$

$5 \times 10^{-1}$

$2.3 \times 10^{-3}$

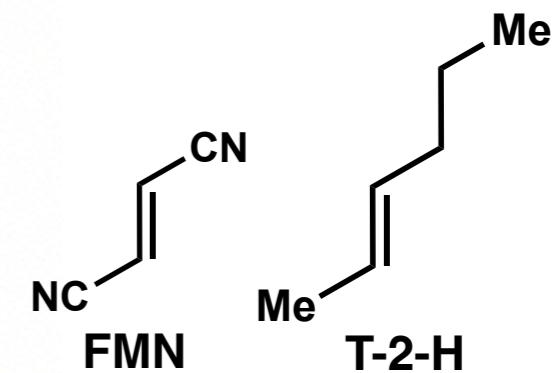
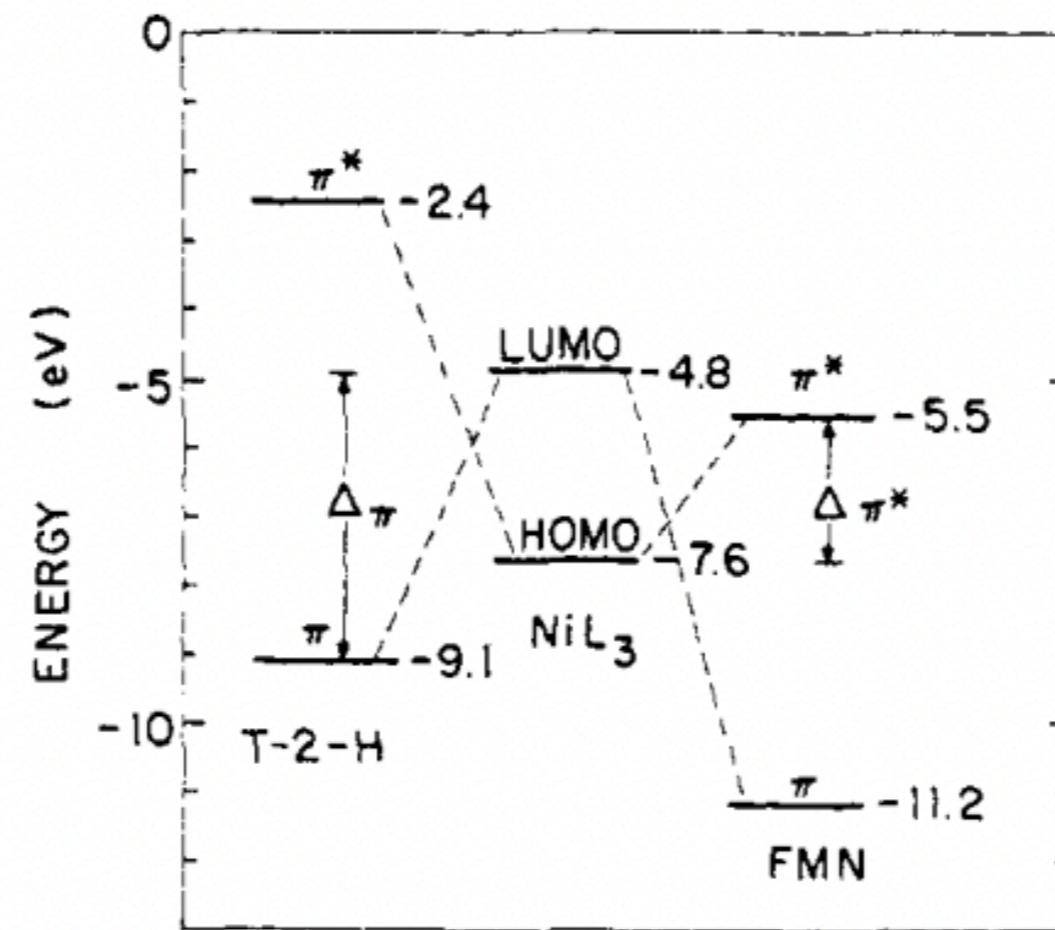
# Engle 2020, Ni(COD)(DQ)



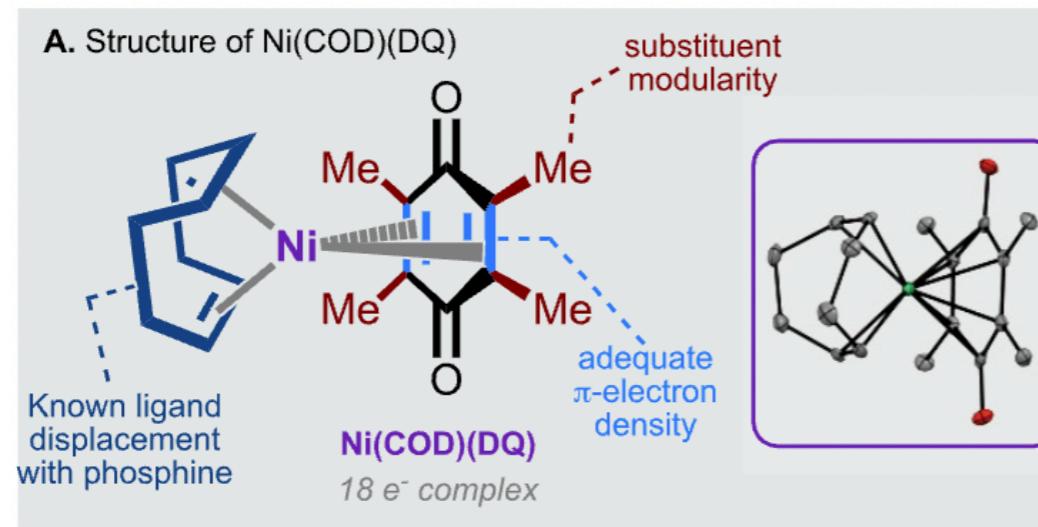
Engle *et al.* *ACIE* **2020**, *59*, 7409  
Engle *et al.* *ACR* **2024**, *57*, 312

## Precedent

Tolman *et al.* *JACS* **1974**, *96*, 2780

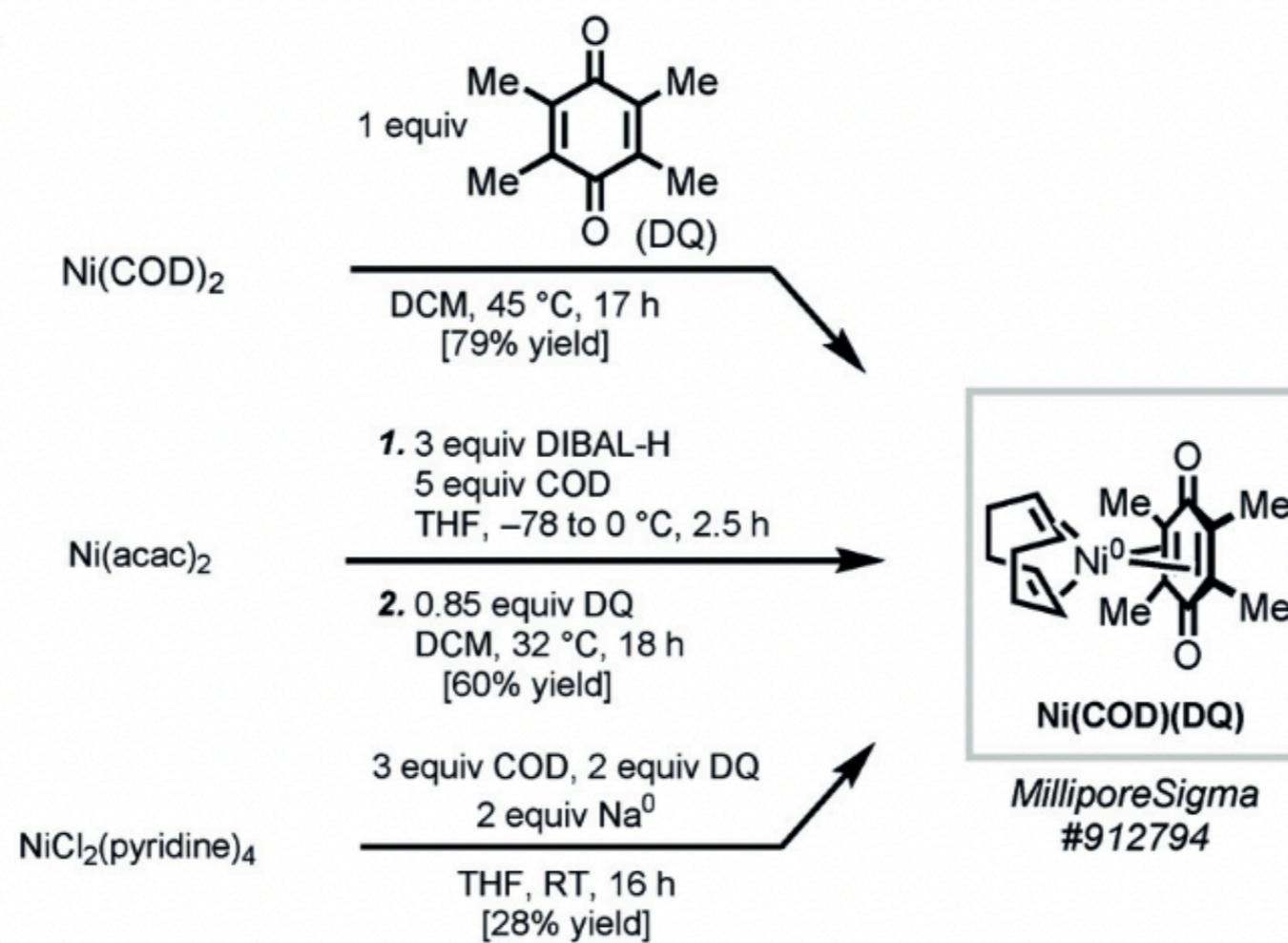


# Engle 2020, Ni(COD)DQ

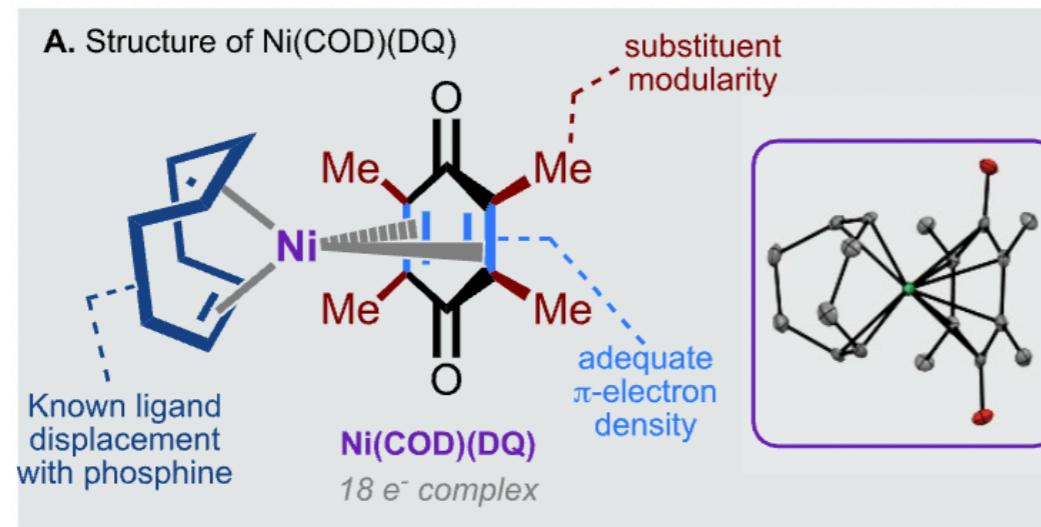


Engle *et al.* *ACIE* **2020**, *59*, 7409  
Engle *et al.* *ACR* **2024**, *57*, 312

## Preparation

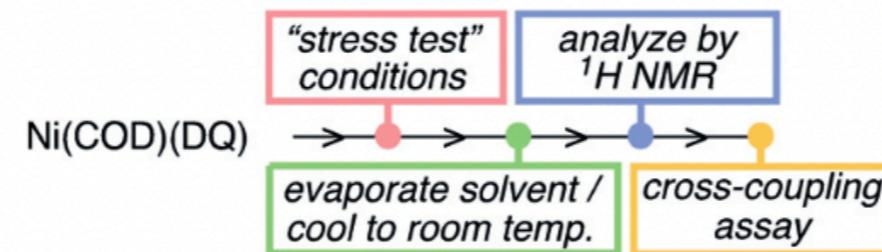


# Engle 2020, Ni(COD)DQ



Engle *et al.* ACIE **2020**, 59, 7409  
Engle *et al.* ACR **2024**, 57, 312

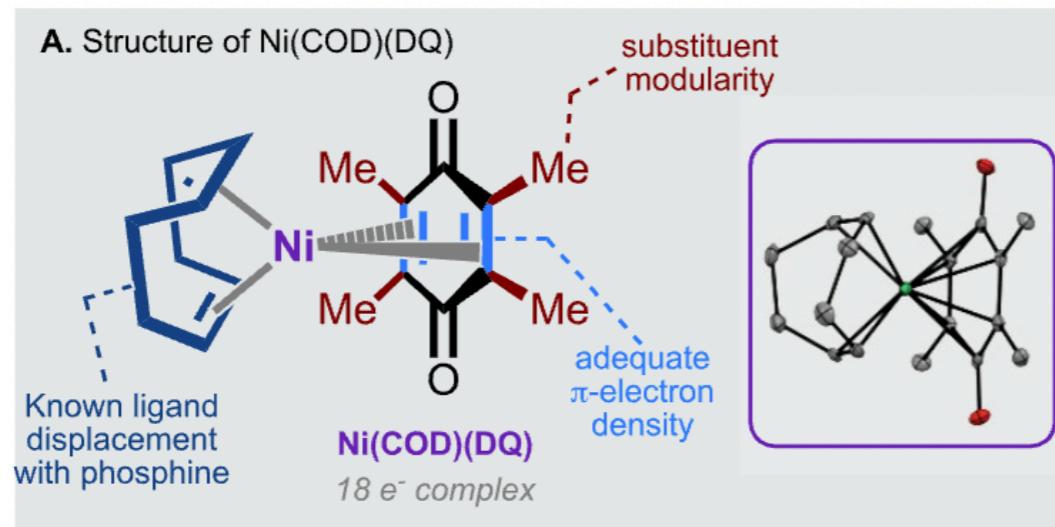
## Notes on stability



Entry	Conditions	Yield of 1a (%)
1	(none)	> 99
2	MeOH, air, 5 h	94
3	H <sub>2</sub> O, air, 5 h	98
4	MeOH/H <sub>2</sub> O, air, 5 h	> 99
5	oven (90 °C), air, 4 h	98
6	silica gel, air	95

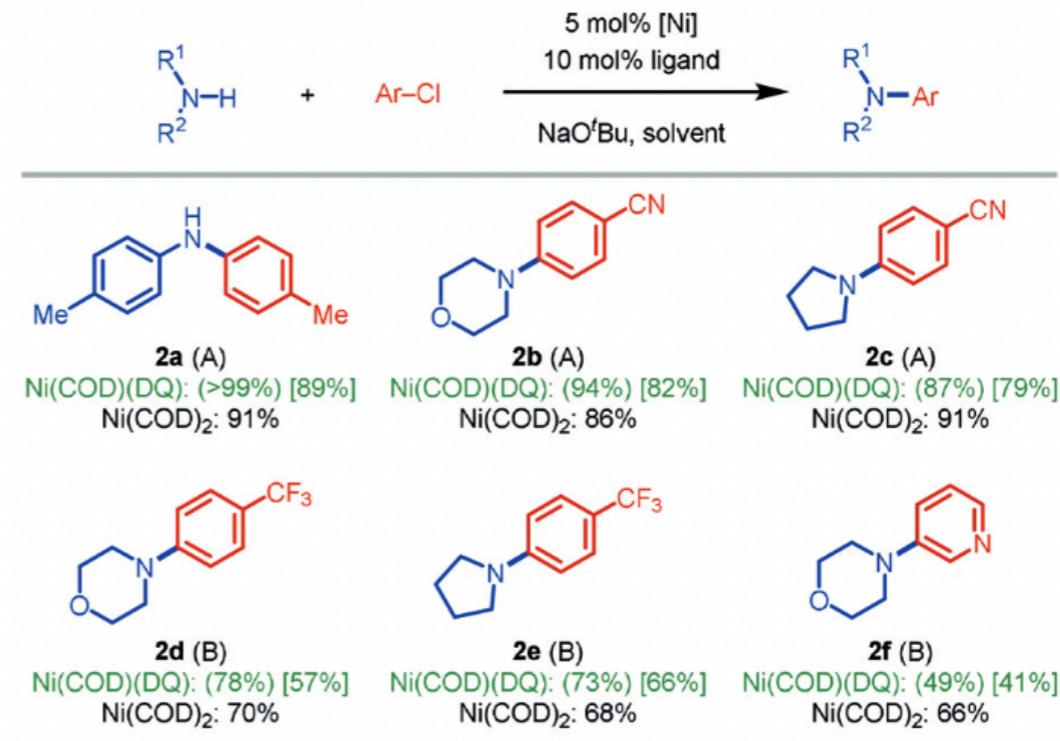
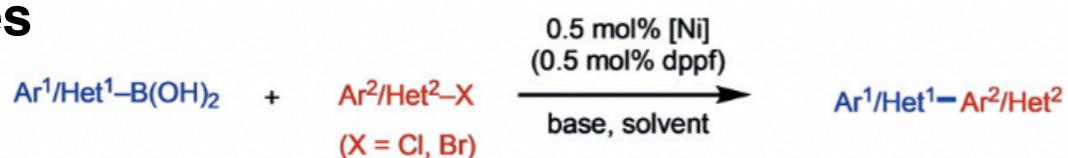
And >3 months solid state

# Engle 2020, Ni(COD)DQ



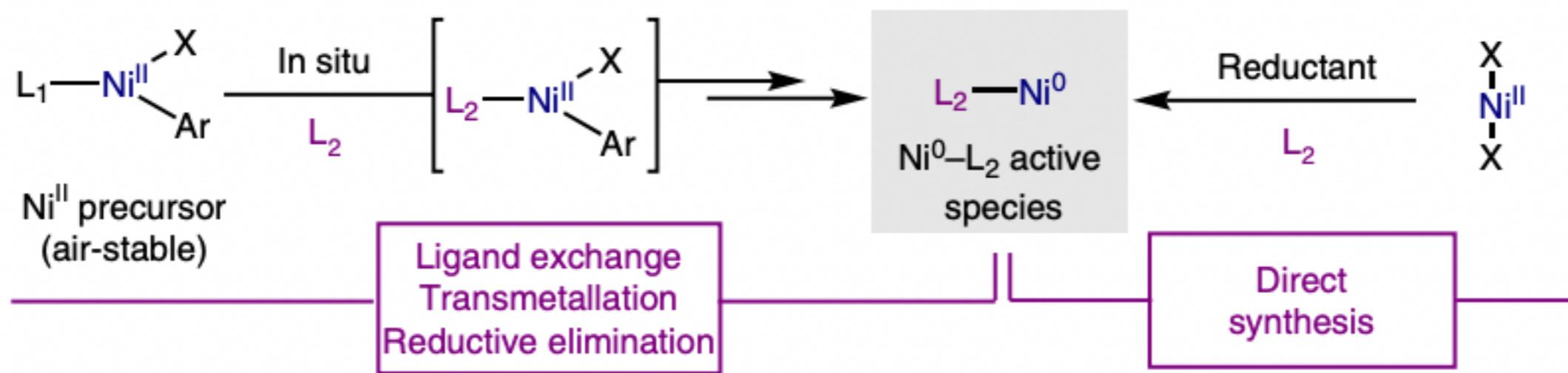
Engle *et al.* ACIE **2020**, 59, 7409  
Engle *et al.* ACR **2024**, 57, 312

## Examples



# Conclusion

**b** General strategies to generate Ni(0)–L from air-stable precursors



Doyle *et al.* *OL* **2015**, 17, 2166–2169

Yang *et al.* *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2007**, 48, 2427

Yang *et al.* *JOC*. **2007**, 72, 6324

Hartwig *et al.* *ACIE* **2012**, 51, 12837

Jamison *et al.* *JACS* **2013**, 135, 1585

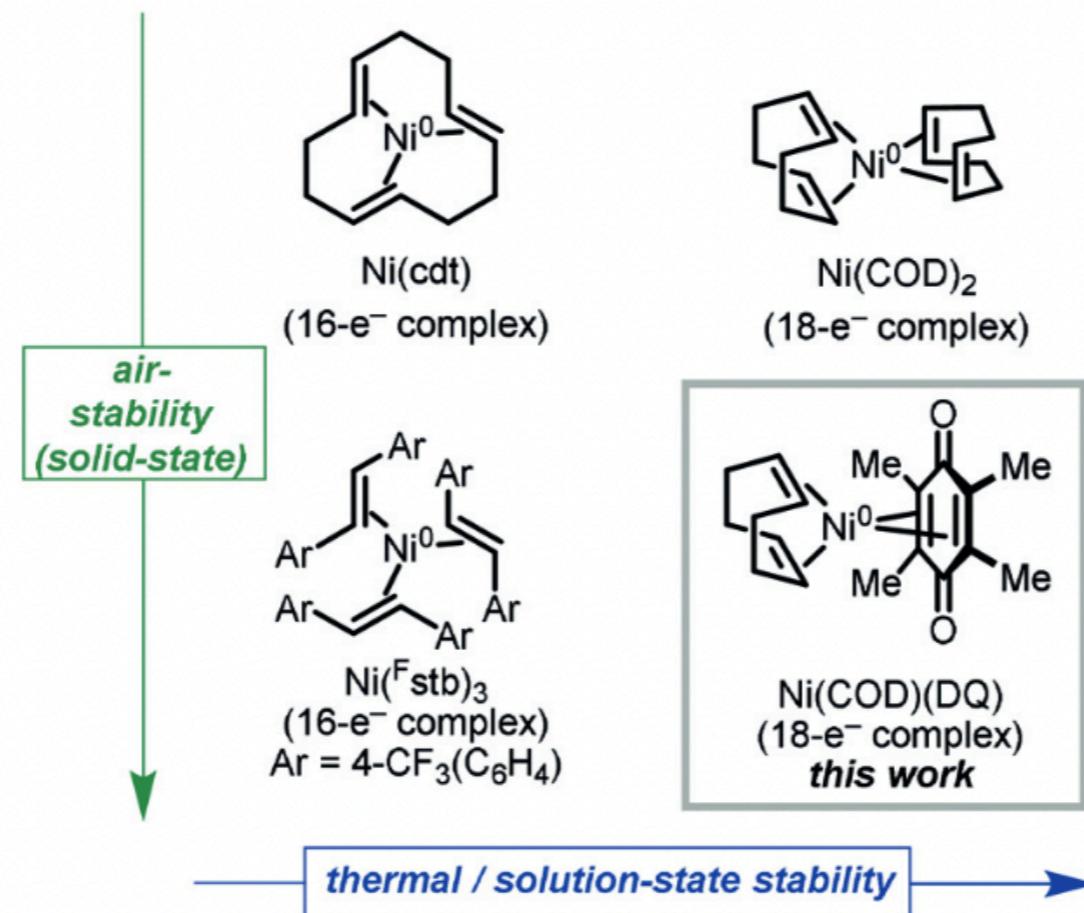
Buchwald *et al.* *OL* **2014**, 16, 220

Jamison *et al.* *ChemCatChem* **2018**, 10, 2873

Jamison *et al.* *Organometallics* **2018**, 37, 2716

# Conclusion

## D. nickel(0)-olefin complexes



Cornella *et al.* *Organometallics* **2020**, 39, 3295

Cornella *et al.* *Nat. Catal.* **2020**, 3, 6

Engle *et al.* *ACIE* **2020**, 59, 7409

Engle *et al.* *ACR* **2024**, 57, 312

# Supporting Information