

Highly Reduced Metal Carbonyls

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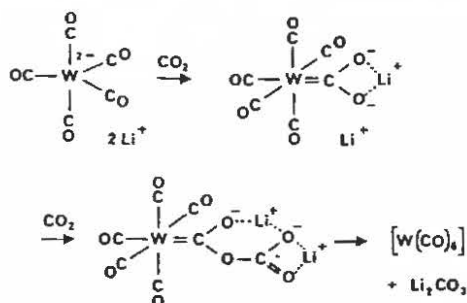
Literature Seminar

April 21, 1992

Anionic metal carbonyls, or carbonylmetalates, have been known since Hieber synthesized $[\text{HFe}(\text{CO})_4]^-$ in 1932 [1]. Carbonylmetalates such as Collman's reagent $\text{Na}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4]$ [2] and $\text{Na}_2[\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_5]$ [3] are well known in organic synthesis. Less well known is the inorganic chemistry of this class of compounds.

Metal carbonyls with the metal in a formal oxidation state of 2- are known to form Fischer type carbene complexes with a $\text{M}=\text{C}$ bond. In 1990 Cooper reduced a carbene complex with potassium naphthalenide to form $[(\text{OC})_4\text{Cr}=\text{C}(\text{OCH}_3)(\text{Ph})]^{2-}$ [4], the first stable carbene complex with a 2- charge. Anionic metal carbonyls can also react to form complexes with an $\text{M}=\text{Si}$ bond [5].

Carbonylmetalates can reduce CO_2 to CO [6]. Based on infrared and ^{13}C NMR studies, Cooper proposed a mechanism for the reduction of CO_2 by $\text{Li}_2[\text{W}(\text{CO})_5]$ to Li_2CO_3 and $\text{W}(\text{CO})_6$ [7].

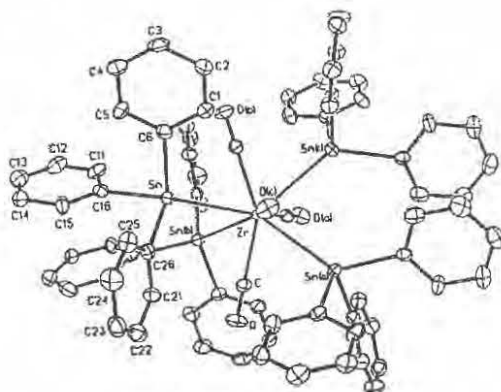


Reductions of heterallenes $\text{X}=\text{C}=\text{Y}$ to form $\text{M}=\text{C}\equiv\text{X}$, where $\text{X}=\text{N}$ or O , have also been reported [8].

Anionic metal carbonyls can react with other metal carbonyls. In 1991 Atwood did some infrared kinetic studies on the reactions of $\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4$ with various manganese carbonyls. Based on his results he proposed single electron transfer mechanisms with a $[\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4]^-$ intermediate for some of these reactions. Other reactions could be interpreted as occurring via CO^{2+} transfers [9].

While $\text{Na}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4]$ and $\text{Na}_2[\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_5]$ do react similarly in many cases, they do not always react in the same manner. The presence of bulky ligands on a phosphorus halide, for example, causes $[\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4]^{2-}$ to coordinate differently than the larger $[\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_5]^{2-}$ [10]. This implies that other, less well known anionic metal carbonyls could form their own distinct products.

Until recently carbonylmetalates with the metal in the 2- state were only known for group 6 and 8 elements. In 1987 Ellis synthesized $[\text{K-15-crown-5}]_2[\text{Zr}(\text{CO})_6]$, the first known anionic carbonyl compound in group 4 [11]. Using single crystal X-ray diffraction, Ellis then determined the structure of the $[\text{Hf}(\text{CO})_6]^{2-}$ anion [12]. While the chemistry of group 4 dianionic metal carbonyls is not as well studied as that of groups 6 and 8, some reactions have been studied [13,14], including one forming an 8-coordinate zirconium carbonyl; with only monodentate ligands.



Structure of $[\text{((C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{Sn)}_4\text{Zr(CO)}_4]^{2-}$

Carbonylmetalates with the metal in a 3- or 4-oxidation state are also known. These were synthesized by Ellis in the late 1970's and early 1980's [15]. Although the chemistry of these superreduced species is less well studied, reactions with these can produce different products than reactions with dianionic metal carbonyls [16]. Reactions of tri- and tetraanionic metal carbonyls as well as synthesis of other anionic carbonyls such as the unknown $\text{Na}_3\text{-[Tc(CO)}_4\text{]}$ could be subjects for further studies.

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