Gas Phase Organometallic Chemistry: Alkane C-H and C-C Bond Activation

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Literature Seminar

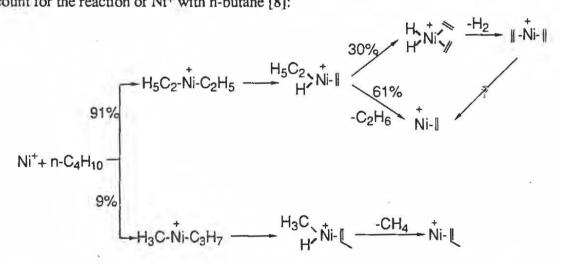
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The activation of alkanes by homogeneous transition metal complexes has been a very active area of interest in recent years [1]. The mechanistic and thermodynamic details of these reactions have been explored in some depth [2]. Gas phase organometallic chemistry offers an alternative chemical approach to the investigation of organometallic reactions in the absence of complicating factors such as solvent effects and ion pairing [3]. The activation of alkanes by transition metal ions in the gas phase has proven to be a rich and informative field of study [4].

In 1979, by using Ion Cyclotron Resonance mass spectrometry, Ridge found that the naked Fe⁺ ion could not only break C-H but also C-C bonds in n-butane and isobutane [5]. Co⁺ and Ni⁺ were found to react in a similar way in a study utilizing Fourier Transform mass spectrometry. The activation of C-C bonds by M⁺ (M = Fe, Co, and Ni) in the gas phase is of interest because activation of C-C bonds of hydrocarbons in solution is usually observed only if the C-C bond is highly strained or if aromatization occurs [6]. Reactions of Ni⁺ with deuterium labeled alkanes showed that Ni⁺ dehydrogenates n-butane exclusively in a 1,4-manner [7]:

Ni⁺ + CD₃CH₂CH₂CD₃ \longrightarrow Ni(CH₂CD₂)₂⁺ + D₂

More strikingly, Ni⁺ completes this 1,4-dehydrogenation of linear alkanes via initial C-C bond cleavage followed by two β -H shifts and dihydrogen elimination. Molecule-ion reactions and Collision Induced Dissociation (CID) studies of four different Ni(C₄H₈)⁺ isomers further confirmed the proposed bis(ethylene) structure, and a mechanism was proposed to account for the reaction of Ni⁺ with n-butane [8]:



Fe⁺ and Co⁺ dehydrogenate alkanes by both a 1,4- and a 1,2-mechanism; the latter mechanism involves initial attack of the metal at an alkane C-H bond rather than a C-C bond. Fe⁺ reacts in the 1,4-fashion 30% of the time, and in the 1,2-fashion 70% of the time; while for Co⁺, the percentages are 90% and 10% respectively [9]. Similar reactivity has been found for M⁺ (M = Fe, Co, and Ni) towards larger alkanes: Co⁺ and Ni⁺ predominantly cleave C-C bonds of alkanes and preferentially insert into interior C-C bonds, while Fe⁺ reacts with alkanes less selectively.

Armentrout found that the Ion Beam technique could be used to study the translational energy dependence of reactions of M⁺ with alkanes. A variety of M⁺-L bond dissociation energies have been derived by studying the translational energy dependence of endothermic reactions [10]. The M-C bond strengths of M⁺-CH₃ cations were found to be about 6 kcal/mol higher than those of the hydride species M⁺-H in the gas phase; in contrast, the L_nM-H bond is much stronger than the L_nM-CH₃ bond in solution. These experimental values are in good agreement with theoretical values derived from Generalized Valence Bond Plus Configuration Interactions calculations [11]. The product distributions of reactions of M⁺ with alkanes can be rationalized fairly successfully by using these thermochemical data, while Allison proposed that initial electrostatic interactions might control the reactivities of different electronic states of transition metal ions, and for the reaction of M⁺ with H₂, good agreement with theoretical calculations has been found [13].

Studies on other transition metal ions showed even more diverse and striking results: Ru⁺, Rh⁺, Pd⁺, Ti⁺, V⁺, Nb⁺, and Mo⁺ predominantly activate C-H bonds of alkanes in a 1,2fashion leading to dehydrogenation [14]; Os⁺ and Ta⁺ are so reactive that they even dehydrogenate methane [15]; Sc⁺, Y⁺, La⁺, and Gd⁺ show both C-H and C-C activation, a unique 1,3dehydrogenation, and formation of dialkyl complexes [16]. Interestingly, Cr⁺, Mn⁺, Cu⁺, Pr⁺, and Eu⁺ are unreactive towards alkanes [17]. Electronic state arguments have been used to rationalize the different reactivities of transition metal ions.

The effects of ligands on the reactivity of gas-phase metal ions have also been studied. For late first row metal ions, attachment of a ligand such as -CH₃, -CH₂, -H, and -Cp increases the preference for C-H insertion over C-C insertion [18]. In contrast, attachment of an alkene ligand to Nb⁺ or Ta⁺ increases the preference for C-C insertion [15b].

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