Ruthenium and Rhodium Carbonyl Tetraphenylporphin Chloride

By Everyl B. Fleischer,* Ray Thorp, and Delbert Venerable

(Department of Chemistry, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637)

WE report the synthesis of two new ruthenium and rhodium porphyrin compounds. Both ruthenium phthalocyanin^{1,2} and rhodium porphyrins³ have been prepared. The preparation of second and third row transition-metal porphyrins via the reactive transition-metal carbonyl halides3 gave two new metal-carbonyl porphyrin compounds. Carbon monoxide was bubbled through a refluxing solution of RuCl₃ in EtOH for 3 hr.; tetraphenylporphin (TPP) in glacial acetic acid was added and the mixture was heated for a further 21 hr. The crude ruthenium compound was chromatographed twice on alumina and crystallized from benzene-ethanol. The rhodium compound was prepared by refluxing [Rh(CO)₂Cl]₂ with TPP in benzene for 46 hr. and purifying the crude product as above,[†] Both of the compounds were characterized as M^{III}CO-TPP-Cl.[†] The compounds both give strong sharp i.r. peaks in the 2000 cm.⁻¹ range. The Table gives the i.r. frequency of the carbonyl stretch of the compounds.

The diamagnetic d⁶ compounds (Rh^{III}, Ir^{III}, and Fe^{II}) show the expected trend of greater back bonding for the lower oxidation state, as shown by the lower CO stretch for

¹ D. Berezin and G. V. Sennikova, Dolkady Akad. Nauk S.S.R., 1964, 159, 117.

¹ D. Berezhi and G. V. Sennikova, Doirday Arad. Naur S.S.K., 1964, 159, 117.
² P. Krueger and M. Kenney, J. Inorg. Nuclear Chem., 1963, 25, 303.
³ (a) N. Sadasivan and E. B. Fleischer, J. Inorg. Nuclear Chem., 1968, 30, 591; (b) E. B. Fleischer and N. Sadasivan, Chem. Comm., 1967, 159; (c) E. B. Fleischer and David Lavallee, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1967, 89, 7132.
[†] This reaction can yield at least three different products: Rh^{III}TPP-Cl, RhCO-TPP-Cl, and Rh-phenyl-TPP-Cl (see ref. 3c).
[‡] The compounds gave satisfactory elemental analyses. The visible spectrum in benzene of RhCO-TPP-Cl has λ_{max} at 420 and 532 nm., the RuCO-TPP-Cl at 413 and 528 nm. The RhCO-TPP-Cl is diamagnetic and the RuCO-TPP-Cl is paramagnetic with one unpaired cleaters. unpaired electron (μ_{eff} ca. 2.4 BM).

J. H. Wang, A. Nakahara, and E. B. Fleischer, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1958, 80, 1109.

⁵ James O. Alben and W. S. Caughey, Biochemistry, 1968, 7, 175.

Fe^{II} as compared to the Rh^{III} and Ir^{III}. The Ru^{III} d⁵ compound shows a lower stretch than one might expect. The recently prepared $[RuI(NH_3)_5CO]I_2$ had a carbonyl

	Table		
Compound Rh ^{III} CO-TPP-Cl Ru ^{III} CO-TPP-Cl Ir ^{III} CO-TPP-Cl Ir ^{III} CO-HPDEE*-Cl Fe ^{II} CO pyridine PP†	••• •• •• ••	••• •• ••	C≡O stretching frequency (cm. ⁻¹) 2090 1955 2100 ^{3b} 2060 ^{3b} 1970 ⁴
			10765

* HPDEE = Hematoporphyrin diethylester

 $\dagger PP = Protoporphyrindimethyester.$

stretching frequency of 1955 cm.⁻¹. The usual CO stretch for the +3 oxidation state of ruthenium as demonstrated in $(NH_4)_2RuCOCl_5$ is 2059 cm.⁻¹ and of the +2 oxidation state of $(NH_4)_2 RuCO(H_2O)Cl_4$ is 1950 cm.⁻¹.

(Received, March 4th, 1969; Com. 310.)