

Preliminary communication

DIAZABUTADIENES AS σ,π -BRIDGING LIGANDS IN BINUCLEAR
 MOLYBDENUM CARBONYL COMPLEXES CONTAINING
 MOLYBDENUM—MOLYBDENUM DOUBLE BONDS

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Summary

Reduction of $\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_4 \text{DAB}$ (DAB = diazabutadiene) followed by oxidation with $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_3 \text{BrDAB}$ or HCl gives a small yield (15 to 25%) of complexes of the type $\text{Mo}_2(\text{CO})_6(\text{DAB})_2$, in which the two DAB ligands bridge a molybdenum—molybdenum double bond and act as σ,π -donors.

As part of our investigations on the coordination properties of diazabutadienes (DAB) ($\text{R}^1\text{N}=\text{C}(\text{R}^2)\text{C}(\text{R}^2)=\text{NR}^1 = \alpha$ -diimine) and on the electronic properties of these ligands in complexes with metals in a low oxidation state [1], we have investigated the behaviour of $(\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_4 \text{DAB})^-$ in oxidation reactions.

DAB is known to act as a σ -donor monodentate ligand [1,2], a σ, σ -donor bridging ligand, a σ, σ -donor chelating ligand [3—15] and a σ,π - and π,π -chelating ligand [16,17]. We now report the isolation and characterization of the first examples of metal—DAB complexes in which DAB acts as a σ,π -bridging ligand in binuclear molybdenum carbonyl complexes with metal—metal double bonds.

tom Dieck et al. have shown that $\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_4 \text{DAB}$ can be reduced by sodium and potassium using various ethers as solvents [18]. We reduced $\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_4 \text{DAB}$ with sodium—potassium alloy according to Ellis and Flom [19]. The proposed structure of the reduced $(\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_4 \text{DAB})^-$ is shown in Fig. 1.

Subsequent oxidation of the reduced complexes with mild oxidizing agents gives, in addition to the starting material $\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_4 \text{DAB}$, a novel type of complex $\text{Mo}_2(\text{CO})_6(\text{DAB})_2$. When $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_3 \text{Br}(\text{t-BuN}=\text{CHCH}=\text{N-t-Bu})$ is used as oxidizing agent, yields are in the range of 15 to 25%. In addition to the com-

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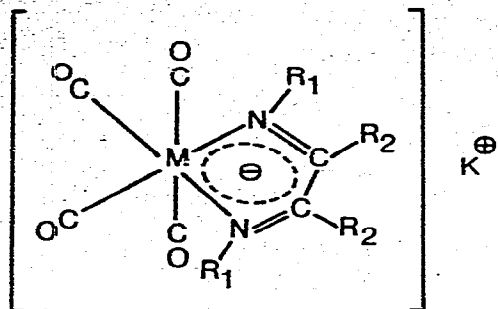


Fig. 1. The proposed structure of $(\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_4 \text{DAB})^- \text{K}^+$.

plexes $\text{Mo}_2(\text{CO})_6(\text{DAB})_2$, KBr and $\text{Mn}_2(\text{CO})_{10}$ were formed and were isolated and identified. The molecular weights and elemental analyses are in accord with dimeric structures (see Table 1).

TABLE 1

ANALYTICAL DATA AND MOLECULAR WEIGHTS (calculated values in parentheses)

R	C	%H	%N	%O	Mol. wt.
t-Bu	44.82 (44.24)	5.74 (5.72)	8.04 (8.03)	13.79 (13.88)	704 (696)
i-Pr	41.15 (41.25)	5.44 (5.00)	8.77 (8.75)	13.33 (15.00)	646 (640)

The IR spectra of $\text{Mo}_2(\text{CO})_6(\text{DAB})_2$ show five to six bands between 2000 and 1800 cm^{-1} belonging to the CO vibrations of six terminal CO groups. At 1630 cm^{-1} there is a broad band, which is assigned to $\nu(\text{C}=\text{N})$. The infrared frequencies of $\nu(\text{CO})$ are listed in Table 2.

TABLE 2

IR DATA OF $\text{Mo}_2(\text{CO})_6(\text{DAB})_2$ IN CH_2Cl_2 SOLUTIONS (cm^{-1})

R					
t-Bu	1998	1944	1887 ^a	1874	1850
i-Pr	1997	1942	1890	1875	1845

^aShoulder at high wavenumber side of the band.

^1H NMR data (see Table 3) indicate that the ligand moieties ($\text{RN}=\text{CH}-$) are unsymmetrically bonded. In the free ligands the resonances of the imino protons ($-\text{N}=\text{CH}-$) are found at about 8.0 ppm, and for the σ,σ -bonded DAB, ligand, for example in $\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_4 \text{DAB}$, they are at 8.2 ppm. In the dinuclear molybdenum carbonyl complexes the resonances of the imino protons are found as doublets at 8.8 and 8.4 ppm, with a coupling of 1.6 Hz.

TABLE 3

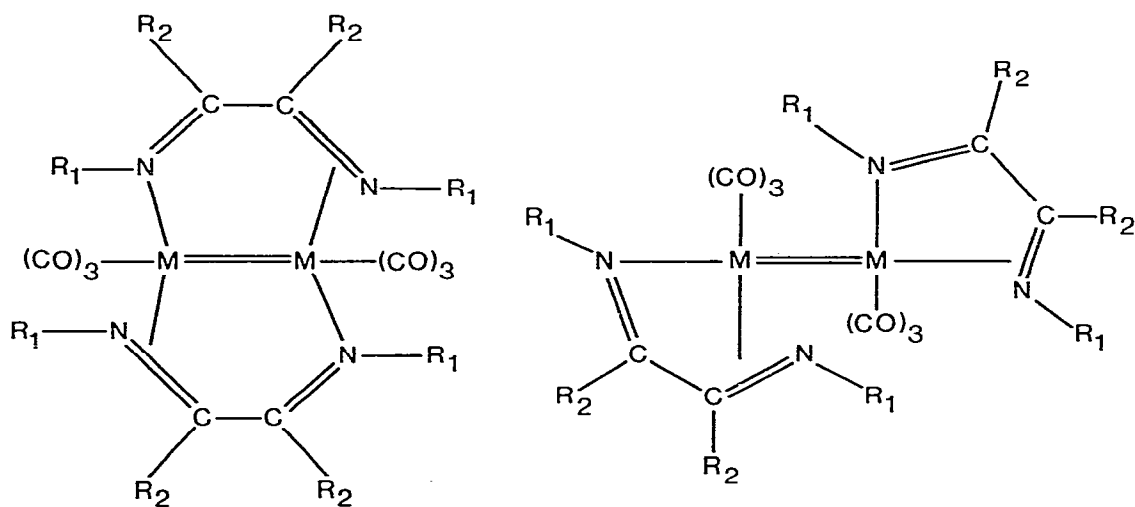
 ^1H NMR DATA OF $\text{Mo}_2(\text{CO})_6(\text{DAB})_2$; SOLVENT ACETON- d_6

R	δ (ppm)
t-Bu	$\delta(\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3)$ 1.01, 1.38 $\delta(\text{H}^{\text{imino}})$ 4.09, 8.86 ^a
i-Pr	$\delta(\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2)$ 1.03, 1.37 ^b $\delta(\text{H}-\text{C})^{\text{i-Pr}}$ 3.20, 4.02 ^b $\delta(\text{H}^{\text{imino}})$ 4.02, 8.68 ^c

^a J 1.6 Hz. ^b J 6.7 Hz. ^c J 1.6 Hz.

An upfield shift of the resonances of the imino protons indicate π -coordination. For example, $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3(\text{t-BuN}=\text{CHCH}=\text{N-t-Bu})$, in which DAB acts as a σ, π -donor chelating ligand, there is an upfield shift of the imino proton of the π -bonded $\text{C}=\text{N}$ group, which appears at 6.35 ppm [16]. In $\text{Mo}_2(\text{CO})_6(\text{DAB})_2$ the shielding of the imino protons of the π -bonded imino group is even larger.

On the basis of the NMR data the structures shown in Fig. 2a and 2b must be considered.

Fig. 2. Proposed structures of $\text{Mo}_2(\text{CO})_6(\text{DAB})_2$ as derived from NMR data.

The molybdenum—molybdenum bond must be formally a double bond, otherwise both metals would have a 17 electron configuration. Structure 2b is rather unlikely: metal—metal bonds are known to be stabilized by forming a five-membered ring with chelating ligands. The σ, π -bridging mode for the DAB ligand in $\text{Mo}_2(\text{CO})_6(\text{DAB})_2$ is supported by the observation of five to six CO vibrations, because σ, π -chelation which would give rise to a mirror plane through the molybdenum—molybdenum bond, would result in only three CO vibrations. Because of the arguments mentioned above the proposed structure of the complexes $\text{Mo}_2(\text{CO})_6(\text{DAB})_2$ can only be as shown in Fig. 2a. Complete details of these and related complexes will be described in a forthcoming paper.

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