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ORGANOSELENIDO COMPLEXES OF TUNGSTEN

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Organometallic tungsten selenido complexes of the type $[cpW(CO)_3]_2Se_m$; m=2 (1), 3 (2), 4 (3), can be easily synthesized via insertion of selenium into the alkali-metal tungsten bond of LiWcp(CO)₃ in appropriate ratios and subsequent oxidation of the produced W-selenolates with O_2/SiO_2 . In contrast, reactions of K_2Se_6 with $[cpW(CO)_3Cl]$ and 18-crown-6 in DMF lead to a mixture of $[cpW(CO)_3]_2Se_4$ (3), the η^1 Se-bonded selenocarbamato complex $[cpW(CO)_3SeC(O)NMe_2]$ (4) and the ionic complex [(18-crown-6)K]^{+}[cpW(Se_4)_2]^{-} (5). The crystal structures of 3 and 4 together with their ^{77}Se NMR data are presented.

Keywords: Selenido complexes; 77Se NMR; Crystal structure

INTRODUCTION

Metatheses of transition-metal halide complexes with alkali-metal polyselenides are widely applicable and the resulting oligoselenido complexes are of interest because of the versatile binding modes of Se_n²
[1]. However, the composition of the alkali-metal polyselenides is difficult to predict, since complicated equilibria can be observed in solution ^[2]. In the case of W, these difficulties can be avoided by using an alternative

method, namely the insertion of Se into the alkali-metal transition-metal bond of appropriate W carbonylates and subsequent oxidation of the resulting organometallic selenolates with O₂ in the presence of commercial silica gel ^[3]. Additionally, we report on the oxidation of W-selenolates and on the reaction of [cpW(CO)₃Cl] with K₂Se₆ and 18-crown-6.

SYNTHESES

LiW(CO)₃cp readily inserts grey selenium in 1:1, 1:2 and 1:3 ratio in THF solution. Addition of commercial silica gel and stirring overnight afforded the oligoselenido complexes $[cpW(CO)_3]_2Se_m$; m = 2, 3, 4 as the oxidation products:

LiW(CO)₃cp
$$\frac{\text{Se}_n}{\text{LiSe}_n\text{W(CO)}_3\text{cp}}$$

 $\frac{\text{SiO}_2 / \text{O}_2}{\text{[cpW(CO)}_3]_2\text{Se}_m}$
[n = 1; m = 2, 55%] 1
[n = 2; m = 3, 51%] 2
[n = 3; m = 4, 74%] 3

However, the reaction of [cpW(CO)₃Cl] with K₂Se₆ and 18-crown-6 in DMF leads to the products [cpW(CO)₃]₂Se₄ 3, [cpW(CO)₃SeC(O)NMe₂] 4 and [(18-crown-6)K][†][cpW(Se₄)₂] 5 (Fig. 1). Selected NMR data of the new complexes are presented in Table 1. From the ¹H and ⁷⁷Se NMR data, it can be seen that 2 is in equilibrium with 3 and 4 in solution. The assignment of the Se signals was made by comparison with related complexes (2, 3) or from a ⁷⁷Se-¹⁸³W coupling constant of 80 Hz (5). Comparable ⁷⁷Se-¹⁸³W coupling constants lie in the range 35 Hz in [cpW(CO)₃SeC(O)Ph] to 112 Hz in [W₃Se₃]^{2-[4,5]}.

Complex	¹ H-NMR	⁷⁷ Se-NMR ²	conditions
2	4.8 s, 4.88 s,	-173.7 s, 19.8,	C ₆ D ₆ , 25° C
	4.95 s (cp)	54.3 (W-Se-Se),	-
		670.8, 711.6 (W-	
		Se) s	
3	4.95 s, (cp)	19.4 s (W-Se-Se),	C ₆ D ₆ , 25° C
		670.7 s (W-Se)	
4	2.65, 2.87 s	- 136.1 s	C ₆ D ₆ , 25° C
	(CH_3) , 4.9 s (cp)		
5	3.47 s (CH ₂),	486.1 s (W-Se-	CDCl ₃ , 25° C
	5.02 s (cp)	Se), 866.4 s (W-	
		Se) ^b	

TABLE 1 Selected NMR data of the new complexes

FIGURE 1 The reaction of [cpW(CO)₃Cl]with K₂Se₆ and 18-crown-6

CRYSTAL STRUCTURES

The crystal structures of 3 and 4 are presented in Fig. 2. 3 consists of two cpW(CO)₃ moieties, linked by a helical Se₄ chain in a μ^2 - η^1 fashion

^{*} rel. to Me₂Se_{ext.} b in d₆-acetone

with W-Se bond lengths of 2.6399(11) and 2.6429(10) Å. The Se-Se bond lengths lie in the range 2.321(2) to 2.367(2) Å with almost tetrahedral angles at selenium.

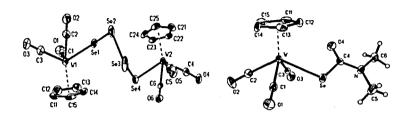


FIGURE 2 Molecular structures of [cpW(CO)₃]₂Se₄ 3 and [cpW(CO)₃SeC(O)NMe₂] 4

4 represents the first crystal structure with an η^1 Se-bonded selenocarbamato ligand. The atoms W, C4, O4, N, C5 and C6 are approximately coplanar (mean deviation 0.013 Å); the selenium atom lies 0.2 Å out of this plane. The W-Se bond length of 2.6308(8) Å is consistent with observed values in W-selenolato complexes with terminal organoselenolato ligands [6-8].

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