Letters to the Editor

Synthesis and structure of bis(acetylacetonato)germanium(IV) diazide

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We found that refluxing of (Acac)₂GeCl₂ with NaN₃ (2 mol) in acetonitrile for 5 h gave bis(acetylacetonato)germanium(IV) diazide (Acac)₂Ge(N₃)₂ (1) in an 82% yield. Complex 1 was isolated as colorless crystals well soluble in organic solvents and readily hydrolyzed in air.

Single crystals of 1 were obtained by recrystallization from toluene. At -110 °C crystals 1 are monoclinic, space group Cc, a=9.199(2) Å, b=12.632(3) Å, c=12.532(3) Å, $\beta=93.70(3)$ °, Z=4, V=1453.3(5) Å³, $R_1=0.0320$, w $R_2=0.0716$. According to X-ray structural analysis, the Ge atom in complex 1 (Fig. 1) is in the distorted octahedral environment of four O atoms (Ge-O(1) 1.891(9) Å, Ge-O(2) 1.935(9) Å, Ge-O(3) 1.889(9) Å, Ge-O(4) 1.898(9) Å), two Acac ligands, and N atoms of two azide fragments (Ge-N(1) 1.942(12) Å, Ge-N(4) 1.926(11) Å) arranged in cis-position with respect to each other and in the axial and equatorial positions of complex 1, respectively.

Compound 1 is the first structurally characterized azide-containing β -diketonate of the hexacoordinate atom of Group IVB elements of the Periodic System.

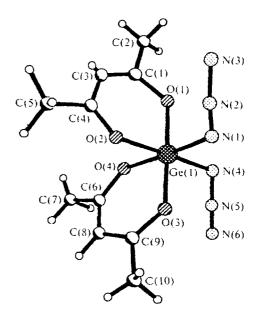


Fig. 1. Molecular structure of (Acac)₂Ge(N₃)₂.

Since it is known that diazide-containing derivatives of Group IVB elements generate carbene analogs upon photolysis, ^{1,2} we studied the photochemical decomposition of complex I in benzene (20 °C, 20 h, a DRSh-1000 high-pressure mercury lamp). However, a poorly soluble germanium-containing polymer is formed under these conditions instead of the expected germanium(11) bis(acetylacetonate).

Bis(acetylacetonato)germanium(iv) diazide (1). M.p. 136—137 °C. IR (KBr), v/cm⁻¹: 1540 (C=O), 2113 (N₃). ¹H NMR: (C₆D₆), δ : 1.08 (s, 6 H, 2 CH₃); 1.13 (s, 6 H, 2 CH₃); 5.09 (s, 2 H, CH₂). MS (EI, 70 eV), m/z (I_{rel} (%)): 314 [M = N₃]⁺ (41), 272 [M = 2 N₃]⁺ (3.5), 257 [M = Acac]⁺ (17), 173 [M = 2 N₃ = Acac]⁺ (100).

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References

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