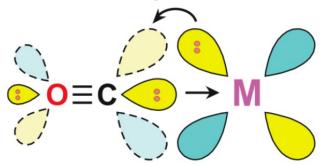
## **Carbonyl Ligands**

empty  $\pi^*$ -acceptor orbitals on carbonyl

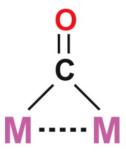


powerful  $\pi$ -acceptor ligand! excellent ligand, therefore, for stabilizing electron-rich low-valent metal centers

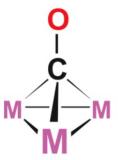
#### **Standard Bonding Modes:**

terminal mode

2e<sup>-</sup> neutral donor



μ<sub>2</sub>- bridging mode2e<sup>-</sup> neutral donor



μ<sub>3</sub>- bridging mode3e<sup>-</sup> neutral donor

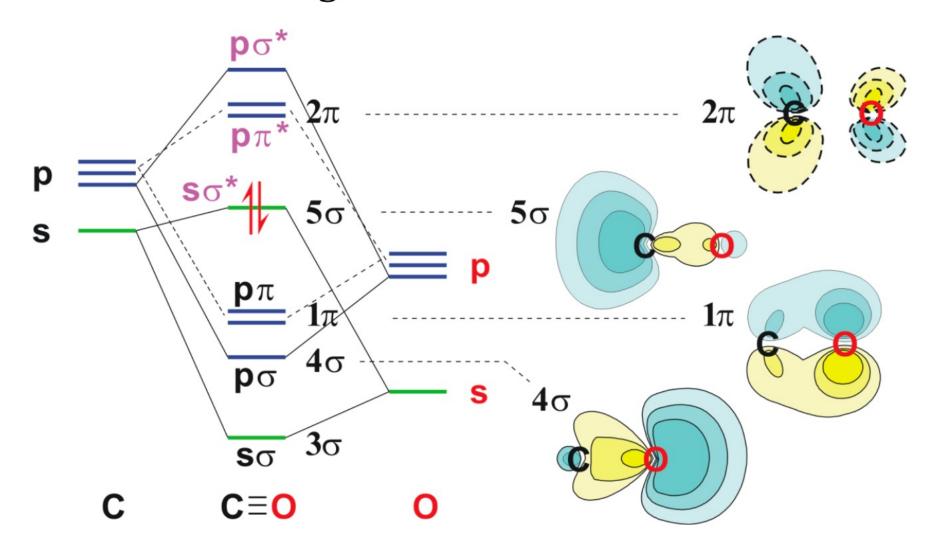
Metal carbonyls form one of the oldest (and important) classes of organometallic complexes. Most metal carbonyls are <u>toxic</u>!

# Metal carbonyls form one of the oldest (and important) classes of organometallic complexes. Most metal carbonyls are <u>toxic</u>!

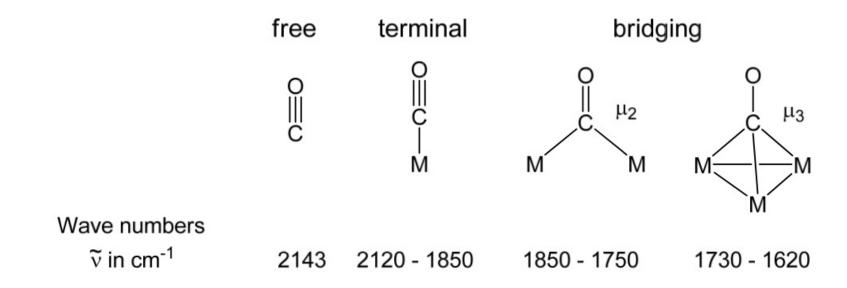
## Examples of *neutral*, binary metal carbonyls:

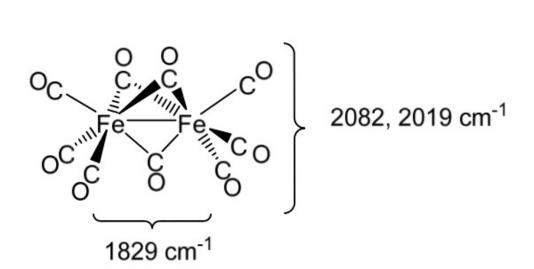
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Fe(CO) <sub>5</sub>	Co <sub>2</sub> (CO) <sub>8</sub>		
Ti	V(CO) <sub>6</sub>	Cr(CO) <sub>6</sub>	Mn <sub>2</sub> (CO) <sub>10</sub>	Fe <sub>2</sub> (CO) <sub>9</sub>	Co <sub>4</sub> (CO) <sub>12</sub>	Ni(CO) <sub>4</sub>	Cu
				Fe <sub>3</sub> (CO) <sub>12</sub>			
	Nb	Mo(CO) <sub>6</sub>	Tc <sub>2</sub> (CO) <sub>10</sub>	Ru(CO) <sub>5</sub>	Rh <sub>4</sub> (CO) <sub>12</sub>		
Zr				Ru <sub>3</sub> (CO) <sub>12</sub>	Rh <sub>6</sub> (CO) <sub>16</sub>	Pd	Ag
Hf	Ta	W(CO) <sub>6</sub>	Re <sub>2</sub> (CO) <sub>10</sub>	Os(CO) <sub>5</sub>	Ir <sub>4</sub> (CO) <sub>12</sub>	Pt	Au
				Os <sub>3</sub> (CO) <sub>12</sub>			

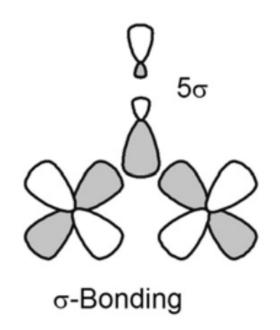
## **Molecular Orbital Diagram for CO:**

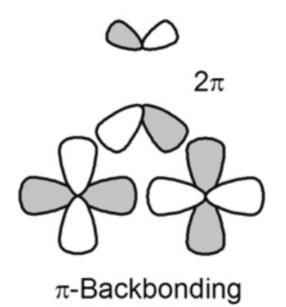


### Terminal and bridging CO-groups can be differentiated by IR-spectroscopy:





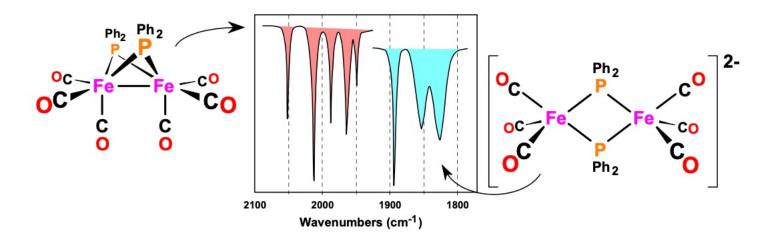




The CO-vibration depends on the strength of the back-bonding from the metal center and correlates with the electron density at the metal and with the energy level of the HOMO's respectively.  $\tilde{v}$  as a probe:

Ni(CO)<sub>4</sub> 2060 cm<sup>-1</sup> [Mn(CO)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>+</sup> 2090 cm<sup>-1</sup> [Co(CO)<sub>4</sub>]<sup>-</sup> 1890 cm<sup>-1</sup> 
$$Cr(CO)_6$$
 2000 cm<sup>-1</sup> [V(CO)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>-</sup> 1860 cm<sup>-1</sup> [Ti(CO)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>2-</sup> 1750 cm<sup>-1</sup> increased  $\pi$ -backbonding

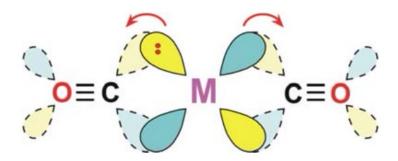
(Attention: only isostructural complexes may be compared)



#### **Donor/Acceptor Characteristics of Other Ligands**

L in L-Ni(CO) <sub>3</sub>	v (CO)/cm <sup>-1</sup>
P( <i>t</i> -Bu) <sub>3</sub>	2056
PMe <sub>3</sub>	2064
PPh <sub>3</sub>	2069
P(OMe) <sub>3</sub>	2080
P(OPh) <sub>3</sub>	2085
PF <sub>3</sub>	2111

L in L <sub>3</sub> Mo(CO) <sub>3</sub>	v <b>(CO)/cm</b> -1
Pyridine	1746, 1888
CH₃CN	1783, 1915
$PPh_3$	1835, 1934
P(OMe) <sub>3</sub>	1888, 1977
PCl <sub>3</sub>	1991, 2040
PF <sub>3</sub>	2055, 2090



See also L-M(CO)<sub>5</sub> complexes (M = Cr, Mo, W)

<u>decreasing π-acceptor strength:</u>

 $NO > CO > PF_3 > RNC > PCI_3 > P(OR)_3 > PR_3 > RCN > NH_3$ 

