

RHODIUM CARBENE COMPLEXES AS HYDROSILYLATION CATALYSTS

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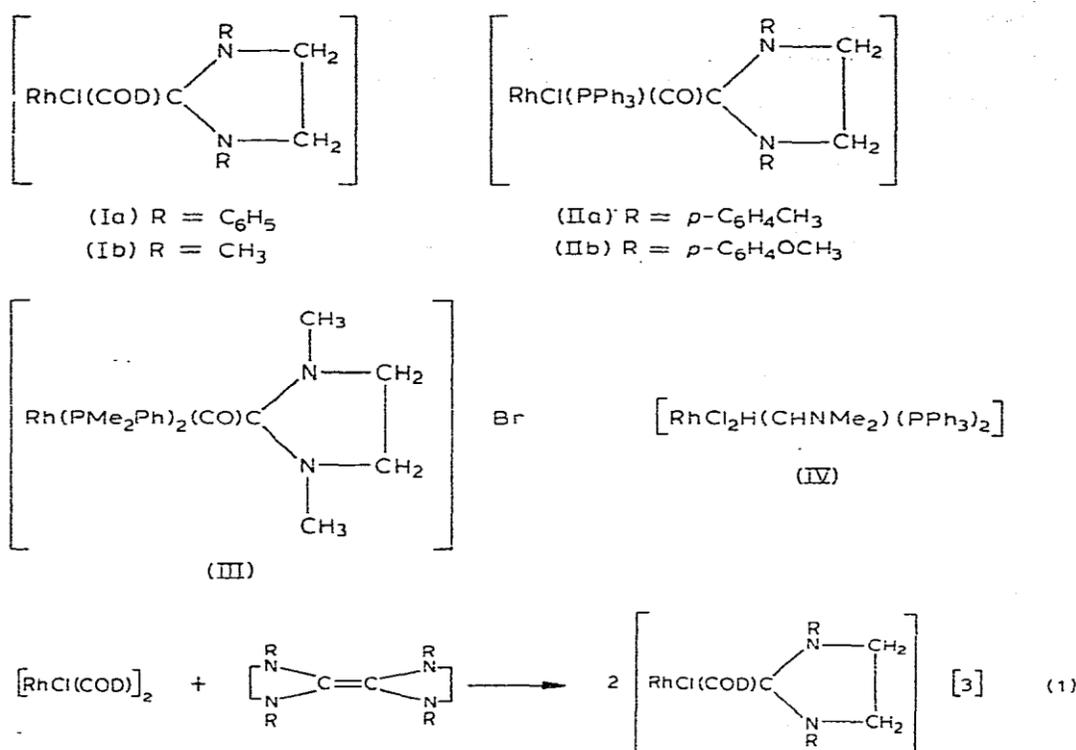
Summary:

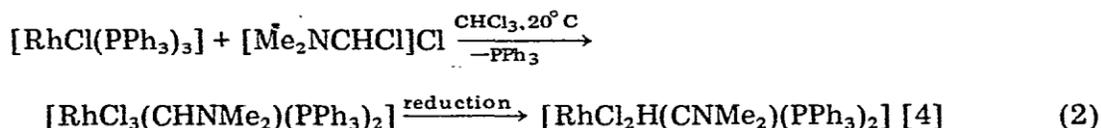
The catalytic activity of various rhodium carbene complexes has been investigated. These complexes are active for the hydrosilylation of a wide variety of unsaturated organic molecules such as olefins, acetylenes and dienes. Their activity is comparable to other rhodium(I) complexes previously used as hydrosilylation catalysts. The yield of products is found to vary with catalyst, silane and organic substrate.

Article:

Introduction

The recent reports that transition metal carbene complexes are active in the catalysis of the olefin metathesis reaction [1,2], has focused attention on the catalytic activity of this type of complex. We have utilized the complexes I—IV, prepared from the electron-rich olefins (for example eqn. 1), or prepared by three fragment oxidative addition reactions (for example eqn. 2), as catalysts for hydrosilylation reactions. As many rhodium compounds such as Wilkinson's compound [5], $[\text{RhCl}(\text{PPh}_3)_3]$, and chlorocarbonylbis(triphenylphosphine)-rhodium(I) [6], $[\text{RhCl}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)_2]$, are active hydrosilylation catalysts, we decided to investigate the catalytic activity of various rhodium carbene complexes, to see if the carbene ligands enhanced or modified the catalytic activity.





Results and discussion

The results of the hydrosilylation of various unsaturated species are summarized in Tables 1 and 2. All reactions were carried out under standard conditions, i.e. 100°C for 8 h. No attempt was made to maximize yields.

Hydrosilylation of terminal olefins

The catalytic activity of the complexes I—IV was investigated for the hydrosilylation of 1-octene by a variety of silanes (eqn. 3). The results are summarized in Table 1, together with results previously reported for other rhodium complexes.

The yields of 1-octylsilanes (V) seem sensitive to both catalyst and silane. With triethylsilane, high yields of Vd (approximately 95%, with respect to silane) are obtained with complexes Ib, IIa, and IIb, whereas lower yields of Vd were obtained using Ia and IV as catalysts.

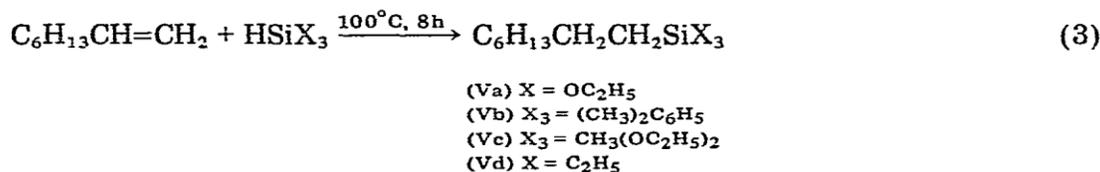
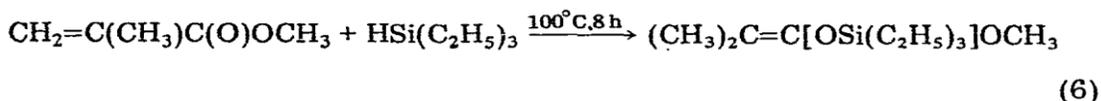


TABLE 1
HYDROSILYLATION OF 1-OLEFINS USING RHODIUM CARBENE CATALYSTS

Catalyst ^a	Olefin ^b	Silane ^c	Conditions (°C/h)	Yield of 1-alkyl- silane ^d
Ia	1-octene	HSi(OEt) ₃	100/8	92
Ia	1-octene	HSiMe ₂ Ph	100/8	98
Ia	1-octene	HSiMe(OEt) ₂	100/8	40
Ia	1-octene	HSiEt ₃	100/8	73
Ib	1-octene	HSi(OEt) ₃	100/8	62
Ib	1-octene	HSiMe ₂ Ph	100/8	99
Ib	1-octene	HSiMe(OEt) ₂	100/8	74
IIa	1-octene	HSiEt ₃	100/8	96
IIb	1-octene	HSiEt ₃	100/8	98
III	1-octene	HSiMe ₂ Ph	100/8	96
III	1-octene	HSiMe(OEt) ₂	100/8	52
IV	1-octene	HSiEt ₃	100/8	61
[RhCl(PPh ₃) ₂ CO]	1-hexene	HSiCl ₃	75/15	90 [17]
[RhCl(PEt ₃) ₂ CO]	1-hexene	HSiCl ₃	55/30	2 [17]
[RhCl(PPh ₃) ₃]	1-hexene	HSiEt ₃	60/140	60 [18]
[RhCl(C ₂ H ₄) ₂] ₂	1-heptene	HSiEt ₃	85/2	60 [19]

^a 2 × 10⁻² mmol of catalyst. ^b 6.3 mmol 1-octene used, except for HSiMe₂Ph reactions where 13 mmol of 1-octene used. ^c Quantities of silane used. HSi(OEt)₃, 5.4 mmol; HSiMe₂Ph, 6.5 mmol; HSiMe(OEt)₂, 6.2 mmol; HSiEt₃, 6.3 mmol. ^d Based on silane, calculated by quantitative GLC.

Variation in silane also causes changes in yield, dependent on catalyst. For example the yields of V, using Ia, decrease from 98% using phenyldimethylsilane, through 92% for triethoxysilane, 73% for triethylsilane to 40% for diethoxymethylsilane. A similar order of activity (HSi(CH₃)₂C₆H₅ > HSi(OC₂H₅)₃ > HSi(C₂H₅)₃) has been found for the hydrosilylation of 1-hexene catalyzed by [RhH(PPh₃)₄] [7]. However, the order of activity is different for other catalysts, for example for Ib the order of activity is HSi(C₂H₅)₃ ~ HSi(CH₃)₂C₆H₅ > HSi(OC₂H₅)₃. This is similar to that reported for Wilkinson's compound [5]. The effect of ligands on the stability of the catalytic intermediates, proposed for Wilkinson's compound and its analogs, [RhH(SiX₃)ClL₂], was found to be a subtle balance of steric and electronic factors, dependent both on the nature of the ligands, L, and the substituents X, on silicon [8,9]. As the yield of products from hydrosilylation have been postulated [8,9] to depend inversely on the stability of this adduct, it follows that the yield of products should also be influenced by similar subtle effects in silane and ligands. Our results seem to reflect this subtle balance of effects.



Experimental

General procedures

All reactions were carried out under pure nitrogen, using freshly distilled, dry liquids. ^1H NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Associates T60 spectrometer. IR spectra were taken with a Perkin-Elmer 457 grating spectrophotometer as thin films. The GLC analysis of the reaction products was carried out on a Varian Aerograph A-700 "Autoprep" Gas Chromatograph, using a 6 ft column of 10% SE30 on Chromosorb G, using indane or dodecane as internal standards. Preparative GLC separations were carried out on the same machine using a 20 ft column of 15% SE 30 on Chromosorb G. The silanes were purchased or prepared according to literature methods [14]. All the unsaturated organic compounds were commercial products, dried over molecular sieves and distilled prior to use, with the exception of 2,3-dimethyl-1,3-butadiene which was prepared by the dehydration of pinacol, by the literature method [15]. The rhodium carbene complexes were gifts from Dr. P.L. Pye, Dr. M.J. Doyle, and Dr. K. Turner, with the exception of Ia, which was synthesized by the standard method [3]. Microanalyses were performed by Integral Microanalytical Laboratories, Inc. of Raleigh, North Carolina.

The product of the hydrosilylation of methyl methacrylate by triethylsilane was identified by its ^1H NMR spectra [13].

Hydrosilylation of 1-octene

These reactions were carried out using the same method. The general procedure will be outlined for the hydrosilylation of 1-octene by triethoxysilane catalyzed by Ia.

Ia (50 mg, 0.1 mmol) was added to a mixture of 1-octene (5.7 g, 50 mmol) and triethoxysilane (4.4 g, 27 mmol) under nitrogen. The mixture was then heated with stirring to 100°C (oil bath temperature), and maintained at that temperature for 8 h. The mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and the unreacted silane and 1-octene removed under reduced pressure, distillation yielded 1-(triethoxysilyl)octane (6.2 g, 83% based on silane), b.p. $106^\circ\text{C}/4$ mmHg. (Found: C, 61.0; H, 12.0. $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_3\text{Si}$ calcd.: C, 60.8; H, 11.7%.) ^1H NMR: τ (ppm) 6.27 (6H, quartet J 7 Hz, Si-O-CH₂-C), 8.71 (12 H, singlet, C-(CH₂)₆-C), 8.85 (9H, triplet, J 7 Hz, Si-O-C-CH₃), 8.87-9.38 (5H broad multiplet, CH₃-C and C-CH₂-Si).

Also prepared using a similar method: 1-(dimethylphenylsilyl)octane, b.p. $72\text{--}75^\circ\text{C}/0.4$ mmHg. (Found: C, 76.9; H, 11.6. $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{28}\text{Si}$ calcd.: C, 77.3; H, 11.4%.) ^1H NMR: τ (ppm) 2.62-2.79 (5H, broad multiplet, Si-C₆H₅), 8.7-9.4 (17H, multiplet, Si-(CH₂)₇-CH₃), 9.71 (6H, singlet, Si-CH₃).

1-(Diethoxymethylsilyl)octane: b.p. $86\text{--}88^\circ\text{C}/2$ mmHg. (Found: C, 62.7; H, 12.3. $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_2\text{Si}$ calcd.: C, 63.3; H, 12.3%.) ^1H NMR: τ (ppm) 6.28 (4H, quartet, J 7 Hz, Si-O-CH₂-C), 8.7-9.4 (17H, multiplet, Si-(CH₂)₇-CH₃), 8.87 (6H, triplet, J 7 Hz, Si-O-C-CH₃), 10.06 (3H, singlet, Si-CH₃).

Hydrosilylation of cyclohexanone by triethoxysilane

Ia (50 mg, 0.1 mmol) was added to a mixture of cyclohexanone (3.8 g, 39 mmol) and triethoxysilane (3.5 g, 21 mmol) under nitrogen. After the mixture had been heated at 100°C for 8 h, unreacted silane was removed under reduced pressure at room temperature. Fractional vacuum distillation yielded cyclohexanoxytriethoxysilane (4.1 g, 75% based on silane), b.p. $100^\circ\text{C}/4$ mmHg. (Found: C, 54.8; H, 10.0. $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_4\text{Si}$ calcd.: C, 54.9; H, 10.0%.) ^1H NMR: τ (ppm) 6.24 (6H, quartet, J 7 Hz, Si-O-CH₂-C), 6.32 (1H, broad multiplet, CH-O-Si), 7.9-9.1 (10H, broad multiplet, C-(CH₂)₅), 8.83 (9H, triplet, J 7 Hz, Si-O-C-CH₃).

Hydrosilylation of 1-hexyne

(a) **By triethylsilane.** To 1-hexyne (4.3 g, 52 mmol) and triethylsilane (4.4 g, 38 mmol) in a flask was added (50 mg, (0.1 mmol of Ia). The reaction mixture was heated to 100°C and maintained at that temperature for 8 h.

After cooling volatiles were removed under reduced pressure, and vacuum distillation yielded 1-(triethylsilyl)-1-hexene (3.2 g, 42% based on silane), b.p. 58°C/0.3 mmHg. (Found: C, 71.9; H, 13.1. C₁₃H₂₆Si calcd.: C, 72.6; H, 13.2%.) GLC analysis of the product showed that it consisted of two isomers in a 80/20 ratio. Pure samples of the two isomers were obtained by preparative GLC using a Varian Aerograph 700 "Autoprep" Gas Chromatograph using a 20' by 3/8" column of 15% SE 30 on Chromosorb G at 200°C. The major isomer was identified as *cis*-1-(triethylsilyl)-1-hexene from its ¹H NMR: τ (ppm) 3.66 (1H, overlapping doublet of triplets; *J* 14 Hz, *J'* 7 Hz, C-CH=C-Si), 5.67 (1H doublet, *J* 14 Hz, C-C-CH-Si), 7.62-8.29 (2H, broad multiplet, C=C-CH₂-C), 8.29-9.87 (22H, complex pattern CH₃CH₂CH₂C-C=C-Si-CH₂CH₃). The minor component was identified as *trans*-1-(triethylsilyl)-1-hexene from its ¹H NMR: τ (ppm) 3.90 (1H, doublet of triplets, *J* 19 Hz, *J'* 6 Hz, C-CH=C-Si; literature values [16] 5.01, *J* 18.7 Hz, *J'* 6 Hz), 4.50 (1H doublet, *J* 19 Hz, C-C=CH-Si; literature values [16] 4.50, *J* 18.7 Hz), 7.61-8.14 (2H, broad multiplet, C=C-CH₂-C), 8.14-9.71 (22 H, complex pattern CH₃CH₂CH₂C-C=C-Si-CH₂-CH₃).

(b) By dimethylphenylsilane. The reaction between 1-hexyne and dimethylphenylsilane was carried out in a similar fashion yielding 1-(dimethylphenylsilyl)hexenes. b.p. 74-75°C/0.3 mmHg. The ¹H NMR spectrum indicated that the product was a mixture of isomers, as three distinct resonances for the Si-CH₃ protons could be distinguished (τ 9.58, 9.67, and 9.71 ppm, all singlets), in the ratio of 77/18/5. However, the mixture could not be resolved or separated by GLC. The ¹H NMR spectrum in the region *r* 3.4-4.7 ppm consisted of a series of peaks. Peaks assigned to *cis*-1-(dimethylphenylsilyl)-1-hexene, at τ (ppm) 3.63 (overlapping doublet of triplets, *J* 14 Hz, *J'* 7 Hz) and 4.44 (doublet, *J* 14 Hz), could easily be distinguished, and accounted for the majority of the integral in this region. Thus the major product is *cis*-1-(dimethylphenylsilyl)-1-hexene. The minor peaks in this region are in good agreement with the literature [16] values for a mixture of *trans*-1-(dimethylphenylsilyl)-1-hexene (τ (ppm) 3.90, doublet of triplets, *J* 18 Hz, *J'* 5 Hz, and 4.23 doublet *J* 18 Hz) and 2-(dimethylphenylsilyl)-1-hexene (4.60 and 4.33), although some are obscured. From the values of the integrals for these peaks the product formed in intermediate amounts is *cis*-1-(dimethylphenylsilyl)-1-hexene and the minor product is 2-(dimethylphenylsilyl)-1-hexene. The ¹H NMR spectrum also contains the expected peaks for the Si-C₆H₅ moiety (τ 2.44-2.94 ppm) and C=C-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃ protons (τ 7.74-9.39 ppm).

Hydrosilylation of 2,3-dimethyl-1,3-butadiene

(a) By triethylsilane. Ia (50 mg, 0.1 mmol) was added to a mixture of 2,3-dimethyl-1,3-butadiene (3.6 g, 44 mmol) and triethylsilane (3.7 g, 32 mmol) under nitrogen. After the mixture had been heated, with stirring, for 8 h at 100°C, the unreacted silane and diene were removed under reduced pressure at room temperature. Fractional vacuum distillation yielded triethylsilyl-2,3-dimethylbutenes (5.0 g, 79% based on silane b.p. 55°C/0.3 mmHg. (Found: C, 72.2; H, 12.8. C₁₂H₂₆Si calcd.: C, 72.6; H, 13.2%.) GLC analysis of the product showed that it consisted of two isomers in a 87/13 ratio. Pure samples of the two isomers were separated by preparative GLC using a Varian Aerograph 700 "Autoprep" Gas Chromatograph using a 20' by 3/8" column of 15% SE 30 on Chromosorb G at 200°C. The major isomer was identified as 1-(triethylsilyl)-2,3-dimethyl-2-butene from its ¹H NMR spectrum: τ (ppm) 8.41 (9H, singlet, (CH₃)₂C=C(CH₃)-C), 8.55 (2H, singlet, C=C-CH₂-Si), 8.79-9.76 (15 H, characteristic complex pattern, Si(CH₂-CH₃)₃). The minor isomer was identified as 4-(triethylsilyl)-2,3-dimethyl-1-butene from its ¹H NMR spectrum: τ (ppm) 5.46-5.59 (2H, broad multiplet, C=CH₂), 7.44-8.11 (1H, broad multiplet, C=C-CH-C), 8.41 (3H, broad singlet, C=C-CH₃), 8.81-9.77 (20H, complex pattern C=C-C(CH₃)-CH₂-Si(CH₂CH₃)₃). GLC of the pot residue indicated the presence of small amounts of higher boiling products.

(b) By triethoxysilane. The hydrosilylation of 2,3-dimethyl-1,3-butadiene was carried out in a similar fashion to yield triethoxysilyl-2,3-dimethylbutenes (55% based on silane) b.p. 110°C/8 mmHg. (Found: C, 57.8; H, 10.7. C₁₂H₂₆O₃Si calcd.: C, 58.5; H, 10.6%.) GLC analysis of the product mixture showed that it consisted of two isomers in a 60/40 ratio. Pure samples of the isomers were isolated by preparative GLC using the same conditions as above. The major isomer was identified as 1-(triethoxysilyl)2,3-dimethyl-2-butene from its ¹H NMR spectrum: τ (ppm) 6.25 (6H, quartet, *J* 7 Hz, Si-O-CH₂-C), 8.33 (9H, singlet, (CH₃)₂C=C(CH₃)-C), 8.43 (2H, singlet, C=C-CH₂-Si), 8.88 (9H, triplet, *J* 7 Hz, Si-O-C-CH₃). The minor isomer was identified as 4-(triethoxysilyl)2,3-dimethyl-1-butene from its ¹H NMR spectrum: τ (ppm) 5.04-5.24 (2H, broad multiplet,

-C=CH₂), 6.31 (6H, triplet, *J* 7 Hz, Si-O-CH₂-C), 7.51-8.11 (1H, broad multiplet, C=C-CH-C), 8.21-8.41 (3H, broad multiplet, C=C-C(CH₃)-Si), 8.73-9.51 (14 H, complex pattern, C=C-C(CH₃)-CH₂Si(O-C-CH₃)₃). GLC of the pot residue indicated the presence of small amounts of higher boiling products.

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