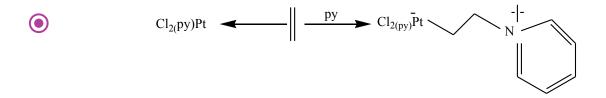
## NUCLEOPHILIC AND ELECTROPHILIC ADDITION IN ORGANOMETTALIC COMPOUNDS

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- Types of Reactions
- The attacking reagent is either electrophile or Nucleophile.
- Nucleophilic attack is favoured when the metal fragment is poor pi-base or good sigma-acid.
- Electrophilic attack is favoured when metal is weak sigma acid and strong pi-base.

- Nucleophilic attack
- The complex bears net positive charge or having electron withdrawing Ligands.
- The one of the attached ligand is depeleted of electron density in such a case Nucleophile can attack Ligand.

## NUCLEOPHILIC ADDITION



## NUCLEOPHILIC ADDITION TO CO

- CO is very sensitive to Nucleophilic attack when coordinated to metal to low pibasicity.
- Co carbon is positively charged because L-to- M sigma donation which is not comensated by back donation.

The CO pi-star orbital are open to attack by Nucleophile.

$$Fe(CO)_{5} \xrightarrow{LiNEt_{2}} (CO)_{4}Fe = C \xrightarrow{NEt_{2}} (CO)_{4}Fe = C \xrightarrow{NE} ($$

$$Mn(CO)_{6}^{+} \xrightarrow{H_{2}O} (CO)_{5}Mn \xrightarrow{-H^{+}} (CO)_{5}Mn \xrightarrow{-CO_{2}} (CO)_{5}Mn \xrightarrow{-H^{+}} H$$

$$(PR_3)_2PtCl_2 \xrightarrow{CO} [(PR_3)_2PtCl(CO)]^+Cl^- \xrightarrow{MeOH, Et_3N} [(PR_3)_2PtCl(COOMe)] + (Et_3NH)Cl$$

