

REVIEW

Carbonylation of Organometallic Compounds with Carbon Monoxide via Transmetallation*

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Representative examples of the carbonylation reactions of organometallic compounds of non-transition metals with carbon monoxide via transmetallation are summarized from synthetic viewpoint. Such non-transition metals as mercury, boron, thallium, silicon, tin, lead, and tellurium are found to be useful for this purpose, whereas transition metal salts such as palladium(II), rhodium(III), and rhodium(I) are employed stoichiometrically or catalytically for transmetallation. These combined transmetallation/carbonylation reactions constitute a good method for the preparation of carboxylic acids, their esters, lactones, and ketones regio- and stereo-selectively under mild conditions; *i.e.*, generally with atmospheric pressure of CO and at room temperature.

KEY WORDS: Carbonylation/ Transmetallation/ Organometallic Compounds/ Carbon Monoxide/ Organomercurials/ Organotellurium Compounds

1. INTRODUCTION

Insertion of carbon monoxide (CO) into a transition metal-carbon σ bond or, more realistically, a 1, 2 migration of the ligand alkyl or aryl group from the metal onto the carbon of a co-ordinated CO ligand is a very facile reaction and constitutes a key step in many industrially important processes such as transition metal catalyzed carbonylation of olefins and methanol. The products are normally carboxylic acids, their esters and amides, ketones, and aldehydes. On the other hand, the direct carbonylation of organometallic compounds of non-transition metals with CO itself is not a useful method for preparation of such compounds, because severe reaction conditions (*i.e.*, high temperature, long time, high pressure of CO *etc.*) are generally required and yet the yields are often poor. The addition of some transition metal salt to the reaction system, however, promotes this reaction profoundly and very mild reaction conditions (*i.e.*, room temperature and atmospheric pressure of CO) often suffice. In this case the reaction involves the transmetallation process to give organometallic species having a transition metal-carbon σ bond which is susceptible to CO as described above. Actually stoichiometric amounts of palladium(II)

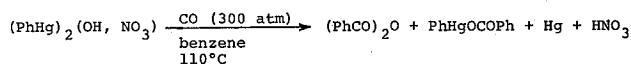
* This review article was accepted on the occasion of the retirement of Professor Emeritus Eiichi Fujita and is dedicated to him.

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salts are most commonly used, and in some instances the reaction proceeds even with catalytic amounts of them. Since organometallic compounds of non-transition metals are generally air stable and easily handled and many of them are prepared highly regio- and stereo-selectively, these combined transmetallation/carbonylation reactions, both being stereospecific, may constitute a good method for preparing various kinds of carbonyl compounds regio- and stereo-selectively. In addition to the synthetic utility the reactions are also important from the viewpoint of understanding the reaction mechanism, as the structure of the starting organometallic compounds are easily determined. In this review article we summarize representative examples of such reactions for each organometallic compound from synthetic viewpoint, though the kind of non-transition metal employed for this particular purpose is still limited. The chemistry on organomercury(II) compounds has been most studied. The carbonylations using metal carbonyls such as dicobalt octacarbonyl, nickel tetracarbonyl, and iron pentacarbonyl as reagents are not included here.

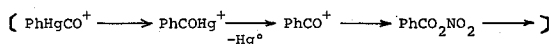
2. ORGANOMERCURY(II) COMPOUNDS

The first example of direct CO insertion to a carbon-mercury bond was reported by Davidson *et al.*¹⁾ Thus, although the treatment of phenylmercury(II) acetate, hydroxide, and basic nitrate with CO (1–100 atm) in aqueous solution at 70–100°C resulted in the reduction of these compounds to diphenylmercury and/or mercury, the reaction of phenylmercury(II) basic nitrate with 300 atm of CO at 110°C in benzene afforded benzoic anhydride (66% yield), phenylmercury(II) benzoate, and mercury together with a small amount of benzoic acid (Scheme 1).^{1,2)} At low pressure of CO the yield of benzoic anhydride decreased. Similar reaction was also observed with



Scheme 1

phenylmercury(II) basic perchlorate and *p*-tolylmercury(II) basic nitrate, but the yields of the expected carboxylic acid or its derivatives were low despite severe reaction conditions.²⁾ The reaction scheme involving an *in situ* formation of unstable benzoylmercury species has been envisaged for these carbonylations (Scheme 2).

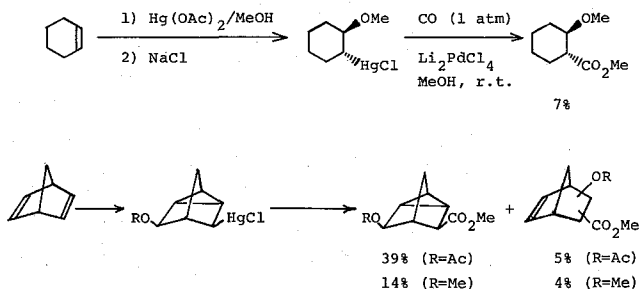


Scheme 2

The CO insertion also occurs to alkyl carbon-mercury bond to give the corresponding carboxylic acid and ester in moderate yields under high pressure of CO and at high temperature (Scheme 3).^{3,4)}

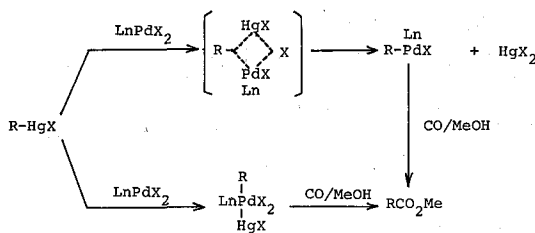
Here, the so-called oxymercurials prepared by alkoxymercuration of olefins are certainly one of alkylmercury(II) compounds from which β -alkoxy carboxylic esters are produced (Scheme 3).^{3,4)}

pressure of CO when a stoichiometric amount of lithium chloropalladate(II) is present. Although the yields of carbomethoxylated products were low to moderate (7–44%), the reaction was found to proceed with predominant retention of configuration at carbon (Scheme 9).¹²⁾ Since the carbomethoxylation of alkylpalladium compounds



Scheme 9

is known to occur with complete retention of configuration,¹³⁾ the above results show that the exchange of palladium for mercury occurs with predominant retention of configuration. This fact is consistent with a four-centre bimolecular electrophilic exchange of palladium for mercury or an oxidative addition of oxymercurials to a palladium(II) species with retention of configuration at carbon (Scheme 10).¹²⁾

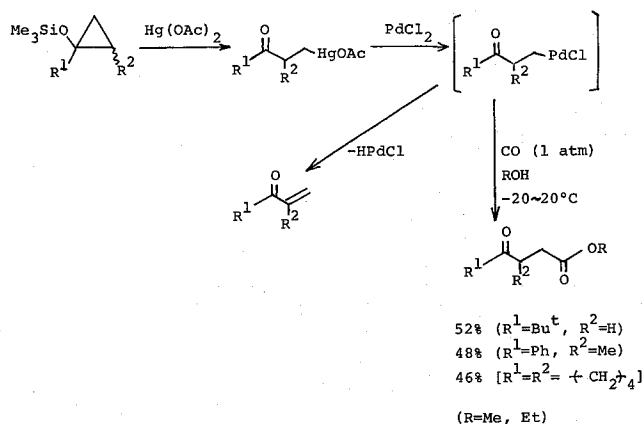


Scheme 10

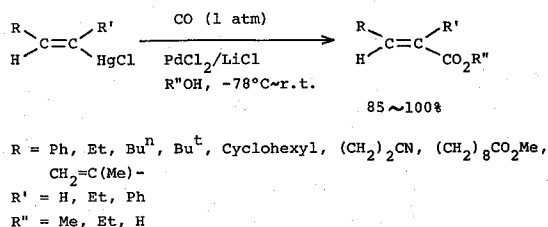
β -Acetoxymercuri ketones prepared by the reaction of siloxy-cyclopropanes with mercury(II) acetate were converted to γ -ketoesters in moderate yields by treatment with a flow of CO in the presence of a stoichiometric amount of palladium(II) chloride (Scheme 11).¹⁴⁾ In the absence of CO a dehydropalladation occurred to afford good yields of α -methylene ketones.¹⁴⁾

Vinylmercury(II) compounds react much readily than aryl- and alkyl-mercury(II) compounds with atmospheric pressure of CO in the presence of stoichiometric amounts of palladium(II) chloride and lithium chloride in an alcohol to afford α , β -unsaturated carboxylic esters almost quantitatively (Scheme 12).¹⁵⁾ The lower reaction temperature ($-78\sim 0^\circ\text{C}$) was generally employed for this reaction. Similarly, the corresponding acids were obtained by employing 1–5% aqueous tetrahydrofuran as the solvent. The mercury-palladium exchange and carbonylation reactions proceeded highly stereospecifically with retention of configuration at the vinylic carbon. Similar carbonylation of *trans*- β -chlorovinylmercury(II) chloride with CO (1.8~

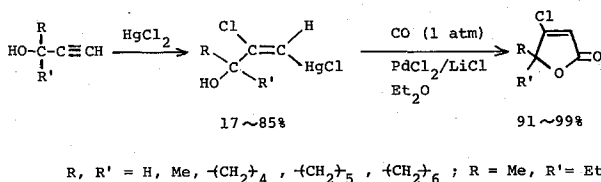
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Scheme 11



Scheme 12

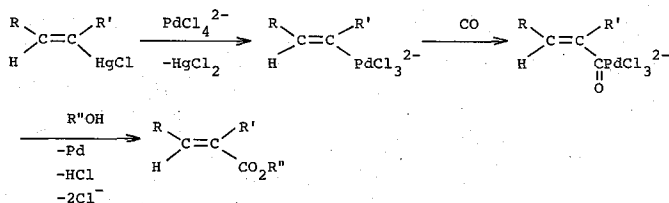


Scheme 13

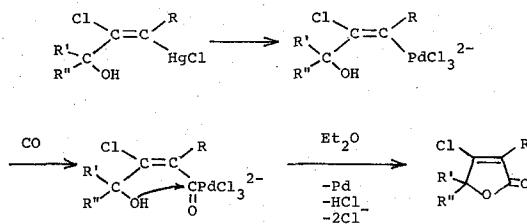
2.2 atm) in the presence of palladium(II) chloride and its kinetic study have also been reported.¹⁶⁾ Carbonylation of *trans*- β -chlorovinylmercury(II) chlorides derived from propargylic alcohols and mercury(II) chloride in diethyl ether provides the corresponding β -chloro- $\Delta^{\alpha,\beta}$ -butenolides almost quantitatively (Scheme 13).^{15, 17, 18)} The reaction can be carried out catalytically with respect to palladium(II) chloride or palladium on carbon if a stoichiometric amount of anhydrous copper(II) chloride or iron(III) chloride was added as a re-oxidant.

These reactions proceeded undoubtedly *via* an initial mercury-palladium exchange reaction, CO insertion into the resultant carbon-palladium bond of vinylpalladium(II) species and subsequent solvolysis to give the product acids, esters, or butenolides and palladium metal (Schemes 14 and 15).

As an extension of the work a novel route to furans has been developed, though the reaction seems to have a limited scope. Thus, vinylmercurials obtained by *syn*-addition

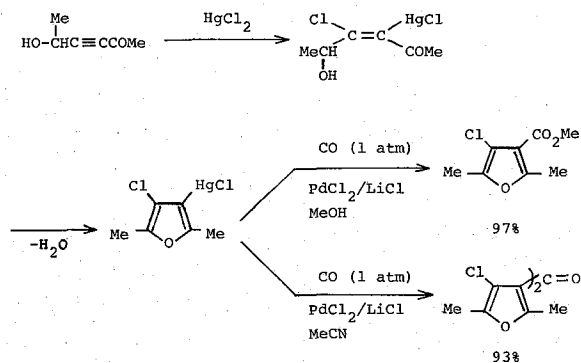


Scheme 14

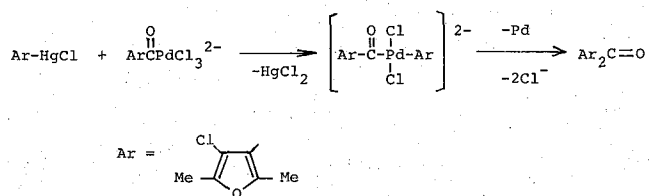


Scheme 15

of mercury(II) chloride to 4-hydroxy-2-alkyn-1-ones react with atmospheric pressure of CO in the presence of lithium chloropalladate(II) at lower temperature to afford 3-furyl carbonyl compounds.¹⁹⁾ The reaction may proceed through furylmercurials and the products depended on the solvent employed (Scheme 16). The ketone may be formed by the reaction between the starting organomercury(II) compound and the resulting organopalladium(II) species as proposed in the case of diaryl ketone formation (Scheme 17, cf. Scheme 5).



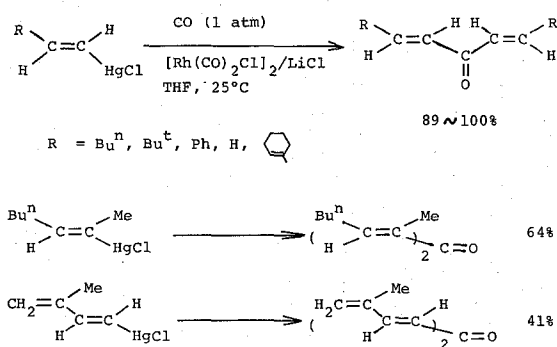
Scheme 16



Scheme 17

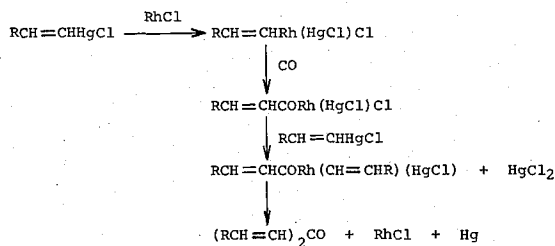
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In connection to this reaction, it is worthwhile to note that vinylmercury(II) chlorides readily reacted with rhodium(I) and rhodium(III) catalysts and CO to give excellent yields of the corresponding divinyl ketones. The best reaction conditions are 0.5 mol% $[\text{Rh}(\text{CO})_2\text{Cl}]_2$ and 2 equivalents of lithium chloride under 1 atm of CO at room temperature (Scheme 18).⁷⁾ Various rhodium catalysts such as $\text{Rh}(\text{CO})$ -



Scheme 18

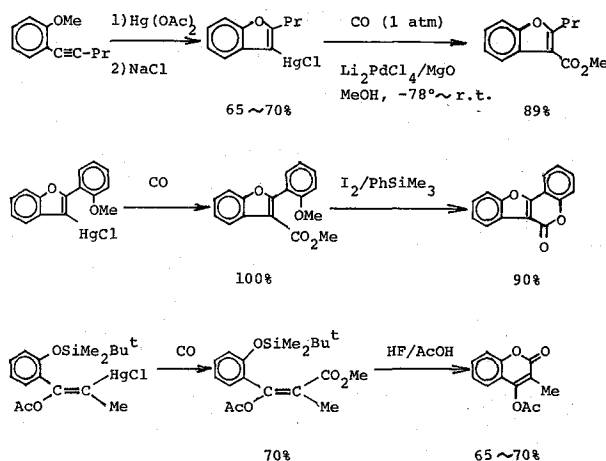
$\text{Cl}(\text{PPh}_3)_2$, $\text{RhCl}(\text{PPh}_3)_3$, $[\text{Rh}(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2)\text{Cl}]_2$, $\text{RhCl}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and $[\text{Rh}(\text{norbornadiene})\text{Cl}]_2$ are effective, but palladium(II) salt showed a very low activity. In all cases, the stereochemistry of the vinylmercurial is preserved in the resulting divinyl ketone as exemplified in Scheme 18. Vinylmercurials derived from terminal alkynes produce nearly quantitative yields of divinyl ketones after 24 h, while diminished yields are observed with vinylmercurials derived from internal alkynes or enynes even with longer reaction times. The proposed reaction mechanism is as follows: (1) oxidative addition of the vinylmercurial to a rhodium(I) species or transmetallation between mercury and rhodium, (2) insertion of CO to form an acyl-rhodium derivative, (3) transmetallation of this species by another vinylmercurial, and (4) reductive elimination of the divinyl ketone to generate the rhodium(I) catalyst (Scheme 19).⁷⁾



Scheme 19

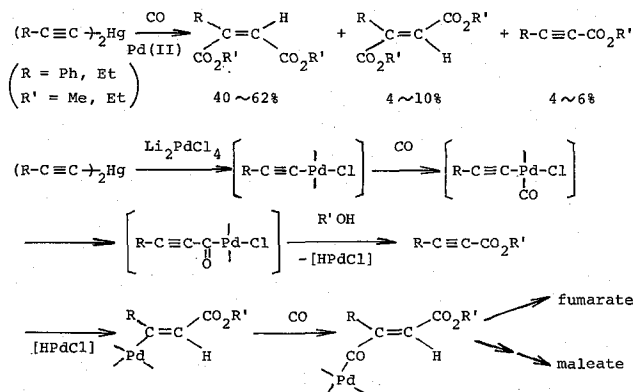
Intramolecular solvomercuration of a number of *ortho* substituted arylacetylenes with mercury(II) acetate in acetic acid readily afforded benzofuran, benzothiophene, isocoumarin, and chromone organomercury(II) chlorides, the resulting vinyl carbon-mercury bond suffers CO insertion very easily. This route has provided a new ap-

proach to the coumarin and coumestan ring systems if suitable alkynes were chosen (Scheme 20).²⁰⁾



Scheme 20

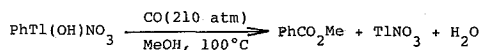
The examples known for CO insertion to an alkyne carbon-mercury bond *via* transmetalation are limited to the reaction of bis(phenylethynyl)mercury and bis(ethylethynyl)mercury with CO (20 atm) in an alcohol at 25°C in the presence of stoichiometric amounts of palladium(II) chloride and lithium chloride (Scheme 21).²¹⁾ Maleate ester was mainly obtained together with small amounts of fumaric ester and the expected acetylenic ester. The reaction has been explained to proceed by the following steps: mercury-palladium exchange, CO insertion to the carbon-palladium bond, alcoholysis giving HPdCl and acetylenic ester, the fast re-addition of eliminated HPdCl to the acetylenic ester, second CO insertion to the re-formed carbon-palladium bond leading to maleate and fumarate ester as shown in Scheme 21.



Scheme 21

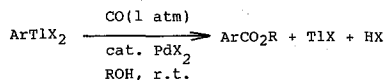
3. ORGANOTHALLIUM(III) COMPOUNDS

Phenylthallium(III) compounds such as $\text{PhTl}(\text{OH})\text{NO}_3$, PhTlCl_2 , and $\text{PhTl}(\text{OCOPr}^1)_2$ have been known to react with CO in benzene or methanol to give benzoic acid or its methyl ester, but the reaction requires high temperature ($\sim 120^\circ\text{C}$), high pressures (~ 220 atm), and long reaction time (~ 18 h) (Scheme 22).²²⁾ Under similar severe reaction conditions a small amount ($\sim 3\%$) of methyl benzoate was obtained from a mixture of benzene, thallium(III) nitrate, and methanol.²³⁾



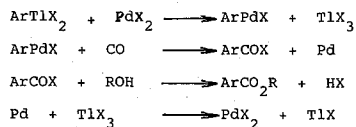
Scheme 22

In the presence of palladium(II) salt, however, the reaction proceeded very smoothly with much lower CO pressure and at room temperature to afford such carboxylic acid derivatives (Scheme 23).²⁴⁻²⁶⁾ The thallium-palladium transmetalation is a key step of the reaction and CO insertion occurs to the carbon-palladium



Scheme 23

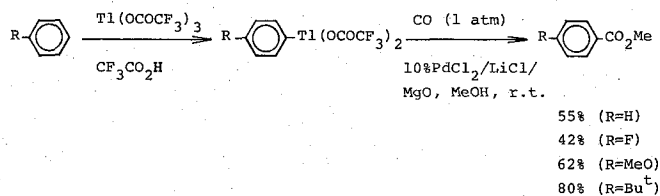
bond of the produced arylpalladium(II) species before it couples to biaryls (Scheme 24). As can be seen from Scheme 24, catalytic amounts of palladium salt are required for this reaction and no additional re-oxidant for palladium cycle is needed.



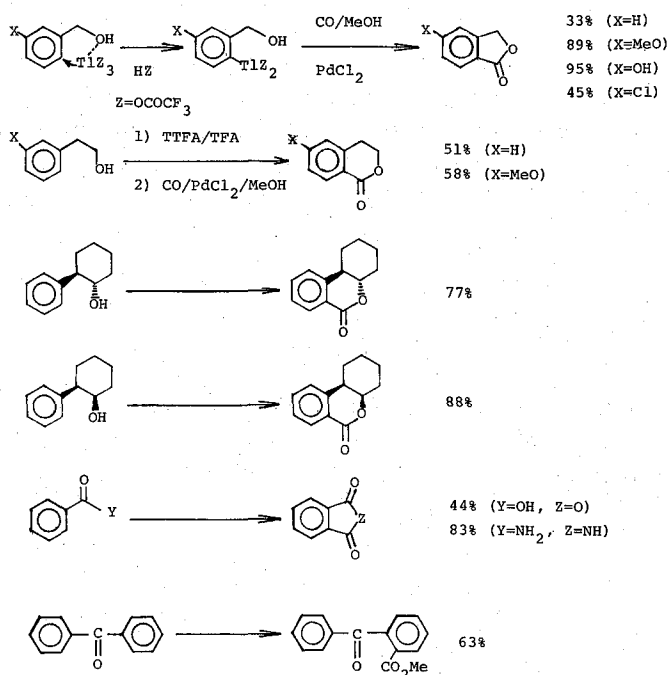
Scheme 24

The aromatic thallation with thallium(III) trifluoroacetate in trifluoroacetic acid is generally rapid and its orientation can be controlled by the reaction temperature and time (kinetic *vs.* thermodynamic control) and the kind of substituent (chelation *etc.*).^{27,28)} Since transmetalation followed by CO insertion occurs at the position where thallium was attached previously, the aromatic thallation and subsequent palladium-catalyzed carbonylation (at room temperature for 24 h under 1 atm of CO) constitute a new and facile route of introduction of CO into aromatic nuclei with all the orientation control potential inherent in the initial thallation process. Thus, the method was applied for preparation of a wide variety of aromatic esters (Scheme 25), aromatic lactones such as phthalides and 3,4-dihydroisocoumarins, aromatic anhydrides, and aromatic phthalimides (Scheme 26), the reaction being highly regio- and stereo-specific.^{25,26)} Here, thallation of normal mono-substituted aromatic compounds occurs with a

very high *p*-selectivity, while *o*-substitution predominates when oxygen or nitrogen atom is present at a suitable position of the substituent due to intramolecular delivery of the thallium electrophile by the oxygen or nitrogen.²⁹⁾



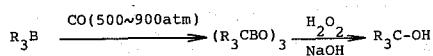
Scheme 25



Scheme 26

4. ORGANOBORON(III) COMPOUNDS

It was first shown in 1962 that trialkylboranes react with CO under very severe conditions (at 500~900 atm, at 50~150°C) to give excellent yields of organoboron intermediates such as trialkylcarbonylboronic anhydrides [(R₃CBO)₃] which can be oxidized to trialkylcarbinols (Scheme 27).³⁰⁾ It has been noted at the same time that the reactions proceeded even by passing a stream of CO, but the conversion was low. Brown *et al.* have later found, however, that these carbonylation reactions

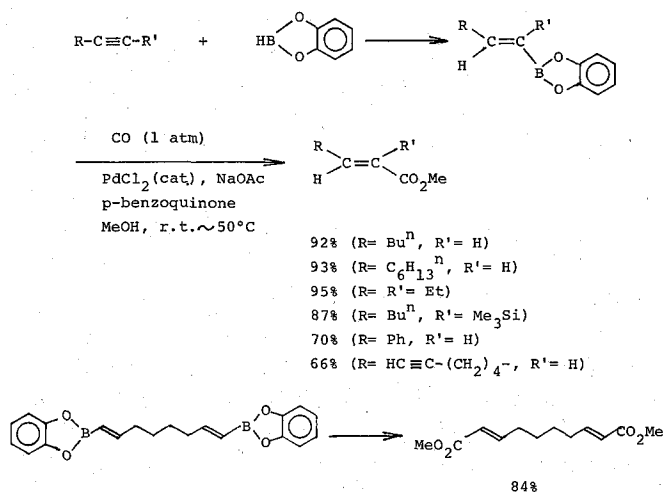


Scheme 27

Carbonylation of Organometallic Compounds with CO

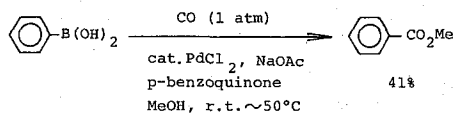
actually proceeded smoothly in a glass flask at atmospheric pressure of CO at 100~125°C in glyme to produce various organoboron intermediates from which a wide variety of alcohols, ketones, and aldehydes has been prepared.^{31,32)}

There seem to be no reports on the application of the above carbonylations to vinylic compounds. It was rather recently reported,³³⁾ however, that transmetallation method can be well applied to these boron compounds. Thus, 1-alkenylboranes prepared by hydroboration of alkynes smoothly reacted with CO (1 atm) in the presence of an equimolar amounts of palladium(II) chloride and sodium acetate in methanol to give the corresponding α , β -unsaturated carboxylic esters with retention of configuration in good yields (Scheme 28). The reaction can be carried out catalytically with respect to palladium(II) chloride when *p*-benzoquinone is added as a re-oxidant.



Scheme 28

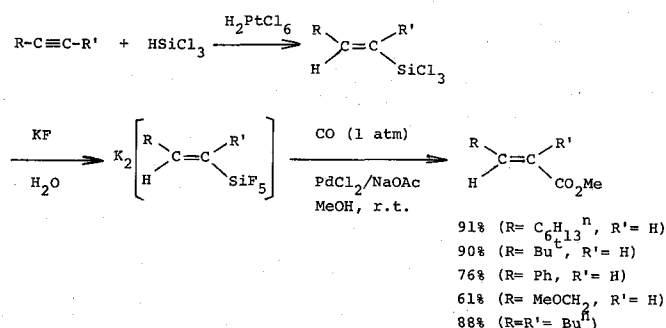
This reaction provides a method of regio- and stereo-selective *anti*-Markownikoff hydrocarboxylation of alkynes *via* hydroboration as shown in Scheme 28. Phenylboric acid also reacted with CO under similar conditions to give methyl benzoate (Scheme 29). The reaction may proceed most probably *via* boron-palladium transmetallation affording alkenylpalladium species where CO insertion into vinylic carbon-palladium bond occurs. Experimental results indicated that transmetallation occurred with retention of configuration as observed in the cases of alkenylmercury(II) compounds and alkenyl silicates. Similar reaction occurred with 1-alkenyldisiamylboranes as well when two siamyl groups [Me₂CHCH(Me)-] are oxidized with trimethylamine oxide before the carbomethoxylation.³³⁾



Scheme 29

5. ORGANOSILICON(IV) COMPOUNDS

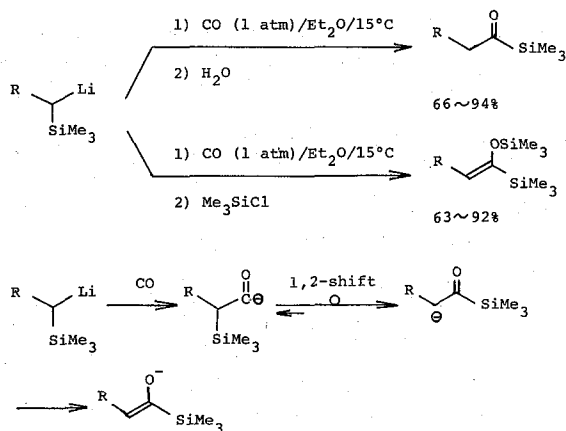
There are no reports on direct carbonylation of general organosilicon compounds with CO. The first and successful carbonylation of some organosilicon compounds has used palladium(II) salt, the reaction most probably involving silicon-palladium transmetalation.^{34,35)} Thus, alkenylpentafluorosilicates readily reacted with atmospheric pressure of CO in the presence of stoichiometric amounts of palladium salts and sodium acetate in methanol at 25°C to afford α , β -unsaturated carboxylic esters in high yields (Scheme 30). Alkenylpentafluorosilicates are available by



Scheme 30

hydrosilylation of alkynes followed by treatment with potassium fluoride. Here, palladium(II) chloride and bromide exhibited higher activities than the acetate and no carbonylation occurred with palladium(II) chloride bis(triphenylphosphine) complex. The reaction proceeded highly stereoselectively with both the terminal and internal alkenylsilicates. On the other hand, phenyl- and alkyl-silicates gave only trace amounts of carbonylation products.

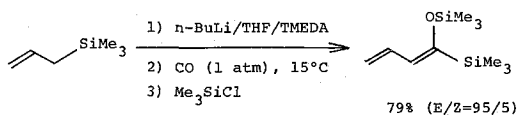
Recently, α -silylalkyllithiums or α -lithioalkylsilanes were shown to react with CO under very mild conditions to afford good yields of acylsilanes or their enol silyl ethers



Scheme 31

Carbonylation of Organometallic Compounds with CO

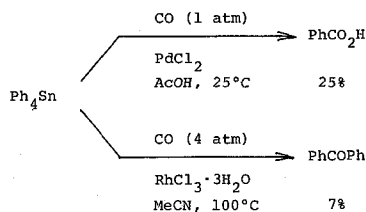
by quenching the reaction mixture with water or chlorotrimethylsilane, respectively (Scheme 31).³⁶⁾ The reaction involves 1, 2-silicon shift after CO insertion to anionic carbon-lithium bond, resulting in an introduction of CO into carbon-silicon bond eventually. The reaction proceeds as well with α -silylallylsilanes (Scheme 32).³⁷⁾ Similar CO insertion is also known for the compounds having thorium or zirconium in place of lithium.³⁸⁾



Scheme 32

6. ORGANOTIN(IV) COMPOUNDS

Tetraphenyltin reacted with CO in acetic acid in the presence of a stoichiometric amount of palladium(II) chloride to afford benzoic acid as in the case of tetraphenyllead (Scheme 33).⁵⁾ By use of a catalytic amount of rhodium(III) chloride tetra-



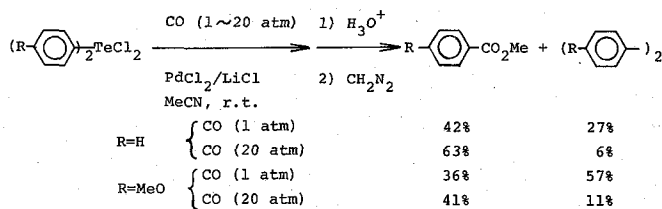
Scheme 33

phenyltin afforded only benzophenone in low yield.⁶⁾ Although palladium-catalyzed cross-coupling of various organic halides with organotin compounds in the presence of CO has been developed for the synthesis of unsymmetrical ketones, the reaction seems to be out of the scope of this review as this has been explained by the mechanism involving oxidative addition of organic halides to palladium followed by CO insertion to carbon-palladium bond to produce acylpalladium(II) species which react with tin compound *via* transmetalation.^{39,40)}

7. ORGANOLEAD(IV) COMPOUNDS

Phenyllead(IV) triacetate reacted with CO in methanol under very severe conditions (220 atm CO, 100°C, 18 h) to give methyl benzoate and benzoic acid.²²⁾ In the presence of palladium(II) salt the reaction proceeded much smoothly. Thus, tetraphenyllead reacted with 1 atm of CO in acetic acid at 25°C to afford benzoic acid (34%) if a stoichiometric amount of palladium(II) chloride to the lead compound was added (Scheme 34).⁵⁾ The reaction seems to proceed *via* lead-palladium transmetalation, but the details are not known at all. When rhodium(III) chloride was used as a catalyst tetraphenyllead gave only benzophenone in 9% yield.⁶⁾ No further studies seem to have appeared so far.

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Scheme 36

from tellurium to palladium (transmetallation) in complexes such as $(\text{R}_2\text{Te})_2\text{PdCl}_2$ and/or $[(\text{R}_2\text{Te})\text{PdCl}_2]_2$ to give a reactive organopalladium species followed by CO insertion to carbon-palladium bond and hydrolysis.

The reaction could not be applied to the corresponding organo-sulfur and -selenium compounds under similar conditions, but it was recently clarified that small amounts of cinnamic acids and benzoic acid were formed from the reaction of (*Z*)-phenyl styryl selenide with 1 atm of CO when palladium(II) acetate was employed.⁴²⁾

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