#### 研究论文

取代基对有机钼化合物中α-氢转移反应势垒和产物稳定性的影响

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收稿日期 2004-12-31 修回日期 2005-3-24 网络版发布日期 接受日期

摘要 使用B3LYP方法研究了发生在有机钼化合物R $^3$ R $^4$ Mo( $\equiv$ CH)(CHR $^1$ R $^2$ )和R $^3$ R $^4$ Mo( $\equiv$ CH $_2$ )( $\equiv$ CR $^1$ R $^2$ )之间的 $\alpha$ -氢转移反应,探讨了R $^1$ , R $^2$ , R $^3$ 和R $^4$ 位置上不同取代基对 $\alpha$ -氢转移反应势垒和产物稳定性的影响。研究发现,金属钼有机化合物中,发生 $\alpha$ -氢转移的碳原子在过渡态中采用sp $^2$ 杂化。R $^1$ 和R $^2$ 位置上取代基对 $\alpha$ -氢转移反应势垒的影响取决于取代基对过渡态中碳原子的未参与sp $^2$ 杂化的p $_z$ 轨道上单电子的离域作用。当R $^1$ , R $^2$ 位置是甲基时,由于碳原子的p $_z$ 轨道与甲基的一个C—H键轨道间存在强的超共轭效应,

从而可以较大程度地降低 $\alpha$ -氢转移反应的势垒。研究结果还表明,当 $\mathbf{R}^3$ , $\mathbf{R}^4$ 位置为 $\mathbf{SiH_3}$ 时的反应势垒较低。所以当 $\mathbf{R}^1$ 和 $\mathbf{R}^2$ 位置为 $\mathbf{Me}$ , $\mathbf{R}^3$ 和 $\mathbf{R}^4$ 位置为 $\mathbf{SiH_3}$ 时,反应势垒最低。第一个甲基取代 $\mathbf{R}^1$ 或 $\mathbf{R}^2$ 位置的H时,反应势垒降低很大;第二个甲基继续取代时,反应势垒的降低约为第一个甲基的一半。第一个 $\mathbf{SiH_3}$ 取代 $\mathbf{R}^3$ 或 $\mathbf{R}^4$ 位置的甲基时,反应势垒降低较大;第二个 $\mathbf{SiH_3}$ 继续取代时,反应势垒的降低小于第一个 $\mathbf{SiH_3}$ 的一半。对反应物和产物的相对稳定性的研究表明,第一个甲基和第二个甲基对产物的相对能量的降低几乎相同;第一个 $\mathbf{SiH_3}$ 降低产物的相对能量,但是第二个 $\mathbf{SiH_3}$ 使产物的相对能量升高,从而抵消了第一个 $\mathbf{SiH_3}$ 对产物的稳定作用。

关键词 <u>金属钼有机化合物</u> <u>氢转移反应</u> <u>超共轭效应</u> 分类号

# Effects of Substituents on the Reaction Barriers and the Product Relative Stabilities of the $\alpha$ -Hydrogen Shift Reactions in Organomolybdenum Complexes

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Abstract The theoretical studies on a series of  $\alpha$ -hydrogen shift reactions between the alkylidene and alkylidyne organometallic molybdenum complexes  $R^3R^4Mo(\equiv CH)(CHR^1R^2)$  and  $R^3R^4Mo(\equiv CH_2)(\equiv CR^1R^2)$  were carried out with the density functional theory B3LYP method. The optimal structures of the reactants, transition states, and products were obtained and the reaction barriers and the relative energies of the reactants and products were calculated. Calculated results indicate that in all of the 16 transition states studied in this paper the  $sp^2$  hybridization has been adopted by the central carbon atoms, from which the hydrogen atom has been shifted. The reaction barrier will be lowered by the substituents that delocalize the unpair electron in  $p_z$  orbital of the central carbon atom. The most preferable substituents are methyl groups for positions  $R^1$  and/or  $R^2$ , due to the existence of a hyperconjugation effect between the  $p_z$  orbital of the central carbon atom and one of the C—H bond orbitals in methyl group. For the positions  $R^3$  and  $R^4$ , the  $SiH_3$  group is a favorite substituent. Calculated results also show that the first methyl group lowers the barriers as twice as the second one. The first silyl group lowers the barriers twice more than the second one. The second methyl group for positions  $R^1$  and/or  $R^2$  stabilizes the product as much as the first one. For positions  $R^3$  and/or  $R^4$ , the first silyl group stabilizes the product while the second one will destabilize it.

**Key words** organometallic molybdenum complex a-hydrogen shift reaction hyperconjugation effect

DOI:

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