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The novel polymeric potassium complex with a new coordination mode of orotic acid $[K(\mu_5-H_2Or)(\mu-H_2O)]_n$: Synthesis, spectral, thermal and structural characterization (H₃Or = Orotic acid) <u>Gökhan Kaştaş</u>^a Okan Zafer Yeşilel^b and Orhan Büyükgüngör^{a a}Department of Physics, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Ondokuz Mayıs University, 55139 Kurupelit, Samsun, Turkey, ^bDepartment of Chemistry, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Eskişehir Osmangazi University, 26480 Eskişehir, Turkey. E-mail: <u>gkastas@omu.edu.tr</u>

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New water and orotate bridged polynuclear seven-coordinated potassium complex. $[K(\mu_5-H_2Or)(\mu-H_2O)]_n$ (H₃Or = orotic acid), with unprecedented coordination mode of orotic acid has been prepared and characterized by elemental analysis, FT-IR spectra, thermal analysis (TG, DTG and DTA) techniques and X-ray diffraction. The orotate ligand exhibits new coordination mode of µ5-KO,O:KO',O':O" for H2Or (Fig.1). The complex crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group *Pbca* with unit cell parameters: a = 6.524(5), b = 18.241(5), c = 12.613(2) Å and Z = 8. The potassium cations are seven-coordinated and are bridged by the oxygen atoms of carboxyl group, carbonyl group and aqua ligand (Fig. 2). Thermal analyses have showed decomposes in three stages over the range 20-700 °C on heating in oxygen atmosphere.



Figure1. The penta-dentate behaviour of the HOr ligands



Figure2. The coordination geommetry around potassium cation and unit-cell packing.

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Synthesis and Structural Study of Fe₂(CO)₄[µ₂-S(CH₂)₂-S][P(OMe)₃]₂ Complex <u>Abdelhamid Mousser</u>^a, Hénia Mousser^a, Roubila Belghiche^b and André Darchen^c, ^a Laboratoire de Chimie des Organométalliques et de Catalyse, Université Mentouri, Constantine, Algérie. ^bLaboratoire de Recherche Génie de l'Environnement, Département de Génie des Procédés, Faculté des Sciences de l'Ingénieur, Université Badji Mokhtar, Annaba, Algérie. ^cLaboratoire d'Electrochimie, Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Rennes *France*. <u>hmbouzidi@yahoo.com</u>

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The mononuclear or polynuclear of carbonyl metal complexes are frequently used as catalysts in organic synthesis [1] or in the preparation of other organometallic complexes [2].

Information resulting from the studies of reactivity of these complexes generally relates to the stability of the substrates under various condition reactions. The aspect more studied relates to the replacement of carbon monoxide with other ligands [3-6], their volatility makes it possible to easily eliminate them from the reactional medium.

The thermal activity of the hexacarbonyle complex $[\mu^2$ -S(CH₂)₂S-]Fe₂(CO)₆ in the presence of an excess of trimethylphosphite $P(OMe)_3$ leads to the $[\mu^2 S(CH_2)_2S$ $Fe_2(CO)_4[P(OMe)_3]_2$ complex. The spectroscopic methods confirm the disubstitution, but the provided information is insufficient to specify the regioselectivity of the exchange. The study of the regioselectivity and the stereochemistry of the replacement were realized on the basis of structural determination by X-ray diffraction. The two P(OMe)₃ ligands are in axial position in trans with respect to the iron-iron bond. The structure was solved on single crystal by direct methods in space group $C_{2\slashed{c}}$ and refined by least squares methods to R= 0.035.

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