

SYNLETT
Spotlight 137Tetracarbonylhydridoferrate Salts:
 $\text{NaHFe}(\text{CO})_4$ and $\text{KHFe}(\text{CO})_4$

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This feature focuses on a reagent chosen by a postgraduate, highlighting the uses and preparation of the reagent in current research

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Introduction

The $\text{HFe}(\text{CO})_4$ anion was first prepared by Feigl and Krumholtz in 1932¹ in its sodium form and the structure was unambiguously established by X-ray diffraction analysis of an appropriate bis(triphenylphosphoranylidene)ammonium salt nearly 50 years later.² This monohydride iron complex is a source of hydride anion that behaves as an extremely soft reducing reagent. Therefore, this hydride complex is highly suitable for the reduction of, for example, unactivated olefins in the presence of a wide variety of other functional groups. Moreover, all the reactions mediated by $\text{NaHFe}(\text{CO})_4$ or $\text{KHFe}(\text{CO})_4$ proceed under extremely mild and essentially neutral conditions.

The second main property of $\text{NaHFe}(\text{CO})_4$ or $\text{KHFe}(\text{CO})_4$ is their high affinity for alkynes, with which they form various iron complexes. These complexes are not only interesting for their structure, but also for their chemical reactivity.

Preparation

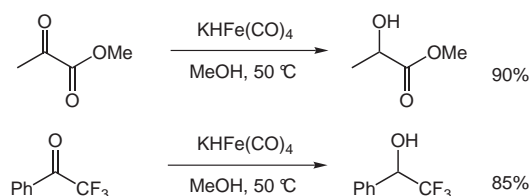
The preparation of $\text{NaHFe}(\text{CO})_4$ and $\text{KHFe}(\text{CO})_4$ is easy and efficient, but the reagents cannot be stored for a long period of time, and they are light sensitive (formation of nonreactive dimer).

$\text{KHFe}(\text{CO})_4$ is generally prepared in situ, prior to the reaction, from $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ (1 equiv) and KOH (3 equiv) in MeOH , under an inert atmosphere.³ THF solutions of $\text{NaHFe}(\text{CO})_4$ can be prepared from sodium amalgam and $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ in anhydrous THF.

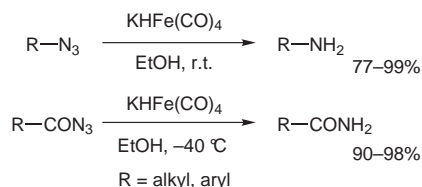
$\text{NaHFe}(\text{CO})_4$ or $\text{KHFe}(\text{CO})_4$ can be also generated by careful acidification of $\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4$ or $\text{K}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4$.⁴

Abstracts

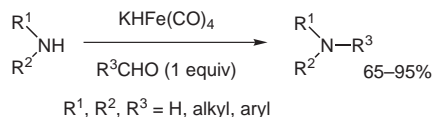
(A) Brunet and co-workers showed that $\text{KHFe}(\text{CO})_4$ is a selective reducing agent for the reduction of electron deficient ketones as well as a highly selective reducing agent for the mono-reduction of the keto group in α -ketocarbonyl compounds. Ester, amide and nitrile groups, as well as other unactivated carbonyl functions, remain intact under the reaction conditions.⁵



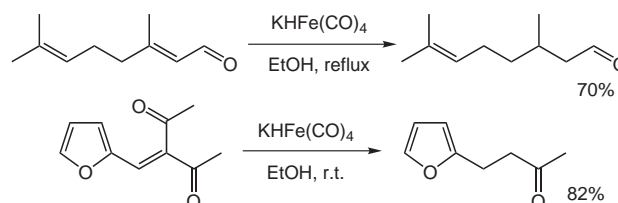
(B) In the presence of $\text{NaHFe}(\text{CO})_4$ or $\text{KHFe}(\text{CO})_4$, azides or acyl azides can be converted into the corresponding primary amines or amides.⁶



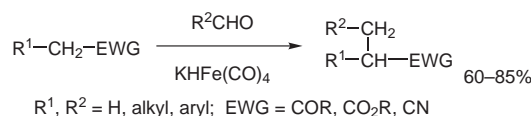
(C) $\text{HFe}(\text{CO})_4$ salts are convenient and general hydride sources for reductive amination reactions.⁷ This method can be applied to aromatic as well as aliphatic amines and aldehydes. When dialdehydes are employed, cyclic amines are obtained.⁸



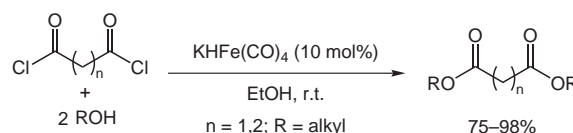
(D) Selective reduction of α,β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds is another typical reaction of $\text{NaHFe}(\text{CO})_4$ or $\text{KHFe}(\text{CO})_4$. Under these conditions, a wide variety of functional groups such as ketones, esters, nitriles, amides, etc. are tolerated and the reaction can be performed in the presence of other olefins.³ One exception are α,β -unsaturated diketones that undergo deacylative reduction under the reaction conditions, affording saturated monoketones.⁹



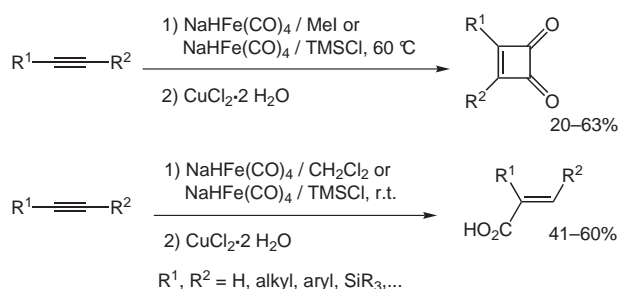
(E) Umani-Ronchi and co-workers described a formal ' α -alkylation' of carbonyl compounds (aldol reaction/elimination/reduction) with aldehydes, in the presence of $\text{KHFe}(\text{CO})_4$. The yields depend upon the steric requirements of the aldehyde.¹⁰



(F) Shin and co-workers used $\text{KHFe}(\text{CO})_4$ to convert carboxylic acid chlorides into the corresponding esters under mild and neutral conditions.¹¹



(G) The reagent, formed by combining in situ $\text{NaHFe}(\text{CO})_4$ and MeI, reacts with alkynes. After CuCl_2 oxidation, cyclobutenediones can be obtained in moderate yields.^{4,12} Similarly, the reagent generated in situ from $\text{NaHFe}(\text{CO})_4/\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ reacts with alkynes and, after CuCl_2 oxidation, leads to α,β -unsaturated acids.¹³ The reaction using $\text{NaHFe}(\text{CO})_4/\text{TMSCl}$ system gives the corresponding α,β -unsaturated carboxylic acids at room temperature and the corresponding cyclobutenediones at 60°C .



References

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