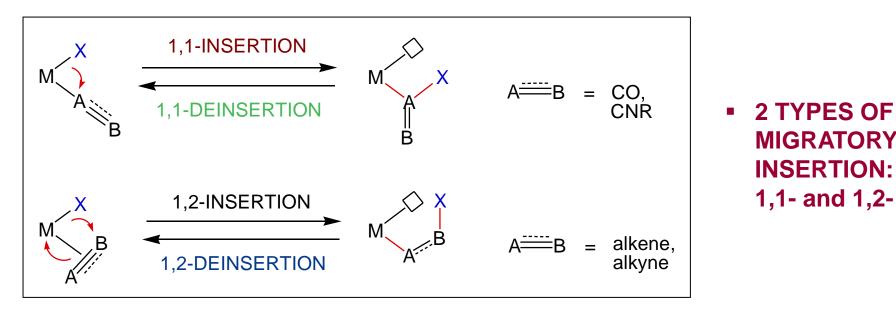
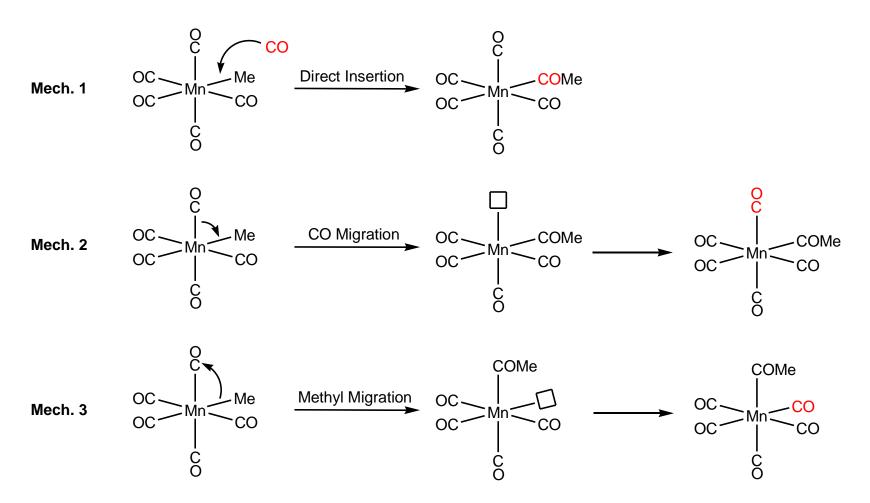
INSERTION AND DE-INSERTION REACTIONS



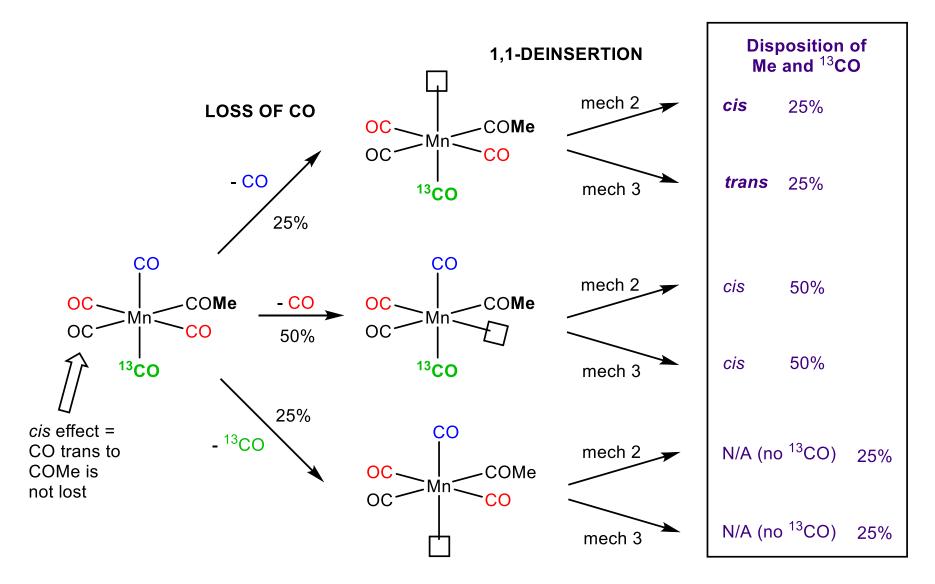
- Metal oxidation state is unchanged.
- Ligands must be cis for insertion to occur.
- Vacant site generated by insertion / required for de-insertion.
- 1,2-Insertion occurs via a 4-centered transition state, M–X addition across an alkene or alkyne occurs in a syn-fashion, and 1,2-insertion occurs with retention of configuration at X (e.g. for CHDPh)
- β-Hydride elimination is the most common type of 1,2-deinsertion.

1,1-INSERTION – Possible Mechanisms



 Under at atmosphere of ¹³CO → only one ¹³CO in the product, which is *cis* to the COMe group → rules out Mechanism 1.

1,1-INSERTION – Mechanism 2 or 3 ?

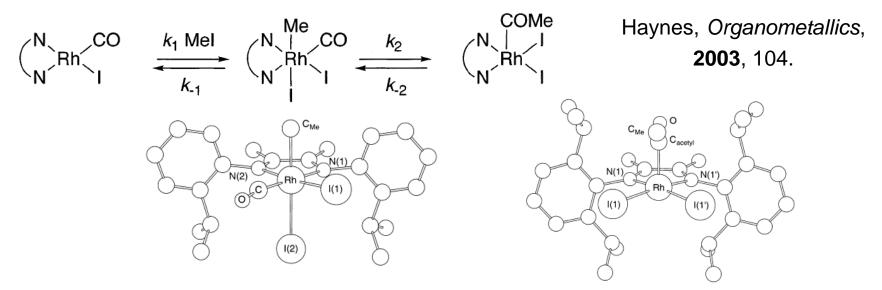


Mechanism 2 (CO migration) = 75% cis + 25% no ¹³CO Mechanism 3 (Me migration) = 50% cis + 25% trans + 25% no ¹³CO = observed

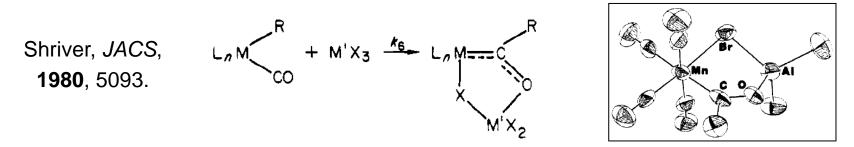
Enhancing 1,1-INSERTION

1,1-insertion is accelerated by:

- Steric bulk at the metal centre
- Less electron rich metals (less π-backdonation to CO or CNR)

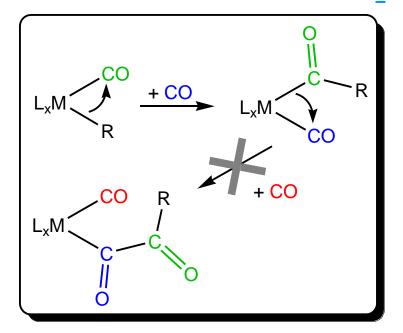


Lewis acids can increase the rate of 1,1-insertion by up to 10⁸

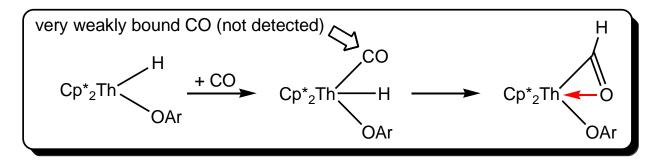


1,1-INSERTIONS WITH CO: Multiple Ins. or 1,1-Ins. with M-H or M-CF₃

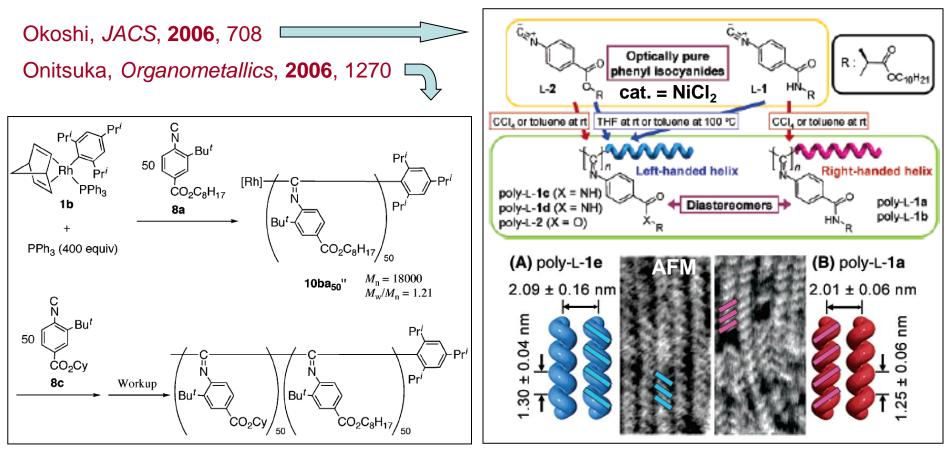
- Reason for insertion: M-COMe bonds are considerably stronger than M-Me
- For CO, only one insertion occurs.
- (CO)₅Mn(COCOMe) made by a diff. route readily eliminates CO.
- Polymeric L_xM(CO)_nR is believed to be unstable w.r.t. itself.
- The same situation applies to M−CF₃ bonds and M−H bonds →



For R = H or CF₃, even one insertion does not occur with CO unless M is an extremely Lewis acidic d⁰ metal (Sc^{III}, Y^{III}, Ln^{III}, Th^{IV}).



MULTIPLE 1,1-INSERTIONS WITH CNR – both early and late TMs



Apparent double 1,1-insertions with CO go by a different mechanism:

