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Mixed-Metal Palladium(II) Complexes: a Way from Heterometallic Carboxylates to Bimetallic Nanoparticles

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The paper describes some chemical transformations of the mixed-metal palladium (II) complexes, including interactions of binuclear complexes with pyridine, 1,10-phenanthroline and bipyridine; also described thermal and reductive transformations of some binuclear and pentanuclear nitrogen-containing complexes, in particular red-ox transformations in reductive media to yield mixed-metal nanomaterials. For this nanomaterials and nanoalloys also provided HREM and TEM investigations.

Keywords: Palladium, Transition Metals, Thermal Conversions, Reduction under Mild Conditions.

PACS numbers: 68.37.Hk, 81.07.Bc, 81.10.Dn

1. INTRODUCTION

Palladium-based heterometallic carboxylates seem to be handy precursors of nanoalloys and mixed-metal catalysts [1]. Earlier we used for this purpose PdIIbased heterobimetallic complexes containing the alkaline-earth (Ca, Sr, Ba) [2], transition (MnII,CoII, Ni^{II}, Cu^{II}) [2, 3], post-transition (Zn^{II}) [3] and rare-earth (CeIV, NdIII, EuIII, SmIII) metals [4, 5] .(Fig. 1) in which the Pd to complementary metal (M) ratio is 1:1. In this work we prepared and studied new PdII-based heterometallic carboxylates with a Pd:M ratio of 3:2.

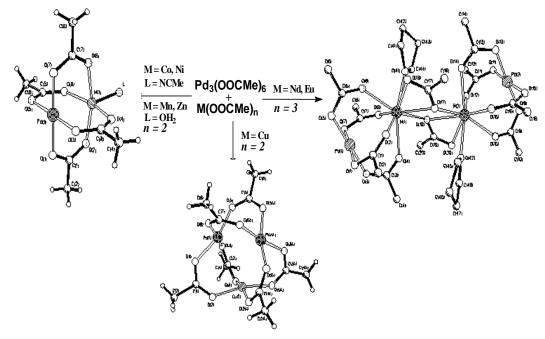


Fig. 1

2. REACTIONS WITH N-DONOR LIGANDS

With this purpose we studied a reactivity and coordination abilities of 1:1 PdII- based binuclear complexes towards N-bases, pyridine (Py), 1,10-phenanthroline (Phen) and 2,2'-bipyridine (bipy).

Reaction of 1,10-phenanthroline or 2,2'-bipyridine with the binuclear complexes gives isostructural binuclear complexes $Pd(\mu\text{-OOCMe})_3(\eta\text{-*OOC-}$

Me)M(Phen)?2MeCN (M = Zn, Ni, Co) with three bridging acetate ligands and a short Pd-M distance (Pd...Zn 2.7004(9); Pd···Ni 2.6021(7); Pd···Co 2.6952(9)). Similar complex was obtained by the reaction PdCo(OOCMe)₄MeCN with 2,2'-bipyridine (Pd···Co distance is 2.6748(9)) (Fig. 2).

The reaction of $PdMn(\mu\text{-OOCMe})_4(OH_2)$ with Phen produced Pd(µ-OOCMe)₄Mn(Phen) with four bridging acetate groups and a Pd-Mn distance of 2.8425(5). The PdZn(OOCMe)₄(OH₂) reaction

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Bipy gave $(Bipy)Pd(\mu\text{-OOCMe})_2Zn(\eta\text{-OOCMe})_2$, in which two acetate bridges support the binuclear structure (Fig. 3).

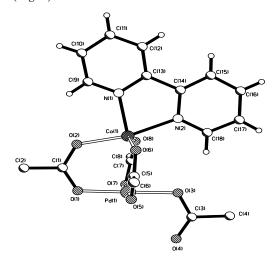
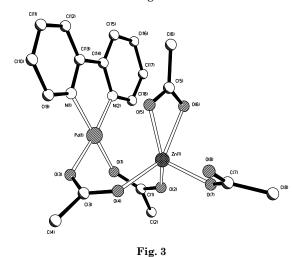


Fig. 2



Unlike these, monodentate N-donor pyridine with-draws Pd^{II} atom from some of the binuclear complexes and the Pd(Py)₂(OOCMe)₂ species formed links the residual intact binuclear complexes, producing the pentanuclear complex [PdM(OOCMe)₄]₂Pd(Py)₂(OOCMe)₂ (Pd₃M₂, M = Co, Ni, Mn, Zn) with the Pd(Py)₂(OOCMe)₂

linker (Fig. 4) [6].

Fig. 4

3. REDUCTIVE THERMOLYSIS OF PENTANUCLEAR COMPLEXES

The obtained pentanuclear complexes [PdM(OAc)₄]₂Pd(Py)₂(OOCMe)₂ (M=Co, Ni, Mn, Zn) were thermally decomposed in a 10% H₂—He stream, by heating from room temperature to 600?C with the heating rate 20?C/min. XRD of the solid products showed that in all cases at least one non-segregated phase corresponding to a nanoalloy.

3.1 Electron micrographs of the solid products of reduction

The nanomaterials obtained by reduction of the pentanuclear complexes were studied by SEM and HREM, (see Fig. 5, HREM for Pd₃Co₂) and (Fig. 6, SEM for Pd₃Co₂, Fig. 7 SEM for Pd₃Mn₂).

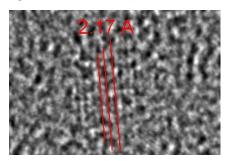


Fig. 5

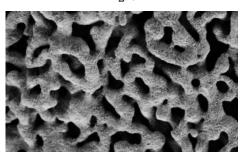


Fig. 6

Fig. 7

3.2 Unexpected formation of bipyridine

Study of the gas-phase products of the thermal decomposition of the pentanuclear $Pd_3M_2(Py)_2(OAc)_{10}$ and mononuclear $Pd(Py)_2(OAc)_2$ complexes (Finnigan MAT

INCOS 50 mass-spectrometer, direct probe input, heating 50–250 °C) unexpectedly revealed the formation of bipyridine, the mononuclear Pd(Py)₂(OAc)₂ (Table 1).

Table 1

Complex	Yield, %
$[PdCo(OOCMe)_4]_2Pd(C_5H_5N)_2(OOCMe)_2$	0.32
$[PdNi(OOCMe)_4]_2Pd(C_5H_5N)_2(OOCMe)_2$	1.47
$[PdZn(OOCMe)_4]_2Pd(C_5H_5N)_2(OOCMe)_2$	3.26
[PdMn(OOCMe) ₄] ₂ Pd(C ₅ H ₅ N) ₂ (OOCMe) ₂	11.5
$Pd(C_5H_5N)_2(OOCMe)_2$	1.68

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