## Synthesis of *Pentahaptocyclopentadienyl* Complexes via Metal-Assisted Cycloaddition Reaction

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The metal-assisted (3+2) cycloaddition between metal-propargyl complexes (MCH<sub>2</sub>C=CR) and electrophilic molecules containing a double bond is a well known reaction.<sup>1-3</sup> The use of an electrophilic acetylene (R'C=CR') would not only expand the scope of this cycloaddition but would also afford a novel complex, I, with the transition metal *o*-bonded to an  $sp^2$  carbon of a cyclopentadienyl ring.\*



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We have found that the reaction of  $Mn(CO)_5$ -CH<sub>2</sub>C=CC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub> with CH<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>CC=CCO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> in 1,2-dichloroethane under nitrogen at 65 - 68 °C for 12 hr produces a red-orange solution. After removal of the solvent, extraction of the residue with pentane, and chromatography of the concentrated extract on an ethyl acetate-washed acid alumina column, a yellow solid, mp 101 - 102.5 °C, was isolated in *ca*. 15% yield. Its molecular formula was ascertained to be  $Mn(CO)_3C_9H_7 \cdot C_6H_6O_4$ .\*\* This material has been characterized as II (M=Mn) from the following spectroscopic data.



The infrared spectrum in the  $\nu_{CO}$  region shows bands at 2041, 1982, 1975, and 1723 cm<sup>-1</sup> (pentane soln.), thus reflecting the presence of terminal Mn–CO groups and uncoordinated ester carbonyls.<sup>5,6</sup> The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum in benzene consists of four singlets at 5.64 (CH), 5.89 (CH), 6.51 (CH<sub>3</sub>), and 6.64 (CH<sub>3</sub>)  $\tau$ , besides a masked signal of the C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>. The <sup>55</sup>Mn NMR spectrum exhibits a resonance with a chemical shift of 2588 ppm upfield from aqueous permanganate with  $\nu_{V_2} = 5742$  Hz, in good agreement with that of  $\eta^5$ -C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Mn(CO)<sub>3</sub> itself.<sup>7</sup>

However the  $^{13}$ C NMR spectral data listed in the Table provide perhaps the most definite evidence for the assigned structure. The observation of all three CO carbon signals is in agreement with the non-equivalence of these ligands owing to the absence of a plane of symmetry. The ester CO<sub>2</sub> carbons, the ester methyl carbons, the phenyl carbons, and the cyclopentadienyl ring carbons all absorb in the expected regions.<sup>8,9</sup>

TABLE. <sup>13</sup>C NMR Spectrum of II (M = Mn).<sup>a</sup>

| δ <sup>b</sup>                    | Assignment            |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 225.89, 221.92, 220.24            | Mn(CO) <sub>3</sub>   |
| 167.58, 164.92                    | ester CO <sub>2</sub> |
| 99.98, 98.22, 92.63, 89.38, 69.75 | $C_6 H_5$<br>C, ring  |
| 53.69, 52.13                      | CH3                   |

<sup>a</sup> Recorded in CDCl<sub>3</sub> solution at -50 °C. <sup>b</sup> In ppm relative to tetramethylsilane.

The reaction of  $\text{Re}(\text{CO})_5\text{CH}_2\text{C}\equiv\text{CC}_6\text{H}_5$  with  $\text{CH}_3\text{O}_2\text{C}\equiv\text{CCO}_2\text{CH}_3$  in acetonitrile at 70 °C for 18 days gave after purification a small amount of white solid which appears to be II (M = Re) from its infrared  $\nu_{\text{CO}}$  spectrum (bands at 2023, 1950, and 1910 cm<sup>-1</sup>, as expected for a *pentahapto* cyclopentadienyl-rhenium tricarbonyl complex,<sup>10</sup> and at 1734 cm<sup>-1</sup>).

It is likely that the reaction described herein involves the intermediacy of I ( $M = Mn(CO)_5$  or  $Re(CO)_5$ ;  $R = C_6H_5$ ;  $R' = CO_2CH_3$ ) which rearranges readily to II (M = Mn or Re) with loss of two carbonyl groups. The proposed pathway is depicted below.





<sup>\*</sup>However binuclear compounds are known which contain one metal  $\eta^1$ -bonded and one  $\eta^5$ -bonded to a C<sub>5</sub> H<sub>4</sub> ring, see ref. 4.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Anal. Calcd. for  $C_{18}H_{13}MnO_7$ : C, 54.6; H, 3.28. Found: C, 55.12; H, 3.46. Mass spectrum: calcd P<sup>+</sup>, m/e 396.0042; observed P<sup>+</sup>, m/e 396.0045. Metastable peaks were noted for P<sup>+</sup> -2CO and (P-2CO)<sup>+</sup>-CO.

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