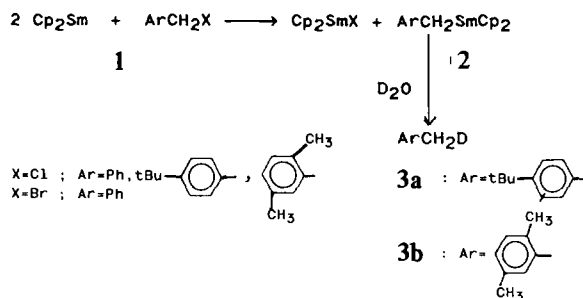


**Benzylsamarium Complexes and their Reactivity\***

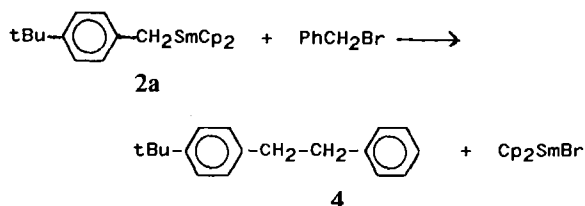
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Reaction of benzylic halides with samarium dicyclopentadienide leads to samarium(III)benzyl complexes. Their reactivity towards benzyl bromide, aldehydes or a ketone, and acid chlorides is investigated.

When benzylic halides (1) are added to purple samarium dicyclopentadienide (Cp<sub>2</sub>Sm) (obtained from samarium diiodide and sodium cyclopentadienide) suspended in tetrahydrofuran (THF) at room temperature, the mixture turned dark brown and the precipitate disappeared. Formation of an organometallic species (2) was indicated by reaction with deuterated water, which led to 4-*t*-butyltoluene (3a) or xylene (3b), monodeuterated on the methyl group.



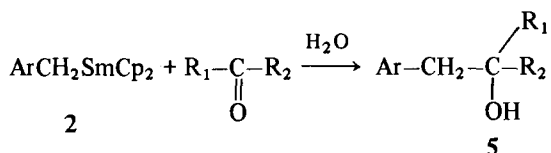
Reaction of 2a with benzyl bromide gives 2-(4-*t*-butylphenyl)-1-phenylethane (4) as the main product, which is in agreement with the occurrence of a samarium–benzyl bond in 2a.



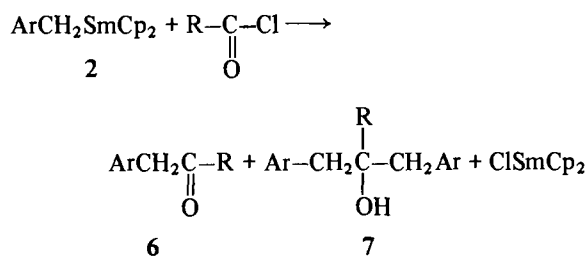
Compound 2a can be kept 24 h in THF at room temperature without decomposition. Addition of

\*Paper presented at the Second International Conference on the Basic and Applied Chemistry of f-Transition (Lanthanide and Actinide) and Related Elements (2nd ICCLA), Lisbon, Portugal, April 6–10, 1987.  
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aldehydes or a ketone to compounds 2 at room temperature leads to alcohols 5 in good yields (Table I).



Acid chlorides are transformed into ketones (6) in moderate yield by reaction with 2 at low temperature (Table II). Formation of the tertiary alcohol 7 can be avoided by using bulky groups (R = *t*-Bu or Ar = 2,5-dimethylphenyl) or by lowering the temperature.







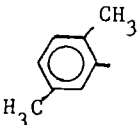



These results provide strong evidence for the occurrence of a samarium–benzyl bond in the compounds obtained by reaction between benzylic halides and samarium dicyclopentadienide. We are trying to extend this reaction to alkyl halides in order to obtain other organosamarium complexes.

TABLE I. Reaction of Benzyl Complexes (ArCH<sub>2</sub>SmCp<sub>2</sub>) with Aldehydes and a Ketone (R<sub>1</sub>COR<sub>2</sub>)

Ar	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	Yield (%)
	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub>	H	80
<i>t</i> Bu-	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	80
<i>t</i> Bu-	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub>	H	60
<i>t</i> Bu-	<i>t</i> Bu	Me	92
	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H	76

TABLE II. Addition Reactions of Benzyl Complexes ( $\text{ArCH}_2\text{SmCp}_2$ ) with Acid Chlorides ( $\text{RCOCl}$ )

Ar	R	Temperature (°C)	6:7	Yield (%)
	tBu	-30	1:0.13	35
tBu- 	tBu	-20	1:0.19	46
tBu- 		-20	1:1.17	
tBu- 		-70	1:0.5	39
		-30	1:0.05	38

### Experimental

$\text{SmCp}_2$  (5 mmol) was prepared as previously described [1, 2] from  $\text{SmI}_2$  (0.1 M in THF, 50 ml) and NaCp (0.4 M in THF, 25 ml) and washed twice with THF. In a typical experiment a solution of 2 mmol of 4-t-butylbenzyl chloride in 20 ml THF was added slowly at room temperature to  $\text{SmCp}_2$  suspended in 75 ml THF. After 30 min the mixture turned dark brown and 2 mmol of propanol were then added. After a few minutes at room temperature the usual workup [3] gave the crude material which

was purified by flash chromatography on a silica column and analysed with GC, GC/MS and  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (1-(4-t-butylphenyl)butan-2-ol, 80% isolated yield).

### References

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- 2 J. L. Namy, J. Collin, J. Zhang and H. B. Kagan, *J. Organomet. Chem.*, in press.
- 3 P. Girard, J. L. Namy and H. B. Kagan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **102**, 2693 (1980).