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### Preliminary communication

# THE RELATIVE ELECTROPHILIC REACTIVITIES OF THE TROPYLIUM CATION AND ITS Cr(CO)<sub>3</sub>, Mo(CO)<sub>3</sub>, AND W(CO)<sub>3</sub> COMPLEXES

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#### Summary

The relative rates of transfer of methoxide ion from Malachite Green methyl ether in MeNO<sub>2</sub>/MeCOEt (2/3 v/v) to tropylium cation  $(\text{Tr}^+)$ ,  $[\text{TrCr}(\text{CO})_3]^+$ ,  $[\text{TrMo}(\text{CO})_3]^+$ , and  $[\text{TrW}(\text{CO})_3]^+$  are 110/1/10/6, respectively.

The availability of  $ML_n$  complexes of polyenyl cations makes possible a study of the effect upon carbocation properties of  $\pi$ -complexation with the different transition metals of a particular triad. Earlier equilibrium [1] and kinetic [2] studies led to the conclusion that the stability and reactivity of  $[(\eta-Tr)M(CO)_3]^+$ (Tr = tropylium; M = Cr, Mo. and W) are relatively insensitive to the identity of the metal, in contrast to the behaviour of  $[(\eta-Cy)M(CO)_3]^+$  (Cy = cyclohexadienyl; M = Fe, Ru, and Os) for which electrophilic reactivity is metal dependent [3].

We have carried out a kinetic study of the methoxide-exchange reaction (eq. 1).

$$R^{+} + (MG)OMe \rightarrow ROMe + (MG)^{+}$$
(1)

$$(MG)^+$$
 = Malachite Green =  $(p-Me_2NC_6H_4)_2CPh$ 

We used the  $BF_4^-$  salts of the tropylium cation  $(R^+ = C_7H_7^+ = Tr^+)$  [4] and its metal complexes  $[(\eta - Tr)M(CO)_3]^+$  (M = Cr, Mo. and W) [5]. Reactions were carried out at 25°C in MeNO<sub>2</sub>/MeCOEt (2/3 v/v) and independent experiments established that the individual reactants and products are stable in this medium. Various other solvents (e.g. MeCN, MeNO<sub>2</sub>, Me<sub>2</sub>CO) and solvent mixtures were tried but these proved unsuitable for various reasons (e.g. solubility problems, decomposition of organometallic substrates during slower reactions). Reactions

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R <sup>+</sup>	$10^3 k_2 \ (1 \ \text{mol}^{-1} \ \text{s}^{-1})$	k <sup>rel.</sup>
Tr <sup>+</sup>	382.0	110
[TrCr(CO) <sub>3</sub> ] <sup>+</sup>	3.45	1
[TrMo(CO) <sub>3</sub> ] <sup>+</sup>	35.7	10
[TrCr(CO) <sub>3</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> [TrMo(CO) <sub>3</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> [TrW(CO) <sub>3</sub> ] <sup>+</sup>	20.9	6

RATE CONSTANTS FOR METHOXIDE-EXCHANGE REACTION (eq. 1)<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> In MeNO<sub>2</sub>/MeCOEt (2/3 v/v) at 25°C; values are the slopes of least-squares best-fit plots of  $k_{\psi}$  against [R<sup>+</sup>] for nine data points; correlation coefficients were 0.999 or better.

were carried out under pseudo-first-order conditions by using a large molar excess ( $\geq 100$ -fold) of  $\mathbb{R}^+ BF_4^-$  over (MG)OMe ( $2 \times 10^{-5} M$ ), following the rate of formation of (MG)<sup>+</sup> at 618 nm at which wavelength the absorption of the other substrates is negligible. For each reaction, nine different concentrations of  $\mathbb{R}^+$  were used spanning a fivefold change. All reactions went to completion and good first-order kinetic behaviour over at least four half-lives was observed. Plots of the first-order rate constants ( $k_{\psi}$ ) against [ $\mathbb{R}^+$ ] were linear, passing through the origin, and the second-order rate constants ( $k_2$ ) were obtained from the slopes ( $k_{\psi} = k_2[\mathbb{R}^+]$ ). The results are in Table 1.

Comparison of the rate constants (see  $k_2^{\text{rel}}$  values) shows that each of the metal-complexed cations is less reactive towards (MG)OMe than is Tr<sup>+</sup>. This may be related to a lower positive charge at the ring carbon atoms of the complexes and/or to the extra energy needed to break a metal-carbon bond accompanied by folding of the ring into an envelope conformation [6]. Also, because  $M(CO)_3$ complexation strongly stabilises Tr<sup>+</sup> [1,7], the transition states for reaction of the complexes may be later (i.e. less reactant-like) than that for Tr<sup>+</sup>. Given the statistical factor that reaction of Tr<sup>+</sup> can occur from either side of the planar ring whereas only the exo-face of the ring in the complexes is open to reaction [8], the effect of complexation on reactivity is relatively small in free-energy terms, particularly for the Mo and W complexes. Complexation of Tr<sup>+</sup> with  $Cr(CO)_3$  has a much smaller effect upon reactivity towards (MG)OMe than for nucleophilic addition of MeOH (in MeOH solvent) where the uncomplexed cation is ca. 1500 times more reactive than the complex [7]. However, although both reactions lead to the same ether product, the mechanisms differ in that the former involves  $S_E$  displacement of (MG)<sup>+</sup> by attack of a carbocation on (MG)OMe. Further work is needed to determine whether a stepwise or concerted mechanism operates.

The dependence of the rate of the methoxide-exchange reaction 1 upon the metal is more pronounced (Cr < W < Mo) than that found earlier for additions of nucleophiles such as acetylacetone (Cr < Mo < W) [2a] and  $Bu_3^n P$  ( $Mo \approx W < Cr$ ) [2b]. Kinetic data on other addition reactions are needed before an assessment of the factors controlling relative reactivity and selectivity can be made.

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