

## Preliminary Communication

### Cationic arenetricarbonylmanganese complexes: addition of $\alpha$ -anionic Fischer type carbenes

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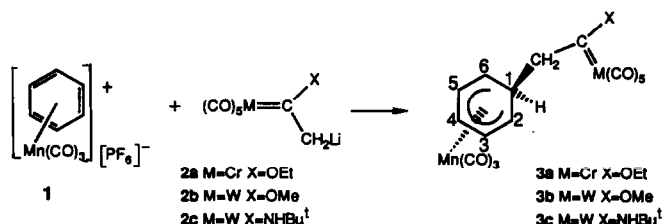
#### Abstract

The addition of  $[(\text{CO})_5\text{M}=\text{C}(\text{OR})\text{CH}_2\text{Li}]$  ( $\text{M} = \text{Cr}$  or  $\text{W}$ ) to  $[(\text{CO})_3\text{Mn}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6)]^+[\text{PF}_6]^-$  affords the dinuclear bridged complexes  $[\mu\text{-C}(\text{OR})\text{CH}_2](\eta^5\text{-C}_6\text{H}_6)\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_3\{\text{M}(\text{CO})_5\}$  (**3a** and **3b**), respectively; a similar reaction is observed with aminocarbene tungsten complex  $[(\text{CO})_5\text{W}=\text{C}(\text{NHBU}^t)\text{CH}_2\text{Li}]$ .

**Key words:** Manganese; Chromium; Tungsten; Carbene; Addition; Carbonyl

Cationic ( $\eta^6$ -arene)tricarbonylmanganese complexes react easily with ketone enolates [1–3] giving neutral ( $\eta^5$ -cyclohexadienyl)tricarbonylmanganese derivatives. As ketone enolates and anionic Fischer-type carbenes have very close properties [4], we undertook the study of the Cr and W carbanions, **2a–c**, with cationic ( $\eta^6$ -arene)tricarbonylmanganese complexes. This communication reports the synthesis of new neutral dinuclear (cyclohexadienyl)tricarbonyl complexes obtained by the addition of  $\alpha$ -anionic Fischer type carbenes to ( $\eta^6$ -benzene)tricarbonylmanganese cation.

Carbanion **2a**, prepared by treating the pentacarbonyl[(ethoxy)methylcarbene] [5] with  $^n\text{BuLi}$  reacts with benzenetricarbonylmanganese hexafluorophosphate **1** [6] at  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  to give the corresponding neutral manganese complex **3a**\* (19% yield). In order to obtain a better yield, we undertook the experiment with the methoxymethyl(carbene)tungsten **2b** [5] and recovered complex **3b**\* (62% yield after silica gel chromatography column and petroleum ether recrystallisation).



We have also studied the reaction of anionic aminocarbene complex **2c** (prepared by treating the pentacarbonyl[(tert-butylamino)(methyl)(carbene)]tungsten [7] with  $^n\text{BuLi}$ ) with complex **1** which gives complex **3c**\* (22% yield). These reactions are related to the additions of carbene carbanions to  $\eta^2$ ,  $\eta^5$  or  $\eta^7$  complexes of other metals such as Re, Cr, Mo, and Fe [8,9]. We are now studying this reaction with substituted arenemanganese complexes, and with other carbene complexes.

The reaction of cationic arenetricarbonylmanganese complexes with anionic carbene complexes gives rise to a new class of dinuclear complex which has potential for organic and inorganic synthesis.

#### 1. Experimental details

##### 1.1. General procedure

A THF solution (10 ml) of pentacarbonyl[(methoxy)(methyl)carbene] tungsten (1 mmol) at  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  under  $\text{N}_2$  is treated by  $^n\text{BuLi}$  (690  $\mu\text{l}$  of a 1.6 M solution in hexane, 1.1 mmol). This solution is transferred by cannula to another flask containing a suspension of benzenetricarbonylmanganese hexafluorophosphate **1**

\* Typical  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data of tricarbonylcyclohexadienylmanganese complexes  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$ (ppm): **3a**: 0.88, 3H, t,  $J = 7$ , Me; 2.34, 2H, m,  $\text{CH}_2$ ; 2.38, 2H, m, H-2,6; 2.61, 1H, m, H-1; 4.04, 2H, t,  $J = 6$ , H-3,5; 4.44, 2H, q,  $J = 14$  and  $7$ ,  $\text{OCH}_2$ ; 4.93, 1H, t,  $J = 6$ , H-4. **3b**: 2.16, 2H, d,  $J = 7$ ,  $\text{CH}_2$ ; 2.34, 2H, t,  $J = 6$ , H-2,6; 2.59, 1H, m, H-1; 3.67, 3H, s, OMe; 4.04, 2H, t,  $J = 6$ , H-3,5; 4.93, 1H, tt,  $J = 6$  and  $1$ , H-4. **3c**: 0.59, 9H, s,  $^t\text{Bu}$ ; 1.79, 2H, d,  $J = 7$ ,  $\text{CH}_2$ ; 2.67, 2H, t,  $J = 6$ , H-2,6; 3.51, 1H, m, H-1; 4.04, 2H, t,  $J = 6$ , H-3,5; 4.85, 1H, t,  $J = 6$ , H-4; 8.51, 1H, s, br, NH.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$  (ppm): **3a**: 14.7, Me; 33.3, C-1; 56.0, C-2,6; 75.5,  $\text{CH}_2$ ; 78.2,  $\text{OCH}_2$ ; 80.2, C-4; 96.6, C-3,5; 216.9 and 223.8, CrCO; 223.2, MnCO; 357.4, Cr=C. **3b**: 33.1, C-1; 55.7, C-2,6; 69.8, OMe; 76.8,  $\text{CH}_2$ ; 79.9, C-4; 96.4, C-3,5; 197.3 and 203.4, WCO; 222.9, MnCO; 333.4, W=C. **3c**: 30.4, Me; 37.7, C-1; 56.4, C-2,6; 60.0,  $^t\text{Bu}$ ; 60.7,  $\text{CH}_2$ ; 78.8, C-4; 96.7, C-3,5; 199.8 and 203.2, WCO; 222.8, MnCO; 260.0, W=C. IR ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) ( $\text{CCl}_4$ ): **3a**: 1940, 2025 Cr(CO) $_5$ , 1940, 2005 Mn(CO) $_3$ ; **3b**: 1940, 1975, 2030 W(CO) $_5$ , 1940, 2005 Mn(CO) $_3$ ; **3c**: 1925, 2055 W(CO) $_5$ , 1925, 2010 Mn(CO) $_3$ .

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(1 mmol) in dry THF (5 ml) at  $-78^{\circ}\text{C}$ . After 3 min, ether (30 ml) and water (20 ml) are introduced into the flask. After extraction with ether and evaporation of the organic solvents under reduced pressure, a crude oil is obtained which was purified by silica gel chromatography (petroleum ether) and recrystallized from petroleum ether giving **3b** (62% yield). The spectroscopic data of **3b** can be compared with those of  $\eta^5$ -cyclohexadienyl complexes obtained by addition of organic nucleophiles [10]. Satisfactory spectral and mass spectra data have been obtained for all new compounds.

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