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### Preliminary communication

## A STABLE CATIONIC COMPLEX OF IRON CONTAINING THE PHENYL-VINYLLIDENE LIGAND

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### Summary

The cationic complex  $trans-[FeCl(C=CHPh)(depe)_2]^+$  (depe = bis(diethylphosphino)ethane) has been prepared by interaction of  $trans-[FeCl_2(depe)_2]$  with phenylacetylene in methanol solution in the presence of NaX (X = BPh<sub>4</sub> or PF<sub>6</sub>).

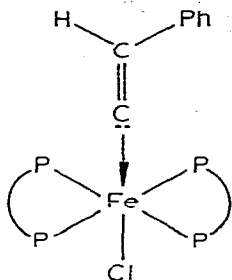
The reaction of a methanolic solution of  $trans-[PtCl(CH_3)_2L_2]$  (L = P(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub> or As(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>) with monoalkyl- or monoaryl-acetylenes in the presence of AgPF<sub>6</sub> gives methoxy-carbene complexes of the type  $trans-[PtCH_3\{C(OCH_3)-CH_2R\}L_2]$  [1]. This reaction has been postulated to proceed via a vinylidene intermediate of the type Pt—C<sup>+</sup>=CHR but at the time this suggestion was made no stable vinylidene complex of this type was known. Recently, however, a manganese complex containing a phenylvinylidene ligand has been described [2]. We now report the synthesis and some spectroscopic characteristics of a stable cationic phenylvinylidene complex of iron.

Reaction of phenylacetylene with a methanol solution of  $trans-[FeCl_2(depe)_2]$  under argon at 20°C for 1 hour followed by addition of NaPF<sub>6</sub> in methanol gave the dark green salt  $trans-[FeCl(C_2HPh)(depe)_2]PF_6$  (depe = 1,2 bis(diethylphosphino)ethane) which was recrystallised from methanol. Found: C, 44.9; H, 7.0; P, 19.9. C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>54</sub>P<sub>5</sub>F<sub>6</sub>ClFe calcd.: C, 44.9; H, 7.2; P, 20.6%. The corresponding BPh<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> salt was also prepared by addition of NaBPh<sub>4</sub> and recrystallisation of the precipitated complex from acetone. Both compounds are stable in dry air and conductivity measurements on the BPh<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> salt in nitromethane indicate that it is a 1:1 electrolyte.

The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of the tetraphenylborate salt (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> solution) shows absorptions at τ 3.0 ppm, m, 25H (aromatic protons), τ 8–9 ppm, m, 48H (depe protons) and 5.08 ppm, q, 1H (J(H—P) 4 Hz). This last resonance we assign to the olefinic hydrogen atom on the vinylidene ligand bonded as in structure I. The

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equivalent coupling to the four phosphorus atoms indicates that there is free rotation about the Fe—C bond.



The IR spectra of the two salts (Nujol mulls) show no bands in the  $2000\text{ cm}^{-1}$  region attributable to  $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{C})$ . However, four bands of medium intensity appear at  $1609$ ,  $1595$ ,  $1588$  and  $1572\text{ cm}^{-1}$  which are not present in the IR spectra of other complexes of the type  $\text{trans-}[\text{FeCl}(\text{depe})_2]^+$  [3] and we assign these bands to coupled  $\nu(\text{C}=\text{C})$  modes within the phenylvinylidene ligand.

The Mössbauer parameters for  $\text{trans-}[\text{FeCl}(\text{C}=\text{CHPh})(\text{depe})_2]^+$  are given in Table 1 together with those for two related complexes.

TABLE 1

MÖSSBAUER PARAMETERS FOR  $\text{trans-}[\text{FeCl}(\text{C}=\text{CHPh})(\text{depe})_2]^+$  AND TWO RELATED COMPLEXES

Complex	$\delta$	$\Delta$	Ref.
$\text{trans-}[\text{FeCl}(\text{C}=\text{CHPh})(\text{depe})_2]^+$	0.25	1.22	This work
$\text{trans-}[\text{FeCl}(\text{CO})(\text{dmpe})_2]^+$ <sup>a</sup>	0.33	0.88	3
$\text{trans-}[\text{FeCl}(\text{NO})(\text{depe})_2]^{2+}$	0.26	2.15	3

<sup>a</sup> $\text{dmpe} = (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ .

The low value of  $\delta$  for the vinylidene complex indicates that  $(\text{C}=\text{CHPh})$  is either a good  $\sigma$ -electron donor or a good  $\pi$ -acceptor ligand, comparable to  $\text{NO}^+$  in its effect on the  $s$ -electron density at the  $^{57}\text{Fe}$  nucleus. Making the reasonable assumption that the sign of  $\Delta$  is positive [4] it may be concluded that  $(\text{C}=\text{CHPh})$  is a relatively good  $\pi$ -acceptor ligand, although not as good as  $\text{NO}^+$ . The validity of the conclusion is supported by the X-ray structure analysis for  $[\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_2\text{-}(\text{C}=\text{CHPh})]$  which shows that the  $\text{Mn}-\text{C}$  bond length is much shorter than a  $\text{Mn}-\text{C}$  single bond and even shorter than the  $\text{Mn}-\text{C}$  (carbene) bond in  $[\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{-Mn}(\text{CO})_2\{\text{C}(\text{Ph})\text{COPh}\}]$ .

The reactions of the iron complex are under study. It is noteworthy, that it shows no tendency to react with alcohols to give alkoxy carbene complexes.

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