

Preliminary communication

VINYLIDENE COMPLEXES OF TRANSITION METALS

IV*. THE TRANSFER OF THE PHENYLVINYLDENE LIGAND FROM MANGANESE TO RHENIUM. THE NOVEL BINUCLEAR COMPLEX $\text{Cp}_2\text{MnRe}(\mu\text{-C=CHPh})(\text{CO})_4$

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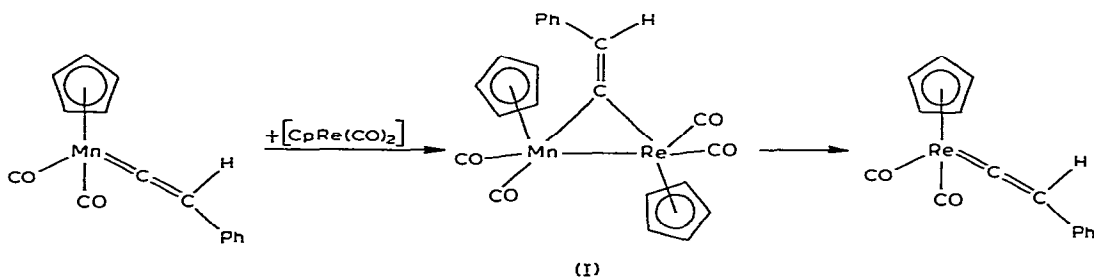
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Summary

The novel complex $\text{Cp}_2\text{MnRe}(\mu\text{-C=CHPh})(\text{CO})_4$ (I) containing the bridging phenylvinylidene ligand and Mn—Re bond was obtained in the reaction of $\text{CpMn}(\text{C=CHPh})(\text{CO})_2$ with $\text{CpRe}(\text{CO})_2 \cdot \text{THF}$. Complex I turns into $\text{CpRe}(\text{C=CHPh})(\text{CO})_2$ under normal conditions. This is the first example of the transfer of the vinylidene ligand from one transition metal to another.

Previously [1,2] we obtained the complexes of type $\text{CpM}(\text{C=CHPh})(\text{CO})_2$ and $\text{Cp}_2\text{M}_2(\mu\text{-C=CHPh})(\text{CO})_4$, where $\text{M} = \text{Mn}$ or Re , with a terminal and a bridging phenylvinylidene ligand respectively.

This paper is concerned with the transfer of the phenylvinylidene ligand from manganese to rhenium through intermediate formation of the binuclear complex $\text{Cp}_2\text{MnRe}(\mu\text{-C=CHPh})(\text{CO})_4$ (I):



*For part III see ref. 2.

The reaction was carried out in THF at 20°C within 4 h. Complex I was isolated by chromatography in 4% yield, and small amounts of $\text{Cp}_2\text{Mn}_2(\mu\text{-C=CHPh})(\text{CO})_4$ and $\text{Cp}_2\text{Re}_2(\mu\text{-C=CHPh})(\text{CO})_4$ were also obtained and identified by IR spectra and TLC.

Complex I represents dark orange crystals with m.p. 161–163°C, readily soluble in common organic solvents. Analysis: Found: C, 45.23; H, 2.93; Re, 31.07; Mn, 9.16. $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_4\text{MnRe}$ calcd.: C, 45.13; H, 2.76; Re, 31.82; Mn, 9.38%.

Complex I is only slightly stable and transforms into $\text{CpRe}(\text{C=CHPh})(\text{CO})_2$ both under normal conditions and at low temperature (–78°C). This transformation is well observed in IR spectra. The IR spectrum of solid I (KBr) contains the intensive $\nu(\text{C=C})$ band of the bridging vinylidene ligand at 1552 cm^{-1} . This band is close to the $\nu(\text{C=C})$ of $\text{Cp}_2\text{Mn}_2(\mu\text{-C=CHPh})(\text{CO})_4$ at 1548 cm^{-1} [1] and $\text{Cp}_2\text{Re}_2(\mu\text{-C=CHPh})(\text{CO})_4$ at 1555 cm^{-1} [2]. The IR spectrum of the solution of I in cyclohexane contains the $\nu(\text{C=O})$ bands at 2003w, 1981w, 1952s, 1938w and 1920m cm^{-1} . The $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{O})$ bands at 1981, 1952 and 1920 cm^{-1} , attributable to the complex I, gradually disappear and after 20 h at room temperature only the two $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{O})$ bands at 2003s and 1938s cm^{-1} of equal intensity remain. The spectrum of the obtained product of transformation is identical to that of $\text{CpRe}(\text{C=CHPh})(\text{CO})_2$ [2].

Complex I was obtained also by the independent synthesis in the reaction of $\text{CpRe}(\text{C=CHPh})(\text{CO})_2$ with $\text{CpMn}(\text{CO})_2 \cdot \text{THF}$ under analogous conditions.

References

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- 2 N.E. Kolobova, A.B. Antonova, O.M. Khitrova, M.Yu. Antipin and Yu.T. Struchkov, *J. Organometal. Chem.*, 137 (1977) 69.