

Preliminary communication

REACTION OF 5,6-DIMETHYLENE-7-OXABICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPT-2-ENE WITH IRON CARBONYLS

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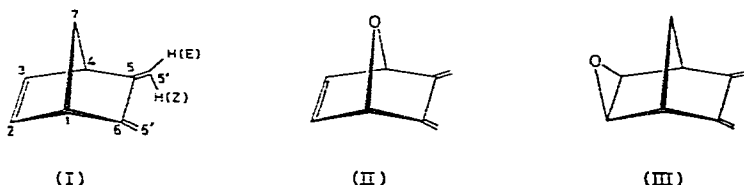
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Summary

The photoreaction of 5,6-dimethylene-7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-ene with $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ yields initially the *dihapto*-tetracarbonyliron complex, which reacts further to give a *dihapto*-tetracarbonyl-*tetrahapto*-tricarbonyl complex. Deoxygenation of the ligand is observed in the presence of $\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_9$ in benzene, giving *o*-quinodimethane complexes.

Coordination of a *cis*-dialkylmonoolefin to iron carbonyls seldom yields stable *dihapto*-tetracarbonyliron complexes [1], especially when the ligand offers other coordination sites such as conjugated C—C double bonds**. 5,6-Dimethylenecyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-ene (I) and 5,6-dimethylene-7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-ene (II***) contain a *s-cis*-butadiene group and an endocyclic *cis*-disubstituted C—C



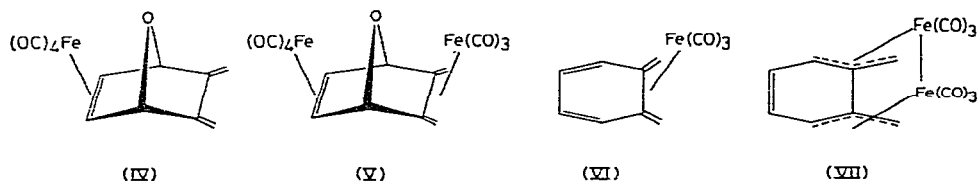
double bond. Upon treatment with $\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_9$, I yields the expected *endo*- and *exo*-5,5',6,6'-*tetrahapto*-tricarbonyliron complexes together with a mixture of cyclopentanone derivatives [4] arising from the reaction of the $\pi(2,3)$ -endocyclic double bond. These results suggested the intermediacy of 2,3- η -5,6-dimethylenecyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-ene $\cdot \text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4$ complexes [5], but attempts to isolate them failed

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**Dimethylenecyclobutene is known to give 1,2- η -3,4-dimethylenecyclobutenetetracarbonyliron upon treatment with $\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_9$ [2].

***The triene II was prepared according to ref. 3; we thank Mr. A. Chaouch for technical assistance.

We treated the ether II with iron carbonyls under various conditions, and found that the *dihapto*-tetracarbonyl complex IV is formed and can be isolated in 50% yield by treating II with $\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_9$ in ether/pentane (36° , 2 days; chromatography on Florisil with n-hexane as eluent). Irradiation of II (pyrex vessel, high pressure Hg lamp; pentane, -80°C) in the presence of $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ in excess gives compounds IV and V in the ratio 4/1 (global yield 30%, after fractional sublimation). IV is first formed; under these conditions, coordination of the *s-cis*-butadiene group occurs only in a subsequent step*.



The structures of IV and V follow from their physical, analytical and spectroscopic properties and from comparison with tricarbonyliron complexes of the triene I [7] and of the epoxydiene III**.

IV: Yellow crystals, m.p. $47-48^\circ\text{C}$; Found: C, 49.54; H, 2.74; $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{FeO}_5$ calcd.: C, 50.04; H, 2.80%. Mass spectrum (70 eV) m/e^+ : 260, 232, 204, 176 (loss of 4 CO); IR (n-hexane): $\nu(\text{CO})$ 2097, 2032, 2017, 1984 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , $\delta(\text{TMS})$ 0 ppm): 5.3 (s; H-5'(Z), H-6'(Z)), 5.1 (s; H-5'(E), H-6'(E)), 4.7 (s; H-1, H-4), 3.2 (s; H-2, H-3); ^{13}C NMR (CD_2Cl_2 , $\delta(\text{TMS})$ 0 ppm, -72°C): 210.3 (s; CO), 145.0 (s; C-5, C-6), 103.1 (t; C-5', C-6'); $^1J(\text{C-5}', \text{H-5}')$ 158 Hz, 82.3 (d; C-1, C-4); $^1J(\text{C-1}, \text{H-1})$ 161 Hz, 54.9 (d; C-2, C-3); $^1J(\text{C-2}, \text{H-2})$ 171 Hz).

V: Yellow crystals, m.p. $114-115^\circ\text{C}$; Found: C, 42.12; H, 1.93. $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_8\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_8$: C, 42.10; H, 1.88%. Mass spectrum (70 eV) m/e^+ : 428 (M^+), 400, 372, 344, 316, 288, 260, 232 (loss of 7 CO); IR (n-hexane): $\nu(\text{CO})$ 2103, 2061, 2040, 2028, 1991, 1986, 1979 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (C_6D_6 , TMS): 4.0 (s; H-1, H-4), 2.8 (s; H-2, H-3), 1.7 (d; H-5'(E), H-6'(E)); $^2J(\text{H-5}'(\text{E}), \text{H-5}'(\text{Z}))$ 2.2 Hz, 0.2 (d; H-5'(Z), H-6'(Z)). A crystal structure determination of V is in progress.

Upon more drastic conditions (benzene, 60°C , 36 h), $\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_9$ brings about an oxygen atom abstraction from the ligand II giving VI (30%) and VII (1%). VI has already been prepared in lower yield by treating α, α' -dibromoorthoxylene with $\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_9$ [9], and VII is one of the isomers obtained in the photoreaction of VI with $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ [10].

VI: ^{13}C NMR (CD_2Cl_2 , TMS, -80°C); δ (ppm) 217.1, 207.9 (CO, exchange blocked, intensity ratio 1/2), 132.1 (d; C-2, C-3); $^1J(\text{C-2}, \text{H-2})$ 167 Hz, 128.7 (d; C-1, C-4); $^1J(\text{C-1}, \text{H-1})$ 161 Hz, 99.5 (s; C-5, C-6), 35.3 (t; C-5', C-6'); $^1J(\text{C-5}', \text{H-5}')$ 160 Hz)

Deoxygenation of unsaturated ethers by iron carbonyl anions is known to occur easily when the ether can equilibrate with an epoxide isomer as in the case

* An analogous *dihapto*-tetracarbonyl-*tetrahapto*-tricarbonyldiiron complex of 9-oxabicyclo[4.2.1]nona-2,4,7-triene has been reported; it was formed by complexation of the corresponding 2,3,4,5- η - $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ complex [6].

** A crystal structure determination of the *exo-tetrahapto*-tricarbonyliron complex of III has been carried out [8].

of the oxepine/benzene oxide system [11]. It can not be excluded that the oxygen bridge in the iron complexes of II migrates and forms an epoxide intermediate which readily undergoes deoxygenation.

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