

Preliminary communication

IMPROVED PREPARATION OF h^5 -C₅H₅Fe(CO)₂(h^1 -ALKYL) COMPLEXES FROM $[h^5$ -C₅H₅Fe(CO)₂(h^2 -ALKENE)]⁺BF₄⁻

S.M. FLORIO and K.M. NICHOLAS*

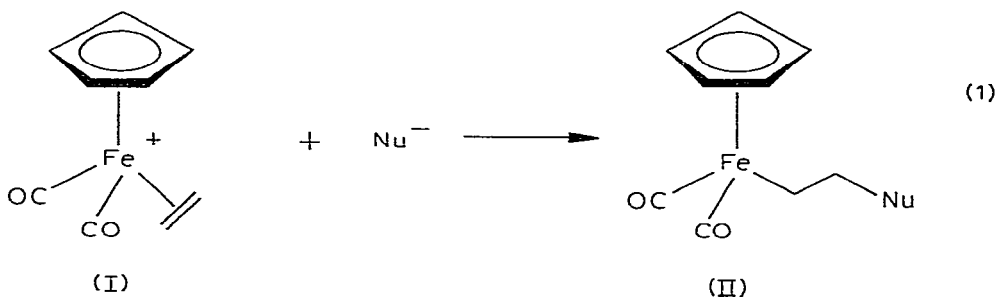
Department of Chemistry, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167 (U.S.A.)

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Summary

Sodium cyanoborohydride has been found to be very effective for the conversion of $[(h^5$ -C₅H₅)Fe(CO)₂(h^2 -alkene)]⁺BF₄⁻ complexes to the corresponding h^1 -alkyl derivatives.

The addition of nucleophiles to $[h^5$ -C₅H₅Fe(CO)₂(h^2 -alkene)]⁺BF₄⁻ complexes (I) has been employed widely to prepare the iron alkyls II (eq. 1) [1a-d]. These, in turn, are convertible into hydrocarbons, alkyl halides,

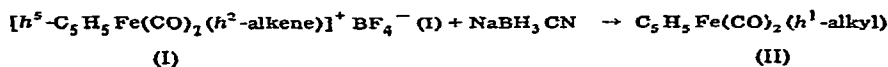


esters, etc. [2]. Although Green and coworkers reported that the reactions of I (alkene = ethylene, propene) with NaBH₄ produce the corresponding ethyl and isopropyl derivatives [1a], we and others [3] have found this reaction to be lacking in generality, often proceeding in poor yield with extensive formation of $[h^5$ -C₅H₅Fe(CO)₂]₂.

We wish to report that sodium cyanoborohydride (NaBH₃CN) is much superior to NaBH₄ for the conversion I → II (Nu = H). Treatment of nitro-

* Address correspondences to this author.

TABLE 1

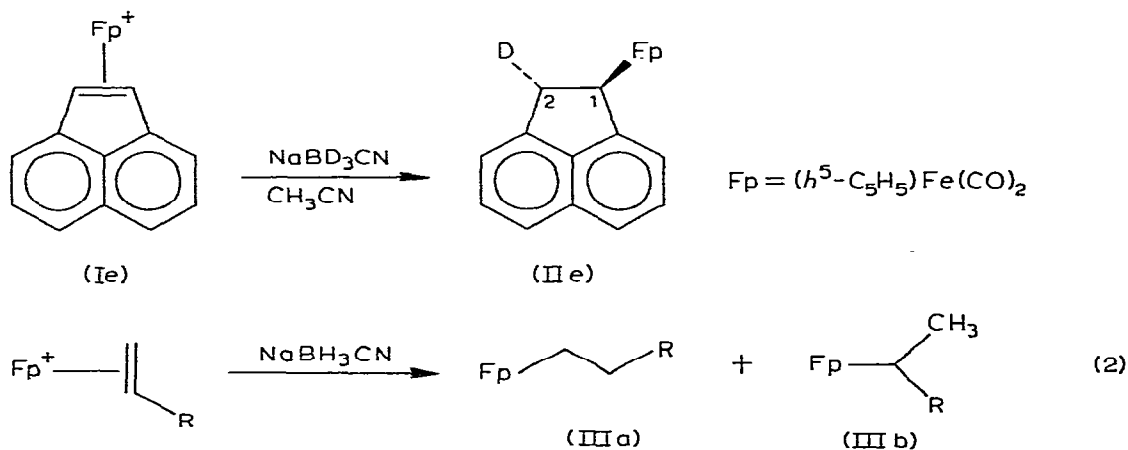


| Alkene in I | Compound | Yield of II (%) |
|----------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1-Heptene | Ia | 81 |
| Allylbenzene | Ib | 71 |
| Propene | Ic | 96 |
| Styrene | Id | 56 |
| Acenaphthylene | Ie | 81 |
| Cyclopentene | If | 77 |
| Isobutene | Ig | 95 |
| Cycloheptene | Ih | 0 |
| Cyclooctene | Ii | 0 |
| Norbornadiene | Ij | 0 |

methane solutions of the olefin salts at 0°C with NaBH₃CN* (1:1.25 mol ratio) produced the corresponding alkyl complexes, usually within a few minutes. The products were isolated in good yield (Table 1) upon evaporation of the solvent, extraction of the residue with petroleum ether, and evaporation of the extracts. Steric factors appear to play an important role as the complexes of cycloheptene, cyclooctene and norbornadiene reacted only after several days and failed to give appreciable quantities of alkyls.

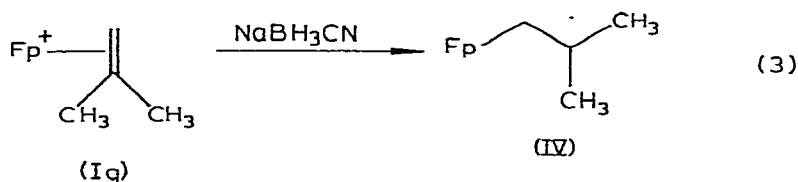
If NaBD₃CN [4] is employed, stereospecifically labeled β-deuteroalkyls may be conveniently synthesized. For example, the *trans*-deuteroacenaphthene complex IIe was prepared from Ie ($J(H(1)-H(2)) < 2 \text{ Hz}$)**. Such labeled complexes should prove useful in mechanistic studies.

Two isomeric alkyls (e.g. IIIa, IIIb) may be obtained from complexes of unsymmetrical alkenes (eq. 2). The propene salt with NaBH₃CN, as with NaBH₄ [1a] gave exclusively (within detection by NMR) the isopropyl complex IIIb (R = CH₃). The other monosubstituted olefin complexes (Ia, Ib, Id),



* Obtained from Aldrich Chemical Co.

** Other nucleophiles also give *trans* adducts with Ie [5].



however, yielded both isomers in varying ratios upon reaction with cyanoborohydride. Interestingly, reduction of $\text{Fp}(h^2\text{-isobutene})^+ \text{BF}_4^-$ (Ig) produced only the isobutyl derivative IV resulting from attack at the most substituted carbon. The corresponding reaction (eq. 3) with NaBH_4 produces a 3:1 mixture of the t-butyl and isobutyl complexes [6].

We are investigating further the factors which determine the regioselectivity of this reaction.

Acknowledgement

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References

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