

Reactivities of π -electron-rich phosphorus–nitrogen ligands toward Groups VIB and VIIB metal carbonyl complexes

 Wai-Yeung Wong ^{a,*1}, Wai-Kwok Wong ^{a,*2}, Chaode Sun ^a, Wing-Tak Wong ^b
^a Department of Chemistry, Hong Kong Baptist University, 224 Waterloo Road, Kowloon Tong, People's Republic of China

^b Department of Chemistry, The University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong, People's Republic of China

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Abstract

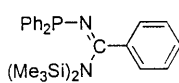
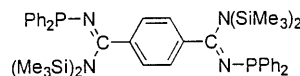
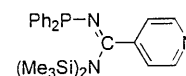
The interaction of $(\text{Ph}_2\text{PN}=\text{C}(\text{Ph})[\text{N}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2])$ (L^1) with one equivalent of $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_5\text{Br}$ afforded $\text{cis-Mn}(\text{CO})_4\text{Br}\{(\text{Ph}_2\text{PN}=\text{C}(\text{Ph})[\text{N}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2])\}$ (**1**), which upon boiling in THF gave $\text{fac-Mn}(\text{CO})_3\text{Br}\{(\text{Ph}_2\text{PNH})\text{C}(\text{Ph})(=\text{NSiMe}_3)\}$ (**2**), and with one equivalent of $\text{Re}(\text{CO})_5\text{X}$ ($\text{X} = \text{Br}$ or Cl) gave $\text{fac-Re}(\text{CO})_3\text{X}\{(\text{Ph}_2\text{PNH})\text{C}(\text{Ph})(=\text{NH})\}$ [$\text{X} = \text{Br}$ (**3**) or Cl (**4**)] in good yield. Reaction of $1,4\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\{\text{C}(\text{=NPPh}_2)[\text{N}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2]\}_2$ (L^2) with two equivalents of $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_5\text{Br}$ gave the symmetric dimer $[\text{cis-Mn}(\text{CO})_4\text{Br}]_2\{(\text{Ph}_2\text{PN}=\text{C}(\text{Ph})[\text{N}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2])\}_2$ (**5**), and with two equivalents of $\text{Re}(\text{CO})_5\text{Br}$ gave the cyclic dimer $\text{cyclo-}[\text{fac-Me}_2\text{NCHORe}(\text{CO})_3(\mu\text{-Ph}_2\text{PO}_2)]_2$ (**6**) upon recrystallization in DMF. Treatment of $(\text{NC}_5\text{H}_4)\{(\text{Ph}_2\text{PN}=\text{C}[\text{N}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2])\}_4$ (L^3) with one equivalent of $(\text{nb})\text{M}(\text{CO})_4$ ($\text{M} = \text{Mo}$ or Cr , nb = norbornadiene) in THF produced $\text{cis-M}(\text{CO})_4\{(\text{NC}_5\text{H}_4)[(\text{Ph}_2\text{PNH})\text{C}(\text{Ph})(=\text{NSiMe}_3)]_4\}$ [$\text{M} = \text{Mo}$ (**7**) or Cr (**8**)], and with excess $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_5\text{Br}$ led to the trinuclear complex $\text{fac-}[\text{cis-Mn}(\text{CO})_4\text{Br}\{(\text{NC}_5\text{H}_4)\{(\text{Ph}_2\text{PN}=\text{C}[\text{N}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2])\}_4\}]_2\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_3\text{Br}$ (**9**) in good yield. Compound **7**, in the presence of CdCl_2 , hydrolyzed to $\text{cis-Mo}(\text{CO})_4\{(\text{NC}_5\text{H}_4)[(\text{Ph}_2\text{PNH})\text{C}(\text{Ph})(=\text{NH})]_4\}$ (**10**). Compound **8** reacted with half an equivalent of $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_5\text{Br}$ to give the trinuclear complex $\text{fac-}[\text{cis-Cr}(\text{CO})_4\{(\text{NC}_5\text{H}_4)[(\text{Ph}_2\text{PNH})\text{C}(\text{Ph})(=\text{NSiMe}_3)]_4\}]_2\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_3\text{Br}$ (**11**). All the new compounds were characterized by spectroscopic and analytical methods and the structures of compounds **1**, **3**, **6**, **9** and **10** were established by X-ray crystallography. © 2000 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Chromium; Molybdenum; Manganese; Rhenium; Carbonyl

1. Introduction

Phosphorus–nitrogen compounds are π -electron-rich compounds with unusual properties [1]. This has led to a considerable interest in their syntheses [2] and their coordination chemistry toward transition metals [3]. We have been interested in the preparation and the chemistry of P–N ligands as they are hemilabile ligands capable of exhibiting unusual coordination chemistry

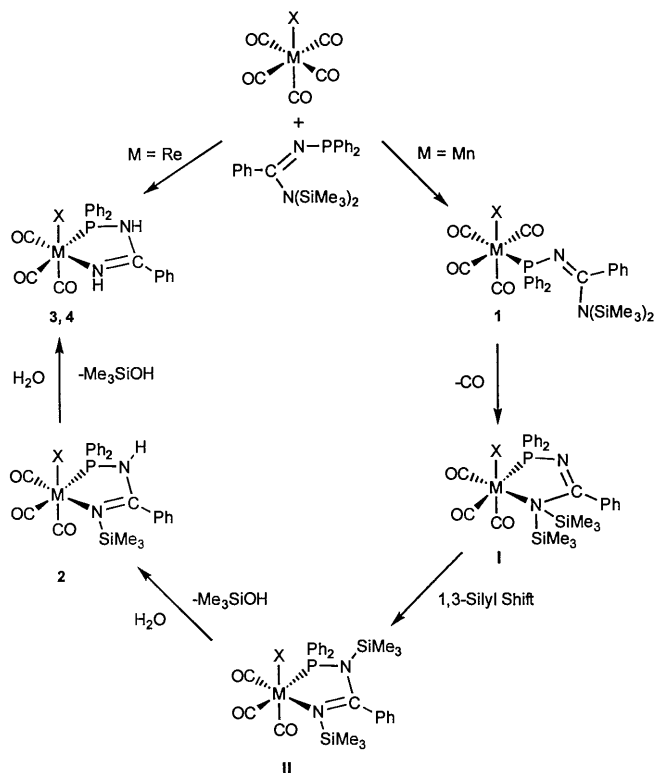
toward transition metals. Recently we have described the coordination chemistry of $(\text{Ph}_2\text{PN}=\text{C}(\text{Ph})[\text{N}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2])$ (L^1), $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\{\text{C}(\text{=NPPh}_2)[\text{N}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2]\}_2$ -1,4 (L^2) and $(\text{NC}_5\text{H}_4)\{(\text{Ph}_2\text{PN}=\text{C}[\text{N}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2])\}_4$ (L^3) toward transition metal complexes and demonstrated that these ligands, depending on the reaction conditions, could behave as mono-, bi-, tri- and tetra-dentate ligands [4–7]. Herein we report the detail study of the reactions of L^1 , L^2 and L^3 toward Groups 6 and 7 metal carbonyl complexes.


 L^1

 L^2

 L^3

E-mail address: rwywong@net1.hkbu.edu.hk (W.-Y. Wong).

¹ *Corresponding author. Tel.: + 852-2339-7074; fax: + 852-2339-7348.

² *Corresponding author. Tel.: + 852-2339-7074; fax: + 852-2339-7348.



Scheme 1. 1: M = Mn, X = Br; 2: M = Mn, X = Br; 3: M = Re, X = Br; 4: M = Re, X = Cl.

2. Results and discussion

2.1. Reactions of L^1 with $M(CO)_5X$ ($M = Mn, Re$)

When $Mn(CO)_5Br$ was allowed to react with one equivalent of $(Ph_2PN=C(Ph)N(SiMe_3)_2)$ (L^1) in THF for 1 day, work-up gave red crystals of *cis*- $Mn(CO)_4Br\{(Ph_2PN=C(Ph)N(SiMe_3)_2)\}$ (**1**) in moderate yield (60%) after recrystallization from hexane (Scheme 1). In the terminal carbonyl region, compound **1** exhibited four absorptions at 2085s, 2000vs, 1956vs and 1921m (sh) cm^{-1} in the IR spectrum (KBr), and two doublets at δ 217.3 ($J_{P-CO} = 21.9$ Hz) and 212.9 ($J_{P-CO} = 12.2$ Hz) in the $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ -NMR spectrum. These data are indicative of a *cis*- $Mn(CO)_4(L)Br$ compound. The $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ -NMR spectrum of **1** exhibited a singlet at δ 73.6 for the PPh_2 group; and the $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ -NMR spectrum displayed a doublet and a singlet at δ 171.4 ($J_{P-NC} = 7.3$ Hz) and 3.2 for the $C=N$ and $SiMe_3$ carbon atoms, respectively.

Crystals of **1** suitable for an X-ray diffraction study were grown from its hexane solution. A perspective drawing is shown in Fig. 1. The solid-state structure is consistent with its spectroscopic data and reveals that L^1 simply acts as a monodentate ligand with the phosphino group P(1) coordinated to the $MnBr(CO)_4$ moi-

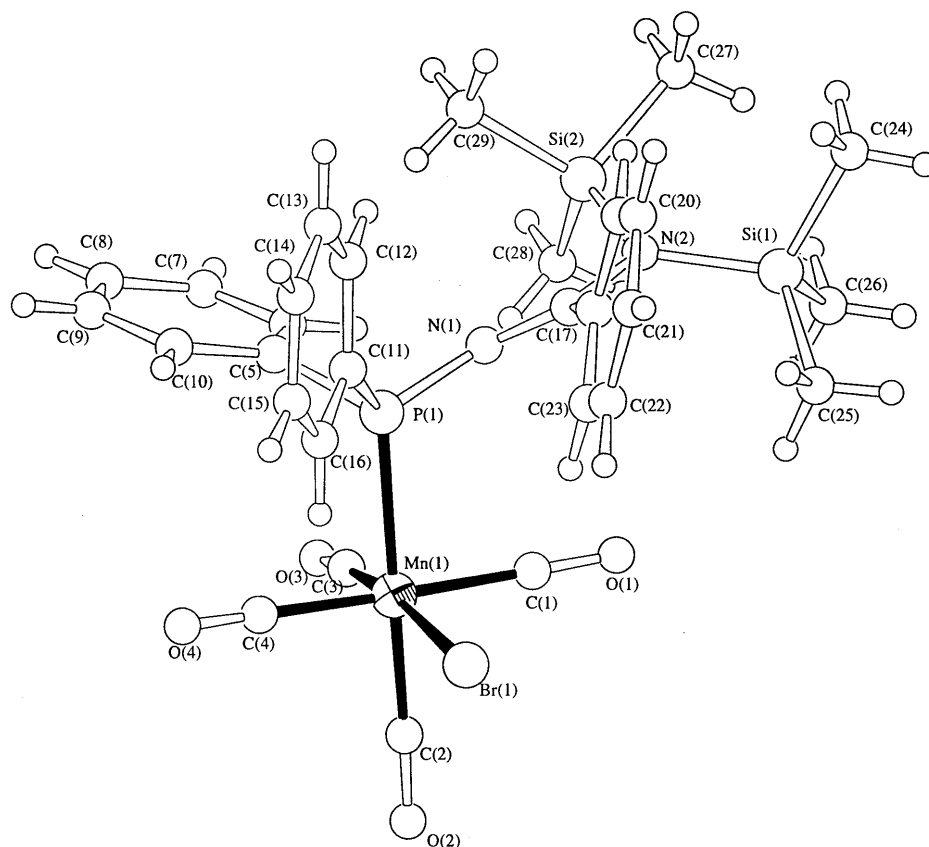


Fig. 1. A perspective drawing of the molecular structure of **1**.

ety. The Mn center adopts an approximately octahedral geometry with the phosphino group and bromide ligand arranged in a *cis* configuration. The Mn–C distances of the two mutually *trans*-carbonyls are 1.840(9) and 1.864(8) Å for Mn(1)–C(1) and Mn(1)–C(4), respectively, and are slightly longer than the Mn–C distances of 1.822(8) and 1.765(9) Å for the carbonyl *trans* to the phosphino [P(1)] group and the bromo [Br(1)] group, respectively. Within the monodentate ligand, the P(1)–N(1) bond length of 1.661(5) Å lies in the normal range for a phosphorus–nitrogen bond. The C(17)–N(1) (1.291(7) Å) and C(17)–N(2) (1.388(7) Å) bonds are intermediate between those for single (1.46 Å) and double (1.26 Å) bonds indicating some delocalization about the N–C–N framework. This is further supported by the geometry of N(2) of the N(SiMe₃)₂ group which is approximately trigonal planar with bond angles of 121.9(4), 121.7(3) and 115.5(4)° for Si(1)–N(2)–C(17), Si(1)–N(2)–Si(2) and Si(2)–N(2)–C(17), respectively. This suggests that the lone pair on N(2) is primarily of p character and has the correct symmetry to interact with the neighboring empty π* orbital. This p–π* interaction is reflected in the C(17)–N(2) distance (1.388(7) Å). Similar observation has been reported for the related molybdenum complex [6].

When **1** was allowed to reflux gently in THF for 4 h, work-up gave a yellow solid of stoichiometry Mn(CO)₃Br(C₂₂H₂₅N₂SiP)·0.5H₂O (**2**·0.5H₂O) in high yield (90%). Likewise, the thermal reaction of Mn(CO)₅Br with L¹ also afforded compound **2**. In the IR spectrum, **2** exhibited three ν(CO) absorptions with a pattern characteristic of a *fac*-Mn(CO)₃ moiety. Comparing to **1**, these absorptions were shifted to lower frequencies which is characteristic of an increase in d–π back bonding from the metal to the carbonyl groups. The IR spectrum also showed an absorption at 3230 cm⁻¹ indicating the presence of an NH group. The ³¹P{¹H}-NMR spectrum of **2** exhibited a singlet at δ 106.4 for the PPh₂ group. The large positive increase in chemical shift for the PPh₂ group from δ 73.6 to 106.4 is characteristic of chelating ring formation [8]. Other than the phenyl resonances, the ¹H-NMR spectrum of **2** also displayed two singlets of relative intensity 1:9 at δ 6.70 (br) and 0.13 for the NH and SiMe₃ protons, respectively; and the ¹³C{¹H}-NMR spectrum exhibited a singlet at δ 3.6 for the SiMe₃ carbon atoms. The mass spectrum of **2** exhibited the parent peak at *m/z* 595 [(M + 1) for ⁵⁵Mn and ⁷⁹Br]. The spectroscopic data are consistent with the formulation *fac*-Mn(CO)₃Br-[(Ph₂PNH)C(Ph)(=NSiMe₃)] for compound **2**. A related chromium complex has been isolated and structurally characterized [6].

The interaction of Re(CO)₅X (X = Br or Cl) with one equivalent of L¹ in refluxing THF gave white crystals of *fac*-Re(CO)₃X[(Ph₂PNH)C(Ph)(=NH)] [X = Br (**3**);

X = Cl (**4**)] in moderate yield. In the carbonyl region, the IR and ¹³C{¹H}-NMR spectral patterns of both **3** and **4** are characteristic of a *fac*-Re(CO)₃ configuration. The IR spectrum also exhibited two NH absorptions at 3408m and 3252m cm⁻¹ for **3** and 3408m and 3245s cm⁻¹ for **4**. A singlet at δ 75.0 and 77.5 was observed for the PPh₂ group in the ³¹P{¹H}-NMR spectra of **3** and **4**, respectively. The ¹H-NMR spectrum also showed two singlets of equal intensity for the two different NH protons at δ 6.58 and 7.76 for **3** and 6.67 and 7.86 for **4**. The mass spectrum gave the parent peak at *m/z* 653 [(M + 1) for ¹⁸⁵Re and ⁷⁹Br] for **3** and 608 [M for ¹⁸⁵Re and ³⁵Cl] for **4**.

Suitable crystals of compound **3** were grown from a CH₂Cl₂/hexane mixture. A perspective drawing is depicted in Fig. 2. The solid-state structure reveals that the (Ph₂PNH)C(Ph)(=NH) group acts as a chelate with the imino group N(1) and phosphino group P(1) coordinated to the metal forming a five-membered ring. The geometry of the Re atom is approximately octahedral with a *fac*-Re(CO)₃ configuration. The Re–C distances are 1.98(2), 1.87(2) and 1.95(2) Å for Re–C(1), Re–C(2) and Re–C(3), respectively, which reflect the π-acidity of the ligands *trans* to the carbonyl groups. Delocalization about the N–C–N framework of the five-membered ring is also observed. The P(1)–N(2), C(4)–N(1) and C(4)–N(2) distances are 1.69(2), 1.40(1) and 1.25(2) Å, respectively; and the P(1)–N(2)–C(4) bond angle is 119.8(8)°.

A possible mechanism for the formation of compounds **1–4** is shown in Scheme 1. Following the reaction of Mn(CO)₅Br with L¹ to produce compound **1**, product **1** then underwent further substitution by replacing one of the mutually *trans*-carbonyls with the amino group of the P–N ligand forming a five-membered ring intermediate **I**. It is followed by a rapid 1,3-shift to give an intermediate **II**. Subsequent hydrolysis of **II** afforded compound **2**. A similar mechanism has been proposed for other related complexes [6]. With Re(CO)₅X, the compound underwent further hydrolysis to give compound **3** (X = Br) or **4** (X = Cl).

2.2. Reactions of L² with M(CO)₅X (M = Mn, Re)

When 1,4-C₆H₄{C(NPPh₂)[N(SiMe₃)₂]}₂ (L²) was allowed to react with two equivalents of Mn(CO)₅Br in THF for 1 day, a yellow solid of stoichiometry [Mn(CO)₄Br]₂[C₄₄H₆₀N₄P₂Si₄]·0.5C₄H₈O (**5**·0.5C₄H₈O) was obtained in moderate yield (40%). Compound **5** has been characterized as a symmetric dimer [*cis*-Mn(CO)₄Br]₂{(Ph₂PN=)[N(SiMe₃)₂]C₂C₆H₄-1,4} with L² linking the two Mn(CO)₄Br moieties together via the two phosphino groups leaving the two amino groups uncoordinated. The proposed structure for compound **5** is shown below. The ³¹P{¹H}-NMR spectrum of **5**

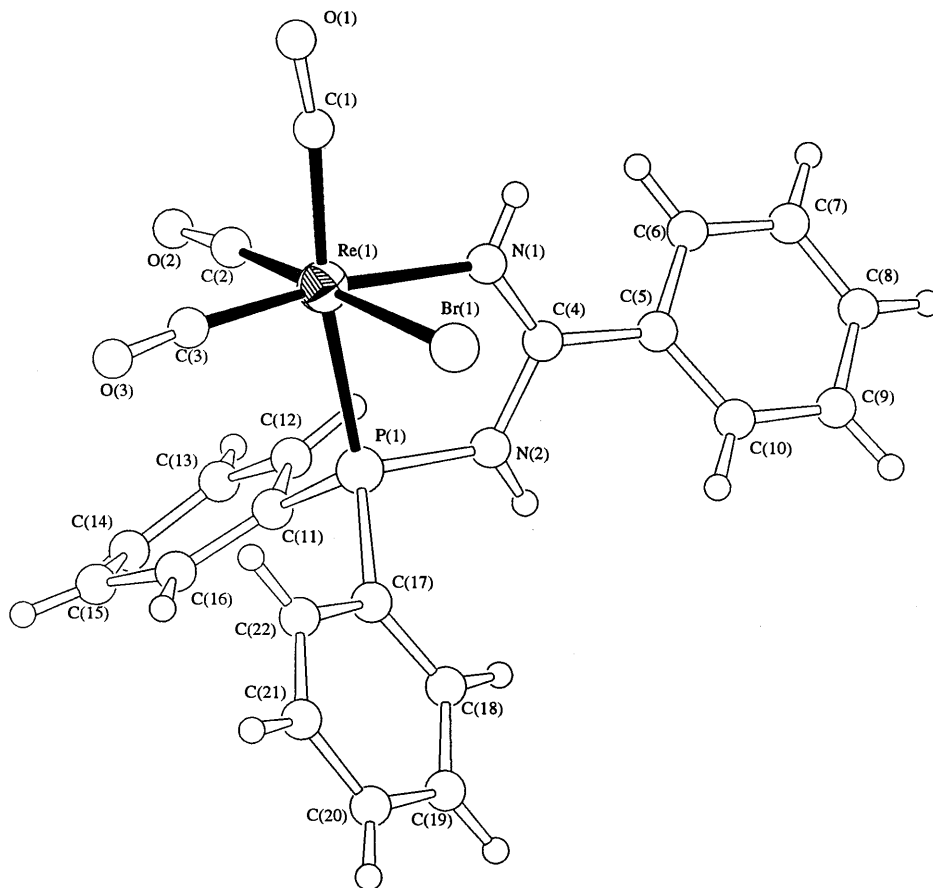
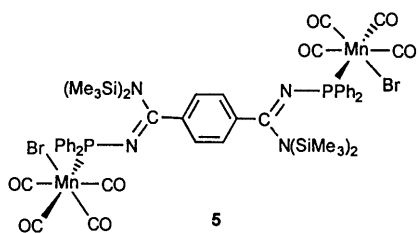


Fig. 2. A perspective drawing of the molecular structure of **3**.

showed only a singlet at δ 68.4, indicating the presence of two equivalent PPh_2 groups. The chemical shift of the PPh_2 groups is similar to that of **1** and much more upfield than that of **2** suggesting no chelate ring formation. Compound **5** also exhibited a singlet at δ 0.11 in the ^1H -NMR spectrum and a singlet at δ 3.1 in the $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ -NMR spectrum for the trimethylsilyl groups.



Treatment of $\text{Re}(\text{CO})_5\text{Br}$ with L^2 under the same conditions led to the formation of a white solid, which was insoluble in common organic solvents. However, the solid dissolved in hot DMF and its color changed from white to yellow. Yellow crystals of stoichiometry $\text{Re}_2(\text{CO})_6(\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6\text{P}_2)$ (**6**) with two DMF solvate molecules were obtained in 40% yield after recrystallization from a hot DMF solution. The molecular structure

of compound **6** was ascertained by an X-ray diffraction study to be consistent with the formulation $\text{cyclo-}[\text{fac-}(\text{Me}_2\text{NCHO})\text{Re}(\text{CO})_3(\mu\text{-Ph}_2\text{PO}_2)]_2$. A perspective drawing is shown in Fig. 3. Structural analysis revealed that the phosphorus atoms of the L^2 ligand were oxidized to the Ph_2PO_2^- fragments with concomitant cleavage of the P–N bonds. Compound **6** is centro-symmetric with the two rhenium atoms linked together via two $\mu\text{-Ph}_2\text{PO}_2^-$ moieties through their two oxygen atoms forming an eight-membered $\text{Re}_2\text{O}_4\text{P}_2$ ring in a zig-zag conformation. The geometries of the two rhenium atoms are approximately octahedral with the three terminal carbonyl ligands adopting a *fac* configuration. The Re–C distances are 1.89(2), 1.88(2) and 1.93(2) Å for Re(1)–C(1), Re(1)–C(2) and Re(1)–C(3), respectively. The Ph_2PO_2^- anion adopts a deformed tetrahedron with the O(5)–P(1)–O(6*) bond angle of $116.5(5)^\circ$. The P(1)–O(5) and P(1)–O(6*) distances of 1.503(9) and 1.521(9) Å, respectively, are slightly shorter than P–O single bond (~ 1.6 Å) and are nearly equal to each other, indicating delocalization about the O–P–O framework.

The spectroscopic data of **6** are consistent with its solid-state structure. The $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ -NMR spectrum in

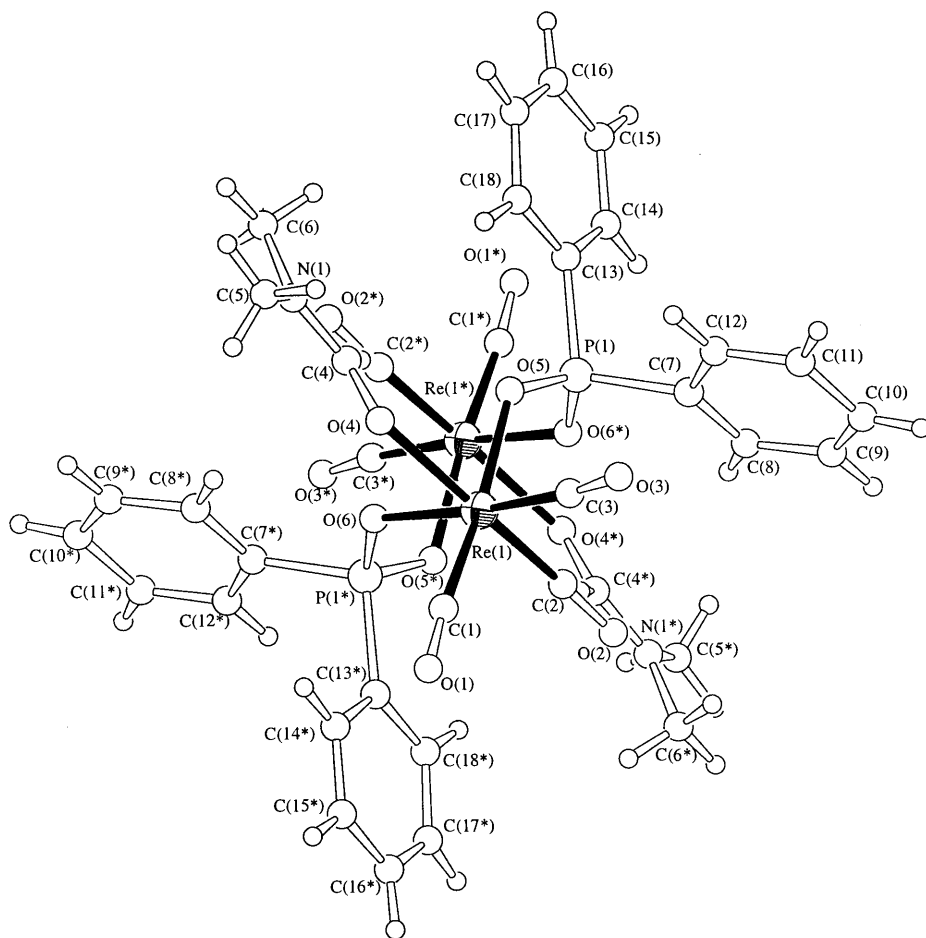


Fig. 3. A perspective drawing of the molecular structure of **6**.

*d*₇-DMF exhibited a singlet at δ 35.4 for the two μ -diphenylphosphate groups. The IR spectrum (KBr) exhibited four absorptions at 2019s, 1905vs, 1889vs and 1875vs cm^{-1} for the terminal carbonyls of the two *fac*-Re(CO)₃ moieties and an absorption at 1647s cm^{-1} for the C=O group of the coordinated DMF molecules. The mass spectral parent peak at m/z 1047 (M for ¹⁸⁵Re) also agrees well with its formulation.

2.3. Reactions of **L**³ with (nbd)M(CO)₄ (M = Cr, Mo) or Mn(CO)₅Br

When (nbd)M(CO)₄ (M = Cr or Mo) was allowed to react with one equivalent of (NC₅H₄){(Ph₂PN=)C[N(SiMe₃)₂]}-4 (**L**³) in THF for 1 day, yellow crystals of stoichiometry M(CO)₄(C₂₁H₂₄N₃SiP) [M = Mo (**7**); M = Cr (**8**)] were isolated in moderate yields (Scheme 2). Compounds **7** and **8** exhibited similar $\nu(\text{CO})$ absorption patterns in their IR spectra, which are indicative of a *cis*-M(CO)₄LL' complex. An NH absorption was also evident at 3449w for **7** and 3448w cm^{-1} for **8**. The ³¹P{¹H}-NMR chemical shifts at δ 89.9 (**7**) and 112.3 (**8**) are characteristic of chelating ring formation [8].

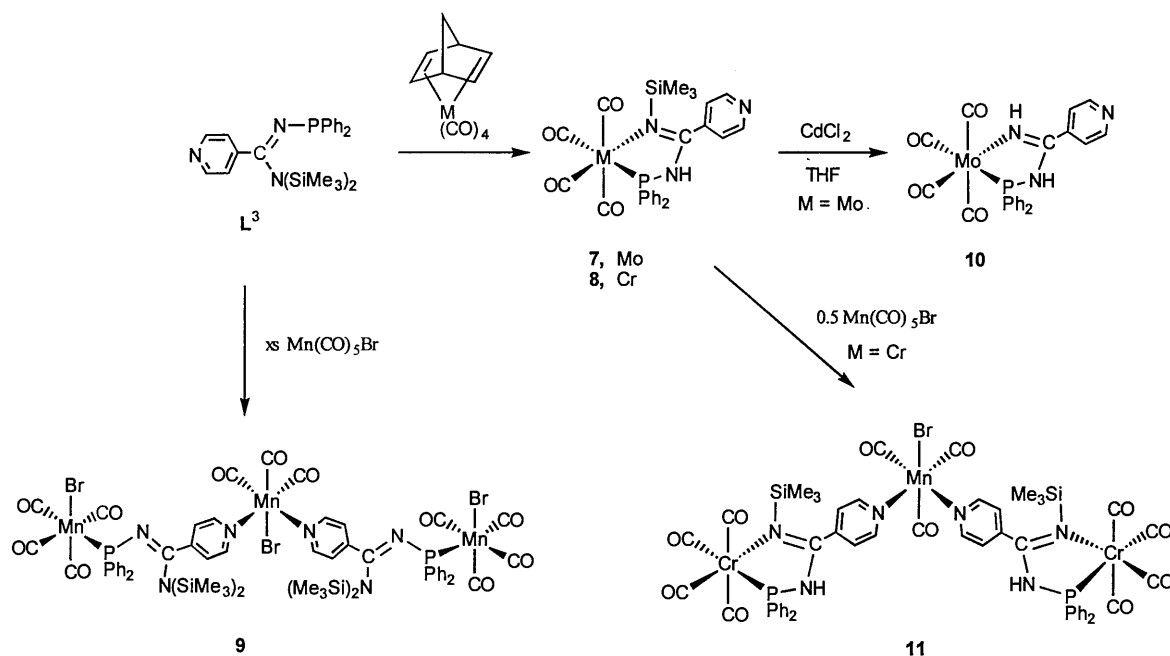
The ¹H-NMR spectrum of each complex also displayed resonances of relative intensity 1:9 for the NH and Me₃Si protons; and their ¹³C{¹H}-NMR spectrum a singlet at δ 3.6 for the SiMe₃ carbon atoms. The mass spectrum showed the parent peak at m/z 587 [(M + 1) for ⁹⁸Mo] for **7** and 541 (M for ⁵⁵Cr) for **8**. Compounds **7** and **8** can satisfactorily be formulated as *cis*-M(CO)₄{(NC₅H₄)[(Ph₂PNH)C(=NSiMe₃)]-4}. The structure of **7** was also confirmed by an X-ray diffraction study [9].

When Mn(CO)₅Br was allowed to react with **L**³ in a 3:2 molar ratio, red crystals of a trinuclear complex *fac*-{*cis*-Mn(CO)₄Br[(NC₅H₄){(Ph₂PN=)C[N(SiMe₃)₂]}-4]}₂Mn(CO)₃Br (**9**) were obtained in good yield (58%) after recrystallization from a hexane solution. The ³¹P{¹H}-NMR spectrum of **9** exhibited a singlet at δ 73.6 for the PPh₂ group. The chemical shift is similar to that of **1**. Compound **9** also showed a singlet at δ 0.17 in the ¹H-NMR spectrum and a singlet at δ 3.2 in the ¹³C{¹H}-NMR spectrum for the SiMe₃ groups. Good quality crystals of **9** were grown from a hexane solution and the molecular structure is shown in Fig. 4. The three Mn centers are linked together via two **L**³ ligands, which behave as bridging ligands. All three Mn centers

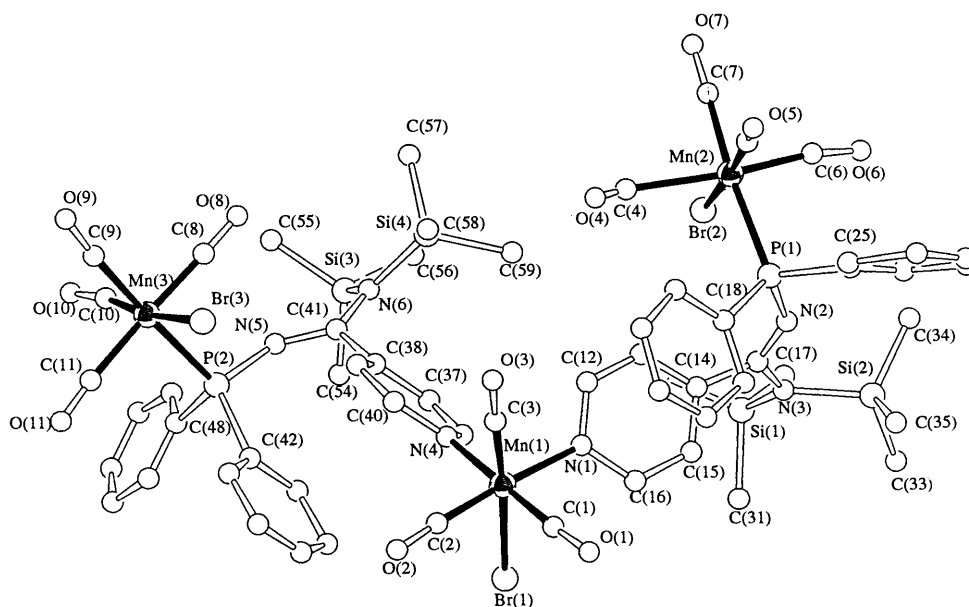
adopt an approximately octahedral geometry with the two pyridyl nitrogen atoms N(1) and N(4) coordinating to the central metal Mn(1) in a *cis* configuration and the two phosphino groups coordinating to the terminal metal centers *cis* to the bromine atoms. For the bridging ligand, the geometry of N(3) of the N(SiMe₃)₂ group is approximately trigonal planar with bond angles of 114(1), 120(1) and 124(1)° for Si(2)–N(3)–C(17), Si(1)–N(3)–Si(2) and Si(1)–N(3)–C(17), respectively. Similar to **1**, this indicates that the lone pair on N(4) has

primarily p character and the correct symmetry to interact with the neighboring empty π* orbital, as revealed by the C(17)–N(3) distance (1.32(3) Å). A similar geometry is also observed on N(6) of the N(SiMe₃)₂ moiety with bond angles of 116(1), 120(1) and 122(1)° for Si(3)–N(6)–C(41), Si(4)–N(6)–C(41) and Si(3)–N(6)–Si(4), respectively.

Further attempts to react compound **7** with half an equivalent of CdCl₂ in THF for 1 day at ambient temperature did not afford any Cd-containing product.



Scheme 2.

Fig. 4. A perspective drawing of the molecular structure of **9**. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

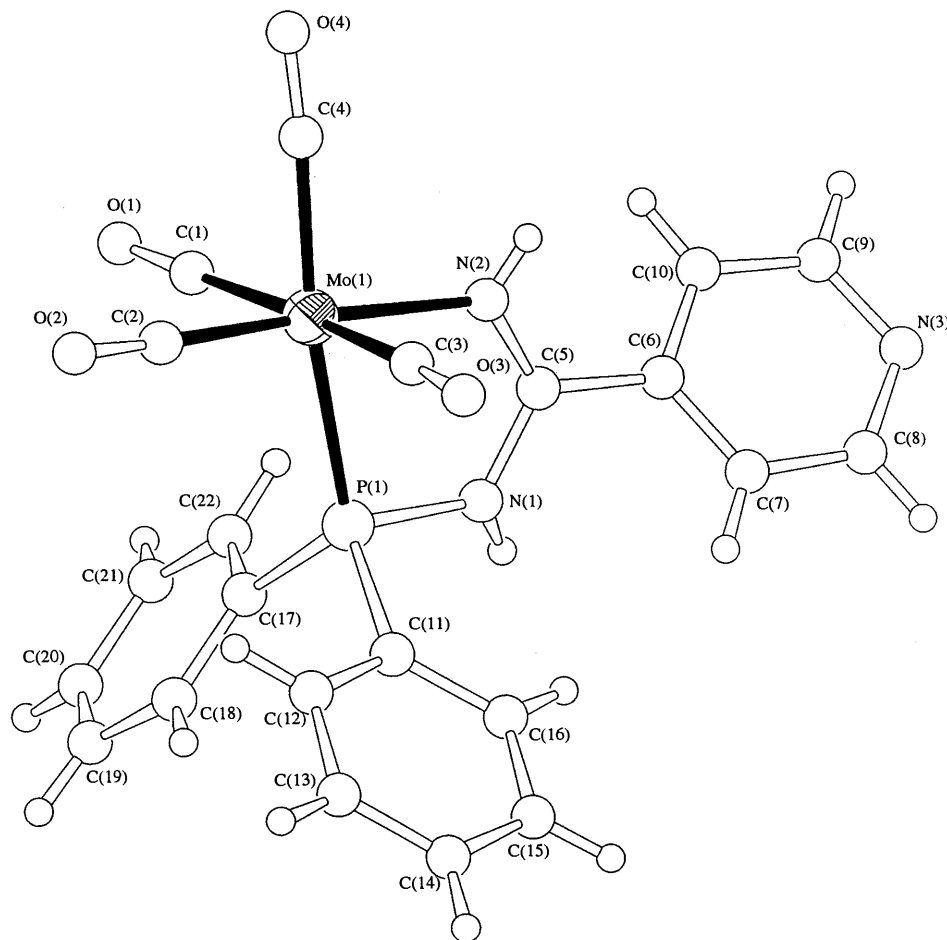


Fig. 5. A perspective drawing of the molecular structure of **10**.

Instead, a yellow solid of *cis*-Mo(CO)₄{(NC₅H₄)-[(Ph₂PNH)C(=NH)]-4} (**10**) was obtained in 50% yield. The IR spectrum (KBr) of **10** exhibited the characteristic absorption pattern of a *cis*-M(CO)₄LL' complex in the carbonyl region, and an NH absorption at 3368 cm⁻¹. The ³¹P{¹H}-NMR spectrum exhibited a singlet at δ 98.8 for its PPh₂ group. The ¹H-NMR spectrum also exhibited two broad multiplets of relative intensity 1:1 for the NH protons at δ 6.24 and 7.56. The mass spectrum exhibited the parent peak at *m/z* 515 (M for ⁹⁸Mo). The structure of **10** was established by X-ray crystallography.

Yellow crystals of **10** were grown from a dichloromethane–hexane mixture. A perspective drawing of **10** is shown in Fig. 5. Structural analysis revealed that the SiMe₃ group had undergone hydrolysis to give a chelate ligand (HN=C(4-C₅H₄N)(NHPPH₂)) with the imino group N(1) and the phosphino group P(1) coordinated to the Mo(CO)₄ moiety. The geometry of Mo is approximately octahedral adopting a *cis*-Mo(CO)₄LL' configuration. The Mo–C distances of the two mutually *trans*-carbonyls are 2.021(6) and 2.017(7) Å for Mo(1)–C(1) and Mo(1)–C(3), respectively, and are

slightly longer than the Mo–C distances of 1.962(6) and 2.000(6) Å for the carbonyl *trans* to the imino N(1) and phosphino P(1) groups, respectively. Within the bidentate iminophosphine ligand, the P(1)–N(1), C(5)–N(1) and C(5)–N(2) distances are 1.711(4), 1.369(6) and 1.276(6) Å, respectively, and the P(1)–N(1)–C(5) bond angle is 119.8(3)°.

Another new compound *fac*-[*cis*-Cr(CO)₄{(NC₅H₄)-[(Ph₂PNH)C(=NSiMe₃)]-4}]₂Mn(CO)₃Br (**11**) was formed upon the reaction between Mn(CO)₅Br and two equivalents of **8** and compound **11** was isolated as a yellow solid in good yield (81%). The presence of NH groups was shown by an IR absorption at 3347 cm⁻¹. The ³¹P{¹H}-NMR spectrum of **11** displayed a singlet at δ 114.5 for the PPh₂ groups and showed no significant change in the chemical shift as compared with **8**. The ¹H-NMR spectrum of **11** in CD₂Cl₂ exhibited two singlets of relative intensity 1:9 at δ 6.75 and 0.12 for the NH and SiMe₃ protons, respectively. Also in the ¹H-NMR spectrum, the α- and β-H of the pyridyl group of **11** appeared at δ 8.89 and 7.26, respectively, corresponding to a shift of ca. 0.17 and 0.03 ppm as compared with the α- (δ 8.66) and β-H (δ 7.23) of the pyridyl group of **8**, indicating Mn–N bond formation.

3. Experimental

3.1. General procedures

All reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen. Solvents were dried by standard procedures, distilled and deaerated prior to use. All chemicals used were of reagent grade, obtained from the Aldrich Chemical Company and, where appropriate, degassed before use. $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_5\text{Br}$ and $\text{Re}(\text{CO})_5\text{X}$ (X = Br or Cl) were purchased from Strem Chemicals Inc. The compounds $(\text{Ph}_2\text{PN}=\text{C}(\text{Ph})[\text{N}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2])$ [6], $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\{\text{C}(\text{=NPPH}_2)[\text{N}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2]\}_2$ -1,4 [6], $(\text{NC}_5\text{H}_4)\{(\text{Ph}_2\text{PN}=\text{C}[\text{N}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2])\}_2$ -4 [7], and $\text{M}(\text{CO})_4(\text{nbd})$ (M = Cr, Mo) [10] were prepared according to literature methods. Microanalyses were performed by the Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China. Infrared spectra (KBr pellets) were recorded on a Nicolet Magna-IR 550 spectrometer, NMR spectra on a JEOL EX270 spectrometer. Chemical shifts of ^1H and $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ -NMR spectra were referenced to internal deuterated solvents and then recalculated to SiMe_4 (δ 0.00), those of $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ -NMR spectra were referenced to external 85% H_3PO_4 . Low-resolution mass spectra (LRMS) were obtained on a Finnigan MAT SSQ-710 spectrometer in FAB (positive-ion) mode and are reported as m/z .

3.2. Preparation of

cis-Mn(CO)₄Br{(Ph₂PN=C(Ph)[N(SiMe₃)₂]} (1)

A solution of **L**¹ (0.70 g, 1.50 mmol) in THF (10 cm³) was added to a stirring solution of $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_5\text{Br}$ (0.40 g, 1.50 mmol) in THF (20 cm³) at -78°C . The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature (r.t.) slowly and stirred for 1 day to give a golden yellow solution. The resulting solution was pumped to dryness and then extracted with hexane (2×10 cm³) to give a red solution after filtration. The filtrate was concentrated to ca. 10 cm³ and cooled to -20°C to give red crystals, which were filtered off and dried in vacuo. Yield: 0.63 g, 60%, m.p. $119\text{--}121^\circ\text{C}$ (dec.) (Anal. Found: C, 50.1; H, 4.9; N, 4.0. Calc. for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{33}\text{BrMnN}_2\text{O}_4\text{PSi}_2$: C, 50.1; H, 4.8; N, 4.0%). IR (cm^{-1} , in KBr): 2085s, 2000vs, 1956vs, 1921m (sh) $\nu(\text{CO})$. NMR (C_6D_6): $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$, δ 73.6 (br, s). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$, carbonyl, δ 217.3 (br, d, $J = 21.9$ Hz) and 212.8 (br, d, $J = 12.2$ Hz); C=N, 171.4 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz); phenyl, 139.5 (d, $J = 4.9$ Hz), 137.1 (s), 137.1 (d, $J = 43.9$ Hz), 132.7 (d, $J = 9.8$ Hz), 130.1 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz), 129.7, 128.4, 127.8 and 127.6; N(SiMe₃)₂, 3.2 (s). ^1H , phenyl, δ 7.64 (4H, m), 7.39 (3H, m), 6.87 (6H, m) and 6.69 (2H, m); N(SiMe₃)₂, 0.21 (18H, br, s). LRMS m/z : 615 (M – Br), 582 (M – 4CO), 557 (M – Br – 2CO) and 501 (M – Br – 4CO) for ^{55}Mn and ^{79}Br .

3.3. Preparation of

fac-{\{Mn(CO)₃Br\}[(Ph₂PNH)C(Ph)(=NSiMe₃)]} (2)

A solution of **1** (0.10 g, 0.14 mmol) in THF (10 cm³) was heated to reflux for 4 h. After cooling to r.t., the resulting yellow solution was evaporated to dryness to give a yellow powder, which was washed with hexane (2×5 cm³) and dried in vacuo. Yield: 78 mg, 90%, m.p. $161\text{--}163^\circ\text{C}$ (dec.) (Anal. Found: C, 49.8; H, 4.3; N, 4.5. Calc. for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{25}\text{BrMnN}_2\text{O}_3\text{PSi}\cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 49.7; H, 4.3; N, 4.6%). IR (cm^{-1} , in KBr): 3230s $\nu(\text{NH})$, 2021vs, 1940vs, 1906vs $\nu(\text{CO})$. NMR (C_6D_6): $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$, δ 106.4 (br, s). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$, carbonyl, δ 224.4 (br, m); C=N, 173.7 (d, $J = 17.1$ Hz); phenyl, 137.6 (s), 137.0 (d, $J = 23.2$ Hz), 133.8 (d, $J = 11.0$ Hz), 132.0 (s), 131.4 (d, $J = 9.8$ Hz), 130.7 (s), 130.1 (d, $J = 12.2$ Hz), 129.5 (d, $J = 9.8$ Hz), 128.8 (d, $J = 9.8$ Hz) and 126.6 (br, s). ^1H , phenyl, δ 7.90–7.84 (2H, m) and 7.61–7.45 (13H, m); NH, 6.70 (1H, br, s); N(SiMe₃)₂, 0.13 (9H, s). LRMS m/z : 595 (M + 1), 510 (M – 3CO) and 431 (M – Br – 3CO) for ^{55}Mn and ^{79}Br .

3.4. Preparation of

fac-Re(CO)₃Br[(Ph₂PNH)C(Ph)(=NH)] (3)

A mixture of $\text{Re}(\text{CO})_5\text{Br}$ (0.10 g, 0.24 mmol) and **L**¹ (0.11 g, 0.24 mmol) in THF (12 cm³) was refluxed for 2 h. The resulting pale yellow solution was allowed to cool down to r.t. and then pumped to dryness. The residue was washed with hexane (2×5 cm³) and then recrystallized from a dichloromethane–hexane mixture to give white crystals, which were filtered and dried in vacuo. Yield: 0.09 g, 60%, m.p. $202\text{--}204^\circ\text{C}$ (dec.) (Anal. Found: C, 39.7; H, 2.5; N, 4.1. Calc. for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{17}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_3\text{PRE}\cdot 0.25\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$: C, 39.5; H, 2.6; N, 4.2%). IR (cm^{-1} , in KBr): 3408m, 3252m $\nu(\text{NH})$, 2028vs, 1943vs, 1871vs $\nu(\text{CO})$. NMR (CDCl_3): $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$, δ 75.0 (s). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$, carbonyl, δ 194.3, 191.5, 190.4 and 188.5 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz); C=N, 173.3 (d, $J = 14.6$ Hz); phenyl, 133.2, 132.9 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz), 132.0, 131.5, 130.6 (d, $J = 13.4$ Hz), 129.6, 128.9 (dd, $J = 11$ Hz, $J = 19.5$ Hz) and 126.6. ^1H , phenyl, 7.83–7.47 (15H, m); NH, 7.76 (1H, br, s) and 6.58 (1H, br, s). LRMS m/z : 653 (M + 1), 624 (M – CO), 573 (M – Br), 545 (M – Br – CO) and 489 (M – Br – 3CO) for ^{185}Re and ^{79}Br .

3.5. Preparation of

fac-Re(CO)₃Cl[(Ph₂PNH)C(Ph)(=NH)] (4)

This compound was prepared as described for **3**. $\text{Re}(\text{CO})_5\text{Cl}$ (0.20 g, 0.54 mmol) and **L**¹ (0.24 g, 0.54 mmol) were used. White crystals of **4** were obtained from a dichloromethane–hexane mixture. Yield: 0.23 g, 70%, m.p. $185\text{--}187^\circ\text{C}$ (dec.) (Anal. Found: C, 41.4; H, 3.1; N, 4.0. Calc. for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{17}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_3\text{PRE}\cdot 1.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 41.5; H, 3.1; N, 4.4%). IR (cm^{-1} , in KBr): 3408m,

3245s $\nu(\text{NH})$, 2030vs, 1940vs, 1870vs $\nu(\text{CO})$. NMR (CDCl_3): $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$, δ 77.5 (s). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$, carbonyl, δ 195.5 (d, $J = 4.7$ Hz), 191.1 (d, $J = 78.0$ Hz) and 188.9 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz); C=N, 173.5 (d, $J = 15.9$ Hz); phenyl, 135.0 (d, $J = 52.4$ Hz), 133.2 (d, $J = 12.1$ Hz), 132.9, 132.1, 131.5, 130.6 (d, $J = 12.2$ Hz), 129.6, 128.9 (t, $J = 11$ Hz) and 126.7. ^1H , phenyl, 7.84–7.77 (2H, m) and 7.66–7.47 (13H, m); NH, 7.86 (1H, br, s) and 6.67 (1H, br, s); LRMS m/z : 608 (M), 573 (M – Cl), 545 (M – CO – Cl), 524 (M – 3CO) and 489 (M – 3CO – Cl) for ^{187}Re and ^{35}Cl .

3.6. Preparation of $[\text{cis-Mn}(\text{CO})_4\text{Br}]_2\{(\text{Ph}_2\text{PN}=\text{C}(\text{Me}_3\text{Si})_2\text{N})\}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{-1,4}$ (5)

A solution of L^2 (0.62 g, 0.76 mmol) in THF (10 cm^3) was added to a stirring solution of $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_5\text{Br}$ (0.41 g, 1.50 mmol) in THF (30 cm^3) at -78°C . After stirring at -78°C for 30 min, the solution was allowed to warm to r.t. and stirred for 1 day to give a golden yellow solution. The resultant solution was filtered and concentrated to ca. 5 cm^3 . Hexane (5 cm^3) was subsequently added to the concentrate to give a yellow–orange precipitate which was washed with diethyl ether (2 \times 5 cm^3) and then dried in vacuo. Yield: 0.43 g, 43%, m.p. 124–126 $^\circ\text{C}$ (dec.) (Anal. Found: C, 48.0; H, 4.8; N, 4.2. Calc. for $\text{C}_{52}\text{H}_{60}\text{Br}_2\text{Mn}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_8\text{P}_2\text{Si}_4\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}$: C, 48.1; H, 4.7; N, 4.2%). IR (cm^{-1} , in KBr): 2085s, 2015vs, 2000vs, 1956s, 1912m $\nu(\text{CO})$. NMR (CDCl_3): $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$, δ 68.4 (s). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$, carbonyl, δ 211.5 (m) and 207.2; C=N, 169.4 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz); phenylene and phenyl, 140.6, 138.0, 137.3, 132.0 (d, $J = 9.7$ Hz), 130.4 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz) and 128.0 (d, $J = 9.7$ Hz); SiMe_3 , 3.1 (br, s). ^1H , phenylene and phenyl, δ 7.50–7.40 (24H, m); SiMe_3 , 0.11 (36H, br, s). LRMS m/z : 1088 (M – 8CO), 1009 (M – 8CO – Br), 955 (M – CO – Br – Mn), 929 (M – CO – 2Br) and 873 (M – 8CO – 2Br – Mn) for ^{55}Mn and ^{79}Br .

3.7. Preparation of cyclo- $[\text{fac}-(\text{Me}_2\text{NCHO})\text{Re}(\text{CO})_3(\mu\text{-Ph}_2\text{PO}_2)]_2$ (6)

$\text{Re}(\text{CO})_5\text{Br}$ (0.10 g, 0.24 mmol) and L^2 (0.10 g, 0.12 mmol) in THF (10 cm^3) were stirred under reflux for 1 day. The suspension was filtered off to give a white solid, which was washed with THF (5 cm^3), dried in vacuo, redissolved in hot DMF and filtered to give a yellow solution. After the solution was cooled down to ambient temperature, yellow block crystals were obtained. Yield: 0.10 g, 40%, m.p. 172–174 $^\circ\text{C}$ (dec.) (Anal. Found: C, 39.9; H, 3.8; N, 4.3. Calc. for $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_2\text{O}_{12}\text{P}_2\text{Re}_2\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{NO}$: C, 39.8; H, 3.8; N, 4.4%). IR (cm^{-1} , in KBr): 2019s, 1905vs, 1889vs, 1875vs $\nu(\text{CO})$. NMR ($d_7\text{-DMF}$): $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$, δ 35.4 (s). LRMS m/z : 1047 (M + 2 – DMF), 974 (M + 2 – 2DMF), 918 (M + 2 – 2DMF – 2CO), 834 (M + 2 –

2DMF – 5CO) and 806 (M + 2 – 2DMF – 6CO) for ^{185}Re .

3.8. Preparation of $\text{cis-Mo}(\text{CO})_4\{(\text{NC}_5\text{H}_4)[(\text{Ph}_2\text{PNH})\text{C}(=\text{NSiMe}_3)]\text{-4}\}$ (7)

A solution of (nbd)Mo(CO) $_4$ (0.39 g, 1.28 mmol) in THF (20 cm^3) was added to a stirring solution of L^3 (0.58 g, 1.28 mmol) in THF (15 cm^3) at 0°C . The resulting solution was allowed to warm to r.t. slowly and stirred for 1 day to give a red solution. The solution was filtered and pumped to dryness to give an orange–red residue. The residue was washed with a 1:1 diethyl ether–hexane mixture (3 \times 5 cm^3), redissolved in dichloromethane (5 cm^3) and filtered. A layer of hexane was then laid over the filtrate. Yellow block crystals were obtained after standing for 2 days at r.t. The crystals were filtered and dried in vacuo. Yield: 0.28 g, 37%, m.p. 140–142 $^\circ\text{C}$ (dec.) (Anal. Found: C, 50.9; H, 4.1; N, 6.9. Calc. for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{24}\text{MoN}_3\text{O}_4\text{PSi}$: C, 51.1; H, 4.1; N, 7.2%). IR (cm^{-1} , in KBr): 3449w $\nu(\text{NH})$, 2018s, 1902vs, 1879vs, 1846vs $\nu(\text{CO})$. NMR (CD_2Cl_2): $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$, δ 89.9 (s). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$, carbonyl, δ 220.9 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz), 216.8 (d, $J = 36.5$ Hz), 216.6 and 208.0 (d, $J = 9.8$ Hz); C=N, 167.1 (d, $J = 18.2$ Hz); pyridyl, 150.9 ($\text{C}_{2,6}$), 131.1 (C_4) and 121.8 ($\text{C}_{3,5}$); phenyl, 145.2 (d, $J = 6.1$ Hz), 137.3 (d, $J = 39.0$ Hz), 130.9 (d, $J = 15.6$ Hz) and 129.3 (d, $J = 11.0$ Hz); N(SiMe $_3$), 3.6 (br, s). ^1H , pyridyl, δ 8.71 (2H $_{2,6}$, d, $J = 5.9$ Hz) and 7.23 (2H $_{2,3}$, m); phenyl, 7.56–7.44 (10H, m), NH, 6.28 (1H, br, m), N(SiMe $_3$), 0.09 (9H, br, s). LRMS m/z : 587 (M), 559 (M – CO), 531 (M – 2CO) and 475 (M – 4CO) for ^{98}Mo .

3.9. Preparation of $\text{cis-Cr}(\text{CO})_4\{(\text{NC}_5\text{H}_4)[(\text{Ph}_2\text{PNH})\text{C}(=\text{NSiMe}_3)]\text{-4}\}$ (8)

This compound was prepared as described for 7. (nbd)Cr(CO) $_4$ (0.22 g, 0.86 mmol) and L^3 (0.58 g, 1.28 mmol) were used. Yellow block crystals were obtained. Yield: 0.29 g, 62%, m.p. 173–175 $^\circ\text{C}$ (dec.) (Anal. Found: C, 55.1; H, 4.4; N, 7.5. Calc. for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{24}\text{CrN}_3\text{O}_4\text{PSi}$: C, 55.4; H, 4.4; N, 7.8%). IR (cm^{-1} , in KBr): 3448w $\nu(\text{NH})$, 2009s, 1904vs, 1875vs, 1842vs $\nu(\text{CO})$. NMR (CD_2Cl_2): $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$, δ 112.3 (s). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$, carbonyl, δ 228.7 (d, $J = 13.4$ Hz), 227.4 (d, $J = 4.1$ Hz) and 219.2 (d, $J = 15.9$ Hz); C=N, 166.9 (d, $J = 20.7$ Hz); pyridyl, 150.8 ($\text{C}_{2,6}$), 131.1 (C_4) and 121.9 ($\text{C}_{3,5}$); phenyl, 145.2 (d, $J = 4.9$ Hz), 137.3 (d, $J = 39.0$ Hz), 130.9 (d, $J = 13.4$ Hz) and 129.2 (d, $J = 9.7$ Hz); N(SiMe $_3$), 3.6 (br, s). ^1H : pyridyl, δ 8.66 (2H $_{2,6}$, d, $^3J = 4.6$ Hz) and 7.23 (2H $_{3,5}$, d, $^3J = 2.4$ Hz); phenyl, 7.61 (4H, m) and 7.23 (6H, m); NH, 6.85 (1H, br, m); N(SiMe $_3$), 0.11 (9H, br, s). LRMS m/z : 541 (M), 513 (M – CO), 457 (M – 3CO) and 429 (M – 4CO) for ^{52}Cr .

Table 1
Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) for compounds **1**, **3**, **6**, **9** and **10**

Compound 1					
Mn(1)–P(1)	2.382(2)	Mn(1)–Br(1)	2.517(1)	Mn(1)–C(1)	1.840(9)
Mn(1)–C(2)	1.822(8)	Mn(1)–C(3)	1.765(9)	Mn(1)–C(4)	1.864(8)
P(1)–N(1)	1.661(5)	N(1)–C(17)	1.291(7)	N(2)–C(17)	1.388(7)
N(2)–Si(1)	1.779(5)	N(2)–Si(2)	1.777(5)		
P(1)–Mn(1)–Br(1)	98.64(5)	P(1)–Mn(1)–C(1)	87.7(2)	P(1)–Mn(1)–C(2)	178.4(2)
P(1)–Mn(1)–C(3)	90.7(2)	P(1)–Mn(1)–C(4)	88.8(2)	P(1)–N(1)–C(17)	133.7(4)
N(1)–C(17)–N(2)	119.2(5)	Si(1)–N(2)–Si(2)	121.7(3)	Si(1)–N(2)–C(17)	121.9(4)
Si(2)–N(2)–C(17)	115.5(4)				
Compound 3					
Re(1)–Br(1)	2.642(2)	Re(1)–P(1)	2.412(3)	Re(1)–N(1)	2.176(10)
Re(1)–C(1)	1.98(2)	Re(1)–C(2)	1.87(2)	Re(1)–C(3)	1.95(2)
P(1)–N(2)	1.69(2)	N(2)–C(4)	1.25(2)	N(1)–C(4)	1.40(1)
P(1)–N(2)–N(1)	76.3(3)	P(1)–Re(1)–Br(1)	88.96(8)	P(1)–Re(1)–C(1)	171.4(4)
P(1)–Re(1)–C(2)	178.6(5)	P(1)–Re(1)–C(3)	89.6(5)	P(1)–N(2)–C(4)	119.8(8)
Re(1)–N(1)–C(4)	125.4(8)	N(1)–C(4)–N(2)	117(1)	Re(1)–P(1)–N(2)	101.0(4)
Compound 6					
Re(1)–O(4)	2.182(10)	Re(1)–O(5)	2.167(8)	Re(1)–O(6)	2.149(8)
Re(1)–C(1)	1.89(2)	Re(1)–C(2)	1.88(2)	Re(1)–C(3)	1.93(2)
P(1)–O(5)	1.503(9)	P(1)–O(6*)	1.521(9)		
O(4)–Re(1)–O(5)	80.4(3)	O(4)–Re(1)–O(6)	78.4(3)	O(4)–Re(1)–C(1)	93.8(5)
O(4)–Re(1)–C(2)	175.7(5)	O(4)–Re(1)–C(3)	97.4(5)	Re(1)–O(5)–P(1)	130.4(6)
O(5)–P(1)–O(6*)	116.5(5)	Re(1)–O(6)–P(1*)	130.5(5)	O(5)–Re(1)–O(6)	81.2(3)
O(5)–P(1)–C(7)	111.2(6)	O(5)–P(1)–C(13)	104.6(6)	O(6*)–P(1)–C(7)	106.6(6)
O(6*)–P(1)–C(13)	111.7(6)				
Compound 9					
Mn(1)–Br(1)	2.534(5)	Mn(2)–Br(2)	2.494(6)	Mn(3)–Br(3)	2.533(6)
Mn(1)–N(1)	2.07(2)	Mn(2)–P(1)	2.372(7)	Mn(3)–P(2)	2.340(8)
Mn(1)–N(4)	2.07(2)	Mn(2)–C(4)	2.18(3)	Mn(3)–C(8)	1.74(6)
Mn(1)–C(1)	1.74(3)	Mn(2)–C(5)	1.90(4)	Mn(3)–C(9)	1.88(4)
Mn(1)–C(2)	1.80(3)	Mn(2)–C(6)	1.83(4)	Mn(3)–C(10)	1.75(3)
Mn(1)–C(3)	1.79(3)	Mn(2)–C(7)	1.82(3)	Mn(3)–C(11)	1.88(3)
P(1)–N(2)	1.66(2)	P(2)–N(5)	1.68(2)	N(2)–C(17)	1.27(3)
N(5)–C(41)	1.33(3)	N(3)–C(17)	1.32(3)	N(6)–C(41)	1.36(3)
N(1)–Mn(1)–N(4)	85.7(7)	P(1)–N(2)–C(17)	136(1)	P(2)–N(5)–C(41)	135(1)
N(2)–C(17)–N(3)	123(3)	N(5)–C(41)–N(6)	119(1)	Si(1)–N(3)–Si(2)	120(1)
Si(1)–N(3)–C(17)	124(1)	Si(2)–N(6)–C(41)	114(1)	Si(3)–N(6)–Si(4)	122(1)
Si(3)–N(6)–C(41)	116(1)	Si(4)–N(6)–C(41)	120(1)		
Compound 10					
Mo(1)–P(1)	2.483(1)	Mo(1)–N(2)	2.246(4)	Mo(1)–C(1)	2.021(6)
Mo(1)–C(2)	1.962(6)	Mo(1)–C(3)	2.017(7)	Mo(1)–C(4)	2.000(6)
P(1)–N(1)	1.711(4)	N(1)–C(5)	1.369(6)	N(2)–C(5)	1.276(6)
P(1)–Mo(1)–N(2)	74.51(1)	P(1)–Mo(1)–C(1)	91.7(2)	P(1)–Mo(1)–C(2)	102.7(2)
P(1)–Mo(1)–C(3)	89.8(2)	P(1)–Mo(1)–C(4)	167.9(2)	Mo(1)–P(1)–N(1)	101.6(1)
Mo(1)–N(2)–C(5)	124.6(3)	N(1)–C(5)–N(2)	119.2(4)	C(5)–N(1)–P(1)	119.8(3)

3.10. Preparation of *fac*-{*cis*-Mn(CO)₄Br[(NC₅H₄)-{(Ph₂PN=)C[N(SiMe₃)₂]-4}]₂Mn(CO)₃Br} (9)

A solution of **L**³ (0.90 g, 2.0 mmol) in dichloromethane (15 cm³) was added to a solution of Mn(CO)₅Br (1.65 g, 6 mmol) in THF (20 cm³) at ambient temperature and the solution mixture was allowed to react overnight to give a red solution. The

solution was filtered, pumped to dryness and then extracted with hexane (10 cm³) to give a red solution after filtration. The filtrate was then cooled to –20°C to give red crystals, which were filtered off and dried in vacuo. Yield: 0.67 g, 58%, m.p. 155–157°C (dec.) (Anal. Found: C, 44.9; H, 4.4; N, 5.5. Calc. for C₅₉H₆₄Br₃Mn₃N₆O₁₁P₂Si₄·0.5C₆H₁₄: C, 45.0; H, 4.3; N, 5.1%). IR (cm⁻¹, in KBr): 2087vs, 2027vs, 1999vs,

1945vs, 1906vs $\nu(\text{CO})$. NMR (C_6D_6): $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$, δ 78.1 (br, s). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$, C=N, δ 167.6 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz); pyridyl and phenyl, 154.6 (d, $J = 4.9$ Hz), 147.1 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz), 132.0–131.3 (m) and 124.5 (s); N(SiMe_3)₂, 3.2 (s). ^1H , pyridyl and phenyl, δ 8.27 (2H, br, s), 7.44 (6H, br, s) and 6.91 (20H, m); N(SiMe_3)₂, 0.17 (36H, s). LRMS m/z : 616 [(1 + 1) – Br] and 583 [(1 + 1) – 4CO] for ^{55}Mn and ^{79}Br .

3.11. Preparation of *cis*- $\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_4\{(\text{NC}_5\text{H}_4)[(\text{Ph}_2\text{PNH})\text{C}(=\text{NH})]-4\}$ (**10**)

Compound **7** (0.24 g, 0.4 mmol) and CdCl_2 (36 mg, 0.20 mmol) in THF (20 cm^3) were stirred at ambient temperature for 1 day. The resulting brown yellow solution was filtered and pumped to dryness to give a yellow residue. The residue was washed with diethyl ether (2 \times 6 cm^3), dissolved in dichloromethane and filtered. The filtrate was then covered with a layer of hexane. A yellow precipitate was obtained after standing for 3 days. After filtering off the yellow residue, the yellow filtrate was cooled at -5°C for 2 days to give yellow crystals, which were filtered and dried in vacuo. Yield: 0.19 g, 50%, m.p. 180–182 $^\circ\text{C}$ (dec.) (Anal. Found: C, 51.5; H, 3.1; N, 8.1. Calc. for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{16}\text{MoN}_3\text{O}_4\text{P}$: C, 51.5; H, 3.1; N, 8.2%). IR (cm^{-1} , in KBr): 3368s $\nu(\text{NH})$, 2016vs, 1918vs, 1911vs, 1891vs, 1838vs, 1816vs $\nu(\text{CO})$. NMR (CD_2Cl_2): $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$, δ 98.8 (s). ^1H , phenyl, δ 7.57–7.48 (4H, m) and 7.44–7.41

(6H, m); pyridyl, 8.74 (2H_{2,6}, d, $J = 5.9$ Hz) and 7.36 (2H_{3,5}, d, $J = 6.2$ Hz); NH, 7.56 (1H, br, m) and 6.24 (1H, br, m). LRMS (FAB: positive mode) m/z : 515 (M) and 403 (M – 4CO) for ^{98}Mo .

3.12. Preparation of *fac*-[*cis*- $\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_4\{(\text{NC}_5\text{H}_4)-[(\text{Ph}_2\text{PNH})\text{C}(=\text{NSiMe}_3)-4]\}_2\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_3\text{Br}$ (**11**)

A solution of $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_5\text{Br}$ (0.10 g, 0.34 mmol) in THF (10 cm^3) was added to a stirring solution of **8** (0.19 g, 0.34 mmol) in THF (10 cm^3) at 0°C . The mixture was then allowed to warm to r.t. Upon stirring overnight, the resulting red solution was pumped to dryness and washed with diethyl ether (3 \times 2 cm^3) to give a yellow residue, which was redissolved in dichloromethane (5 cm^3) and filtered. A layer of diethyl ether was then laid over the filtrate. Yellow crystals were obtained after standing for 2 days. The crystals were filtered and dried in vacuo. Yield: 0.18 g, 81%, m.p. 145–147 $^\circ\text{C}$ (dec.) (Anal. Found: C, 47.9; H, 3.6; Br, 6.4; N, 6.3. Calc. for $\text{C}_{53}\text{H}_{48}\text{BrCr}_2\text{MnN}_6\text{O}_{11}\text{P}_2\text{Si}_2 \cdot 0.5\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$: C, 47.8; H, 3.7; Br, 6.0; N, 6.3%). IR (cm^{-1} , in KBr): 3347w $\nu(\text{NH})$, 2032s, 2013s, 1951s, 1904vs, 1882vs, 1836vs $\nu(\text{CO})$. NMR (CD_2Cl_2): $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$, δ 114.5 (s). ^1H , pyridyl, δ 8.89 (4H_{2,6}, br, s) and 7.27 (4H_{3,5}, br, s); phenyl, 7.58–7.51 (20H, m); NH, 6.75 (2H, br, s); N(SiMe_3), 0.12 (18H, br, s). LRMS m/z : 992 (M – 11CO) and 911 (M – 11CO – Br) for ^{52}Cr , ^{55}Mn and ^{79}Br .

Table 2
Summary of crystal data for compounds **1**, **3**, **6**, **9** and **10**

	1	3	6	9	10
Empirical formula	$\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{33}\text{BrMnN}_2\text{O}_4\text{PSi}_2$	$\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{17}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}_4\text{PRE}$	$\text{C}_{42}\text{H}_{48}\text{N}_4\text{O}_{14}\text{P}_2\text{Re}_2$	$\text{C}_{59}\text{H}_{64}\text{Br}_3\text{Mn}_3\text{N}_6\text{O}_{11}\text{P}_2\text{Si}_4$	$\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{16}\text{MoN}_3\text{O}_4\text{P}$
Formula weight	695.58	670.47	1267.22	1612.00	513.30
Crystal system	Monoclinic	Triclinic	Monoclinic	Monoclinic	Monoclinic
Space group	$P2_1/n$ (no. 4)	$P\bar{1}$ (no. 2)	$P2_1/c$ (no. 14)	$P2_1/c$ (no. 14)	$P2_1/a$ (no. 14)
a (\AA)	10.632(1)	9.976(1)	12.216(2)	16.865(1)	11.866(1)
b (\AA)	21.139(1)	11.519(1)	12.167(7)	22.989(1)	13.902(1)
c (\AA)	15.342(1)	12.823(1)	17.342(5)	25.158(1)	13.376(1)
α ($^\circ$)		88.20(2)			
β ($^\circ$)	101.3(2)	68.06(2)	108.19(2)	98.76(1)	98.41(1)
γ ($^\circ$)		81.83(2)			
U (\AA^3)	3378.2(9)	1352.5(3)	2448 (1)	9640.2(8)	2182.8(3)
Z	4	2	2	4	4
μ (Mo–K α) (cm^{-1})	17.29	60.61	50.71	17.59	7.07
Temperature (K)	298	298	298	298	298
Reflections collected	13 319	11 413	2691	19 026	18 136
Independent reflections (R_{int})	4351 (0.053)	4659 (0.065)	2545 (0.026)	9662 (0.071)	4158 (0.042)
Observed reflections	2904 [$I > 1.50\sigma(I)$]	4147 [$I > 1.50\sigma(I)$]	1931 [$I > 1.50\sigma(I)$]	5073 [$I > 1.50\sigma(I)$]	2534 [$I > 3.00\sigma(I)$]
R^a	0.054	0.052	0.041	0.117	0.039
R_w^b	0.052	0.098	0.049	0.136	0.045

$$^a R = \frac{\sum |F_o| - |F_c|}{\sum |F_o|}$$

$$^b R_w = \left[\frac{\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2}{\sum w(F_o)^2} \right]^{1/2}$$

4. Crystallography

Selected bond lengths and angles of compounds **1**, **3**, **6**, **9** and **10** are given in Table 1. All pertinent crystallographic data and other experimental details are summarized in Table 2. Intensity data of **1**, **3**, **9** and **10** were collected on a MAR research image plate scanner, and **6** on a Rigaku AFC7R diffractometer using graphite-monochromated Mo-K α radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$). Intensity data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects. For **1**, **3**, **9** and **10**, absorption corrections were applied by inter-image scaling whereas semi-empirical ψ -scan method was used for **6**. The structures were solved by a combination of direct methods (SIR-92) [11] and Fourier difference techniques. The structure solutions were refined by full-matrix least-squares analysis on F until convergence was reached. Except for **9**, all non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. Because of the poorly diffracting nature of the crystal sample of **9**, only the Mn, Br, P and Si atoms were assigned with anisotropic displacement parameters to maintain a reasonable data-to-parameter ratio. Hydrogen atoms on the nitrogen were located from difference Fourier synthesis using low angle data ($2\theta < 30^\circ$) while other hydrogen atoms on the organic moieties were generated at their ideal positions (C–H 0.95 \AA) and allowed to ride on their respective parent carbon atoms. These hydrogen atoms were assigned with appropriate isotropic thermal parameters and included in the structure factor calculations but were not refined. All calculations were performed on a Silicon Graphics workstation using the TEXSAN software package [12].

5. Supplementary material

Crystallographic data (comprising hydrogen atom coordinates, thermal parameters and full tables of bond lengths and angles) for the structural analysis have been

deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Centre (deposition nos. 143059–143063). Copies of this information may be obtained free of charge from The Director, CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge, CB2 1EZ, UK (fax: +44-1223-336033; e-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk or www: <http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk>).

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