

PHOTOCHEMICAL SYNTHESSES OF 1,5- AND 1,3-CYCLOOCTADIENE-IRON CARBONYLS.

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(Received in UK 22 March 1968; accepted for publication 15 April 1968)

1,5-Cyclooctadiene-iron tricarbonyl (I) has been reported as a liquid (n_D^{20} 1.5765) produced photochemically¹⁾ or thermally²⁾ from $Fe(CO)_5$ and 1,5-cyclooctadiene (II), and as an unstable solid melting just below room temperature obtained from refluxing II with $Fe_3(CO)_{12}$ in benzene³⁾. I has also been described in a footnote⁴⁾ as yellow crystals, m.p. 61-63°C, prepared from II and $Fe_2(CO)_9$. Recently the Mössbauer parameters of I have been reported⁵⁾ without any data on its preparation.

The well known isomerization of II to 1,3-cyclooctadiene (III) with catalytic amounts of iron carbonyls⁶⁾ has caused some doubts⁷⁾ as to whether II or III is coordinated in the reported compounds. Therefore in connection with systematic studies of iron carbonyl complexes⁸⁾ we have re-investigated this system.

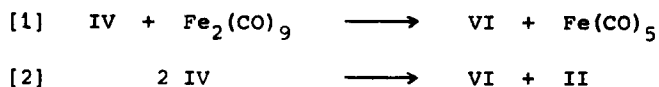
Illumination of $Fe(CO)_5$ and II yields 1,5-cyclooctadiene-iron tetracarbonyl (IV) as an unstable oil (n_D^{20} 1.575) when only ~ 1/3 of the $Fe(CO)_5$ is reacted. IV can be recrystallized from pentane at -120°C. Structure IV is supported by the degradation with $Ce(NH_4)_2(NO_3)_6$ (V) in C_2H_5OH ⁹⁾ to II (Table I), the analytical (all reported compounds gave satisfactory elemental analyses) and IR data (Table I), the mass spectrum¹⁰⁾ showing peaks at m/e 276, 248, 220, 192, 164 ($[M-(CO)_n]^+$; n = 0 - 4), 110 (butadiene- Fe^+) and 108 (II^+), and the NMR spectrum¹¹⁾ with multiplets (m) at 4.53 τ (2 H), 6.8 τ (2 H) and 7.9 τ (8 H) indicating an uncoordinated double bond.

Extended irradiation of $Fe(CO)_5$ and II, however, yields 1,5-cyclooctadiene-iron tricarbonyl (I) as stable orange crystals, m.p. 90-90.5°C (from pentane);

[NMR: δ 6.6 τ (4 H) and δ 8.0 τ (8 H)]. IV obviously is the primary product in this photoreaction.

Decomposition of IV on standing leads to 1,5-cyclooctadiene-bis(iron tetracarbonyl) (VI), yellow crystals, m.p. 85-88°C, which form $\text{Fe}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ on slow heating $> 77^\circ\text{C}$. VI (main product) and I are formed in the reaction of II with $\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_9$; the melting point of a 1:1 mixture of I and VI is 67.5-68.5°. The conformation of the ring system in VI [NMR: δ 6.3 τ (4 H), δ 7.3 τ (4 H) and δ 8.2 τ (4 H)] and IV is under current investigation.

[1] and [2] are possible pathways from IV to VI. [2] was demonstrated experimentally; however, a simultaneous reaction [1] cannot be ruled out.



According to [1] the predominant formation of VI over IV even in the presence of a large excess of II would require an activation of the uncoordinated double bond in IV compared with II. There is no evidence from the NMR for an interaction of $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4$ with the free double bond in IV. An analogy to [2] is the formation of butadiene-bis(iron tetracarbonyl) from butadiene-iron tetracarbonyl¹²⁾.

1,3-Cyclooctadiene-iron tricarbonyl (VII) [NMR: δ 5.24 τ (2 H), δ 7.0 τ (2 H), δ 8.2 τ (4 H) and δ 8.9 τ (4 H)] can be easily obtained in crystalline form (m.p. 36.5-37°C) from the photochemical reaction of $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ and 1,3-cyclooctadiene. VII seems to be thermally less stable than I: this may be due to conformational strain resulting when the conjugated double bonds are forced into one plane by coordination⁷⁾.

We are grateful to Dr.R.Rienäcker for samples of the pure cyclooctadienes, to Dr.D.Henneberg for the mass spectrometric data and to Miss D.Frischke for measuring the NMR spectra.

TABLE I : Preparation and Spectral Data of I, IV, VI and VII

Iron Carbonyl (Mol)	Cyclo-octadiene (Mol)	Solvent (cc)	Reaction Conditions ^a	CO Evolution (Mol)	Yield ^b	$\nu_{C=O}$ (cm ⁻¹)	UV ^d max	Degradation
Fe(CO) ₅ (0.12)	II (0.24)	Pentane (275)	Irradiation ^e at -25°C	0.038	64% IV	2100 2065 1997 1964	~36 sh.	95% II 5% III with V
Fe(CO) ₅ (0.1)	II (0.4)	Benzene (125)	Irradiation at 15-20°C	0.14	47% I	2040 1940- 1945 v.b.	43.4	99% II (ϕ_3P) ₂ Fe(CO) ₃ with ϕ_3P
Fe(CO) ₉ (0.027)	II (0.11)	Benzene (50)	Stirring in the dark, 20°C	-	30% VI	2098 1995 1965	~36 sh.	98% II 2% III with ϕ_3P
Fe(CO) ₅ (0.1)	III (0.15)	Benzene (150)	Irradiation at 15-20°C	0.13	25% VII	2070 1965 v.b.	32.4	99% III with V

^a All preparations under argon.

^b On the basis of reacted iron carbonyl. Work up: Removal of excess reagents at 10⁻² Torr at max. 20°C; low temperature crystallization from pentane.

^c in CH₂Cl₂, only VII in KBr; v.b. = very broad

^d in pentane; sh = shoulder

^e High pressure mercury lamp PHILIPS HP 125 W, SOLIDEX-filter.

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