

Cyclopentadienyl- and Pentamethylcyclopentadienylbis(isocyanide)cobalt(I)¹⁾

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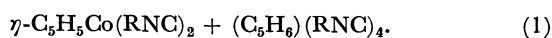
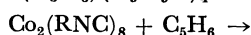
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(Received February 28, 1978)

Synopsis. Compounds, $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(\text{RNC})_2$ and $\eta\text{-Me}_5\text{C}_5\text{Co}(\text{RNC})_2$ were prepared from $\text{Co}_2(\text{RNC})_8$ and $\text{C}_5\text{R}_5\text{H}$ ($\text{R}=\text{H}$, CH_3), and from $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(\text{CO})_2$ and isocyanide.

The cobalt complexes having cyclopentadienyl or pentamethylcyclopentadienyl group as a ligand, $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{CoL}_2$ ($\text{L}=\text{CO}$,²⁾ phosphorus ligands³⁾ $\eta\text{-Me}_5\text{C}_5\text{Co}(\text{CO})_2$ ⁴⁾ and $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(\text{CO})\text{L}$ ($\text{L}=\text{PPh}_3$,⁵⁾ RNC ⁶⁾) have been known. The chemical reactions of these complexes have been widely provided. However, analogous $\eta\text{-R}_5\text{C}_5\text{Co}(\text{RNC})_2$ has not been known yet. We here report the preparation and reactions of this type of complexes.

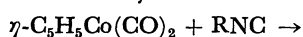
The two methods for the preparation are; (1) the reaction of octakis(isocyanide)dicobalt(0) with cyclopentadiene or pentamethylcyclopentadiene, and (2) the reactions of $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(\text{CO})_2$ with isocyanide. The reaction of $\text{Co}_2(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})_8$ with cyclopentadiene in toluene at 120 °C gave two products, dark brown complex **1a** formulated as $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})_2$ and unknown brown organic compound **2**⁷⁾ formulated as $(\text{C}_5\text{H}_6)(\text{C}_9\text{H}_9\text{N})_4$.



The chemical shifts of the *ortho*-methyl resonances of coordinated isocyanides were independent of the concentration of free 2,6- $\text{Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC}$ added in the NMR spectra of $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})_2$, suggesting the absence of dissociation. When $\text{Co}_2(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})_8$ was treated with pentamethylcyclopentadiene, only $\eta\text{-Me}_5\text{C}_5\text{Co}(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})_2$ **1b** was formed.

The reaction of $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(\text{CO})_2$ or $\eta\text{-Me}_5\text{C}_5\text{Co}(\text{CO})_2$ with excess 2,6-xylyl isocyanide proceeded with substitution of a carbon monoxide at room temperature to give $\eta\text{-R}_5\text{C}_5\text{Co}(\text{CO})(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})$ (**3a**: $\text{R}=\text{H}$, **3b**: $\text{R}=\text{CH}_3$) (Eq. 2). Upon heating at 120 °C, the further displacement of CO took place to afford **1a**, although no displacement of CO occurred in the case of pentamethylcyclopentadienyl analog. This is due to the results that back-bonding $\text{Co}(3d) \rightarrow \text{C}\equiv\text{O}(\pi^*)$ in **3b** is more extensive than that in **3a**, as shown in the $\text{C}\equiv\text{O}$ stretching frequencies of **3a** (1956 cm^{-1}) and **3b** (1924 cm^{-1}) (Table 1).

Compounds **3a** and **3b** were regenerated together with a small amount of $\eta\text{-R}_5\text{C}_5\text{Co}(\text{CO})_2$, when **1a** and **1b** were treated with CO (Eq. 3). These reactions were formally reversible.



Compound **1c** was also prepared from $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(\text{CO})_2$ and mesityl isocyanide. However, when $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(\text{CO})_2$ was treated with aliphatic isocyanides under similar conditions, one mole of CO was substituted to produce $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(\text{CO})(\text{RNC})$,⁶⁾ without producing bis(isocyanide) derivative.

TABLE 1. INFRARED SPECTRA OF **1** AND **3**

Compound	IR (cm^{-1}) ^{a)}	
	$\nu(\text{N}\equiv\text{C})$	$\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{O})$
1a $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})_2$	2068 1990	
1b $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5\text{Co}(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})_2$	2052 1942	
1c $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(2,4,6\text{-Me}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{NC})_2$	2053 1989	
3a $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(\text{CO})(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})$	2075	1956
3b $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5\text{Co}(\text{CO})(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})$	2038	1924

a) Measured in benzene.

$\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(\text{CO})_2$ was treated with aliphatic isocyanides such as *t*-butyl or cyclohexyl isocyanide under similar conditions, one mole of CO was substituted to produce $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(\text{CO})(\text{RNC})$,⁶⁾ without producing bis(isocyanide) derivative.

The reaction of **1a** with iodine in a 1:1 molar ratio took place readily to give $[\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})\text{-I}]\text{I}$, and that with an excess of iodine gave $[\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})_2\text{I}]\text{I}_3$. The similar type of complex, $[\eta\text{-Me}_5\text{C}_5\text{Co}(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})_2\text{I}]\text{I}_3$, was also obtained from **1b** and iodine.

Compound **1a** reacted readily with TCNE to give the olefin complex $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})(\text{TCNE})$, whereas no reaction occurred on treatment with dialkyl maleate. When **1a** was treated with azobenzene at 120 °C, the reaction led to recovery of **1a**, contrasted with the reaction leading to the formation of $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(o\text{-N}(\text{Ph})\text{NHC}_6\text{H}_4)$ from $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(\text{CO})_2$ ⁸⁾ or $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(\text{CO})(t\text{-BuNC})$ and azobenzene.

The relatively low reactivity of $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(\text{RNC})_2$ may be due to the steric hindrance and no dissociation of ligands.

Experimental

Preparation of $\eta\text{-Me}_5\text{C}_5\text{Co}(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})_2$ **1b from $\text{Co}_2(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})_8$ ⁹⁾ and $\text{Me}_5\text{C}_5\text{H}$.** A mixture of pentamethylcyclopentadiene (0.45 ml, 2.65 mmol) and $\text{Co}_2(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})_8$, prepared from $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_8$ (0.18 g, 0.53 mmol) and 2,6- $\text{Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NC}$ (0.69 g, 5.3 mmol), *in situ* was heated in toluene at 120 °C. After 4 h, the solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue was chromatographed on alumina. Eluting with hexane–benzene (1:1) gave dark red crystals of $\eta\text{-Me}_5\text{C}_5\text{Co}(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})_2$ **1b** (0.175 g, 36%, mp (N_2) ≈ 108 °C(dec)), which was crystallized from hexane at -30 °C. NMR ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$): δ 1.95 (bs, Me_5C_5), and 2.25 (bs, 12H, CH_3). Found: C, 73.13; H, 7.34; N, 6.05%. Calcd for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}_2$: C, 73.67; H, 7.29; N, 6.14%.

Preparation of $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})_2$ **1a from $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(\text{CO})_2$ and 2,6-Xylyl Isocyanide.** A mixture of $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(\text{CO})_2$ (0.90 g, 5.0 mmol) and 2,6-xylyl isocyanide (2.0 g, 1.53 mmol) in toluene (15 ml) was heated at 120 °C. After

6 h, the solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue was chromatographed on alumina, using hexane-benzene (1:1). The solvent was removed in vacuo, and the brown residue was crystallized from hexane at -30°C to afford the title complex (1.7 g, 88%, mp(N_2) $94-97^{\circ}\text{C}(\text{dec})$). Mass spectrum M^+ 386 (386.39). Found: C, 71.49; H, 6.01; N, 7.26%. Calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_2\text{Co}$: C, 71.50; H, 6.00; N, 7.25%. Compound **1c** (72%; mp $72-74^{\circ}\text{C}(\text{dec})$) was prepared from $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(\text{CO})_2$ and mesityl isocyanide by the procedure similar to the method (2). Found: C, 72.41; H, 6.58; N, 6.81%. Calcd for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_2\text{Co}$: C, 72.45; H, 6.57; N, 6.76%.

Preparation of $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(\text{CO})(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})$. A mixture of $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(\text{CO})_2$ (0.18 g, 1.0 mmol) and 2,6-xylyl isocyanide (0.30 g, 2.3 mmol) in toluene (15 ml) was kept at room temperature for 5 h. The work-up of the reaction mixture gave the title compound (0.25 g, 92%, mp $70-71^{\circ}\text{C}(\text{dec})$). Mass M^+ 283(283.22). Found: C, 63.52; H, 4.89; N, 5.03%. Calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{14}\text{OC}_5\text{Co}$: C, 63.61; H, 4.92; N, 4.95%.

Reaction of $\eta\text{-R}_5\text{C}_5\text{Co}(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})_2$. a) *With Iodine:* To a solution of $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})_2$ (0.09 g, 0.23 mmol) in benzene (5 ml) was added iodine (0.09 g, 0.35 mmol) in benzene (5 ml) at room temperature. After 45 min, the resulting black brown crystals (0.065 g, 44%; mp $143-145^{\circ}\text{C}(\text{dec})$) were filtered off, which were crystallized from CH_2Cl_2 -hexane. The complex contains one molecule of CH_2Cl_2 in crystallization. IR(KBr): 2189 ($\text{N}\equiv\text{C}$) cm^{-1} . NMR(CDCl_3): δ 2.54 (s, CH_3) 6.27 (bs, C_5H_5), and 7.16 (bs, C_6H_3) ppm. Found: C, 40.19; H, 3.33; N, 3.97%. Calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_2\text{Cl}_2\text{I}_2\text{Co}$: C, 39.75; H, 3.48; N, 3.86%.

$[\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(2,4,6\text{-Me}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{NC})_2\text{I}]\text{I}$ (83%, mp $\approx 160^{\circ}\text{C}(\text{dec})$) was prepared by the procedure similar to that mentioned above. IR(KBr): 2178 ($\text{N}\equiv\text{C}$) cm^{-1} . NMR(CDCl_3): δ 2.33 (s, *p*-Me), 2.51 (s, *o*-Me) 6.30 (bs, C_5H_5) and 6.92 (s, C_6H_2) ppm. Found: C, 44.70; H, 4.02; N, 4.26%. Calcd for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_2\text{I}_2\text{Co}$: C, 44.94; H, 4.07; N, 4.19%.

$[\eta\text{-Me}_5\text{C}_5\text{Co}(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})_2\text{I}]\text{I}_3$ (mp $166-168^{\circ}\text{C}(\text{dec})$) was obtained from **1b** and an excess of I_2 in hexane. IR(KBr): 2151 and 2165 ($\text{N}\equiv\text{C}$) cm^{-1} . NMR(CDCl_3): δ 2.21 (s, Me_5C_5), 2.47 (s, *o*-Me), and *ca.* 7.18 (m, C_6H_3). Found: C, 34.85; H, 3.46; N, 2.67; I, 51.40%. Calcd for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}_2\text{I}_4\text{Co}$: C, 34.88; H, 3.45; N, 2.91; I, 52.62%.

$\text{N}_2\text{I}_4\text{Co}$: C, 34.88; H, 3.45; N, 2.91; I, 52.62%.

$[\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})_2\text{I}]\text{I}_3$ (mp $105^{\circ}\text{C}(\text{dec})$). IR(KBr): 2185 ($\text{N}\equiv\text{C}$) cm^{-1} . Found: C, 30.14; H, 2.54; N, 3.01%. Calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_2\text{I}_4\text{Co}$: C, 30.90; H, 2.59; N, 3.13%.

b) *With Tetracyanoethylene (TCNE):* A solution of TCNE (0.04 g, 0.31 mmol) in benzene (3 ml) was added to a solution of **1a** (0.12 g, 0.31 mmol) in benzene (5 ml) at room temperature and stirred for 1 h. The mixture was chromatographed on alumina. Eluting with CH_2Cl_2 gave brown crystals of $\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5\text{Co}(2,6\text{-Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NC})(\text{TCNE})$ (0.46 g, 39%, mp $>300^{\circ}\text{C}$). IR(benzene): 2220 ($\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$) and 2152 ($\text{N}\equiv\text{C}$) cm^{-1} . Found: C, 62.43; H, 3.69; N, 18.35%. Calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_5\text{Co}$: C, 62.67; H, 3.68; N, 18.27%.

The work was partially supported by the Ministry of Education of Japan (Grant No. 264162) (Y.Y.).

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