

Synthesis and solid-state isomerisation reactions of *diag*- and *lat*-(η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)(L)X₂

Lin Cheng, Neil J. Coville *

Centre for Applied Chemistry and Chemical Technology, Department of Chemistry, University of the Witwatersrand, Private Bag 3, WITS 2050, Johannesburg, South Africa

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Abstract

Reaction of *diag*- or *lat*- (i.e. *trans* or *cis*)(η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)₂X₂ (R = Me, *t*-Bu, SiMe₃; X = Br, I) with isocyanides, phosphites and triphenyl phosphine proceeded rapidly at room temperature (r.t.) in the presence of Me₃NO to give (η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)(L)X₂ (L = CNC₆H₃Me₂, P(OMe)₃, P(O^{*i*}Pr)₃, P(OPh)₃, PPh₃) in good yields (typically > 75%) with the diagonal isomer as the dominant (> 90%) product. The *diag*-(η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)(L)X₂ isomer were readily converted into the lateral isomer in excellent yield (> 70%) by directly heating solid *diag*-(η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)(L)X₂ under nitrogen below its melting point. Solution phase isomerisation in CHCl₃ or C₆D₆ (r.t., visible light irradiation) also proceeded from the *diag* to the *lat* isomer. The solid-state reaction between *diag*-(η^5 -C₅H₄Me)Re(CO)[P(OPh)₃]Br₂ and excess NaI surprisingly gave *diag*-(η^5 -C₅H₄Me)Re(CO)₂I₂ in quantitative yield, revealing both Re–P and Re–Br bond cleavage. The new complexes, *diag*- and *lat*-(η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)(L)X₂, have been fully characterized by elemental analysis and IR and NMR spectroscopy. © 1998 Elsevier Science S.A. All rights reserved.

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1. Introduction

The chemistry of cyclopentadienyl half-sandwich rhenium complexes has been developed over the past three decades [1]. In this time many cyclopentadienyl four-legged piano stool rhenium complexes have been prepared, and the solution isomerization behavior and the chemical reactivity of these complexes have been studied [3–8]. However, it is only since 1976 that King and Reimann successfully separated the *diagonal* and *lateral* (i.e. *trans* and *cis*) isomers of (η^5 -C₅H₅)Re(CO)₂Br₂ [2].

The carbonyl substitution reactions of cyclopentadienyl dicarbonyldihalides rhenium complexes have been little exploited. Indeed as far as we aware, the King and Reimann description of the reaction of *diag*-(η^5 -C₅H₅)Re(CO)₂Br₂ with different phosphites, P(OR)₃, and isocyanides is the only example of the CO replace-

ment on these complexes reported to date. The method used to prepare *lat*-(η^5 -C₅H₅)Re(CO)(L)Br₂ by refluxing *diag*-(η^5 -C₅H₅)Re(CO)₂Br₂ with three equivalents of phosphites in toluene gave modest results (yields were only 35–45%) [2]. The reactions of the pentamethylcyclopentadienyl rhenium complexes Cp*Re(CO)₂X₂ (X = Cl, Br, I) with P(OMe)₃ in refluxing toluene were studied by Klahn et al and it was found that Cp*Re(CO)₂[P(OMe)₃], not the carbonyl substitution product, was the dominant product [9]. Cp*Re(CO)(PMe₃)X₂ (X = Cl, Br, I) and *cis*-Cp*Re(CO)(L)I₂ (L = P(OMe)₃, P(OPh)₃, PMe₃, PMe₂Ph) have rather been prepared indirectly by oxidative-addition of X₂ to the dinitrogen complexes Cp*Re(CO)(L)N₂ [10], or by Me₃NO induced decarbonylation of cationic [*cis*-Cp*Re(CO)₂(L)]⁺ [11].

Recently the first thermal solid-state isomerization reaction of (η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)₂Br₂ (R = Me) was reported by us [4] but work on related complexes (R = *t*-

* Corresponding author.

Bu, SiMe₃, etc.) indicated that the reaction may not be general. To further explore the generality of this unusual solid-state reaction [12] the substituted complexes ($\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{R}$)Re(CO)(L)X₂, have been considered for study. Trimethylamine *N*-oxide has been shown to be a valuable synthetic reagent in the preparation of substituted metal carbonyl complexes [13] and its use for preparing new rhenium complexes seemed feasible. Thus, we decided to study the carbonyl substitution reactions of ($\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{R}$)Re(CO)₂X₂ using Me₃NO as a decarbonylating reagent. The results of this study are described below. The solid-state and solution *diag*–*lat* isomerization reactions of the new complexes are also reported.

2. Experimental

The diagonal and lateral ($\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{R}$)Re(CO)₂Br₂ (R = Me, *t*-Bu, SiMe₃) complexes were prepared by the literature methods [4]. 2,6-dimethylphenylisocyanide, phosphites and phosphines were used as supplied by Fluka or Merck. Trimethylamine *N*-oxide dihydrate (Aldrich) was used as received. All reactions were carried out using standard Schlenk techniques under nitrogen. Solvents were dried by conventional methods, distilled under nitrogen, and used immediately. Melting points were recorded on a Kofler hot stage melting point apparatus. IR spectra were measured on a Midac FTIR spectrometer, usually in KBr cells (solutions). NMR spectra were measured on a Bruker AC 200 spectrometer operating at 200 MHz. Microanalysis were carried out at the CSIR, Pretoria, South Africa.

2.1. Preparation of *diag*-($\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{R}$)Re(CO)(L)X₂

Diag- or *lat*-($\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{R}$)Re(CO)₂X₂ (100 mg, 0.174–0.208 mmol) (R = Me, *t*-Bu, SiMe₃; X = Br, I) and 1.1 equivalents of ligand L (L = CNC₆H₃Me₂, P(OMe)₃, P(O^{*i*}Pr)₃, P(OPh)₃, PPh₃) were dissolved in 15 ml CH₂Cl₂ under nitrogen. Me₃NO·2H₂O (two to five equivalents) was added to the above magnetically stirred solution. The reactions were monitored by IR spectroscopy and were complete within 30 min. Solvent was removed by vacuum rotatory evaporation to leave a red residue, which was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ and chromatographed on a silica gel column (2 × 50 cm) prepared in hexane. Successive elution with 1:1 CH₂Cl₂/hexane gave first *diag*-($\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{R}$)Re(CO)(L)X₂ from a red band, then a small amount (< 5%) of *lat*-($\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{R}$)Re(CO)(L)X₂ from a brown band. The yields, as well as the spectroscopic and analytical data for *diag*-($\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{R}$)Re(CO)(L)X₂ are listed in Tables 1 and 2.

Similar reactions with triethyl phosphine, triisopropyl

phosphine, tributyl phosphine and pyridine resulted in decomposition of starting materials.

2.2. Thermal solid-state isomerization of *diag*-($\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{R}$)Re(CO)(L)X₂

Solid *diag*-($\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{R}$)Re(CO)(L)X₂ (50 mg) in a 25 ml round-bottom flask was heated under nitrogen in an oil bath at temperatures at least 10–15°C below their melting points for 0.5–6 h. No decomposition was observed. The solid residues were then dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ and chromatographed on a silica gel column. The composition of the new lateral isomers was confirmed by IR and NMR spectroscopy. The yields, as well as the spectroscopic and analytical data for the *lat*-($\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{R}$)Re(CO)(L)X₂ complexes are listed in Tables 1–3.

The *lat*-($\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{R}$)Re(CO)(PPh₃)X₂ complex decomposed on a silica gel column and purification of the complex was achieved by recrystallization from a mixture of dichloromethane and hexane at –15°C.

2.3. Thermal solid-state halogen exchange reaction of *diag*-($\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{Me}$)Re(CO)₂Br₂ with excess NaI

Diag-($\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{Me}$)Re(CO)₂Br₂ (200 mg, 0.416 mmol) and NaI (1.25 g, 8.31 mmol) were dissolved in acetone in a 25 ml round-bottom flask. The solvent was then removed by rotatory evaporation, and the residue was dried under vacuum (0.1 mmHg) at 25°C and heated under nitrogen in an oil bath at 100–105°C for 18 h. After column separation (silica gel, 1:1 CH₂Cl₂/hexane), red microcrystalline *diag*-($\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{Me}$)Re(CO)₂I₂ (239 mg, 100% yield) was obtained. IR (ν_{co} , CH₂Cl₂): 1982 cm^{–1}, 2043 cm^{–1}. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 2.44 ppm (s, 3H, CH₃); 5.59 ppm (t, 2H, Cp); 5.71 ppm (t, 2H, Cp).

2.4. Thermal solid-state reaction of *diag*-($\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{Me}$)Re(CO)[P(OPh)₃]Br₂ with excess NaI

Diag-($\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{Me}$)Re(CO)[P(OPh)₃]Br₂ (80 mg, 0.105 mmol) and NaI (314 mg, 2.10 mmol) were dissolved in acetone in a 25 ml round-bottom flask. The solvent was then removed by rotatory evaporation, and the residue was dried under vacuum (0.1 mmHg) at 25°C and heated under nitrogen in an oil bath at 125–130°C for 16 h. After column separation (silica gel, 1:1 CH₂Cl₂/hexane), *diag*-($\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{Me}$)Re(CO)₂I₂ (30 mg, 0.052 mmol, 49.5% yield) was obtained as the only carbonyl product. IR (ν_{co} , CH₂Cl₂): 1982 cm^{–1}, 2043 cm^{–1}. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 2.44 ppm (s, 3H, CH₃); 5.59 ppm (t, 2H, Cp); 5.71 ppm (t, 2H, Cp).

Table 1
IR and NMR spectroscopic data for *diag*- and *lat*-(η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)(L)X₂ complexes

Complex	ν_{CO}^a (cm ⁻¹)	¹ H-NMR ^b (ppm)		
		Cp ring	R	L
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)(CNC ₆ H ₃ Me ₂)Br ₂	1974	4.72 (t, 2H); 4.90 (t, 2H)	1.82 (s, 3H)	2.35 (s, 6H); 6.63 (m, 3H)
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)[P(OMe) ₃]Br ₂	1969	4.71 (t, 2H); 4.90 (t, 2H)	1.80 (s, 3H)	3.48 (d, 9H)
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)[P(O ⁱ Pr) ₃]Br ₂	1963	4.73 (t, 2H); 4.93 (t, 2H)	1.84 (s, 3H)	1.24 (s, 9H); 1.27 (s, 9H); 4.84 (m, 3H)
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)[P(OPh) ₃]Br ₂ c	1989	4.53 (t, 2H); 4.65 (t, 2H)	1.64 (s, 3H)	6.88–7.56 (m, 15H)
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)(PPh ₃)Br ₂	1963	4.75 (t, 2H); 5.00 (t, 2H)	1.82 (s, 3H)	6.95–7.69 (m, 15H)
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)[P(OPh) ₃]I ₂	1976	4.63 (t, 2H); 4.73 (t, 2H)	1.82 (s, 3H)	6.75–7.59 (m, 15H)
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)(PPh ₃)I ₂	1948	4.81 (t, 2H); 5.09 (t, 2H)	2.00 (s, 3H)	6.64–7.64 (m, 15H)
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ t-Bu)Re(CO)(CNC ₆ H ₃ Me ₂)Br ₂	1975	4.84 (t, 2H); 5.10 (t, 2H)	1.15 (s, 9H)	2.46 (s, 6H); 6.68 (m, 3H)
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ t-Bu)Re(CO)[P(OMe) ₃]Br ₂	1971	4.56 (t, 2H); 5.28 (t, 2H)	1.18 (s, 9H)	3.53 (d, 9H)
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ t-Bu)Re(CO)[P(O ⁱ Pr) ₃]Br ₂	1960	4.62 (t, 2H); 5.35 (t, 2H)	1.19 (s, 9H)	1.28 (d, 18H); 4.89 (m, 3H)
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ t-Bu)Re(CO)[P(OPh) ₃]Br ₂	1992	4.44 (t, 2H); 4.92 (t, 2H)	1.06 (s, 9H)	6.76–7.58 (m, 15H)
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ t-Bu)Re(CO)(PPh ₃)Br ₂	1963	4.75 (t, 2H); 5.31 (t, 2H)	1.20 (s, 9H)	6.96–7.79 (m, 15H)
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ SiMe ₃)Re(CO)(CNC ₆ H ₃ Me ₂)Br ₂	1976	4.83 (t, 2H); 5.21 (t, 2H)	0.18 (s, 9H)	2.41 (s, 6H); 6.63 (m, 3H)
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ SiMe ₃)Re(CO)[P(OMe) ₃]Br ₂	1971	4.67 (t, 2H); 5.38 (t, 2H)	0.27 (s, 9H)	3.45 (d, 9H)
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ SiMe ₃)Re(CO)[P(O ⁱ Pr) ₃]Br ₂	1963	4.70 (t, 2H); 5.47 (t, 2H)	0.28 (s, 9H)	1.26 (d, 18H); 4.87 (m, 3H)
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ SiMe ₃)Re(CO)[P(OPh) ₃]Br ₂	1993	4.51 (t, 2H); 5.08 (t, 2H)	0.16 (s, 9H)	6.76–7.57 (m, 15H)
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ SiMe ₃)Re(CO)(PPh ₃)Br ₂	1956	4.90 (t, 2H); 5.44 (t, 2H)	0.26 (s, 9H)	6.64–7.96 (m, 15H)
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)(CNC ₆ H ₃ Me ₂)Br ₂	1959	4.72 (m, 1H); 4.78 (m, 2H); 4.90 (m, 1H)	1.76 (s, 3H)	2.14 (s, 6H); 6.63 (m, 3H)
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)[P(OMe) ₃]Br ₂	1938	4.82 (m, 2H); 4.94 (m, 1H); 4.95 (m, 1H)	1.76 (s, 3H)	3.47 (d, 9H)
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)[P(O ⁱ Pr) ₃]Br ₂	1932	4.97 (m, 4H)	1.82 (s, 3H)	1.12 (s, 9H); 1.15 (s, 9H); 4.81 (br, 3H)
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)[P(OPh) ₃]Br ₂ c	1959	4.62 (d, 1H); 4.72 (d, 1H); 4.77 (d, 1H); 5.07 (d, 1H)	1.73 (s, 3H)	6.75–7.55 (m, 15H)
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)(PPh ₃)Br ₂	1926	4.51 (m, 1H); 4.71 (m, 1H); 4.92 (m, 1H); 4.99 (m, 1H)	1.90 (s, 3H)	6.75–7.55 (m, 15H)
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)[P(OPh) ₃]I ₂	1950	4.43 (m, 2H); 4.69 (m, 1H); 5.05 (m, 1H)	1.99 (s, 3H)	6.75–7.59 (m, 15H)
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)(PPh ₃)I ₂	1922	4.35 (m, 1H); 4.68 (m, 1H); 4.91 (m, 1H); 5.00 (m, 1H)	2.12 (s, 3H)	6.64–7.64 (m, 15H)

Table 1 (Continued)

Complex	ν_a^{CO} (cm ⁻¹)	¹ H-NMR ^b (ppm)		
		Cp ring	R	L
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ <i>t</i> -Bu)Re(CO)(CNC ₆ H ₃ Me ₂)Br ₂	1957	4.98 (m, 2H); 5.11 (m, 1H); 5.15 (m, 1H)	1.07 (s, 9H)	2.16 (s, 6H); 6.62 (m, 3H)
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ <i>t</i> -Bu)Re(CO)[P(OMe) ₃]Br ₂	1933	4.86 (m, 1H); 5.03 (m, 1H); 5.23 (m, 1H); 5.35 (m, 1H)	1.17 (s, 9H)	3.46 (d, 9H)
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ <i>t</i> -Bu)Re(CO)[P(O ^{<i>i</i>} Pr) ₃]Br ₂	1930	5.10 (m, 1H); 5.16 (m, 1H); 5.25 (m, 1H); 5.49 (m, 1H)	1.22 (s, 9H)	1.12 (s, 9H); 1.15 (s, 9H); 4.79 (br, 3H)
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ <i>t</i> -Bu)Re(CO)[P(OPh) ₃]Br ₂	1953	4.94 (m, 1H); 5.03 (m, 1H); 5.11 (m, 1H); 5.57 (m, 1H)	1.11 (s, 9H)	6.76–7.55 (m, 15H)
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ <i>t</i> -Bu)Re(CO)(PPh ₃)Br ₂	1924	4.89 (m, 1H); 4.97 (m, 1H); 5.04 (m, 1H); 5.52 (m, 1H)	1.14 (s, 9H)	6.96–7.79 (m, 15H)
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ SiMe ₃)Re(CO)(CNC ₆ H ₃ Me ₂)Br ₂	1958	5.07 (m, 2H); 5.21 (m, 1H); 5.26 (m, 1H)	0.23 (s, 9H)	2.15 (s, 6H); 6.62 (m, 3H)
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ SiMe ₃)Re(CO)[P(OMe) ₃]Br ₂	1935	5.07 (m, 1H); 5.17 (m, 1H); 5.32 (m, 1H); 5.39 (m, 1H)	0.28 (s, 9H)	3.45 (d, 9H)
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ SiMe ₃)Re(CO)[P(O ^{<i>i</i>} Pr) ₃]Br ₂	1931	5.25 (m, 1H); 5.31 (m, 1H); 5.35 (m, 1H); 5.62 (m, 1H)	0.32 (s, 9H)	1.11 (s, 9H); 1.14 (s, 9H); 4.77 (br, 3H)
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ SiMe ₃)Re(CO)[P(OPh) ₃]Br ₂	1952	4.98 (m, 1H); 5.13 (m, 1H); 5.21 (m, 1H); 5.64 (m, 1H)	0.21 (s, 9H)	6.82–7.40 (m, 15H)
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ SiMe ₃)Re(CO)(PPh ₃)Br ₂	1924	4.86 (m, 2H); 5.07 (m, 1H); 5.67 (m, 1H)	0.28 (s, 9H)	7.35–7.80 (m, 15H)

^a Recorded in CH₂Cl₂.^b Recorded in C₆D₆, relative to TMS: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; m, multiplet; br, broad.^c [12]e.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Synthesis and characterization of *diag*- and *lat*-(η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)(L)X₂

The initial approach to the preparation of monocarbonyl substitution products of (η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)₂X₂ was attempted using the King method, i.e. refluxing (η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)₂X₂ and ligands, L, in benzene or toluene [12](e). Indeed, the desired products (η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)(L)X₂ were obtained. However, we found that the product selectivity, not unexpectedly, was poor. The product was obtained as a mixture of diagonal and lateral isomers, and the [*diag*]/[*lat*] ratio varied from reaction to reaction. Further, some unwanted side products, which were not characterized, were formed [9]. Catalytic carbonyl substitution using a PdO catalyst was attempted. This catalyst has previously been successfully used to catalyze reactions between Re(CO)5X and group 15 donor ligands [14]. Numerous reactions (varying temperature, time, etc.) indicated that PdO did not catalyse the carbonyl substitution reactions of (η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)₂X₂.

Attempts to use Me₃NO as a decarbonylating agent were then undertaken. In the presence of excess

Me₃NO, reactions of either *diag*- or *lat*-(η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)₂X₂ (X = Br, I) with isocyanides, phosphites and triphenyl phosphine in CH₂Cl₂ at room temperature (r.t.) rapidly gave *diag*-(η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)(L)X₂ in good yields. Usually, a few percent of *lat*-(η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)(L)X₂ was also found in the product. Detailed studies indicated that these lateral isomers were formed by isomerization of the diagonal products (see below).

All the diagonal isomers of (η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)(L)X₂ have a red color and the lateral isomers are brown in colour. They all dissolve in organic solvents such as dichloromethane, chloroform, benzene and toluene, but the lateral isomers have lower solubility.

Reaction of (η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)₂X₂ with L = PEt₃, P^{*i*}Pr₃, P^{*i*}Bu₃ or pyridine resulted in extensive decomposition and no new monosubstituted neutral products were formed. (No attempt was made to analyse the reaction solution). This finding most certainly relates to the stronger basic properties of these ligands [2].

The identification of the diagonal and lateral isomers of (η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)(L)X₂ was based on IR and NMR spectroscopy and X-ray single crystal structures. The proton patterns of the cyclopentadienyl ring resonances of the diagonal isomers occur as two 'pseudo'

Table 2
Analytical data for *diag*- and *lat*-(η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)(L)X₂ complexes

Complex	Yield (%)	m.p. (°C)	Analysis (%)			
				C	H	N
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)(CNC ₆ H ₃ Me ₂)Br ₂	92	154–156	Calc.	32.89	2.76	2.40
			Found	32.82	2.64	2.32
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)[P(OMe) ₃]Br ₂	75	114–116	Calc.	20.81	2.79	
			Found	20.69	2.68	
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)[P(O ⁱ Pr) ₃]Br ₂	84	108–110	Calc.	29.06	4.27	
			Found	29.01	3.93	
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)[P(OPh) ₃]Br ₂	89	164–166	Calc.	39.33	2.90	
			Found	39.39	2.68	
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)(PPh ₃)Br ₂	70	186–188	Calc.	41.97	3.10	
			Found	42.06	2.88	
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)[P(OPh) ₃]I ₂	60	— ^a	Calc.	35.02	2.59	
			Found	35.03	2.44	
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)(PPh ₃)I ₂	84	176–169	Calc.	37.10	2.74	
			Found	36.96	2.61	
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ <i>t</i> -Bu)Re(CO)(CNC ₆ H ₃ Me ₂)Br ₂	96	142–144	Calc.	36.43	3.54	2.24
			Found	36.35	3.31	2.19
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ <i>t</i> -Bu)Re(CO)[P(OMe) ₃]Br ₂	75	123–125	Calc.	25.21	3.58	
			Found	24.97	3.28	
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ <i>t</i> -Bu)Re(CO)[P(O ⁱ Pr) ₃]Br ₂	75	126–128	Calc.	32.44	4.87	
			Found	32.42	4.64	
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ <i>t</i> -Bu)Re(CO)[P(OPh) ₃]Br ₂	61	124–126	Calc.	41.75	3.50	
			Found	41.43	3.26	
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ <i>t</i> -Bu)Re(CO)(PPh ₃)Br ₂	76	172–174	Calc.	44.40	3.73	
			Found	44.41	3.69	
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ SiMe ₃)Re(CO)(CNC ₆ H ₃ Me ₂)Br ₂	95	144–146	Calc.	33.65	3.45	2.18
			Found	33.50	3.30	2.12
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ SiMe ₃)Re(CO)[P(OMe) ₃]Br ₂	76	— ^a	Calc.	22.68	3.49	
			Found	22.70	3.57	
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ SiMe ₃)Re(CO)[P(O ⁱ Pr) ₃]Br ₂	75	106–108	Calc.	30.05	4.76	
			Found	30.16	4.64	
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ SiMe ₃)Re(CO)[P(OPh) ₃]Br ₂	84	124–126	Calc.	39.47	3.44	
			Found	39.20	3.44	
<i>diag</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ SiMe ₃)Re(CO)(PPh ₃)Br ₂	63	155–157	Calc.	41.92	3.65	
			Found	42.17	3.69	
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)(CNC ₆ H ₃ Me ₂)Br ₂	—	192–194	Calc.	32.89	2.76	2.40
			Found	32.60	2.48	2.34
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)[P(OMe) ₃]Br ₂	—	116–118	Calc.	20.81	2.79	
			Found	20.51	2.78	
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)[P(O ⁱ Pr) ₃]Br ₂	—	178–180	Calc.	29.06	4.27	
			Found	29.02	4.06	
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)[P(OPh) ₃]Br ₂	—	183–185	Calc.	39.33	2.90	
			Found	39.38	2.69	
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)(PPh ₃)Br ₂	—	200–202	Calc.	41.97	3.10	
			Found	42.00	2.87	
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)[P(OPh) ₃]I ₂	—	189–191	Calc.	35.02	2.59	
			Found	35.00	2.46	
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ Me)Re(CO)(PPh ₃)I ₂	—	227–229	Calc.	37.10	2.74	
			Found	37.01	2.63	
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ <i>t</i> -Bu)Re(CO)(CNC ₆ H ₃ Me ₂)Br ₂	—	194–196	Calc.	36.43	3.54	2.24
			Found	36.31	3.27	2.19
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ <i>t</i> -Bu)Re(CO)[P(OMe) ₃]Br ₂	—	154–156	Calc.	25.21	3.58	
			Found	32.44	4.87	
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ <i>t</i> -Bu)Re(CO)[P(O ⁱ Pr) ₃]Br ₂	—	170–172	Calc.	32.50	4.50	
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ <i>t</i> -Bu)Re(CO)[P(OPh) ₃]Br ₂	—	158–160	Calc.	41.75	3.50	
			Found	41.82	3.46	
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ <i>t</i> -Bu)Re(CO)(PPh ₃)Br ₂	—	190–192	Calc.	44.40	3.73	
			Found	43.90	3.62	
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ SiMe ₃)Re(CO)(CNC ₆ H ₃ Me ₂)Br ₂	—	179–181	Calc.	33.65	3.45	2.18
			Found	33.41	3.27	2.15
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ SiMe ₃)Re(CO)[P(OMe) ₃]Br ₂	—	143–145	Calc.	22.68	3.49	
			Found	22.46	3.43	

Table 2 (Continued)

Complex	Yield (%)	m.p. (°C)		Analysis (%)		
				C	H	N
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ SiMe ₃)Re(CO)[P(O ⁱ Pr) ₃]Br ₂	—	159–161	Calc.	30.05	4.76	
			Found	30.11	4.61	
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ SiMe ₃)Re(CO)[P(OPh) ₃]Br ₂	—	137–139	Calc.	39.47	3.44	
			Found	39.16	3.43	
<i>lat</i> -(η^5 -C ₅ H ₄ SiMe ₃)Re(CO)(PPh ₃)Br ₂	—	187–189	Calc.	41.92	3.65	
			Found	41.89	3.45	

^a Due to fast isomerization in solutions, the pure diagonal isomers of these complexes were not obtained.

triplet peaks while those of the lateral isomers usually comprise of four multiplet peaks. The diagonal isomers were also observed to have higher carbonyl stretching frequencies than the lateral isomers. The structures of *diag*- and *lat*-(η^5 -C₅H₄Me)Re(CO)[P(OPh)₃]Br₂, the first structures of cyclopentadienyl monocarbonyl substituted dihalogen rhenium complexes, were successfully determined by X-ray single crystal diffraction and unambiguously confirmed our assignments [15].

3.2. Solid-state *diag*–*lat* isomerization of (η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)(L)X₂

It was found that all the diagonal isomers of (η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)(L)X₂ underwent thermal solid-state isomerization reactions to give the corresponding lateral isomers in good yields (> 70%) within a few hours (Table 3). It should be noted that the reaction temperatures reported here (Table 3) are not the minimum temperatures needed for solid-state isomerization reactions. The isomerization is unidirectional, i.e. from the diagonal to the lateral isomer; the lateral isomers remained unchanged under the same reaction conditions. Unlike the thermal isomerization reactions of (η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)₂Br₂ in which the isomerization process is strongly influenced by the cyclopentadienyl ring substituent R and the solid-state isomerization is only observed for (η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)₂Br₂ (R = Me [4], ⁱPr), all (η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)(L)X₂ underwent thermal solid-state *diag*-to-*lat* isomerization. In these reactions the different cyclopentadienyl ring substituent R, ligand L and halogen X have no influence on the direction of the solid-state isomerization process. More importantly, our study indicates that thermal solid-state *diag*–*lat* isomerization is a common reaction for a wide range of cyclopentadienyl four-legged piano stool rhenium complexes. Reaction of *diag*-(η^5 -C₅H₄Me)Re(CO)₂Br₂ and excess NaI in the solid-state, under typical isomerisation conditions, gave quantitative formation of *diag*-(η^5 -C₅H₄Me)Re(CO)₂I₂. This methodology also offers a convenient method for the preparation of cyclopentadienyl dicarbonyldiiodide rhenium complexes. Reaction of a solid mixture of *diag*-(η^5 -C₅H₄Me)Re(CO)-

[P(OPh)₃]Br₂ and excess NaI, surprisingly gave *diag*-(η^5 -C₅H₄Me)Re(CO)₂I₂ (50% yield) instead of the expected *diag*-(η^5 -C₅H₄Me)Re(CO)[P(OPh)₃]I₂. The above reactions indicate that both Re–Br and Re–P(OPh)₃ bonds can be broken during the solid-state halogen exchange processes. These are remarkable results in that:

1. The diagonal iodo isomer has formed in the solid-state. Previously we had not been able to interconvert the iodo *diag*–*lat* isomers in the solid-state [16] as a melt formed prior to isomerisation. However the preference for the diagonal isomer is expected from a consideration of the melting points of the isomers.
2. The yield is near quantitative in the phosphite–iodide exchange reaction and implies no CO is lost when the ligand exchange occurs.
3. This is the first time we have observed the replacement of a neutral ligand by another neutral ligand (phosphite by CO) in the solid-state.

Any mechanism will need to take the above information into consideration. In a previous paper [17] we proposed that isomerisation was achieved by a flexing of the four ligands relative to the cyclopentadienyl ring followed by a turnstile process as shown in Fig. 1. For this new set of compounds it appears that both the ring and the L ligand will provide the pivots for the 3-fold rotation of the Br and CO ligands. This is entirely consistent with the original proposal.

Presumably during the flexing process all metal–ligand bonds are weakened (even the ring–Re bonds [18]) and in the presence of appropriate ligands e.g. iodide/iodine atom, substitution can take place. This would lead to the unusual results obtained above. Clearly further studies will be needed to assess both the generality of the reaction and the mechanism of the ligand exchange.

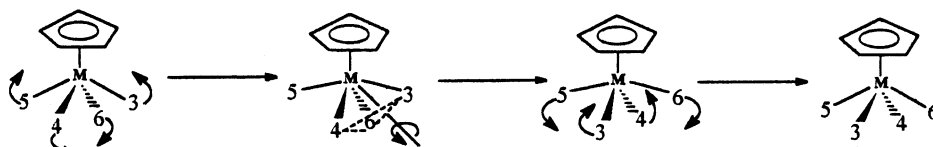
3.3. Solution phase *diag*–*lat* isomerization of (η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)(L)X₂

Both *diag*- and *lat*-(η^5 -C₅H₄R)Re(CO)(L)X₂ are stable in solution in the dark, even in the presence of

Table 3

Thermal solid-state *diag*–*lat* isomerization of $\text{diag}-(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{R})\text{Re}(\text{CO})(\text{L})\text{X}_2$

Complex	Reaction temperature (°C)	Reaction time (h)	Yield (%) ^a
$\text{diag}-(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{Me})\text{Re}(\text{CO})(\text{CNC}_6\text{H}_3\text{Me}_2)\text{Br}_2$	140–145	1.0	86
$\text{diag}-(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{Me})\text{Re}(\text{CO})[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]\text{Br}_2$	100–105	2.0	96
$\text{diag}-(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{Me})\text{Re}(\text{CO})[\text{P}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3]\text{Br}_2$	95–100	6.0	81
$\text{diag}-(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{Me})\text{Re}(\text{CO})[\text{P}(\text{OPh})_3]\text{Br}_2$	145–150	5.0	80
$\text{diag}-(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{Me})\text{Re}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)\text{Br}_2$	145–150	2.0	72
$\text{diag}-(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{Me})\text{Re}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)\text{I}_2$	145–150	2.0	70
$\text{diag}-(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4t\text{-Bu})\text{Re}(\text{CO})(\text{CNC}_6\text{H}_3\text{Me}_2)\text{Br}_2$	130–135	1.0	94
$\text{diag}-(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4t\text{-Bu})\text{Re}(\text{CO})[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]\text{Br}_2$	105–110	2.0	82
$\text{diag}-(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4t\text{-Bu})\text{Re}(\text{CO})[\text{P}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3]\text{Br}_2$	105–110	2.0	70
$\text{diag}-(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4t\text{-Bu})\text{Re}(\text{CO})[\text{P}(\text{OPh})_3]\text{Br}_2$	108–110	2.0	85
$\text{diag}-(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4t\text{-Bu})\text{Re}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)\text{Br}_2$	140–145	2.0	85
$\text{diag}-(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{SiMe}_3)\text{Re}(\text{CO})(\text{CNC}_6\text{H}_3\text{Me}_2)\text{Br}_2$	130–135	1.0	76
$\text{diag}-(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{SiMe}_3)\text{Re}(\text{CO})[\text{P}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3]\text{Br}_2$	90–95	2.0	70
$\text{diag}-(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{SiMe}_3)\text{Re}(\text{CO})[\text{P}(\text{OPh})_3]\text{Br}_2$	105–110	2.0	71
$\text{diag}-(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{SiMe}_3)\text{Re}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)\text{Br}_2$	130–135	0.5	75

^a Yield after isomer separation.Fig. 1. Combined Berry–turnstile isomerization mechanism for CpML_4 complexes.

excess ligand, L. Only a few percent (<5%) of the lateral isomer forms when the chloroform or benzene solutions of $\text{diag}-(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{R})\text{Re}(\text{CO})(\text{L})\text{X}_2$, covered with aluminum foil, were kept at r.t. for 4 weeks. No isomerisation was observed for $\text{lat}-(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{R})\text{Re}(\text{CO})(\text{L})\text{X}_2$ under these conditions. However, the solution isomerization of $(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{R})\text{Re}(\text{CO})(\text{L})\text{X}_2$ proceeds readily on irradiation with visible light in CHCl_3 or more slowly in C_6H_6 .

As with the thermal solid-state isomerization reaction, only the *diag*-to-*lat* isomerization was observed for solutions of $(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{R})\text{Re}(\text{CO})(\text{L})\text{X}_2$. No isomerization was observed for $\text{lat}-(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{R})\text{Re}(\text{CO})(\text{L})\text{X}_2$ under the same irradiation conditions. A mechanism for the solution photochemical *cis*–*trans* isomerism of $(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5)\text{Re}(\text{CO})_2\text{X}_2$ (X = Cl, Br, I) has been reported and a carbonyl dissociation–association process has been proposed [19]. A similar mechanism may apply here although a dissociative–associative process involving X groups seems more likely.

4. Conclusions

With the assistance of Me_3NO , reaction of *diag*- or *lat*– $(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{R})\text{Re}(\text{CO})_2\text{X}_2$ (R = Me, *t*-Bu, SiMe_3 ; X = Br, I) with isocyanides, phosphites and triphenyl phos-

phine proceeded rapidly at r.t. to give $\text{diag}-(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{R})\text{Re}(\text{CO})(\text{L})\text{X}_2$ (L = $\text{CNC}_6\text{H}_3\text{Me}_2$, $\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3$, $\text{P}(\text{O}^i\text{Pr})_3$, $\text{P}(\text{OPh})_3$, PPh_3) in good yields. Solid-state *diag*–*lat* isomerization reactions were observed for all the monocarbonyl substituted rhenium complexes $(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{R})\text{Re}(\text{CO})(\text{L})\text{X}_2$, prepared in this study, indicating that the solid-state isomerization reaction is a common phenomenon for cyclopentadienyl four-legged piano stool rhenium complexes. The direction of the isomerisation reaction was also found to be different from their parent complexes $(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{R})\text{Re}(\text{CO})_2\text{X}_2$ in which *lat*-to-*diag* solution isomerization occurred. $\text{diag}-(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{R})\text{Re}(\text{CO})(\text{L})\text{X}_2$ completely isomerized into the corresponding lateral isomers in chloroform or dichloromethane on irradiation with visible light at r.t.

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