## METALLOTROPIC REARRANGEMENTS

## IN BIPHENYLCHROMIUM TRICARBONYL

## COMPLEXES

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In order to study inter-ring metallotropic rearrangements such as reaction (1), we synthesized isomeric complexes (Ia), (Ib), (IIa), and (IIb). Reaction (1) was established by the redistribution of the Cr(CO)<sub>3</sub> group between the substituted and unsubstituted rings upon heating the pure isomers.

Heating p-bromobiphenyl with  $Cr(CO)_6$  at reflux in 5:1 Bu<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-THF gave a 15:1 mixture of (Ia) and (IIa). The pure products were isolated by thin-layer chromatography. Heating p-trimethylstannylbiphenyl with  $(NH_3)_3Cr(CO)_3$  in dioxane at  $100^{\circ}C$  gave pure (IIb). Procedures developed for the introduction of substituents into the coordinated and uncoordinated ring of naphthalenechromium tricarbonyl [1, 2] were used to obtain pure (Ib) and 2-phenyltoluenechromium tricarbonyl (III). The action of n-BuLi on (Ia) in absolute ether at  $-78^{\circ}C$  and subsequent treatment of the intermediate lithium derivative (Ic, R = Li) with trimethylchlorostannane gave (Ib). Subsequent treatment of biphenylchromium tricarbonyl with n-BuLi and MeI in THF at  $-50^{\circ}C$  gave (III).

The rate of isomerization of (I) depends on the nature of R and the solvent. Upon heating in  $\mathrm{Bu_2O}$  at reflux for 12 h, (Ib) is completely and irreversibly converted to (IIb). The conversion upon heating indecane at  $100^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$  for 7 h is 10%. Heating (IIa) in decane for 2 h gave a 5:1 mixture of (Ia) and (IIa). Under the same conditions, (III) does not isomerize.

## LITERATURE CITED

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