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Synthesis, reactivity, structures, and dynamic properties of gyroscope like iron complexes with dibridgehead diphosphine cages: pre- vs. post-metathesis substitutions as routes to adducts with neutral dipolar Fe(CO)(NO)(X) rotors†

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Three routes are explored to the title halide/cyanide complexes $\text{trans-Fe(CO)(NO)(X)(P((CH}_2\text{)}_{14}\text{)}_3\text{P)}$ (**9c-X**; X = Cl/Br/I/CN), the Fe(CO)(NO)(X) moieties of which can rotate within the diphosphine cages ($\Delta H^\ddagger/\Delta S^\ddagger$ (kcal mol⁻¹/eu⁻¹) 5.9/–20.4 and 7.4/–23.9 for **9c-Cl** and **9c-I** from variable temperature ¹³C NMR spectra). First, reactions of the known cationic complex $\text{trans-[Fe(CO)}_2\text{(NO)(P((CH}_2\text{)}_{14}\text{)}_3\text{P)]}^+\text{BF}_4^-$ and Bu₄N⁺ X[–] give **9c-Cl/-Br/-I/-CN** (75–83%). Second, reactions of the acyclic complexes $\text{trans-Fe(CO)(NO)(X)(P((CH}_2\text{)}_m\text{CH=CH(CH}_2\text{)}_3\text{P))}_2$ and Grubbs' catalyst afford the tris(cycloalkenes) $\text{trans-Fe(CO)(NO)(X)(P((CH}_2\text{)}_m\text{CH=CH(CH}_2\text{)}_3\text{P))}_3$ ($m/X = 6/\text{Cl,Br,I,CN}, 7/\text{Cl,Br}, 8/\text{Cl,Br}$) as mixtures of *Z/E* isomers (24–41%). Third, similar reactions of $\text{trans-[Fe(CO)}_2\text{(NO)(P((CH}_2\text{)}_m\text{CH=CH(CH}_2\text{)}_3\text{P))}_2]^+\text{BF}_4^-$ and Grubbs' catalyst afford crude $\text{trans-[Fe(CO)}_2\text{(NO)(P((CH}_2\text{)}_m\text{CH=CH(CH}_2\text{)}_3\text{P))}_3]^+\text{BF}_4^-$ ($m = 6, 8$). However, the C=C hydrogenations required to consummate routes 2 and 3 are problematic. Crystal structures of **9c-Cl/-Br/-CN** are determined. Although the CO/NO/X ligands are disordered, the void space within the diphosphine cages is analyzed in terms of horizontal and vertical constraints upon Fe(CO)(NO)(X) rotation and the NMR data. The molecules pack in identical motifs with parallel P–Fe–P axes, and without inter-molecular impediments to rotation in the solid state.

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Introduction

As has been extensively documented¹ and surveyed in previous papers in this series,^{2–9} gyroscopes are utilized in a multitude of technologies. Older readers may recall the Sperry Rand Corporation, which ceased to exist following a hostile merger that resulted in Unisys (1986),¹⁰ had an earlier incarnation as the Sperry Gyroscope Company.¹¹ The latter was founded in 1910 and for some time supplied most of the world's torpedo warhead and gyrocompass guidance systems. These days, dedicated “gyroscope companies” appear to be extinct, but their spirit lives on in a small cadre of research groups that seek to

realize such devices at a molecular level.^{12–15} Representative applications for which miniaturization is especially important include drones, virtual reality headsets, mobile phone displays, and flying suits as popularized by Iron Man.¹⁶

Some candidates for molecular gyroscopes that have been under study in the authors' laboratory are represented by **II** and **IV** in Scheme 1.^{2–8a} These consist of a P–M–P axis about which the metal based ancillary ligands (L_y) can rotate; the ML_y moiety is termed the “rotator”. Steric shielding is provided by a cage like *trans* spanning dibridgehead diphosphine or “stator”. This is assembled *via* three fold intramolecular ring closing alkene metathesis. Interestingly, a variety of substitution reactions can subsequently be effected (**II** → **IV**), despite the steric shielding of the metal core.

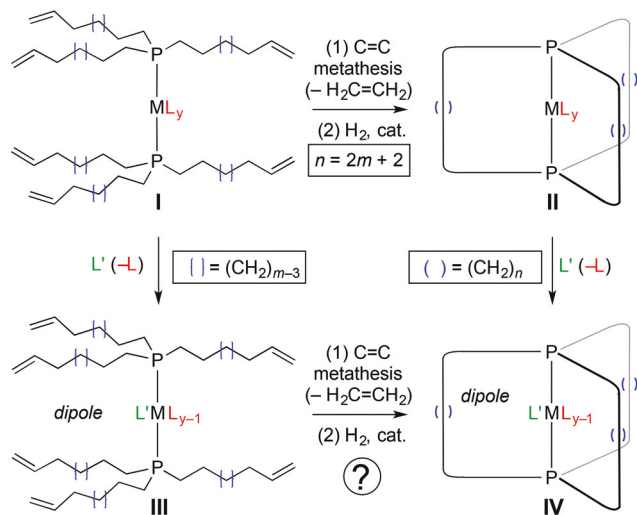
Importantly, all of the physics that underlies the classical mechanical gyroscope¹⁷ – most fundamentally, the conservation of angular momentum – holds at the molecular level.¹⁸ One essential requirement is unidirectional rotation. In contrast, rotations about bonds in molecules are, in accord with microscopic reversibility, bidirectional or Brownian. Hence, this problem must be solved in order to attain molecular gyro-

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Scheme 1 General synthetic approaches to gyroscope like complexes with different ligands on the rotator.

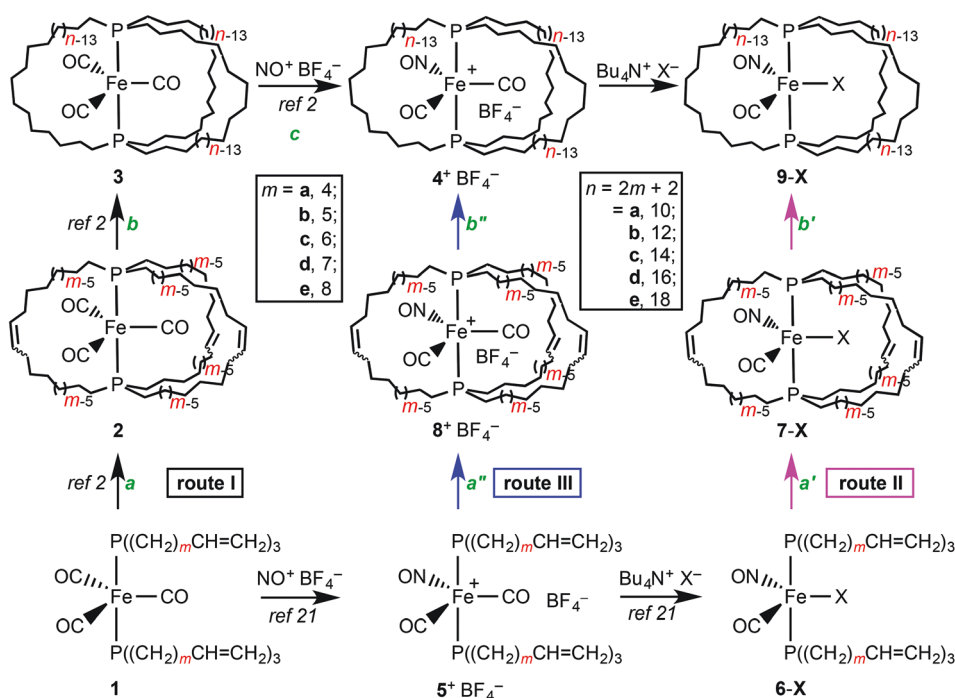
scopes. Of several approaches that have been considered,¹⁸ the most easily conceptualized utilizes electric fields.¹⁹ Electric fields interact with dipoles, and it is a simple matter to prepare gyroscope like complexes in which the rotator possesses a dipole moment (*e.g.*, **IV**). Application of a static electric field will orient the dipoles in the sample. The net result is, as termed by Garcia-Garibay, a “molecular compass”.²⁰

The next level of function would be achieved with a rotating electric field, which could drive the dipole unidirectionally.

Indeed, the optimal rotational frequency has already been computed for various rotational barriers.¹⁸ Importantly, if the field rotates too fast, the dipole of the rotator cannot “keep up”. For some readers, it may be easier to envision this experiment with some type of “ordered array”, such as an ensemble of surface mounted species, or a suitable crystal. Regardless, neutral compounds are preferable to ionic compounds, as any counter ions will interact with the dipoles, and invariably increase the rotational barrier. In fluid environments, counter ions would seek to “follow” the dipole, and in the solid state, the electrostatic potential would increase the energies of selected maxima and/or decrease the energies of selected minima.

We have reported iron complexes of the types **II** or **IV** with $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$, $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2(\text{NO})^+$ and $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3(\text{H})^+$ rotators and chains of ten to eighteen methylene carbon atoms.² The $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ rotators of course lack dipole moments. The others feature dipoles, but are accompanied by counter anions. Accordingly, we sought to address two major objectives in this study. First, could the $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2(\text{NO})^+$ systems be elaborated with anionic (pseudo) halide nucleophiles to neutral $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{X})$ species? As reported earlier, the acyclic (pseudo)halide complexes *trans*- $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{X})(\text{P}((\text{CH}_2)_m\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2)_3)_2$ ²¹ and related bis(phosphine) adducts^{22–25} are easily accessed from $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2(\text{NO})^+$ precursors. Second, would the ring closing metatheses to give dibridgehead diphosphine ligands best be carried out before, during, or after the substitution sequences?

In this paper, we report a detailed investigation of the aforementioned possibilities, which are embodied in Scheme 2 by routes I (**1** \rightarrow **2** \rightarrow **3** \rightarrow **4**⁺ BF_4^- \rightarrow **9-X**), II (**1** \rightarrow **5**⁺ BF_4^- \rightarrow **6-X** \rightarrow **7-X** \rightarrow **9-X**), and III (**1** \rightarrow **5**⁺ BF_4^- \rightarrow **8**⁺ BF_4^- \rightarrow **4**⁺ BF_4^- \rightarrow **9-X**).



Scheme 2 Three possible synthetic routes to the title complexes **9-X**: a, alkene metathesis; b, hydrogenation.

In the course of these efforts, barriers to $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{X})$ rotation for some of the new gyroscope like complexes could be determined, as well as three crystal structures. These reveal a number of auspicious attributes, which suggest that with continued optimization, it may be possible to realize functional molecular gyroscopes with related iron complexes.

Results

Syntheses of title complexes

The first route to the title complexes $\text{trans-Fe}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{X})[\text{P}((\text{CH}_2)_n)_3\text{P}]$ (**9-X**) in Scheme 2 begins with three efficient steps described in previous papers (a, b, c).² Then a carbonyl ligand of the cationic dicarbonyl nitrosyl complex $\text{trans-}[\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2(\text{NO})(\text{P}((\text{CH}_2)_n)_3\text{P})]^+ \text{BF}_4^-$ (**4⁺** BF_4^-) must be displaced by a halide or pseudohalide ion of a suitable salt.

As shown in Scheme 3, solutions of $\text{trans-}[\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2(\text{NO})(\text{P}((\text{CH}_2)_{14})_3\text{P})]^+ \text{BF}_4^-$ (**4⁺** BF_4^-),² which features three seventeen membered macrocycles, and the ammonium salts $\text{Bu}_4\text{N}^+ \text{X}^-$ ($\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}, \text{or CN}$; 1–2 equiv.) were combined. Workups gave the target halide or cyanide complexes $\text{trans-Fe}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{X})(\text{P}((\text{CH}_2)_{14})_3\text{P})$ (**9c-Cl, -Br, -I, -CN**) as pale orange solids in 75–83% yields. These were always handled under inert atmospheres, but their high thermal stabilities were reflected by melting points (no decomposition) of at least 140 °C.

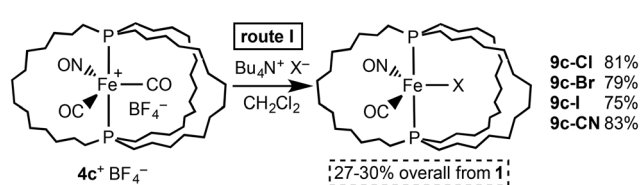
As summarized in Table 1 and the Experimental section, the new complexes were characterized by IR and NMR (^1H , $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$, $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$) spectroscopy, microanalyses, and mass spec-

trometry. The IR spectra of **9c-Cl, -Br, -I, -CN** (Table 1) exhibited strong ν_{CO} (1905–1917 cm^{-1}) and ν_{NO} (1678–1703 cm^{-1}) bands; that of **9c-CN** furthermore showed a weak ν_{CN} band (2098 cm^{-1}). Consistent with related compounds,^{22–25} the frequencies were lower than those of the cationic precursor **4c⁺** BF_4^- , and increased in the order $\text{X} = \text{Cl}/\text{Br}/\text{I}/\text{CN}$.

In each $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum, the CO signal was coupled to both phosphorus atoms (t, 218.9–218.3 ppm), with the $^2J_{\text{CP}}$ values (37.4–30.1 Hz) decreasing in the series $\text{X} = \text{Cl}/\text{Br}/\text{I}/\text{CN}$. These were downfield from that of **4c⁺** BF_4^- (208.2 ppm), which showed a lower $^2J_{\text{CP}}$ value (25.3 Hz). The CN signal of **9c-CN** (140.7 ppm) was similarly coupled to phosphorus (t, $^2J_{\text{CP}} = 40.6$ Hz). The $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra of **9c-Cl, -Br, -CN** gave one set of $\text{P}(\text{CH}_2)_{n/2}$ signals. The $\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$ resonances were assigned according to chemical shift and coupling trends established earlier for related complexes using 2D NMR experiments.² The PCH_2 and $\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$ peaks were apparent triplets due to virtual coupling (J_{CP} 12.9–13.5 and 6.1–6.9 Hz).²⁶ However, the spectrum of **9c-I** was more complicated, showing three sets of $\text{P}(\text{CH}_2)_{n/2}$ signals. This difference is further analyzed in connection with variable temperature NMR data below.

As sketched in Scheme 2, route II to **9-X** involves ring closing metatheses about the dipolar rotators of the previously reported adducts $\text{trans-Fe}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{X})(\text{P}((\text{CH}_2)_6\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2)_3)_2$ (**6c-X**),²¹ followed by hydrogenations of the $\text{C}=\text{C}$ linkages (steps a', b'). Many gyroscope like complexes with halide ligands have been similarly accessed.^{3,5,6,8a} Accordingly, as shown in Scheme 4, dilute CH_2Cl_2 solutions of **6c-Cl, -Br, -I, -CN** (0.0020 M) and Grubbs' catalyst (first generation; 18 mol% or 6 mol%/new $\text{C}=\text{C}$ linkage) were refluxed. After 24 h, aliquots were analyzed by ^1H NMR (CDCl_3). Except in the case of **6c-I**, the terminal alkene signals (5.87–5.73/5.09–4.96 ppm, $=\text{CH}/=\text{CH}_2$) were no longer detected. For **6c-I**, additional catalyst was required for complete conversion as described in the Experimental section.

Chromatographic workups afforded $\text{trans-Fe}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{X})(\text{P}((\text{CH}_2)_6\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_6)_3\text{P})$ (**7c-Cl, Br, I, CN**), which feature three unsaturated seventeen membered macrocycles, as air sensitive red-brown waxy solids in 24–40% yields. Both ^1H and $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra indicated mixtures of *E/Z* $\text{C}=\text{C}$ isomers.



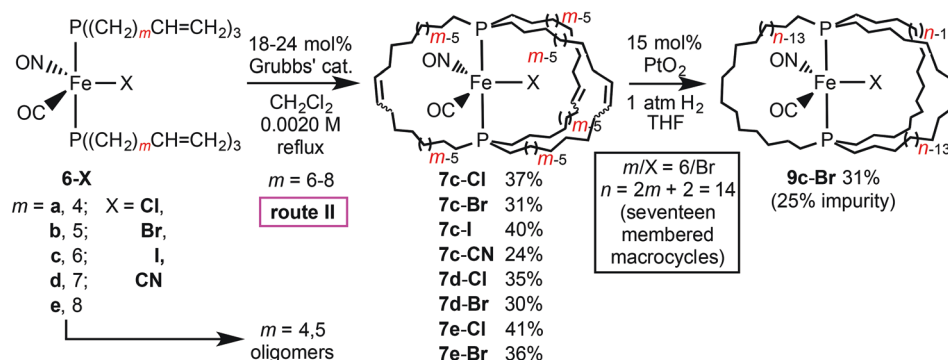
Scheme 3 Route I to the title complexes; substitution of the carbonyl ligand by (pseudo)halide nucleophiles following the alkene metathesis/hydrogenation/nitrosylation sequence.

Table 1 Key IR and NMR data for gyroscope like iron carbonyl complexes

Complex	IR ^a [cm^{-1}]			$^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ (δ/ppm) ^{b,c}				
	ν_{CO} (s)	ν_{NO} (s)	ν_{CN} (w)	$^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ (δ/ppm) ^b	CO [$^2J_{\text{CP}}$ Hz]	CN [$^2J_{\text{CP}}$ Hz]	PCH_2 [$^1J_{\text{CP}}$ Hz]	$\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$ [$^3J_{\text{CP}}$ Hz]
3c	1861	—	—	66.9	215.6 [29.0]	—	31.6 [15.1]	31.0 [6.6]
4c⁺ BF_4^-	1965	1764	—	56.8	208.2 [25.3]	—	28.7 [15.4]	30.7 [7.6]
9c-Cl	1905	1678	—	48.7	218.9 [37.4]	—	26.8 [12.9]	30.6 [6.5]
9c-Br	1907	1683	—	45.2	218.7 [36.7]	—	26.5 [12.9]	30.6 [6.1]
9c-I	1911	1691	—	41.7	218.7 [35.5]	—	^d	30.5/30.2/29.9 ^d
9c-CN	1917	1703	2098	58.2	218.3 [30.1]	140.7 [40.6]	29.3 [13.5]	30.7 [6.9]

^a Powder film (s = strong, w = weak). ^b Spectra were recorded in CDCl_3 at ambient probe temperature. ^c All signals for which *J* values are given correspond to a triplet or a virtual triplet. ^d The spectrum of **9c-I** exhibits three sets of $\text{P}(\text{CH}_2)_{n/2}$ signals at ambient probe temperatures. These coalesce at higher temperatures as exemplified in Fig. 5. The PCH_2 signals overlap with other CH_2 signals and could not be assigned.





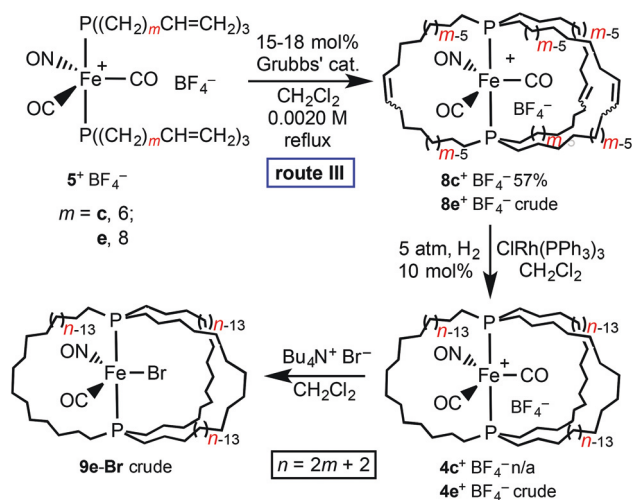
Scheme 4 Route II to the title complexes; alkene metathesis after completion of the substitution sequence.

The synthesis of **6c-I** was found to be poorly reproducible and the yield of **7c-CN** was consistently low. Hence, studies of substrates with shorter (a,b) or longer (d,e) methylene segments were limited to bromide and chloride complexes.

In the cases of **6d,e-Cl** and **6d,e-Br**, workups gave the larger nineteen and twenty-one membered macrocycles *trans*- $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{X})(\text{P}((\text{CH}_2)_m\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{P}))$ (**7d,e-Cl** or **7d,e-Br**) in 30–41% yields. However, conversions of **6a,b-Cl** and **6a,b-Br** to the smaller macrocycles **7a,b-Cl** and **7a,b-Br** could not be verified, even though yields were high for the $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_3$ analogs.² The ^1H NMR spectra always showed residual $\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ signals, and although $\text{CH}=\text{CH}$ signals were apparent these could equally well arise from oligomers.²⁷

As illustrated in Schemes 2 and 4, route II would conclude with a three fold $\text{C}=\text{C}$ hydrogenation to give **9-X**. This proved challenging. The hydrogenation catalyst used in route 1, $\text{ClRh}(\text{PPh}_3)_3$, gave only partial conversions, despite extensive optimization efforts. Crabtree's catalyst and Pd/C also proved problematic. Adams' catalyst, PtO_2 , has been successfully employed with other families of gyroscope like complexes.^{3–6,8} Indeed, complete conversion of **7c-Br** could be effected with 15 mol% under 1 atm of H_2 at room temperature. A chromatographic workup gave *trans*- $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{Br})(\text{P}((\text{CH}_2)_{14})_3\text{P})$ (**9c-Br**) in 31% yield. However, the $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum exhibited two signals (45.1, 48.2 ppm; 75 : 25 area ratio). The chemical shift of the major peak agreed with that of **9c-Br** from route I, and a mass spectrum showed an abundant ion of the correct mass (and no ions of higher masses). However, efforts to separate the byproduct were unsuccessful. Considering the moderate yields of the ring closing metatheses in Scheme 4, and the 43–64% yield range for the conversion of **1** to **6-X** (Scheme 2) as described earlier,²¹ route II falls far short of route I in terms of overall yields.

As depicted in Schemes 2 and 5, route III to **9-X** involves ring closing metathesis after the first but before the second ligand substitution at iron – i.e., at the stage of the cationic dicarbonyl nitrosyl complex 5^+BF_4^- . As shown in Scheme 5, a 0.0020 M CH_2Cl_2 solution of *trans*- $[\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2(\text{NO})(\text{P}((\text{CH}_2)_6\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_3)_2)]^+ \text{BF}_4^-$ (**5c⁺ BF₄⁻**) was refluxed with Grubbs' catalyst. Workup afforded *trans*- $[\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2(\text{NO})(\text{P}((\text{CH}_2)_6\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_3)_2)]^+ \text{BF}_4^-$ (**8c⁺ BF₄⁻**) in 57% yield. The $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ spec-



Scheme 5 Route III to the title complexes; alkene metathesis during the course of the substitution sequence.

trum exhibited two signals (60.9, 60.1 ppm; 82 : 18 area ratio), consistent with *Z/E* $\text{C}=\text{C}$ isomers. A similar reaction of **5e⁺ BF₄⁻** afforded the crude higher homolog **8e⁺ BF₄⁻**, which was not further analyzed.

Hydrogenations of **8c,e⁺ BF₄⁻** under the conditions employed for other metathesis products above gave variable results. With **8c⁺ BF₄⁻**, substantial amounts of starting material were always recovered under a variety of conditions. In contrast, when **8e⁺ BF₄⁻** and H_2 (5 atm) were combined in the presence of $\text{ClRh}(\text{PPh}_3)_3$, a ^1H spectrum of an aliquot showed no residual $\text{CH}=\text{CH}$ signals. However, a $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of the crude *trans*- $[\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2(\text{NO})(\text{P}((\text{CH}_2)_{18})_3\text{P})]^+ \text{BF}_4^-$ (**4e⁺ BF₄⁻**) indicated a purity of only 80%. Nevertheless, it was further reacted with $\text{Bu}_4\text{N}^+ \text{Br}^-$. A chromatographic workup gave crude *trans*- $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{Br})(\text{P}((\text{CH}_2)_{18})_3\text{P})$ (**9e-Br**), which exhibited $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR signals at 45.4, 45.0, and 44.8 ppm (5 : 80 : 15 area ratio). The major peak agrees well with what would be expected based upon the chemical shift of the lower homolog **9c-Br** (45.2 ppm). The mass spectrum showed a molecular ion and fragmentation pattern consistent with the presence of **9e-Br**. Nonetheless, although the starting materials in

Scheme 5 (**5c**, $e^+ BF_4^-$) are available in 96% yields from **1** (Scheme 2), it is clear that route III to the title complexes is not competitive with route I.

Molecular and lattice structures

Structural data were sought for as many gyroscope like complexes as possible. Single crystals of **9c-Cl**, **-Br**, **-CN** could be grown. X-ray data were collected, and the structures were solved as summarized in the Experimental section and Table 2. Key metrical parameters are given in Table 3.

Thermal ellipsoid representations of **9c-Cl**, **-Br**, **-CN** are provided in Fig. 1. In all three structures, the CO/NO/X ligands were disordered over three positions. In the case of **9c-Cl**, the ligands could nonetheless be distinguished (33% occupancy, each position); for refinement, the CO and NO positions were arbitrarily assigned in accord with the overall symmetry. With **9c-Br**, the bromide ligand exhibited 33% occupancy at each position, but the CO and NO ligands could not be distinguished. For refinement, they were assigned equal occupancies in each position. In the case of **9c-CN**, none of the ligands could be distinguished and were presumed to be equally disordered over three positions. Refinement was carried out with fixed occupancy factors as described in the Experimental section.

As a result, the positions of the Fe(CO)(NO)(X) ligands in Fig. 1 are arbitrary, and their bond lengths must be cautiously interpreted. In each structure, the dibridgehead diphosphine ligand exhibits a crystallographic C_2 axis coincident with the Fe–CO linkage (the numbered carbon atoms in Fig. 1 thereby

exchange between the upper and lower hemispheres). In all complexes, the $CH_2/(CO)(NO)(X)/CH_2$ substituents along the P–Fe–P axes adopt staggered conformations (Fig. 1, top). The crystal structure of the tricarbonyl complex **3c** (Scheme 2), which has been analyzed in previous papers,² exhibits an analogous symmetry axis and diphosphine and P–Fe–P conformations.

In all three structures, the lattice packing is analogous to that in **3c** (monoclinic, $C2/c$, $Z = 4$).² A representative example (**9c-Br**) is shown in Fig. 2. The molecules align in well defined layers in which all P–Fe–P axes are parallel (Fig. 2, left). Within each layer the individual molecules alternate between two different orientations (Fig. 2, right). As would be expected, the unit cell dimensions are virtually identical (Table 2), with the volumes spanning the narrow range of 4600.3 to 4616.1 Å³ (**3c**: 4633.5 Å³).²

A model for approximating the void space available to the rotator within the dibridgehead diphosphine cages has been developed in several papers.^{2b,3b,8a,9} Fig. 3 applies this paradigm to **9c-X**. The first step is to determine the rotator radius. Towards this end, one takes the distance from the metal to the most remote atom of each ligand on the rotator (*e.g.*, $FeCO$, $FeNO$, $FeCN$ for the diatomic ligands). Then the van der Waals radius of the remote atom is added (oxygen, 1.52 Å; nitrogen, 1.55 Å; chloride, 1.75 Å; bromide, 1.85 Å; iodide, 1.98 Å).²⁸ The ligand that yields the greatest value can be termed “radius determining”.

Given the complexities introduced by the crystallographic disorder, boxes are presented for each complex of interest in

Table 2 Summary of crystallographic data^a

Complex	9c-Cl	9c-Br	9c-CN
Empirical formula	C ₄₃ H ₈₄ ClFeNO ₂ P ₂	C ₄₃ H ₈₄ BrFeNO ₂ P ₂	C ₄₄ H ₈₄ FeN ₂ O ₂ P ₂
Formula weight	800.35	844.81	790.92
Crystal system	Monoclinic	Monoclinic	Monoclinic
Space group	$C2/c$	$C2/c$	$C2/c$
Unit cell dimensions			
<i>a</i> [Å]	21.4367(4)	21.2190(8)	21.4114(6)
<i>b</i> [Å]	13.8586(4)	13.9660(8)	13.9998(2)
<i>c</i> [Å]	18.3518(5)	18.1727(2)	18.2960(5)
α [°]	90	90	90
β [°]	122.459(1)	121.002(4)	122.681(9)
γ [°]	90	90	90
Volume [Å ³]	4600.3(2)	4616.1(3)	4616.1(3)
<i>Z</i>	4	4	4
ρ_{calcd} [Mg m ⁻³]	1.1560.489	1.2160.489	1.1380.489
μ [mm ⁻¹]	0.489	1.295	0.431
<i>F</i> (000)	1752	1824	1736
Crystal size [mm ³]	0.35 × 0.30 × 0.20	0.30 × 0.30 × 0.30	0.35 × 0.20 × 0.20
Range for data collection	2.37 to 27.44	2.92 to 27.57	2.26 to 27.50
Index ranges	–27 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 27 –17 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 17 –23 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 23	–27 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 27 –18 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 18 –23 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 23	–27 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 27 –18 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 17 –23 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 23
Reflections collected	9763	39 777	9935
Independent reflections	5244	5278	5286
Data/restraints/parameters	5244/3/234	5278/0/230	5286/0/232
Goodness-of-fit on <i>F</i> ²	1.062	1.026	0.984
Final <i>R</i> indices [<i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>)]	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0503, <i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.1496	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0613, <i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.1595	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0346, <i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.0900
<i>R</i> indices (all data)	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0648, <i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.1612	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0857, <i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.1774	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0464, <i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.0960
Largest diff. peak & hole [e Å ⁻³]	0.975/–1.014	2.200/–2.197	0.219/–0.772

^a Data common to all structures: *T* = 173(2) K; λ = 0.71073 Å.



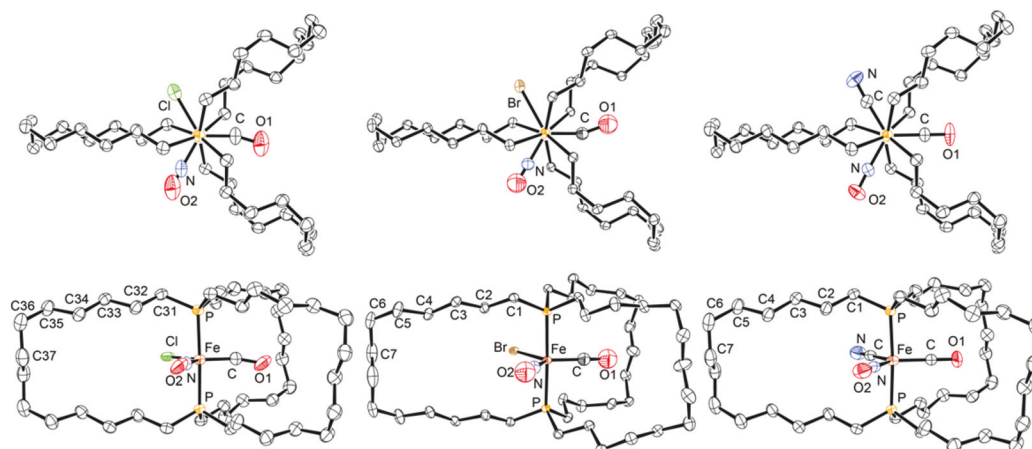


Fig. 1 Thermal ellipsoid plots (50% probability) of the molecular structures of **9c-Cl**, **9c-Br**, and **9c-CN** (left to right; all Fe(CO)(NO)(X) moieties are disordered).

Table 3 Key intramolecular and intermolecular distances in crystallographically characterized gyroscope like complexes (Å), and selected bond and torsion angles (°)

Complex	9c-Cl	9c-Br	9c-CN
Fe–P	2.2527(6)	2.2705(8)	2.2310(3)
FeCO	2.90 ^a	2.70 ^a	2.99 ^a
FeNO	2.75 ^a	3.00 ^a	2.99 ^a
FeX	2.363(4)	2.5280(19)	2.88 ^a
Radius of rotator ^b	4.42	4.52	4.51
Fe–C _a ^c	7.89	7.91	7.93
Fe–C _b ^c	7.89	7.91	7.93
Fe–C _c ^c	6.65	6.73	6.62
Fe–C _{a'} ^c	7.46	7.37	7.43
Fe–C _{b'} ^c	7.46	7.37	7.43
Fe–C _{c'} ^c	6.65	6.73	6.62
Fe–C _{distal} –vdW ^d	4.95	5.03	4.92
Fe–C _{distal} –vdW ^e	6.19	6.21	6.23
Fe–C _{neighbor} ^f	5.99	6.06	6.04
Fe–C _{neighbor} –vdW ^g	4.29	4.36	4.34
∠P–Fe–P	177.9	178.2	176.1
P(CH ₂) ₃ /P(CH ₂) ₃ ^h	6.02	6.08	5.98
P(CH ₂) ₃ /P(CH ₂) ₃ –2vdW ⁱ	2.62	2.68	2.58
C _a P–Fe–PC _a ^j	6.04	6.12	5.98
C _b P–Fe–PC _b	6.16	6.20	6.12
C _c P–Fe–PC _c	6.16	6.20	6.12
C _a –P–P–C _a ^k	38.4	38.2	38.5
C _b –P–P–C _b	37.9	37.5	38.2
C _c –P–P–C _c	37.9	37.5	38.2

^a These values have considerable uncertainty given the disorder and refinement constraints described in the Experimental section; at the same time, it is unlikely that they lead to an overestimation of the rotator radius. ^b The longest of the FeCO, FeNO, or FeCN distances, plus the van der Waals radius of the terminal atom (oxygen, 1.52 Å). ^c The distance from iron to the two remote carbon atoms of the three macrocycles (a, b, c; the first contains the idealized C₂ axis) that are closest to the plane of the rotator (Fe–C_{distal}). ^d The shortest of the previous six distances, minus the van der Waals radius of the carbon atom (1.70 Å). ^e The longest of the previous six distances, minus the van der Waals radius of the carbon atom. ^f The distance from iron to the nearest carbon atom of a neighboring gyroscope like molecule. ^g The previous entry minus the van der Waals radius of the carbon atom. ^h The distance between planes defined by the three carbon atoms attached to each phosphorus atom, taken at the centroid of the three carbon atoms. ⁱ The previous value minus the van der Waals radii of two carbon atoms. ^j The distance between the PCH₂ carbon atoms of each macrocycle. ^k The C–P–P–C torsion angle within the three macrocycles (a, b, c).

Fig. 3. These summarize the radii associated with each ligand based upon either the data in Table 3 or model complexes in the literature.²⁹ The radius determining values are denoted in red, and in three cases correspond to FeCO or FeNO ligands (4.42–4.52 Å). For **9c-I**, which could not be structurally characterized, the iodide ligand should be radius determining (4.68 Å).²⁹ Regardless, it can be confidently concluded that all rotator radii fall into the relatively narrow range of 4.42–4.68 Å.

The “horizontal clearance” within the diposphine cage is then estimated. First, the distances from iron to the distal carbon atoms of all three methylene chains are determined (per Table 3 and Fig. 3, the chains are labeled a/b/c). Since the P(CH₂)₁₄P linkages are roughly symmetric with respect to the rotator plane, these should normally be C7 and C8. The van der Waals radius of a carbon atom (1.70 Å)²⁸ is then subtracted, giving six values as summarized in Table 3.³⁰ In order to reflect the minimum clearance available, the shortest is normally used for analysis (Fe–C_{distal}–vdW, Table 3), although other approaches have been considered.^{2,9,31} In any case, the horizontal clearances for **9c-Cl**, **-Br**, **-CN** fall in the range of 4.92–5.03 Å, as highlighted in Fig. 3 (red), and a similar value would be expected for crystalline **9c-I**. Hence, the clearances are significantly greater than the radii of the four rotators. Implications regarding the NMR data presented above or below are analyzed in the Discussion section.

Another issue concerns the feasibility of rotator rotation in the crystal lattice. Here, there is the additional consideration of interference from neighboring molecules. Of special interest are cases where the distances from the metal atom of one complex to the nearest non-hydrogen atoms of a neighboring complex are greater than the radius of the rotator, after adjusting for the van der Waals radius of the non-hydrogen atom.³⁰ In this limit, sufficient steric spacing is assured.

Data are obtained from the crystal structures as exemplified for **9c-Cl** in Fig. 4 and summarized in Table 3. The intermolecular distances are quite similar for all three complexes (5.99–6.06 Å; “Fe–C_{neighbor}”), giving 4.29–4.36 Å (“Fe–C_{neighbor}–vdW”) after the



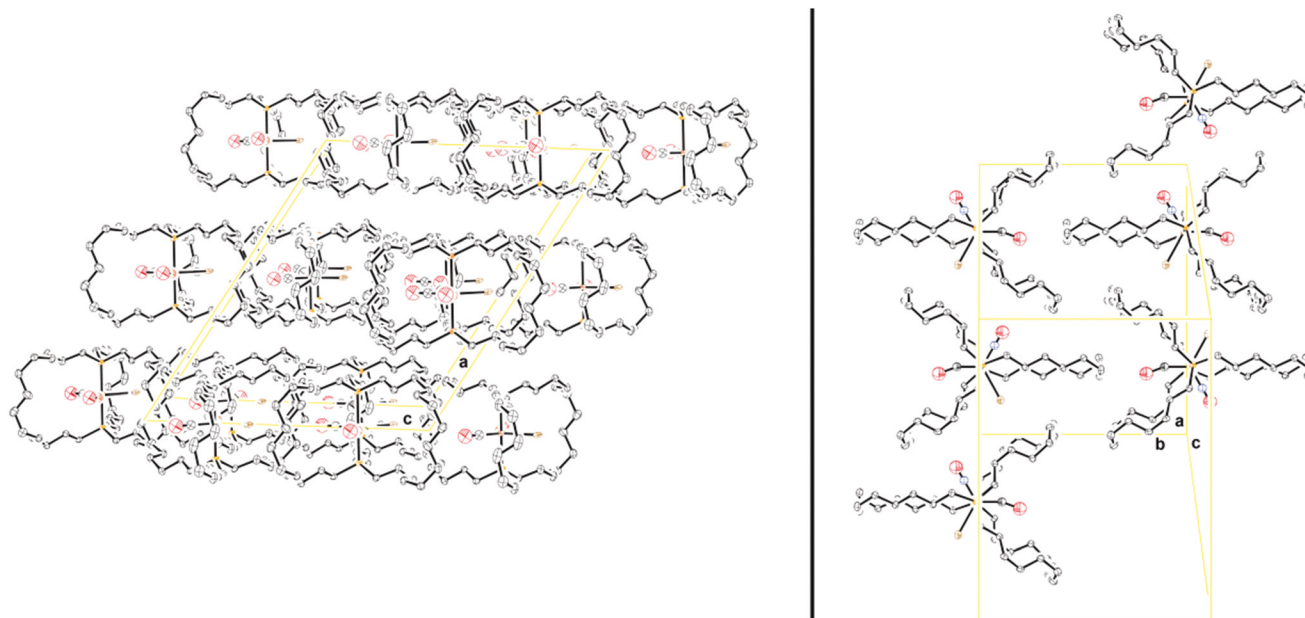
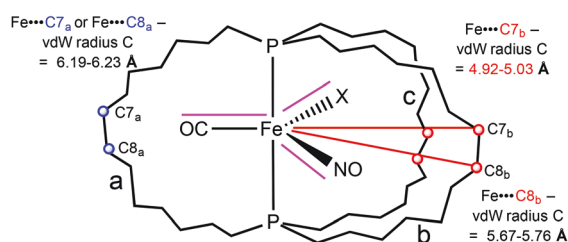


Fig. 2 The crystal lattice of **9c-Br** as viewed along (left) and perpendicular (right) to the *b* axis (the $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{Br})$ moieties are disordered).



9c-Cl	Fe-Cl + vdW Cl = 4.11	Fe-CN + vdW N = 4.43 ^a	9c-CN
	Fe-CO + vdW O = 4.42 ^a	Fe-CO + vdW O = 4.51 ^a	
	Fe-NO + vdW O = 4.27 ^a	Fe-NO + vdW O = 4.51 ^a	
9c-Br	Fe-Br + vdW Br = 4.38	Fe-I + vdW I = 4.68 ^b	9c-I
	Fe-CO + vdW O = 4.22 ^a	Fe-CO + vdW O = 4.43 ^b	
	Fe-NO + vdW O = 4.52 ^a	Fe-NO + vdW O = 4.43 ^c	

^asee footnote a of Table 3 for additional comments;

^bthis value is the average from three model complexes (see text);

^cestimated value.

Fig. 3 Spatial relationships involving the iron atom, rotator, and $(\text{CH}_2)_{14}$ bridges in **9c-X**; see text and Table 3 (vdW = van der Waals; A/B/C refer to the macrocycle labels in Table 3).

van der Waals correction.³⁰ These values are comparable to the rotator radii (4.42–4.52 Å). Furthermore, the atom of the neighboring molecule that exhibits the shortest distance (C23 in Fig. 4) is markedly removed from the plane of the rotator, attenuating the degree of interaction. The next nearest atom, which is barely removed from the rotator plane (C18 in Fig. 4), allows for more clearance (4.44 Å, 4.48 Å, and 4.55 Å in **9c-Cl**, **-Br**, **-CN** after van der Waals corrections). In any case, any impediment to rotator rotation imposed by the crystal lattice is not

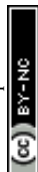
likely to be significantly greater than that imposed by the horizontal dimension of the diphosphine cage.

Variable temperature NMR data

$^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra of **9c-Cl** were recorded in CD_2Cl_2 at temperatures ranging from 25 to -85°C . The chemical shifts of the $\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$ carbon atoms varied moderately ($\Delta\delta$ 0.3–0.6 ppm) as they broadened and ultimately de-coalesced into three peaks, as exemplified for the PCH_2CH_2 signal in Fig. 5 (left). This corresponds to $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{Cl})$ rotation becoming slow on the NMR time scale, leading to three symmetry inequivalent macrocycles with different sets of NMR chemical shifts, as represented in **V** (Fig. 6). In order for a methylene group to sample all environments in **V**, the $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{Cl})$ moiety must rotate by 240° through transition states of the type **VI**. Alternative processes that might render the methylene signals equivalent, such as mechanisms involving CO or phosphine dissociation (or with **9c-CN**, cyanide dissociation) can be excluded due to coupling constants that are maintained at the high temperature limit (J_{CP} , Table 1).

The spectra of **9c-Cl** were simulated using gNMR (Fig. 5, red traces),³² which afforded the rate constant at each temperature. An Eyring plot (Fig. S1, ESI†) gave ΔH^\ddagger and ΔS^\ddagger values of 5.9 kcal mol^{-1} and -20.1 eu for the 240° rotation of the $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{Cl})$ moiety. Other examples have been reported where three identical groups similarly exchange between three distinct environments and the rate constants determined by line shape analysis.³³

Next, ^{13}C NMR spectra of **9c-I** were recorded in $\text{C}_6\text{D}_5\text{Cl}$ between -20 and 100°C (Fig. 5, right). As noted in connection with Table 1, $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{I})$ rotation was slow on the NMR



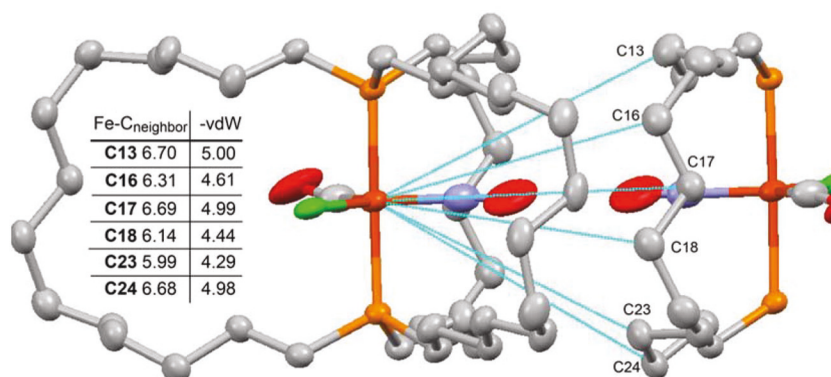


Fig. 4 Distances from the iron atom of crystalline **9c-Cl** to the six nearest non-hydrogen atoms of a neighboring molecule.

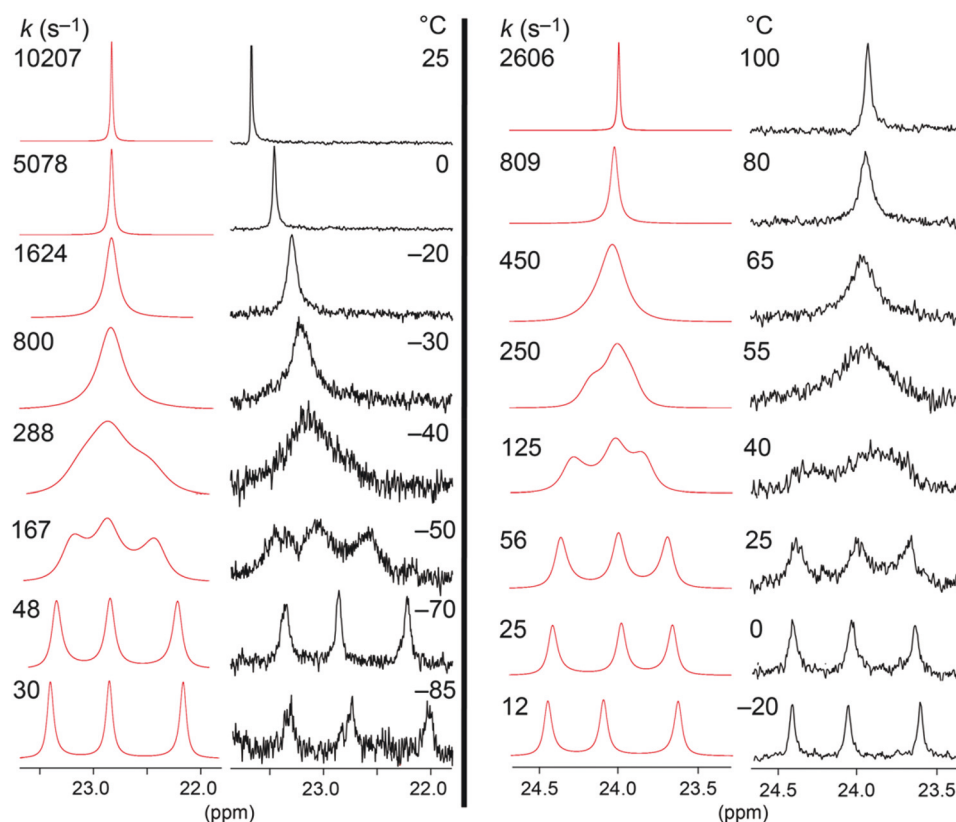


Fig. 5 Partial ^{13}C NMR spectra (PCH_2CH_2 signals) of **9c-Cl** (CD_2Cl_2 , left), and **9c-I** ($\text{C}_6\text{D}_5\text{Cl}$, right) as a function of temperature. Each spectrum is paired with simulated line shapes (red).

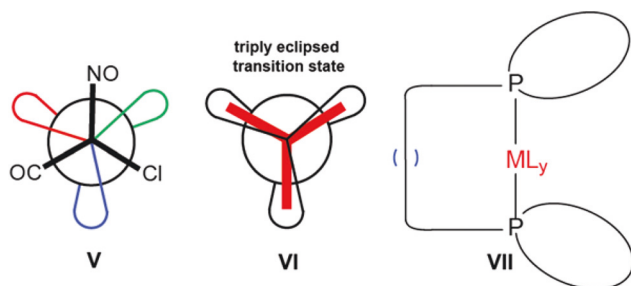
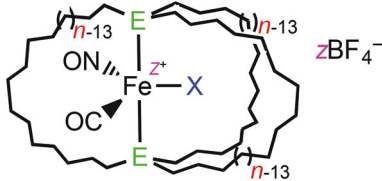


Fig. 6 Additional relevant structures.

time scale at room temperature, as evidenced by three peaks of equal area for the PCH_2CH_2 and other methylene signals. However, a well defined three fold coalescence was observed near 55°C . The data were treated as for **9c-Cl**, giving ΔH^\ddagger and ΔS^\ddagger values of 7.6 kcal mol^{-1} and -23.9 eu . This yields a $\Delta G_{298\text{K}}^\ddagger$ value ($14.7\text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$) that is as expected higher than that of **9c-Cl** ($11.9\text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$). The activation parameters are summarized in Table 4, together with those of other trigonal bipyramidal iron gyroscope like complexes.^{2,9} Additional aspects of these data are analyzed in the Discussion section.



Table 4 Activation parameters for Fe(CO)(NO)(X) rotation within E(CH₂)_nE cages as determined by variable temperature ¹³C{¹H} NMR in solution


Compound	X/E/n/z	ΔH^\ddagger (kcal mol ⁻¹)	ΔS^\ddagger (eu) ^a	ΔG_{298K}^\ddagger (kcal mol ⁻¹)	ΔG_{383K}^\ddagger (kcal mol ⁻¹)
9c-Cl ^b	Cl/P/14/0	5.9	-20.4	11.9	13.6
9c-I ^c	I/P/14/0	7.6	-23.9	14.7	16.8
4b ⁺ BF ₄ ^{-c,d}	CO/P/12/1	8.3	-28.4	16.7	19.2
4c ⁺ BF ₄ ^{-d,e}	CO/P/14/1	9.5	-6.5	11.4	11.9
4a-As ₂ ⁺ BF ₄ ^{-c,f}	CO/As/10/1	—	—	—	>19.4
4b-As ₂ ⁺ BF ₄ ^{-b,f}	CO/As/12/1	7.7	-22.1	14.2	16.2

^a cal mol⁻¹ K⁻¹. ^b Spectra were recorded in CD₂Cl₂. ^c Spectra were recorded in C₆D₅Cl. ^d Data are from ref. 2. ^e Spectra were recorded in CDFCl₂. ^f Diarsenic analog of **4a**⁺ BF₄⁻ or **4b**⁺ BF₄⁻; data are from ref. 9.

Discussion

Synthetic strategies and cage effects

The major objective of this study was to efficiently access gyroscope like complexes based upon cage like dibridgehead diphosphines that contain neutral dipolar Fe(CO)(NO)(X) rotators (**9-X**).³⁴ A companion objective was to determine whether the ring closing metatheses that afford the diphosphine cages are best carried out before (route I), after (route II), or during (route III) substitution sequences involving various Fe(CO)₃ precursors. As shown in Schemes 3–5, route I proved to be unequivocally superior. Routes II and III suffered from lower yields in both the metathesis and C=C hydrogenation steps. Thus, perhaps counterintuitively, it proves best to effect substitution of the rotator in the most sterically shielded adduct.

With additional experimentation, an effective hydrogenation catalyst might have been found for routes II and III. However, conditions successfully employed with other types of gyroscope like complexes gave mediocre results. In the metathesis step, an alternative cyclization mode is possible involving a combination of interligand and intraligand coupling. After hydrogenation, species of the type **VII** would result (Fig. 6). These are routinely encountered as byproducts in metatheses of related octahedral complexes (as well as a few square planar complexes),^{2b,8a} and exhibit distinctive NMR properties. However, they have not yet been detected in any reactions of trigonal bipyramidal precursors, which as analyzed in previous papers can be viewed as conformationally pre-organized for three fold interligand metatheses.^{2,9}

With the ready availability of **9c-X** (Scheme 3), there is an opportunity to probe for “cage effects” relative to the acyclic analogs **6c-X** (Scheme 2).²¹ However, any perturbations on spectroscopic properties appear to be modest. The ³¹P{¹H} NMR signals of **9c-Cl**, **-Br**, **-I**, **-CN** (Table 1) are generally 2–3 ppm downfield of those of **6c-Cl**, **-Br**, **-I**, **-CN**. In contrast, the CO ¹³C{¹H} signals of **9c-Cl**, **-Br**, **-I**, **-CN** are always ~2 ppm upfield. The IR ν_{CO} and ν_{NO} values are greater for **9c-Cl**, **-Br**, **-I**,

-CN; the trend is most pronounced for **9c-I** vs. **6c-I** (1911 and 1691 cm⁻¹ vs. 1905 and 1681 cm⁻¹). A more interesting type of cage effect would involve possible changes in the mechanisms of substitution of 5⁺ BF₄⁻ vs. 4⁺ BF₄⁻ (Scheme 2), and conditions for monitoring these rates are currently being optimized.

Structures and dynamic properties

Apart from the disorder of the rotators, the homology exhibited by the molecular structures and crystal lattices of the gyroscope like complexes **9c-Cl**, **-Br**, **-CN** (Fig. 1 and 2) is striking. Considering that the tricarbonyl complex **3c** exhibits analogous structural features,² it seems that – at least for species with seventeen membered macrocycles – all neutral iron adducts with rotators comprised of three small ligands (*e.g.*, H, F, CS, C≡CH, CH₃, *etc.*) should crystallize similarly. This is supported by the closely comparable structures of the corresponding dibridgehead diarsine⁹ and Os(CO)₃ complexes.^{8a} Thus, a diverse parameter space has been defined by which various properties of trigonal bipyramidal molecular gyroscopes can be optimized while maintaining homologous solid state structures.

The activation parameters for Fe(CO)(NO)(X) rotation in **9c-Cl**, **-I** can be compared to those reported earlier for Fe(CO)₂(NO)⁺ rotation in **4c**⁺ BF₄⁻ (Table 4).² At first glance, the ΔG_{298K}^\ddagger values for **9c-Cl**, **-I** follow the trend expected based upon the relative sizes of the chloride and iodide ligands (11.9 and 14.7 kcal mol⁻¹). However, in some ways this is a misleading comparison, as Fig. 3 shows that the carbonyl ligand – not chloride – is radius determining in the former (4.42 vs. 4.11 Å). Importantly, the carbonyl ligand is also radius determining in **4c**⁺ BF₄⁻, as gauged by the crystal structure of the tricarbonyl complex **3c** (4.45 Å)² or the diarsine analog of the lower homolog **4b**⁺ BF₄⁻ (4.42 Å; **4b-As**₂⁺ BF₄⁻).⁹ Accordingly, **9c-Cl** and **4c**⁺ BF₄⁻ exhibit very similar ΔG_{298K}^\ddagger values (11.9 and 11.4 kcal mol⁻¹). One also sees in Table 4 that the ΔG_{298K}^\ddagger value for **4c**⁺ BF₄⁻ is much lower than that for **4b**⁺ BF₄⁻ (11.4



vs. 16.7 kcal mol⁻¹). The latter features smaller fifteen membered macrocycles and diminished horizontal clearance.

As illustrated by **4b**⁺ BF₄⁻ and **4b-As**₂⁺ BF₄⁻ in Table 4, ΔG_{298K}^\ddagger values significantly decrease when the bridgehead phosphorus atoms are replaced by arsenic atoms (16.7 vs. 14.2 kcal mol⁻¹). This has been interpreted in terms of increased “vertical clearance” provided by the iron arsenic bonds, which are typically 3–4% longer than iron phosphorus bonds. Since, in principle, there is sufficient horizontal clearance to accommodate the iodide ligand of **9c-I** within the diphosphine cage (Fig. 3), we suggest that the increased ΔG_{298K}^\ddagger value vs. that of **9c-Cl** is largely derived from steric interactions in the vertical dimension. This can be analyzed as exemplified in Fig. 7, which focuses on the spatial relationships between the rotator ligands and the C–P–Fe–P–C linkages of **9c-Cl**.

First, all of the ligands on the rotator must “squeeze” between the upper and lower PCH₂ groups as they sweep through any arc of $\geq 120^\circ$. In the transition states (**VI**, Fig. 6), these will be PCH₂ groups from the same macrocycle. In the ground states sampled by the crystal structures, the PCH₂ groups nearest to a given ligand will be from different macrocycles (Fig. 1, top). In any case, planes may be defined by the three upper and three lower PCH₂ groups, as shown in **VIII** in Fig. 7. Given the crystallographic C₂ axes of the diphosphine ligands, these will be parallel. As summarized in Table 3, the plane/plane distances range from 5.98 to 6.08 Å for **9c-Cl**, **-Br**, **-CN**. When the van der Waals radii of two PCH₂ carbon atoms are subtracted (3.40 Å),²⁸ vertical clearances of 2.58 to 2.68 Å are obtained.³⁰

Another measure of vertical clearance is provided by the distance between the PCH₂ carbon atoms on each macrocycle, as illustrated in **X**. For **9c-Cl** these distances range from 6.04 to 6.16 Å, as summarized in Table 3. For **9c-Br**, **-CN**, the corresponding ranges are 6.08–6.20 Å and 5.98–6.12 Å. When the van der Waals radii of the two PCH₂ carbon atoms are subtracted, vertical clearances of 2.64–2.76 Å (**9c-Cl**), 2.68–2.80 Å (**9c-Br**), and 2.58–2.72 Å (**9c-CN**) are obtained. These distances are

slightly longer than the plane/plane distances or clearances in **VIII** as the vector between the two PCH₂ atoms is not perpendicular to the plane.

In the vertical dimension, what counts is not the radius defined by a given ligand but its “fatness”. This would be approximated by the van der Waals diameter. Every polyatomic ligand is characterized by a fatness determining atom, and every rotator by a fatness determining ligand. The diameters of the ligands in Fig. 3 increase from NO (3.10 Å), CO and CN (3.40 Å), Cl (3.50 Å), Br (3.70 Å), to I (3.96 Å).²⁶ Hence, for the rotors of the halide complexes, the halide ligands are fatness determining, and for the cyanide complex the slightly more svelte CO and CN ligands are fatness determining. However, there is not much difference between the fatness of the Cl, CN, and CO ligands.

Regardless, all of the preceding values are somewhat greater than the vertical clearances represented in **VIII**, **X**, or the analogous structures for **9c-Br**, **-CN**. This is particularly evident in **IX**, which is simply a partial view of the crystal structure with selected atoms at van der Waals radii. In solution, the tightness of the “squeeze” associated with the transition state **VI** (Fig. 6) can be ameliorated by simultaneous conformational changes within the macrocycles, as previously discussed.^{2b} However, we suggest that the residual steric interactions are responsible for the major part of the activation barriers – more than any interactions connected with horizontal clearance in seventeen membered macrocycles. Thus, the introduction of the larger iodide ligand in **9c-I** leads to top/bottom steric interactions that no longer allow Fe(CO)(NO)(X) rotation to be rapid on the NMR time scale at room temperature.

A final point concerns the negative ΔS^\ddagger values in Table 4. These are consistent with the loss of entropy that would be anticipated from the three fold eclipsing interaction in transition state **VI**. Furthermore, this interaction would presumably be accompanied by correlated changes in the macrocycle conformations, which as noted above could attenuate van der Waals contacts originating from the tight vertical clearances.

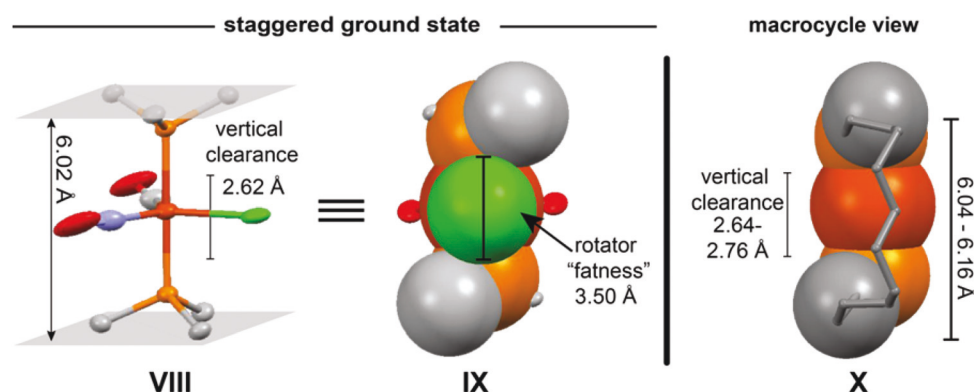


Fig. 7 Steric relationships between atoms in **9c-Cl** relevant to “vertical clearance” of the rotator. **VIII**: separation of planes defined by the PCH₂ carbon atoms. **IX**: rotated 90° from **VIII** so that the chlorine atom points at the reader, and with the iron, phosphorus, chlorine, and PCH₂ carbon atoms that most closely flank the chlorine ligand (which are from different macrocycles) at van der Waals radii. **X**: relationship of the two PCH₂ carbon atoms within a macrocycle.



Towards molecular gyroscopes

In the introduction, the use of external electric fields to orient dipolar rotators or compel unidirectional motion¹⁹ was discussed. This study, coupled with earlier installments,^{2,9} has provided a clear road map for approaching these objectives. First, facile routes to neutral gyroscope like iron complexes with dipolar rotors and cage like dibridgehead diphosphine stators have been developed. Second, these complexes can easily be expanded in the vertical dimension by switching from phosphorus to arsenic donor atoms,⁹ and very likely to antimony and bismuth donor atoms. The iron bismuth bond length in $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_4(\text{Bi}t\text{-Bu}_3)$ is 2.6269(9) Å,³⁵ as compared to a range of 2.2310(3) to 2.2705(8) Å for the iron phosphorus bonds in Table 3. This 14–18% increase should greatly attenuate the types of steric interactions analyzed in Fig. 7. Metal fragments that give longer metal/donor atom bonds, such as $\text{Os}(\text{CO})_3$, can also be bought into play.^{8a} Both the radius and fatness of the rotator can be decreased by introducing still smaller ligands such as hydride and fluoride. All of these strategies, and a number of others,^{2,9} hold great promise for achieving very low rotational barriers, analogous to the idealized frictionless limit for flywheels of classical mechanical gyroscopes.

The reliably reproducible solid state properties of gyroscope like complexes based upon trigonal planar rotators and dibridgehead bis(donor atom) stators that define three seven-membered macrocycles constitute another bonus. Since there are no substantial intermolecular impediments to $\text{M}(\text{L})(\text{L}')(\text{L}'')(\text{Fe}(\text{CO})(\text{NO})(\text{X}))$ rotation in the crystal lattices, and all E–M–E (P–Fe–P, As–Fe–As, P–Os–P, etc.) axes are parallel, it is easy to envision how applying a rotating electric field to a properly oriented crystal could simultaneously transform 10^{17} molecules (ca. 1 μmol) into an array of functioning gyroscopes. Indeed, solid state ^{13}C NMR studies of the tricarbonyl complex **3c** have established rapid rotation between –60 and 95 °C.^{2b,36} Furthermore, this substrate is, in view of the insights gleaned from this and previous papers, by no means optimized for a low rotational barrier.

Promising leads for molecular gyroscopes have also been developed with other metal coordination geometries,^{3,5,8} other types of expanded and/or conformationally restricted stators,⁴ and organic or organosilicon systems under study by Garcia-Garibay¹² and Setaka.¹³ However, variations on the trigonal bipyramidal complexes described herein are viewed as having particular potential, and further studies will be reported in due course.

Experimental section

General data

All reactions were conducted under N_2 or H_2 atmospheres. Chemicals were treated as follows: CH_2Cl_2 , ether, and hexanes, dried and degassed using a Glass Contour solvent purification system; CDCl_3 , C_6D_6 , (2 × Cambridge Isotope Laboratories), $\text{Bu}_4\text{N}^+ \text{X}^-$ (X = Cl or CN, Aldrich, 95–97%; Br, TCI, 99%; I, Alfa

Aesar, 98%), Grubbs' catalyst ($\text{Ru}(\text{=CHPh})(\text{PCy}_3)_2(\text{Cl})_2$; Strem), SiO_2 (Silicycle, 40–63 μm, 230–400 mesh), neutral Al_2O_3 (Macherey-Nagel), Celite (EMD), used as received.

NMR spectra were recorded on standard 400 or 500 MHz spectrometers at ambient probe temperatures and referenced as follows (δ , ppm): ^1H , residual internal $\text{C}_6\text{D}_5\text{H}$ (7.15) or CHCl_3 (7.26); ^{13}C , internal C_6D_6 (128.0) or CDCl_3 (77.0); ^{31}P , external H_3PO_4 (0.00). IR spectra were recorded using a Shimadzu IRAffinity-1 spectrometer with a Pike MIRacle ATR system (diamond/ZnSe crystal). Mass spectra and melting points were determined per earlier papers.^{2b,9} Microanalyses were conducted on a Carlo Erba EA1110 instrument or by Atlantic Microlab.

***trans*-Fe(CO)(NO)(Cl)(P((CH₂)₁₄)₃P) (9c-Cl).** A Schlenk flask was charged with *trans*-[Fe(CO)₂(NO)(P((CH₂)₁₄)₃P)]⁺ BF₄[–] (**4c**⁺ BF₄[–]; 0.060 g, 0.068 mmol) and CH_2Cl_2 (15 mL), and $\text{Bu}_4\text{N}^+ \text{Cl}^-$ (0.028 g, 0.102 mmol) was added with stirring. After 18 h, the solvent was removed by oil pump vacuum. Then CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) was added and the mixture was filtered through silica (2.5 × 5.0 cm) with CH_2Cl_2 . The solvent was removed from the filtrate by oil pump vacuum to give **9c-Cl** as a pale orange solid (0.044 g, 0.055 mmol, 81%), mp 139–141 °C (capillary). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{43}\text{H}_{84}\text{ClFeNO}_2\text{P}_2$ (799.50): C 64.53, H 10.58; found: C 64.18, H 10.63.

NMR (CDCl_3 , δ in ppm): ^1H NMR (500 MHz): 1.98–1.86 (m, 12H, CH_2), 1.66–1.48 (m, 12H, CH_2), 1.44–1.37 (m, 12H, CH_2), 1.36–1.27 (m, 48H, CH_2); $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (126 MHz): 218.9 (t, $^2J_{\text{CP}} = 37.4$ Hz, CO), 30.6 (virtual t, $^3J_{\text{CP}}$, $^5J_{\text{CP}} = 6.5$ Hz, $^{26}\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$), 27.9 (s, CH_2), 27.6 (s, CH_2), 26.9 (s, CH_2), 26.80 (s, CH_2), 26.75 (virtual t, $^1J_{\text{CP}}$, $^3J_{\text{CP}} = 12.9$ Hz, $^{26}\text{PCH}_2$), 23.5 (s, CH_2); $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (202 MHz): 48.7 (s).

IR (powder film, cm^{-1}): 2926 (w), 2856 (w), 1905 (s, ν_{CO}), 1678 (s, ν_{NO}), 1458 (w), 1409 (w), 1087 (w), 803 (w), 760 (w), 719 (w). MS:³⁷ 801 (**9c-Cl**⁺, 5%), 771 ([**9c-Cl** – CO]⁺, 30%), 741 ([**9c-Cl** – CO – NO]⁺, 100%), 738 ([**9c-Cl** – NO – Cl]⁺, 65%), 684 ([**9c-Cl** – CO – NO – Cl – Fe + 2O]⁺, 65%), 668 ([**9c-Cl** – CO – NO – Cl – Fe + O]⁺, 40%), 652 ([**9c-Cl** – CO – NO – Cl – Fe]⁺, 20%).

***trans*-Fe(CO)(NO)(Br)(P((CH₂)₁₄)₃P) (9c-Br).** **Route I.** Complex **4c**⁺ BF₄[–] (0.107 g, 0.122 mmol), CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL), and $\text{Bu}_4\text{N}^+ \text{Br}^-$ (0.079 g, 0.244 mmol) were combined in a procedure analogous to that for **9c-Cl**. An identical workup gave **9c-Br** as a pale orange solid (0.082 g, 0.097 mmol, 79%), mp 150–152 °C (capillary). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{43}\text{H}_{84}\text{BrFeNO}_2\text{P}_2$ (843.45): C 61.13, H 10.02; found: C 61.42, H 10.07. **Route II.** A Fischer-Porter bottle was charged with **7c-Br** (0.158 g, 0.198 mmol), PtO_2 (0.007 g, 0.030 mmol, 15 mol%), THF (20 mL), and H_2 (1 atm). The solution was stirred at 23 °C. After 48 h, the solvent was removed by oil pump vacuum. The residue was filtered through neutral alumina (2.5 × 5.0 cm) with THF. The solvent was removed from the filtrate by oil pump vacuum to give **9c-Br** as a red-brown solid (0.049 g, 0.061 mmol, 31%) that was ca. 75% pure by ^{31}P NMR.

NMR (CDCl_3 , δ in ppm): ^1H NMR (500 MHz): 2.17–1.80 (m, 12H, CH_2), 1.68–1.47 (m, 12H, CH_2), 1.44–1.36 (m, 12H, CH_2), 1.36–1.18 (m, 48H, CH_2); $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (100 MHz): 218.6 (t, $^2J_{\text{CP}} = 36.5$ Hz, CO), 30.3 (virtual t, $^3J_{\text{CP}}$, $^5J_{\text{CP}} = 7.8$ Hz, 26



PCH₂CH₂CH₂), 27.7 (s, CH₂), 27.3 (s, CH₂), 26.8 (s, CH₂), 26.6 (s, CH₂), 26.5 (virtual t, ¹J_{CP}, ³J_{CP'} = 12.9 Hz,²⁶ PCH₂), 23.2 (s, CH₂); ³¹P{¹H} NMR (202 MHz): 45.2 (s); for sample from route II (162 MHz) 48.2 (s, 25% impurity), 45.1 (s, 75%).

IR (powder film, cm⁻¹): 2926 (w), 2853 (w), 1907 (s, ν_{CO}), 1683 (s, ν_{NO}), 1456 (w), 1409 (w), 1234 (w), 1087 (w), 791 (w), 758 (w), 718 (w). MS:³⁷ 815 ([9c-Br - CO]⁺, 20%), 785 ([9c-Br - CO - NO]⁺, 100%), 736 ([9c-Br - CO - Br]⁺, 35%), 734 ([9c-Br - NO - Br]⁺, 40%), 704 ([9c-Br - CO - NO - Br]⁺, 5%), 664 ([9c-Br - CO - NO - Br - Fe + O]⁺, 10%), 648 ([9c-Br - CO - NO - Br - Fe]⁺, 25%).

trans-Fe(CO)(NO)(I)(P((CH₂)₁₄)₃P) (9c-I). Complex 4c⁺ BF₄⁻ (0.090 g, 0.102 mmol), CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL), and Bu₄N⁺ I⁻ (0.030 g, 0.114 mmol) were combined in a procedure analogous to that for 9c-Cl. An identical workup gave 9c-I as a pale orange solid (0.069 g, 0.077 mmol, 75%), mp 162–164 °C (capillary; dec). Anal. Calcd for C₄₃H₈₄FeINO₂P₂ (891.44): C 57.91, H 9.49; found: C 57.77, H 9.60.

NMR (CDCl₃, δ in ppm): ¹H NMR (500 MHz): 2.34–1.89 (m, 24H, CH₂), 1.78–1.58 (m, 24H, CH₂), 1.52–1.46 (m, 12H, CH₂), 1.46–1.39 (m, 12H, CH₂), 1.39–1.30 (m, 12H, CH₂); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz): 218.7 (t, ²J_{CP} = 35.5 Hz, CO), 30.5, 30.2, 29.9 (overlapping multiplets, 3PCH₂CH₂CH₂), 28.0–26.8 (overlapping signals, CH₂), 24.1, 23.7, 23.5 (overlapping multiplets, 3PCH₂CH₂); ³¹P{¹H} NMR (202 MHz): 41.6 (s).

IR (powder film, cm⁻¹): 3076 (w), 2926 (w), 2853 (w), 1911 (s, ν_{CO}), 1691 (s, ν_{NO}), 1459 (w), 1409 (w), 1262 (w), 1089 (w), 1019 (w), 799 (w), 756 (w), 718 (w). MS:³⁷ 892 (9c-I⁺, 5%), 864 ([9c-I - CO]⁺, 25%), 834 ([9c-I - CO - NO]⁺, 100%), 767 ([9c-I - I]⁺, 5%), 737 ([9c-I - NO - I]⁺, 25%), 684 ([9c-I - CO - NO - I - Fe + 2O]⁺, 100%), 668 ([9c-I - CO - NO - I - Fe + O]⁺, 15%), 652 ([9c-I - CO - NO - I - Fe]⁺, 10%).

trans-Fe(CO)(NO)(CN)(P((CH₂)₁₄)₃P) (9c-CN). Complex 4c⁺ BF₄⁻ (0.050 g, 0.056 mmol), CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL), and Bu₄N⁺ CN⁻ (0.030 g, 0.114 mmol) were combined in a procedure analogous to that for 9c-Cl. An identical workup gave 9c-CN as a pale orange solid (0.036 g, 0.046 mmol, 83%), mp 141–143 °C (capillary; dec). Anal. Calcd for C₄₄H₈₄FeN₂O₂P₂ (790.54): C 63.95, H 10.25; found: C 64.01, H 10.22.

NMR (CDCl₃, δ in ppm): ¹H NMR (500 MHz): 2.11–1.97 (m, 12H, CH₂), 1.86–1.74 (m, 12H, CH₂), 1.61–1.48 (m, 60H, CH₂); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz): 218.3 (t, ²J_{CP} = 30.1 Hz, CO), 140.7 (t, ²J_{CP} = 40.6 Hz, CN), 30.7 (virtual t, ³J_{CP}, ⁵J_{CP'} = 6.9 Hz,²⁶ PCH₂CH₂CH₂), 29.3 (virtual t, ¹J_{CP}, ³J_{CP'} = 13.5 Hz,²⁶ PCH₂), 27.9 (s, CH₂), 27.8 (s, CH₂), 27.0 (s, CH₂), 26.7 (s, CH₂), 23.8 (s, CH₂); ³¹P{¹H} NMR (202 MHz): 58.2 (s).

IR (powder film, cm⁻¹): 2924 (w), 2852 (w), 2098 (w, ν_{CN}), 1917 (s, ν_{CO}), 1703 (s, ν_{NO}), 1458 (w), 1307 (w), 1238 (w), 1089 (w), 985 (w), 759 (w), 736 (w), 721 (w), 619 (s). MS:³⁷ 791 (9c-CN⁺, 15%), 762 ([9c-CN - CO]⁺, 55%), 737 ([9c-CN - CO - CN]⁺, 35%), 732 ([9c-CN - NO - CO]⁺, 100%), 704 ([9c-CN - CO - NO - CN]⁺, 5%).

trans-Fe(CO)(NO)(Cl)(P((CH₂)₆CH=CH(CH₂)₆)₃P) (7c-Cl). A Schlenk flask was charged with trans-Fe(CO)(NO)(Cl)(P((CH₂)₆CH=CH(CH₂)₃)₂), (6c-Cl;²¹ 0.127 g, 0.145 mmol), CH₂Cl₂ (75 mL; the resulting solution is 0.0020 M in 6c-Cl), and

Grubbs' catalyst (0.022 g, 0.026 mmol, 18 mol%), and fitted with a condenser. The solution was refluxed. After 48 h, the solvent was removed by oil pump vacuum. The residue was filtered through neutral alumina (2.5 × 2.5 cm) using 2 : 1 v/v hexane/CH₂Cl₂. The solvent was removed from the filtrate by oil pump vacuum to give 7c-Cl as a red-brown waxy solid (0.046 g, 0.054 mmol, 37%, mixture of E/Z isomers).

NMR (CDCl₃, δ in ppm): ¹H (500 MHz) 5.48–5.20 (m, 6H, CH=), 2.04–1.93 (m, 12H, CH₂), 1.88–1.64 (m, 12H, CH₂), 1.62–1.47 (m, 12H, CH₂), 1.41–1.28 (m, 36H, CH₂); ³¹P{¹H} (202 MHz) 50.4 (s, 77%), 49.8 (s, 23%).

trans-Fe(CO)(NO)(Br)(P((CH₂)₆CH=CH(CH₂)₆)₃P) (7c-Br). A Schlenk flask was charged with trans-Fe(CO)(NO)(Br)(P((CH₂)₆CH=CH(CH₂)₃)₂), (6c-Br;²¹ 0.157 g, 0.170 mmol), CH₂Cl₂ (85 mL; the resulting solution is 0.0020 M in 6c-Br), and Grubbs' catalyst (0.025 g, 0.031 mmol, 18 mol%), and fitted with a condenser. The solution was refluxed. After 48 h, the solvent was removed by oil pump vacuum. The residue was filtered through neutral alumina (2.5 × 2.5 cm) using 1 : 1 v/v hexane/CH₂Cl₂. The solvent was removed from the filtrate by oil pump vacuum to give 7c-Br as a red-brown waxy solid (0.047 g, 0.053 mmol, 31%, mixture of E/Z isomers).

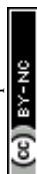
NMR (CDCl₃, δ in ppm): ¹H (500 MHz) 5.43–5.15 (m, 6H, CH=), 2.10–1.90 (m, 12H, CH₂), 1.91–1.66 (m, 12H, CH₂), 1.64–1.45 (m, 12H, CH₂), 1.42–1.27 (m, 36H, CH₂); ³¹P{¹H} (202 MHz) 50.4 (s, 63%), 49.8 (s, 15%), 47.8 (s, 22%).

trans-Fe(CO)(NO)(I)(P((CH₂)₆CH=CH(CH₂)₆)₃P) (7c-I). A Schlenk flask was charged with trans-Fe(CO)(NO)(I)(P((CH₂)₆CH=CH(CH₂)₃)₂), (6c-I;²¹ 0.232 g, 0.239 mmol), CH₂Cl₂ (120 mL; the resulting solution is 0.0020 M in 6c-I), and Grubbs' catalyst (0.035 g, 0.043 mmol, 18 mol%), and fitted with a condenser. The solution was refluxed. After 19 h, additional catalyst was added (0.012 g, 0.014 mmol, 6 mol%). After another 24 h, the solvent was removed by oil pump vacuum. The residue was filtered through neutral alumina (2.5 × 2.5 cm) using CH₂Cl₂. The solvent was removed from the filtrate by oil pump vacuum to give 7c-I as red-brown waxy solid (0.091 g, 0.096 mmol, 40%, mixture of E/Z isomers).

NMR (CDCl₃, δ in ppm): ¹H (500 MHz) 5.47–5.20 (m, 6H, CH=), 2.12–1.47 (m, 36H, CH₂), 1.46–1.28 (m, 36H, CH₂); ³¹P{¹H} (202 MHz) 44.9 (s, 63%), 42.0 (s, 15%).

trans-Fe(CO)(NO)(CN)(P((CH₂)₆CH=CH(CH₂)₆)₃P) (7c-CN). A Schlenk flask was charged with trans-Fe(CO)(NO)(CN)(P((CH₂)₆CH=CH(CH₂)₃)₂), (6c-CN;²¹ 0.162 g, 0.187 mmol), CH₂Cl₂ (95 mL; the resulting solution is 0.0020 M in 6c-CN), and Grubbs' catalyst (0.028 g, 0.034 mmol, 18 mol%), and fitted with a condenser. The solution was refluxed. After 48 h, the solvent was removed by oil pump vacuum. The residue was filtered through neutral alumina (2.5 × 2.5 cm) with CH₂Cl₂. The solvent was removed from the filtrate by oil pump vacuum to give 7c-CN as a red-brown waxy solid (0.038 g, 0.045 mmol, 24%, mixture of E/Z isomers).

NMR (CDCl₃, δ in ppm): ¹H (500 MHz) 5.41–5.17 (m, 6H, CH=), 2.08–1.90 (m, 12H, CH₂), 1.89–1.60 (m, 12H, CH₂), 1.61–1.46 (m, 12H, CH₂), 1.46–1.26 (m, 36H, CH₂); ³¹P{¹H} (202 MHz) 60.2 (s, 75%), 59.6 (s, 15%), 59.4 (s, 22%).



trans-[Fe(CO)₂(NO)(P((CH₂)₆CH=CH(CH₂)₆)₃P)]⁺ BF₄[−] (**8c**⁺ BF₄[−]). A Schlenk flask was charged with *trans*-[Fe(CO)₂(NO)(P((CH₂)₆CH=CH(CH₂)₆)₃P)]⁺ BF₄[−] (**5c**⁺ BF₄[−]; ²¹ 0.151 g, 0.159 mmol), CH₂Cl₂ (80 mL; the resulting solution is 0.0020 M in **5c**⁺ BF₄[−]), and Grubbs' catalyst (0.024 g, 0.029 mmol, 18 mol%), and fitted with a condenser. The solution was refluxed. After 48 h, the solvent was removed by oil pump vacuum. The residue was filtered through celite (2.5 × 2.5 cm) with CH₂Cl₂. The solvent was removed from the filtrate by oil pump vacuum and the residue was triturated under ether. The ether was decanted and the residue dried by oil pump vacuum to give **8c**⁺ BF₄[−] as a red-brown waxy solid (0.083 g, 0.091 mmol, 57%, mixture of *E/Z* isomers).

NMR (CDCl₃, δ in ppm): ¹H (500 MHz) 5.48–5.11 (m, 6H, CH=), 2.36–2.13 (m, 12H, CH₂), 2.09–1.80 (m, 12H, CH₂), 1.70–1.25 (m, 48H, CH₂); ³¹P{¹H} (202 MHz) 60.9 (s, 82%), 60.1 (s, 18%).

Crystallography

A concentrated CH₂Cl₂ solution of **9c-Cl** was layered with MeOH and kept at room temperature. After 4 d, data were collected on one of the orange prisms as outlined in Table 2. Analogous procedures gave deep red prisms of **9c-Br** and pale orange prisms of **9c-CN**, which were similarly analyzed.

Cell parameters were obtained from 10 frames using a 10° scan and refined with the following numbers of reflections: **9c-Cl**, 5268; **9c-Br**, 280; **9c-CN**, 5177. Lorentz, polarization, and absorption corrections were applied.³⁸ Space groups were determined from systematic absences and subsequent least-squares refinement. The structures were solved by direct methods. The parameters were refined with all data by full-matrix-least-squares on *F*² using SHELXL-97.³⁹ Non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic thermal parameters. The hydrogen atoms were fixed in idealized positions using a riding model. Scattering factors were taken from the literature.⁴⁰ In the structure of **9c-Cl**, the Cl, NO, and CO ligands were disordered over three positions (33% occupancy). For refinement, the CO and NO positions were arbitrarily assigned in accord with the overall symmetry. In the structure of **9c-Br**, the bromine atom was disordered over three positions (33% occupancy). The NO and CO ligands were also disordered over three positions, and furthermore could not be distinguished. For refinement, they were assigned 50% occupancy within each of the three conformations. In the structure of **9c-CN**, the CN, NO, and CO ligands were equally disordered over three positions. Refinements were carried out with fixed occupancy factors for each position (2/3 C + 1/3 N for the ligating atom and 2/3 O + 1/3 N for the non-ligating atom).

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