Applied Organometallic Chemistry

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CONTENTS

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Section: Speciation Analysis and Environment

In Ria de Aviero (NW Portugal) *Nassarius reticulatus* presents increasing tributyltin (TBT) body burdens (b.b.) from the open coast (16–26 ng Sn g⁻¹ dw–dry weight) towards the ports inside the estuary (195–272 ng Sn g⁻¹ dw). Imposex also increased from the open coast (vas deferens sequence index (VDSI): 0.0–0.5; relative penis length index (RPLI): 0.0–2.4; penis length index (PLI): 0.0–0.3 mm; percentage of affected females (%I): 0–30) towards the ports (VDSI:

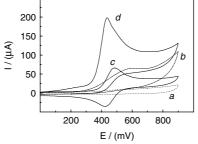


Organotin contamination, imposex and androgen/oestrogen ratios in natural populations of Nassarius reticulatus along a ship density gradient

3.8-4.8; RPLI: 51-80; PLI: 6.7-10.8 mm; %I: 100). The ratio of testosterone/ 17β -estradiol in females tended to increase with increasing imposex and organotin contamination.

Section: Materials, Nanoscience and Catalysis

The electrochemical oxidation of sulfite catalyzed by acetylferrocene (AFc) at a glassy carbon electrode (GCE) in 0.2 M NaClO₄ aqueous solution has been studied by cyclic voltammetry. Experimental conditions that maximize the current efficiency of the electrocatalytic oxidation, such as pH and the catalyst (AFc) and substrate (sulfite) concentrations, were also investigated in this work. The reaction rate constant for



Z.-N. Gao*, J.-F. Ma and W.-Y. Liu 1149 – 1154

Electrocatalytic oxidation of sulfite by acetylferrocene at glassy carbon electrode

catalytic oxidation was evaluated as $(7.02\pm0.05)\times10^4~\text{M}^{-1}~\text{s}^{-1}$ by chronoamperometry. The catalytical oxidation current is proportional to the sulfite concentration and the result can be applied in the determination of real samples.

Continued overleaf

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Starting from the platina- β -diketone 1 (being easily accessible from hexachloroplatinic acid and Me₃Si-C=C-SiMe₃), acetylchloro-

bis(phosphine)platinum(II) complexes 2 with a wide variety of phosphine ligands L are available. Furthermore, ligand substitution reactions of complexes 2 and their decarbonylation to yield methylplatinum complexes are described.

> On the reactivity of platina-β-diketones: a straightforward synthesis of transacetylchlorobis(phosphine)platinum(II) complexes and their reactivity

In the pyrolysis of $ZnFe_2O(O_2CCF_3)_6(C_4H_8O)_2(H_2O)$ in air at $400\,^{\circ}C$ pure $ZnFe_2O_4$ is formed, in contrast to the pyrolysis of the trichloro derivative, which resulted in the formation of ZnO and Fe_2O_3 . In the pyrolysis of $MnFe_2O(O_2CCF_3)_6(C_4H_8O)_2(H_2O)$ in nitrogen, $MnFe_2O_4$ forms as the main phase and single oxides as minor phases.

$$\begin{split} & \mathsf{ZnFe_2O}(\mathsf{O_2CCF_3})_6(\mathsf{C_4H_8O})_2(\mathsf{H_2O}) \longrightarrow \mathsf{ZnFe_2O_4} \\ & \mathsf{ZnFe_2O}(\mathsf{O_2CCCI_3})_6(\mathsf{C_4H_8O})_2(\mathsf{H_2O}) \stackrel{\text{@} 400\,^\circ\text{C}}{\longrightarrow} \mathsf{ZnO} + \mathsf{Fe_2O_3} \end{split}$$

Influence of metal core of mixed-metal carboxylates in preparation of spinel: $ZnFe_2O(O_2CCF_3)_6$ as a single-source precursor for preparation of $ZnFe_2O_4$

The reaction of $[PtCl_2(PPh_3)_2]$ with $closo-B_{10}H_{10}^{2-}$ in ethanol under reflux conditions gave two nido 11-vertex platinaundecaborane clusters: $[(PPh_3)_2-PtB_{10}H_{10}-8,10-(OEt)_2]$ (1) and $[(PPh_3)_2-PtB_{10}H_{11}-11-OEt]$ (2). A novel $B_{10}H_{10}^{2-}$ deboronated nido 11-vertex diplatinaundecaborane $[(\mu-PPh_2)(PPh_3)_2Pt_2-B_9H_6-3,9,11-(OEt)_3\cdot CH_2Cl_2$ (3) was obtained

J. Dou*, L. Wu, Q. Guo, D. Li, D. Wang, C. Hu and P. Zheng 1168–1175

Synthesis and crystal structure of three nido 11-vertex platinaborane clusters

Cyclic π^3 -allyl-carboxylato Ni(II) complexes, which are known to be

+ COOH
$$\frac{+PR_3}{R = Cy}$$
 $R_3P - N_1$

intermediates in the C–C coupling of butadiene and CO₂, can be synthesized in one step by oxidative addition of pentadieneoic acid at an Ni(0) centre.

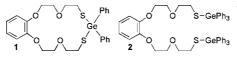
when the same reaction was carried out under solvothermal conditions.

P. S. Schulz*, O. Walter and E. Dinjus 1176–1179

Facile synthesis of a tricyclohexylphosphine-stabilized η^3 -allyl-carboxylato Ni(II) complex and its relevance in electrochemical butadiene carbon dioxide coupling

Section: Main Group Metal Compounds

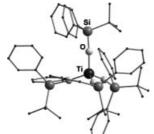
A thiacrown ether (1) and its acyclic model compound (2) modified with germanium moieties were synthesized



and their structure confirmed by NMR spectroscopy and elemental analysis. It was shown that the germanium atom in one of the side chains of **2** is pentacoordinated. The cation capture/transport ability is almost ineffective for both compounds. It was suggested that the proximity of cation and anion binding sites would be responsible for this failure.

T. Ida, Y Takase and Y. Takeuchi* 1180–1184

Syntheses and properties of a thiacrown ether and its acyclic model compound modified with germanium moieties Thermal decomposition of four titanium silanolates $Ti(OSiR_2R')_4$ was compared in order to study their potential for the synthesis of titanium silicates. Single crystals of the novel titanium silanolate $Ti(OSiPh_2{}^tBu)_4 \cdot \frac{2}{3}CHCl_3 \cdot \frac{1}{3}C_7H_8$ were obtained and its molecular structure is discussed.



D. Mansfeld, M. Schürmann and M. Mehring*.....1185-1188

Synthesis, characterization and thermal behaviour of four homoleptic titanium silanolates

The toxicity studies of free 5-[(E)-2-(aryl)-1-diazenyl]-2-hydroxybenzoic acid and <math>2-[(E)-2-(3-formyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-

diazenyl]benzoic acid and their tri-*n*-butyltin(IV) complexes were evaluated by using sea urchin early developmental stages as recommended model organisms for toxicity tests. The tri-*n*-butyltin(IV) complexes caused mitosis block and induced high embryonic mortality in sea urchin.

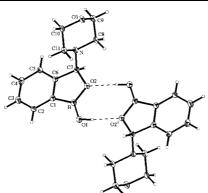
Embryotoxicity studies of tri-n-butyltin(IV) complexes of 5-[(E)-2-(aryl)-1-diazenyl]-2-hydroxybenzoic acid and 2-[(E)-2-(3-formyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-diazenyl] benzoic acid on sea urchin development

The reaction of triarylboroxine pyridine complexes with tellurium tetrachloride afforded good yields of pyridinium aryltetrachlorotellurates when air moisture was present at the work-up stage. The structures of two compounds were established by X-ray crystallography, showing that two anions are connected via secondary $Te\cdots Cl$ interactions and that the cations are associated to the anions by weak $C-H\cdots Cl$ and $N-H\cdots Cl$ interactions.

$$\begin{array}{ll} 3 \; RB(OH)_2 & \underline{C_5H_5N} & (RBO)_3 \cdot C_5H_5N & \underline{1.\; TeCl_4} \\ R = \textit{m-}O_2NC_6H_4, \; R = \textit{p-}O_2NC_6H_4, \; R = \textit{m-}NCC_6H_4, \; R = \textit{p-}NCC_6H_4 \end{array}$$

Facile synthesis of pyridinium aryltetrachlorotellurates: crystal and molecular structure of $[C_5H_6N][RTeCl_4]$ (R = m- $O_2NC_6H_4$, p- NCC_6H_4)

o-Formylphenylboronic acid reacts with morpholine to give a cyclic condensation product. The crystal structure comprises a hydrogen-bonded centrosymmetric dimer motif with a planar benzoxaborole part that is very similar to that observed in two other benzoxaborole derivatives. The interactions are relatively strong, with the $0 \cdots 0^{i}$ distance being 2.797(2) Å.



1,3-Dihydro-1-hydroxy-3-morpholin-4-yl-2,1-benzoxaborole: product of the reaction of o-formylphenylboronic acid with morpholine

Book Review

Perspectives in flavor and fragrance research

Book Review

R. Whyman 1205

Modern rhodium-catalyzed organic reactions