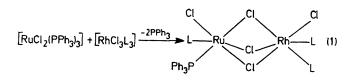
## Triple Chloro-bridged Heterobimetallic Phosphine Complexes Containing Ruthenium(11) and Rhodium(111)<sup>†</sup>

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Summary A series of triple chloro-bridged heterobimetallic phosphine complexes of the type  $[(PPh_3)LCIRuCl_3-RhClL_2](L = PMe_2Ph, PEt_2Ph, PBun_2Ph, PBun_3, or$  $PPh_3) have been prepared from the mononuclear com$  $plexes <math>[RuCl_2(PPh_3)_3]$  and  $[RhCl_3L_3]$ ; these reactions involve phosphine-ligand transfer from rhodium to ruthenium.

RECENTLY<sup>1</sup> we reported the synthesis of the triple chlorobridged diruthenium(II) complex,  $[(PF_3)(PPh_3)_2RuCl_3RuCl_(PF_3)(PPh_3)]$ , from the reaction between  $[RuCl_2(PPh_3)_3]$  and *cis*- $[RuCl_2(PF_3)_2(PPh_3)_2]$ . An interesting feature of the reaction was the PF<sub>3</sub> ligand transfer from one ruthenium atom to the other. We now describe the synthesis of a



series of triple chloro-bridged heterobimetallic complexes of the type  $[(PPh_3)LCIRuCl_3RhClL_2]$  (I) (L = PMe\_2Ph, PEt\_2Ph, PBu<sup>n</sup>\_2Ph, PBu<sup>n</sup>\_3, or PPh\_3) containing ruthenium-(II) and rhodium(III) which are formed in high yields from the reactions of  $[RuCl_2(PPh_3)_3]$  with the appropriate *mer*-[RhCl\_3L\_3] compound as shown in equation (1). Complex (I; L = PPh\_3) is also obtained from the reaction of  $[RhCl_3-(PF_3)(PPh_3)_2]$  {prepared by careful chlorination of *trans*-[RhCl(PF\_3)(PPh\_3)\_2] } with  $[RuCl_2(PPh_3)_3]$ .

The structures of the complexes (I), which form deep-red or purple crystals, have been assigned on the basis of elemental analysis, molecular weight measurements, and  $^{31}$ P n.m.r. spectra (see below). The formation of the hetero-

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nuclear bimetallic complexes appears to involve a transfer of one phosphine ligand, L, from rhodium to ruthenium.

The proton decoupled <sup>31</sup>P n.m.r. spectrum of (I; L =PBu<sup>n</sup><sub>2</sub>Ph) (Figure) is typical of the series of complexes studied. The resonances of the two different phosphines on ruthenium constitute an AX spin system and give the expected 1:1 doublet patterns  $[{}^{2}J(P-Ru-P') 40.0 \text{ Hz}]$ , the phosphorus chemical shifts being 85.5 p.p.m. (PPha) and 101.0 p.p.m. (PBun<sub>2</sub>Ph), relative to P(OMe)<sub>3</sub>. The two magnetically non-equivalent<sup>1</sup> PBu<sup>n</sup><sub>2</sub>Ph ligands co-ordinated to rhodium give rise to an AB pattern of lines [ $\delta$  177.0 (P<sup>1</sup>), 114.7 (P<sup>2</sup>) <sup>2</sup>/(P<sup>1</sup>-P<sup>2</sup>) 22 Hz], each being split further into doublets by the <sup>103</sup>Rh nucleus  $[I = \frac{1}{2}, 100\%$  natural abundance,  ${}^{1}J(P^{1}-Rh) = {}^{1}J(P^{2}-Rh) = 117 \cdot 2 \text{ Hz}].$ The directly bonded P-Rh coupling constants in (I) are similar to those measured in typical mononuclear rhodium(III)phosphine complexes.<sup>2</sup>

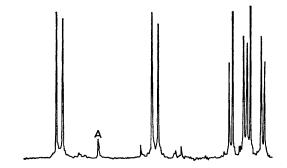


FIGURE.  $40.5 \text{ MHz} {}^{31}P{}^{1}H{}$  n.m.r. spectrum of (I; L = PBu<sup>n</sup><sub>2</sub>-Ph). The signal marked A is due to a trace of [RuCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>].

Preliminary results indicate that analogous mixed ruthenium-iridium complexes may also be obtained. On

the other hand, the reaction between  $[PtCl_4(PBun_2Ph)_2]$ and [RuCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>] readily affords high yields of the monomeric platinum(II) complex trans-[PtCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>].<sup>3</sup>

These results are of interest in connection with recent reports by Masters et al.4,5 on the bimetallic complexes

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