Yttrium, Scandium, Lutetium, and Praseodymium Complexes of Tris(diphenyl-phosphinoyl)methanide¹

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The mesomerically stabilised anion tris(diphenylphosphinoyl)methanide reacts with yttrium (also scandium, lutetium, and praseodymium) chloride to form tris[tris(diphenylphosphinoyl)methanido]yttrium in which the ligand is bidentate and kinetically inert on an n.m.r. time-scale at room temperature and from whose ³¹P n.m.r. spectrum a ⁸⁹Y-³¹P nuclear spin coupling constant can be determined.

We report here the first complexes of the type $M\{[Ph_2P(O)]_3C\}_3$ where M is Sc,Y,Lu, or Pr, which have been prepared by metathesis from the recently synthesised, mesomerically stabilised, negative ligand tris(diphenylphosphinoyl)methanide,² { $[Ph_2P(O)]_3C\}^-$, (tdpm)⁻, and the respective metal chlorides or nitrates in methanol solution. The diamagnetic compounds $M(tdpm)_3$, where M is Sc,Y, or

Lu, are high melting, white solids which are readily soluble in polar organic solvents such as dichloromethane or chloroform. Unlike the previously reported³ sulphur analogue of tdpm, which behaves as a tripodal ligand to soft metal ions such as Ag^{I4} and Hg^{II} ,⁵ the ³¹P n.m.r. spectra of the present $M(tdpm)_3$ complexes indicate that $(tdpm)^-$ is bidentate as illustrated in Figure 1.



Figure 1. The structure of $Y(tdpm)_3$.

The ³¹P n.m.r. spectra⁺ of these complexes (except for the green paramagnetic praseodymium complex for which no ³¹P n.m.r. signal was expected) consist of an upfield triplet (one P) due to the unco-ordinated phosphoryl group and a downfield doublet (two P) due to the co-ordinated phosphoryl groups. The observation of these P–P spin-couplings at room temperature indicates that the (tdpm)⁻ ligand is kinetically inert in M(tdpm)₃ unlike the corresponding M(MeCOCH-COMe)₃ complexes.⁶ The ligand is also non-fluxional, *i.e.*, the unco-ordinated phosphoryl groups on this time scale. Addition of excess Li(tdpm) to a solution of Y(tdpm)₃ results in a new singlet in the ³¹P n.m.r. spectrum at δ 35.2 p.p.m. characteristic of the free (tdpm)⁻ with no line-broadening or averaging of the chemical shifts in the original spectrum of Y(tdpm)₃.

^{+ 31}P N.m.r. data for M(tdpm)₃. M = Y: δ 42.8 [2P,dd, ${}^{2}J$ (P–P) 30.0, ${}^{2}J$ (8°Y–P) 6.5 Hz] and 24.9 p.p.m. [1P, t, ${}^{2}J$ (P–P) 30 Hz]. M = Sc: δ 43.7 [2P, d, ${}^{2}J$ (P–P) 30.0 Hz] and 24.3 p.p.m. (1P,t). M = Lu: δ 43.9 [2P,d, ${}^{2}J$ (P–P) 29.9 Hz] and 24.9 p.p.m. (1P,t).

In the ³¹P n.m.r. spectrum of $Y(tdpm)_3$ a nuclear spin coupling between ⁸⁹Y (100% abundance, $I = \frac{1}{2}$) and the phosphorus atoms of the two co-ordinated phosphoryl groups, ²J(⁸⁹Y-P) = 6.5 Hz, results in a pair of doublets in the downfield portion of the spectrum. This is the first observed yttrium-phosphorus coupling to our knowledge. No Y-P coupling is evident in the upfield triplet portion of the spectrum, ⁴J(⁸⁹Y-P) <1 Hz, which further substantiates that the phosphoryl group giving rise to the triplet is not co-ordinated to Y.

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