

**Preparation of  $[(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{ClPt}(\mu\text{-3,4,5,6-C}_6\text{Cl}_4)\text{-AuPPh}_3]$**

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Received July 27, 1981

TABLE I. Selected Interatomic Distances (Å).

Au–C	2.062(9)
Au–P	2.295(3)
Pt–C	2.013(8)
Pt–Cl	2.406(2)
Pt–P(4)	2.330(3)
Pt–P(42)	2.310(3)

The first organometallic compounds with Pt–Au bonds,  $[(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{XPt–AuPPh}_3]$  (X = Cl, Br), were obtained by Nyholm [1] by reacting  $\text{XAuPPh}_3$  with  $\text{Pt}(\text{PPh}_3)_3$  in warm benzene.

Using the same method we have recently reported analogous organometallic compounds with X =  $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_5$  or  $\text{CH}_3$  [2].

It was not possible to obtain crystals of  $[(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{CH}_3)\text{Pt–AuPPh}_3]$ , but X-ray structure determination of the compound with X =  $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_5$  [3] has reveal-

ed that no direct bond exists between the platinum and gold atoms. These atoms are bonded through a bridging tetrachlorophenyl group (Pt–Au distance, 3.26 Å). The Pt atom has a planar, four-coordination, with the triphenylphosphine groups in the *trans* position. The Au atom exhibits a distorted linear coordination due to the steric effects between the phenyl groups (P–Au–C angle,  $173.2^\circ$ ). The tetrachlorophenyl group is planar, within experimental error.

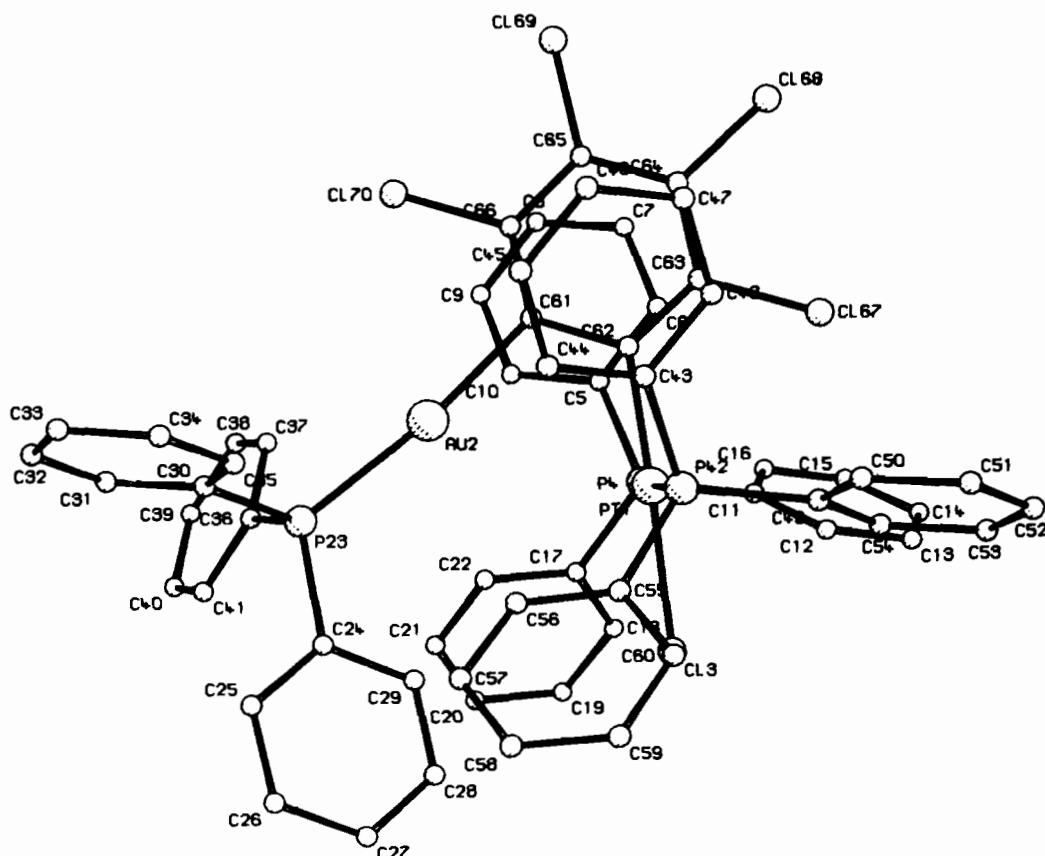


Fig. 1. X-ray structure of the title compound.

Formation of  $[(PPh_3)_2ClPt(\mu-3,4,5,6-C_6Cl_4)-AuPPh_3]^*$  from  $C_6Cl_5AuPPh_3$  and  $Pt(PPh_3)_3$  must proceed through a mechanism involving oxidative addition of  $C_6Cl_5AuPPh_3$  to  $Pt(PPh_3)_3$ . This reaction is unusual since the oxidative additions of aryl chlorides to platinum(0) complexes are not common. Thus,  $Pt(PPh_3)_4$  reacts easily with iodobenzene in benzene solution at 50–60 °C, giving  $[PtI-(C_6H_5)(PPh_3)_2]$  but not bromobenzene or chlorobenzene, even at higher temperatures [4]. On the other hand we have observed that hexachlorobenzene does not react with  $Pt(PPh_3)_3$ .

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\*Selected interatomic distances are listed in Table I.

Thus, it may be concluded that during the formation of  $[(PPh_3)_2ClPt(\mu-3,4,5,6-C_6Cl_4)AuPPh_3]$  the  $AuPPh_3$  group activates an *ortho* C–Cl pentachlorophenyl bond, thereby facilitating the addition on  $Pt(PPh_3)_3$ .

We are currently working with other organogold compounds in order to study the factors which govern this reaction.

### References

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