

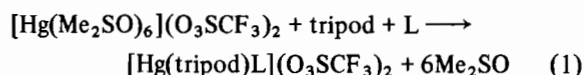
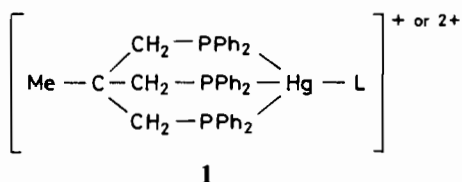
**Mixed Mercury(II)–Tetraphosphine Complexes of the Type  $[\text{Hg}(\text{tripod})\text{L}]^+$  and  $^{2+}$  (tripod =  $\text{MeC}(\text{CH}_2\text{-PPh}_2)_3$ , L = Anionic or Neutral Phosphorus Ligand)**

PAUL PERINGER\* and MARIA LUSSEK

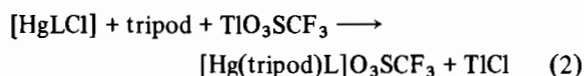
Institut für Anorganische und Analytische Chemie der Universität Innsbruck, Innrain 52a, A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria

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A series of the new title compounds **1** is formed according to the reactions (1) and (2).

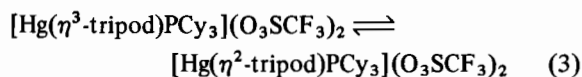


L = PPh<sub>3</sub>, PBu<sub>3</sub>, PCy<sub>3</sub> (Cy = cyclohexyl), CH<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, P(OEt)<sub>3</sub> and 2,8,9-trioxo-1-phosphatricyclo[3.3.1.1.3,7]-decane (2)



L = ( $\mu$ -PPh<sub>2</sub>)Cr(CO)<sub>5</sub>, P(O)(OEt)<sub>2</sub>

The tripod ligand is  $\eta^3$ -bound in all complexes except for L = PCy<sub>3</sub>, for which the temperature dependent equilibrium (3) is observed.



The complexes were characterized by <sup>31</sup>P and <sup>199</sup>Hg NMR spectroscopy. The bonding mode of the ligands is established via the multiplicities of the <sup>31</sup>P and <sup>199</sup>Hg signals. The parameters are reported in Table I. The coupling constants <sup>1</sup>J(<sup>199</sup>Hg, <sup>31</sup>P) involving the tripod ligand are unusually small, whilst those of the  $\eta^1$  bound phosphorus ligands are unusually large compared with those of other mercury compounds coordinated by 4 phosphorus ligands [1–4]. This was also observed for the d<sup>10</sup> platinum(0) complexes [5, 6] and was attributed to diminished s character of the fixed coordination geometry of the tripod ligand differing from the ideal tetrahedral geometry. The metal–P bond involving the  $\eta^1$  phosphorus ligand will be hybridized correspondingly to include more s character [5, 6].

The coupling constants <sup>1</sup>J(<sup>199</sup>Hg, <sup>31</sup>P) for the tripod ligand in the compounds [Hg( $\eta^3$ -tripod)L]O<sub>3</sub>SCF<sub>3</sub> are especially small, as has been observed for other phosphine addition compounds of mercury complexes involving anionic phosphorus ligands (e.g. 143 Hz for [Hg{P(O)(OEt)<sub>2</sub>}<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>] [7]). The coupling <sup>1</sup>J(<sup>199</sup>Hg, <sup>31</sup>P) for the tripod ligand in the complex [Hg( $\eta^3$ -tripod)( $\mu$ -PPh<sub>2</sub>)Cr(CO)<sub>5</sub>]O<sub>3</sub>SCF<sub>3</sub> represents the smallest mercury–phosphorus one-bond coupling reported to date (125 Hz).

According to preliminary results, analogous complexes are formed with silver(I) [8].

#### Acknowledgement

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\*Author to whom correspondence should be addressed.

TABLE I. NMR Parameters of [Hg(tripod)L]<sup>+ or 2+</sup> a

P	$\delta(^{31}\text{P})^b$	<sup>1</sup> J( <sup>199</sup> Hg, <sup>31</sup> P) <sup>b</sup>	$\delta(^{31}\text{P})^c$	<sup>1</sup> J( <sup>199</sup> Hg, <sup>31</sup> P) <sup>c</sup>	<sup>2</sup> J( <sup>31</sup> P, <sup>31</sup> P)	$\delta(^{199}\text{Hg})$	T (K)
PPh <sub>3</sub>	29.1q	4516	3.8d	1278	53	2038	
CH <sub>2</sub> (PPh <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> <sup>d</sup>	27.2q	4811	2.1d	1242	55		233
PBu <sub>3</sub>	22.3q	4476	–1.6d	1076	48		193
PCy <sub>3</sub> <sup>e</sup>	60.8q	4357	–0.7d	997	48		233
PCy <sub>3</sub> <sup>f</sup>	68.3t	4468	27.9d	1698	90		233
P(OEt) <sub>3</sub>	101.9q	8187	–0.4d	1568	87		253
2	123.2q	7348	1.0d	1632	79		213
P(O)(OEt) <sub>2</sub>	69.3q	10520	–5.6d	512	105	1899	
( $\mu$ -PPh <sub>2</sub> )Cr(CO) <sub>5</sub>	28.6q	3085	3.4d	125	36		

<sup>a</sup>Solvent CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, T = 300 K unless otherwise stated, chemical shifts in ppm to high frequency of 85% H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> or aqueous Hg-(ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> solution (2 mmol HgO/ml 60% HClO<sub>4</sub>), coupling constants in Hz. <sup>b</sup>L. <sup>c</sup>Tripod. <sup>d</sup>[Hg( $\eta^3$ -tripod)( $\eta^1$ -CH<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)]<sup>2+</sup>,  $\delta(^{31}\text{P}_{\text{free}})$ : –24.9, J(PPh<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub>): 159 Hz. <sup>e</sup>[Hg( $\eta^3$ -tripod)(PCy<sub>3</sub>)]<sup>2+</sup>. <sup>f</sup>[Hg( $\eta^2$ -tripod)(PCy<sub>3</sub>)]<sup>2+</sup>.

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