

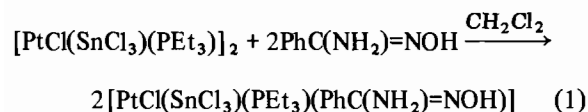
### Isolation and Structure Determination of a Mixed Ligand Platinum Complex containing Trichlorostannane

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Our interest in the isolation and structural characterization of the bimetallic platinum–tin complex containing mixed triethylphosphine and benzamidoxime ligands,  $\text{PtCl}(\text{SnCl}_3)\text{LL}'$ , ( $\text{L} = \text{PEt}_3$  and  $\text{L}' = \text{PhC}(\text{NH}_2)=\text{NOH}$ ) is manifold. Metal complexes of low symmetry containing mixed ligands can be useful in studies such as (1) *trans*-effects of ligands having variable electronic and steric parameters [1, 2] (2) asymmetric synthesis catalysed by metal complexes and (3) homogeneous hydrogenation and polymerization catalysis [3]. In particular, platinum-phosphine complexes in conjunction with tin (II) dichloride have been shown in homogeneously catalyse both hydrogenation and hydroformylation reactions [3–6]. Only a small number of mixed ligand complexes of platinum have been reported [7–9]. This is probably due to their tendency to disproportionate into more symmetrical complexes [10]. To the best of our knowledge no single crystal structure of a mixed ligand complex of platinum containing the  $\text{SnCl}_3^-$  moiety has been determined. Due to our interest in the metal complexes of amidoximes [11], we have used benzamidoxime as one of the ligands in the present studies.

From the reaction of tin(II) dichloride with  $[\text{PtCl}_2(\text{PEt}_3)]_2$ , we have recently isolated a bimetallic dinuclear platinum(II) complex containing the  $\text{SnCl}_3^-$  ligand,  $[\text{PtCl}(\text{SnCl}_3)(\text{PEt}_3)]_2$  [12] (1). This readily undergoes a bridge-splitting reaction with benzamidoxime in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and from a concentrated solution of this reaction (eqn. 1), crystals of a mixed ligand complex  $[\text{PtCl}(\text{SnCl}_3)\text{LL}'\cdot\text{Et}_2\text{O}]$ , (2) ( $\text{L} = \text{PEt}_3$  and  $\text{L}' = \text{PhC}(\text{NH}_2)=\text{NOH}$ ) are isolated in an almost

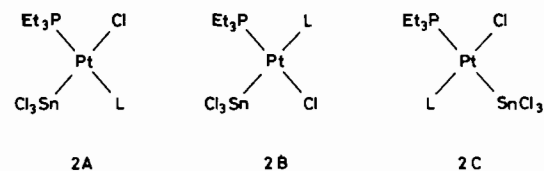


quantitative yield by the addition of diethyl ether. (Anal. Found: C, 26.12; H, 4.20; N, 3.67; Cl, 18.35;

P, 4.02%. Calcd. for (2): C, 36.04; H, 4.21; N, 3.47; Cl, 18.12; P, 3.96%. M.p. =  $90-2^\circ\text{C}$ ). Crystals of 2 hold one mole equivalent of diethylether which could not be removed even when dried under reduced pressure. The presence of diethyl ether is also observed in the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum [ $^1\text{H}$  NMR of 2:  $\delta$  0.97 ppm (quintet),  $J = 7.6$  Hz) 9H (methyl protons of  $\text{PEt}_3$ );  $\delta$  1.94 ppm (multiplet), 6H (methylene protons of  $\text{PEt}_3$ );  $\delta$  1.14 ppm (triplet),  $J = 6.8$  Hz, 6H (methyl protons of  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ );  $\delta$  3.42 ppm (quintet),  $J = 6.8$  Hz, 4H (methylene protons of  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ );  $\delta$  7.49 and 7.27 ppm (multiplets), 5H (phenyl protons of benzamidoxime);  $\delta$  5.70 ppm (broad singlet), 2H ( $-\text{NH}_2$  protons of benzamidoxime);  $\delta$  6.91 ppm (broad singlet), 1H ( $-\text{OH}$  proton of benzamidoxime)].

The  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR spectrum of complex 2 in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$  shows only one singlet at  $\delta$  0.00 ppm (w.r. to.  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ ) associated with platinum ( $^{195}\text{Pt}$ ) and tin ( $^{117}\text{Sn}$  and  $^{119}\text{Sn}$ ) satellite [ $J^{195}\text{Pt}-^{31}\text{P} = 3042$  Hz and  $^2J^{117}\text{Sn}-^{31}\text{P} = 259$  Hz, and  $^2J^{119}\text{Sn}-^{31}\text{P} = 289$  Hz]. The magnitudes of these tin–phosphorus coupling constants are larger than those reported for *trans*- $\text{Pt}-\text{Cl}(\text{SnCl}_3)(\text{PR}_3)_2$  ( $\cong 240$  Hz) and *trans*- $\text{PtH}(\text{SnCl}_3)(\text{PR}_3)_2$  ( $\cong 200$  Hz) [13].

There are several structural configurations possible for a four coordinate platinum (A thru 2C) where benzamidoxime is acting as a monodentate ligand.



The ability of benzamidoxime to coordinate either through the nitrogen of the amino-group or through the nitrogen of the oxime group, makes the assignment even more complicated. Again, the possibility of a structure in which benzamidoxime is acting as a bidentate ligand to give a five coordinate platinum cannot be ruled out on the basis of the above evidence. In order to assign a correct structure of the complex 2, an X-ray crystal structure determination has been carried out.

The complex crystallizes in the monoclinic system, space group  $\text{P}2_1/\text{c}$  with four molecules in the unit cell; the lattice constants are  $a = 15.945$ ,  $b = 10.106$ ,  $c = 18.089$ ,  $\beta = 106.67^\circ$ . Intensity data were collected on a  $\text{P}2_1$  four-circle automated diffractometer with  $\text{MoK}_\alpha$ -radiation. A total of 4832 independent reflections were measured. Intensities were corrected for Lorentz, polarisation and absorption effects. The structure was determined by heavy-atom techniques and refined by full-matrix least

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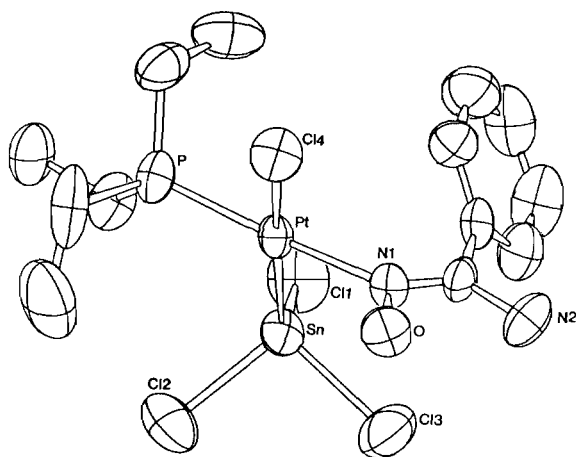


Fig. 1. ORTEP drawing of the complex  $[\text{PtCl}(\text{SnCl}_3)(\text{PEt}_3)(\text{L})]$  ( $\text{L} = \text{PhC}(\text{NH}_2)=\text{NOH}$ ). Phenyl, ethyl, amino- and hydroxyl hydrogen atoms are omitted. Principal bond lengths (Å) are:  $\text{Pt}-\text{P} = 2.242(3)$ ,  $\text{Sn}-\text{Pt} = 2.501(1)$ ,  $\text{Cl}_4\text{Pt} = 2.325(3)$ ,  $\text{N}_1-\text{Pt} = 2.097(7)$ ,  $\text{Cl}_1-\text{Sn} = 2.339(3)$ ,  $\text{Cl}_2\text{Sn} = 2.350(3)$ ,  $\text{Cl}_3-\text{Sn} = 2.332(3)$  and angles ( $^\circ$ ):  $\text{Sn}-\text{Pt}-\text{P} = 95.6(1)$ ,  $\text{Cl}_4-\text{Pt}-\text{P} = 88.3(1)$ ,  $\text{Cl}_4\text{Pt}-\text{Sn} = 175.8(1)$ ,  $\text{N}_1-\text{Pt}-\text{P} = 175.4(2)$ ,  $\text{N}_1-\text{Pt}-\text{Sn} = 89.1(2)$  and  $\text{N}_1-\text{Pt}-\text{Cl}_4 = 87.0(2)$ .

squares procedures. The final conventional  $R$  value is 0.0483 for 3880 observations with  $F \geq 3\sigma(F)$  and 231 variables.

A perspective view of the molecule 2 is presented in Fig. 1 where the most relevant atoms are labeled. The diethyl ether molecule is not part of the complex 2 and is therefore omitted.

In the compound the Pt atom is four-coordinated and is surrounded in an approximately planar fashion by  $\text{PEt}_3$  and benzamidoxime,  $\text{PhC}(\text{NH}_2)=\text{NOH}$ , ligands at mutually *trans* positions, a chlorine and a  $\sigma$ -bonded Sn of the  $\text{SnCl}_3$  group. The benzamid-

oxime ligand acts as a monodentate ligand and is coordinated to the platinum through the nitrogen of the oxime group. In the crystal structure of a platinum-tin cluster compound,  $[(\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12})_3\text{Pt}_3\text{Sn}_2\text{Cl}_6]$  [14], the average Pt-Sn bond length has been reported to be 2.80 Å. A significantly shorter Pt-Sn (2.50 Å) has been found for complex 2.

Preliminary results indicate that the above bimetallic complex 2 containing mixed ligands is an active hydrogenation catalyst. A detailed study on the catalytic reactions is currently under investigation.

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