

## Dithionitronium Hexachloroantimonate: A Thionitrosylating Reagent

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### Abstract

The reaction of  $\text{Ru}(\text{CO})_3(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  with  $(\text{NS}_2)(\text{SbCl}_6)$  in acetonitrile results in the formation of  $[\text{Ru}(\text{CO})_2(\text{NS}_2)(\text{PPh}_3)_2](\text{SbCl}_6)$  which reacts with  $\text{PPh}_3$  to give the thionitrosyl complex  $[\text{Ru}(\text{CO})_2(\text{NS})(\text{PPh}_3)_2](\text{SbCl}_6)$ . The  $\text{NS}_2$ -complex in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  gives  $\text{Ru}(\text{CO})_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ .

### Introduction

The stabilization of unstable small inorganic ligands such as thionitrosyl [1], thiazate [2], thionitro [3] and sulfurmonoxide [4] is a topic of much current interest. As yet, there is no general synthetic route to metal thionitrosyl complexes. Therefore, they have been prepared by (a) reactions of nitrido-complexes with sulfur [5], sulfur halides [5] or potassium thiocyanate [6], (b) reactions of trithiazyl-trichloride with transition metal complexes [7, 8], (c) elimination of fluoride from NSF metal complexes [9] and (d) reactions of  $\text{NS}^+$  salts [10]. Herein I report for the first time the synthesis of a dithionitro-complex  $[\text{Ru}(\text{CO})_2(\text{NS}_2)(\text{PPh}_3)_2](\text{SbCl}_6)$  and a synthetic route to metal thionitrosyl complexes.

### Experimental

All reactions were performed in a Schlenk apparatus under dry nitrogen. Solvents were dried, distilled and deaerated just prior to use.  $(\text{NS}_2)(\text{SbCl}_6)$  and  $\text{Ru}(\text{CO})_3(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  were prepared as described in the literature [11, 12]. IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin Elmer Model 735B spectrophotometer as nujol mulls. Elemental analyses were performed by Beller of the Microanalytical Laboratory, Göttingen, F.R.G.

#### Preparation of $[\text{Ru}(\text{CO})_2(\text{NS}_2)(\text{PPh}_3)_2](\text{SbCl}_6)$

A mixture of  $\text{Ru}(\text{CO})_3(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  (0.248 g, 3.5 mmol) and  $(\text{NS}_2)(\text{SbCl}_6)$  (0.165 g, 4 mmol) was stirred for 4 h in acetonitrile (30 ml). The reaction mixture turned from yellow to brown. After filtration, it was concentrated under reduced pressure to 5 ml. The suspension was then diluted with 20 ml of

n-hexane and filtered. The brown complex  $[\text{Ru}(\text{CO})_2(\text{NS}_2)(\text{PPh}_3)_2](\text{SbCl}_6)$  was washed with hexane and dried under vacuum. The yield was 0.218 g (57%). *Anal.* Calcd. for  $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{30}\text{NO}_2\text{P}_2\text{S}_2\text{Cl}_6\text{SbRu}$ : C, 41.69; H, 2.74; N, 1.28; S, 5.85; Cl, 19.47. Found: C, 41.7; H, 2.9; N, 1.2; S, 5.7; Cl, 19.7%.

#### Preparation of $[\text{Ru}(\text{CO})_2(\text{NS})(\text{PPh}_3)_2](\text{SbCl}_6)$

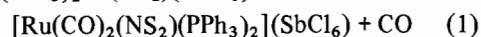
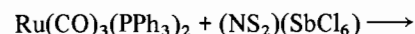
A solution of triphenylphosphine (0.04 g in 10 ml of acetonitrile) was added to a solution of  $[\text{Ru}(\text{CO})_2(\text{NS}_2)(\text{PPh}_3)_2](\text{SbCl}_6)$  (0.16 g in 20 ml of acetonitrile) and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h. It was concentrated under reduced pressure to 5 ml and slow addition of 40 ml of hexane precipitated a yellow complex  $[\text{Ru}(\text{CO})_2(\text{NS})(\text{PPh}_3)_2](\text{SbCl}_6)$  which was filtered, washed with hexane and dried under vacuum. The yield was 0.14 g (91%).  $\text{SPPH}_3$  was recovered from the washings and analysed. *Anal.* Calcd. for  $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{30}\text{NO}_2\text{P}_2\text{S}\text{Cl}_6\text{SbRu}$ : C, 42.94; H, 2.82; N, 1.31; S, 3.01; Cl, 20.06. Found: C, 42.8; H, 2.8; N, 1.2; S, 2.9; Cl, 20.1%.

#### Preparation of $\text{Ru}(\text{CO})_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$

A suspension of  $[\text{Ru}(\text{CO})_2(\text{NS}_2)(\text{PPh}_3)_2](\text{SbCl}_6)$  (0.2 g in 20 ml of dichloromethane) was stirred for 2 h and filtered. The filtrate was diluted with 80 ml of hot methanol. The pale yellow crystals of  $\text{Ru}(\text{CO})_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  were collected by filtration, washed with methanol, diethyl ether and dried under vacuum. The yield was 0.1 g (74%). *Anal.* Calcd. for  $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_2\text{P}_2\text{Cl}_2\text{Ru}$ : C, 60.64; H, 3.99; Cl, 9.44. Found: C, 60.6; H, 4.0; Cl, 9.6%. IR:  $\nu(\text{CO})$ , 1980, 2060  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

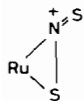
### Results and Discussion

$(\text{NS}_2)(\text{SbCl}_6)$  reacts with  $\text{Ru}(\text{CO})_3(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  to give dithionitronium complex  $[\text{Ru}(\text{CO})_2(\text{NS}_2)(\text{PPh}_3)_2](\text{SbCl}_6)$  and CO (eqn. 1):

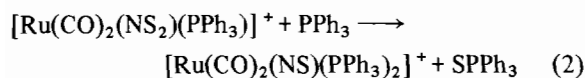


The dithionitronium complex is an air-sensitive brown solid. It exhibits IR absorption bands at 2080, 2020  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  due to  $\nu(\text{CO})$ ; 1125  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  due to  $\nu(\text{N}=\text{S})$ ;

815  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  due to  $\nu(\text{N}-\text{S})$  (which may be assigned due to  $\nu(\text{RuNS})$ , and bands due to triphenylphosphine. It is presumed that the ligand  $\text{NS}_2^+$  in this complex is bonded as:



The  $\text{NS}_2$  complex reacts with 1 equivalent of  $\text{PPh}_3$  to give the thionitrosyl complex  $[\text{Ru}(\text{CO})_2(\text{NS})(\text{PPh}_3)_2]^-$  ( $\text{SbCl}_6$ ) and  $\text{SPPH}_3$  (eqn. 2). It decomposes in dichloromethane to afford  $\text{Ru}(\text{CO})_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  [13].



The thionitrosyl complex exhibits IR absorption bands at 2060, 1960  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  due to  $\nu(\text{CO})$ ; 1266  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  due to  $\nu(\text{NS})$  and the bands due to triphenylphosphine.

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