

Preliminary communication

Formation of a dithiophosphinate rhodium(III) complex from the unstable three-membered ring species $[(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5)(\eta^1\text{-PSPPh}_2)\text{RhPh}_2\text{PS}]$. Crystal structure of $[(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5)(\eta^1\text{-PSPPh}_2)\text{RhPh}_2\text{SPS}]$

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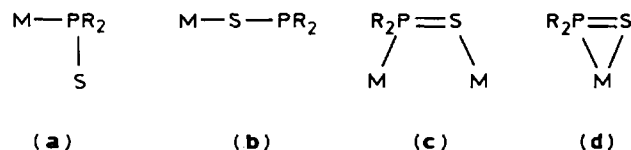
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Abstract

The complex $[(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5)(\eta^1\text{-PSPPh}_2)\text{RhPh}_2\text{PS}]$ (**1**) has been prepared. The highly reactive three-membered ring $\text{Rh-Ph}_2\text{PS}$ in **1** undergoes sulphur insertion to give the derivative $[(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5)(\eta^1\text{-PSPPh}_2)\text{RhPh}_2\text{SPS}]$ (**2**) containing the stable four-membered RhPh_2SPS ring. The structure of complex **2** has been determined by X-ray crystallography.

Deprotonated secondary phosphine sulfide (thiophosphinito) ligands R_2PS^- may coordinate end-on through phosphorus [1] or sulphur atom [2] (a,b), or bridge between two metal centres via the phosphorus and sulphur atoms [3,4] (c). Thewissen reported the first examples of side-on bonded Ph_2PS^- ligand for rhodium and iridium complexes [5] (d). The highly reactive three-membered ring $\overline{\text{MPh}_2\text{PS}}$ formed



by this last mode of coordination ($\eta^2\text{-Ph}_2\text{PS}$) undergoes insertion reactions with activated alkynes [6]. This behaviour is analogous to that of η^2 -hetero-allene complexes of rhodium. Such complexes with side-on coordinated isothiocyanates

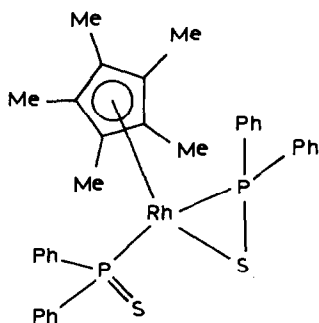


Fig. 1. Proposed structure for complex 1.

(η^2 -RNCS), easily obtained for the C=S fragment, undergo insertion reactions by attack of the carbon atom of a second RNCS molecule at the endocyclic nucleophile, and subsequent elimination of CNR, to give isocyanide-dithiocarbonimidato derivatives [7].

We describe here the synthesis of a mononuclear compound [$(\eta^5$ -C₅Me₅)(η^1 -PSPPh₂)RhPh₂PS] (1), that involves both a side-on and an end-on coordinated Ph₂PS⁻ ligand. This complex is converted into the rhodium(III) dithiophosphinate complex [$(\eta^5$ -C₅Me₅)(η^1 -PSPPh₂)RhPh₂SPS] (2) by sulphur insertion into the Rh-P bond of the unstable thiaphosphametallacyclopropene.

Addition of KOH in methanol to a methanolic solution of complex [$(\eta^5$ -C₅Me₅)RhCl(μ -Cl)]₂ a 2 molar proportion of Ph₂P(S)H, at room temperature resulted in precipitation of the orange crystalline complex 1 in 40% yield. The elemental analysis was consistent with the empirical formula [RhC₃₄H₃₅S₂P₂], and the complex was monomeric in chloroform. The suggested formulation and coordination modes are strongly supported by the following spectroscopic observations; (i) a ¹H NMR pseudotriplet δ 1.42 ppm for the hydrogen atoms of the C₅Me₅ group [15 H, *J*(PH) 3.2 Hz]; (ii) two doublets of doublets in the ³¹P NMR centered at δ (P₁) 54.8 ppm and δ (P₂) 49.88 ppm [¹*J*(RhP₁) 142 Hz, ¹*J*(RhP₂) 120 Hz, ²*J*(P₁P₂) 35 Hz]. The small value ¹*J*(RhP₂) of 120 Hz and the requirement of six coordination for the rhodium(III) center indicate the incorporation of P₂ into a three-membered ring system [5] (Fig. 1).

Interestingly, when a solution of 1 in methanol was left to stand for 24 h the complex was slowly converted into the dithiophosphinate complex 2. The IR spectrum of 2 contains a medium band at ca. 590 cm⁻¹ and a strong one at ca. 575 cm⁻¹ characteristic of the bidentate Ph₂PS₂⁻ ligand. The P=S stretching frequency of the unidentate group appears at ca. 630 cm⁻¹. In the ¹H NMR spectrum, coupling between the hydrogen atoms of the C₅Me₅ ring and only one phosphorus nucleus was detected [d, δ 1.42 ppm, *J*(PH) 3.2 Hz]. The ³¹P NMR spectrum showed a doublet of doublets at ca. δ (P(1)) 63.2 ppm [¹*J*(RhP(1)) 128 Hz, ³*J*(P(2)P(1)) 11 Hz]; and a pseudotriplet at δ (P(2)) 83 ppm [²*J*(RhP₂) = ³*J*(P(1)P(2)) = 11 Hz]. These data are in accord with those found by Stephenson [8] for a rhodium(III) complex containing the (η^2 -Ph₂PS₂) ligand.

These studies indicate that 1 is converted into 2 by an intermolecular process, and it may be seen as a nucleophilic attack on the endocyclic electrophile of the η^2 -coordinated Ph₂PS⁻, by a sulphur atom of the second molecule, as a result of

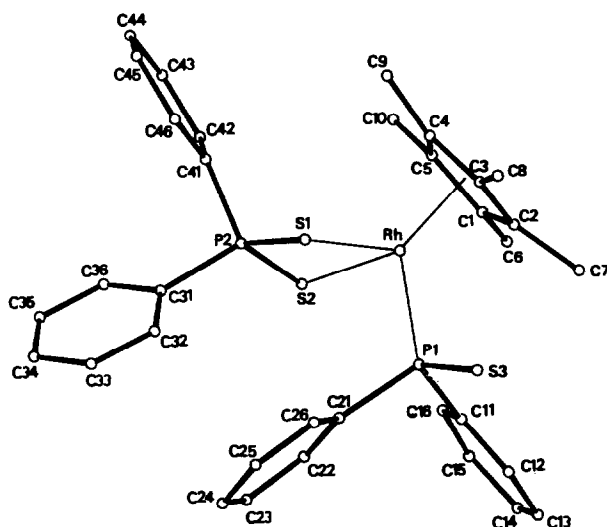


Fig. 2. The molecular structure of $[(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5)(\eta^1\text{-PSPPh}_2)\text{RhPh}_2\text{SPS}]$ (**2**). Bond lengths: Rh–P(1), 2.335(2); Rh–S(1), 2.421(1); Rh–S(2), 2.453(1); Rh–CT*, 1.852(3); P(1)–S(3), 1.993(2); P(1)–C(11), 1.838(6); P(1)–C(21), 1.841(6); P(2)–S(1), 2.006(2); P(2)–S(2), 2.011(2); P(2)–C(31), 1.807(5); P(2)–C(41), 1.808(5) Å; bond angles: C(31)–P(2)–C(41), 100.2(2); S(1)–P(2)–S(2), 105.3(1)°. (CT* is the centroid of the pentamethylcyclopentadienyl).

which the stable four-membered RhPh_2SPS ring structure is formed. The overall reaction can be regarded as a sulphur abstraction, in which the sulphur is transferred from one Ph_2PS molecule to another, yielding the dithiophosphinate ligand.

The structure* of the complex **2** was confirmed by X-ray diffraction with a crystal grown from methanol (Fig. 2). The coordination sphere of the rhodium atom consists of one pentamethylcyclopentadienyl group, one phosphorus atom of the bound thiophosphinito ligand, and two sulphur atoms of the bound diphenyldithiophosphinate group. The geometry about the rhodium atom is octahedral, with the centroid of the pentamethylcyclopentadienyl ring occupying the center of three octahedral sites.

The Rh–S distances are longer than those in other complexes containing Rh–S bonds [9]. The P(2)–S(*i*) (*i* = 1, 2) distances of 2.006(2) and 2.011(2) Å differ by only 0.013 Å from that for the formally double bond P(1)–S(3) 1.993(2) Å. This is consistent with the delocalized P–S multiple-bond character expected in the dithiophosphinate ligand.

* *Crystal Structure.* Data for $[(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5)(\eta^1\text{-PSPPh}_2)\text{RhPh}_2\text{SPS}]$. $P2_1/c$, a 12.9530(3), b 12.6832(2), c 19.7813(7) Å, β 95.369(2)°, V 3235.5(2) Å³, D_{calc} 1.447 g cm⁻³, Z = 4, $\mu(\text{Cu-K}\alpha)$ 72.67 cm⁻¹. 4949 independent reflexions, 3890 were observed [$3\sigma(I)$ criterion], Philips PW1100 diffractometer up to 60° in θ . Patterson and direct methods. Refinement was carried out on F_0 with 2 blocks and anisotropic thermal parameters for the non-hydrogen atoms. The H atoms were kept isotropic. Empirical absorption was applied. Agreement factors: R = 0.039 and R_w = 0.039. A list of atomic coordinates and a complete table of bond angles and distances have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, University Chemical Laboratory, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1EW.

The angles around the P atom reflect tetrahedral geometry, and it is noteworthy that the C(31)–P(2)–C(41) is smaller than the S(1)–P(2)–S(2) angle.

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