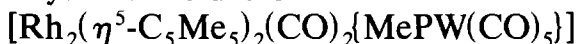


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Preliminary Communication

First example of the cycloaddition of a terminal phosphinidene across the Rh=Rh bond of $[\text{Rh}_2(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5)_2\{\mu\text{-(CO)}_2\}]$.

Crystal structure of



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Abstract

The transient phosphinidene complex $[\text{MeP}=\text{W}(\text{CO})_5]$ undergoes a cycloaddition to the Rh=Rh double bond in $[\text{Rh}_2(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5)_2\{\mu\text{-(CO)}_2\}]$ to afford $[\text{Rh}_2(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5)_2(\text{CO})_2\{\text{MePW}(\text{CO})_5\}]$, which has been structurally characterised, thereby completing a series of reactions involving isolobal C=C, C=M, and M=M compounds.

There is considerable current interest in the chemistry and ligating ability of compounds of phosphorus having low coordination numbers [1].

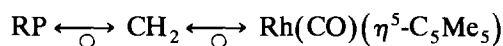
Phosphinidenes RP are highly reactive species, whose identity has been deduced by complexation and/or isolation of products from trapping reactions [2–6]. The transient formation of terminal phosphinidene metal complexes was first proposed by Huttner [7], and subsequently stable species typified by $[\text{M}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)_2\text{PR}]$ (M = Mo, W) [8] and $[\text{W}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5)_2\text{PNHR}]$ [9] (R = 2,4,6-^tBu₃C₆H₂) have been reported.

Mathey *et al.* [10–12] have previously shown that 7-phosphanorbornadiene complexes are precursors of transient phosphinidene complexes of the type $[\text{RP}=\text{M}]$ (M = $[\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_5]$, $[\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_5]$, $[\text{W}(\text{CO})_5]$) which readily insert into C–H, N–H, O–H strained N–C and O–C bonds and metal–carbon bonds [13–17].

Terminal phosphinidenes also undergo [1 + 2] cycloadditions with alkenes with retention of configuration indicating that they are singlet species [18], and

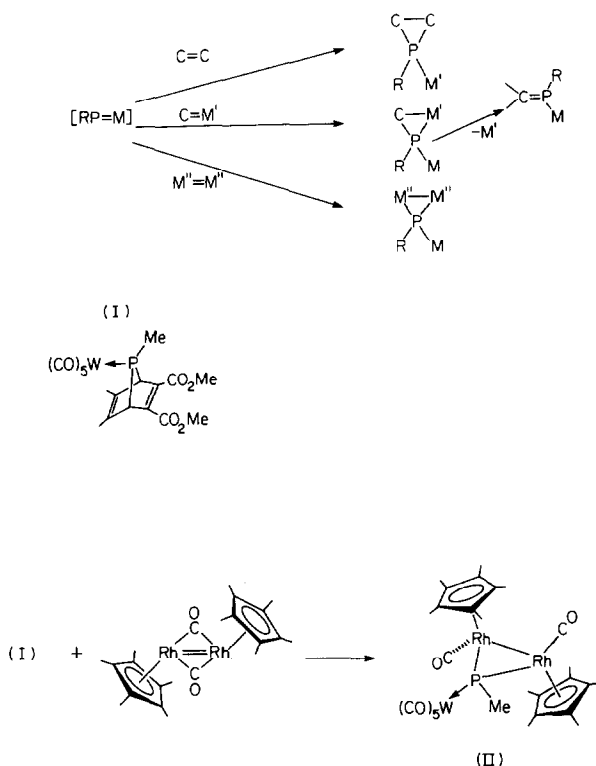
with transition metal carbene complexes they can give transient four-electron σ -, π -phospha-alkene metal complexes [19,20], which lose their π -bonded metal to form η^1 -phospha-alkene complexes (see Scheme 1).

In view of the known isolobal relationships [21,22]:



we decided to investigate the reaction of the phosphinidene complex $[\text{MePW}(\text{CO})_5]$ with $[\text{Rh}_2(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5)_2\{\mu\text{-(CO)}_2\}]$, which formally contains a Rh=Rh double bond, in order to see if we could complete a series of related cycloaddition reactions spanning organic, organometallic and inorganic chemistry (see Scheme 1).

Treatment of an equimolar amount of the pentacarbonyl(tungsten)-Me-7-phosphanorbornadiene complex (I) with $[\text{Rh}_2(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5)_2\{\mu\text{-(CO)}_2\}]$ in benzene at 55–60°C, in the presence of CuCl as catalyst, gave red



Scheme 1.

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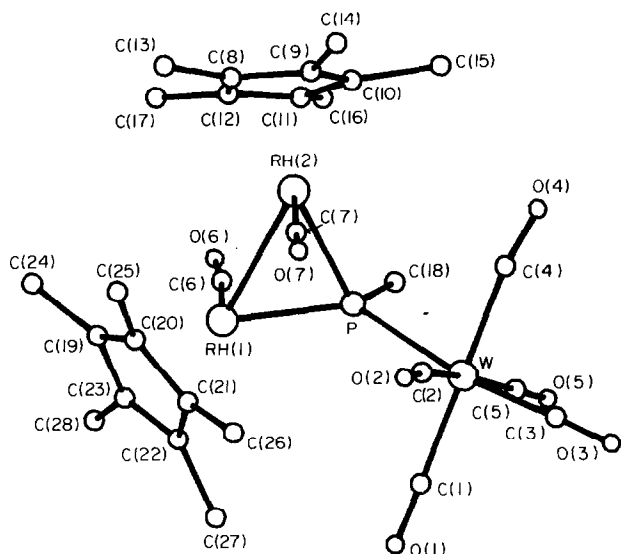


Fig. 1.

crystals (ca. 50%) of $[\text{Rh}_2(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5)_2(\text{CO})_2\{\text{MePW}(\text{CO})_5\}]$ (**II**). (ν_{CO} 2072, 2017, 2054, 1967, 1910, 1877 cm^{-1}) whose FAB mass spectrum contained the parent ion at m/e 902 and peaks corresponding to $\text{M}^+ - \text{CO}$, $\text{M}^+ - 2\text{CO}$, and $\text{M}^+ - 5\text{CO}$. The $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra of **II** consisted of a 1-2-1 triplet ($\delta(\text{P})$ 195.6 ppm. $^1J(\text{PRh})$ 75.8 Hz), each line exhibiting ^{183}W satellites ($^1J(\text{PW})$ 194 Hz).

The molecular structure of **II**, which was confirmed by a single crystal X-ray diffraction study (Fig. 1), shows that only terminal carbonyl ligands are attached to the two Rh atoms, as in the structurally related μ -methylene complex $[\text{Rh}_2(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)_2\mu\text{-CH}_2(\text{CO})_2]$ (**III**) [23,24]. The Rh–Rh bond in **II** (2.721(1) Å) is slightly longer than that in **III** (2.665(1) Å), and the Rh(1)–P–Rh(2) angle (71.4°) in **II** is narrower than the corresponding Rh(1)–C–Rh(2) angle (81.7°) in **III**.

Although the two terminal CO's attached to the rhodium atoms lie on opposite sides of the rings in both **II** and **III**, the disposition of the two cyclopentadienyl rings is different in the two complexes no doubt reflecting the presence of the $[\text{W}(\text{CO})_5]$ fragment attached to the bridging PR group in **II**.

The synthesis of **II** further underlines the usefulness of the isolobal principle as the basis for a strategy in

synthetic chemistry, thereby linking apparently unrelated aspects of organic, organometallic, and inorganic chemistry.

Acknowledgement

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