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Preliminary communication

Sequential H-migration reactions in the formation of $[Os_3(\mu_2-H)(\mu_2-PHMe)(CO)_{10}]$ and $[Os_3(\mu_2-H)_2(\mu_3-PMe)(CO)_9]$ during the reaction between the phosphinidene complex $[W(PMe)(CO)_5]$ and $[Os_3(\mu_2-H)_2(CO)_{10}]$

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Abstract

The transient phosphinidene complex [W(PMe)(CO)₅] reacts with the unsaturated $[Os_3(\mu_2-H)_2(CO)_{10}]$ cluster to afford $[Os_3(\mu_2-H)(\mu_2-PHMe)(CO)_{10}]$ and subsequently $[Os_3(\mu_2-H)_2(\mu_3-PMe)(CO)_9]$ via H-migration reactions involving both transfer from Os to P and from P to Os. © 1997 Elsevier Science S.A.

The chemistry of phosphinidenes (RP) which are analogous to the better-known carbenes has developed rapidly over the past decade [1]. Stable terminal phosphinidene complexes of the type [M(PR)(L_n)] are exemplified by [M(η^5 -C₅H₅)₂(PR)] and [M(η^5 -C₅Me₅)₂(PR)] (M = Mo, W; R = 2,4,6-Bu¹₃C₆H₂) [2–4] and more recently [Ta(PR)N₃N] (R = Ph, Cy, Bu^t; N₃N = (Me₃SiNCH₂CH₂)₃N) [5,6], which behave like Schrock-type carbenes.

Transient terminal phosphinidenes [M(PR)(CO)₅] (M

= Cr, Mo, W), which behave like Fischer-type carbenes, are generated from the corresponding 7-phosphanorbornadiene metal pentacarbonyl [7–9], readily insert into strained ring systems, and also undergo cycloaddition reactions with alkenes, alkynes, metal carbenes, and metal carbyne complexes [7–15].

Previously [16], we showed that $[W(PMe)(CO)_5]$ exhibits carbene-like behaviour in its ready addition across the Rh=Rh double bond of $[Rh_2(\eta^5 \cdot C_5 Me_5)_2(\eta \cdot CO)_2]$ to afford the three-membered ring, complex 1. We have now extended this type of addition reaction to the unsaturated complex $[Os_3(\mu_2-H)(CO)_{10}]$ (2), which formally contains an Os=Os double bond, and have also observed interesting additional H-migration reactions. Thus treatment of equimolar amounts of 2 and the 7-phosphanorbornadiene complex 3 in benzene at 55 °C (in the presence of 10% CuCl catalyst) gave sequentially two products $[Os_3(\mu_2-H)(\mu_2-PHMe)(CO)_{10}]$ (4)

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and $[Os_3(\mu_2-H)_2(\mu_3-PMe)(CO)_9]$ (5), both unambiguously established by ³¹P and ¹H NMR spectroscopy.



The ¹H NMR spectrum of complex **4**, which is the first formed reaction product, exhibited the characteristic widely spaced doublet of quartets for the PH resonance (δ 6.15, ¹ J_{PH} = 413 Hz, ³ J_{HH} = 5.3 Hz); a doublet of doublets for the MeP resonance (δ 1.81, ² J_{PH} = 11.8 Hz, ³ J_{HH} = 5.3 Hz); and a doublet for the bridging hydride at -19.7 ppm (² J_{PH} = 16.0 Hz). The ³¹P NMR spectrum showed a resonance at -68.7 ppm consisting of the expected two doublets of quartets (see Fig. 1). When the reaction is extended, another complex (**5**) is formed, which exhibited a doublet in the ¹H NMR spectrum for the μ -PMe group (δ 2.9, ² J_{PH} = 13.8 Hz), and a doublet at -21.5 ppm for the two equivalent bridging hydride ligands (² J_{PH} = 10.3 Hz). The ³¹P NMR spectrum showed a triplet of quartets (δ_{p} =



Fig. 1. ³¹ P NMR spectrum of compound 4.

-105.3 ppm; ${}^{2}J_{\rm PH} = 13.8$ Hz, ${}^{2}J_{\rm PH} = 10.3$ Hz). All the NMR spectroscopic data for both 4 and 5 are in close agreement with those reported for several structurally related compounds described by Mays and coworkers [17] and Huttner and coworkers [18], who obtained both types of compounds from pyrolysis reactions of RPH₂ and osmium carbonyl clusters.

The mechanism of the reaction of the complexed phosphinidene $[W(PMe)(CO)_s]$ reaction with 2 presumably involves (i) migration of one of the H atoms from Os to P to afford 4, and (ii) H atom migration back from phosphorus to the cluster system, the second step being accompanied by CO displacement to produce 5. Previously, H-migration from bridging ligands to a cluster has been observed [19-21,23] and secondary phosphine substituted triosmium clusters of the type $[Os_3(CO)_{11}(PR^1R^2H)]$ are known to undergo deprotonation/protonation reaction sequences to form the phosphido bridged clusters $[Os_3(CO)_{10}(\mu-H)(\mu-PR^1R^2)]$ (R¹ $= R^{2} = H; R^{1} = Ph, R^{2} = H; R^{1}, R^{2} = Ph)$ [22]. It seems likely that the initial step in the reaction sequence may involve 6 in which $[W(PMe)(CO)_5]$ acts as a $2e^-$ donor to the triosmium cluster 2, as is well established in many reactions of 2 with other more conventional ligands, such as CNMe, CNPh, PPh₃, etc. [23,24]. Careful monitoring of the early stages of the reaction of 2 and 3 by ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectroscopy revealed a new singlet ($\delta = 8.6 \text{ ppm}$) which exhibits ¹⁸³W satellites (${}^{1}J_{PW} =$ 239 Hz) which can only be tentatively assigned to 6, since it disappears rapidly as the reaction proceeds.

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