Journal of Organometallic Chemistry, 71 (1974) C38—C40
© Elsevier Sequoia S.A. Lausanne — Printed in The Netherlands

Preliminary communication

CYANCALKYL COMPLEXES OF TRANSITION METALS

III. REACTIONS OF ORGANOMETALLIC COMPLEXES OF PALLADIUM AND PLATINUM WITH SODIUM DICYANOMETHANIDE

HISASHI YAMAMOTO and KEINOSUKE SUZUKI

Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory, Faculty of Science, Nagoya University, Chikusa, Nagoya (Japan)

(Received February 4th, 1974)

Summary

Reactions of $MI(CH_3)(PPh_3)_2$ or $MCI(CH_2COR)(PPh_3)_2$ (M = Pd, Pt) with sodium dicyanomethanide in methanol gave novel metal complexes. Spectroscopic data suggest that these complexes contain either an iminoether chelate ring or a carbon—carbon chelate ring which was derived from $CH(CN)_2^-$.

Recently, reactions of transition metal complexes with dicyanomethanide icn, $CH(CN)_2^-$, have been reported [1-3]. The product obtained in these reactions contained either a M-N=C=C(CN)₂ or a M-CH(CN)₂ linkage. During our study on cyanoalkyl complexes of transition metals [4] we found novel reactions in which an imino—ether chelate ring or a carbon—carbon chelate ring is derived from $CH(CN)_2^-$.

A methanol solution (50 ml) of NaCH(CN)₂ prepared by the mixing of NaOMe (540 mg) and CH_2 (CN)₂ (660 mg) in dry methanol was added to a methanol suspension MI(CH₃)(PPh₃)₂ (Pd: 2.0 g, Pt: 1.0 g). After the mixture had been stirred overnight under nitrogen at room temperature, the product was filtered off, washed with ether and recrystallized from acetone (Pd) or $CHCl_3/(C_2H_5)_2$ O (Pt) giving the complexes Ia or Ib, respectively.

A suspension of PtCl(CH₂ COR)(PPh₃)₂ (R = CH₃: 2.0 g, R = Ph: 2.0 g) in methanol was treated with a methanol solution of NaCH(CN)₂ prepared as described above. After stirring for 3 h (R = Ph) or overnight (R = CH₃), a yellow product was obtained in each case. It was recrystallized from CHCl₃/(C₂ H₅)₂ O giving the yellow complexes IIa or IIb. On the other hand, the palladium analogs gave only the pale yellow complex (III) under similar conditions.

(Ia) M = Pd: 30%, m.p. 159—163° (IIa) $R = CH_3: 35\%$, m.p. 230—235° (dec.)

(Ib) M = Pt: 70%, m.p. 202-205° (IIb) R = Ph: 70%, m.p. 235-238° (dec.)

PdCl[CH(CN)₂](PPh₃)₂

(III) Pd: 30% m.p. 170—172° (dec.)

TABLE 1 INFRARED DATA a

| | M | v(NH) | v(CN) | ν(N=C) | ν(C=C) | Other | |
|-----|----|--------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------------|--------------------|
| Ia | Pd | 3380 3350 | | 1609 | 1536 | ь | |
| Ib. | Pt | 3370 3360 | | 1605 | 1537 | ь | |
| Цa | Pt | 3380 | 2190 | 1574 | 1511 | 1280 1273 | ν(=C—O) |
| пр | Pt | 3374 | 2196 | 1555 | 1500 | 1272 1248 | ν(≈C−O) ν(=C−O) |
| ш | Pđ | | 2235 2230 | | | 307 | v(Pd—Cl) |

 $[^]a$ All the complexes in Table 1 gave satisfactory analytical results for C, H, and N. Measured in Nujol and HCB mulls (cm $^{-1}$). b Several bands appeared in the region 1100—1300 cm $^{-1}$.

TABLE 2 NMR DATA ^a

| | M | τ(CH ₃) | τ(NH) | τ(OMe) | 7(CH) |
|------|-----|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Ia . | Pd | 9.79 d | 4.70(br) s | 6.26 s | 6.02 s |
| | | 4.0 J(P-H) | 5.85(br) s | 6.85 s | |
| Ib · | Pt | 9.68 d ^b | 4.03(br) s | 6.24 s | 5.82 s ^c |
| | | 4.0 J(P-H) | 5.15(br) s | 6.84 s | |
| | | 68.5 J(Pt-H) | | And the second | |
| IIa | Pt | 7.99(br) s | 4.45(br) s | 7.10 s | 4.30 dd ^b |
| | | | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | 9.5 J(P-H) (cis) |
| | | | | | 24.5 J(P-H) (trans) |
| | | | 4° 4 4° | | ~40 J(Pt-H) |
| пь - | Pt | d | 4.20(br) s | 7.07 s | 3.98(dd) ^b |
| | | | | | 8.5 J(P-H) (cis) |
| | 100 | | | | 23.0 J(P-H) (trans) |
| | 1.5 | | | | 42.5 J(Pt-H) |
| ш | Pd | | | والأنجيف المحتولين | 7.50(t) |
| | | | | | 7.0 J(P-H) |

^a Abbreviations are: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; dd, a doublet of doublets; (br), broad. Measured in $CDCl_g$; τ (ppm) J (Hz). b J (195 Pt—H) was observed. c An ill-resolved triplet. d τ (Ph) 3.04 s. τ (Ph) of PPh_g appeared at ~2.6 for all the complexes studied here.

IR and NMR data for the new complexes are summarized in Table 1 and Table 2. These spectroscopic data support the assignment of the structures mentioned above. The result obtained here is different from that reported by Baddley et al. [3]. The mechanism of formation of the complexes (I) and (II) is not clear yet, but evidently methanol plays an important role in our reactions. The complex (I) might be prepared through the side-on coordination of a nitrile group as suggested by Clark et al [5]. For complex (II), we assume that the formation of an enolate anion from the CH2 COR group is important. We have not obtained any keteniminato complex so far. Reactions of other organometallic complexes of transition metals with CH(CN) are under investigation.

References

- 1 N.A. Bailey, B.M. Higson and E.D. McKenzie, Inorg. Nucl. Chem. Letters, 7 (1971) 591.
- 2 D. Cummins, B.M. Higson and E.D. McKenzie, J. Chem. Soc. Dalton, (1973) 414.
- 3 W.H. Baddley and P. Choudhury, J. Organometal. Chem., 60 (1973) C74.
- 4 K. Suzuki and H. Yamamoto, J. Organometal. Chem., 54 (1973) 385.5 H.C. Clark and L.E. Manzer, Inorg. Chem., 10 (1971) 2699.

Erratum

J. Organometal. Chem., Vol. 69, No. 1 (April 2nd, 1974)

Page 84, line 6 from the bottom should read:

complexes should differ little in their rates of formation and k_2/k_{-2} vs. k_2/k_{-2}

Publisher's note

The following Annual Survey articles covering the year 1972:

Transition Metal Organic Chemistry; Physical Methods and Results of

General Interest 1972; by P.S. Braterman

Copper, Silver and Gold; by E. Singleton

Nickel, Palladium and Platinum; by E. Singleton

will appear in the final issue of Organometallic Chemistry Reviews B, vol. 10, no. 2 (June 1974).

This issue can be ordered separately (Sfr. 62.50 incl. postage) from Elsevier Sequoia S.A., P.O. Box 851, CH-1001 Lausanne 1, Switzerland.