

Synthesis of Diphenylphosphido-bridged Manganese-Gold Complexes. Crystal Structures of $[\text{N}(\text{PPh}_3)_2][\text{Au}_2\text{Mn}(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)_2(\text{CO})_4(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_2]$ and $[\text{Au}_2\text{Mn}_2(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)_4(\text{CO})_8]^\ddagger$

Gabino A. Carriedo, Victor Riera,* and M. L. Rodríguez

Departamento de Química Organometálica, Facultad de Química, Universidad de Oviedo, 33071 Oviedo, Spain

Peter G. Jones*†† and Jürgen Lautner

Institut für Anorganische Chemie der Universität, Tammannstrasse 4, 3400 Göttingen, Federal Republic of Germany

The complexes $[\text{L}_n\text{Mn}(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)\text{AuX}]^z$ [$\text{L}_n = (\text{CO})_5$ or $(\text{CO})_3(\text{bipy})$ ($\text{bipy} = 2,2'$ -bipyridine); $\text{X} = \text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Me-4})_3$, $z = 1$, perchlorate salt or $\text{X} = \text{C}_6\text{F}_5$, $z = 0$], $[(\text{OC})_4\text{Mn}(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)_2(\text{AuX})_2]^z$ [$\text{X} = \text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Me-4})_3$ or PPh_3 , $z = 1$, perchlorate salt; $\text{X} = \text{C}_6\text{F}_5$, $z = -1$, $\text{N}(\text{PPh}_3)_2^+$ salt], $[\text{L}_n\text{Mn}(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)\text{Au}(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)\text{MnL}_n]\text{A}$ [$\text{L}_n = (\text{CO})_5$, $\text{A} = \text{ClO}_4^-$; or $\text{L}_n = (\text{CO})_3(\text{bipy})$, $\text{A} = \text{PF}_6^-$], and $[\text{Au}_2\text{Mn}_2(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)_4(\text{CO})_8]$ have been prepared from the corresponding salts $[\text{Mn}(\text{PPh}_2)_y\text{L}_n]\text{A}$ ($y = 1$ or 2) by reaction with $[\text{AuCl}(\text{PR}_3)]$ ($\text{R} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Me-4}$ or Ph), $[\text{Au}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)(\text{tht})]$ or $[\text{AuCl}(\text{tht})]$ ($\text{tht} = \text{tetrahydrothiophene}$) in the presence of appropriate proportions of $\text{K}(\text{acac})$, $\text{Ti}(\text{acac})$, or $[\text{N}(\text{PPh}_3)_2]\text{-}[\text{acac}]$ ($\text{acac} = \text{acetylacetonate}$), or mixtures of these reagents. The compounds $[\text{N}(\text{PPh}_3)_2][\text{Au}_2\text{Mn}(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)_2(\text{CO})_4(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_2]$ and $[\text{Au}_2\text{Mn}_2(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)_4(\text{CO})_8]$ have been characterized by X-ray diffraction; both display short $\text{Au}\cdots\text{Au}$ interactions.

We have reported¹ the preparation of a series of octahedral manganese carbonyls of the type $[\text{Mn}(\text{PPh}_2)_n(\text{CO})_{6-n}]\text{ClO}_4$ ($n = 1-4$). Their cationic nature suggested the possibility of deprotonation of the co-ordinated PPh_2 ligand, thus providing a synthetic route to new $\mu\text{-PPh}_2$ species. As candidates to replace the H^+ , we chose the gold(I) fragments $\text{Au}(\text{PR}_3)^+$, $\text{Au}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)$, and 'Au⁺', accessible from $[\text{AuCl}(\text{PR}_3)]$, $[\text{Au}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)(\text{tht})]$, or $[\text{AuCl}(\text{tht})]$ ($\text{tht} = \text{tetrahydrothiophene}$); this led to the preparation of several neutral, cationic, and anionic complexes containing $\text{Mn}(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)\text{Au}$ or $\text{Mn}(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)_2\text{Au}_2$ groups. Some related AgL^+ derivatives of $[\text{M}(\text{PPh}_2)_2(\text{CO})_5]$ ($\text{M} = \text{Cr}, \text{Mo}, \text{or W}$) have recently been described.²

Results and Discussion

The complex $[\text{Mn}(\text{PPh}_2)_2(\text{CO})_5]\text{ClO}_4$ (**1**) reacted rapidly at room temperature with $[\text{Au}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)(\text{tht})]$ in the presence of $\text{K}(\text{acac})$ ($\text{acac} = \text{acetylacetonate}$) to give the neutral species $[\text{AuMn}(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)(\text{CO})_5(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)]$ (**2**). Similarly, the salt *fac*- $[\text{Mn}(\text{PPh}_2)(\text{CO})_3(\text{bipy})]\text{ClO}_4$ ($\text{bipy} = 2,2'$ -bipyridine) (**3a**) gave $[\text{AuMn}(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)(\text{CO})_3(\text{bipy})(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)]$ (**4**). The analytical and spectroscopic data were consistent with this formulation (see Table 1 and the Experimental section). In particular, the low ³¹P chemical shift of the $\mu\text{-PPh}_2$ ligand implied the absence of a metal-metal bond.³

The complex (**3b**) (the PF_6^- salt corresponding to **3a**) also

reacted readily with $[\text{AuCl}(\text{PR}_3)]$ ($\text{R} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Me-4}$) in the presence of $\text{Ti}(\text{acac})$ to give the cationic species $[\text{AuMn}(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)(\text{CO})_3(\text{bipy})(\text{PR}_3)]^+$ as its PF_6^- salt (**5**). In contrast, however, the reaction between complex (**1**), $[\text{AuCl}(\text{PR}_3)]$, and $\text{Ti}(\text{acac})$ led to the 'symmetric' products $[\text{AuMn}_2(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)_2(\text{CO})_{10}]\text{ClO}_4$ (**6**) and $[\text{Au}(\text{PR}_3)_2]\text{ClO}_4$; this was confirmed by preparing (**6**) directly from (**1**), $[\text{AuCl}(\text{tht})]$, $\text{K}(\text{acac})$, and $\text{Ti}(\text{acac})$ in a molar ratio 2:1:1:1. It is probable that the reaction of (**1**) with $[\text{AuCl}(\text{PR}_3)]$ and $\text{Ti}(\text{acac})$ initially gives the mixed product $[\text{AuMn}(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)(\text{CO})_5(\text{PR}_3)]\text{ClO}_4$, analogous to (**5**), which is subsequently converted into (**6**) and $[\text{Au}(\text{PR}_3)_2]\text{ClO}_4$ by a symmetrization reaction of a type common in gold(I) chemistry.⁴

We found no evidence for the symmetrization of complex (**5**) in solution [the molar conductance of (**2**) and (**4**) in acetone showed that those neutral species also do not symmetrize], but the compound $[\text{Au}\{\text{Mn}(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)(\text{CO})_3(\text{bipy})\}_2]\text{ClO}_4$ (**7**) could be prepared from (**3a**) by the same method that gave (**6**) from (**1**).

The bis(diphenylphosphine) cationic complex $[\text{Mn}(\text{PPh}_2)_2(\text{CO})_4]\text{ClO}_4$ (**8**) reacted with 2 equivalents of $[\text{Au}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)(\text{tht})]$ in the presence of a mixture of $\text{K}(\text{acac})$ and $[\text{N}(\text{PPh}_3)_2][\text{acac}]$ to give the stable anionic complex $[\text{Au}_2\text{Mn}(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)_2(\text{CO})_4(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_2]^-$ as its $\text{N}(\text{PPh}_3)_2^+$ salt (**9**). The ³¹P n.m.r. spectrum gave no indication of an $\text{Au}\cdots\text{Au}$ interaction, and the structure was therefore determined by X-ray diffraction (see Figure 1). In the solid state there is indeed a short $\text{Au}\cdots\text{Au}$ contact of 3.049 Å, a feature common in gold(I) complexes and regarded as a weakly stabilizing interaction.⁵ The co-ordination geometry at gold is somewhat distorted from the ideally linear, with C-Au-P 173.4 and 173.7°. The Au-P bonds are long (2.313 and 2.322 Å), as expected for bridging phosphide ligands; however, no non-bridging phosphide-gold bond lengths are available for comparison. In the anion $[(\text{AuBr})_2\text{PPh}_2]^-$ the Au-P bond length is much shorter at 2.243(3) Å, but the bromide ligands exert a much weaker *trans* influence.⁶ The co-ordination axes at gold are not parallel and the molecule thus displays a 'twisted' conformation [*cf.* complex (**11**), see below]. The C_6F_5 rings display the usual narrow angles at the *ipso* carbons (114.8 and 114.2°).⁷

The cationic complexes $[\text{Au}_2\text{Mn}(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)_2(\text{CO})_4(\text{PR}_3)_2]^+$ (as ClO_4^- salts; **10a**, $\text{R} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Me-4}$; **10b**, $\text{R} = \text{Ph}$) analogous

† Present address: Institut für Anorganische und Analytische Chemie der Technischen Universität, Hagenring 30, 3300 Braunschweig, Federal Republic of Germany.

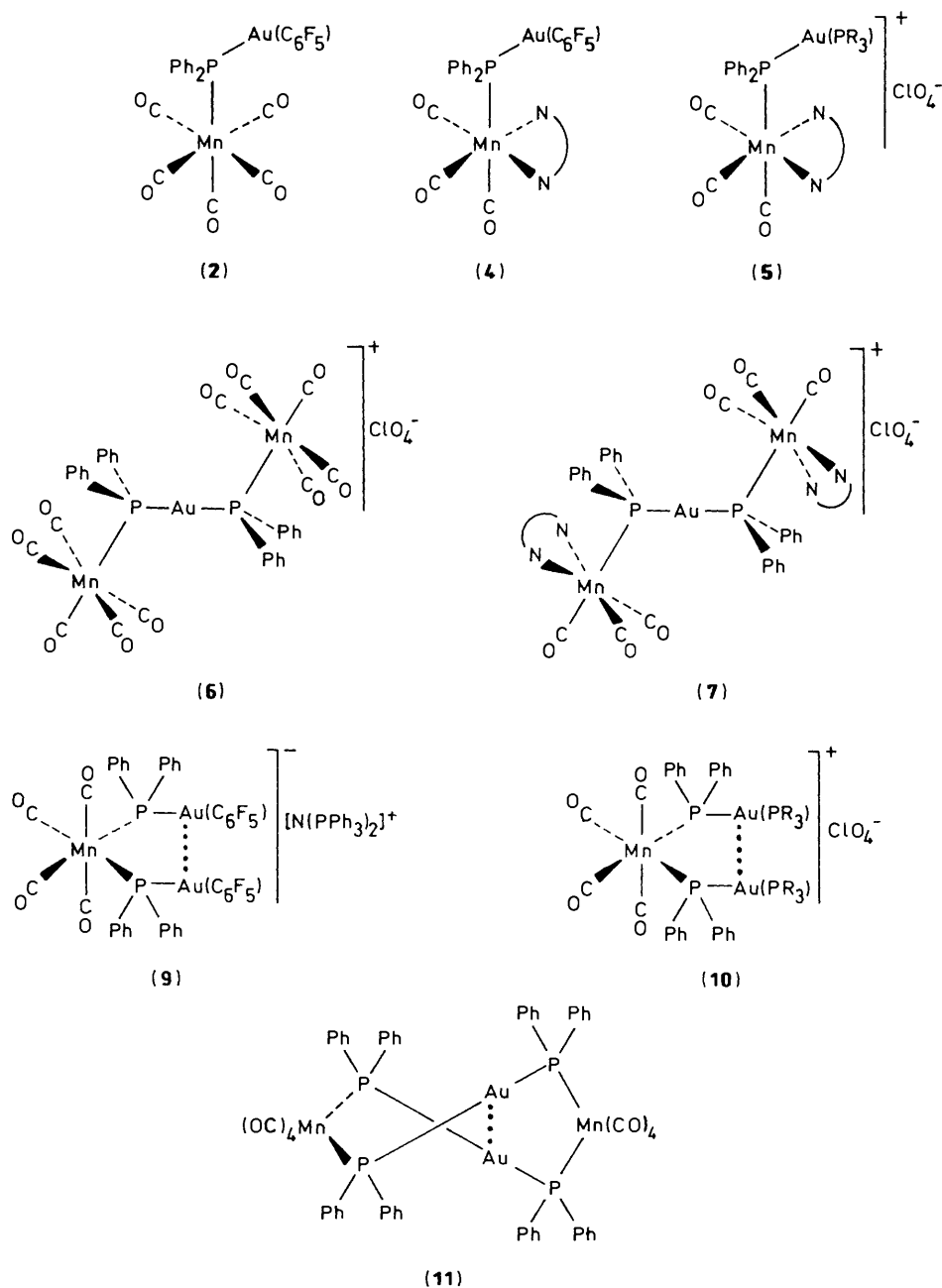
‡ Bis(triphenylphosphine)iminium 2,2,2-tetracarboxyl-1,2,2,3-bis(diphenylphosphido)-1,3-bis(pentafluorophenyl)-1,3-digold-2-manganate and 2,2,2,2,4,4,4,4-octacarboxyl-1,2,1,4,2,3,3,4-tetrakis(μ-diphenylphosphido)-1,3-digold-2,4-dimanganate.

Supplementary data available: Complete bond lengths and angles, thermal parameters, structure factors, and H-atom co-ordinates can be obtained from the Fachinformationszentrum Energie Physik Mathematik, 7514 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen 2, Federal Republic of Germany by quoting a full literature citation and the reference number CSD 53289.

Table 1. Analytical and physical data for the AuMn complexes

Compound	M.p. ^a (°C)	Analysis (%) ^b			$\nu_{\max}(\text{CO})^c/\text{cm}^{-1}$
		C	H	N	
(2) [AuMn(μ -PPh ₂)(CO) ₅ (C ₆ F ₅)]	108	36.8(37.1)	1.15(1.35)		2 130m, 2 038s ^d
(4) [AuMn(μ -PPh ₂)(CO) ₃ (bipy)(C ₆ F ₅)]	140	44.5(44.1)	2.40(2.15)	3.15(3.30)	2 020s, 1 938s, 1 916s
(5) [AuMn(μ -PPh ₂)(CO) ₃ (bipy){P(C ₆ H ₄ Me-4) ₃ }]PF ₆	101	50.0(49.0)	3.85(3.45)	2.40(2.50)	2 030s, 1 948s, 1 922s
(6) [AuMn ₂ (μ -PPh ₂) ₂ (CO) ₁₀]ClO ₄	140	38.9(38.6)	2.00(1.90)		2 132m, 2 045s
(7) [AuMn ₂ (μ -PPh ₂) ₂ (CO) ₆ (bipy) ₂]ClO ₄	120	47.5(47.8)	2.95(2.85)	4.30(4.45)	2 028s, 1 945s, 1 921s
(9) [N(PPh ₃) ₂][Au ₂ Mn(μ -PPh ₂) ₂ (CO) ₄ (C ₆ F ₅) ₂]	138	50.8(50.6)	3.05(2.75)	0.80(0.75)	2 062m, 1 985s, 1 947m
(10a) [Au ₂ Mn(μ -PPh ₂) ₂ (CO) ₄ {P(C ₆ H ₄ Me-4) ₃ } ₂]ClO ₄	135	51.3(51.3)	3.80(3.80)		2 075s, 2 003s, 1 987vs, 1 974s
(10b) [Au ₂ Mn(μ -PPh ₂) ₂ (CO) ₄ (PPh ₃) ₂]ClO ₄	140	50.3(49.4)	3.30(3.20)		2 082s, 2 003s, 1 987vs, 1 974s
(11) [Au ₂ Mn ₂ (μ -PPh ₂) ₄ (CO) ₈]	170	46.2(45.8)	2.80(2.70)		2 065s, 1 998(sh), 1 982vs, 1 962s

^a With decomposition. ^b Calculated values are given in parentheses. ^c In CH₂Cl₂ solution. ^d In hexane: 2 125w, 2 040s, and 2 025vs cm⁻¹.



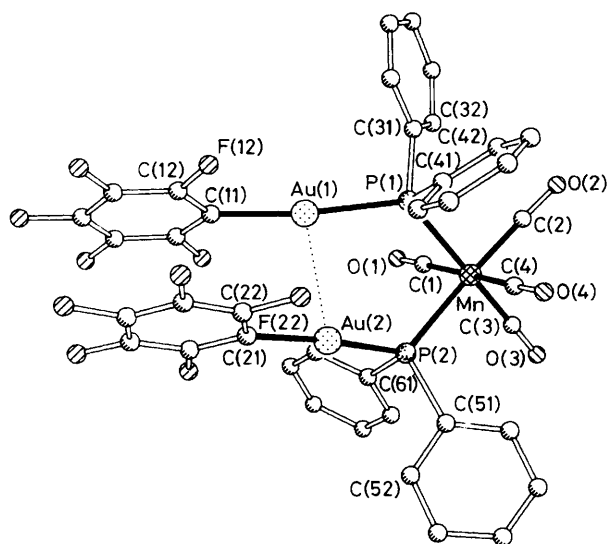


Figure 1. The cation of (9), showing the atom numbering scheme; H atoms omitted, radii arbitrary. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°): Au(1)–P(1) 2.313(2), Au(1)–C(11) 2.063(6), Au(2)–P(2) 2.322(1), Au(2)–C(21) 2.073(5), Mn–P(1) 2.406(1), Mn–P(2) 2.404(1), Mn–C(1) 1.844(5), Mn–C(2) 1.809(8), Mn–C(3) 1.813(5), and Mn–C(4) 1.849(4); P(1)–Au(1)–C(11) 173.4(2), P(2)–Au(2)–C(21) 173.7(1), Au(1)–P(1)–Mn 121.9(1), and Au(2)–P(2)–Mn 122.1(1). Non-bonded contact: Au(1)···Au(2) 3.049(1)

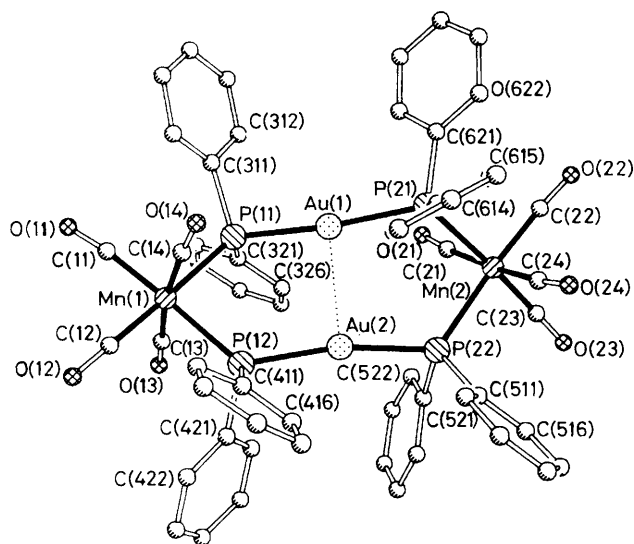


Figure 2. The molecule of (11) in the crystal, showing the atom numbering scheme; radii arbitrary, H atoms omitted. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°): Au(1)–P(21) 2.341(3), Au(1)–P(11) 2.335(3), Au(2)–P(22) 2.338(3), Au(2)–P(12) 2.332(3), Mn(1)–P(11) 2.392(3), Mn(1)–P(12) 2.393(3), Mn(2)–P(21) 2.419(4), Mn(2)–P(22) 2.410(3), Mn(1)–C(11) 1.826(12), Mn(1)–C(12) 1.817(14), Mn(1)–C(13) 1.834(12), Mn(1)–C(14) 1.842(13), Mn(2)–C(21) 1.859(15), Mn(2)–C(22) 1.834(18), Mn(2)–C(23) 1.820(17), and Mn(2)–C(24) 1.864(13); P(11)–Au(1)–P(21) 173.8(1), P(21)–Au(2)–P(22) 168.3(1), Au(1)–P(11)–Mn(1) 120.9(1), Au(1)–P(21)–Mn(2) 113.8(2), Au(2)–P(12)–Mn(1) 121.3(1), and Au(2)–P(22)–Mn(2) 124.1(1). Non-bonded contact: Au(1)···Au(2) 2.855(1)

to (9) could also be prepared from (8) and $[\text{AuCl}(\text{PR}_3)]$ (2 equivalents) in the presence of $\text{Tl}(\text{acac})$ (2 equivalents). Our attempts to obtain crystals suitable for X-ray structure determination were unsuccessful; nevertheless, the ^{31}P n.m.r.

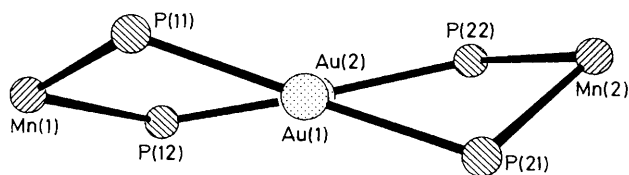


Figure 3. The eight-membered central ring of complex (11), viewed approximately along the Au···Au vector and showing the 'twist' conformation

spectra indicated a possible Au···Au interaction, because the pattern of the multiplets was consistent with an $\text{AA}'\text{BB}'$ spin system with a finite coupling between the PPh_3 groups. The attempted crystallizations occasionally yielded crystals of $[\text{Au}(\text{PR}_3)_2]\text{ClO}_4$, but we found no clear evidence for symmetrization processes in solution; the gold phosphine complexes might have arisen during the syntheses. However, the reaction of (8) with $[\text{AuCl}(\text{tht})]$ (2 equivalents) in the presence of $\text{K}(\text{acac})$ (2 equivalents) gave a solution of the anionic tetracarbonyl complex $[\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_4(\text{PPh}_2\text{AuCl})_2]^-$, analogous to (9) [i.r. in CH_2Cl_2 : 2 055s, 1 998(sh), 1 979vs, and 1 953s cm^{-1}], which was not isolated but was treated with 1 equivalent of (8) and two of $\text{Tl}(\text{acac})$ to give the very stable neutral complex $[\text{Au}_2\text{Mn}_2(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)_4(\text{CO})_8]$ (11).

The crystal structure analysis of (11) (Figure 2) confirms the presence of the eight-membered ring. This feature generally promotes short Au···Au contacts,⁵ and a particularly short contact of 2.855 Å is observed here. The Au–P bonds are slightly longer than in (9) (2.332–2.341 Å) and the deviation from linearity at Au(2) is marked [P–Au–P 168.3 and 173.8° for Au(2) and Au(1) respectively]. The ring displays a twisted conformation (Figure 3).

The above preparations could also be performed by deprotonating the PPh_2 ligands with LiBu (at low temperature),⁸ but the use of the acac derivatives was very convenient; the desired products could be obtained in one-pot reactions by using suitable proportions of the reagents. Thallium acetylacetonate had the additional advantage of eliminating Cl^- ions.

Experimental

All reactions were carried out under dry nitrogen, using Schlenk techniques and purified solvents. The i.r. spectra were recorded with a Perkin-Elmer 298 spectrophotometer. N.m.r. spectra were recorded on Varian FT-80A and Bruker AC-300 instruments: ^1H in CDCl_3 relative to SiMe_4 , proton-decoupled ^{31}P in CH_2Cl_2 relative to external 85% H_3PO_4 , and ^{19}F in CH_2Cl_2 relative to external CFCl_3 . The molar conductivities (Λ) were measured in 5×10^{-4} mol dm^{-3} solution in acetone (not under N_2) and are quoted in $\Omega^{-1} \text{cm}^2 \text{mol}^{-1}$.

The starting materials $[\text{Mn}(\text{PPh}_2)(\text{CO})_5]\text{ClO}_4$,¹ *fac*- $[\text{Mn}(\text{PPh}_2)(\text{CO})_3(\text{bipy})]\text{ClO}_4$ (or PF_6),¹ $[\text{Mn}(\text{PPh}_2)_2(\text{CO})_4]\text{ClO}_4$,¹ $[\text{AuCl}(\text{tht})]$,⁹ and $[\text{Au}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)(\text{tht})]$ ⁹ were prepared as described elsewhere. The salts $\text{M}(\text{acac})$ ($\text{M} = \text{K}$ or Tl) were prepared from KOH or Tl_2CO_3 .¹⁰ The salt $[\text{N}(\text{PPh}_3)_2][\text{acac}]$ was used directly as prepared by stirring a 1:1 molar mixture of $\text{Tl}(\text{acac})$ and $[\text{N}(\text{PPh}_3)_2]\text{Cl}$ in CH_2Cl_2 overnight, filtering, and drying *in vacuo*.

$[\text{AuMn}(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)(\text{CO})_5(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)]$ (2).—To a vigorously stirred suspension of $\text{K}(\text{acac})$ (0.046 g, 0.333 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (15 cm^3) were added $[\text{Au}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)(\text{tht})]$ (0.15 g, 0.333 mmol) and $[\text{Mn}(\text{PPh}_2)(\text{CO})_5]\text{ClO}_4$ (0.16 g, 0.333 mmol). After 5 min, the volatiles were removed and the residue extracted with diethyl ether–hexane (1:1 4 \times 20 cm^3). The extracts were filtered, concentrated *in vacuo* to ca. 6 cm^3 , and cooled to give yellow

microcrystalline (**2**) (0.13 g, 53%). I.r. (Nujol): 1 490s, 1 050w, and 952vs cm^{-1} (C_6F_5). N.m.r.: ^{31}P , 11.0 (vbr, $\mu\text{-PPh}_2$); ^{19}F , -130.3 (m, 2 F), -173.5 (m, 1F), and -176.9 p.p.m. (m, 2 F) (C_6F_5). $\Lambda = 5.7$.

[AuMn($\mu\text{-PPh}_2$)(CO) $_3$ (bipy)(C_6F_5)] (**4**).—To a vigorously stirred suspension of K(acac) (0.057 g, 0.415 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (15 cm^3) were added [Au(C_6F_5)(tht)] (0.188 g, 0.415 mmol) and *fac*-[Mn(PHPh $_2$)(CO) $_3$ (bipy)]ClO $_4$ (0.241 g, 0.415 mmol). After 60 min the volatiles were removed *in vacuo*. The residue was extracted (4 \times 20 cm^3) with diethyl ether-hexane (1:1) and the extracts filtered and concentrated to *ca.* 5 cm^3 to give complex (**4**) as a solid that was recrystallized from hexane-diethyl ether as brown-yellow microcrystals (0.18 g, 51.3%). I.r.

(Nujol): 1 490s, 1 050w, and 952w cm^{-1} (C_6F_5). N.m.r.: ^{31}P , 59.5 ($\mu\text{-PPh}_2$); ^{19}F , -115 (m, 2F), -161 (m, 1F), and -163 p.p.m. (m, 2F) (C_6F_5). $\Lambda = 9.6$.

[AuMn($\mu\text{-PPh}_2$)(CO) $_3$ (bipy) $\{P(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Me-4})_3\}$]PF $_6$ (**5**).—To a solution of [Mn(PHPh $_2$)(CO) $_3$ (bipy)]PF $_6$ (0.222 g, 0.350 mmol) in acetone (20 cm^3) were added [AuCl $\{P(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Me-4})_3\}$] (0.190 g, 0.35 mmol) and Tl(acac) (0.108 g, 0.35 mmol). After 10 min the solution was filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to *ca.* 4 cm^3 . Addition of an excess of hexane gave brown-yellow microcrystals of complex (**5**) (0.33 g, 83%). I.r. (Nujol): 837s cm^{-1} (PF $_6$). N.m.r.: ^1H , 8.61, 8.22, 7.75, 7.19 (vbr, C_6H_5 , C_6H_4 , bipy), and 2.40 (s, Me-4). ^{31}P (-60 $^\circ\text{C}$), 53.8 p.p.m. [AB_q , $\delta_A = 42.6$ ($\mu\text{-PPh}_2$), $\delta_B = 65.1$ (PR $_3$), $J_{\text{AB}} = 249$]; some samples

Table 2. Atomic co-ordinates ($\times 10^4$) for compound (**9**)

Atom	x	y	z	Atom	x	y	z
Au(1)	2 556.7(1)	2 013.9(1)	2 828.2(1)	O(1)	4 606(3)	-782(3)	3 047(2)
Au(2)	3 835.5(1)	3 101.4(1)	1 746.2(1)	C(2)	3 274(4)	-124(4)	1 175(4)
C(11)	2 459(3)	2 620(3)	3 673(3)	O(2)	2 883(4)	-563(4)	1 011(3)
C(12)	1 728(4)	3 453(4)	3 614(3)	C(3)	4 971(4)	-7(4)	1 031(3)
C(13)	1 663(4)	3 904(4)	4 148(4)	O(3)	5 650(3)	-452(3)	860(2)
C(14)	2 328(5)	3 515(5)	4 771(3)	C(4)	3 410(3)	1 583(4)	349(3)
C(15)	3 063(4)	2 681(5)	4 863(3)	O(4)	3 105(3)	2 152(3)	-274(2)
C(16)	3 115(3)	2 257(4)	4 314(3)	P(3)	8 049(1)	3 125(1)	3 860(1)
F(12)	1 040(2)	3 879(2)	3 000(2)	P(4)	6 905(1)	5 236(1)	3 010(1)
F(13)	927(3)	4 718(3)	4 061(2)	N	7 379(3)	4 198(3)	3 713(2)
F(14)	2 251(3)	3 945(3)	5 303(2)	C(71)	9 107(3)	2 856(3)	4 463(3)
F(15)	3 726(3)	2 292(3)	5 485(2)	C(72)	9 939(3)	2 142(4)	4 475(3)
F(16)	3 863(2)	1 437(3)	4 439(2)	C(73)	10 701(4)	1 916(5)	4 992(3)
C(21)	3 240(3)	4 294(3)	2 062(3)	C(74)	10 640(4)	2 386(5)	5 494(3)
C(22)	2 434(3)	5 058(4)	1 701(3)	C(75)	9 838(5)	3 107(4)	5 476(3)
C(23)	1 999(4)	5 767(4)	1 984(4)	C(76)	9 056(4)	3 339(4)	4 963(3)
C(24)	2 382(5)	5 743(4)	2 657(4)	C(81)	7 479(3)	2 229(3)	4 430(3)
C(25)	3 193(5)	5 008(5)	3 050(3)	C(82)	7 991(4)	1 263(4)	4 900(3)
C(26)	3 603(3)	4 304(4)	2 742(3)	C(83)	7 523(6)	589(5)	5 341(3)
F(22)	2 021(2)	5 133(2)	1 014(2)	C(84)	6 570(6)	871(6)	5 315(4)
F(23)	1 194(3)	6 494(3)	1 600(3)	C(85)	6 050(5)	1 832(6)	4 838(5)
F(24)	1 954(3)	6 431(3)	2 958(3)	C(86)	6 505(4)	2 498(4)	4 410(3)
F(25)	3 559(3)	4 962(3)	3 728(2)	C(91)	8 386(3)	2 944(3)	2 954(3)
F(26)	4 394(2)	3 582(2)	3 163(2)	C(92)	7 912(4)	2 503(4)	2 644(3)
P(1)	2 497(1)	1 315(1)	1 920(1)	C(93)	8 075(5)	2 481(6)	1 897(4)
P(2)	4 654(1)	1 735(1)	1 471(1)	C(94)	8 708(5)	2 903(6)	1 447(4)
C(31)	1 815(3)	458(3)	2 431(3)	C(95)	9 185(4)	3 343(5)	1 731(3)
C(32)	2 185(4)	-564(3)	2 716(3)	C(96)	9 034(3)	3 372(4)	2 493(3)
C(33)	1 624(5)	-1 151(4)	3 125(4)	C(101)	6 595(3)	5 194(3)	2 083(3)
C(34)	720(5)	-753(5)	3 255(4)	C(102)	7 015(3)	5 574(3)	1 382(3)
C(35)	358(4)	263(5)	3 004(4)	C(103)	6 718(4)	5 566(4)	672(3)
C(36)	905(4)	861(4)	2 589(3)	C(104)	6 012(4)	5 183(4)	655(3)
C(41)	1 651(3)	2 241(3)	1 070(3)	C(105)	5 597(4)	4 782(4)	1 349(3)
C(42)	1 153(3)	1 974(4)	618(3)	C(106)	5 896(3)	4 781(4)	2 066(3)
C(43)	603(4)	2 670(5)	-71(3)	C(111)	5 830(3)	5 834(3)	3 344(3)
C(44)	535(4)	3 643(5)	-321(3)	C(112)	5 802(4)	5 715(4)	4 132(3)
C(45)	1 027(3)	3 931(4)	118(3)	C(113)	4 987(4)	6 218(5)	4 391(3)
C(46)	1 578(3)	3 230(3)	813(3)	C(114)	4 228(4)	6 839(4)	3 858(4)
C(51)	5 349(3)	2 193(3)	622(3)	C(115)	4 253(4)	6 950(4)	3 074(4)
C(52)	5 893(3)	2 758(4)	681(3)	C(116)	5 046(4)	6 462(4)	2 804(3)
C(53)	6 446(4)	3 132(5)	75(4)	C(121)	7 624(3)	6 039(4)	2 781(3)
C(54)	6 439(5)	2 948(6)	-613(4)	C(122)	8 588(4)	5 667(5)	2 972(3)
C(55)	5 921(4)	2 410(4)	-693(3)	C(123)	9 137(5)	6 295(6)	2 749(4)
C(56)	5 385(4)	2 022(4)	-80(3)	C(124)	8 718(6)	7 285(6)	2 358(5)
C(61)	5 601(3)	1 023(3)	2 283(3)	C(125)	7 779(6)	7 663(5)	2 174(5)
C(62)	5 398(4)	937(4)	3 065(3)	C(126)	7 224(5)	7 042(4)	2 384(4)
C(63)	6 078(6)	372(5)	3 692(4)	O(200)	318(16)	9(19)	9 805(14)
C(64)	6 964(7)	-98(6)	3 565(5)	C(201)	628(16)	-170(17)	9 066(13)
C(65)	7 182(5)	-40(5)	2 812(5)	C(202)	-196(16)	806(17)	8 691(14)
C(66)	6 488(4)	523(4)	2 162(4)	C(203)	1 510(16)	-83(16)	9 415(14)
Mn	3 892.8(5)	621.7(5)	1 359.6(4)	C(204)	1 212(20)	-1 142(18)	9 732(16)
C(1)	4 324(4)	-236(4)	2 409(3)				

showed a weak peak at 42.0 p.p.m. due to $[\text{Au}\{\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Me}-4)_3\}_2]\text{PF}_6$, $\lambda = 132.5$.

$[\text{AuMn}_2(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)_2(\text{CO})_{10}]\text{ClO}_4$ (**6**).—To a mixture of $[\text{Mn}(\text{PPh}_2)_2(\text{CO})_5]\text{ClO}_4$ (0.299 g, 0.622 mmol) and $[\text{AuCl}(\text{tbt})]$ (0.099 g, 0.308 mmol) in acetone (15 cm³) was added with stirring $\text{Ti}(\text{acac})$ (0.189 g, 0.622 mmol). After 5 min the mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to ca. 4 cm³. Addition of an excess of diethyl ether gave complex (**6**) as a white precipitate that was washed with ether and dried *in vacuo* (0.162 g, 49.3%). I.r. (Nujol): 1 100s, br cm⁻¹ (ClO_4). ³¹P N.m.r. (−40 °C): 20.9 p.p.m. (s, $\mu\text{-PPh}_2$). $\lambda = 139.7$.

$[\text{AuMn}_2(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)_2(\text{CO})_6(\text{bipy})_2]\text{ClO}_4$ (**7**).—To a mixture of *fac*- $[\text{Mn}(\text{PPh}_2)_2(\text{CO})_3(\text{bipy})]\text{ClO}_4$ (0.182 g, 0.313 mmol) and $[\text{AuCl}(\text{tbt})]$ (0.050 g, 0.155 mmol) in acetone (15 cm³) was added $\text{Ti}(\text{acac})$ (0.095 g, 0.313 mmol). After 40 min (although the reaction was completed almost instantly), the mixture was filtered, concentrated to ca. 4 cm³, and mixed with an excess of diethyl ether to give complex (**7**) as an orange-brown solid (0.15 g, 76%). I.r. (Nujol): 1 100 cm⁻¹ (ClO_4). ³¹P N.m.r.: 58.9 p.p.m. ($\mu\text{-PPh}_2$). $\lambda = 143$.

$[\text{N}(\text{PPh}_3)_2][\text{Au}_2\text{Mn}(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)_2(\text{CO})_4(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_2]$ (**9**).—To a solid mixture of $[\text{Au}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)(\text{tbt})]$ (0.15 g, 0.33 mmol), $\text{K}(\text{acac})$ (0.023 g, 0.166 mmol), and $[\text{N}(\text{PPh}_3)_2][\text{acac}]$ (0.11 g, 0.17 mmol), were added CH_2Cl_2 (20 cm³) and $[\text{Mn}(\text{PPh}_2)_2(\text{CO})_4]\text{ClO}_4$ (0.105 g, 0.164 mmol) with stirring. After 15 min, the mixture was filtered and concentrated to ca. 4 cm³. Addition of

an excess of hexane gave complex (**9**) as a precipitate that was recrystallized from CH_2Cl_2 -hexane as yellow microcrystals (0.153 g, 52%). I.r. (Nujol): 1 490m, 1 050m, and 952s cm⁻¹ (C_6F_5). N.m.r.: ³¹P (−60 °C), 32.6 (br, $\mu\text{-PPh}_2$) and 21.8 [s, $\text{N}(\text{PPh}_3)_2^+$]; ¹⁹F, −115.7 (m, 2F), −163.7 (m, 1F), and −164.9 p.p.m. (m, 2F) (C_6F_5). $\lambda = 91$.

$[\text{Au}_2\text{Mn}(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)_2(\text{CO})_4\{\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Me}-4)_3\}_2]\text{ClO}_4$ (**10a**).—To a solution of $[\text{Mn}(\text{PPh}_2)_2(\text{CO})_4]\text{ClO}_4$ (0.20 g, 0.31 mmol) in acetone (15 cm³) was added $[\text{AuCl}\{\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Me}-4)_3\}]$ (0.33 g, 0.61 mmol) and $\text{Ti}(\text{acac})$ (0.19 g, 0.62 mmol). After 15 min the solution was filtered and concentrated to ca. 4 cm³. Addition of an excess of hexane gave (**10a**) as pale yellow microcrystals (0.40 g, 78%). I.r. (Nujol): 820 $\{\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Me}-4)_3\}$ and 1 100 cm⁻¹ (ClO_4). N.m.r.: ¹H 7.65, 6.99(br) (C_6H_4 , C_6H_5), and 2.36 (s, Me-4); ³¹P (−90 °C) AA'BB' m (the part B was very broad and unresolved), δ_A 40 (PR₃), $\delta_B = 56$ p.p.m. ($\mu\text{-PPh}_2$), J_{AB} 260, $J_{AA'}$ 5, $J_{BB'}$ 85, and $J_{AB'}$ 0 Hz (linewidth ca. 15 Hz). $\lambda = 143$.

The pale yellow compound (**10b**) was similarly prepared in 45% yield. I.r. (Nujol): 1 100 cm⁻¹ (ClO_4). ³¹P N.m.r. (−80 °C): AA'BB' m (the part B was very broad and unresolved), δ_A 42 (PR₃), δ_B 57 p.p.m. ($\mu\text{-PPh}_2$), J_{AB} 255, $J_{AA'}$ 5, $J_{BB'}$ 70, and $J_{AB'}$ 0 (linewidth ca. 15 Hz). $\lambda = 124$.

$[\text{Au}_2\text{Mn}_2(\mu\text{-PPh}_2)_4(\text{CO})_8]$ (**11**).—A mixture of $[\text{Mn}(\text{PPh}_2)_2(\text{CO})_4]\text{ClO}_4$ (0.087 g, 0.136 mmol), $[\text{AuCl}(\text{tbt})]$ (0.087 g, 0.272 mmol), and $\text{K}(\text{acac})$ (0.038 g, 0.272 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (15 cm³) was vigorously stirred for 10 min. More $[\text{Mn}(\text{PPh}_2)_2(\text{CO})_4]\text{ClO}_4$ (0.087 g, 0.136 mmol) and $\text{Ti}(\text{acac})$

Table 3. Atomic co-ordinates ($\times 10^4$) for compound (**11**)

Atom	x	y	z	Atom	x	y	z
Au(1)	2 173.3(2)	1 393.4(4)	974.8(1)	C(516)	2 021(8)	5 361(12)	2 741(5)
Au(2)	2 968.2(2)	3 373.0(4)	1 501.7(1)	C(521)	1 905(7)	5 571(11)	1 527(4)
Mn(1)	4 133(1)	1 906(2)	485.0(6)	C(522)	1 449(8)	5 748(13)	1 061(5)
Mn(2)	813(1)	2 966(2)	1 769.7(6)	C(523)	1 509(9)	6 806(15)	785(6)
P(11)	2 834(2)	1 523(3)	319(1)	C(524)	2 020(8)	7 675(15)	975(5)
C(311)	2 539(6)	99(9)	−29(3)	C(525)	2 456(9)	7 578(17)	1 444(6)
C(312)	1 801(7)	26(12)	−267(4)	C(526)	2 385(8)	6 469(13)	1 709(5)
C(313)	1 529(8)	−1 048(13)	−507(5)	P(12)	4 079(2)	3 071(3)	1 225(1)
C(314)	1 992(7)	−2 037(13)	−495(4)	C(411)	4 729(6)	2 606(10)	1 799(3)
C(315)	2 701(7)	−1 992(12)	−261(4)	C(412)	5 261(7)	1 702(11)	1 817(4)
C(316)	2 983(7)	−910(11)	−27(4)	C(413)	5 701(8)	1 433(13)	2 276(5)
C(321)	2 362(6)	2 666(11)	−125(4)	C(414)	5 602(8)	1 999(14)	2 707(5)
C(322)	2 408(7)	2 610(13)	−628(4)	C(415)	5 103(8)	2 904(14)	2 700(5)
C(323)	2 098(9)	3 510(14)	−963(6)	C(416)	4 665(7)	3 181(12)	2 243(4)
C(324)	1 729(9)	4 436(16)	−793(6)	C(421)	4 416(6)	4 629(10)	1 143(3)
C(325)	1 677(10)	4 508(17)	−291(6)	C(422)	5 162(7)	4 897(12)	1 233(4)
C(326)	1 989(7)	3 631(12)	47(5)	C(423)	5 409(9)	6 084(13)	1 160(5)
P(21)	1 421(2)	1 126(3)	1 576(1)	C(424)	4 915(8)	6 941(14)	976(5)
C(611)	1 975(7)	385(12)	2 126(4)	C(425)	4 168(8)	6 718(13)	886(5)
C(612)	2 734(8)	408(14)	2 185(5)	C(426)	3 925(7)	5 530(11)	960(4)
C(613)	3 170(11)	−200(17)	2 586(6)	C(11)	4 211(6)	1 056(11)	−83(4)
C(614)	2 854(11)	−779(17)	2 935(6)	O(11)	4 307(5)	601(8)	−442(3)
C(615)	2 129(11)	−764(17)	2 895(6)	C(12)	5 121(7)	2 180(12)	595(4)
C(616)	1 665(11)	−173(16)	2 494(6)	O(12)	5 748(5)	2 365(10)	659(4)
C(621)	734(7)	−16(11)	1 300(4)	C(13)	3 990(7)	3 339(11)	134(4)
C(622)	358(14)	−771(24)	1 574(9)	O(13)	3 891(6)	4 202(8)	−94(3)
C(623)	−140(15)	−1 644(24)	1 299(10)	C(14)	4 171(7)	545(12)	886(4)
C(624)	−255(10)	−1 781(17)	815(7)	O(14)	4 158(6)	−256(8)	1 143(3)
C(625)	127(10)	−1 092(16)	557(7)	C(21)	559(8)	3 114(14)	1 074(6)
C(626)	604(8)	−204(13)	805(5)	O(21)	374(6)	3 131(10)	655(3)
P(22)	1 957(2)	4 065(3)	1 831(1)	C(22)	−61(10)	2 175(16)	1 772(6)
C(511)	2 322(6)	4 416(10)	2 497(4)	O(22)	−615(7)	1 742(17)	1 788(5)
C(512)	2 871(7)	3 751(11)	2 769(4)	C(23)	378(9)	4 402(15)	1 878(5)
C(513)	3 148(7)	4 024(12)	3 277(5)	O(23)	128(7)	5 305(13)	1 969(5)
C(514)	2 863(8)	4 933(12)	3 508(5)	C(24)	1 104(8)	2 635(13)	2 454(5)
C(515)	2 295(8)	5 579(14)	3 251(5)	O(24)	1 239(6)	2 388(11)	2 865(3)

(0.0826 g, 0.272 mmol) were added and stirring was continued for 90 min. The mixture was filtered and concentrated to *ca.* 4 cm³. Addition of an excess of hexane gave yellow microcrystals of complex (11) (0.102 g, 51.0%). ³¹P N.m.r. (−50 °C): 28.2 p.p.m. (μ-PPh₂). λ = 4.8.

X-Ray Structure Determination of Complex (9).—Pale yellow prisms were obtained by diffusion of di-isopropyl ether into a dichloromethane solution. The crystals cracked on exposure to air and were therefore sealed in glass capillaries for X-ray investigations. They proved to contain half an ether molecule per asymmetric unit.

Crystal data. C₃₆H₃₀NP₂⁺ C₄₀H₂₀Au₂F₁₀MnO₄P₂[−]·0.5-C₆H₁₄O. *M* = 1 855, triclinic, space group *P*1̄, *a* = 14.900(4), *b* = 15.462(4), *c* = 18.110(5) Å, *z* = 66.87(2), β = 87.18(2), γ = 72.23(2)°, *U* = 3 641.6 Å³, *Z* = 2, *D*_c = 1.69 Mg m^{−3}, *F*(000) = 1 814, λ(Mo-K_α) = 0.710 69 Å, μ = 4.3 mm^{−1}, crystal size 0.8 × 0.3 × 0.15 mm.

Data collection and processing. Stoe-Siemens four-circle diffractometer in profile-fitting mode¹¹ with monochromated Mo-K_α radiation, 13 710 Intensities registered to 2θ_{max} 50°, 12 799 unique (*R*_{int} 0.023), 10 566 with *F* > 4σ(*F*) used for all calculations (program system SHELX, locally modified by its author Professor G. M. Sheldrick). Absorption corrections based on ψ scans, with transmission factors 0.58–0.96. Cell constants refined from 2θ values of 40 reflections in the range 20–22°.

Structure solution and refinement. Heavy-atom method, followed by blocked full-matrix refinement on *F* to *R* 0.032, *R*' 0.031. All non-H atoms anisotropic except for disordered solvent; H atoms included using a riding model. Weighting scheme *w*^{−1} = σ²(*F*) + 0.0002*F*². 904 Parameters; *S* 1.4; maximum Δ/σ 0.17 for solvent, otherwise 0.07; maximum Δρ 1 e Å^{−3} in solvent region, 0.6 e Å^{−3} near Au.

Final atomic co-ordinates are presented in Table 2, with selected bond lengths and angles in Figure 1.

X-Ray Structure Determination of Complex (11).—Yellow plates were obtained by diffusion of hexane into a dichloromethane solution.

Crystal data. C₅₆H₄₀Au₂Mn₂O₈P, *M* = 1 469, monoclinic, space group *P*2₁/c, *a* = 18.448(4), *b* = 11.004(2), *c* = 27.024(5) Å, β = 100.67(2)°, *U* = 5 391 Å³, *Z* = 4, *D*_c = 1.81 Mg m^{−3}, *F*(000) = 2 832, μ = 6.0 mm^{−1}, crystal size 0.6 × 0.25 × 0.1 mm, plate face 201.

Data collection and processing. As for complex (9) but with the following differences: 10 141 reflections measured, 9 416 unique (*R*_{int} 0.044), 7 199 with *F* > 4σ(*F*) used for calculations. Transmission factors 0.39–0.99. Cell constants from 64 reflections in the range 20–25°.

Structure solution and refinement. Heavy-atom method, followed by full-matrix refinement on *F* to *R* 0.059, *R*' 0.055. Atoms Au, Mn, O, and P anisotropic, C isotropic, H included using a riding model. Weighting scheme *w*^{−1} = σ²(*F*) + 0.000 35*F*²; 369 parameters; *S* 1.8; maximum Δ/σ 0.002; maximum Δρ 1.5 e Å^{−3} near Au.

Final atomic co-ordinates are presented in Table 3, with selected bond lengths and angles in Figure 2.

Additional material available from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre comprises H-atom co-ordinates, thermal parameters, and remaining bond distances and angles.

Acknowledgements

We thank the Fonds der Chemischen Industrie for financial support.

References

- 1 G. A. Carriedo, V. Riera, M. L. Rodriguez, and J. J. Sainz Velicia, *Polyhedron*, 1987, **6**, 1879.
- 2 D. Obendorf and P. Peringer, *J. Organomet. Chem.*, 1986, **299**, 127.
- 3 M. J. Breen, P. M. Shulman, G. L. Geoffroy, A. L. Rheingold, and W. C. Fultz, *Organometallics*, 1984, **3**, 782.
- 4 R. Usón and A. Laguna, *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 1986, **70**, 1; A. L. Hormann, G. F. Shaw III, D. W. Bennett, and W. R. Reiff, *Inorg. Chem.*, 1986, **25**, 3953; G. A. Carriedo, D. Miguel, V. Riera, and X. Solans, *J. Chem. Soc., Dalton Trans.*, 1987, 2867.
- 5 P. G. Jones, *Gold Bull.*, 1981, **14**, 102; 1983, **16**, 114; 1986, **19**, 46; Y. Jiang, S. Alvarez, and R. Hoffmann, *Inorg. Chem.*, 1985, **24**, 749; H. Schmidbaur, W. Graf, and G. Müller, *Angew. Chem.*, 1988, **100**, 439.
- 6 R. G. Pritchard, D. B. Dyson, R. V. Parish, C. A. McAuliffe, and B. E. Beagley, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.*, 1987, 371.
- 7 P. G. Jones, *J. Organomet. Chem.*, 1988, **345**, 401.
- 8 W. C. Mercer, R. R. Whittle, E. W. Burkhardt, and G. L. Geoffroy, *Organometallics*, 1985, **4**, 68.
- 9 R. Usón, A. Laguna, and J. Vicente, *J. Organomet. Chem.*, 1977, **131**, 471.
- 10 W. Fernelius and B. E. Bryant, *Inorg. Synth.*, 1957, **5**, 105.
- 11 W. Clegg, *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. A*, 1981, **37**, 22.

Received 4th July 1988; Paper 8/02642D