

Preliminary communication

A THREE-MEMBERED RING FORMED THROUGH INTERNAL METALLATION IN A DIPHENYLMETHYLPHOSPHINE-PLATINUM(II) COMPLEX

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Summary

Prolonged treatment of *cis*-(MePh₂P)₂PtCl₂ with a large excess of 1-Li-2-C₆H₅-1,2-B₁₀C₂H₁₀ in ether gives the internally metallated complex *cis*-1-[(MePh₂P)-Pt(PCH₂Ph₂)]-2-C₆H₅-1,2-(σ-B₁₀C₂H₁₀) in which a methyl group of one coordinated phosphine is involved in the ring formation.

In previous papers [1, 2] we reported that the reaction of *trans*-L₂PtCl₂ (L = P(C₂H₅)₃, P(n-C₃H₇)₃) with lithium-carborane derivatives yields internally metallated complexes of platinum(II) containing 1,2- or 1,7-dicarba-*closo*-dodecaborane(12) bonded through metal-carbon σ bonds. These complexes were the first well established examples of intramolecular metallation involving a C-H bond of an alkyl group in trialkylphosphine metal complexes. Structural X-ray analysis showed the platinum to be coordinated via σ bond by the carboranyl group through its C(1) atom and the other three coordination positions to be occupied by two mutually *cis* P atoms of phosphine ligands and by the first carbon atom of one alkyl side group of the phosphines [3]*. These results indicate that the internal metallation gives a three-membered Pt-P-C ring rather than a four-membered ring, as we first suggested [2]. Recently, an intramolecular C-H addition in a trimethylphosphine complex of iron(0) with formation of a three-membered Fe-P-C ring has also been reported [5]. In order to extend our researches on the intramolecular metallation reactions we have investigated the chemistry of the carborane complexes of platinum(II) containing diphenylmethylphosphine ligands.

A solution of 4.5 mmol of 1-Li-2-C₆H₅-1,2-B₁₀C₂H₁₀ in 10 ml of diethyl ether was added dropwise to a stirred suspension of 1.5 mmol of *cis*-(Ph₂MeP)₂-

*The X-ray data on the triethylphosphineplatinum(II) complex are in course of publication [4].

PtCl₂ in 10 ml of diethyl ether under argon at room temperature. After being stirred for 16 h, the mixture was washed with H₂O. The organic layer was separated, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and rotary evaporated. The pale yellow product was purified by repeated recrystallization from CH₂Cl₂/n-hexane to give white pure crystals of 1-[(Ph₂MeP)Pt(PCH₂Ph₂)]-2-C₆H₅-1,2-(σ-B₁₀C₂H₁₀), I, (15% yield based on *cis*-(Ph₂MeP)₂PtCl₂), m.p. 180–181°C. Anal. Found: C, 50.55; H, 4.86. PtP₂B₁₀C₃₄H₄₀ calcd.: C, 50.17; H, 4.95%. Mol. wt. Found: 810 (osmometric in 1,2-dichloroethane); calcd.: 814.

This complex react with dry HCl in benzene at room temperature to give *cis*-1-[(Ph₂MeP)₂PtCl]-2-C₆H₅-1,2-(σ-B₁₀C₂H₁₀)^{*}. Collectively, these results and the IR and NMR^{**} spectroscopic data allow us to assign the structure shown in Fig. 1. Thus, the infrared spectrum (Nujol mull) exhibits, in addition to the ab-

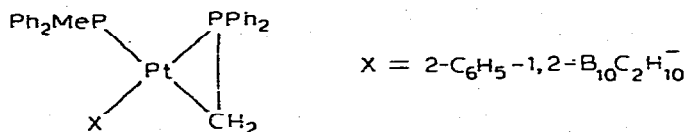


Fig. 1.

sorption bands due to the phosphine ligands, the strong absorptions in the region 2580–2610 cm⁻¹ assigned to ν(B–H) of the dicarba-*closo*-dodecaborane(12) ligand. Since no bands characteristic of *ortho*-disubstituted phenyl rings [6] are observed, internal metallation through an *ortho*-C–H bond of one phenyl side group can be ruled out.

The ¹H NMR spectrum of I at 60 MHz in CDCl₃ (TMS internal) shows two doublets of relative total intensities 3/2 centred at τ 7.92 ppm (*J*(PH) 8.5 Hz) and τ 9.20 ppm (*J*(PH) 9.5 Hz) which are assigned to the CH₃ protons of one phosphine ligand and to the CH₂ protons of the other “metallated” phosphine, respectively. These signals are flanked by their corresponding satellites due to coupling with the platinum-195 isotope, with *J*(Pt–H) values of 26.0 and 45.1 Hz at low and high field, respectively^{***}. The ³¹P NMR spectrum at 24.28 MHz in CDCl₃ exhibits two doublets of relative total intensities 1/1 centred at δ –7.9 and δ +17.7 ppm (shifts relative to external 85% H₃PO₄) with *J*(P–P) 31 Hz, indicating that the phosphine ligands are in mutual *cis* positions. Each main peak of the ³¹P resonances show coupling to platinum with *J*(Pt–P) values of 3298 and 1641 Hz at low and high field, respectively. These phosphorus resonances can be compared with those exhibited by the corresponding and structurally well-defined complex *cis*-(*n*-Pr₃P)Pt[P(CHCH₂CH₃)(*n*-Pr)₂](σ-carb), II [3]. The ³¹P NMR spectrum of II (CDCl₃ solution) shows two doublets of relative total intensities 1/1 centred at δ –8.1 and δ +28.0 ppm (*J*(PP) 29 Hz) with their corresponding pairs of satellites due to the ¹⁹⁵Pt splitting with *J*(Pt–P) values of 3073 and 1686 Hz at low and high field, respectively.

^{*}The chlorocarborene derivative was identified by comparison with an authentic sample prepared otherwise: unpublished data.

^{**}The NMR spectra were obtained with WP-60 FTNMR and HFX-90 Bruker spectrometers.

¹H chemical shifts vs. TMS are ± 0.01 ppm; *J*(Pt–H) and *J*(P–H) are ± 0.2 Hz.

³¹P chemical shifts vs. H₃PO₄ are ± 0.1 ppm; *J*(P–P) and *J*(Pt–P) are ± 1 Hz.

^{***}At 90 MHz in CH₂Cl₂, an identical ¹H NMR pattern was obtained.

Our results show that a bulky ligand such as the carborane promotes internal metal-carbon bond formation in platinum(II)-tertiary phosphine complexes and confirm that the formation of a three-membered Pt-P-C ring is much favoured.

References

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