

# Synthesis and crystal structure of gold(I) complexes with triazole and triphenylphosphine ligands: monomeric complex [Au(1,2,3-L)-(PPh<sub>3</sub>)] and dimeric complex [Au(1,2,4-L)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>] (HL = triazole) through an Au–Au bond in the solid state

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Two novel gold(I)–triphenylphosphine complexes with nitrogen-containing heterocycles, [Au(1,2,3-L)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)] **1** and [Au(1,2,4-L)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]·xH<sub>2</sub>O (*x* = 0.5–1.0) **2** (HL = triazole) were synthesized from stoichiometric reactions of a precursor complex [AuCl(PPh<sub>3</sub>)] with HL in acetone in the presence of NaOH, and isolated as colorless needles and cubic crystals, respectively. The crystal structures of **1** and **2** were determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction. Complexes **1** and **2** were also fully characterized by complete elemental analyses, TG/DTA and FT-IR in the solid state and by solution NMR (<sup>31</sup>P, <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C) spectroscopies and solution molecular-weight measurements. Complex **1** consisted of a monomeric 2-coordinate AuNP core both in the solid state and in solution, while, in contrast, **2** comprised a dimeric (AuNP)<sub>2</sub> core through an Au–Au bond in the solid state, but a monomeric AuNP core in solution. Within the two gold(I) complexes composed of very closely related nitrogen-containing heterocycles and a common bulky PPh<sub>3</sub> ligand, it was found that aggregation through the Au···Au interaction in **2** was overruled in **1**. The molecular structures of **1** and **2** were also compared with those of the corresponding silver(I) analogs, [Ag(1,2,3-L)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>n</sub> **3** and [Ag(1,2,4-L)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>n</sub> **4**, the molecular structures of which have been recently determined as helical polymers in the solid state.

Over the past 30 years, interest has increased in the coordination chemistry of silver(I) and gold(I) complexes with biological or medicinal activities.<sup>1–7</sup> The molecular design and structural determination of such silver(I) and gold(I) complexes with common ligands are an intriguing aspect of bioinorganic chemistry, inorganic syntheses and metal-based drugs. For example, the thiosulfato complexes of silver(I) and gold(I), [Ag(S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]<sup>3–</sup> (STS) with anti-ethylene activity<sup>8</sup> and [Au(S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]<sup>3–</sup> (Sanocrisin) with anti-arthritis activity,<sup>1,9</sup> are a classical, but prototypic case; the former has 4-coordinate silver(I) with tetrahedral geometry caused by a bridging thiosulfate ligand,<sup>10</sup> while the latter has been established as a 2-coordinate linear structure with an AuS<sub>2</sub> core.<sup>9c</sup> Recently, we have realized a combination of several silver(I) and gold(I) complexes with common thiol ligands, such as {Na[Ag(Htma)]·0.5H<sub>2</sub>O}<sub>n</sub> (*n* = 24–34; H<sub>3</sub>tma = thiomalic acid)<sup>11a</sup> and gold thiomalate, {Na<sub>2</sub>[Au(tma)]·1.75H<sub>2</sub>O}<sub>n</sub> (*n* = 3–10),<sup>3,9a,12a</sup> and of {Na[Ag(tsa)]·H<sub>2</sub>O}<sub>n</sub> (*n* = 21–27; H<sub>2</sub>tsa = thiosalicylic acid)<sup>13</sup> and Na<sub>3</sub>[Au(tsa)]·5H<sub>2</sub>O.<sup>14</sup> These oligomeric silver(I) complexes have displayed effective antimicrobial activities against selected bacteria, yeast and mold,<sup>11a,13</sup> whereas the corresponding gold(I) complexes have shown effective anti-arthritis activities.<sup>15</sup> Structure determination with X-ray analysis of these complexes has been unsuccessful because most of them were hard to crystallize,<sup>3,9a,11b</sup> the exception being gold thiomalate, {Na<sub>2</sub>Cs[Au<sub>2</sub>(Htma)(tma)]<sub>n</sub>, the crystal structure of which was very recently solved.<sup>12k</sup> On the other hand, tertiary phosphine ligands have been utilized in order to limit polymerization of the [Au(SR)] unit (HSR = thiol ligand).<sup>16</sup> Thus, we have also substantiated another combination of silver(I) and gold(I) complexes consisting of a thiol or N-containing heterocyclic ligand with an auxiliary ligand (PPh<sub>3</sub>) such as in [Ag(Htsa)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>] and [Au(Htsa)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>],<sup>17</sup> and [Ag(im)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>] (Him = imidazole) and [Au(im)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>].<sup>18,19</sup>

Recent advances in gold chemistry have highlighted the

flexible metal–metal bonding modes exhibited by this element.<sup>20</sup> Particular attention has been paid to compounds which contain weak intermolecular metal–metal interactions with gold–gold separations typically in the range 2.5–3.5 Å, which are less than 3.60 Å, twice the van der Waals radii for gold.<sup>21,22</sup> Schmidbauer *et al.* have suggested that steric effects play a decisive role, since the weak forces associated with the Au···Au contacts are easily overruled by steric repulsion and other factors such as packing forces. In solution, it is the solvation by solvent molecules which overrules the aggregation through Au···Au contacts.<sup>23</sup>

The affinity of gold for the nitrogen atom, in comparison with sulfur and phosphorus atoms, is very low indeed, and most compounds with gold–nitrogen bonds are of limited stability.<sup>23</sup> Nevertheless, a number of neutral or ionic gold(I) complexes with nitrogen centers in the presence of the auxiliary P-donor ligands have been prepared, *e.g.*, as neutral complexes such as [Au(pyrmd)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)] (Hpyrmd = 5-fluoro-1-(tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)-(1*H*,3*H*-pyrimidine-2,4-dione),<sup>24</sup> [Au(im-2-R)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)] (R = H, Me, *i*-Pr, Ph),<sup>25</sup> and [Au(pz)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)] (Hpz = pyrazole),<sup>26</sup> and as ionic species such as [Au(Him)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sup>+</sup>][Z]<sup>–</sup> (HZ = picric acid),<sup>27a</sup> [Au(NMe<sub>3</sub>)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)]ClO<sub>4</sub>,<sup>28</sup> [Au(qncd)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)]BF<sub>4</sub> (qncd = quinuclidine),<sup>29</sup> [Au(Q)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)]ClO<sub>4</sub> [Q = 2,6-dimethylpyridine, naphthyridine, 2-(2-pyridyl)benzimidazole].<sup>30</sup> However, in gold(I) complexes with N-donor ligands, Au···Au interactions are scarce and only a few examples have been recently found such as in [Au(NH<sub>2</sub>Bu')(PMe<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]BF<sub>4</sub> and {Au(PMe<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NH(CH<sub>2</sub>Ph)}<sub>2</sub>BF<sub>4</sub>,<sup>23</sup> and [{Au(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>(μ-bbzim)](ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (H<sub>2</sub>bbzim = 2,2'-bibenzimidazole).<sup>31</sup>

On the other hand, examples of the corresponding neutral silver(I) complexes with an AgN(PPh<sub>3</sub>) unit have been recently reported, *e.g.*, such as [Ag<sub>2</sub>(pz)<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>] and [Ag<sub>2</sub>(pz)<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>].<sup>32a</sup> Very recently, we have isolated two other neutral silver(I) complexes with a 4-coordinate Ag(N)<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> core using 1,2,3-triazole and 1,2,4-triazole ligands, *i.e.*, [Ag(1,2,3-L)-



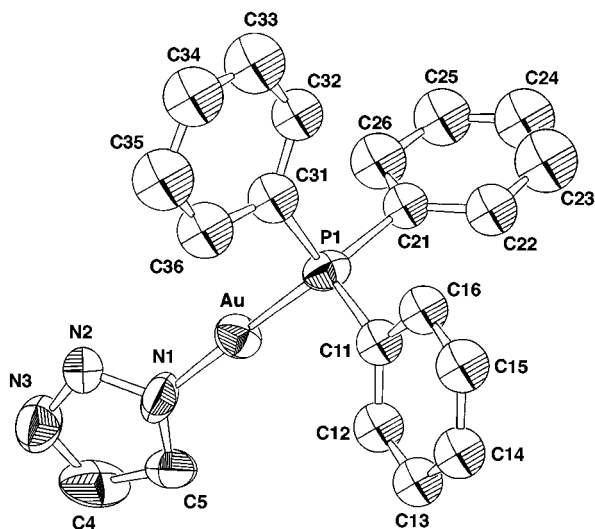


Fig. 2 Molecular structure of  $[\text{Au}(1,2,3\text{-L})(\text{PPh}_3)]$  **1** with 50% probability ellipsoids.

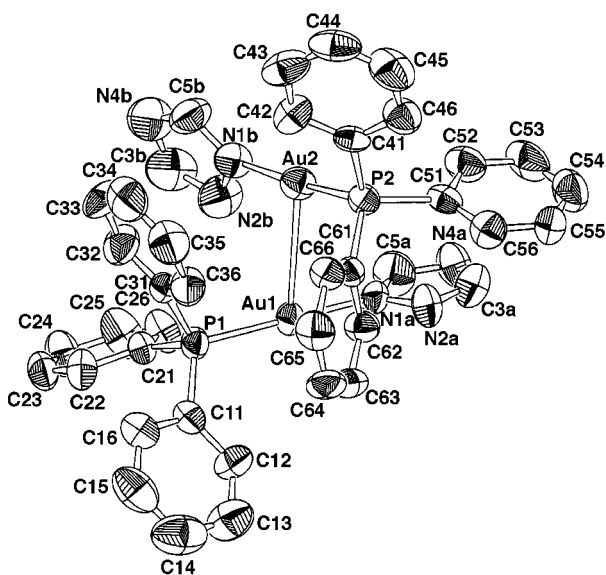


Fig. 3 Molecular structure of  $[\text{Au}(1,2,4\text{-L})(\text{PPh}_3)]_2$  **2** with 50% probability ellipsoids.

[2.229(5) Å] in **1** is similar to those in the reported neutral complexes:  $[\text{Au}(\text{L}^1)(\text{PPh}_3)]$  ( $\text{HL}^1 = 1\text{-methylthymine}$ ) [Au–N and Au–P, 2.20(1) and 2.240(5) Å, respectively],<sup>36</sup>  $[\text{Au}(\text{L}^2)(\text{PPh}_3)]$  ( $\text{HL}^2 = 6\text{-methylpyridone}$ ) [2.077(9) and 2.236(3) Å],<sup>27</sup>  $[\text{Au}(\text{pyrmd})(\text{PPh}_3)]$  [2.042(24) and 2.235(7) Å],<sup>24</sup>  $[\text{Au}(\text{L}^3)(\text{PPh}_3)]$  ( $\text{HL}^3 = 3,7\text{-dihydro-1,3-dimethyl-1H-purine-2,6-dione}$ ) [2.047(6) and 2.231(2) Å]<sup>35</sup> and  $[\text{Au}(\text{L}^4)(\text{PPh}_3)]$  ( $\text{HL}^4 = 7\text{-aza-indole}$ ) [2.033(5) and 2.233(1) Å].<sup>34</sup>

The most interesting feature in **2** is the presence of an intramolecular Au(1)–Au(2) distance of 3.1971(6) Å, which is significantly less than twice the van der Waals radii for gold, 3.60 Å, indicating a weak intramolecular interaction between the two AuL(PPh<sub>3</sub>) cores. This complex with one water of hydration in the crystals has an isolated dimeric unit without any intermolecular interaction. In this dimeric complex **2**, the N(2) and N(4) atoms of 1,2,4-triazolate similarly do not participate in the coordination to the gold(I). The two Au–N distances [Au(1)–N(1a) 2.026(7), Au(2)–N(1b) 2.037(7) Å] and the two Au–P distances [Au(1)–P(1) 2.243(2), Au(2)–P(2) 2.238(2) Å] are comparable with those of **1**. The geometry around each gold(I) atom was also described as almost linear coordination, the P(1)–Au(1)–N(1a) and P(2)–Au(2)–N(1b) angles being 177.1(2) and 172.7(3)°, respectively. In the very closely related

Table 1 Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) for complexes **1** and **2**

| <b>1</b>   |          | <b>2</b>    |           |
|------------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| Au–P1      | 2.229(5) | Au1–Au2     | 3.1971(6) |
| Au–N1      | 1.98(2)  | Au1–P1      | 2.243(2)  |
| P1–C11     | 1.80(2)  | Au2–P2      | 2.238(2)  |
| P1–C21     | 1.83(2)  | Au1–N1a     | 2.026(7)  |
| P1–C31     | 1.82(3)  | Au2–N1b     | 2.037(7)  |
| N1–N2      | 1.31(2)  | P1–C11      | 1.826(9)  |
| N2–N3      | 1.33(2)  | P1–C21      | 1.807(8)  |
| N1–C5      | 1.36(3)  | P1–C31      | 1.795(9)  |
| N3–C4      | 1.35(4)  | P2–C41      | 1.831(9)  |
|            |          | P2–C51      | 1.803(9)  |
|            |          | P2–C61      | 1.826(8)  |
|            |          | N1a–N2a     | 1.364(9)  |
|            |          | N1a–C5a     | 1.32(1)   |
|            |          | N4a–C3a     | 1.31(1)   |
|            |          | N4a–C5a     | 1.32(1)   |
|            |          | N1b–N2b     | 1.367(10) |
|            |          | N1b–C5b     | 1.34(1)   |
|            |          | N2b–C3b     | 1.33(1)   |
|            |          | N4b–C3b     | 1.32(1)   |
|            |          | N4b–C5b     | 1.30(1)   |
| P1–Au–N1   | 178.7(5) | P1–Au1–N1a  | 177.1(2)  |
| Au–P1–C11  | 111.9(8) | P2–Au2–N1b  | 172.7(3)  |
| Au–P1–C21  | 114.2(7) | Au1–Au2–P2  | 101.06(6) |
| Au–P1–C31  | 112.6(9) | Au2–Au1–P1  | 98.21(6)  |
| Au–N1–N2   | 121(1)   | Au1–Au2–N1b | 85.0(2)   |
| Au–N1–C5   | 130(1)   | Au2–Au1–N1a | 83.7(2)   |
| N1–N2–N3   | 111(1)   | Au1–N1a–N2a | 121.6(6)  |
| C11–P1–C21 | 108(1)   | Au1–N1a–C5a | 132.4(8)  |
| C11–P1–C31 | 103(1)   | Au2–N1b–N2b | 122.7(7)  |
| C21–P1–C31 | 104(1)   | Au2–N1b–C5b | 130.1(8)  |
| N2–N1–C5   | 107(2)   | Au1–P1–C11  | 114.8(3)  |
| N2–N3–C4   | 104(2)   | Au1–P1–C21  | 110.2(3)  |
|            |          | Au1–P1–C31  | 113.1(3)  |
|            |          | Au2–P2–C41  | 108.7(3)  |
|            |          | Au2–P2–C51  | 117.0(3)  |
|            |          | Au2–P2–C61  | 113.3(3)  |

complex **1**, there exists neither an intermolecular nor intramolecular gold(I)–gold(I) interaction. The AuNP core with the gold(I)–gold(I) interaction is not very common as listed in Table 3; the only precedents are the ionic complexes,  $[\text{Au}(\text{NH}_2\text{Bu}')(\text{PMe}_3)]^+\text{BF}_4^-$  with the Au–Au distance of 3.047(1) Å and  $[\{\text{Au}(\text{PMe}_3)\}_2\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})]^+\text{BF}_4^-$  with 3.171(1) and 3.143(1) Å, Table 3.<sup>23</sup> Thus, the gold(I)–gold(I) interaction within the neutral N–Au–P complex found in **2** is a very rare case.

The pairing of gold(I) atoms either intra- or intermolecularly and the formation of polymers *via* metal–metal interactions are well-established phenomena in gold(I) coordination chemistry.<sup>21a</sup> As to the gold(I)–gold(I) interaction, it has been suggested that neither is there a correlation between the nature of the gold(I)–gold(I) interaction, *i.e.*, intramolecular *vs.* intermolecular, and the Au–Au distance. Recently it has been suggested, however, that the steric effects play a decisive role in the formation of gold(I)–gold(I) contacts.<sup>23</sup>

In the present complexes **1** and **2** with a common bulky PPh<sub>3</sub> ligand, the difference between their ligands is only in the position of one nitrogen atom, *i.e.*, N(3) or N(4), within the triazolate ring. The difference in basicity of their nitrogen atoms should not be very large, because both nitrogen atoms can coordinate to silver(I) atoms as recently found in the corresponding silver(I) analogs **3** and **4**, where the triazolate ligands bridge two silver(I) atoms to form helical polymer structures. In **2**, one triazolate ring (N1b–C5b) nearly overlaps with one (C31–C36) of phenyl rings in the PPh<sub>3</sub> group with a separation in the range of 3.4–4.0 Å, suggesting the possibility of stabilization by a stacking interaction between them. However, since this complex is not symmetrical, the stacking of the other triazolate ring (N1a–C5a) is not observed. Thus, the features observed in **1** and **2** are in contrast to those of  $[\text{Au}(\text{NH}_2\text{Bu}')(\text{PMe}_3)]^+\text{BF}_4^-$  and  $[\text{Au}(\text{NH}_2\text{Bu}')(\text{PMePh}_2)]^+\text{BF}_4^-$  with and

**Table 2** Comparison of Au–N and Au–P distances (Å) and P–Au–N angle (°) for structures containing AuNP core

|   | Au–N      | Au–P     | P–Au–N   | Ref.           |
|---|-----------|----------|----------|----------------|
| [Au(NMe <sub>3</sub> )(PPh <sub>3</sub> )ClO <sub>4</sub>                       | 2.108(7)  | 2.231(2) | 179.3(2) | 28             |
| [Au(qncd)(PPh <sub>3</sub> )BF <sub>4</sub>                                     | 2.11(1)   | 2.240(4) | 173.0(3) | 29             |
| [Au(dmpy)(PPh <sub>3</sub> )ClO <sub>4</sub>                                    | 2.091(3)  | 2.233(4) | 178.8(3) | 30             |
| [Au(napy)(PPh <sub>3</sub> )ClO <sub>4</sub>                                    | 2.093(13) | 2.230(4) | 174.3(4) | 30             |
| [Au(pbzim)(PPh <sub>3</sub> )ClO <sub>4</sub>                                   | 2.075(4)  | 2.238(1) | 172.4(1) | 30             |
| [{Au(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> (μ-bbzim)](ClO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> | 2.03(2)   | 2.236(6) | 172.3(5) | 31             |
|   | 2.05(1)   | 2.233(5) | 173.9(5) |                |
|   | 2.06(1)   | 2.239(5) | 171.2(4) |                |
|   | 2.06(2)   | 2.233(5) | 174.7(5) |                |
| [Au(NH <sub>2</sub> Bu <sup>t</sup> )(PMe <sub>3</sub> )BF <sub>4</sub>         | 2.13(1)   | 2.236(4) | 175.7(4) | 23             |
|   | 2.11(1)   | 2.235(3) | 174.8(3) |                |
| [Au(NH <sub>2</sub> Bu <sup>t</sup> )(PPh <sub>2</sub> Me)BF <sub>4</sub>       | 2.105(8)  | 2.235(3) | 176.4(2) | 23             |
| [{Au(PMe <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NH(CH <sub>2</sub> Ph)]BF <sub>4</sub>     | 2.071(8)  | 2.246(3) |          | 23             |
|   | 2.073(8)  | 2.248(3) |          |                |
| [Au(L <sup>1</sup> )(PPh <sub>3</sub> )   | 2.20(1)   | 2.240(5) | 178.7(4) | 36( <i>n</i> ) |
| [Au(L <sup>2</sup> )(PPh <sub>3</sub> )   | 2.077(9)  | 2.236(3) | 173.4(3) | 27( <i>b</i> ) |
| [Au(pyrmd)(PPh <sub>3</sub> )   | 2.042(24) | 2.235(7) | 174.5(6) | 24             |
| [Au(L <sup>4</sup> )(PPh <sub>3</sub> )   | 2.033(5)  | 2.233(1) | 176.6(2) | 34             |
| [Au(L <sup>3</sup> )(PPh <sub>3</sub> )   | 2.047(6)  | 2.231(2) | 176.1(2) | 35             |
| [{Au(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (μ-bbzim)]                                 | 2.053(9)  | 2.228(3) | 176.9(3) | 31             |
| [Au(1,2,3-L)(PPh <sub>3</sub> )] <b>1</b>                                       | 1.98(2)   | 2.229(5) | 178.7(5) | <sup>a</sup>   |
| [Au(1,2,4-L)(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> <b>2</b>                           | 2.026(7)  | 2.243(2) | 177.1(2) | <sup>a</sup>   |
|   | 2.037(7)  | 2.238(2) | 172.7(3) |                |

dmpy = 2,6-dimethylpyridine; napy = 1,8-naphthyridine; pbzim = 2-(2-pyridyl)benzimidazole. <sup>a</sup> This work.

without the gold(i)–gold(i) interaction, respectively, because it has been considered that steric effects of the bulky Bu<sup>t</sup> and PMePh<sub>2</sub> groups prevent the intimate approach required for metal–metal contact in the [Au(NH<sub>2</sub>Bu<sup>t</sup>)(PMePh<sub>2</sub>)<sup>+</sup>BF<sub>4</sub><sup>−</sup> complex.<sup>23</sup>

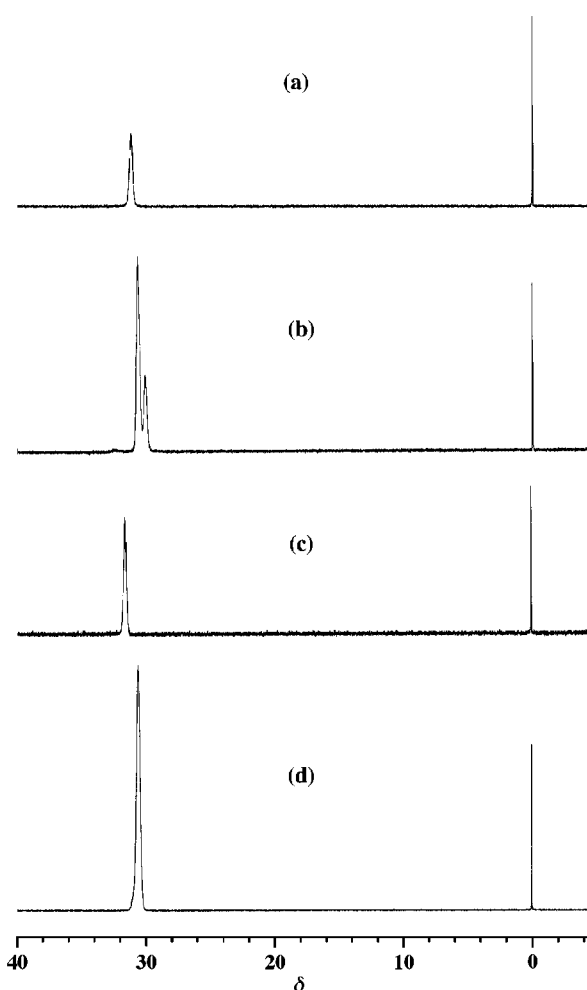
#### Solution NMR (<sup>31</sup>P, <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C)

The <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectra (Fig. 4a, 4c) measured at room temperature in CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> of **1** and **2** show only one resonance at δ 31.1 and 31.5, respectively, the chemical shifts of which are in the region usually observed for the PPh<sub>3</sub> ligands coordinated to gold(i) and can be compared with those of related compounds: [Au(im)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)] at δ 32.46 and [AuCl(PPh<sub>3</sub>)] at δ 33.40.<sup>18,37</sup> These resonances are observed at much lower field than those of PPh<sub>3</sub> coordinated to a silver(i) atom, e.g., **3** at δ 6.48,<sup>33</sup> **4** at δ 4.84,<sup>33</sup> [Ag(im)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>] at δ 3.71,<sup>18</sup> [Ag<sub>2</sub>(pz)<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>] at δ 9.87 and [Ag<sub>2</sub>(pz)<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>] at δ 6.13.<sup>32a</sup>

The low-temperature <sup>31</sup>P NMR measurements showed that (i) the single peak in **1** in CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> observed at δ 31.1 at room temperature was split into two peaks at δ 30.6 and 30.0 with an intensity ratio of 2:1 at −90 °C (Fig. 4b), and (ii) the original single-line spectrum was recovered at room temperature from the low-temperature splitting <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectrum. On the other hand, the single peak in **2** in CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> at δ 31.5 at room temperature was observed as a single peak at δ 30.5 at −90 °C (Fig. 4d). Both complexes should be present as a monomer in solution, because of their solution molecular weight measurements. Thus, the low-temperature <sup>31</sup>P NMR measurements indicate that, in solution at room temperature, the coordination of nitrogen atoms on the triazolote ligand to the gold(i) atom exchange dynamically; in **1** all three nitrogen atoms [N(1), N(2) and N(3)] participate in coordination at room temperature, while in **2** only two nitrogen atoms [N(1) and N(2)] do, but N(4) does not.

The <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of **1** and **2** measured at room temperature in CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> exhibit only one resonance for the coordinating triazolote anion, respectively, also as a result of dynamic exchange. However, in response to the low-temperature <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectra, the single <sup>1</sup>H NMR peak at δ 7.80 at room temperature for the 1,2,3-triazolote ligand of **1** is changed to the splitting peaks at δ 7.75 and 7.82 at −90 °C.

The solution NMR (<sup>31</sup>P, <sup>109</sup>Ag, <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C) spectra at room



**Fig. 4** <sup>31</sup>P-<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra measured in CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> of [Au(1,2,3-L)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)] **1** (a) at room temperature and (b) at −90 °C, and of [Au(1,2,4-L)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> **2** (c) at room temperature and (d) at −90 °C.

temperature of the corresponding silver(i) complexes **3** and **4** have been also interpreted as averaged signals resulting from the rapid dynamic exchange among several unequivalent <sup>109</sup>Ag

**Table 3** Comparison of Au–Au interactions and distances (Å) for structures containing AuYP core (Y = Cl, SR and N)<sup>a</sup>

| Entry                             | Complexes   | Au–Au      | Ref.         |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|--------------|
| Intramolecular Au–Au interactions |   |            |              |
| 1                                 | [Au <sub>2</sub> (Cl) <sub>2</sub> (dppm)]  | 3.351(2)   | 36(c)        |
| 2                                 | [Au <sub>2</sub> (Cl) <sub>2</sub> {[(Ph <sub>2</sub> P) <sub>2</sub> C]PMe <sub>3</sub> }]   | 3.000(1)   | 36(b)        |
| 3                                 | [Au <sub>2</sub> (Cl) <sub>2</sub> {1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-bicyclopropyl}]  | 3.085(1)   | 36(d)        |
| 4                                 | [Au <sub>2</sub> (Cl) <sub>2</sub> (Ph <sub>2</sub> PCHCHPPh <sub>2</sub> )]  | 3.05(1)    | 36(e)        |
| 5                                 | [Au <sub>2</sub> (SCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> PEt <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ]  | 3.104      | 36(f)        |
| 6                                 | [Au <sub>2</sub> (3,4-S <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> )(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ]                    | 3.096(2)   | 22           |
| 7                                 | [Au <sub>3</sub> (3,4-S <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> )(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> ]                    | 2.9624(12) | 22           |
|                                   |   | 3.1966(14) |              |
| 8                                 | [Au <sub>2</sub> {S <sub>2</sub> CN(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OMe) <sub>2</sub> } <sub>2</sub> ]                                      | 2.7902(6)  | 20           |
| 9                                 | [Au <sub>4</sub> (μ-S <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (PEt <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ]        | 3.104(6)   | 36(o)        |
|                                   |   | 3.058(3)   |              |
|                                   |   | 3.116(6)   |              |
|                                   |   | 3.017(3)   |              |
| 10                                | [Au <sub>4</sub> Ag(CH <sub>2</sub> SiMe <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> (μ-dppm) <sub>2</sub> ]SO <sub>3</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>               | 3.2170(9)  | 36(g)        |
|                                   |   | 3.2773(12) |              |
| 11                                | [{Au(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> (μ-bbzim)](ClO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>   | 3.157(1)   | 31           |
|                                   |   | 3.222(1)   |              |
| 12                                | [{Au(PMe <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NH(CH <sub>2</sub> Ph)]BF <sub>4</sub>   | 3.171(1)   | 23           |
| 13                                | [Au(1,2,4-L)(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ] <b>2</b>   | 3.1971(6)  | <sup>b</sup> |
| Intermolecular Au–Au interactions |   |            |              |
| 14                                | [Au(Cl){2,4,6-(Bu <sup>t</sup> ) <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>2</sub> Ph <sub>2</sub> } <sub>2</sub> ]                              | 3.440(1)   | 36(g)        |
| 15                                | [Au <sub>2</sub> (Cl) <sub>2</sub> (dippe)] <sub>2</sub>  | 3.189(1)   | 36(h)        |
| 16                                | [Au <sub>2</sub> (Cl) <sub>2</sub> (dippe)] <sub>2</sub>  | 3.187(1)   | 36(i)        |
|                                   |   | 3.221(1)   |              |
| 17                                | [Au <sub>2</sub> (Cl) <sub>2</sub> {Ph <sub>2</sub> P(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> AsPh <sub>2</sub> } <sub>2</sub> ]                   | 3.21       | 36(j)        |
| 18                                | [Au <sub>2</sub> (Cl) <sub>2</sub> {Ph <sub>2</sub> PCH <sub>2</sub> As(Ph)CH <sub>2</sub> PPh <sub>2</sub> } <sub>2</sub> ]              | 3.141(1)   | 36(a)        |
| 19                                | [Au <sub>2</sub> (1,3-S <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> )(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ]                                    | 3.0834(8)  | 22           |
| 20                                | [Au <sub>2</sub> {S <sub>2</sub> CN(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OMe) <sub>2</sub> } <sub>2</sub> ]                                      | 3.1572(7)  | 20           |
| 21                                | [AuSPh( <i>o</i> -OMe)(TPA)]  | 3.263(2)   | 36(p)        |
|                                   |   | 3.341(2)   |              |
| 22                                | [AuSPh(3,5-Cl <sub>2</sub> )(TPA)]  | 3.0468(10) | 36(p)        |
| 23                                | [Au(NH <sub>2</sub> Bu <sup>t</sup> )(PMe <sub>3</sub> )]BF <sub>4</sub>  | 3.047(1)   | 23           |
| 24                                | [{Au(PMe <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NH(CH <sub>2</sub> Ph)]BF <sub>4</sub>   | 3.143(1)   | 23           |
| 25                                | [Au(NH=CMe <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ]CF <sub>3</sub> SO <sub>3</sub>   | 3.1663(5)  | 36(r)        |
|                                   |   | 3.1705(5)  |              |
| 26                                | [Au(C≡CSiMe <sub>3</sub> )(CNBu <sup>t</sup> )]   | 3.1244(10) | 36(r)        |
| 27                                | [AuCl(Ph <sub>2</sub> C=NH)]  | 3.3633(5)  | 36(s)        |
| 28                                | [Au(Ph <sub>2</sub> C=NH) <sub>2</sub> ][AuCl <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub>   | 3.1944(5)  | 36(s)        |
| Polymers                          |   |            |              |
| 29                                | [Au <sub>2</sub> (Cl) <sub>2</sub> (Ph <sub>2</sub> PCHCHPPh <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> ]  | 3.043(1)   | 36(k)        |
| 30                                | [Au <sub>2</sub> (Cl) <sub>2</sub> {Ph <sub>2</sub> PCH <sub>2</sub> C(CH <sub>2</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub> PPh <sub>2</sub> } <sub>n</sub> ] | 3.294      | 36(l)        |
| 31                                | [Au <sub>2</sub> (Cl) <sub>2</sub> (dppp)] <sub>n</sub>   | 3.316      | 36(m)        |
| 32                                | [Au <sub>2</sub> ( <i>p</i> -tc) <sub>2</sub> (dppb)] <sub>n</sub>  | 3.094(1)   | 21(a)        |
| 33                                | [Au <sub>2</sub> ( <i>p</i> -tc) <sub>2</sub> (dpppn)] <sub>n</sub>   | 3.200(1)   | 21(a)        |

dppp = 1,3-bis(diphenylphosphino)propane; dppb = 1,4-bis(diphenylphosphino)butane; dpppn = 1,5-bis(diphenylphosphino)pentane; *p*-thiocresol; TPA = 1,3,5-triaza-7-phosphaadamantanetriylphosphine; SPh(*o*-OMe) and SPh(3,5-Cl<sub>2</sub>) are benzenethiolate ligands with substituent groups as indicated. <sup>a</sup> This table is made by supplementing many additional data to the table previously reported by Narayanaswamy *et al.*<sup>21a,b</sup> This work.

species containing ionic species such as [Ag(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>]<sup>+</sup>L<sup>-</sup> and [Ag(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]<sup>+</sup>L<sup>-</sup>.<sup>33</sup>

## Conclusion

Using nitrogen-containing heterocycles, 1,2,3-triazole and 1,2,4-triazole (HL), in the presence of PPh<sub>3</sub>, two novel neutral complexes [Au(1,2,3-L)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)] **1** and [Au(1,2,4-L)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·*x*H<sub>2</sub>O (*x* = 0.5–1.0)] **2** were isolated as colorless crystals in good yields and their crystal structures determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction. Two heterocyclic ligands in these complexes act as anionic monodentate ligands. Complex **1** consisted of a monomeric 2-coordinate AuNP core in the solid state, while **2** comprised of a dimeric (AuNP)<sub>2</sub> core through an Au–Au bond in the solid state. The Au···Au interaction found in **2** in the solid state is rare. These features were in contrast to the fact that the two corresponding silver(I) analogs [Ag(1,2,3-L)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>n</sub> **3** and [Ag(1,2,4-L)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>n</sub> **4** are helical polymers constituted by bridging triazolite ligands in the solid state. On the other hand,

**1** and **2** in solution were present as a monomeric species. Their solution (<sup>31</sup>P, <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C) NMR spectra measured at room temperature were interpreted based on the presence of an equilibrium due to the rapid dynamic exchange on the NMR timescale, the presence of which was evidenced from low-temperature <sup>31</sup>P NMR measurements. The title complexes are also of interest as a possible new type of metal-based drug; studies of their biological activities are planned.

## Experimental

### Materials

The following were used as received: 1,2,4-triazole, NaAuCl<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O, NaOH, triphenylphosphine, dichloromethane, ethanol, methanol, diethyl ether, hexane, light petroleum (bp: 30–60 °C), acetone, benzene (all from Wako); 1,2,3-triazole (Aldrich); CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub> (Isotec). [AuCl(PPh<sub>3</sub>)] was prepared according to the literature.<sup>37</sup> Benzene should be used in a fume hood as it is toxic.

## Instrumentation/analytical procedures

Elemental analyses after overnight drying under  $10^{-3}$ – $10^{-4}$  Torr were carried out by Mikroanalytisches Labor Pascher (Remagen, Germany). Thermogravimetric (TG) and differential thermal analysis (DTA) were carried out using a Rigaku TG 8101D and TAS 300 data processing system. TG/DTA measurements were run under air with a temperature ramp of  $1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C min}^{-1}$  between 20 and  $500\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Infrared spectra were recorded on a Nicolet 510 FT-IR spectrometer in KBr disks at room temperature.

Molecular weight measurements in acetone solutions based on the vaporimetric method using a vapor pressure osmometer were done by Mikroanalytisches Labor Pascher (Remagen, Germany) and evaluated for 11.285 mg of the complex **1** dissolved in 0.9367 g of acetone and for 11.309 mg of the complex **2** dissolved in 0.8301 g of acetone.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (399.65 MHz),  $^{13}\text{C}$ - $\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (100.40 MHz) and  $^{31}\text{P}$ - $\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (161.70 MHz) spectra in solution were recorded at  $22\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  in 5 mm outer diameter tubes on a JEOL JNM-EX 400 FT-NMR spectrometer with a JEOL EX-400 NMR data processing system.  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$ - $\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR spectra of the complexes were measured in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  solution with reference to internal  $\text{SiMe}_4$ . Chemical shifts are reported on the  $\delta$  scale and resonances downfield of  $\text{SiMe}_4$  ( $\delta$  0) are recorded as positive.  $^{31}\text{P}$ - $\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (161.70 Hz) spectra were measured in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  or acetone- $d_6$  solution with reference to an external standard of 25%  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in a sealed capillary. Chemical shifts are reported as negative for resonances upfield of  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  ( $\delta$  0).

## Preparations

**[Au(1,2,3-L)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)] 1.** 0.495 g (1.00 mmol) of  $[\text{AuCl}(\text{PPh}_3)]$  and 0.072 g (1.04 mmol) of 1,2,3-HL were dissolved in 100 mL acetone. To the solution 1.0 mL of 1.0 M NaOH aqueous solution (1.00 mmol) was added. During 1 h stirring, white powder of NaCl was produced and it was filtered off using a folded filter paper (Whatman No. 2). The obtained colorless clear filtrate was evaporated to dryness at  $50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  with a rotary-evaporator. The residue was dissolved in 30 mL benzene. The clear filtrate obtained through a folded filter paper (Whatman No. 2) was added dropwise to 200 mL hexane. White precipitates formed, which were collected on a membrane filter (JG 0.2  $\mu\text{m}$ ), washed twice with 20 mL light petroleum and dried thoroughly by suction.

Crystallization was performed by vapor diffusion method. The obtained white powder was redissolved in 15 mL benzene and the solution was filtered through a folded filter paper (Whatman No. 2). The colorless filtrate was placed in an internal small vial and hexane used as an external solvent within a screw-capped vial for the vapor diffusion. After 6 h at room temperature, colorless needle crystals began to form. After a few days, the crystals were collected on a membrane filter (JG 0.2  $\mu\text{m}$ ), washed twice with 100 mL light petroleum, and dried *in vacuo* for 2 h. Yield was 0.29 g (51.0%). Relatively light- and thermally-stable, colorless needle crystals obtained as compound **1** were soluble in methanol, ethanol, acetone, dichloromethane, chloroform, benzene and DMSO, but insoluble in diethyl ether, light petroleum, hexane and water.

For the sample dried overnight at room temperature under  $10^{-3}$ – $10^{-4}$  Torr: Found: C, 45.33; H, 3.22; N, 7.92; P, 5.80; Au, 37.40, total 99.67%. Calc. for  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3\text{PAu}$  or  $[\text{Au}(1,2,3\text{-L})(\text{PPh}_3)]$ : C, 45.56; H, 3.25; N, 7.97; P, 5.87; Au, 37.35%. TG/DTA data under atmospheric conditions: no weight loss was observed below the decomposition temperature; decomposition began around  $198\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  with an endothermic peak at  $198\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  and exothermic peaks at 212 and  $258\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Molecular weight measurement: 512 in acetone; calc. 527.3 for  $[\text{Au}(1,2,3\text{-L})(\text{PPh}_3)]$ . Some prominent IR bands in the  $1700$ – $400\text{ cm}^{-1}$  region (KBr disk): 1479m, 1435vs, 1400w, 1309w, 1226w, 1184w, 1101s, 1070w, 1043s, 998m, 795m, 748s, 711s, 691vs, 547vs, 504vs

$\text{cm}^{-1}$ .  $^1\text{H}$  NMR measured in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  with reference to internal  $\text{SiMe}_4$  at room temperature:  $\delta$  7.50 (15H, m, aryl protons), 7.80 (2H, s, H4 + H5 of L),  $^1\text{H}$  NMR in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  at  $-90\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ :  $\delta$  7.52, 7.61 (15H, m, aryl), 7.82, 7.75 (2H, s, H4 + H5 of L).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR measured in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  with reference to internal  $\text{SiMe}_4$  at room temperature:  $\delta$  131.51 (C4 + C5 of L), 128.79 (d,  $J_{\text{CP}}$  64.3, phenyl), 129.74 (d,  $J_{\text{CP}}$  11.0, phenyl), 132.53 (s, phenyl), 134.67 (d,  $J_{\text{CP}}$  13.1 Hz, phenyl).  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR measured at room temperature with reference to an external 25% aqueous  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  in a sealed capillary:  $\delta$  31.1 in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and  $\delta$  32.1 in acetone- $d_6$ .  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR measured in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  at  $-90\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  by a substitution method:  $\delta$  30.6, 30.0.

**[Au(1,2,4-L)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·xH<sub>2</sub>O (x = 0.5–1.0) 2.** Compound **2** was isolated in a similar manner to the work-up described above using 0.040 g (1.00 mmol) of solid NaOH, 0.069 g (1.00 mmol) of 1,2,4-HL in 10 mL methanol and 0.495 g (1.00 mmol) of  $[\text{AuCl}(\text{PPh}_3)]$  suspended in 20 mL methanol, instead of 1.0 M aqueous NaOH, 1,2,3-HL and 100 mL acetone as the initial solvent. Yield was 0.29 g (53.6% with respect to one hydrated species). Relatively light- and thermally-stable, colorless cubic crystals were soluble in methanol, ethanol, acetone, dichloromethane, chloroform, benzene and DMSO, but insoluble in diethyl ether, light petroleum, hexane and water.

For the sample dried overnight at room temperature under  $10^{-3}$ – $10^{-4}$  Torr: Found: C, 45.24; H, 3.05; N, 7.90; P, 5.80; Au, 37.20, total 99.19%. Calc. for  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3\text{PAu}$  or  $[\text{Au}(1,2,4\text{-L})(\text{PPh}_3)]$  as a monomer unit: C, 45.56; H, 3.25; N, 7.97; P, 5.87; Au, 37.35%. TG/DTA data under atmospheric conditions: 1.31% weight loss was observed below the decomposition temperature; calc. 0.85% for  $x = 0.5$  and 1.68% for 1.0 in  $[\text{Au}(1,2,4\text{-L})(\text{PPh}_3)]\cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; decomposition began around  $195\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  with an endothermic peak at  $195\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  and exothermic peaks at 324 and  $470\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Molecular weight measurement: 545 in acetone; calc. 527.3 for  $[\text{Au}(1,2,4\text{-L})(\text{PPh}_3)]$  as a monomer unit. Some prominent IR bands in the  $1700$ – $400\text{ cm}^{-1}$  region (KBr disk): 1487s, 1436s, 1375w, 1284w, 1255m, 1192m, 1154m, 1101s, 1082m, 1027w, 997m, 964w, 867m, 854m, 747s, 712m, 694vs, 544vs, 500s  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .  $^1\text{H}$  NMR measured in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  with reference to internal  $\text{SiMe}_4$  at room temperature:  $\delta$  7.50 (15H, m, aryl protons), 8.05 (2H, s, H3 + H5 of L), 2.15 ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR measured in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  with reference to internal  $\text{SiMe}_4$  at room temperature:  $\delta$  150.79 (C3 + C5 of L), 128.80 (d,  $J_{\text{CP}}$  62.3, phenyl), 129.77 (d,  $J_{\text{CP}}$  13.1, phenyl), 132.53 (s, phenyl), 134.66 (d,  $J_{\text{CP}}$  15.1 Hz, phenyl).  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR measured at room temperature with reference to an external 25% aqueous  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  in a sealed capillary:  $\delta$  31.5 in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and  $\delta$  32.4 in acetone- $d_6$ .  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR measured in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$  at  $-90\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  by a substitution method:  $\delta$  30.5.

## X-Ray crystallography

Compounds **1** and **2** formed colorless needle crystals and colorless cubic crystals, respectively, by vapor diffusion of the benzene-hexane system. During a few days standing of the solutions at room temperature, crystals of sufficient quality for single-crystal X-ray diffraction studies were grown.

Each single-crystal of **1** and **2** was mounted on glass fiber and transferred to a Rigaku AFC5S diffractometer. Cell contents and orientation matrix of **1** and **2** were obtained from the least-squares refinement of 18 and 25 reflections, respectively. The reflection data were collected using  $\omega$ - $2\theta$  scan with graphite-monochromated Mo-K $\alpha$  radiation at room temperature. The intensities of three standard reflections which were measured after every 150 reflections remained constant throughout data collection. The data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects and empirical absorption corrections based on  $\psi$  scans were applied to the data. For the overall averaged transmission curve, the transmission factors of **1** and **2** were in the range of 0.49–1.00 and 0.65–1.00, respectively. The structures were solved by direct methods followed by subsequent differ-

**Table 4** Summary of crystal data

|   | [Au(1,2,3-L)(PPh <sub>3</sub> )]                   | [Au(1,2,4-L)(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O]                 |
|---|--|---|
| Formula   | C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>17</sub> N <sub>3</sub> PAu | C <sub>40</sub> H <sub>36</sub> N <sub>6</sub> P <sub>2</sub> Au <sub>2</sub> O |
| <i>M</i>  | 527.31   | 1072.64   |
| Crystal system                                  | Orthorhombic                                       | Monoclinic  |
| Space group                                     | <i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> 2 <sub>1</sub> 1 (no. 19)  | <i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> / <i>c</i> (no. 14)                                     |
| <i>a</i> /Å                                     | 12.689(4)  | 13.575(3)   |
| <i>b</i> /Å                                     | 13.660(7)  | 11.623(3)   |
| <i>c</i> /Å                                     | 10.93(1)   | 24.739(2)   |
| $\beta$ /°                                      |  | 101.35(1)   |
| <i>V</i> /Å <sup>3</sup>                        | 1894(1)  | 3827(1)   |
| <i>F</i> (000)                                  | 1008   | 2056  |
| <i>Z</i>  | 4  | 4   |
| <i>D</i> <sub>c</sub> /g cm <sup>-3</sup>       | 1.849  | 1.861   |
| Crystal size/mm                                 | 0.3 × 0.2 × 0.2                                    | 0.3 × 0.3 × 0.3   |
| No. of reflections used for unit cell dimension | 18   | 25  |
| (2θ range/°)                                    | (20.1–25.9)  | (26.6–29.1)   |
| Radiation (λ/Å)                                 | Mo–Kα (0.71069)                                    | Mo–Kα (0.71069)   |
| Scan mode                                       | ω–2θ   | ω–2θ  |
| Scan width/°                                    | 1.26 + 0.30 tan θ                                  | 0.73 + 0.30 tan θ   |
| Scan speed/min <sup>-1</sup>                    | 4  | 8   |
| 2θ Range/°                                      | 6–55   | 6–55  |
| μ/cm <sup>-1</sup>                              | 78.85  | 78.08   |
| Total reflections                               | 2492   | 9602  |
| Unique reflections                              | 2492   | 9225  |
| Observed reflections                            | 1561 [ <i>I</i> > 2.00σ( <i>I</i> )]               | 4609 [ <i>I</i> > 2.00σ( <i>I</i> )]  |
| <i>R</i> , <i>R</i> '                           | 0.052, 0.055                                       | 0.037, 0.028  |
| Goodness of fit                                 | 1.46   | 1.31  |

$R = \sum[|F_o| - |F_c|]/\sum|F_o|$ ,  $R' = [\sum(w[|F_o| - |F_c|]^2)/\sum w(|F_o|)^2]^{1/2}$ , with  $w = 4F_o^2/[\sigma^2(F_o^2)]$ .

ence Fourier calculation and refined by a full-matrix least-squares procedure using TEXSAN package.<sup>38</sup> All non-hydrogen atoms, except carbon atoms in the phenyl group of **1**, were refined anisotropically, and all hydrogen atoms and the phenyl carbon atoms of **1** isotropically.

A summary of crystal data, data collection, and refinement for **1** and **2** is given in Table 4.

CCDC reference number 186/1210.

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