Synthesis, Characterization, and Reactivity of a Chromium Tricarbonyl Complex of Phenylsilatrane: Molecular Structure of [C₆H₅Si(OCH₂CH₂)₃N]Cr(CO)₃

Taek-Mo Chung,[†] Young-A Lee,[†] Young Keun Chung,*,[†] and Il Nam Jung[‡]

*Department of Chemistry, College of Natural Sciences, Seoul University,
Seoul 151-742, Korea, and Division of Chemistry, Korea Institute of Science & Technology,
Seoul 136-791, Korea*

Summary: The new compound [C₆H₅Si(OCH₂CH₂)₃N]-Cr(CO)₃ has been prepared and characterized by elemental analysis, IR, ¹H NMR, and ¹³C NMR spectroscopy, and X-ray diffraction. [C₆H₅Si(OCH₂CH₂)₃N]Cr(CO)₃ crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group *Pbca*, with *a* = 12.078 (2) Å, *b* = 12.347 (1) Å, *c* = 21.917 (3) Å, and *Z* = 8. The molecule possesses the usual silatrane skeleton containing a five-coordinated silicon atom. The N–Si distance (2.108 (5) Å) is somewhat shorter than that in phenylsilatrane. This is the first case where the crystal structure of the silatrane derivative, which acts as a π-coordinating ligand to transition metals, has been determined. This compound is a versatile starting material for a wide range of complexes, in particular for those of the general formula [C₆H₅Si(OCH₂CH₂)₃N]Cr(CO)₂L (L = PPh₃, P(CH₂CH₂CN)₃, and AsPh₃) and {[C₆H₅Si(OCH₂CH₂)₃]Cr-(CO)₂}₂(μ-L-L) (L-L = dppe).

The silatranes (silatrane = 2,8,9-trioxa-5-aza-1-silabicyclo[3.3.3]undecane) have been studied in detail by various physical methods.[1] However, there have been no reports on the use of arylsilatranes as π-coordinating ligands to transition metals. We report in this note the synthesis of [C₆H₅Si(OCH₂CH₂)₃N]Cr(CO)₃ (1) and its characterization by IR, ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, and mass spectrometry and X-ray diffraction. We also report substitution reactions of 1 with several ligands.

Experimental Section

All chemicals were of reagent grade from commercial sources and were used without purification. All solvents were dried prior to use. Chemical analysis was performed at the Chemical Analytic Center, College of Engineering, Seoul National University. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were measured on either a Bruker AC80 or Varian XL-200 spectrometer. All infrared spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer 782 spectrometer using KBr pellets. Mass spectra were recorded on a VG ZAB-E double-focusing mass spectrometer.

Preparation of 1. Phenylsilatrane (3.02 g, 12 mmol) was added to Cr(CO)₆ (2.64 g, 12 mmol) in Decalin (100 mL). The mixture was heated at reflux temperature for 6 h. During the course of the reaction, the solution became dark greenish yellow. After it had been cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was filtered. The dark greenish yellow precipitate was washed several times with acetone until no yellow color was retained in the precipitate. After removal of the solvent, a yellow crystalline solid was obtained (2.84 g, 61%). Single crystals of 1 suitable for X-ray

crystallographic analysis were grown by evaporation of a saturated acetone solution of the complex at 5 °C. IR: ν(CO) 1960, 1880 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (acetone-d₆): δ 3.12 (NCH₂, t, J = 5.8 Hz), 3.93 (OCH₂, t, J = 5.8 Hz), 7.26 (Ph, m), 7.78 (Ph, m) ppm. ¹³C NMR (acetone-d₆ and CDCl₃): δ 51.25 (NCH₂), 57.51 (OCH₂), 92.60, 93.86, 100.61, 134.07 (Ph), 234.54 (CO) ppm. EI-MS: *m/z* 387 (M⁺), 303 (M⁺ – 3CO), 251 (M⁺ – Cr(CO)₃), 174 (M⁺ – C₆H₅Cr-(CO)₃). Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₁₇CrNO₆Si: C, 46.51; H, 4.42; N, 3.61. Found: C, 46.35; H, 4.17; N, 3.59.

Preparation of [C₆H₅Si(OCH₂CH₂)₃N]Cr(CO)₂PPh₃. A solution of 1 (0.387 g, 1 mmol) and PPh₃ (1.048 g, 4 mmol) in THF was irradiated with a UV lamp at 40–45 °C for 1 h. The solvent was removed under vacuum, and the residue was washed with hexane to remove any unreacted PPh₃. Workup involved dissolution of the residue in benzene, centrifugation, and decantation of the supernatant liquid. Filtration yielded the title compound (0.400 g): IR: ν(CO) 1880, 1820 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 3.04 (t), 3.80 (t), 7.29–7.58 (Ph, m) ppm. Anal. Calcd for C₃₂H₃₂CrNO₅PSi: C, 61.33; H, 5.14; N, 2.23. Found: C, 61.61; H, 5.01; N, 2.32.

Preparation of [C₆H₅Si(OCH₂CH₂)₃N]Cr(CO)₂P(CH₂C-H₂CN)₃. A solution of 1 (0.194 g, 0.5 mmol) and P(CH₂CH₂CN)₃ (0.406 g, 2.0 mmol) in THF (25 mL) was irradiated with a UV lamp at 40–45 °C for 30 min. The solvent was removed under vacuum, and the residue was column chromatographed on silica gel (10:1 CH₂Cl₂–THF as eluant) to give the title compound as a yellow-orange solid in 60% yield (0.167 g). TLC: R_f 0.31 (10:1 CH₂Cl₂–THF). IR: ν(CO) 1870, 1810 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 2.10 (m), 2.62 (m), 3.02 (t), 3.85 (t), 7.25–7.50 (m) ppm. Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₂₉CrN₄O₅PSi: C, 49.99; H, 5.29; N, 10.14. Found: C, 49.15; H, 5.43; N, 9.85.

Preparation of [C₆H₅Si(OCH₂CH₂)₃N]Cr(CO)₂AsPh₃. A solution of 1 (0.194 g, 0.5 mmol) and AsPh₃ (0.612 g, 2.0 mmol) in THF (30 mL) was irradiated with a UV lamp at 40–45 °C for 40 min. The reaction mixture turned red. The solvent was removed under vacuum, and the residue was washed with hexane to remove any unreacted AsPh₃. Workup involved dissolution of the residue in benzene, centrifugation, and decantation of the supernatant liquid. Filtration yields the title compound (0.191 g). IR: ν(CO) 1875, 1815 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (CDMO-d₆): δ 2.90 (m), 3.70 (m), 7.37 (m) ppm. Anal. Calcd for C₃₂H₃₂AsCrNO₅Si: C, 57.74; H, 4.85; N, 2.10. Found: C, 57.75; H, 4.51; N, 2.35.

Preparation of {[C₆H₅Si(OCH₂CH₂)₃N]Cr(CO)₂}₂(μ-Ph₂PCH₂CH₂PPh₂). A solution of 1 (0.194 g, 0.5 mmol) and dppe (0.797 g, 2 mmol) was irradiated with a UV lamp at 40–45 °C for 40 min. The reaction mixture turned red. The solvent was removed under vacuum, and the residue was column chromatographed on silica gel (1:1 THF–Et₂O as eluant) to give the title compound as a yellow-orange solid in 65% yield. TLC: R_f 0.21 (1:1 THF–Et₂O). IR: ν(CO) 1865, 1810 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (benzene-d₆): δ 1.96 (t), 2.63 (–CH₂–, s), 3.45 (t), 6.8–7.7 (Ph, m) ppm. ³¹P NMR (benzene-d₆): δ 89.08 (d, J = 39.7 Hz) ppm. Anal. Calcd for C₅₄H₅₈Cr₂N₂O₁₀P₂Si₂: C, 58.06; H, 5.23; N, 2.51. Found: C, 58.11; H, 5.57; N, 2.96.

Crystallographic Analysis of Complex 1. All the crystallographic data were obtained on an Enraf-Nonius CAD4 diffractometer with graphite-monochromated molybdenum radiation (λ(Kα₁) = 0.709 30 Å, λ(Kα₂) = 0.713 59 Å) at ambient temperature (23 ± 2 °C). The crystal of 1 was glued to the interior of a thin-walled glass capillary. A preliminary diffractometric investigation indicated that 1 belongs to the space group *Pbca*.[2] The

†Seoul National University.
‡Korea Institute of Science of Technology.

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Table I. Crystal Data and Experimental Details for [N(CH₂CH₂O)₃SiC₆H₅]Cr(CO)₃

formula	$SiCrO_6NC_{15}H_{17}$
fw	387.38
cryst syst	orthorhombic
space group	*Pbca*
a, b, c, Å	12.078 (2), 12.347 (1), 21.917 (3)
V, Å	3268.3 (7)
Z	8
d_{calcd}, g cm⁻³	1.574
cryst size, mm	0.2 × 0.3 × 0.4
μ, cm⁻¹	7.41
radiation	Mo Kα (λ = 0.710 73 Å)
scan method	ω–2θ
2θ range, deg	2 < 2θ < 50
no. of rflns measd	3384
no. of rflns obsd, $I > 3\sigma(I)$	1438
no. of params refined	219
overdetermn ratio	11.15
$R = (\sum\|F_o - F_c\|)/\sum F_o$	0.042
$R_G = (\sum\|F_o - F_c\|^2/\sum F_o^2)^{1/2}$	0.047

Table II. Positional Parameters and Equivalent Isotropic Thermal Parameters for [N(CH₂CH₂O)₃SiC₆H₅]Cr(CO)₃[a]

atom	*x/a*	*y/b*	*z/c*	U_{eq},[b] Å²
Cr	0.2263 (1)	0.1468 (1)	0.3119 (0)	0.0319 (0)
Si	0.2422 (2)	0.2121 (1)	0.4848 (1)	0.0298 (1)
C(11)	0.2978 (5)	0.1866 (5)	0.4047 (3)	0.0315 (4)
C(12)	0.3239 (5)	0.2694 (6)	0.3638 (3)	0.0363 (4)
C(13)	0.3764 (6)	0.2497 (7)	0.3074 (3)	0.0460 (5)
C(14)	0.4073 (6)	0.1454 (8)	0.2923 (3)	0.0524 (6)
C(15)	0.3828 (6)	0.0593 (7)	0.3316 (3)	0.0481 (5)
C(16)	0.3290 (6)	0.0792 (6)	0.3865 (3)	0.0398 (4)
C(1)	0.0977 (7)	0.0920 (7)	0.3441 (3)	0.0466 (5)
O(1)	0.0147 (5)	0.0586 (6)	0.3605 (3)	0.0781 (6)
C(2)	0.1983 (6)	0.0617 (6)	0.2457 (3)	0.0455 (4)
O(2)	0.1790 (5)	0.0079 (5)	0.2040 (2)	0.0742 (4)
C(3)	0.1460 (6)	0.2562 (7)	0.2764 (4)	0.0480 (5)
O(3)	0.0962 (6)	0.3250 (5)	0.2536 (3)	0.0837 (5)
O(4)	0.1872 (4)	0.3320 (4)	0.4714 (2)	0.0432 (3)
O(5)	0.3685 (4)	0.2031 (4)	0.5147 (2)	0.0448 (3)
O(6)	0.1594 (4)	0.1055 (4)	0.4881 (2)	0.0415 (3)
N	0.1909 (5)	0.2386 (5)	0.5755 (2)	0.0335 (3)
C(4)	0.1435 (7)	0.3984 (6)	0.5190 (3)	0.0520 (5)
C(5)	0.1090 (6)	0.3266 (6)	0.5712 (3)	0.0482 (5)
C(6)	0.3864 (6)	0.2028 (7)	0.5784 (3)	0.0536 (6)
C(7)	0.2940 (6)	0.2660 (7)	0.6085 (3)	0.0519 (5)
C(8)	0.0869 (7)	0.0876 (6)	0.5380 (3)	0.0471 (5)
C(9)	0.1394 (7)	0.1356 (7)	0.5948 (3)	0.0483 (5)

[a] Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses. [b] Equivalent isotropic U_{eq} defined as one-third of the trace of the orthogonalized U_{ij} tensor.

lattice constants were determined by the least-squares refinement of the diffraction geometry for 25 intense reflections having 12 < $\theta_{Mo K\alpha}$ < 16°. Crystal parameters for the complex and information on the procedure used for data collection and structure refinement are given in Table I. The structure was solved with use of the conventional heavy-atom method and difference Fourier techniques and was refined by means of a full-matrix least-squares procedure with SHELX-76, a system of computer programs for X-ray structure determination by G. M. Sheldrick.[3] The non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. All hydrogen atoms were located in the difference Fourier map and idealized with a 1.08-Å distance for the C–H bond. The final atomic parameters are given in Tables II and III.

Results and Discussion

Crystal Structure of Complex 1. The molecular geometry and labeling scheme for complex 1 is shown in Figure 1. The bond distances and angles are tabulated

(2) *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*; Kynoch Press: Birmingham, England, 1974; Vol. IV.
(3) Sheldrick, G. M. SHELX 76: Program for Crystal Structure Determination; University of Cambridge: Cambridge, England, 1976.

Table III. Positional Parameters and Isotropic Thermal Parameters of Hydrogen Atoms for [N(CH₂CH₂O)₃SiC₆H₅]Cr(CO)₃[a]

atom	*x/a*	*y/b*	*z/c*	U, Å²
H(12)	0.3030 (5)	0.3517 (6)	0.3758 (3)	0.0573 (100)
H(13)	0.3924 (6)	0.3157 (8)	0.2763 (3)	0.0573 (100)
H(14)	0.4505 (6)	0.1302 (6)	0.2500 (3)	0.0573 (100)
H(15)	0.4055 (7)	−0.0224 (6)	0.3193 (3)	0.0573 (100)
H(16)	0.3102 (6)	0.0120 (6)	0.4164 (3)	0.0573 (100)
H(41)	0.2092 (6)	0.4530 (7)	0.5345 (3)	0.0678 (73)
H(42)	0.0755 (6)	0.4445 (7)	0.5025 (3)	0.0678 (73)
H(51)	0.0278 (7)	0.2937 (6)	0.5621 (3)	0.0678 (73)
H(52)	0.1071 (7)	0.3724 (7)	0.6132 (3)	0.0678 (73)
H(61)	0.3867 (6)	0.1206 (7)	0.5951 (3)	0.0678 (73)
H(62)	0.4650 (6)	0.2406 (7)	0.5885 (3)	0.0678 (73)
H(71)	0.3101 (6)	0.3519 (7)	0.6054 (3)	0.0678 (73)
H(72)	0.2869 (6)	0.2430 (7)	0.6559 (3)	0.0678 (73)
H(81)	0.0082 (7)	0.1263 (6)	0.5293 (3)	0.0678 (73)
H(82)	0.0744 (7)	0.0017 (6)	0.5443 (3)	0.0678 (73)
H(91)	0.2013 (7)	0.0812 (7)	0.6128 (3)	0.0678 (73)
H(92)	0.0770 (7)	0.1504 (7)	0.6291 (3)	0.0678 (73)

[a] Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses.

Table IV. Bond Distances and Bond Angles for [N(CH₂CH₂O)₃SiC₆H₅]Cr(CO)₃[a]

Bond Distances (Å)			
Cr–C(1)	1.836 (8)	C(13)–C(14)	1.382 (11)
Cr–C(2)	1.824 (8)	C(14)–C(15)	1.400 (11)
Cr–C(3)	1.836 (9)	C(11)–C(16)	1.435 (9)
Cr–C(11)	2.264 (7)	C(15)–C(16)	1.390 (10)
Cr–C(12)	2.230 (7)	O(1)–C(1)	1.142 (9)
Cr–C(13)	2.216 (8)	O(2)–C(2)	1.154 (8)
Cr–C(14)	2.228 (7)	O(3)–C(3)	1.154 (9)
Cr–C(15)	2.220 (8)	O(4)–C(4)	1.420 (8)
Cr–C(16)	2.216 (7)	O(5)–C(6)	1.413 (8)
Si–C(11)	1.907 (6)	O(6)–C(8)	1.418 (8)
Si–O(4)	1.649 (5)	N–C(5)	1.473 (9)
Si–O(5)	1.664 (5)	N–C(7)	1.479 (8)
Si–O(6)	1.655 (5)	N–C(9)	1.478 (9)
Si–N	2.108 (5)	C(4)–C(5)	1.511 (10)
C(11)–C(12)	1.396 (9)	C(6)–C(7)	1.513 (10)
C(12)–C(13)	1.410 (9)	C(8)–C(9)	1.517 (9)

Bond Angles (deg)			
C(1)–Cr–C(2)	86.3 (3)	C(11)–C(16)–C(15)	121.7 (7)
C(1)–Cr–C(3)	89.2 (4)	Cr–C(1)–O(1)	175.6 (7)
C(2)–Cr–C(3)	89.3 (3)	Cr–C(2)–O(2)	179.0 (7)
O(4)–Si–C(11)	97.2 (3)	Cr–C(3)–O(3)	179.4 (8)
O(5)–Si–C(11)	91.6 (3)	Si–O(4)–C(4)	122.0 (4)
O(6)–Si–C(11)	97.0 (3)	Si–O(5)–C(6)	121.9 (4)
O(4)–Si–O(5)	120.0 (3)	Si–O(6)–C(8)	122.1 (4)
O(4)–Si–O(6)	118.6 (3)	Si–N–C(5)	104.5 (4)
O(5)–Si–O(6)	118.9 (3)	Si–N–C(7)	104.4 (4)
N–Si–C(11)	176.4 (3)	Si–N–C(9)	105.0 (4)
N–Si–O(4)	84.9 (2)	C(5)–N–C(7)	115.4 (6)
N–Si–O(5)	84.8 (2)	C(5)–N–C(9)	111.8 (6)
N–Si–O(6)	84.5 (2)	C(7)–N–C(9)	114.3 (6)
Si–C(11)–C(12)	123.4 (5)	C(4)–C(5)–N	106.7 (6)
Si–C(11)–C(16)	120.0 (5)	C(6)–C(7)–N	106.8 (6)
C(12)–C(11)–C(16)	116.1 (6)	C(8)–C(9)–N	106.2 (6)
C(11)–C(12)–C(13)	122.5 (7)	C(5)–C(4)–O(4)	108.8 (6)
C(12)–C(13)–C(14)	119.5 (7)	C(7)–C(6)–O(5)	108.8 (6)
C(13)–C(14)–C(15)	120.1 (7)	C(9)–C(8)–O(6)	108.3 (6)
C(14)–C(15)–C(16)	119.9 (8)		

[a] Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses.

in Table IV. Complex 1 possesses the usual skeleton containing a five-coordinate silicon atom. The N–Si–C(11) angle is 176.40°, and the arrangement of the O(4), O(5), and O(6) atoms is planar, while the Si atom is displaced from the center of the O₃ plane toward the C(11) atom. The stereochemistry of the Si atom is distorted trigonal bipyramidal. Introduction of Cr(CO)₃ into the phenyl-silatrane does not affect the silatrane cycle geometry very much. However, the N–Si bond is shortened in this case by 0.08 Å, to 2.108 (5) Å, and the Si–C(phenyl) bond (1.907

Table V. Geometrical Data Characterizing the Stereochemistry of Silicon in Silatranes RSi(OCH₂CH₂)₃N

R	R-Si-O, deg	C(16)-C(11)-C(12), deg	d(Si-N), Å	d(Si-O), Å	ref
α-C₆H₅	97	115.9	2.193 (5)	1.66	4
β-C₆H₅	97	116.13	2.156 (4)	1.65	5
γ-C₆H₅	96	116.6 (5)	2.132 (4)	1.65	6
C₆H₅Cr(CO)₃	97.2 (3) [C(11)-Si-O(4)]	116.1 (6)	2.108 (5)	1.65	this work
	91.6 (3) [C(11)-Si-O(5)]				
	97.0 (3) [C(11)-Si-O(6)]				
ClCH₂	96		2.120	1.64	7
CH₃	93		2.175 (4)	1.67	8
m-NO₂C₆H₄	96		2.116 (8)	1.66	9
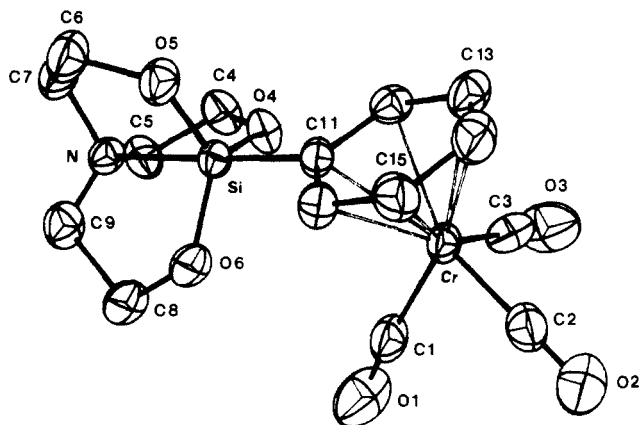
Figure 1. Diagram of the [N(CH₂CH₂O)₃SiC₆H₅]Cr(CO)₃ molecule with the atom numbering.

(6) Å) in lengthened by 0.03 Å.[4] The effect of the introduction of Cr(CO)₃ into the phenylsilatrane is very similar to the introduction of a m-nitro group into the phenylsilatrane or the introduction of a chlorine atom into the methyl group of 1-methylsilatrane (Table V). The equatorial O-Si bond lengths in 1 (1.649 (5)–1.664 (5) Å, average 1.656 Å) are very close to the values in α, β, and γ crystalline modifications of silatrane. The C(11)-Si-O(4) and C(11)-Si-O(6) bond angles (97.2 (3) and 97.0 (3)°, respectively) are very close to the values in α, β, and γ crystalline modifications of phenylsilatrane (97, 97, and 96°, respectively), but the C(11)-Si-O(5) bond angles are decreased to 91.6 (3)°. The C(16)-C(11)-C(12) bond angle at the ipso carbon of the phenyl ring in 1 is 116.1 (6)°, which is very close to the value for the β-phenylsilatrane (116.13 (65)°).[5] The dihedral angles between the phenyl ring and the planes of four coplanar atoms in chelate rings are 44.8, 100.4, and 19.9° for the fragments Si-O(6)-C-(8)-C(9)-N, Si-O(5)-C(6)-C(7)-N, and Si-O(4)-C(4)-C-(5)-N, respectively. The ring C-C bond distances vary between 1.382 (11) and 1.435 (9) Å, and the alternating longer C-C bonds (by 0.26 Å) are those that project on the Cr-CO bond. By examination of the density difference plots, Hall[10] suggested that the C-C bonds in a polyene eclipsed below by a carbonyl or similar ligand would be long while those trans to these ligands would be short. However, the alternation of the bond lengths in 1 is less

prominent than that in α-phenylsilatrane.[4] When we consider complex 1 as a derivative of chromium tricarbonyl, 1 possesses a piano-stool structure in which the Cr(CO)₃ group lies directly below the arene ring, with the chromium approximately equidistant from each ring carbon except the C(11) atom. The arene ring may be regarded as essentially planar, although a slight folding is observed. The distance from the chromium to the center of the ring is 1.7329 (11) Å, which is close to the value for (C₆H₆)Cr(CO)₃ (1.726 Å).[13] The Cr-CO distances vary from 1.824 (8) to 1.836 (9) Å. Published Cr-CO distances range from 1.76 to 1.85 Å.[12] The Cr-CO distances in 1 fall in this range.

Therefore, we observed that the coordination of Cr(CO)₃ to the phenyl group of the phenylsilatrane causes no significant changes in the structure of the silatrane framework and, in particular, in the trigonal-bipyramidal geometry of the silicon atom.

Substitution Reactions of 1. For (arene)Cr(CO)₃ the substitution reaction by 2e donors proceeds very easily to give (arene)Cr(CO)₂L. The photochemical reaction proceeds more easily than the thermal reaction. Recently, Me₃NO has been used frequently to remove the carbonyls.[13] We tried to remove one or two carbonyls from 1 by reacting it with Me₃NO or by UV irradiation. We used several kinds of monodentate ligands, e.g., PPh₃, P(CH₂-CH₂CN)₃, AsPPh₃, CS₂, PhC₂Ph, pyridine, vinylsilatrane, and a bidentate ligand, Ph₂PCH₂CH₂PPh₂ (dppe). When we used Me₃NO to remove one of the carbonyls from 1, the reaction did not go to completion and the IR spectra were not clear. Hence, we tried the photochemical reactions. When we monitored the reaction by IR spectroscopy (ν(CO)), the reaction proceeded to about 60–70% conversion. Thus, we had to separate the product from the reaction mixture. The separation of the reactants and product was straightforward because of their different R_f values in a mixed solvent. Usually the product and the reactants were stable in the solid state. However, when the reaction mixture was loaded on the column, it slowly decomposed to green solids. Generally the monodentate ligands reacted with 1, yielding (arene)Cr(CO)₂L (L = PPh₃, AsPh₃, and P(CH₂CH₂CN)₃). The analogues complexes of CS₂, PhC₂Ph, pyridine, and vinylsilatrane could not be prepared in this way. The bidentate ligand, dppe, reacted with 1, yielding two kinds of products. When the IR ν(CO) band of the product was compared to the IR ν(CO) band of (arene)Cr(CO)₂L, the minor product was a (arene)Cr(CO)₂(L-L) type compound and the major product was the dimeric {[C₆H₅Si(OCH₂CH₂)₃N]Cr-(CO)₂}₂(μ-dppe). By column chromatography the dimeric compound was obtained in high purity. The dimeric structure was established by ³¹P NMR and ¹H NMR studies and by comparison with the known compound [(C₆H₆)Cr(CO)₂]₂(μ-dppe).[14] Phosphorus NMR spectral

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data for the dimeric structure show a doublet (proton decoupled, J_{PP} = 39.7 Hz)[15] at δ 89.08 ppm relative to external H_3PO_4. While the ^{31}P NMR spectrum of the dimeric compound was taken, it slowly decomposed and some precipitate was seen in the NMR tube. A new peak appeared at δ −12.40 ppm and grew with time. The new peak might be due to the liberation of free dppe. The ^{1}H NMR spectrum shows one singlet for the $-CH_2-$ units, centered at δ 2.63 ppm.

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Complex 1 undergoes substitution reactions, as expected. The substituted products are stable in the solid state but unstable in solution. Complex 1 would be a versatile starting material for a wide range of complexes.

Acknowledgment. We thank Dr. J. H. Jeong for the X-ray crystal structure determination. Financial support from the Korea Science and Engineering Foundation is gratefully acknowledged.

Supplementary Material Available: Tables of anisotropic thermal parameters and of cell dimensions and symmetry operations (2 pages); a table of observed and calculated structure factors (8 pages). Ordering information is given on any current masthead page.

First Example of an Organogallium Compound Containing a Gallium–Tellurium Bond: Synthesis, Properties, and Molecular Structure of [(Me₃CCH₂)₂GaTePh]₂

Michael A. Banks,[1a] O. T. Beachley, Jr.,*,[1a] Henry J. Gysling,[1b] and Henry R. Luss[1c]

*Department of Chemistry, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York 14214,
and the Corporate Research Laboratories and the Analytical Technology Division,
Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York 14650*

Summary: The first example of an organogallium compound with a Ga–Te bond, [(Me₃CCH₂)₂GaTePh]₂, which is stable at room temperature, has been synthesized and characterized by elemental analyses, IR, ^{1}H NMR, and [125]Te NMR spectroscopies, and an X-ray structural study. The dimeric molecule crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $P2_1/c$ with unit cell dimensions of a = 18.864 (7) Å, b = 10.041 (5) Å, c = 19.869 (9) Å, β = 101.80 (3)°, V = 3684 (5) Å³, Z = 4, D_{calcd} = 1.505 g cm⁻³, R = 0.030, and R_w = 0.035. The four-membered Ga_2Te_2 ring has a butterfly arrangement with the phenyl groups in the anti position relative to the ring. The Ga–Te bond distances are in the range 2.7435 (8)–2.7623 (8) Å.

Organometallic compounds of gallium with bonds to group 15 elements such as $R_3Ga\cdot ER'_3$[2] (E = N, P, As) and $(R_2GaER')_2$[3] (E = P, As) have been receiving increasing attention due to their potential usefulness as precursors for the preparation of films of group 13–15 materials.[4] In contrast, similar types of compounds with bonds to the heavier group 16 elements have been the subject of only limited research. The early work of Coates[5] revealed that $GaMe_3$ reacted with EMe_2 (E = Se, Te) to form 1:1 adducts that were extensively dissociated in the vapor phase. Thus, the simple adduct $Me_3Ga\cdot TeMe_2$ is the only example of a reported compound containing a Ga–Te bond prior to

Table I. Interatomic Distances (Å) for [(Me₃CCH₂)₂GaTePh]₂

(A) Gallium–Tellurium Distances			
Ga(1)–Te(1)	2.7623 (8)	Ga(2)–Te(2)	2.7525 (8)
Ga(1)–Te(2)	2.7435 (8)	Ga(2)–Te(1)	2.7623 (8)
(B) Gallium–Carbon Distances			
Ga(1)–C(7)	1.975 (7)	Ga(2)–C(23)	1.988 (7)
Ga(1)–C(12)	1.962 (8)	Ga(2)–C(28)	1.979 (8)
(C) Tellurium–Carbon Distances			
Te(1)–C(1)	2.125 (6)	Te(2)–C(17)	2.125 (6)

the present work. When selenols[6] were used, elimination reactions occurred at room temperature and dimeric derivatives of the type $(Me_2GaER)_2$ (E = Se; R = Me, Ph) were formed. These dimers were stable to dissociation in the gas phase at moderate temperatures, but the gallium–chalcogen bond was cleaved by NMe_3 to give monomeric species of the type $Me_2GaER\cdot NMe_3$.[6] The only other examples of derivatives containing Ga–Se bonds are $[Et_2GaSe(SiEt_3)]_2$[8] $[i\text{-}Pr(Br)GaSeEt]_3$,[8] and $(EtGaSe)_n$.[7]

The first example of an organometallic gallium–tellurium compound, $(Me_3CCH_2)_2GaTePh$, which is not a simple adduct, has been prepared by the reaction of Ga-$(CH_2CMe_3)_2Cl$ with LiTePh in Et_2O:

$$Ga(CH_2CMe_3)_2Cl + LiTePh \xrightarrow{Et_2O}$$
$$(Me_3CCH_2)_2GaTePh + LiCl$$
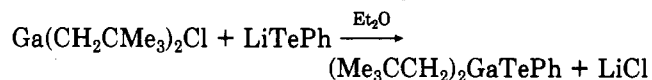
The new compound has been fully characterized by partial elemental analyses (C and H), physical properties, infrared spectroscopy, ^{1}H and [125]Te NMR spectroscopies, and an X-ray structural study. The tellurium reagent[9] LiTePh

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