

REACTION OF A DIARYLDIPHOSPHENE WITH HEXACARBONYLCHROMIUM(0):
FORMATION OF (ARENE)TRICARBONYLCHROMIUM(0) COMPLEXES

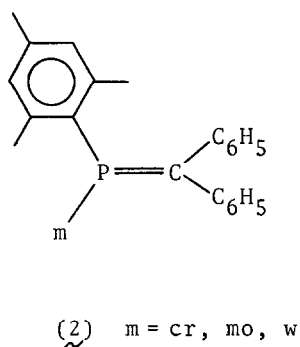
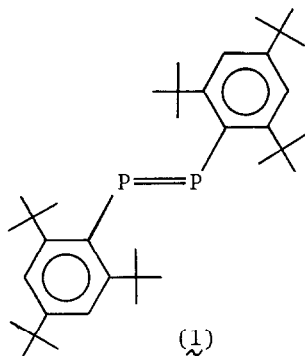
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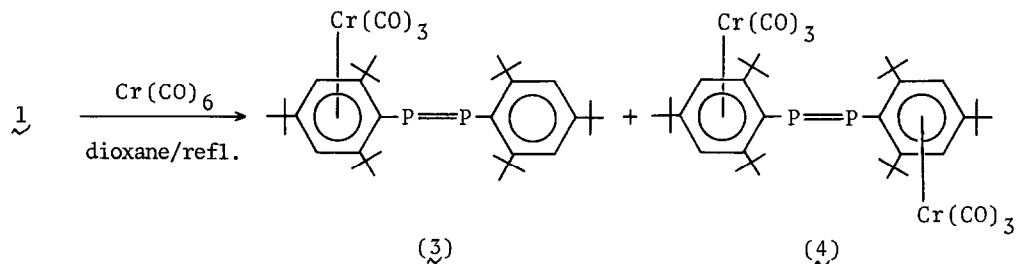
1,2-Bis(2,4,6-tri-tert-butylphenyl)diphosphene (1) reacts with hexacarbonylchromium(0) to give mono and bis π -chromium(0) tricarbonyls (3 and 4) as stable complexes.

Organochromium complexes have been widely used in organic syntheses.¹⁻³ Various phosphine ligands have been useful in transition metal chemistry.^{4,5}

Recently we were successful in preparation and characterization of a sterically protected diphosphene, E-1,2-bis(2,4,6-tri-tert-butylphenyl)diphosphene (1),⁶ and since then such compounds with a phosphorus-phosphorus double bond have been of current interest.⁷⁻¹¹ Bickelhaupt et al.¹² and Nixon et al.¹³ reported the syntheses of some mesityldiphenylmethylenephosphine-transition metal complexes and found that only phosphorus σ -co-ordinated complexes are formed.



We now report the reaction of the diphosphene (1) with hexacarbonylchromium(0) in an attempt to prepare and characterize diphosphene-chromium complexes.



The diphosphene (1) was refluxed in 1,4-dioxane in the presence of an excess of hexacarbonylchromium(0) to give stable π -(arene)tricarbonylchromium(0) complexes (3) and/or (4), depending on the amount of chromium carbonyl employed and the reaction time. A mixture of the diphosphene (1) (224 mg, 0.406 mmol) and Cr(CO)_6 (413 mg, 1.88 mmol) in 20 ml of dioxane was refluxed under argon for 12 h to give a red homogeneous solution. The solvent was removed by rotary-evaporation and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel to give the recovered starting diphosphene (1) and the mono η^6 - Cr(CO)_3 complex (3) (114 mg, 0.166 mmol; 72% yield based on 1 consumed). When a large excess amount of hexacarbonylchromium(0) was employed (567 mg, 2.58 mmol) with the diphosphene (1) (209 mg, 0.379 mmol) and the mixture was refluxed in dioxane for 2 days, the mixture turned dark red. After the usual workups the mono η^6 - Cr(CO)_3 complex (3) (169 mg, 0.245 mmol; 65% yield based on 1 used) and the bis η^6 - Cr(CO)_3 complex (4) (104 mg, 0.126 mmol; 33% yield) were obtained. 3: orange crystals, mp 203 - 205 °C, $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ 7.41 (s, 2H, arom.), 6.17 (s, 2H, arom.-Cr), 1.51 + 1.48 (s + s, 18H + 18H, o-Bu^t), and 1.36 + 1.33 (s + s, 9H + 9H, p-Bu^t), IR (KBr) ν_{CO} 1955 (s) and 1885 (br. s) cm^{-1} , UV (CH_2Cl_2) λ_{max} (ϵ) 304 (12300), 324 (12900), and 480 (757), MS m/e 688 (M^+). $^{31}\text{P NMR}$ (CH_2Cl_2 , 85% H_3PO_4) appeared as an AB pattern centered at δ_{p} 503.2 and 475.6 ppm with $^1J_{\text{pp}} = 590.8$ Hz. 4: dark red crystals, mp > 300 °C, $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CD_2Cl_2) δ 6.26 (s, 4H, arom.-Cr), 1.56 (s, 36H, o-Bu^t), and 1.35 (s, 18H, p-Bu^t), IR (KBr) ν_{CO} 1950 (s), 1880 (s), and 1876 (s) cm^{-1} , UV (CH_2Cl_2) λ_{max} (ϵ) 328 (29800), 416 (3450), and 520 (903), MS (field desorption ionization) m/e 824 (M^+), $^{31}\text{P NMR}$ (CCl_4) δ_{p} 499.7 ppm.

However, attempts to prepare a phosphorus co-ordinated chromium complex failed; pentacarbonyl(tetrahydrofuran)chromium(0) was photochemically prepared¹⁴ and was allowed to react with an equivalent amount of 1 under argon at room temperature, however, after the usual workups the starting diphosphene (1) was recovered; irradiation of a mixture of the diphosphene (1) and Cr(CO)_6 in tetrahydrofuran in a Pyrex NMR tube with a medium-pressure mercury lamp caused no signal change in $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of 1 (δ_{p} 491.9 ppm) at 36.3 MHz.⁶

These results indicate that the 2,4,6-tri-tert-butylphenyl-phosphorus is too crowded as a ligand to form σ -co-ordination with chromium, whereas there have been several recent reports on transition metal complexation with phosphorus atoms involving p_{π} - p_{π} bonding.^{12,13,15-21}

TABLE I. Some $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR Parameters of Diphosphenes and Related Compounds

Compound ^{a)}	$\delta_{\text{P}}/\text{ppm}$	$\delta_{\text{P}}/\text{ppm}$	$^1J_{\text{PP}}/\text{Hz}$	Solvent	Ref.
$\text{ArP} = \text{P}(\text{Ar})_2$	503.2	475.6	590.8	CH_2Cl_2	This work
$\text{ArP} = \text{PAr}'$	517.0	480.1	583.5	C_6D_6	7
$\text{ArP} = \text{P}(\text{S})\text{Ar}$	255.8	247.8	629.9	Et_3N	22
$\text{ArP} = \text{P}(\text{O})\text{Ar}$	206.5	69.8	683.6	CDCl_3	23

a) $\text{Ar} = 2,4,6\text{-Bu}_3^t\text{C}_6\text{H}_2$; $\text{Ar}' = 2,4\text{-Bu}_2^t\text{-6-MeC}_6\text{H}_2$

Table I shows some $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR parameters at 36.3 MHz we have observed for diphosphenes and the related compounds with a phosphorus-phosphorus double bond. We recently reported the preparation and characterization of some unsymmetrical diaryldiphosphenes⁷ for the spectrochemical studies, however, the π -complexation with the $\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_3$ group described here would be an alternative facile method to prepare unsymmetrical diphosphenes. Quite large spin-spin coupling constants, $^1J_{\text{PP}}$, seem to be characteristic for the $\text{P}=\text{P}$ bond.

Further studies on diphosphenes-transition metal complexations and X-ray crystallographic studies of $\text{ArP} = \text{P}(\text{Ar})_2$ and $\text{ArP} = \text{PAr}'$ are in progress. We are indebted to Mr. Hiroaki Shiraishi at the National Institute for Environmental Research, Japan, for obtaining the field desorption ionization mass spectrum of $\text{ArP} = \text{PAr}'$. This work was supported in part by the Scientific Research Grant-in-Aid from the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture of Japan (No. 543008, 57540276, and 58840023).

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