

A New Application of the Tetramethylphospholyl ($\eta^5\text{-C}_4\text{Me}_4\text{P}$) π -Ligand. Synthesis of η^5 -Tetramethylphospholyl Complexes of Yttrium and Lutetium

François Nief and François Mathey

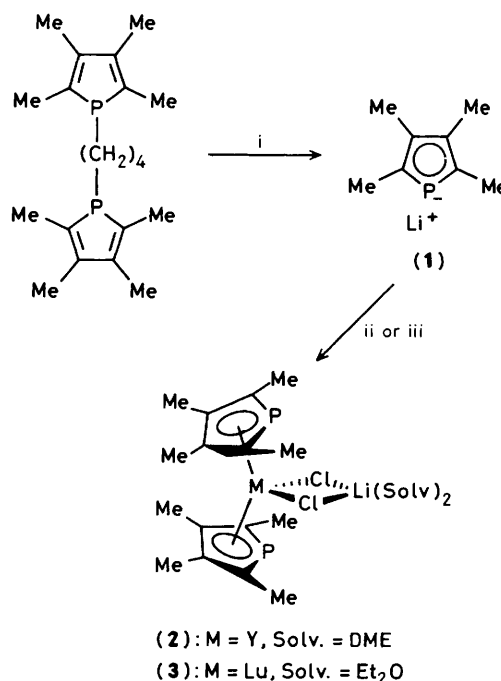
Laboratoire de Chimie du Phosphore et des Métaux de Transition-DCPH, Ecole Polytechnique, 91128 Palaiseau Cedex, France

Reaction of lithium 2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholide with MCl_3 gives $\eta^5\text{-(C}_4\text{Me}_4\text{P)}_2\text{MCl}\cdot\text{LiCl}\cdot(\text{solvent})_2$ [solvent = Et_2O , 1,2-dimethoxyethane (DME), $\text{M} = \text{Y, Lu}$], which are the first reported π -heterocyclopentadienyl compounds of group 3 metals.

Since we have recently been successful in preparing η^5 -phospholyl complexes of Zr^1 and $\text{Ti}^{2,3}$ we wanted to try to synthesise η^5 -phospholyl complexes of the early transition metals, those in group 3, because, to our knowledge, no π -heterocyclopentadienyl complexes of rare earths have ever been made. We selected the $\text{C}_4\text{Me}_4\text{P}$ ligand because this ligand, which is peralkylated on the phospholyl ring, gave a much more tractable π -complex with Zr than the less substituted phospholyl ligand.⁴ Thus, when a pure solution of lithium 2,3,4,5-tetramethylphospholide (**1**) [obtained from 1,4-bis(2',3',4',5'-tetramethylphospholyl)butane]⁵ was treated with anhydrous YCl_3 or LuCl_3 , bis(phospholyl) complexes were isolated after work-up. With yttrium, we got white crystals of composition $(\text{C}_4\text{Me}_4\text{P})_2\text{YCl}\cdot\text{LiCl}\cdot(\text{DME})_2$ (DME = 1,2-dimethoxyethane), (**2**), whereas with lutetium, white $(\text{C}_4\text{Me}_4\text{P})_2\text{LuCl}\cdot\text{LiCl}\cdot(\text{Et}_2\text{O})_2$, (**3**), was obtained.[†]

[†] Compound (**2**), n.m.r. ($\text{C}_4\text{D}_8\text{O}$): ^1H [200 MHz, p.p.m. from int. tetramethylsilane (TMS), J in Hz] 1.98 (s, $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}_3$), 2.21 (m, $^3J_{\text{PH}} \approx 10$, $^2J_{\text{PP}} \approx 20$, $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}_2$), 3.28 (s, CH_3 of DME), 3.44 (s, CH_2 of DME); $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ (32.4 MHz, H_3PO_4 84% ext.) 84.0 (d, $^1J_{\text{PY}} 6.4$); $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ (50 MHz, int. TMS) 14.88 (s, $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}_3$), 17.34 (ps. t., $^2J_{\text{PC}} \approx 31$, $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}_2$), 58.80 (s, CH_3 of DME), 72.59 (s, CH_2 of DME), 134.97 (ps. t., $^2J_{\text{PC}} \approx 3.6$, C_3), 142.02 (dm, $^1J_{\text{PC}} \approx 46$, $^1J_{\text{PY}} \approx 1$, C_2); ^7Li (31.1 MHz, satd. LiCl in $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}/\text{C}_4\text{D}_8\text{O}$) -1 (s); ^{89}Y (19.6 MHz, 3 M YCl_3 in D_2O) 38.4 (t, $^1J_{\text{PY}} 6.4$).

Compound (**3**), n.m.r. ($\text{C}_4\text{D}_8\text{O}$): ^1H 1.23 (t, $J 7$, CH_3 ether), 2.06 (s, $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}_3$), 2.33 (m, $^3J_{\text{PH}} \approx 10$, $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}_2$), 3.50 (q, $J 7$, CH_2 ether); $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ 78.6; $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ 15.01 (s, $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}_3$), 15.66 (s, CH_3 ether), 17.61 (ps. t., $^2J_{\text{PC}} \approx 32$, $\text{CH}_3\text{-C}_2$), 66.28 (s, CH_2 ether), 134.34 (ps. t., $^2J_{\text{PC}} \approx 3$, C_3), 141.26 (m, $^1J_{\text{PC}} \approx 45.5$, C_2); ^7Li -1 (s).



Scheme 1. Reagents and conditions: i, Li (excess), tetrahydrofuran (THF), room temp., 2 h; ii, YCl_3 powder, THF, room temp. 30 min, extract Et_2O , then DME, cryst. at -30°C in DME (35%); iii, LuCl_3 powder, THF, room temp., 30 min, extract Et_2O (twice), cryst. at -30°C in Et_2O (26%).

Evidence for the η^5 structure of the phospholyl ligand in (2) and (3) comes from i, the high characteristic value of the $^1J_{PC}$ coupling constant (≈ 45 Hz) which has the same value as in $(\eta^5\text{-C}_4\text{Me}_4\text{P})_2\text{TiCl}_2^3$ and $(\eta^5\text{-C}_4\text{Me}_4\text{P})_2\text{ZrCl}_2$,¹ of which the X-ray crystal structure has been determined, and ii in (2) the low value of the $^1J_{PY}$ coupling constant (6.4 Hz), which was determined from the doublet observed in the ^{31}P n.m.r. spectrum, and confirmed by observation of a 1:2:1 triplet in the ^{89}Y n.m.r. spectrum; two recently prepared σ -bonded yttrium-phosphine complexes had $^1J_{PY} \approx 50$ Hz.^{6,7} Thus, a plausible structure for (2) and (3) is presented in Scheme 1.

As in the aforementioned Ti and Zr π -phospholyl complexes, the P atoms on the two phospholyl rings are magnetically nonequivalent and this gives rise to second-order effects on the ^1H and ^{13}C n.m.r. signals of the C atom α to phosphorus and of the methyl group attached to it. From these signals, one can extract a value of $^2J_{PP'}$ of about 20 Hz, somewhat smaller than in $(\eta^5\text{-C}_4\text{Me}_2\text{H}_2\text{P})_2\text{TiCl}_2$ (≈ 37 Hz).³ The yttrium complex (2) could be recrystallised in ether without loss of co-ordinated DME. An attempt was made to

obtain a phospholyl complex with lanthanum by the same route; however, no reaction took place when a mixture of (1) and LaCl_3 was refluxed for 16 h.

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