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## Alkylation, Oxidation and Decarbonylation of Triferriophosphine {CpFe(CO)<sub>2</sub>}<sub>2</sub>P

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## ALKYLATION, OXIDATION AND DECARBONYLATION OF TRIFERRIOPHOSPHINE $\{C_pF_e(CO)_2\}_3P$

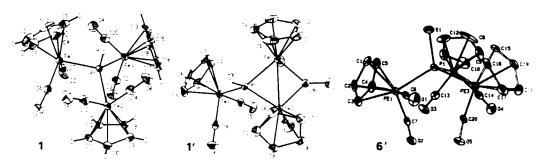
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<u>Abstract</u> The syntheses and structures of PH-, PCl-, POR- and PR-triferriophosphonium salts, -phosphines and -chalkogenophosphoranes are discussed.

According to the isolobal analogy we regard the phosphorus atom as a coordination center and the 17-electrons complex fragments like CpFe(CO)<sub>2</sub> (= Fp = ferrio substituent) as coordinating ligands.

The reaction of CpFe(CO)<sub>2</sub>X (X = Cl, Br) with P(SiMe<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> yields the open PH-triferriophosphonium salt  $[Fp_3PH]_2FeX_4$  (1)<sup>1)</sup> which can be decarbonylated to the closed analogue  $[\{(\mu\text{-CO})Fp'_2\}FpPH]_2FeX_4$  (1). In CCl<sub>4</sub> they undergo a hydrogen-halogen exchange reaction giving the PCl-derivatives  $[Fp_3PCl]_2FeX_4$  (2) which can be decarbonylated to  $[\{(\mu\text{-CO})Fp'_2\}FpPCl]_2FeX_4$  (2). 2 is protolysed by ethanol to the POEt-compound  $[Fp_3P(OEt)]_2FeX_4$  (3). Both PH-triferriophosphonium salts 1, 1' are deprotonated by DBU to give the open and closed triferriophosphines  $Fp_3P$  (4) and  $\{(\mu\text{-CO})Fp'_2\}FpP$  (4'). The alkylation reaction is only possible for 4 and affords the open PR-triferriophosphonium salts  $[Fp_3PR]Cl$  (5a-c)<sup>1)</sup>. The directed P-oxidation of 4, 4' by sulfur or selenium leads to the corresponding chalkogenophosphoranes  $Fp_3P=E$  (6) and  $\{(\mu\text{-CO})Fp'_2\}FpP=E$  (6')<sup>1)</sup>. Further decarbonylation of 6' yields the interesting spiro compound  $\{(\mu\text{-CO})Fp'_2\}Fp'P=E$  (7') which seems to be the first  $\eta^2\text{-P}=S$  complex of a transition metal.



1) W. Pohl, Thesis, University of Munich, 1995.