This article was downloaded by:

On: 29 January 2011

Access details: Access Details: Free Access

Publisher Taylor & Francis

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon and the Related Elements

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information: http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t713618290

The Synthesis of Phosphino-, Arsino- and Stibino-Substituted Sulfur Diimide Heterocycles in Transition Metal Complexes

Max Herberhold^a; Klaus Schamel^a; Alfred Gieren^b; Thomas Hübner^b

^a Laboratorium für Anorganische Chemie der Universität, Universitätastraße 30, Bayreuth, F.R.G. ^b Institut für Anorganische und Analytische Chemie der Universität, Innsbruck, Austria

To cite this Article Herberhold, Max , Schamel, Klaus , Gieren, Alfred and Hübner, Thomas(1989) 'The Synthesis of Phosphino-, Arsino- and Stibino-Substituted Sulfur Diimide Heterocycles in Transition Metal Complexes', Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon and the Related Elements, 41:3,355-360

To link to this Article: DOI: 10.1080/10426508908039725 URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10426508908039725

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Full terms and conditions of use: http://www.informaworld.com/terms-and-conditions-of-access.pdf

This article may be used for research, teaching and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, re-distribution, re-selling, loan or sub-licensing, systematic supply or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

The publisher does not give any warranty express or implied or make any representation that the contents will be complete or accurate or up to date. The accuracy of any instructions, formulae and drug doses should be independently verified with primary sources. The publisher shall not be liable for any loss, actions, claims, proceedings, demand or costs or damages whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with or arising out of the use of this material.

THE SYNTHESIS OF PHOSPHINO-, ARSINO- AND STIBINO-SUBSTITUTED SULFUR DIIMIDE HETEROCYCLES IN TRANSITION METAL COMPLEXES

MAX HERBERHOLD AND KLAUS SCHAMEL Laboratorium für Anorganische Chemie der Universität, Universitätsstraße 30, D-8580 Bayreuth, F.R.G.

ALFRED GIEREN AND THOMAS HÜBNER Institut für Anorganische und Analytische Chemie der Universität, Innrain 52a, A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria

Abstract The reaction of pentacarbonylchromium complexes Cr(CO)₅[¹BuECl₂] (E = P, As, Sb) with the salt K₂SN₂ (1:1) leads to the formation of either six- or eight-membered sulfur diimide heterocycles. Coordination compounds such as $Cr(CO)_s[^tBuE(NSN)SNH]$ (E = P, As) and $Cr(CO)_5[^tBuE(NSN)_2E^tBu]$ (E = As, Sb) have been obtained, and the X-ray crystallographic structure of (CO)_s Cr[tBuP(NSN)SNH] has been determined. A comparative structural study of transition metal complexes the boat-shaped containing eight-membered ^lBuAs(NSN)₂As^lBu as a ligand (L) reveals high flexibility of the ring system. Non-bonding transannular As....As distances between 313 and 396 pm have been observed.

INTRODUCTION

In addition to bis(trimethylsilyl) sulfur diimide, $S(N-SiMe_3)_2$, the salt $K_2SN_2^{-1}$ is a valuable starting material for the synthesis of sulfur diimide heterocycles. Thus, several arsenic(III)-containing rings 2 , and cages 3 , have been synthesized via the reactions of K_2SN_2 with arsenic(III) chlorides such as $^{t}BuAsCl_2^{-2}$, $MeCH(As^{t}BuCl)_2^{-3}$, $RCH(AsCl_2)_2$ (R = H, Me) 3 , [$^{t}BuNAsCl_2^{-2}$ and $AsCl_3^{-4}$. The eight-membered ring $^{t}BuAs(NSN)_2As^{t}Bu$ ($^{t}BuNAsCl_2^{-1}$) which is analogous to the known compounds $RAs(NSN)_2AsR$ (R = methyl 5 , phenyl 6 , mesityl 6) - can be prepared from $^{t}BuAsCl_2$ and either

 $S(N-SiMe_3)_2$ or K_2SN_2 , and the less stable antimony analogue <u>lc</u> is similarly accessible from ^tBuSbCl₂. However, the corresponding phosphorus compound (<u>la</u>) could not be obtained from ^tBuPCl₂ (cf. ⁷).

$$t_{Bu}$$
 $N = s = N$
 t_{Bu}
 $N = s = N$
 t_{Bu}
 $E = As(\underline{1b})^2$
 $E = Sb(\underline{1c})^8$

PREPARATION OF THE COMPLEXES

In an attempt to synthesize the missing boat-shaped ring system la in the protecting coordination sphere of a transition metal complex, the pentacarbonylchromium compound Cr(CO)₅[tBuPCl₂] (2a) was treated with K2SN2 (1:1) in acetonitrile suspension. However, a PS_2N_3 six-membered ring system was formed. In addition to Cr(CO), [tBuP(NSN)SNH] (3a) , (yield 20%), two $Cr(CO)_{5}[P(^{t}Bu)(NH_{2})_{2}]$ aminophosphane complexes and (CO)₅Cr[(^tBu)(NH₂)P(NSN)P(^tBu)(NH₂)]Cr(CO)₅ (pair of enantiomers, ratio 5.5:1) were isolated in yields of 5 and 10%, respectively. The corresponding reactions of Cr(CO)₅[PhPCl₂] and Cr(CO)₅[PCl₃] with K₂SN₂ (1:1) led also to the formation of six-membered heterocycles. i.e. Cr(CO)₅ [RP(NSN)SNH] (R = Ph)respectively).

No products containing eight-membered phosphorusisolated, although nitrogen-sulfur rings et were Chivers the al. 7 have recently described binuclear complex trans-(CO)₅ Cr[(iPr₂N)P(NSN)₂P(NiPr₂)]Cr(CO)₅ which contains almost planar P2N4S2 ring.

From the reaction of $Cr(CO)_5[^tBuAsCl_2]$ (2b) with K_2SN_2 , products with either six- or eight-membered rings (3b and 4b) were obtained. It was not possible to attach a second complex fragment ($[Cr(CO)_5]$ or $[CpMn(CO)_2]$ ($Cp = \eta^5$ -cyclopentadienyl)) to the free arsenic atom of $Cr(CO)_5[^tBuAs(NSN)_2As^tBu]$ (4b). However, both thermolysis and photolysis in solution convert 4b into the known chelate complex $Cr(CO)_4[^tBuAs(NSN)_2As^tBu]$ (5b) which can be directly synthesized 10 , 11 from 1b and the precursor of tetracarbonylchromium fragments, $Cr(CO)_4(nor-C_7H_8)$ ($nor-C_7H_8$ = norbornadiene).

$$t_{Bu} = Cr, Mo, W$$

$$M = Cr, E = As(5b)$$

$$M = Cr, E = As(5b)$$

$$M = Cr, Mo, W$$

The reaction of $Cr(CO)_5[^tBuSbCl_2]$ (2c) with K_2SN_2 gave only the product containing the eight-membered ring, 4c. Attempted decarbonylation of 4c led to decomposition of the ring ligand 1c. However, chelate complexes $M(CO)_4[^tBuSb(NSN)_2Sb^tBu]$ (M = Cr(5c), Mo, W) are directly accessible from 1c and $Cr(CO)_4(nor-C_7H_6)$.

STRUCTURAL STUDIES

The molecular structure of $Cr(CO)_5[^tBuP(NSN)SNH]$ (3a) is presented in Figure 1. The six-membered ring possesses a half-boat conformation with the hydrogen-bearing nitrogen atom protruding by 71 pm from the plane of the almost planar P(NSN)S unit.

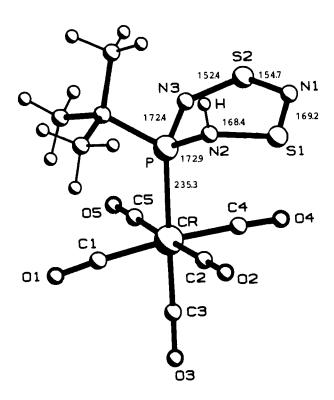


FIGURE 1 Molecular Structure of Cr(CO)₅[tBuP(NSN)SNH] (3a)

The ring in <u>3a</u> contains both a sulfur diimide and a diamino sulfane sub-structure with angles of 103.7(3)° at P, 108.2(4)° at S1 and 120.1(4)° at S2. The P-N distances correspond to single bonds. The sulfur diimide unit in <u>3a</u> is apparently less involved

in the π -electron system of the ring than in phosphorus(V) derivatives such as Ph₂PNSNSN ¹² (Me₃SiNH)₂PNSNSN ¹³ and [Ph₂PNSNSNMe]^{+ 14}.

A series of carbonylmetal complexes is now known which contain the eight-membered ring ^tBuAs(NSN)₂As^tBu (<u>1b</u>) as a ligand (L). ¹² As expected, the geometry of the hammock-like molecule <u>1b</u> - as indicated by the (nonbonding) transannular As...As distance and the As-N-S angle - depends on the coordination mode. The flexibility of the ring ligand <u>1b</u> (L) is illustrated in Figure 2 which shows an almost linear correlation between these two parameters.

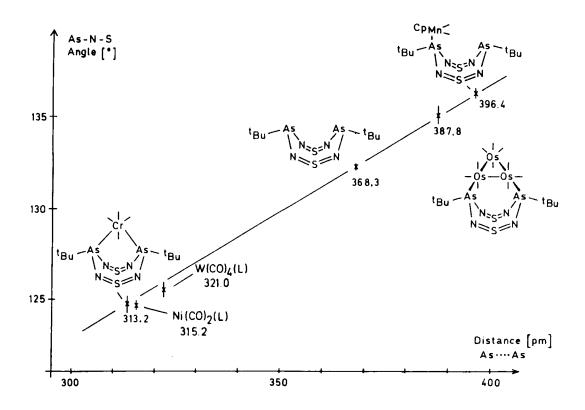


FIGURE 2 Carbonylmetal complexes containing

tBuAs(NSN)₂AstBu (1b)

Compared with the free molecule $(L = \underline{1b})$ the ring ligand L is considerably compressed in chelate complexes such as $M(CO)_4(L)$ (M = Cr, W) and $Ni(CO)_2(L)$. On the other hand, the ring is opened when acting as a monodentate ligand in $CpMn(CO)_2(L)$, or as a bidentate ligand to two metal atoms in $Os_3(CO)_{10}(L)$.

REFERENCES

- M. Herberhold and W. Ehrenreich, <u>Angew.Chem.</u>, <u>94</u>, 637 (1982);
 <u>Angew.Chem.Int.Ed.Engl.</u>, <u>21</u>, 633 (1982);
 <u>Angew.Chem.Suppl.</u>, 1346, (1982).
- A. Gieren, H. Betz, T. Hübner, V. Lamm, M. Herberhold and K. Guldner, <u>Z.Anorg.Allg.Chem.</u>, <u>513</u>, 160 (1984).
- 3. M. Herberhold and K. Guldner, Z.Naturforsch., 42b, 118 (1987).
- 4. M. Herberhold, K. Guldner, A. Gieren, C. Ruiz-Pérez and T. Hübner, Angew.Chem., 99, 81 (1987); Angew.Chem.Int.Ed. Engl., 26, 82 (1987).
- O. J. Scherer and R. Wies, <u>Angew.Chem.</u>, <u>83</u>, 882 (1971);
 Angew.Chem.Int.Ed.Engl., <u>10</u>, 812 (1971).
- N. W. Alcock, E. M. Holt, J. Kuyper, J. J. Mayerle and G.B. Street, <u>Inorg.Chem.</u>, <u>18</u>, 2235 (1979).
- 7. T. Chivers, C. Lensink, A. Meetsma, J. C. van de Grampel and J. L. de Boer, <u>J.Chem.Soc.,Chem.Commun.</u>, 335, (1988).
- 8. M. Herberhold and K. Schamel, Z.Naturforsch., 43b, (1988), in press.
- B. Wrackmeyer, K. Schamel, K. Guldner and M. Herberhold, Z.Naturforsch., 42b, 703 (1987).
- 10. M. Herberhold and K. Schamel, J.Organomet.Chem., 346, 13 (1988).
- 11. T. Chivers, K. S. Dhathathreyan, C. Lensink and J. F. Richardson, <u>Inorg.Chem.</u>, <u>27</u>, 1570 (1988).
- N. Burford, T. Chivers, R. T. Oakley, A. W. Cordes and P. N. Swepston, <u>J.Chem.Soc., Chem.Commun.</u>, 1204, (1980).
 N. Burford, T. Chivers, A. W. Cordes. W. G. Laidlaw, M. C. Noble, R. T. Oakley and P. N. Swepston, <u>J.Am.Chem.Soc.</u>, 104, 1282 (1982).
- 13. J. Weiss, Acta Cryst., B33, 2272 (1977).
- 14. T. Chivers, S. W. Leblong, J. F. Richardson and T. Ziegler, Inorg.Chem., 27, 860 (1988).
- 15. A. Gieren, T. Hübner, M. Herberhold, K. Guldner and G. Süß-Fink, Z.Anorg.Allg.Chem., 544, 137 (1987).