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Co-Ordination Chemistry of a Novel Diphosphine Ligand Containing a P-N-Si-N-P Backbone

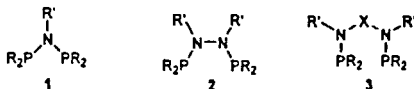
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A novel multifunctionalised diphosphine ligand containing a P-N-Si-N-P backbone has been prepared and studied. The ligand, $\text{Ph}_2\text{PN}(\text{Py})\text{Si}(\text{Me})_2\text{N}(\text{Py})\text{PPh}_2$ from complexes with platinum and palladium containing six membered M-P-N-Si-N-P heterocycles. The structure, synthesis, and reactivity of these heterocycles is discussed.

Keywords: phosphine; bidentate; inorganic rings

Bidentate phosphine ligands are ubiquitous in co-ordination chemistry and catalysis. Whereas most bidentate phosphines consist of a carbon based backbone linking the two phosphine moieties, a smaller group of ligands consist of phosphorus atoms linked by an inorganic backbone containing main group and/or transition metals.



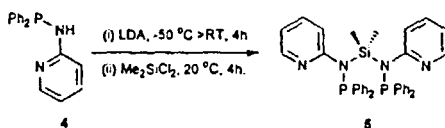
Bis-phosphino-amines, (1) and bis(phosphino)hydrazine ligands, (2), are well studied examples of inorganic backboned ligands.^[1,2,3]

Reports of ligands, (3), which contain three main group atoms linking the phosphorus atoms are very scarce.^[4,5,6,7]

We have begun an investigation into the co-ordination chemistry of this ligand class, as it might yield new applications in co-ordination

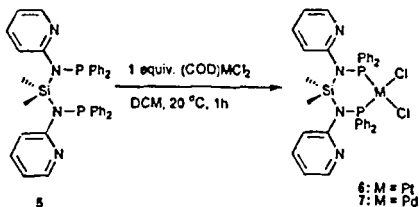
chemistry and catalysis. We report here selected results from those presented at IRIS IX, concerning a PNSiNP backboned phosphine ligand and its metal complexes.

Ligand (**5**) can be prepared by deprotonation of (**4**) using lithium diisopropylamide (LDA) as base, followed by dropwise addition of Me_2SiCl_2 .



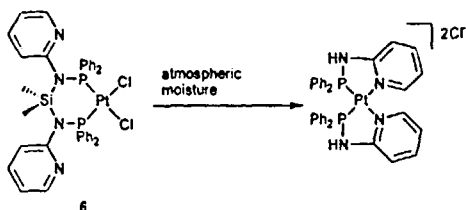
Scheme 1

Ligand (**5**) reacts with the well known precursor $\text{M}(\text{COD})\text{Cl}_2$ to generate (**6**) $\text{M}=\text{Pt}$, and (**7**) $\text{M}=\text{Pd}$, which contain the unusual PNSiNP heterocycle. Addition of two equivalents $\text{M}(\text{COD})\text{Cl}_2$ to the ligand does not generate the bimetallic compound $\text{Cl}_2\text{M}(\text{5})\text{MCl}_2$ as we might have expected given the strong preference that (**4**) shows for P,N chelation.^[8]



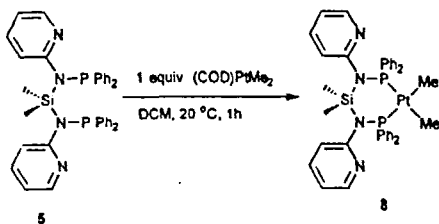
Scheme 2

Attempts to obtain crystals of (**6**) or (**7**) suitable for X-ray diffraction by recrystallisation (dry CH_2Cl_2 / Et_2O , slow diffusion) yielded the hydrolysed product, $\text{Pt}(\text{Ph}_2\text{PNHpy})_2\text{Cl}_2$.



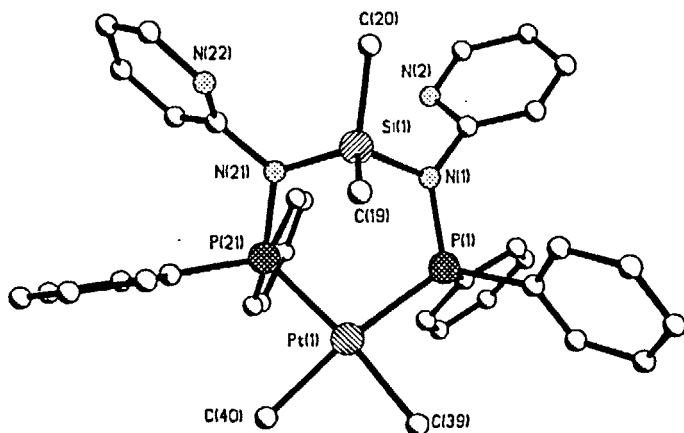
Scheme 3

It was hoped that if we removed the possibility for P,N chelation, a metal complex with greater stability might result. This would enable us to structurally characterise a MPNSiNP ring system. We therefore decided to prepare the dimethylplatinum complex of ligand (**5**).



Scheme 4

This complex is significantly less susceptible to hydrolysis compared to the compounds described above, and could be recrystallised and characterised by X-ray crystallography. The X-ray structure is shown below.



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