# Platinum-Catalyzed Bis-Germylation of Alkynes with Organodigermanes and Cyclic Oligogermanes

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Hexamethyldigermane, Me<sub>3</sub>GeGeMe<sub>3</sub>, reacted with various alkynes in the presence of platinum complexes at 120 °C to afford Z-1,2-bis(germyl)ethenes in moderate to good yields. Terminal alkynes exhibit higher reactivities than internal ones. [Pt(acac)<sub>2</sub>] and [Pt(dba)<sub>2</sub>] serve as efficient catalysts, while [Pt(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>], [PtCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>], and [Pt(dba)<sub>2</sub>]-phosphite were found to be inactive. Four- and six-membered cyclic oligogermanes, such as dodecamethylcyclohexagermane, (Me2Ge)6, reacted with alkynes in the presence of platinum catalysts to yield 1,4-digermacyclohexa-2,5-dienes in ca. 30% yield. The reactions of phenylacetylene with 1,2-digermacyclohexa-3,5-dienes afforded the corresponding 1,4digermacycloocta-2,5,7-trienes in 93% yield. Bis(germyl)platinum complexes having various tertiary phosphine ligands have been prepared as models of a key intermediate in the above mentioned catalytic bis-germylation of alkynes, and their structures have been established by spectroscopic methods and X-ray crystallography. Bis(germyl)platinum complexes reacted with phenylacetylene to give the corresponding insertion products, germyl(germylvinyl)platinum species, whose structures have been determined by spectroscopic and X-ray analysis. Germyl(germylvinyl)platinum complexes were found to liberate a bis-germylation product of the alkyne upon heating. The result supports a mechanism involving the oxidative addition of a digermane to a Pt(0) complex, the insertion of an alkyne into one of the two Pt-Ge bonds to give a germyl(germylvinyl)platinum species, and the reductive elimination of the bis-germylation product of the alkyne. Evidence suggesting the extrusion of a germylene unit from the bis-germylplatinum species has been obtained, accounting for the generation courses of other by-products.

A transition metal-catalyzed addition of group-14 element compounds to unsaturated organic substrates is a useful fundamental process in group-14 element chemistry. The addition of Si-Si bonds to C-C triple and double bonds, i.e., bis-silylation, has attracted considerable current interest in the synthesis of functional molecules and in applications to selective organic synthesis.<sup>1-8</sup> For the bis-silylation of C-C triple bonds, palladium complexes have often been used as catalysts. In contrast to the extensive use of the bis-silvlation method and of considerable studies on reaction mechanisms, there have been few reports on bis-germylation reactions, except for the reaction of strained digermiranes,<sup>9</sup> chlorine-substituted digermanes,<sup>10</sup> and ocatamethyltrigermanes.<sup>11</sup> We report herein on the digermylation of alkynes using various substituted digermanes,  $(Me_2RGe)_2$  (R = Me, Cl, Ph), cyclic oligogermanes,  $(R_2Ge)_n$  (R = Me, n = 6; <sup>*i*</sup>Pr, n = 4), and 1,2-digermacyclohexa-3,5-dienes in the presence of platinum complexes. We also report on the characterization and reactivites of bis(germyl)platinum complexes and germyl(germylvinyl)platinum complexes that are assumed as key intermediates in these platinum-catalyzed processes.

#### Results

Platinum-Catalyzed Reactions of Substituted Digermanes, Me<sub>2</sub>RGeGeMe<sub>2</sub>R (R = Me, Cl, Ph) with Alkynes. When a degassed toluene solution of 1 mol equiv of hexamethyldigermane, Me<sub>3</sub>GeGeMe<sub>3</sub> (1a) containing 5 mol equiv of phenylacetylene (2a), and [Pt(acac)<sub>2</sub>] (acac = acetylacetonate) (0.05 mol equiv based on 1a) was heated at 120 °C for 16 h, Z-1-phenyl-1,2-bis(trimethylgermyl)ethene (3a) was obtained as a sole product in moderate yield (59% GC yield based on 1a) (Eq. 1). The rest of the digermane remained unreacted. The concentration of the reaction mixture by the evaporation of toluene followed by preparative TLC with silica gel gave pure 3a, which showed satisfactory NMR, IR, and MS data.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} Me_{3}GeGeMe_{3} &+ & RC\equiv CR' & \frac{[Pt(acac)_{2}]}{120 \ ^{\circ}C} & R \\ \hline & & & & \\ 1a & & & & \\ 2a-g & & & \\ \end{array} \overset{R}{\underset{Me_{3}}{Ge}} & C=C \\ & & & \\ & &$$

The geometry was confirmed to be *Z* on the basis of their spectroscopic data<sup>12</sup> and by a comparison with those of the authentic *E* isomer prepared separately by a reaction of chloro-trimethylgermane Me<sub>3</sub>GeCl, and phenylacetylene, with Mg metal in HMPA.<sup>13</sup> In contrast to the fairly good catalytic activity shown by [Pt(acac)<sub>2</sub>], a similar reaction of **1a** with phenylacetylene in the presence of a palladium complex has been reported to give only 1.3% yield of **3a**.<sup>10</sup>

Besides [Pt(acac)<sub>2</sub>], a zero-valent platinum complex,  $[Pt(dba)_2]$  (dba = dibenzylideneacetone), also catalyzed the bis-germylation of 2a to give 3a in moderate yields. Under similar conditions, the use of  $[PtCl_2(cod)]$  (cod = 1,5-cyclooctadiene) resulted in low yields of 3a, and conventional Pt catalysts such as [Pt(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>] and [PtCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>], and [Pt(dba)<sub>2</sub>]phosphite systems (phosphite =  $P(OMe)_3$  and  $P(OCH_2)_3CEt$ ) proved to be inactive. The effects of various platinum catalysts on the addition of Ge-Ge bonds of 1a to 2a are summarized in Table 1. The effect of other experimental conditions on the yield of 3 in the present process was examined using the [Pt(acac)<sub>2</sub>] catalyst. Lowering the reaction temperature from 120 to 80 °C resulted in lower yields of 3a (56 to 10%), while raising the temperature to 140 °C had a deteriorating effect, yielding 3a in only 10%. Formation of several unidentified byproducts in minor amounts was noted in the process carried out at 140 °C. Extending the reaction time scarcely improved the yield of 3a. Decreasing the ratio of 2a/1a from 5:1 to 1:1 caused a lowering of the yield of 3a (59 to 26%). An increase in the concentration of [Pt(acac)<sub>2</sub>] relative to the digermane 1a (from 1.0 to 10 mol%) did not influence the yields of 3a.

The reactivities of other terminal and internal alkynes, **2a–2g**, with the digermane **1a** and with the dichloro- and diphenyl-substituted digermanes **1b** and **1c** (Eq. 2) were also examined with [Pt(acac)<sub>2</sub>] as catalyst, as summarized in Table 2. (Trimethylsilyl)acetylene (**2c**) reacted with **1a** under the same reaction conditions as those for **2a** to give 1,2bis(trimethylgermyl)-1-trimethylsilylethene (**3c**) in 55% yield. Other terminal alkynes, such as 1-hexyne (**2b**) and methyl propiolate (**2d**), gave the corresponding 1,2-bis(trimethylgermyl)ethenes (**3b**, **d**) in low yields. The reaction of **2d** resulted in the formation of a complex mixture. Each compound of

Table 1. Effects of Platinum Catalysts on the Reaction of Hexamethyldigermane (1a) with Phenylacetylene (2a)<sup>a)</sup>

Run	Catalyst	Conversion of 1a	Product $3a$ , yield/% <sup>b)</sup>
1	$[Pt(PPh_3)_4]$	0	0
2	$[PtCl_2(PPh_3)_2]$	0	0
3	[Pt(dba) <sub>2</sub> ] <sup>c)</sup>	40	36
4	$[Pt(dba)_2] + ETPB^{d}$	trace	trace
5	$[Pt(dba)_2] + 2P(OMe)$	) <sub>3</sub> trace	trace
6	$[Pt(acac)_2]^{e}$	60	59
7 <sup>f)</sup>	$[Pt(acac)_2]$	30	26
8	$[PtCl_2(cod)]^{g}$	10	10

a) **1** (0.10 mmol), **2** (0.50 mmol), [Pt(acac)<sub>2</sub>] (0.005 mmol), toluene (1 ml), 120 °C, 16 h. b) GC yields were calculated on the basis of the amounts of **1a** used. c) dba = dibenzylideneacetone. d) ETBP = P(OCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CEt. e) acac = acetylacetonato. f) **1a** (0.5 mmol), **2a** (0.5 mmol), [Pt(acac)<sub>2</sub>] (0.005 mmol). g) cod = 1,5-cyclooctadiene.

Table 2. Reactions of Digermanes (1) with Alkynes (2) in the Presence of  $[Pt(acac)_2]^{a}$ 

Run	Digermane	Alkyne	Conversion of $1/\%$	Product $3$ , yield/% <sup>b)</sup>
1	1a	2a	60	59 ( $Z/E = 100/0$ )
2	1a	2b	17	8
3	1a	2c	58	55
4	1a	2d	10	8
5	1a	2e	0	0
6	1a	<b>2f</b>	0	0
7	1a	2g	0	0
8	1b	2a	100	19
9	1c	2a	0	0

a) **1** (0.10 mmol), **2** (0.50 mmol), [Pt(acac)<sub>2</sub>] (0.005 mmol), toluene (1 ml), 120 °C , 16 h. b) GC yield based on **1**.

**3b–3d** was obtained as a single stereoisomer, probably the *Z*-isomer. Internal alkynes, such as diphenylacetylene (**2e**), 1-phenyl-2-(trimethylsilyl)acetylene (**2f**), and dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate (**2g**), proved to be unreactive toward **1a** under similar conditions.

In contrast to the platinum-catalyzed reactions of alkyldigermane **1a** with alkynes, the reaction of its chlorinated analog, 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetramethyldigermane, ClMe<sub>2</sub>-GeGeMe<sub>2</sub>Cl (**1b**) with phenylacetylene (**2a**) in the presence of [Pt(acac)<sub>2</sub>] under the same conditions as those for **1a** gave a complex mixture of germylation products. The starting digermane **1b** was completely consumed and converted into 1,2bis(chlorodimethylgermyl)-1-phenylethene (**3h**, 19%), 1- or 2-(chlorodimethylgermyl)styrene (**4** or **4'**, 17%), germole (**5**, 5%), 1,4-digermacyclohexa-2,5-diene (**6**, 5%), and some unidentified products (Eq. 2).

$$CIMe_{2}GeGeMe_{2}CI + PhC=CH \xrightarrow{[Pt(acac)_{2}]}{120 \ ^{\circ}C} Ph \xrightarrow{C=C} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{A}} GeMe_{2}CI \\ 1b 2a CIMe_{2}Ge \xrightarrow{\mathcal{A}} GeMe_{2}CI \xrightarrow{Ph} GEMe_{$$

The bis-germylstyrene **3h** produced by alkyne-insertion into the Ge–Ge bond in **1b** was found to be a mixture of two stereoisomers (E/Z = 50/50). The bis-germylstryene **3h** was easily hydrolyzed with moisture. Therefore, the yield and stereoisomer ratio of **3h** were estimated by a comparison with the authentic *E* isomer by means of GC and NMR analysis of the corresponding methylated compound after treating the reaction mixture with MeMgI. Compounds **4–6** were obtained as regioisomeric mixtures, and their configurations have not been unambiguously established. Similar results were obtained when [Pt(dba)<sub>2</sub>] was employed. The reaction carried out in the presence of the [Pt(dba)<sub>2</sub>]-P(OCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CEt system under similar reaction conditions gave **3h** (9%) as the major product with a lower conversion (36%). moderate to good yields.<sup>10</sup> The reaction of 1,2-diphenyl-1,1,2,2-tetramethyldigermane, Me<sub>2</sub>PhGeGePhMe<sub>2</sub> (**1c**), with **2a** did not proceed, even at higher temperature, with longer reaction times and with higher concentrations of platinum complexes.

ceed in the presence of the [Pd(dba)2]-P(OCH2)3CEt system in

**Reactions of Cyclic Oligogermanes with Phenylacetylene.** As an extension of studies on the reactions of digermanes with alkynes, the reactions of cyclic oligogermanes with alkynes were examined. A degassed toluene solution containing dodecamethylcyclohexagermane,  $(Me_2Ge)_6$ (7) (1 mol equiv) and 30 mol equiv of phenylacetylene (2a) (alkyne/Ge ratio = 5:1) in the presence of Pt(acac)<sub>2</sub> (0.05 mol equiv of 2a) was heated at 120 °C for 32 h to give a 1:1 mixture of 1,1,4,4-tetramethyl-1,4-digerma-2,6-diphenylcyclohexa-2,5-diene (6a) and 1,1,4,4-tetramethyl-1,4-digerma-2,5diphenylcyclohexa-2,5-diene (6b) in a total yield of 38% (relative to 7) with the rest of 7 (67%) recovered unreacted from the toluene solution (Eq. 3).



No acyclic alkyne-inserted products were detected by means of GC and MS analyses. Other platinum complexes, such as  $[Pt(dba)_2]$  and  $[PtCl_2(cod)]$ , also catalyzed the reaction to give **6** in 31–33% yields. In contrast to the platinum complexes, the  $[Pd(dba)_2]$ -2P(OCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CEt catalyst system was much less reactive, and converted only 10% of **7** into **6** in 10% total yield.

The reaction of strained octaisopropylcyclotetragermane  $({}^{1}Pr_{2}Ge)_{4}$  (8) with 2a did not occur under the same conditions as those for 7. The result is in marked contrast to that in the reaction of 8 with 2a performed in the presence of palladium complexes. With the [Pd(dba)<sub>2</sub>]-2P(OCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CEt as the catalyst system, the cyclotetragermane 8 reacted with 2a to give the corresponding alkyne-inserted tetragermacyclohexene in good yields (70%).<sup>14</sup>

**Reactions of 1,2-Digermacyclohexa-3,5-dienes with Phenylacetylenes.** 1, 1, 2, 2-Tetramethyl-3,4,5,6-tetraphenyl-1,2-digermacyclohexa-3,5-diene (9) reacted with 1.5 equiv of **2a** in the presence of a catalytic amount of [Pt(acac)<sub>2</sub>] at 80 °C in 36 h with cleavage of the Ge–Ge bond to give the phenylacetylene-inserted compound **10** in 96% yield as colorless crystals (Eq. 4).



The yield of the alkyne-insertion product **10** decreased from 96 to 26% upon raising the reaction temperature from 80 to 120

Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn., 74, No. 1 (2001) 125

Ph

°C. At the same time, 1,1-dimethyl-2,3,4,5-tetraphenyl-1-germacyclopenta-2,4-diene (tetraphenylgermole) (11) and diphenylacetylene were produced in 20 and 19% yields, respectively.

It was confirmed that the tetraphenylgermole (11) and the diphenylacetylene were produced upon the thermolysis of 10 above 100 °C in the presence of a catalytic amount of  $[Pt(acac)_2]$  without any involvment of phenylacetylene. The results indicate that the phenylacetylene-inserted product 10 is decomposed at higher temperatures in the presence of the platinum catalyst without the participation of phenylacetylene to give the germole 11 and diphenylacetylene. The time course of the reaction of 9 with 2a in the presence of  $[Pt(acac)_2]$  is shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 shows that 1,2-digermacyclohexadiene **9** is decomposed, but that the alkyne-insertion product **10**, tetraphenyl-germole **11**, and diphenylacetylene are not formed during the early stage of the reaction.

The formation of the tetraphenylgermole **11** from **9** indicates that a germylene unit was extruded in the platinum-catalyzed thermolysis of the cyclic digermane **9**. For trapping the germylene in the platinum-catalyzed reactions, the cyclic digermane **9** was treated with a catalytic amount of  $[Pt(acac)_2]$  at 120 °C for 16 h in toluene containing excess CCl<sub>4</sub> which is known to trap germylene.<sup>15</sup> The reaction gave Me<sub>2</sub>GeCl<sub>2</sub> (26%) and Cl<sub>3</sub>CCCl<sub>3</sub> (10%) together with the germole **11** and diphenylacetylene in support of the liberation of the dimethylgermylene entity in the platinum-catalyzed thermolysis of the digermane **9**.

The reactivities of other dimetallacyclohexadienes **12** and related compounds with **2a** were examined with  $[Pt(acac)_2]$  as a catalyst in toluene (Eq. 6); the results are included in Table 3. 1, 1, 2, 2-Tetramethyl-3,4,5,6-tetraphenyl-1,2-disilacyclhexa-3,5-diene (**12a**) reacted with **2a** under similar reaction conditions as those for **9** to give the alkyne-insertion product **13a** (19%), tetraphenylsilol (**14a**) (21%) together with a trace amount of diphenylacetylene (run 3 in Table 3). Other



Fig. 1. The time-course of reaction of 1,1,2,2-tetramethyl-3,4,5,6-tetraphenyl-1,2-digermacyclohexa-3,5diene (9) with phenylacetylene (2a) in the presence of [Pt(acac)<sub>2</sub>] at 100 °C.

Table 3. Reactions of Dimetallatetraphenylcyclohexadienes (9,12) with Phenylacetylene (2a) in the Presence of  $[Pt(acac)_2]^{a}$ 

Run	$R_2E-ER_2$	R'	Pro	ducts, yield	d/% <sup>b)</sup>
	Unit in cyclohexadiene		10 or 13	11 or 14	PhC <b>≡</b> CPh
1 <sup>c)</sup>	$Me_2Ge-GeMe_2$ (9)	Ph	96		
2	Me <sub>2</sub> Ge–GeMe <sub>2</sub> ( <b>9</b> )	Ph	26	20	19
3	$Me_2Si-SiMe_2$ (12a)	Ph	19	21	trace
4	$Me_2Si-GeMe_2$ (12b)	Ph	trace	0	0
5	$Me_2Ge-CH_2$ ( <b>12c</b> )	Н	0	0	0
6	$Et_2Ge-GeEt_2$ ( <b>12d</b> )	Ph	trace	0	0
7	$Et_2Si-SiEt_2$ (12e)	Ph	0	0	0
8	$Et_2Si-GeEt_2$ ( <b>12f</b> )	Ph	trace	0	0

a) **9** or **12** (0.5 mmol), **2a** (0.5 mmol),  $[Pt(acac)_2]$  (0.025 mmol), toluene (1 ml), 120 °C, 16 h. b) GC yield based on **9** or **12**. c) At 80 °C for 36 h.

dimetallacyclohexadienes (12b, 12d–12f) and monogermacyclohexadiene 12c did not react with phenylacetylene. The alkyne-insertion product by the reaction of 12a with acetylenedicarboxylate (2g) in the presence of  $[PdCl_2(PPh_3)_2]$ was observed by Sakurai and co-workers.<sup>16</sup>



The structure of the new type of germanium-containing eight-membered ring compound **10** was fully established by spectroscopic and X-ray diffraction methods. The molecular structure of **10** is shown in Fig. 2 and the crystallographic data are summarized in Table 4. Selected bond lengths and angles in complex **10** are tabulated in Table 5. Compound **10** has a twisted geometry between the two planes Ge(1)-C(6)-C(5)-Ge(2) and C(1)-C(2)-C(3)-C(4). The Ge(1)-C(6) and Ge(2)-C(5) bond lengths (1.955–1.962 Å) are shorter than those of Ge(1)-C(1) and Ge(2)-C(4) (1.977–1.985 Å).



Fig. 2. Molecular structure of the 1,1,4,4-tetramethyl-2,5,6,7,8-pentaphenyl-1,4-digermacyclohexa-2,5,7-triene (**10**) (30% probability thermal ellipsoids drawn by ORTEPII\*). Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

Table 4. Crystallographic Data for 10, cis-15, cis-16, trans-17, 18, 19, and cis-21

	10	cis-15	cis-16	trans-17	18	19	cis-21
Chem formula	C40H38Ge2	C <sub>32</sub> H <sub>44</sub> Ge <sub>2</sub> P <sub>2</sub> Pt	C42H48Ge2P2Pt	C52H52Ge2P2Pt	C52H30Ge2P2Pt·C6H6	C <sub>32</sub> H <sub>42</sub> Ge <sub>2</sub> P <sub>2</sub> Pt	C50H54Ge2P2Pt
fw	664.00	830.88	955.02	1079.15	1135.08	828.89	1057.14
Cryst syst	triclinic	monoclinic	monoclinic	monoclinic	monoclinic	monoclinic	triclinic
Space group	P1	C2/c	C2/c	$P2_{1}/c$	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> /n	$P2_1/n$	P1
a/Å	9.160 (2)	17.417 (1)	15.672 (5)	16.4320 (5)	15.754 (2)	10.686 (1)	11.349 (2)
b/Å	19.221 (4)	11.430 (1)	14.708 (5)	11.2320 (2)	19.864 (2)	18.669 (1)	11.515 (2)
c/Å	21.234 (4)	17.424 (1)	18.012 (5)	25.4170 (6)	17.025 (2)	17.660 (1)	20.271 (3)
$\alpha$ /deg	108.25 (1)	90	90	90	90	90	98.370 (7)
β/deg	98.75 (2)	108.895 (5)	105.891 (5)	105.918 (1)	105.401 (9)	105.581 (2)	98.342 (7)
γ/deg	102.5 (2)	90	90	90	90	90	115.056 (8)
$V/Å^3$	3368 (1)	3281.8 (5)	3963 (2)	4511.19 (19)	5136(1)	3393.6 (2)	2310.2 (6)
Ζ	4	4	4	4	4	4	2
$D_{\rm calc}/{\rm g}{\rm cm}^{-3}$	1.31	1.682	1.589	1.589	1.468	1.622	1.520
$T(\mathbf{K})$	296	296	296	296	296	296	120
Cryst dimens/mm	0.50  imes 0.10	0.20  imes 0.15	0.30  imes 0.25	0.30  imes 0.30	$0.30 \times 0.20$	0.15  imes 0.10	$0.25 \times 0.2$
	$\times 0.05$	$\times 0.10$	imes 0.20	$\times 0.20$	$\times 0.20$	imes 0.08	imes 0.2
Reflns (hkl) limits	$-10 \le h \le 0$	$0 \le h \le 22$	$-17 \le h \le 17$	$0 \le h \le 21$	$-19 \le h \le 20$	$0 \le h \le 14$	$0 \le h \le 14$
	$-22 \le k \le 22$	$0 \le k \le 14$	$-16 \le k \le 8$	$0 \le k \le 14$	$0 \le k \le 25$	$0 \le k \le 24$	$-14 \le k \le 13$
	$-24 \le l \le 25$	$-21 \le l \le 18$	$-19 \le l \le 20$	$-32 \le l \le 31$	$-22 \le l \le 0$	$-23 \le l \le 22$	$-26 \le l \le 25$
Unique reflns	11827	3503	2852	9907	11766	7774	9008
No. of rflns used	$5961 (> 2\sigma(I))$	$3503 (> 2\sigma(I))$	$2680(> 2\sigma(I))$	$9227(> 2\sigma(I))$	$7173(> 2\sigma(I))$	$6004 (> 2\sigma(I))$	$9008(> 2\sigma(I))$
R	0.0460	0.0601	0.0181	0.0367	0.0532	0.032	0.065
R <sub>w</sub>	0.0668	0.1674	0.0454	0.1115	0.1233	0.034	0.1753
Goodness of fit	0.39857	1.467	1.097	1.041	1.333	1.022	1.296

Table 5. Selected Bond Distances (Å) and Angles (deg) for **10** 

Ge(1)-C(1)	1.977 (7)	Ge(1)-C(6)	1.955 (8)
Ge(1)-C(37)	1.929 (8)	Ge(1)-C(38)	1.949 (9)
Ge(2)-C(4)	1.985 (7)	Ge(2)-C(5)	1.963 (8)
Ge(2)-C(39)	1.931 (8)	Ge(2)-C(40)	1.963 (8)
C(1)-C(2)	1.332 (10)	C(2)–C(3)	1.527 (9)
C(3)-C(4)	1.343 (10)	C(5)-C(6)	1.321 (11)
C(1)-Ge(1)-C(6)	112.3 (3)	C(1)- $Ge(1)$ - $C(37)$	114.3 (4)
C(1)- $Ge(1)$ - $C(38)$	108.8 (4)	C(6)-Ge(1)-C(37)	109.4 (4)
C(6)-Ge(1)-C(38)	104.7 (4)	C(37)- $Ge(1)$ - $C(38)$	106.7 (4)
C(4)- $Ge(2)$ - $C(5)$	109.7 (3)	C(4)-Ge(2)-C(39)	114.7 (4)
C(5)-Ge(2)-C(40)	109.2 (4)	C(5)-Ge(2)-C(39)	109.9 (4)

Synthesis and Reaction of Bis(germyl)platinum Complex. In the platinum-catalyzed reaction of digermane 1 with alkynes 2, a bis(germyl)platinum complex is a possible intermediate to undergo further insertion of alkynes to give the bis-germylated product of alkynes. Thus, information concerning the behavior of bis(germyl)platinum type complexes is critical in understanding the reaction mechanism of the bis-germylation of alkynes. We set out to prepare model compounds of the intermediate bis(germyl)platinum complex stabilized by tertiary phosphine ligands. Using dimethylphenylphosphine as supporting ligands, we have been able to prepare bis(germyl)platinum complexes, [(Me<sub>2</sub>PhGe)<sub>2</sub>Pt(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>] (15),  $[(MePh_2Ge)_2Pt(PMe_2Ph)_2]$  (16), and  $[(Ph_3Ge)_2Pt(PMe_2Ph)_2]$ (17). The treatment of cis-[PtCl<sub>2</sub>(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>] with two equiv of Me<sub>2</sub>PhGeLi in THF at room temperature for 12 h afforded yellow crystals with a composition of [(Me<sub>2</sub>PhGe)<sub>2</sub>Pt(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>] (15). NMR examination of a  $C_6D_6$  solution of the yellow crystals showed a single *cis*-isomer: <sup>1</sup>H NMR ( $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  0.73 (d,  ${}^{2}J_{\text{H-P}} = 8.1 \text{ Hz}, {}^{3}J_{\text{H-Pt}} = 29.9 \text{ Hz}, \text{PCH}_{3}, 1.05 \text{ (s}, {}^{3}J_{\text{H-Pt}} = 17.6 \text{ PCH}_{3}, 1.05 \text{ (s}, 3.1 \text{ PCH}_{3})$ Hz), <sup>31</sup>P NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  –10.1 (s, <sup>1</sup>J<sub>Pt-P</sub> = 2007 Hz). Complex cis-15 in C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub> was stable and did not isomerize to the trans isomer, even at 70 °C. The complex cis-[PtCl<sub>2</sub>(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>] reacted with two equiv of MePh2GeLi in THF at room temperature for 12 h. The concentration of the reaction mixture by evaporation of THF followed by crystallization from a 4:1 mixture of hexane and benzene gave yellow crystals with a composition of [(MePh<sub>2</sub>Ge)<sub>2</sub>Pt(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>] (16). A NMR examination of the C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub> solution of the yellow crystals 16 showed the presence of cis and trans isomers of bis-germylbis(tertiary phosphine)platinum in an approximately 60:40 ratio. The <sup>1</sup>H NMR of complex *cis*-**16** displayed the two methyl signals of the PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph ligands at 0.70 ppm (deformed q,  ${}^{2}J_{H-P} = 8.2$  Hz,  ${}^{3}J_{\text{H-Pt}} = 20.8 \text{ Hz}$ ) and the platinum bound methyldiphenylgermyl groups at 1.05 ppm (s,  ${}^{3}J_{H-Pt} = 18.6$  Hz). The  ${}^{31}P$  NMR showed a singlet signal with satellites at -10.99 ppm ( ${}^{1}J_{Pt-P} =$ 2049 Hz). The *trans*-16 isomer exhibited <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of the germanium-bound methyl groups at 1.20 (vt,  ${}^{2}J_{H-P} = 6.0$ Hz,  ${}^{3}J_{\text{H-Pt}} = 30.8$  Hz) and the  ${}^{31}$ P NMR showed a singlet at -10.63 ppm with satellites ( ${}^{1}J_{Pt-P} = 2731$  Hz). The smaller  ${}^{1}J_{Pt-P}$  value in *cis*-16 is consistent with the larger *trans* influnece of the germanium ligand situated at the position trans to the phophine ligand. From the *cis* and *trans* mixture, *cis*-16 could be isolated as yellow crystals by recrystallization from a 5:1 mixture of hexane and benzene at room temperature for 3–5 days.

Complex *cis*-[PtCl<sub>2</sub>(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>] reacted with two equiv of Ph<sub>3</sub>GeLi in THF under similar conditions to give yellow crystals of only one species [(Ph<sub>3</sub>Ge)<sub>2</sub>Pt(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>] (**17**) having a *trans* geometry: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  1.24 (vt, <sup>2</sup>J<sub>H-P</sub> = 29.3 Hz, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>H-Pt</sub> = 6.6 Hz, PCH<sub>3</sub>), <sup>31</sup>P NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  -11.0 (s, <sup>1</sup>J<sub>Pt-P</sub> = 2616 Hz). The complex *trans*-**17** in C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub> was stable and did not isomerize to the *cis* isomer, even at 70 °C. Thus, the stable geometry for [(R<sub>3</sub>Ge)<sub>2</sub>Pt(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>] complexes varies dependent on the number of phenyl groups on the germanium atom. The structures of *cis*-**15**, *cis*-**16**, and *trans*-**17** were established by NMR, IR, and MS spectra and by X-ray analysis. Although crystallized **16** has a *cis* geometry, the dissolution of *cis*-**16** in benzene caused a gradual isomerization to give a *cis/trans* equilibrium mixture.



The isomerization of *cis*-**16** to *trans*-**16** in C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub> at various temperatures was followed by observing the change in the two methyl siganls of the PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph ligands by means of <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy. Figure 3 shows the decay of *cis*-**16** and the building up of *trans*-**16** at 45–60 °C. From the concentrations of the *cis* and *trans* isomers after equilibria were reached, the following thermodynamic parameters were obtained:  $\Delta H^0$ , 6.0 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> and  $\Delta S^0$ , 13.0 J mol<sup>-1</sup> K<sup>-1</sup>.

The assumption of the equilibration reaction (Eq. 7) following the first-order rate law leads to a kinetic expression, Eq. 8, where *K* is equal to  $k/k_{-1}$ .<sup>17</sup>

$$\ln \frac{(K+1)[cis-16]_{1}-[cis-16]_{0}}{K[cis-16]_{0}} = -\frac{K+1}{K}kt$$
(8)

The isomerization of *cis*-**16** exhibited first-order kinetics, as shown in Fig. 4. From the plots shown in Fig. 4, the following isomerization rate constants were estimated by using Eq. 8 at



Fig. 3. The progress with time of isomerization of *cis*bis(methyldiphenylgermyl)bis(dimethylphenylphosphine) platinum (**16**) to *trans*-**16** at 45–60 °C.



Fig. 4. The kinetics of isomerization of *cis*-bis-(methyldiphenylgermyl)bis(dimethylphenylphophine) platinum (16).

the early stage of the reaction. The following first-order isomerization rate constants (*k*) at 45–60 °C were obtained from Fig. 4:  $10^5 k/s = 1.89 (45 \text{ °C}), 4.89 (50 \text{ °C}), 7.46 (55 \text{ °C}), 11.4 (60 \text{ °C}).$  From Arrhenius plots, the energy of activation in the isomerization of *cis*-**16** to *trans*-**16** was estimated to be 103 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>.

The addition of 0.3 equiv of PPhMe<sub>2</sub> per mol of *cis*-16 caused a very rapid isomerization to give a *cis/trans* equilibrium mixture within a few minutes. These results suggest that the isomerization of *cis*-16 to *trans*-16 proceeds through an associative pathway involving a five-coordinate intermediate formed upon the association of the phosphine to *cis*-16.



Fig. 5. Molecular structure of the *cis*-bis(dimethyl-phenylgermyl)bis(dimethylphenylphophine)platinum (15) (30% probability thermal ellipsoids). Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

A similar behavior in the isomerization of *cis*- $[Pt(GeClMe_2)_2(PEt_3)_2]$  to a *cis/trans* mixture in hydrocarbon solvents was observed by Tanaka and co-workers.<sup>18</sup>

The structures of bis(germyl)platinum(II) complexes, *cis*-**15**, *cis*-**16**, and *trans*-**17** were confirmed by X-ray diffraction analysis, as shown in Fig. 5–7. The crystallographic data are included in Table 4, and Tables 6 to 8 summarize selected bond lengths and angles in these complexes.

Both *cis*-15 and *cis*-16 have distorted square-planar *cis* geometries, with the dihedral angles between the planes composed of P(1)-Pt(1)-P(2) and Ge(1)-Pt(1)-Ge(2) being 21.6 and 37.8°, respectively. The deformation from planarity is con-



Fig. 6. Molecular structure of the *cis*-bis(methyl-diphenylgermyl)bis(dimethylphenylphophine)platinum (16) (30% probability thermal ellipsoids). Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.



Fig. 7. Molecular structure of the *trans*-bis(triphenylgermyl)bis(dimethylphenylphophine)platinum (17) (30% probability thermal ellipsoids). Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

Table 6. Selected Bond Distances (Å) and Angles (deg) for *cis*-15

Pt(1)-P(1)	2.334 (2)	Pt(1)-P(2)	2.334 (2)
Pt(1)-Ge(1)	2.4455 (9)	Pt(1)-Ge(2)	2.43455 (9)
Ge(1)-C(3)	1.973 (9)	Ge(1)-C(1)	1.987 (9)
Ge(1)-C(2)	1.993 (8)	P(1)-C(11)	1.811 (8)
P(1)-C(10)	1.812 (9)	P(1)-C(9)	1.835 (8)
P(1)-P(1)-P(2)	94.29 (10)	P(2)-Pt(1)-Ge(1)	164.14 (6)
P(1)-Pt(1)-Ge(1)	92.27 (6)	P(2)-Pt(1)-Ge(2)	92.28 (6)
P(1)-Pt(1)-Ge(2)	164.15 (6)	Ge(1)- $Pt(1)$ - $Ge(2)$	85.15 (4)
C(3)-Ge(1)-C(1)	96.4 (3)	C(3)-Ge(1)-C(2)	106.1 (3)
C(1)-Ge(1)-C(2)	104.4 (4)	C(3)-Ge(1)-Pt(1)	111.8 (2)
C(1)- $Ge(1)$ - $Pt(1)$	117.6 (3)	C(2)-Ge(1)-Pt(1)	118.0 (2)
C(11)-P(1)-C(10)	104.7 (4)	C(11)-P(1)-C(9)	98.8 (4)
C(10)-P(1)-C(9)	101.6 (4)	C(11)-P(1)-P(1)	108.7 (3)
C(10)-P(1)-Pt(1)	122.7 (3)	C(9)-P(1)-Pt(1)	117.3 (3)

Table 7. Selected Bond Distances (Å) and Angles (deg) for *cis*-16

Pt(1)-P(1)	2.318 (2)	Pt(1)-P(2)	2.318 (2)
Pt(1)-Ge(1)	2.4387 (9)	Pt(1)-Ge(2)	2.4387 (9)
Ge(1)-C(13)	1.956 (8)	Ge(1)-C(1)	1.977 (7)
Ge(1)-C(7)	2.004 (8)	P(1)-C(15)	1.795 (10)
P(1)-C(16)	1.822 (9)	P(1)-C(14)	1.821 (9)
P(1)-P(1)-P(2)	97.02 (11)	P(2)-Pt(1)-Ge(1)	153.99 (6)
P(1)-Pt(1)-Ge(1)	92.86 (6)	P(2)-Pt(1)-Ge(2)	92.86 (6)
P(1)-Pt(1)-Ge(2)	153.98 (6)	Ge(1)- $Pt(1)$ - $Ge(2)$	88.56 (4)
C(13)- $Ge(1)$ - $C(1)$	105.0 (4)	C(13)- $Ge(1)$ - $C(7)$	105.5 (4)
C(1)-Ge(1)-C(7)	100.9 (3)	C(13)- $Ge(1)$ - $Pt(1)$	124.7 (3)
C(1)-Ge(1)-Pt(1)	113.0 (2)	C(7)-Ge(1)-Pt(1)	104.8 (2)
C(15)-P(1)-C(16)	100.4 (5)	C(15)-P(1)-C(14)	100.3 (5)
C(16)-P(1)-C(14)	103.9 (4)	C(15)-P(1)-Pt(1)	115.9 (4)
C(16)-P(1)-Pt(1)	109.0 (3)	C(14)-P(1)-Pt(1)	124.3 (3)
C(2)-C(1)-Ge(1)	123.6 (6)	C(6)-C(1)-Ge(1)	120.0 (6)

Table 8. Selected Bond Distances (Å) and Angles (deg) for *trans*-17

Pt(1)-P(1)	2.3011 (9)	Pt(1)-P(2)	2.3120 (9)
Pt(1)-Ge(1)	2.5207 (3)	Pt(1)– $Ge(2)$	2.5239 (4)
Ge(1)-C(13)	1.985 (4)	Ge(1)-C(1)	1.985 (3)
Ge(1)-C(7)	1.999 (3)	Ge(2)-C(31)	1.990 (4)
Ge(2)-C(25)	1.991 (4)	P(1)-C(37)	1.817 (4)
P(1)-C(39)	1.813 (4)	P(2)-C(45)	1.823 (4)
P(2)-C(47)	1.831 (4)		
P(1)-Pt(1)-P(2)	173.17 (3)	P(1)-Pt(1)-Ge(1)	92.24 (2)
P(2)-Pt(1)-Ge(1)	89.39 (2)	P(1)-Pt(1)-Ge(2)	87.51 (2)
P(2)-Pt(1)-Ge(2)	91.44 (2)	Ge(1)-Pt(1)-Ge(2)	175.075 (12)
C(13)- $Ge(1)$ - $C(1)$	103.39 (15)	C(13)- $Ge(1)$ - $C(7)$	98.91 (14)
C(1)-Ge(1)-C(7)	103.51 (15)	C(13)- $Ge(1)$ - $Pt(1)$	112.13 (10)
C(1)-Ge(1)-Pt(1)	108.3 (2)	C(7)-Ge(1)-Pt(1)	120.49 (9)
C(39)-P(1)-C(37)	100.4 (5)	C(39)-P(1)-C(38)	97.83 (19)
C(37)-P(1)-C(38)	98.7 (2)	C(39)-P(1)-Pt(1)	116.71 (12)
C(37)-P(1)-Pt(1)	109.96 (15)	C(38)-P(1)-Pt(1)	123.14 (13)

sidered to be caused by a steric repulsion between the bulky ligands. The two germyl groups are bound to the platinum center in positions *cis* to each other, with the bite angle, Ge(1)–Pt(1)–Ge(2), being 88.6° for *cis*-15 and 85.2° for *cis*-16. On the other hand, the complex *trans*-17 has a somewhat distorted square-planar geometry with a dihedral angle of 8.1° between

the planes composed of P(1)–Pt–Ge(1) and P(2)–Pt–Ge(2). The four bond angles of Ge–Pt–P are close to 90°, as shown in Table 9. The bond lengths of Pt–Ge (2.5207(3) and 2.5239(4) Å) of *trans*-**17** are longer than those of *cis*-**15** and *cis*-**16** (2.4455(9) and 2.4410(7) Å, respectively). On the contrary, the Pt–P lengths of *trans*-**17** (2.3011(9) and 2.3120(9) Å) are shorter than those of *cis*-**15** and *cis*-**16** (2.334(2) and 2.324(1) Å, respectively). These results indicate the greater *trans* influence of the germyl ligand than the phophine ligand in support of the NMR observation.

A distorted square-planar structure with a dihedral angle of 28.5° has been reported for the *cis*-bis(chlorodimethylgermyl)platinum complex prepared by the oxidative addition of CIMe<sub>2</sub>GeGeMe<sub>2</sub>Cl (**1b**) to [Pt(PEt<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>].<sup>18</sup> The structures of *cis*bis(stannyl)bis(phosphine)platinum with the dihedral angle between the PtP<sub>2</sub> and PtSn<sub>2</sub> planes being 16.8° and *cis*bis(silyl)bis(phosphine)platinum (dihedral angle 38.1°) are also distinctly distorted from planarity.<sup>19</sup> The distorsion from planarity has been ascribed to steric congestion.

For a comparison of the reactivities and structures of the bis(germyl)platinum complexes, bis(methyldiphenylgermyl)platinum complexes **18** and **19** having chelate diphosphines, dppe (dppe = 1,2-bis(diphenylphosphino)ethane), and dmpe (dmpe = 1,2-bis(dimethylphosphino)ethane), were prepared in a way similar to the synthesis of **15–17** by a treatment of [PtCl<sub>2</sub>(dppe)] and [PtCl<sub>2</sub>(dmpe)], respectively, with methyldiphenylgermyllithium. The molecular structures of these bis(germyl)platinum complexes with the chelate ligands are shown in Figs. 8 and 9. The crystallographic data are included in Table 4, and Tables 9 and 10 summarize selected bond lengths and angles of the chelated complexes, **18** and **19**.

Complex **18** has a slightly distorted square-planar geometry with the dihedral angle between the P(1)-Pt-P(2) and Ge(1)-Pt-Ge(2) being 7.58°, whereas **19** showed an undistorted square planar geometry.

The thermolysis behavior of these bis(germyl)platinum complexes having two monodentate ligands (16) and chelating ligands (18 and 19) have been examined in sealed NMR tubes. The thermolysis of 16 in the absence of added triphenylphos-

Table 9. Selected Bond Distances (Å) and Angles (deg) for **18** 

Pt(1)-P(1)	2.294 (3)	Pt(1)-P(2)	2.320 (3)
Pt(1)-Ge(1)	2.4616 (12)	Pt(1)-Ge(2)	2.4729 (12)
Ge(1)-C(13)	1.994 (10)	Ge(1)-C(7)	2.000 (6)
Ge(1)-C(1)	2.009 (6)	Ge(2)-C(26)	1.954 (12)
Ge(2)-C(20)	1.989 (7)	Ge(2)-C(14)	1.994 (6)
P(1)-C(33)	1.826 (6)	P(1)-C(39)	1.839 (11)
P(1)-C(27)	1.843 (6)	P(2)-C(47)	1.809 (6)
P(2)-C(41)	1.813 (6)	P(2)-C(40)	1.818 (14)
P(1)-P(1)-P(2)	85.20 (10)	P(1)-Pt(1)-Ge(1)	176.46 (8)
P(2)-Pt(2)-Ge(1)	94.78 (8)	P(1)-Pt(1)-Ge(2)	95.24 (7)
P(2)-Pt(1)-Ge(2)	173.60 (8)	Ge(1)-Pt(1)-Ge(2)	85.18 (4)
C(13)- $Ge(1)$ - $C(7)$	106.7 (4)	C(13)-Ge(1)-C(1)	99.1 (4)
C(7)-Ge(1)-C(1)	102.1 (4)	C(13)- $Ge(1)$ - $Pt(1)$	117.0 (4)
C(7)-Ge(1)-Pt(1)	111.1 (2)	C(1)-Ge(1)-Pt(1)	119.1 (2)
C(26)-Ge(2)-C(20)	97.2 (5)	C(26)-Ge(2)-C(14)	108.2 (5)
C(26)-Ge(2)-C(14)	105.4 (4)	C(26)-Ge(2)-Pt(1)	117.9 (4)
C(20)-Ge(2)-Pt(1)	120.1 (3)	C(14)-Ge(2)-Pt(1)	106.9 (2)



Fig. 8. Molecular structure of the bis(methyldiphenyl-germyl)[1,2-bis(diphenylphophino)ethane]platinum•C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>
(18) (30% probability thermal ellipsoids). Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.



Fig. 9. Molecular structure of the bis(methyldiphenyl-germyl)[1,2-bis(dimethylphophino)ethane]platinum(19) (30% probability thermal ellipsoids). Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

phine (PPh<sub>3</sub>) ligand at 120 °C for 5 h led to a complete decomposition of *cis*-**16** with the formation of 60% of 1,2-dimethyl-1,1,2,2-tetraphenyldigermane as the major coupling product of the two germyl ligands. Dimethyldiphenylgermane (12%), triphenylmethylgermane (6%), and other unidentified germanium-containing oligomers have been produced as by-products.

Interestingly, the addition of 5 equiv of PPh<sub>3</sub> per **16** completely suppressed the formation of the monogermanes and germanium oligomers, and the digermane (97%) was cleanly formed

Table 10. Selected Bond Distances (Å) and Angles (deg) for **19** 

Pt(1)-P(1)	2.302 (2)	Pt(1)-P(2)	2.299 (2)
Pt(1)-Ge(1)	2.454 (1)	Pt(1)-Ge(2)	2.455(1)
Ge(1)-C(1)	1.978 (7)	Ge(1)-C(2)	1.970 (7)
Ge(1)-C(8)	1.985 (6)	Ge(2)-C(14)	1.975 (8)
Ge(2)-C(15)	1.980 (6)	Ge(2)-C(21)	1.952 (7)
P(1)-C(27)	1.82(2)	P(1)-C(28)	1.81 (2)
P(1)-C(29)	1.843 (8)	P(2)-C(30)	1.807 (8)
P(2)-C(31)	1.82(2)	P(2)-C(32)	1.84(1)
Ge(1)-Pt(1)-Ge(2)	86.7(1)	Ge(1)-Pt(1)-P(1)	95.1 (1)
Ge(1)-Pt(1)-P(2)	173.4 (1)	Ge(2)-Pt(1)-P(1)	174.3 (1)
Ge(2) - Pt(1) - P(2)	93.7 (1)	P(1)-Pt(1)-P(2)	85.1 (1)
Pt(1)-Ge(1)-C(1)	117.6 (2)	Pt(1)-Ge(1)-C(2)	113.6 (2)
Pt(1)-Ge(1)-C(8)	114.6 (2)	C(1)-Ge(1)-C(2)	107.6 (3)
C(1)-Ge(1)-C(8)	99.0 (3)	C(2)-Ge(1)-C(8)	102.6 (3)
Pt(1)-Ge(2)-C(14)	120.0 (3)	Pt(1)-Ge(2)-C(15)	112.8 (2)
Pt(1)-Ge(2)-C(21)	112.3 (2)	C(14)- $Ge(2)$ - $C(15)$	99.3 (3)
C(14)- $Ge(2)$ - $C(21)$	105.6 (3)	C(15)-Ge(2)-C(21)	105.2 (3)
Pt(1)-P(1)-C(27)	116.5 (5)	Pt(1)-P(1)-C(28)	121.0 (4)
Pt(1)-P(1)-C(29)	106.9 (3)	C(27)-P(1)-C(28)	105.9 (6)
C(27)-P(1)-C(29)	103.4 (5)	C(28) - P(1) - C(29)	100.6 (5)
Pt(1)-P(2)-C(30)	121.1 (3)	Pt(1)-P(2)-C(31)	118.2 (4)
Pt(1)-P(2)-C(32)	106.4 (3)	C(30)-P(3)-C(31)	104.3 (5)

under similar conditions (Eq. 9).

On the other hand, the dppe- and dmpe-coordinated bis(methyldiphenylgermyl)platinum complexes (**18** and **19**) proved to be thermally quite stable, and showed no sign of decomposition upon heating at 150 °C for 10 h. The chelated platinum complexes, **18** and **19**, did not decompose under the same reaction conditions in the presence of 5 equiv of PPhMe<sub>2</sub> per the complexes.

For examining the reactivity of the bis(germyl)platinum complexes that are assumed to be involved in the platinum-catalyzed bis-germylation of alkynes, we treated *cis*-**16** with 5.0 equiv. of phenylacetylene (**2a**) at 65 °C for 24 h. The reaction gave *Z*-1-phenyl-1,2-bis(diphenylmethylgermyl)ethene **20** in 31% yield (Eq. 10).

$$cis-[(Ph_2MeGe)_2Pt(PPhMe_2)_2] + 2a \xrightarrow{60 \circ C, 24 h} Ph \xrightarrow{Ph}_{Ph_2MeGe} C = C < H \xrightarrow{H}_{GePh_2Me}$$
16 (10)

Synthesis and Reaction of Germyl(germylvinyl)platinum Complex. Vinyl-germyl type platinum complex is a possible intermediate species in the reactions of bis(germyl)platinum complexes 15–17 with phenylacetylene 2a in the process to liberate a bis-germylation product of the alkyne. Complex 16 reacted with 2a (2 equiv) at 65 °C for 1.5 h in  $C_6D_6$ to give regioselectively the corresponding insertion complex 21 in quantitative yields, as confirmed by NMR spectroscopy (Eq. 11).

$$\frac{Me_2PhP}{Me_2PhP} \xrightarrow{Pt} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} GePh_2Me}_{GePh_2Me} & \underbrace{PhC \equiv CH}_{benzene} & \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} Me_2PhP}_{Me_2PhP} & \underbrace{Pn}_{Pt} & \underbrace{H}_{GePh_2Me} \\ 16 & \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} GePh_2Me}_{GePh_2Me} & \underbrace{GePh_2Me}_{21} \end{array}}_{21} \end{array}}$$

Complex 21 was isolated as a pale-yellow solid in 88% yield and characterized by NMR spectroscopy and X-ray dif-

fraction analysis. The <sup>31</sup>P NMR of complex **21** exhibited two sets of doublets ( ${}^{2}J_{P-P} = 18 \text{ Hz}$ ) at  $\delta - 15.0 \text{ and } -18.7 \text{ with } {}^{1}J_{Pt-P}$  values of 1811 and 1819 Hz, respectively.

The addition of 0.5–5.0 equiv of PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph hindered the alkyne insertion and caused a lowering in the yield of *cis*-**21** from 100% down to 30% in the reaction of **16** with phenylacetylene performed at 65 °C and for 1.5 h. A similar inhibition effect of PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph in the reaction of bis(silyl)bis(phosphine)platinum complex with phenylacetylene **2a** was observed by Ozawa and co-workers.<sup>20–23</sup>

Figure 10 shows the molecular structure of *cis*-**21**. The crystallographic data are included in Table 4 and Table 11. The platinum atom in *cis*-**21** has a square-planar geometry, the sum of the four angles about platinum being  $360.2^{\circ}$ . The C(1)–C(2) distance (1.351 (13) Å) is in the typical range of a carbon-carbon double bond. The *Z* arrangement of the platinum and germanium atoms bound to the C=C double bond clearly shows the occurrence of the *cis* insertion of phenyacetylene **2a** into one of the two Pt–Ge bonds.

The thermolysis of *cis*-21 was carried out to confirm the intermediacy of the *cis*-germy(germylvinyl)platinum complex 21 in the reactions of bis(germyl)platinum complex 16 with phenylacetylene 2a. Heating of *cis*-21 in C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub> at 80 °C for 8 h led to the decomposition of *cis*-21 (45%) with the formation of *Z*-1,2-bis(diphenylmethylgermyl)-1-phenylethene 20 in 40% yield. Interestingly, the addition of 5 equiv of PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph per 21 completely suppressed the thermolysis of 21 under the same conditions (80 °C and 8 h) with 21 recovered.



Fig. 10. Molecular structure of the methyldiphenylgermyl(1-phenyl-2-methyldiphenylgermylethylenyl)bis(dimethylphenylphophine)platinum (**21**) (30% probability thermal ellipsoids). Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

Table 11. Selected Bond Distances (Å) and Angles (deg) for 21

$\begin{array}{cccccccc} Pt(1)-C(1) & 2.108 \ (9) & Pt(1)-P(2) & 2.315 \ (3) \\ Pt(1)-P(1) & 2.353 \ (3) & Pt(1)-Ge(2) & 2.4682 \ (11) \\ Ge(1)-C(2) & 1.927 \ (10) & Ge(1)-C(10) & 1.968 \ (12) \\ Ge(1)-C(9) & 1.976 \ (12) & C(1)-C(2) & 1.351 \ (13) \\ P(1)-C(44) & 1.815 \ (12) & P(1)-C(45) & 1.829 \ (10) \\ \hline \\ C(1)-Pt(1)-P(2) & 175.8 \ (3) & C(1)-Pt(1)-P(1) & 88.3 \ (3) \\ P(2)-Pt(1)-P(1) & 94.99 \ (10) & C(1)-Pt(1)-Ge(2) & 84.2 \ (3) \\ P(2)-Pt(1)-Ge(2) & 92.69 \ (7) & P(1)-Pt(1)-Ge(2) & 171.04 \ (7) \\ C(2)-Ge(1)-C(10) & 110.3 \ (5) & C(2)-Ge(1)-C(16) & 107.3 \ (4) \\ C(2)-Ge(1)-C(9) & 116.4 \ (5) & C(10)-Ge(1)-C(16) & 108.2 \ (5) \\ C(10)-Ge(1)-C(9) & 108.3 \ (6) & C(16)-Ge(1)-C(9) & 106.0 \ (5) \\ C(22)-Ge(2)-C(23) & 103.6 \ (4) & C(22)-Ge(2)-Pt(1) & 116.7 \ (4) \\ C(29)-Ge(2)-Pt(1) & 109.9 \ (3) & C(23)-Ge(2)-Pt(1) & 115.7 \ (4) \\ C(45)-P(1)-C(43) & 103.9 \ (6) & C(44)-P(1)-Pt(1) & 115.7 \ (4) \\ C(45)-P(1)-Pt(1) & 114.9 \ (4) & C(43)-P(1)-Pt(1) & 115.7 \ (4) \\ C(2)-C(1)-C(3) & 119.9 \ (9) & C(2)-C(1)-Pt(1) & 132.4 \ (8) \\ \end{array}$				
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	Pt(1)-C(1)	2.108 (9)	Pt(1)-P(2)	2.315 (3)
$\begin{array}{ccccccc} Ge(1)-C(2) & 1.927 (10) & Ge(1)-C(10) & 1.968 (12) \\ Ge(1)-C(9) & 1.976 (12) & C(1)-C(2) & 1.351 (13) \\ P(1)-C(44) & 1.815 (12) & P(1)-C(45) & 1.829 (10) \\ \end{array}$	Pt(1)–P(1)	2.353 (3)	Pt(1)-Ge(2)	2.4682 (11)
$\begin{array}{ccccccc} Ge(1)-C(9) & 1.976 (12) & C(1)-C(2) & 1.351 (13) \\ P(1)-C(44) & 1.815 (12) & P(1)-C(45) & 1.829 (10) \\ \end{array}$	Ge(1)-C(2)	1.927 (10)	Ge(1) - C(10)	1.968 (12)
$\begin{array}{cccc} P(1)-C(44) & 1.815(12) & P(1)-C(45) & 1.829(10) \\ \\ C(1)-Pt(1)-P(2) & 175.8(3) & C(1)-Pt(1)-P(1) & 88.3(3) \\ P(2)-Pt(1)-P(1) & 94.99(10) & C(1)-Pt(1)-Ge(2) & 84.2(3) \\ P(2)-Pt(1)-Ge(2) & 92.69(7) & P(1)-Pt(1)-Ge(2) & 171.04(7) \\ C(2)-Ge(1)-C(10) & 110.3(5) & C(2)-Ge(1)-C(16) & 107.3(4) \\ C(2)-Ge(1)-C(9) & 116.4(5) & C(10)-Ge(1)-C(16) & 108.2(5) \\ C(10)-Ge(1)-C(9) & 108.3(6) & C(16)-Ge(1)-C(9) & 106.0(5) \\ C(22)-Ge(2)-C(23) & 103.6(4) & C(22)-Ge(2)-C(23) & 101.3(6) \\ C(29)-Ge(2)-Pt(1) & 109.9(3) & C(23)-Ge(2)-Pt(1) & 116.7(4) \\ C(29)-Ge(2)-Pt(1) & 109.9(3) & C(23)-Ge(2)-Pt(1) & 117.7(3) \\ C(44)-P(1)-C(45) & 100.9(5) & C(44)-P(1)-Pt(1) & 115.7(4) \\ C(45)-P(1)-Pt(1) & 114.9(4) & C(43)-P(1)-Pt(1) & 117.0(4) \\ C(2)-C(1)-C(3) & 119.9(9) & C(2)-C(1)-Pt(1) & 123.5(8) \\ C(3)-C(1)-Pt(1) & 116.6(7) & C(1)-C(2)-Ge(1) & 32.4(8) \\ \end{array}$	Ge(1)-C(9)	1.976 (12)	C(1)-C(2)	1.351 (13)
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	P(1)-C(44)	1.815 (12)	P(1)-C(45)	1.829 (10)
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$				
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	C(1)-Pt(1)-P(2)	175.8 (3)	C(1)-Pt(1)-P(1)	88.3 (3)
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	P(2)-Pt(1)-P(1)	94.99 (10)	C(1)-Pt(1)-Ge(2)	84.2 (3)
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	P(2)-Pt(1)-Ge(2)	92.69 (7)	P(1)-Pt(1)-Ge(2)	171.04 (7)
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	C(2)-Ge(1)-C(10)	110.3 (5)	C(2)-Ge(1)-C(16)	107.3 (4)
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	C(2)-Ge(1)-C(9)	116.4 (5)	C(10)-Ge(1)-C(16)	108.2 (5)
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	C(10)-Ge(1)-C(9)	108.3 (6)	C(16)-Ge(1)-C(9)	106.0 (5)
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	C(22)-Ge(2)-C(29)	106.3 (5)	C(22)-Ge(2)-C(23)	101.3 (6)
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	C(29)-Ge(2)-C(23)	103.6 (4)	C(22)-Ge(2)-Pt(1)	116.7 (4)
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	C(29)-Ge(2)-Pt(1)	109.9 (3)	C(23)- $Ge(2)$ - $Pt(1)$	117.7 (3)
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	C(44) - P(1) - C(45)	100.9 (5)	C(44) - P(1) - C(43)	102.2 (6)
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	C(45)-P(1)-C(43)	103.9 (6)	C(44) - P(1) - Pt(1)	115.7 (4)
$\begin{array}{cccc} C(2)-C(1)-C(3) & 119.9 \ (9) & C(2)-C(1)-Pt(1) & 123.5 \ (8) \\ C(3)-C(1)-Pt(1) & 116.6 \ (7) & C(1)-C(2)-Ge(1) & 132.4 \ (8) \\ \end{array}$	C(45)-P(1)-Pt(1)	114.9 (4)	C(43) - P(1) - Pt(1)	117.0 (4)
C(3)-C(1)-Pt(1) 116.6 (7) $C(1)-C(2)-Ge(1)$ 132.4 (8)	C(2)-C(1)-C(3)	119.9 (9)	C(2)-C(1)-Pt(1)	123.5 (8)
	C(3)-C(1)-Pt(1)	116.6 (7)	C(1)-C(2)-Ge(1)	132.4 (8)



On the other hand, the addition of 5 equiv of diphenylacetylene **2e** per **21** under similar conditions, accelerated the reaction to have **21** cleanly liberate bis(dimethylphenylphosphine)(diphenylacetylene)platinum, [Pt(PhC=CPh)(PMe\_2Ph)\_2] (**22**) and **20** in quantitative yields (Eq. 12).

#### Discussion

Mechanism of the Platinum-catalyzed Bis-germylation of Alkynes. As a mechanism for the bis-germylation of alkynes with a digermane, we propose a catalytic cycle (Scheme 1) driven by a Pt(0) species generated from a catalyst precursor. The catalytic cycle is composed of (a) the oxidative addition of digermane to the platinum species to form a bis(germyl)platinum intermediate (A), (b) the coordination of an alkyne to A to form an alkyne-coordinated bis-germylation complex (B), (c) the insertion of the coordinated alkyne into one of the Pt–Ge bonds to form the insertion product (C) having the germyl and vinyl ligands, (d) the reductive elimination of the bis-germylation product of the alkyne with the regeneration of the active platinum species that further carries the catalytic cycle.

Since the zero-valent complex  $[Pt(dba)_2]$  was found to be effective in the bis-germylation of the hexamethyldigermane **1a**, a zero-valent platinum complex may be playing the main role in the catalysis. The fact that the PPh<sub>3</sub>-coordinated zero-valent complex  $[Pt(PPh_3)_4]$  proved to be ineffective may be due to an unfavorbale effect of the coordinated tertiary phosphine ligands. Why  $[Pt(acac)_2]$  serves as the best catalyst among the platinum complexes examined remains to be clarified. How-



ever, it is known that the O-bonded acetylacetonato ligand in  $[Pt(acac)_2]$  can be converted into a C-bonded acetylacetonato complex.<sup>24–28</sup> This conversion may further lead to Pt–C bond fission to yield a catalytically active Pt(0) species.

For obtaining further information we attempted the detection of an intermediate species involved in the process by a NMR examination of the reaction system, but without success. However, since dichlorotetramethyldigermane is known to readily oxidatively add to Pt(0) complexes to give a bis-germylation product,<sup>18,29</sup> it is probable that the hexamethyldigermane also oxidatively adds, although less readily, to a Pt(0) species to give a bis(germyl)platinum complex.

The formation of the bis-germylation product **20** of phenylacetylene upon a treatment of *cis*-**16** with phenylacetylene at 65 °C (Eq. 10) lends support to the involvement of the bis(germyl)platinum complex in the catalytic bis-germylation of alkynes, as proposed in Scheme 1. For examining whether the isolated bis(germyl)platinum complex **16** in fact acts as a catalyst for the bis-germylation of phenylacetylene, hexamethyldigemane **1a** was treated with phenylacetylene **2a** in the presence of **16** at 65 °C for 24 h. The bis-germylation product of phenylacetylene **2a** was obtained in 2% yield. The low yield may be partly due to an interference effect of the phosphine ligand, which was used to stabilize the bis(germyl)platinum complex in the oxidative addition of the digermane to a Pt(0) species.

The structures of the bis(germyl)platinum complexes (*cis*-**15** and *cis*-**16**) having two dimethylphenylphophine ligands and chelating diphosphine ligands (**18** and **19**) deserve comments. Complexes **15** and **16**, having dimethylphenylgermyl

and methyldiphenylgermyl groups, respectively, and the common dimethylphenylphosphine ligands, have considerably distorted *cis* square planar configurations with the dihedral angles between the P(1)–Pt–P(2) and Ge(1)–Pt–Ge(2) planes of 21.6° and 37.8°, respectively. They also have P–Pt–P bite angles 94.2° for *cis*-15 and 97.2° for *cis*-16, both larger than 90°. On the other hand, complex 17, having sterically more demanding triphenylgermyl groups, has a *trans* square-planar geometry with some distorsion, as reflected by the dihedral angle of 8.1° between the P(1)–Pt–Ge(1) and P(2)–Pt–Ge(2) planes. The expulsion between the two bulky triphenylgermyl groups in the *cis* configuration is considered to be released by taking the *trans* configuration in 17.

The *cis* to *trans* isomerization observed for the *cis*-**16** dissolved in benzene along with an entropy increase may be due to the effect of releasing the repulsion in the *cis* form by isomerization into the *trans* form. In the dppe-coordinated methyldiphenylgermylplatinum complex **18**, a dihedral angle of  $7.58^{\circ}$  between the P(1)–Pt–P(2) and Ge(1)–Pt–Ge(2) planes, reflecting the distortion from planarity, is smaller than in the monophosphine-coordinated complexes, whereas in the dmpe-coordinated complex **19** no distortion is observed. Complexes having diphosphine ligands, **18** and **19**, show smaller bite angles of P(1)–Pt–P(2) of 85.12° and 85.1°, respectively, causing a release in the steric repulsion in the chelated complexes. The less bulky dmpe ligand may exert less strain on the complex, giving the undistorted square-planar geometry for **19**.

It is noted that the thermolysis of *cis*-**16** liberated 1,2dimethyl-1,1,2,2-tetraphenyldigermane as the main thermolysis product together with minor amounts of monogermanes and germanium oligomers (Eq. 9), and the addition of triphenylphosphine to the system cleanly gave the digermane. This result suggests the involvement of a coordinatively unsaturated species in the thermolysis of **16** in extrusion of the germylene unit. Possible processes to liberate the germylene unit are given in Scheme 2.

The thermolysis of *cis*-16 in the absence of the added triphenylphosphine may proceed with the liberation of one of the two dimethylphosphine ligands in solution to give a coordinatively unsaturated, three coordinate bis-germyl intermediate. The  $\alpha$ -elimination of the phenyl or methyl group attached to the germanium by platinum may yield a phenyl- or methylplatinum complex having a germylene-platinum bonding. The reductive elimination of the methyl or phenyl group with the remaining GeMePh<sub>2</sub> ligand produces monogermane,



MePh<sub>3</sub>Ge or Me<sub>2</sub>Ph<sub>2</sub>Ge, and the rest of the germylene unit may be converted into oligomers. A similar mechanism involving the  $\alpha$ -elimination of the chlorine atom in the chlorodimethylgermanium complex has been proposed by Tanaka and coworkers.<sup>18</sup>

The regioselective formation of the germyl(germylvinyl)platinum complex 21 upon the treatment of cis-16 with phenylacetylene supports on involvement of possible intermediates corresponding to **B** and **C** in Scheme 1. The addition of dimethyphenylphoshine to the system retarded the insertion of phenylacetylene into one of the two Ge–Pt bonds in cis-16.

As an alternative route to give C, a process involving a prior coordination of the alkyne to a Pt(0) species followed by the oxidative addition of digermane is conceivable. However, a phenylacetylene-coordinated triphenylphosphine complex 23 did not react with MePh<sub>2</sub>GeGePh<sub>2</sub>Me or Me<sub>3</sub>GeGeMe<sub>3</sub> upon heating at 60–120 °C for 16 h, and no bis-germylation product of phenylacetylene was produced.

$$[(PPh_3)_2Pt(PhC=CH)] + R_2MeGeGeR_2Me \xrightarrow[60-120]{\circ}C 20$$
(13)  
23 R = Me, Ph

Presumably, the coordination of phenylacetylene to the Pt(0) complex through a  $\pi$  bond makes the platinum complex less electron-rich by back-donation, and renders it less susceptible to an oxidative addition reaction with the digermane.

The platinum-catalyzed formation of the eight-membered cyclodigermaoctatriene 13 in the reaction of 12 and phenylacetylene 2a (Eq. 6) can be also accounted for by assuming the oxidative addition of 12 to a Pt(0) species with the Ge–Ge bond cleavage, followed by the alkyne insertion and reductive elimination, as shown in Scheme 3.

The platinum-catalyzed formation of 3h, the bis-germylation product of phenylacetylene 2a in the reaction of 1,2dichloro-1,2-tetramethyldigermane 1b with 2a, as shown in Eq. 2, can also be accounted for by a mechanism similar to Scheme 1 involving the formation of a bis(germyl)platinum intermediate. For explaining the formation of the monogermy-



lated products, **4** and **4'**, as well as the germole **5** and 1,4-digermacyclohexa-2,5-diene **6**, the elimination of a germylene unit from the bis(germyl)platinum species is required. Scheme 4 provides possible courses to account for the formation of the by-products in Eq. 2.

In this Scheme the expulsion of a germylene unit from a bis(germyl)platinum intermediate is assumed along with the liberation of a monogermane by the reductive elimination of trialkylgermyl and alkyl groups, as proposed in Scheme 2. The liberated germylene unit may be trapped by free alkyne to form a germacyclopropene, which may interact with a Pt(0) species and further with alkyne to give the germole **5**, while the 1,4-digermacyclohexadiene **6** may be produced by dimerization of the germacyclopropene.<sup>15</sup>

A similar oxidative-addition process involving the Ge–Ge bond cleavage followed by germylene unit expulsion may be also be invoked to account for the formation of **6a** and **6b** in the platinum-catalyzed reaction of cylcohexagermane **7** with phenylacetylene **2a** (Eq. 3).

#### Conclusion

Platinum complexes were found to act as catalysts for the digermylation of alkynes with digermanes as well as with cyclogermane oligomers. Bis(germyl)platinum (II) complexes with tertiary phophine ligands assumed as the intermediate in the catalytic cycle were prepared as models of the reaction intermediates and unequivocally characterized by spectroscopic means and X-ray crystallography. Thermolysis studies of the bis(germyl)platinum complexs revealed the simple reductive elimination course of the digermanes as well as the  $\alpha$ -elimination course with the extrusion of a germylene unit. The bis(germyl)platinum complexes reacted with phenylacetylene under mild conditions to give the corresponding insertion complexes,



germyl(germylvinyl)platinum species. The thermolysis the germyl(germylvinyl)platinum complex gave the bis-germylation product of the alkyne. The mechanism for the catalytic digermylation of alkynes comprises alkyne insertion into the germylplatinum bond, followed by the reductive elimination of the germyl and germylvinyl ligands to liberate the digermylated alkyne.

### Exeperimenal

General Methods. The NMR spectra were obtained on a Varian Unity Inova 400 MHz NMR spectrometer. The GC-MS spectra were measured on a JEOL JMS-DX 303 mass spectrometer. The UV and UV-vis spectra were recorded with a Shimadzu UV 2200 spectrometer. The infrared spectra were recorded with a Shimadzu FT IR 4200 spectrometer. Gas chromatography was performed on a Shimadzu GC 8A with 1 m 20% SE30 column. Liquid chromatography was performed on a Twincle with an Asahipak GS 310 column. X-ray crystallographic data and diffraction intensities were collected on a Rigaku AFC6/S diffractometer for 10, a Siemens SMART diffractometer for cis-16, Rigaku AFC-7R diffractometer for 18 and 19, and a MacScience DIP2030 diffractometer for cis-15, trans-17, and cis-21 utilizing graphite-monochromated Mo  $K\alpha$  ( $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å) radiation. The structures were solved by direct methods using the program system MULTAN 78 for 10, and SHELXL-97 for cis-15, cis-16, 18, and 19, and SIR-92 for trans-17 and cis-21. Calculations were carried out by a FA-COM M-780 with UNICS III for 10. A refinement was performed by full-matrix least-square using program SHELXL97 for cis-16, 18, and 19, and a SILICON Graphics O<sub>2</sub> with maXus for *cis*-15, trans-17, and cis-21. Toluene, benzene, hexane, and other solvents were purified and dried as reported in the literature.

Hexamethyldigermane,<sup>30</sup> 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-Materials. tetramethyldigermane,<sup>31</sup> 1,1,2,2-tetramethyl-1,2-diphenyldigermane,<sup>31</sup> dodecamethylcyclohexagermane,<sup>32</sup> octaisopropylcyclotetragermane,<sup>33</sup> 1,1,2,2-tetramethyl-3,4,5,6-tetraphenyl-1,2-digermacyclohexa-3,5-diene,<sup>34</sup> 1,1,2,2-tetramethyl-3,4,5,6-tetraphenyl-1,2-disilacyclohexa-3,5-diene,<sup>35</sup> 1,1,2,2-tetraethyl-3,4,5,6-tetraphenyl-1,2-digermacyclohexa-3,5-diene,<sup>35</sup> 1,1,2,2-tetraethyl-3,4,5,6-tetraphenyl-1,2-disilacyclohexa-3,5-diene,<sup>35</sup> 1,1,2,2-tetraethyl-3,4,5,6-tetraphenyl-1-germa-2-silacyclohexa-3,5-diene,35 1,1-dimethyl-2,5-diphenyl-1-germacyclohexa-2,4-diene,<sup>36</sup> 1,1dimethyl-2,3,4,5-tetraphenyl-1-germacyclopenta-2,4-diene,37 1,1dimethyl-2,3,4,5-tetraphenyl-1-silacyclopenta-2,4-diene,38 [Pt-(acac)<sub>2</sub>]<sup>39</sup> [Pt(dba)<sub>2</sub>]<sup>40</sup> bis(triphenylphosphine)(styrene)platinum,41 and bis(dimethylphenylphosphine)(diphenylacetylene)platinum<sup>22</sup> were prepared as reported in the literature. Alkynes and other platinum complexes were commecially available.

**Preparation of E-1-phenyl-1,2-bis(trimethylgermyl)ethene.** A mixture of chlorotrimethylgermane (7.9 g, 52 mmol), Mg metal (0.46 g, 19 mmol), and HMPA (15 ml) was heated at 120 °C. To this solution was added phenylacetylene (2.6 g, 26 mmol). After refluxing at 130 °C for 48 h, the reaction mixture was extracted with hexane. After the solvent was evaporated, the residue was purified by preparative column chromatography (silica gel, hexane). Pure *E*-1-phenyl-1,2-bis(trimethylgermyl)ethene was obtained in 15% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ –0.02 (s, 3H), 0.26 (s, 3H), 6.33 (s, 1H), 6.95–7.31 (m, 5H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ –2.03, –0.21, 125.58, 126.93, 127.64, 141.90, 145.36, 164.69. IR (neat) 706, 824, 1235, 2972 cm<sup>-1</sup>. GC-MS *m/z* (relative intensity) 338 (4, M<sup>+</sup>), 323 (20), 221 (9), 181 (8), 119 (100), 89 (9).

Preparation of cis-Bis(dimethylphenylgermyl)bis(dimethyl-

**phenylphosphine)platinum(II)** (15). To a solution of dichlorobis(dimethylphenylphosphine)platinum (1.30 g, 2.76 mmol) in THF (10 ml) was added a THF solution (4 ml) of dimethylphenylgermyllithium (5.70 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h and the solution was concentrated to ca. 5 ml. After benzene (10 ml) was slowly added, the organic layer was filtered through a filter-paper. When the organic layer was allowed to stand at room temperature for 1 day, *cis*-[(Me<sub>2</sub>PhGe)<sub>2</sub>Pt(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>] (15) (0.15 g, 0.19 mmol, 6.7%) was formed as yellow crystals. Recrystallization from benzene/hexane (1/5) at room temperature afforded pure *cis*-15: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>) δ 0.73 (d with two satellites, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>H-Pt</sub> = 8.1 Hz, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>H-Pt</sub> = 29.9 Hz, 6H), 1.05 (s, with two satellites, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>H-Pt</sub> = 17.6 Hz, 6H), 6.86–7.90 (m, 30H). <sup>31</sup>P NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>) δ -10.1 (<sup>1</sup>J<sub>Pt-P</sub> = 2007 Hz). Found: C, 46.46; H, 5.50%. Calcd for C<sub>32</sub>H<sub>44</sub>Ge<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>Pt: C, 46.26; H, 5.34%.

Preparation of cis-Bis(methyldiphenylgermyl)bis(dimethylphenylphosphine)platinum(II) (16). To a solution of dichlorobis(dimethylphenylphosphine)platinum (0.33 g, 0.61 mmol) in THF (5 ml) was added a THF solution (4 ml) of methyldiphenylgermyllithium (1.83 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h, and the solution was concentrated to ca. 5 ml. After benzene (10 ml) was slowly added, the organic layer was filtered through filter-paper. When the organic layer was allowed to stand at room temperature for 1 day, cis- and trans-[(MePh<sub>2</sub>Ge)<sub>2</sub>Pt(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>] (16) (0.36 g, 0.38 mmol, 62.0%) were formed as yellow crystals. Recrystallization from benzene/ hexane (1/5) at room temperature afforded pure cis-16: <sup>1</sup>H NMR  $(C_6D_6) \delta 0.70$  (d with two satellites,  ${}^2J_{H-P} = 8.2$  Hz,  ${}^3J_{H-Pt} = 20.8$ Hz, 12H), 1.05 (s, with two satellites,  ${}^{3}J_{\text{H-Pt}} = 18.6$  Hz, 6H), 6.91–6.95 (m, 30H). <sup>31</sup>P NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ –10.99 (<sup>1</sup>J<sub>Pt-P</sub> = 2049 Hz), <sup>195</sup>Pt NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  5274.48 (t, *J* = 1998.4 Hz). Found: C, 52.62; H, 5.27%. Calcd for C<sub>42</sub>H<sub>48</sub>Ge<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>Pt: C, 52.82; H, 5.07%. trans-**16**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  0.48 (d with two satellites, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>H-Pt</sub> = 9.3 Hz, 6 H), 1.21 (vt, with two satellites,  ${}^{2}J_{H-P} = 6.0 \text{ Hz}$ ,  ${}^{3}J_{H-Pt} = 30.8 \text{ Hz}$ , 12 H), 7.01–7.72 (m, 30H). <sup>31</sup>P NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  –10.63 (<sup>1</sup>J<sub>Pt-P</sub> = 2731 Hz).

Preparation of trans-Bis(triphenylgermyl)bis(dimethylphenvlphosphine)platinum(II) (17). To a solution of dichlorobis(dimethylphenylphosphine)platinum (0.23 g, 0.42 mmol) in THF (5 ml) was added a THF solution (4 ml) of triphenylgermyllithium (2.06 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h, and the solution was concentrated to ca. 5 ml. After benzene (10 ml) was slowly added, the organic layer was filtered through filter-paper. When the organic layer was allowed to stand at room temperatute for 2 days, trans-[(Ph<sub>3</sub>Ge)<sub>2</sub>Pt(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>] (17) (0.01 g, 0.01 mmol, 2.0%) was formed as yellow crystals. Recrystallization from benzene/hexane (1/5) at room temperature afforded pure *trans*-17: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  1.24 (vt with two satellites,  ${}^{2}J_{H-P}$  = 29.3 Hz,  ${}^{3}J_{H-Pt}$  = 6.6 Hz, 12 H), 7.04–7.63 (m, 48 H). <sup>31</sup>P NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  –11.0 (<sup>1</sup>J<sub>Pt-P</sub> = 2616 Hz). Found: C, 52.92; H, 4.90%. Calcd for C<sub>52</sub>H<sub>52</sub>Ge<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>Pt: C, 57.88; H, 4.86%.

**Preparation of** *cis*-Bis(methyldiphenylgermyl)[1,2-bis-(diphenylphosphino)ethane]platinum (18). To a solution of dichloro[1,2-bis(diphenylphosphino)ethane]platinum (0.80 g, 1.20 mmol) in THF (10 ml) was added a THF solution (8 ml) of methyldiphenylgermyllithium (4.0 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h, and the solution was concentrated to ca. 5 ml. After benzene (30 ml) was slowly added, the organic was filtered through a filter-paper. Upon allowing the organic layer to stand at room temperature for 1 day, [(MePh<sub>2</sub>Ge)<sub>2</sub>Pt(dppe)] (18) (0.60 g, 0.58 mmol, 48.3%) was

formed as yellow crystals. Recrystallization from benzene/hexane (1/5) at room temperature afforded pure **18**: mp 180–181 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  0.89 (d with two satellites, <sup>2</sup>*J*<sub>H-P</sub> = 1.83 Hz, <sup>3</sup>*J*<sub>H-Pt</sub> = 16.8 Hz, 6H), 1.44–1.60 (m, 4H), 6.93–7.48 (m, 40H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  6.53, 32.34–32.61, 126.25, 127.01, 128.43, 130.41, 131.17, 133.57, 136.16, 151.03. <sup>31</sup>P NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  55.3 (<sup>1</sup>*J*<sub>Pt-P</sub> = 944 Hz). Found: C, 59.32; H, 3.02%. Calcd for C<sub>52</sub>H<sub>30</sub>Ge<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>Pt: C, 59.09; H, 2.86%.

Preparation of cis-Bis(methyldiphenylgermyl)[1,2-bis(dimethylphosphino)ethane]platinum (19). To a solution of dichloro[1,2-bis(dimethylphosphino)ethane]platinum (0.21 g, 0.50 mmol) in THF (5 ml) was added a THF solution (4 ml) of methyldiphenylgermyllithium (1.5 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h, and the solution was concentrated to ca. 5 ml. After benzene (30 ml) was slowly added, the organic layer was filtered through filter-paper. Upon allowing the organic layer to stand at room temperature for 1 day, [(MePh<sub>2</sub>Ge)<sub>2</sub>Pt(dmpe)] (19) (0.22 g, 0.26 mmol, 52.0%) was formed as yellow crystals. Recrystallization from benzene/hexane (1/5) at room temperature afforded pure 19: mp 206-207 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  0.56–0.63 (d with two satellites, <sup>2</sup>J<sub>H-P</sub> = 9.5 Hz, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>H-Pt</sub> = 23.1 Hz, 12H), 1.01 (d with two satellites, <sup>2</sup>J<sub>H-P</sub> = 1.8 Hz,  ${}^{3}J_{\text{H-P}}$  = 17.5 Hz, 6H), 6.95–7.50 (m, 40H).  ${}^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ 2.58, 6.72, 24.0-24.61, 128.71, 133.08, 135.40, 139.08. <sup>31</sup>P NMR  $(C_6D_6) \delta 12.8 (^{1}J_{Pt-P} = 900 \text{ Hz}).$  Found: C, 46.45; H, 5.22%. Calcd for C<sub>32</sub>H<sub>42</sub>Ge<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>Pt: C, 46.37; H, 5.11%.

Platinum-Catalyzed Reactions of Organodigermanes (1) As a representative example, the reaction of with Alkynes (2). hexamethyldigermane (1a) with phenylacetylene (2a) is described. A mixture of 1a (0.1 mmol), 2a (0.5 mmol), [Pt(acac)<sub>2</sub>] (0.005 mmol), and toluene (1.0 ml) was prepared in a Pyrex tube  $(\phi = 8 \text{ mm})$ . The solution was degassed in a vacuum and heated under argon in a sealed tube for 16 h at 120 °C. GC and GC-MS analyses of the reaction mixture showed 59% conversion of 1a, along with the formation of Z-1-phenyl-1,2-bis(trimethylgermyl)ethene (3a). Concentration of the reaction mixture followed by preparative TLC (silica gel, hexane) gave 3a (59% vield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  0.30 (s, 3H), 0.36 (s, 3H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 7.03–7.04 (m, 5H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  0.83, 1.14, 125.73, 126.27, 127.90, 143.30, 149.76, 163.37. IR (neat) 706, 825, 1236, 2951 cm<sup>-1</sup>. GC-MS *m/z* (relative intensity) 338 (3, M<sup>+</sup>), 321 (18), 181 (11), 119 (100), 104 (10), 87 (15). Found: C, 50.04; H, Calcd for C14H24Ge2: C, 49.82; H, 7.17%. 1,2-7.37%. Bis(trimethylgermyl)-1-hexene (**3b**): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  0.10 (s, 9H), 0.91 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 1.24–1.27 (m, 4H), 2.22 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 6.29 (s, 1H).  ${}^{13}$ C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  0.49, 0.62, 13.92, 22.31, 31.97, 43.85, 128.92, 141.19. GC-MS m/z (relative intensity) 318 (5.6, M<sup>+</sup>), 186 (38), 171 (31), 119 (100), 89 (18). 1,2-Bis(trimethylgermyl)-1-trimethylsilylethylene (3c): <sup>1</sup>H NMR  $(CDCl_3) \delta 0.10 (s, 9H), 0.16 (s, 9H), 0.19 (s, 9H), 7.34 (s, 1H).$ <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ –0.15, 0.68, 1.77, 161.10, 167.55. GC-MS m/z (relative intensity) 336 (M<sup>+</sup>). Found: C, 39.35; H, 8.64%. Calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>28</sub>Ge<sub>2</sub>Si: C, 39.60; H, 8.46%. 1-Methylcarbonyl-1,2-bis(trimethylgermyl)ethylene (3d): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  0.24 (s, 9H), 0.25 (s, 9H), 3.62 (s, 3H), 7.16 (s, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 0.31, 0.42, 60.29, 128.21, 153.31, 157.65. GC-MS m/z (relative intensity) 306 (32, M<sup>+</sup>), 247 (5), 203 (15), 135 (15), 119 (100), 89 (18).

Platinum-Catalyzed Reactions of 1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetramethyldigermane (1b) with Alkynes (2). The reaction of 1b with 2a was carried out in a similar manner as described above for 1a. After the reaction mixture was treated with methylmagnesium iodide, the products were characterized by comparing the NMR and GC-MS data of previously reported similar compounds.

Platinum-Catalyzed Reaction of Dodecamethylcyclohexagermane (7) with Phenylacetylene (2a). The reaction of 7 with 2a was carried out in a similar manner as above for 1a. A mixture of 7 (0.1 mmol), 2a (0.5 mmol), Pt(acac)<sub>2</sub> (0.005 mmol), and toluene (1.0 ml) was heated under argon in a sealed tube at 120 °C for 32 h. GC and GC-MS analyses of the reaction mixture showed 33% conversion of 7. The concentration of the reaction mixture followed by preparative TLC (silica gel, hexane) gave 6. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  0.40 (s, 6H), 0.43 (s, 6H), 6.82 (s, 1H), 6.90 (s, 1H), 7.20–7.37 (m, 10H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  –1.20, –0.26, 0.09, 126.02, 126.24, 126.43, 126.45, 128.18, 128.31, 143.34, 144.05, 145.52, 146.43, 159.95, 161.70. GC-MS *m/z* (relative intensity) 410 (22, M<sup>+</sup>), 395 (21), 308 (17), 293 (30), 206 (19), 191 (27), 173 (41), 119 (100), 89 (100).

Platinum-Catalyzed Reactions of Dimetallacyclohexadienes (9, 12) with Phenylacetylene (2a). As a representative example, the reaction of 1,1,2,2-tetramethyl-3,4,5,6-tetraphenyl-1,2-digermacyclohexa-3,5-diene (9) with 2a is described. The reaction of 9 with 2a was carried out in a similar manner as above for 1a. A mixture of 9 (0.1 mmol), 2a (0.5 mmol), [Pt(acac)<sub>2</sub>] (0.005 mmol), and toluene (1.0 ml) was heated under argon in a sealed tube at 80 °C for 36 h. GC and GC-MS analyses of the reaction mixture showed 96% conversion of 10. Concentration of the reaction mixture followed by preparative TLC (silica gel, hexane) gave pure 10. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  –0.12 (s, 3H), 0.09 (s, 3H), 0.83 (s, 3H), 0.97 (s, 3H), 6.78 (s, 1H), 7.01–7.33 (m, 25H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR  $(C_6D_6) \delta 0.41, 0.83, 2.06, 3.89, 125.37, 125.44, 125.86, 126.24,$ 126.55, 126.95, 127.03, 127.51, 127.75, 127.87, 128.55, 128.68, 130.14, 130.32, 139.37, 139.44, 141.75, 141.95, 143.15, 143.40, 146.80, 147.87, 151.87, 152.13, 162.05. GC-MS m/z (relative intensity) 664 (12, M<sup>+</sup>), 634 (20), 619 (18), 589 (42), 443 (80), 207 (76), 105 (100). 1,1,4,4,-Tetramethyl-2,5,6,7,8-pentaphenyl-1,4disilaocta-2,5,7-triene (13a): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  -0.25 (s, 3H), 0.06 (s, 3H), 0.82 (s, 3H), 1.25 (s, 3H), 6.66 (s, 1H), 7.00-7.30 (m, 25H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  1.21, 1.54, 2.09, 2.83, 103.08, 125.36, 125.77, 126.27, 126.43, 126.55, 126.86, 126.91, 127.35, 127.60, 127.78, 129.21, 130.22, 130.45, 139.43, 139.60, 140.34, 140.74, 143.11, 143.76, 148.80, 149.59, 154. 34, 154.84, 163.58. GC-MS m/z (relative intensity) 576 (12, M<sup>+</sup>), 546 (10), 529 (18), 500 (21), 443 (100), 207 (76), 105 (100). Found: C, 72.40; H, 5.80%. Calcd for C<sub>40</sub>H<sub>38</sub>Ge<sub>2</sub>: C, 72.35; H, 5.77%.

Thermolysis of 1,1,2,2-Tetramethyl-3,4,5,6-tetraphenyl-1,2digermacyclohexa-3,5-diene (9) in the presence of  $[Pt(acac)_2]$ . A mixture of 9 (0.1 mmol),  $[Pt(acac)_2]$  (0.005 mmol), and toluene (1.0 ml) was heated under argon in a sealed tube under various conditions. The yields of reaction products were estimated with GC.

Reaction of *cis*-Bis(methyldiphenylgermyl)bis(dimethylphenylphosphine)platinum (16) with Phenylacetylene (2a) at 65 °C for 1.5 h. A mixture of *cis*-16 (0.04 mmol), 2a (0.08 mmol), and C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub> (0.5 ml) was prepared in a Pyrex NMR tube. The tube was degassed in a vacuum and heated with stirring under argon at 65 °C for 1.5 h. NMR analyses of the reaction mixture showed the formation of (1-phenylethylenyl-2-phenylmethylgermyl)bis(dimethylphenylphosphine)platinum (21) in a quantitative yield. Concentration of the reaction mixture followed by crytallization in hexane/benzene gave pure 21 as pale yellow crystals in 88% yields. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  0.76 (d, *J*<sub>P-H</sub> = 8.2 Hz, *J*<sub>Pt-H</sub> = 18.4 Hz, 3H), 0.97–1.07 (m, 9 H), 1.20 (d, *J*<sub>P-H</sub> = 8.2 Hz, *J*<sub>Pt-H</sub> =

18.8 Hz, 3H), 1.65 (s, 3 H), 6.80–8.20 (m, 36 H); <sup>31</sup>P NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ –18.7 (d,  $J_{P-P}$  = 18 Hz,  $J_{Pt-H}$  = 1819 Hz), –15.0 (d,  $J_{P-P}$  = 18 Hz,  $J_{Pt-P}$  = 1811 Hz). Found: C, 56.92; H, 5.24%. Calcd for C<sub>50</sub>H<sub>54</sub>Ge<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>Pt: C, 56.81; H, 5.15%.

Reaction of *cis*-Bis(methyldiphenylgermyl)bis(dimethylphenylphosphine)platinum (16) with Phenylacetylene (2a) with Dimethylphenylphosphine at 65 °C for 1.5 h. A mixture of 16 (0.04 mmol), 2a (0.08 mmol),  $PMe_2Ph$  (0.2 mmol), and  $C_6D_6$  (0.6 ml) was heated under argon in a sealed NMR tube at 65 °C for 1.5 h. NMR analyses showed the formation of 21 in 30% yield.

Reaction of *cis*-Bis(methyldiphenylgermyl)bis(dimethylphenylphosphine)platinum (16) with Phenylacetylene (2a) at 65 °C for 24 h. A mixture of *cis*-16 (0.1 mmol), 2a (0.3 mmol), and benzene (1.0 ml) was prepared in a 25 ml-Schlenk tube. The tube was degassed in a vacuum and heated with stirring under argon at 65 °C for 24 h. GC and GC-MS analyses of the reaction mixture showed the formation of 1,2-bis(methyldiphenylgermyl)-1-phenylethylene (20) in 31% yield. Concentration of the reaction mixture followed by preparative TLC (silica gel, hexane) gave pure 20. NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  0.30 (s, 3H), 0.48 (s, 3H), 7.1–7.3 (m, 31H), GC-MS *m/z* (relative intensity) 586 (1.2, M<sup>+</sup>), 345 (16), 243 (100), 151 (16).

**Thermolysis of Bis-germylplatinum Complexes.** As a representative example, the thermolysis of *cis*-bis(methyldiphenylgermyl)bis(dimethylphenylphosphine)platinum (**16**) is described. A mixture of **16** (0.01 mmol), toluene (2 µl, 0.02 mmol) as an internal standard, and C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub> (0.6 ml) was heated under argon in a sealed NMR tube at 120 °C for 5 h. NMR, GC-MS, and GPC analyses showed the formation of MePh<sub>2</sub>GeGePh<sub>2</sub>Me (60%), Ph<sub>2</sub>Me<sub>2</sub>Ge (12%), Ph<sub>3</sub>MeGe (6%), and oligomers containing germanium.

Thermolysis of *cis*-Bis(methyldiphenylgermyl)bis(dimethylphosphine)platinum (16) with Triphenylphosphine. A mixture of 16 (0.01 mmol), toluene (2  $\mu$ l, 0.02 mmol) as an internal standard, PPh<sub>3</sub> (0.05 mmol), and C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub> (0.6 ml) was heated under argon in a sealed NMR tube at 120 °C for 5 h. NMR and GC-MS analyses showed the formation of MePh<sub>2</sub>GeGePh<sub>2</sub>Me in 97%.

Kinetic Studies of Isomerization of *cis*-Bis(methyldiphenylgermyl)bis(dimethylphenylphosphine)platinum (16). A typical procedure for the isomerization of 16 is as follows. *cis*-16 (0.005 mmol) and  $C_6D_6$  (0.6 ml) were placed in an NMR sample tube equipped with a rubber septum cap, and the system was replaced with argon at room temperature. The sample was placed in an NMR sample probe controlled at 45, 50, 55, and 60 °C, and examined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR. The time course of the isomerization was followed by measuring the relative peak integration of the methyl signal of 16.

Kinetic Studies of Isomerization of *cis*-Bis(methyldiphenylgermyl)bis(dimethylphenylphosphine)platinum (16) with Dimethylphenylphospine. A mixture of *cis*-16 (0.005 mmol), PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph (0.0015 mmol), and C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub> (0.6 ml) was heated under argon in a sealed NMR tube at 45 °C and examined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR. The time course of the isomerization was followed by measuring the relative peak integration of the methyl signal of 16.

**Thermolysis of Germyl(germylvinyl)platinum Complex** (21). A mixture of 21 (0.08 mmol) and  $C_6D_6$  (0.6 ml) was heated under argon in a sealed NMR tube at 80 °C for 8 h. NMR and GC-MS analyses showed the formation of 20 (40%). The germyl(germylvinyl)platinum 21 was recovered in 55% yield.

Thermolysis of Germyl(germylvinyl)platinum Complex

(21) with Dimethylphenylphosphine. A mixture of 21 (0.08 mmol),  $PMe_2Ph$  (0.40 mmol), and  $C_6D_6$  (0.6 ml) was heated under argon in a sealed NMR tube at 80 °C for 8 h. The NMR spectra showed that the germyl(germylvinyl)platinum 21 remained completely unreacted.

**Reaction of Germyl(germylvinyl)platinum Complex (21)** with Diphenylacetylene (2e). A mixture of 21 (0.08 mmol), diphenylacetylene (0.40 mmol), and  $C_6D_6$  (0.6 ml) was heated under argon in a sealed NMR tube at 80 °C for 8 h. NMR and GC-MS analyses showed the formation of 20 and bis(dimethylphenylphophine)(diphenylacetylene)platinum (22) in quantitative yields, respectively.

Reaction of Bis(triphenylphosphine)(phenylacetylene)platinum (23) with Hexamethyldigermane (1a). A mixture of 23 (0.08 mmol), Me<sub>3</sub>GeGeMe<sub>3</sub> 1a (0.40 mmol), and C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub> (0.6 ml) was heated under argon in a sealed NMR tube at 60–120 °C for 12 h. The NMR spectra showed no-germylation products of phenylacetylene.

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