

PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF O,O'- DIALKYL DITHIOPHOSPHATE COMPLEXES OF METHYLPLATINUM(II)

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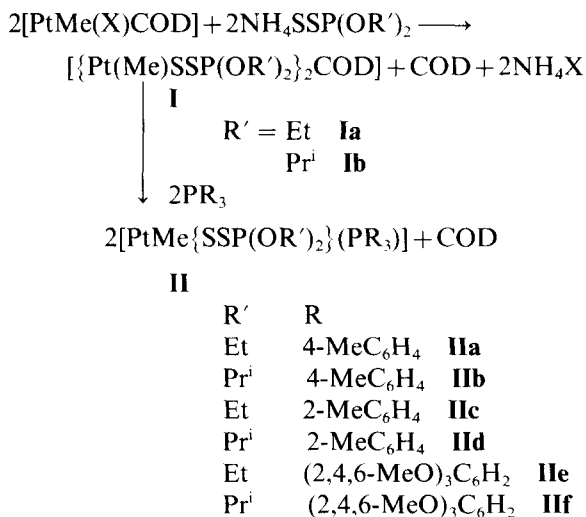
Abstract—The reaction of $[\text{PtMe}(\text{X})(\text{COD})]$ ($\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{I}$) with 1 mole equivalent of $\text{NH}_4\text{SSP}(\text{OR}')_2$ gave $[\{\text{Pt}(\text{Me})\text{SSP}(\text{OR}')_2\}_2\text{COD}]$ ($\text{R}' = \text{Et}$ or Pr^i). The latter complexes on treatment with tertiary phosphines afforded $[\text{Pt}(\text{Me})\{\text{SSP}(\text{OR}')_2\}(\text{PR}_3)]$ ($\text{R} = 4\text{-MeC}_6\text{H}_4$, $2\text{-MeC}_6\text{H}_4$ or $(2,4,6\text{-MeO})_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_2$). All the complexes were characterized by elemental analysis, and NMR data.

During the last two decades or so classical coordination complexes of platinum(II) with dithio ligands, R_2NCS_2 , ROCS_2 , RCS_2 , R_2PS_2 , $(\text{RO})_2\text{PS}_2$, have been extensively studied.^{1–6} However, the chemistry of organometallic platinum complexes with such ligands has not received much attention.^{7–9} Recently, we have isolated methylplatinum complexes of the type $[\text{PtMe}\{\text{SSP}(\text{OR}')_2\}\text{L}]$ by the reaction of $[\text{PtMeX}(\text{COD})]$ with 1 mole equivalent of $\text{NH}_4\text{SSP}(\text{OR}')_2$ in the presence of Group 15 donor ligands.⁹ We carried out this reaction in the absence of a Group 15 donor ligand with the hope to isolate the intermediate cyclooctadiene complex which would be a useful precursor for a variety of organoplatinum dithiolate derivatives. The results of this work are reported in this paper.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The reaction of $[\text{PtMe}(\text{X})(\text{COD})]$ ($\text{X} = \text{Cl}$ or I) with 1 mole equivalent of $\text{NH}_4\text{SSP}(\text{OR}')_2$ in ben-

zene readily afforded complexes having the composition $[\{\text{Pt}(\text{Me})\text{SSP}(\text{OR}')_2\}_2\text{COD}]$. The latter complexes on treatment with tertiary phosphines gave mononuclear $[\text{Pt}(\text{Me})\{\text{SSP}(\text{OR}')_2\}(\text{PR}_3)]$ and 1,5-cyclooctadiene (Scheme 1).



Scheme 1

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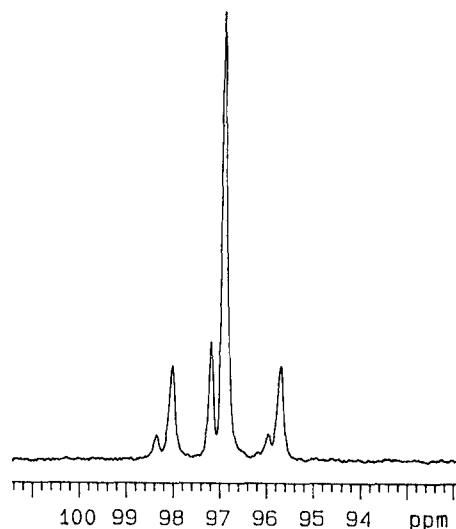
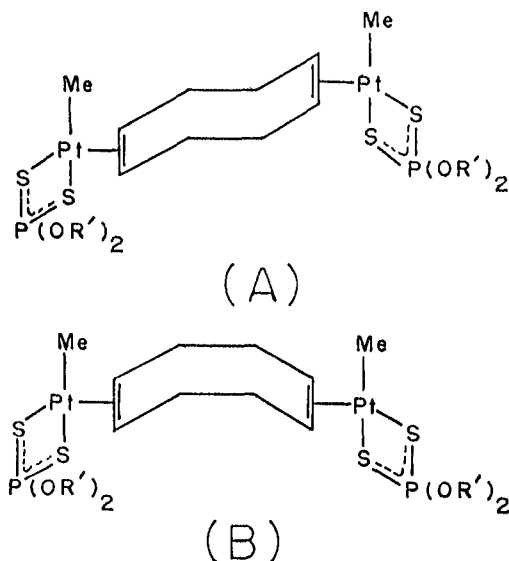


Fig. 1. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of $[\{\text{Pt}(\text{Me})\text{SSP}(\text{OPr}^i)_2\}_2\text{COD}]$ in CDCl_3 .

The ^{31}P NMR spectra of $[\{\text{Pt}(\text{Me})\text{SSP}(\text{OR})_2\}_2\text{COD}]$ (**I**) displayed two closely spaced singlets with platinum couplings (Fig. 1), the downfield signal being 10–15% in abundance with higher $^2J(\text{Pt}—\text{P})$. The variable temperature ^{31}P NMR spectra of **Ib** were recorded in CDCl_3 in the temperature range 45 to -45°C . The chemical shifts showed temperature dependence and deshielded gradually on lowering the temperature [at 45°C $\delta = 96.4$ (major), 96.7 (minor) ppm and at -45°C $\delta = 98.1$ (major), 98.3 (minor) ppm]. Although the signal intensity of the less abundant isomer increased with increasing the temperature, complete transformation of one form into another was not noticed in the temperature range 45 to -45°C . Like the ^{31}P NMR spectra, the ^{195}Pt NMR spectra of **Ib** displayed two doublets [$^{195}\text{Pt}\{^1\text{H}\}$ in CDCl_3 : $\delta = -3913.8$ (d, $^2J(^{195}\text{Pt}—^{31}\text{P}) = 259$ Hz, major); -3909.7 (d, $^2J(^{195}\text{Pt}—^{31}\text{P}) = 279$ Hz, minor)]. Similarly, the ^1H NMR spectra showed two Pt—Me resonances for **Ib** at 500 MHz, however, only one signal was observed using lower field NMR spectrometers. The mass spectrum of **Ib** displayed a molecular ion peak at m/z 955. Based on analytical data and also integration in ^1H NMR spectra, **I** appears to contain a bridging cyclooctadiene ligand. A bridging cyclooctadiene group has been reported in analogous complexes $[\{\text{PtX}(\text{SSCNEt}_2)_2\}_2\text{COD}]$ ($\text{X} = \text{Cl},^{10} \text{Me}^{11}$). However, no NMR data have been reported for these complexes due to their insolubility in common organic solvents.^{10,11} The observed two sets of resonances in the ^{31}P NMR spectra of **I** can be assigned to structures **A** and **B** which differ in the conformation of cyclooctadiene.



The ^1H NMR spectra of **II** exhibited the expected multiplicities and integration. The Pt—Me resonance appeared as a triplet of doublets due to Pt—H and P—H couplings. The methyl groups of OPr^i moiety are anisochronous as two doublets were observed. The ^{31}P NMR spectra showed a triplet of the doublets each for the dithio and the neutral phosphine ligands. However, the doublet pattern [$^3J(\text{P}—\text{P})$] could not be resolved in cases of **IIc** and **IId** due to broadening of the signals. The spectra of (^1H and ^{31}P) of **IIa** and **IIb** were identical to those reported recently by us.⁹

EXPERIMENTAL

The compounds $[\text{PtMe}(\text{X})\text{COD}]$ ($\text{X} = \text{Cl}$ or I)¹² and $\text{NH}_4\text{SSP}(\text{OR}')_2$ ^{13,14} were prepared by the published methods. The tertiary phosphines were obtained from Strem Chemicals. NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian XL-300 or Bruker AX-500 spectrometer in 5 mm NMR tubes in CDCl_3 . Chemical shifts are relative to internal chloroform peak ($\delta = 7.26$ ppm) for ^1H and external 85% H_3PO_4 for ^{31}P . Variable temperature ^{31}P , ^{13}C and ^{195}Pt NMR spectra were reported in 5 mm tube on a Varian XL-300 NMR spectrometer. The $^{195}\text{Pt}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR shifts are relative to external Na_2PtCl_6 in D_2O . Elemental analyses were performed by the Analytical Chemistry Division of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.

Preparation of $[\{\text{Pt}(\text{Me})\text{SSP}(\text{OPr}^i)_2\}_2\text{COD}]$

To an isopropanol solution (5 cm^3) of $\text{NH}_4\text{SSP}(\text{OPr}^i)_2$ (68 mg, 0.29 mmol), a benzene solution (10 cm^3) of $[\text{PtMe}(\text{Cl})\text{COD}]$ (101 mg, 0.29 mmol) was added with stirring at room temperature. The whole was stirred at room temperature for 6 h. The solvents were stripped off *in vacuo* and the residue

Table 1. NMR data for methylplatinum dialkylthiophosphate complexes in CDCl₃

Complex	³¹ P NMR data				¹ H NMR data
	Phosphine ligand		Dithio ligand		
	δ in ppm	J in Hz	δ in ppm	J in Hz	
Ia	—	—	100.7 101.1(minor)	² J(Pt—P) = 282 ² J(Pt—P) = 292	0.50(t, ² J(Pt—H) = 78 Hz, PtMe); 1.40(t, 7 Hz, OCCH ₃); 4.18(m, OCH ₂ -); 2.05(br), 2.55(br), 4.35(br, ² J(Pt—H) = 77 Hz, COD)
Ib	—	—	96.9 97.2(minor)	² J(Pt—P) = 281 ² J(Pt—P) = 291	0.48[t, ² J(Pt—H) = 78 Hz, Pt—Me(major)]; 0.50[t, ² J(Pt—H) = 79 Hz, Pt—Me(minor)]; 1.38, 1.39(d, each 6 Hz, OCMe ₂); 4.80(m, OCH); 2.00(br), 2.50(br), 4.35(br ² J(Pt—H) = 73 Hz, COD)
IIa	18.7(d)	¹ J(Pt—P) = 4509 ³ J(P—P) = 9	98.0(d)	² J(Pt—P) = 216 ³ J(P—P) = 9	0.47(d, t, ² J(Pt—H) = 80 Hz, ³ J(P—H) = 4.5 Hz, PtMe); 1.30(t, 7 Hz, OCCH ₃); 2.35(s, tol-Me); 4.15(m, OCH ₂ -); 7.10–7.65(m, C ₆ H ₄ -)
IIb ₂	18.7(d)	¹ J(Pt—P) = 4468 ³ J(P—P) = 8	93.8(d)	² J(Pt—P) = 215 ³ J(P—P) = 8	0.48(d, t, ² J(Pt—H) = 80 Hz, ³ J(P—H) = 4.5 Hz, PtMe); 1.32(d), 1.37(d) (each 6 Hz, OCHMe ₂); 2.38(s, tol-Me); 4.90(m, OCH<); 7.10–7.60(m, C ₆ H ₄ -)
IIc	16.3	¹ J(Pt—P) = 4450	100.1	² J(Pt—P) = 223	0.37(d, t, ² J(Pt—H) = 80 Hz, ³ J(P—H) = 4 Hz, PtMe); 1.34(t, 7 Hz, OCCH ₃); 2.08(br, 2Me, tolMe); 3.06(br, 1Me, tol-Me); 4.16(br, OCH ₂); 7.18(br), 7.34(br) [C ₆ H ₄]
IId	16.6	¹ J(Pt—P) = 4421	96.6	² J(Pt—P) = 224	0.35(d, t, ² J(Pt—H) = 79 Hz, ³ J(P—H) = 3 Hz, PtMe); 1.29(d), 1.36(d) (each 6 Hz, OCHMe ₂); 2.08(br, 2Me, tol-Me); 3.02(br, 1Me, tol-Me); 4.78(br, OCH<) 7.18(br), 7.33(br) [C ₆ H ₄]
IIe	—34.4(d)	¹ J(Pt—P) = 4951 ³ J(P—P) = 9	99.5(d)	² J(Pt—P) = 209 ³ J(P—P) = 9	0.38(d, t, ² J(Pt—H) = 84 Hz, ³ J(P—H) = 4.5 Hz, PtMe); 1.29(t, 7 Hz, OCCH ₃); 3.56(s, 2, 6-OMe); 3.78(s, 4-OMe); 4.10(m, OCH ₂ -); 5.96(C ₆ H ₅)
IIf	—34.0(d)	¹ J(Pt—P) = 4915 ² J(P—P) = 8	98.1(br)	² J(Pt—P) = 212	0.37(d, t, ² J(Pt—H) = 84 Hz, ³ J(P—H) = 5 Hz, PtMe); 1.23(d), 1.34(d) (each 6 Hz, OCHMe ₂); 3.55(s, 2, 6-OMe); 3.78(s, 4-OMe); 4.75(m, OCH<); 5.96(C ₆ H ₅)

Table 2. Physical and analytical data for methylplatinum dialkyldithiophosphate complexes

Complex		Recrystallization solvent (% Yield)	m.p. (°C)	Found (Calcd) %	
				C	H
[{Pt(Me)SSP(OEt) ₂ } ₂ COD]	(Ia)	Benzene-hexane (40)	122	24.6 (24.1)	4.3 (4.3)
[{Pt(Me)SSP(OPr ⁱ) ₂ } ₂ COD]	(Ib)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ -hexane (50)	145	27.4 (27.7)	4.8 (4.8)
[PtMe{SSP(OEt) ₂ }{P(4-MeC ₆ H ₄) ₃ }]	(IIa)	Hexane (66)	110	44.2 (44.6)	4.8 (4.9)
[PtMe{SSP(OPr ⁱ) ₂ }{P(4-MeC ₆ H ₄) ₃ }]	(IIb)	Hexane (60)	80	46.7 (46.2)	5.1 (5.2)
[PtMe{SSP(OEt) ₂ }{P(2-MeC ₆ H ₄) ₃ }]	(IIc)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ -hexane	170–172	45.2 (44.6)	5.0 (4.9)
[PtMe{SSP(OPr ⁱ) ₂ }{P(2-MeC ₆ H ₄) ₃ }]	(IId)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ -hexane	154–156	45.5 (46.2)	4.7 (5.2)
[PtMe{SSP(OEt) ₂ }{P(2,4,6-(MeO) ₃ C ₆ H ₂) ₃ }]	(IIe)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ -hexane (70)	135–138	41.4 (41.4)	5.3 (5.0)
[PtMe{SSP(OPr ⁱ) ₂ }{P(2,4,6-(MeO) ₃ C ₆ H ₂) ₃ }]	(IIIf)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ -hexane (55)	138–140	43.1 (42.7)	5.0 (5.3)

was extracted with benzene-hexane (60:40, v/v) mixture and filtered. The filtrate was dried under reduced pressure to give a white solid which was recrystallized from benzene (1 cm³)-hexane (4 cm³) mixture at 0°C as a colourless crystalline solid (76 mg, 50%). ¹³C{¹H} in CDCl₃: δ = -6.5 (s, ¹J(¹⁹⁵Pt-¹³C) = 670 Hz, PtMe, major); -6.7 (s, PtMe, minor); 23.6 (br s, OCM₂); 31.4 (²J(¹⁹⁵Pt-¹³C) = 73.5 Hz), 31.5 (COD, CH₂); 73.5 (d, ²J(P-C) = 4.2 Hz, OCH <); 81.8 (s, ¹J(¹⁹⁵Pt-¹³C) = 205 Hz, COD, CH).

Similarly, [{Pt(Me)SSP(OEt)₂}₂COD] was prepared but ethanol was used in place of isopropanol to avoid any exchange of the alkoxy group on phosphorus.

Preparation of [Pt(Me){SSP(OEt)₂}P{(2,4,6-MeO)₃C₆H₂}₃]

To a benzene solution of [{Pt(Me)SSP(OEt)₂}₂COD] (73 mg, 0.081 mmol), a solution of P{(2,4,6-MeO)₃C₆H₂}₃ (87 mg, 0.163 mmol) was added dropwise with stirring for 2 h at room temperature. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was washed with hexane to remove the cyclooctadiene and further dried. The resulting white solid was recrystallized from dichloromethane-hexane as a colourless crystalline solid (105 mg, 70%). Similarly, all other complexes (II) were prepared.

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