

Preparation of $\text{Ph}_2\text{PC}_5\text{H}_4$ - and $\text{PhP}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4)_2$ -Bridged Zirconium(IV)–Platinum(II) Complexes

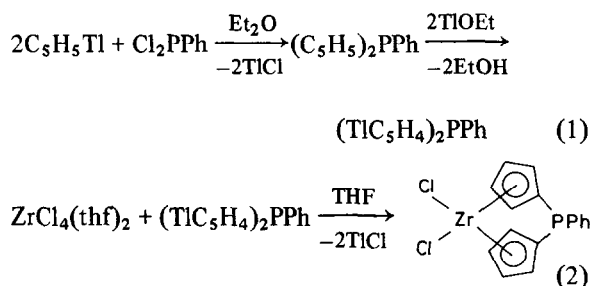
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There has been considerable interest recently in the synthesis of heterometallic complexes, but relatively few examples have been prepared that contain an early transition metal (d^0) and a d^8 or d^{10} metal [1–7]. Phosphido-bridged Zr(IV)–Pt(II) species have been obtained by reaction of $(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)_2\text{Zr}(\text{PPh}_2)_2$ with $\text{Pt}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$, and subsequent reactions involving substitution of PPh_3 [7], but no Zr(IV)–Pt(II) complexes have been reported. We describe here the preparation of $\text{Ph}_2\text{PC}_5\text{H}_4$ - and $\text{PhP}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4)_2$ -bridged compounds containing a platinum(II) and one or two zirconium(IV) centers.

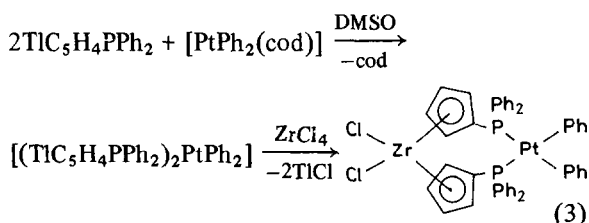
We have prepared (diphenylphosphino)cyclopentadienylthallium according to the method of Rausch *et al.* [8], and used this reagent in a modified synthesis of $\text{Cl}_2\text{Zr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{PPh}_2)_2$ [9]. We have also generated the related zirconium compound, $\text{Cl}_2\text{Zr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4)_2\text{PPh}$, according to eqns. (1) and (2), as a light yellow



powder in 78% overall yield. The two zirconium compounds exhibit ^{31}P NMR resonances at -17.2 and -28.9 ppm respectively. The ^1H and $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra of $\text{Cl}_2\text{Zr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{PPh}_2)_2$ are unremarkable, but the C_5H_4 units in $\text{Cl}_2\text{Zr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4)_2\text{PPh}$ give rise to four ^1H and five ^{13}C resonances, indicating that, whereas the two rings are equivalent, there is a source of asymmetry in the molecule which renders all five ring carbons magnetically non-equivalent. This is perhaps not surprising in view of the steric strain which must be inherent in the molecule. This spectro-

scopic phenomenon persists when the phosphorus atom is coordinated to platinum.

When $\text{Cl}_2\text{Zr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{PPh}_2)_2$ is added slowly to a CH_2Cl_2 solution of $[\text{PtPh}_2(\text{cod})]$ an orange color develops and, upon solvent removal and washing with petroleum ether, $[\text{Cl}_2\text{Zr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{PPh}_2)_2\text{PtPh}_2]$ is obtained as an orange solid. This complex may be prepared alternatively by first attaching the phosphino groups to platinum, followed by reaction with ZrCl_4 (eqn. (3)). The intermediate complex, $[(\text{TlC}_5\text{H}_4\text{PPh}_2)_2\text{PtPh}_2]$ ($\delta_{\text{P}} 10.4$, $^1J(\text{Pt},\text{P}) 1840$ Hz), is of *cis*-geometry, as is the final product. Addition of



$\text{Cl}_2\text{Zr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{PPh}_2)_2$ to a CH_2Cl_2 solution of $[\text{PtClPh}(\text{cod})]$ produces a yellow solution, from which $[\text{Cl}_2\text{Zr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{PPh}_2)_2\text{PtClPh}]$ is isolated as a white powder. This complex is also of *cis*-geometry, as evidenced by the non-equivalence of the two phosphorus atoms (Table I).

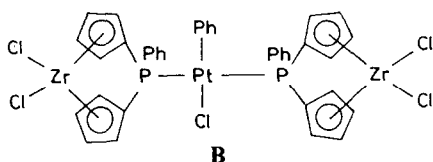
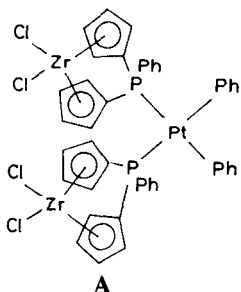
TABLE I. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR Data for the Zr(IV)–Pt(II) Complexes

Complex	δ_{P}^a	$^1J(\text{Pt},\text{P})$ (Hz)
$\text{Cl}_2\text{Zr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{PPh}_2)_2\text{PtPh}_2$	13.5	1750
$\text{Cl}_2\text{Zr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{PPh}_2)_2\text{PtClPh}$	13.2 ^b	1523
	12.1 ^b	4428
$[\text{Cl}_2\text{Zr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4)_2\text{PPh}]_2\text{PtPh}_2$	-1.7	1725
$[\text{Cl}_2\text{Zr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4)_2\text{PPh}]_2\text{PtClPh}$	5.2	3247

^aChemical shifts are in ppm relative to external H_3PO_4 , positive shifts representing deshielding. ^b $^2J(\text{P},\text{P})$ 17 Hz.

Slow addition of 0.5 mol equiv. of $[\text{PtPh}_2(\text{cod})]$ to a THF solution of $\text{Cl}_2\text{Zr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4)_2\text{PPh}$, followed by solvent removal and washing with petroleum ether, gives $[\{\text{Cl}_2\text{Zr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4)_2\text{PPh}\}_2\text{PtPh}_2]$ as an analytically pure, light yellow powder in 80% yield. Similarly, reaction of $[\text{PtClPh}(\text{cod})]$ with $\text{Cl}_2\text{Zr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4)_2\text{PPh}$ yields $[\{\text{Cl}_2\text{Zr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4)_2\text{PPh}\}_2\text{PtClPh}]$ as a light yellow solid in 83% yield. The small $^1J(\text{Pt},\text{P})$ value indicates that the diphenylplatinum complex (A) is of *cis*-geometry (Table I), whereas the magnetic equivalence of the phosphorus atoms in $[\{\text{Cl}_2\text{Zr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4)_2\text{PPh}\}_2\text{PtClPh}]$ demonstrates that they are in mutually *trans* positions (B).

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Thus the $\text{Cl}_2\text{Zr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{PPh}_2)_2$ ligand is apparently able to span two *cis*-positions only, whereas the monodentate $\text{Cl}_2\text{Zr}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4)_2\text{PPh}$ allows the chloro-(phenyl)platinum moiety to adopt the preferred *trans*-geometry. We are presently investigating the effect of the presence of the Zr(IV) center(s) on the reactivity of the Pt–Ph bonds towards carbonyl insertion and related reactions.

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