

Preliminary communication

Hydrochalcogenide and hydride-hydrochalcogenide complexes of rhodium with the tripodal tetraphosphine pp_3

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Abstract

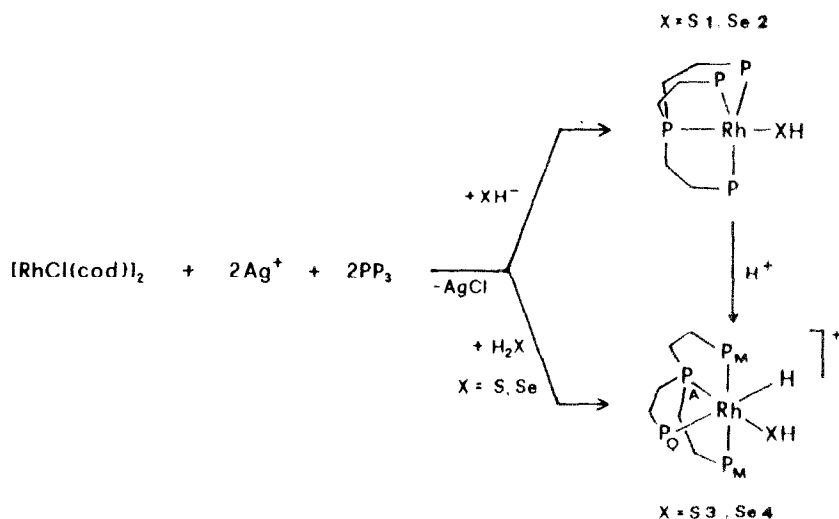
The stable hydrochalcogenide $[(pp_3)Rh(XH)]$ complexes (pp_3 = tris(2-diphenylphosphinoethyl)phosphine; $X = S$ (1), Se (2)) have been prepared by treatment of $[RhCl(cod)]_2$ with hydrochalcogenide solutions in the presence of pp_3 . The two compounds react with CF_3SO_3H to yield the rare *cis*-hydride-hydrochalcogenide $[(pp_3)Rh(H)(XH)]CF_3SO_3$ compounds ($X = S$ (3), Se (4)), which appear to be formed through an internal oxidative addition.

Much activity is currently devoted to the chemistry of H_2S and HS^- containing complexes [1], which form a class of compounds structurally related to metal sulphide hydrodesulfurization catalysts as well as to important biological systems [2]. Considerably less attention has been addressed to analogous compounds containing heavier chalcogens [3].

We describe here hydrochalcogenide rhodium complexes containing the tripodal polyphosphine tris(2-diphenylphosphinoethyl)phosphine, $P(CH_2CH_2PPh_2)_3$ (pp_3), as coligand and report on their reactions with some electrophilic reagents.

A THF solution of $[RhCl(cod)]_2$ (cod = 1,5-cyclooctadiene) was treated with the stoichiometric amount of $AgBF_4$ then filtered; a solution of pp_3 in dichloromethane and a clear ethanol solution obtained by reduction of the chalcogen (sulfur or selenium) with sodium tetrahydroborate were then added (Scheme 1). From the resulting solution the $[(pp_3)Rh(XH)]$ complexes ($X = S$ (1), Se (2)) were obtained in good yields (ca. 75%) by reducing the volume of solvent under nitrogen.

The compounds, which gave satisfactory C, H, P, Rh and S or Se elemental analyses, were characterized by 1H , ^{31}P NMR (Table 1) and infrared spectroscopy. The XH stretch occurs at 2540w ($X = S$) and 2360w cm^{-1} ($X = Se$). The 1H hydrosulfide resonance is broad even at low temperature (ca. $-50^\circ C$); the corre-



Scheme 1

Table 1

¹H^a and ³¹P{¹H}^b NMR spectral data

Compound	¹ H				³¹ P			
	δ	J			pattern	δ	J	
1 ^c	-3.11 m (SH)				AM ₃ X	δ(A) 156.57 δ(M) 44.18	P _A P _M 17.2 P _A Rh 110.3 P _M Rh 148.8	
2	-6.29 dq (SeH)	HP _A 5.0 HP _M 10.1			AM ₃ X	δ(A) 156.54 δ(M) 44.61	P _A P _M 17.6 P _A Rh 114.6 P _M Rh 148.1	
3	-2.52 q (SH) -8.90 ddq(RhH)	HP 5.7 HP _Q 162.5 HP _M 10.0 HP _A 13.8 HRh 10.0			AM ₂ QX	δ(A) 140.51 δ(M) 42.59 δ(Q) 29.52	P _A P _M 5.8 P _A P _Q 5.8 P _M P _Q 17.2 P _A Rh 88.7 P _M Rh 100.0 P _Q Rh 84.5	
4	-5.27 q (SeH) -9.25 ddq(RhH)	HP 6.2 HP _Q 156.6 HP _M 9.7 HP _A 14.2 HRh 9.7			AM ₂ QX	δ(A) 141.93 δ(M) 30.85 Δ(Q) 44.17	P _A P _M 5.4 P _A P _Q 5.4 P _M P _Q 16.9 P _A Rh 91.3 P _M Rh 99.0 P _Q Rh 85.3	
5	1.94 s (SMe) -9.12 dm(RhH)	HP _{trans} 151.0			AM ₂ QX	δ(A) 137.54 δ(M) 43.00 δ(Q) 29.05	P _A P _M 6.8 P _A P _Q 6.8 P _M P _Q 17.3 P _A Rh 87.6 P _M Rh 99.1 P _Q Rh 85.0	

^a 80 MHz at room temperature. In ppm from external TMS. The signals from the hydrogen atoms of the pp₃ ligand are not reported. Coupling constants in Hz. Key: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; m, multiplet. ^b 32.19 MHz at room temperature. In ppm from external H₃PO₄ 85%; downfield values are assumed to be positive. Coupling constants in Hz. ^c At 220 K.

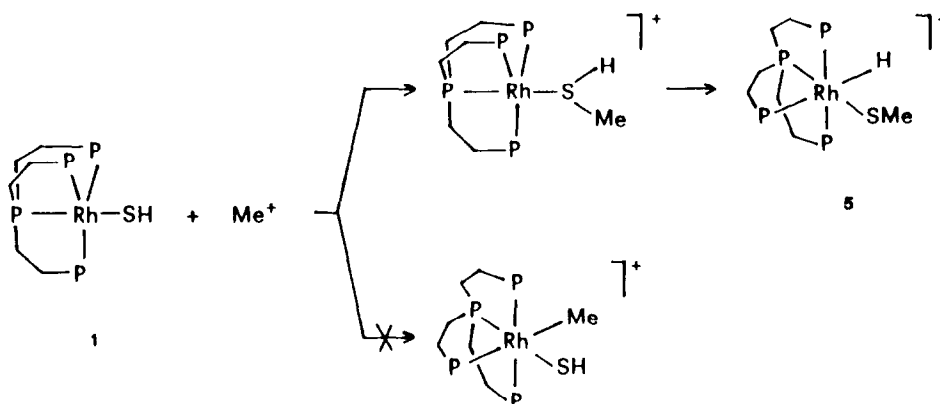
sponding signal for the selenium derivative exhibits fine structure due to coupling with the P atoms of the ligand. The $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ spectra of the two compounds are typical of an AM_3X system (A = apical phosphorus, M = peripheral phosphorus atoms of the pp_3 ligand; X = rhodium). The hydrochalcogenide compounds are accordingly assigned a trigonal bipyramidal geometry, with the three peripheral phosphorus atoms of the ligand in the equatorial plane, and the apical P donor and the chalcogen atom of the XH group in the axial positions.

Compounds **1** and **2** react in anhydrous THF at 0°C with $\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ to yield microcrystalline compounds of formula $[(\text{pp}_3)\text{Rh}(\text{H})(\text{XH})]\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3$ (X = S (**3**), Se (**4**)) (satisfactory C, H, P, Rh and S or Se elemental analyses); these were isolated in good yield (ca. 85%) after addition of benzene.

The RhH and XH stretching frequencies (**3**: RhH 2060m, SH 2560w cm^{-1} , **4**: RhH 2060m, SeH 2390w cm^{-1}) match the expected values. The ^{31}P data for **3** and **4** suggest an AM_2QX spin system (the labels are as in scheme 1). Such a system, which is also consistent with the ^1H data, points to a six-coordinate geometry for compounds **3** and **4**, the hydride and hydrochalcogenide being in *cis* positions (Scheme 1) [4 *].

The hydride-hydrochalcogenide derivatives **3** and **4** may also be obtained, although in lower yield (ca. 50%), through oxidative addition of the H_2X (X = S, Se) molecule to the $[(\text{pp}_3)\text{Rh}]^+$ fragment generated as described for the synthesis of compounds **1** and **2** (Scheme 1). In the light of this alternative synthesis, the electrophilic attack on **1** and **2** is considered to occur at the chalcogen atom of the XH group, yielding a pentacoordinate intermediate $[(\text{pp}_3)\text{Rh}(\text{XH}_2)]^+$, which is transformed into the final products apparently by internal oxidative addition involving splitting of the coordinated H_2X ligand.

The hydrosulfide derivative **1** in THF reacts with neat $\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3\text{Me}$ (Scheme 2) to yield the *cis* hydride-methylchalcogenide complex $[(\text{pp}_3)\text{Rh}(\text{H})(\text{SMe})]\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3$ (**5**) as indicated by NMR data. This reaction provides further evidence for the intramolecular rearrangement to compounds **3** and **4**.



Scheme 2.

A reference number marked with an asterisk indicates a note in the list of references.

References

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- 2 T.G. Spiro, Iron-Sulfur Proteins. Wiley, New York, 1982, p. 177; C. Verger and W.E. Newton (Eds.), Advances in Nitrogen Fixation Research, M. Nijhoff and W. Junk, The Hague, 1984.
- 3 H.J. Gysling, in S. Patai and Z. Rappoport (Eds.), The Chemistry of Organic Selenium and Tellurium Compounds, Vol. I, p. 679-855. John Wiley, New York, 1986.
- 4 ^{31}P NMR spectra without proton decoupling provide unequivocal information about the nature of the P atom lying *trans* to the hydride ligand in **4** and **5**.