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PLATINUM(II) TRICHLOROSTANNATE CHEMISTRY. ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE Pt-Sn LINKAGE IN HYDROFORMYLATION CHEMISTRY AND A NOVEL PtC(OSnCl₂)R-CARBENE

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Summary

The reaction of *trans*-PtCl(COR)(PPh₃)₂ (1) (R = a, C₆H₅; b, C₆H₄-*p*-NO₂; c, C₆H₄-*p*-CH₃; d, C₆H₄-*p*-OCH₃; e, CH₃, f, Et; g, Prⁿ; h, Hexⁿ; i, CH₂CH₂Ph; j, Bu¹) with SnCl₂ and SnCl₂ plus H₂ are described. The reactions with SnCl₂ alone afford a mixture of *trans*-Pt(SnCl₃)(COR)(PPh₃)₂ (2), and *trans*-PtCl{C(OSnCl₂)-R}(PPh₃)₂ (3) with 3 having a tin-oxygen bond. For 1f, 1h and 1j, reactions with SnCl₂ plus H₂ give aldehydes and platinum(II) hydride complexes, whereas for 1b and 1d, no aldehydes are obtained. The significance of these results in relation to H₂ activation in the hydroformylation reaction is discussed. ³¹P, ¹¹⁹Sn, ¹⁹⁵Pt and, in a few cases, ¹³C NMR data are presented.

Introduction

There is still considerable uncertainty about the role of the excess tin(II) chloride in the $PtCl_2(PPh_3)_2/SnCl_2$ catalysed hydroformylation reaction [1]. We have found [2] that acyl complexes of the type *trans*-PtCl(COR)(PPh_3)_2 (1), and *trans*-Pt(SnCl_3)(COR)(PPh_3)_2 (2), are formed during the catalysis and can be isolated. These acyl complexes in combination with an excess of tin(II) chloride, SnCl₂, are also highly active and regioselective hydroformylation catalysts, and may be considered late stage intermediates which lead to the production of aldehydes. Indeed the complexes 1 react with $SnCl_2$ to afford new acyl complexes which activate molecular hydrogen. Solvents which prevent this reaction with $SnCl_2$ suppress the hydroformylation [3]. We report here our solution studies on the chemistry related to eq. 1, in which we elucidate the structures of 2 and 3 and throw light on the chemistry related to the significance of 2 and 3 in connection with H_2 activation.

$$trans-PtCl(COR)(PPh_{3})_{2} + SnCl_{2} \rightarrow trans-Pt(SnCl_{3})(COR)(PPh_{3})_{2} +$$
(2)
$$trans-PtCl\{C(OSnCl_{2})R\}(PPh_{3})_{2} \quad (1)$$
(3)

Results and discussion

The compounds 1 were prepared by one of two routes as shown in eqs. 2 and 3. $Pt(C_2H_4)(PPh_3)_2 + RCOCl \xrightarrow{-C_2H_4} trans-PtCl(COR)(PPh_3)_2$ (2)
(1)

$$PtCl_2(PPh_3)_2 + CO + olefin \xrightarrow{r}_{EtOH} 1$$
(3)

The oxidative addition pathway is straightforward [4]. Reaction 3 represents the hydroformylation of the olefin and can be carried out using either (a) ethanol as the hydride source [1,2] or (b) molecular H₂ in the presence of SnCl₂ [1,2,5,6]. In view of their relevance to the molecular hydrogen chemistry which follows, we have also prepared the cationic acyl derivatives *trans*-Pt(RCO)(CO)(PPh₃)₂⁺. These are readily made from 1 by treatment with AgBF₄ in the presence of CO (1 atm).

Solution NMR studies

Reaction of *trans*-PtCl(COR)(PPh₃)₂ (R = C₆H₄-*p*-X, (X = NO₂, CH₃, H, OCH₃), CH₃, Et, Prⁿ, Hexⁿ, CH₂CH₂Ph, Bu^t) with SnCl₂ in CH₂Cl₂ affords the SnCl₃ complexes *trans*-Pt(SnCl₃)(COR(PPh₃)₂ (2) whose ³¹P and ¹¹⁹Sn NMR characteristics are summarized in Table 1. The ³¹P spectra for the trichlorostannate complexes show that the value of ¹J(Pt, P) has been lowered by ca. 300 Hz, relative to those of the analogous chloro compounds. This large *cis* effect of the SnCl₃ ligand has been noted previously [7,8], and is in keeping with the view that π acceptor ligands reduce ¹J(Pt, P) at the *cis* position.

The most revealing solution data come from ¹¹⁹Sn NMR spectroscopy. The values ¹J(Pt, Sn) fall in the range 2003-5265 Hz, with the alkyl R substituents at the lower end. Indeed, the 2003 Hz coupling for $R = Bu^t$ represents the smallest known ¹J(Pt, Sn) interaction involving SnCl₃. Values for this coupling constant are typically of the order of 10000-30000 Hz for ligands of medium to weak *trans* influence [8,9]. The relatively large 5265 Hz value for the *p*-C₆H₄NO₂ analogue suggests that the resonance and inductive effects of the *p*-NO₂ group combine to weaken the donor capability of this acyl ligand significantly, thereby strengthening the Pt-Sn interaction. The values of $\delta(^{119}Sn)$ vary from 44.8-72.3 and cannot be satisfactorily related to the nature of R. This relatively low field position of the tin resonance is normal for a coordinated SnCl₃ which is *trans* to a carbon or hydride

TABLE 1

NMR DATA FOR THE TIN-CONTAINING COMPLEXES (δ in ppm; J in Hz)

$\overline{trans-Pt(SnCl_3)(COR)L_2}$ (1)	δ(Sn)	$^{1}J(\mathrm{Pt,Sn})$	δ(Ρ)	$^{1}J(\mathrm{Pt},\mathrm{P})$	J(Sn, P)	
R =	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••					
a C ₆ H ₅	60.2	3830	14.3	3071	291	
$b C_6 H_4 - p - NO_2$	44.8	5265	14.7	2976	301	
$c C_6 H_4 - p - CH_3$	62.9	3594	15.2	3093	238	
dC_6H_4 -p-OCH ₃	63.4	3540	15.2	3004	308	
e CH ₃	45.7	2677	14.5	3170	299	
f Et "	59.6	2557	15.2	3192	301	
g Pr ⁿ "	58.0	2427	15.2	3214	297	
h Hex ⁿ	58.4	2420	15.3	3220	296	
i CH ₂ CH ₂ Ph	54.2	2846	14.8	3166	299	
j Bu ^{ta}	72.3	2003	12.6	3288	325	
$k C_6 H_2$ -3,4,5(OCH ₃) ₃	61.6	3970	15.1	3062	293	
trans-PtCl(CO(SnCl ₂)R)L ₂	δ(Sn)	^{3}J	δ(P)	$^{1}J(\mathrm{Pt},\mathrm{P})$	J(Sn, P)	
R =						
$a C_6 H_5^{b}$	-191.4	800	15.3	2853	78	
$b C_6 H_4 - p - NO_2$						
c C ₆ H ₄ -p-CH ₃ ^h	-218.0	833	16.0	2830		
d C ₆ H ₄ -p-OCH ₃	-194.0	818	16.0			
e CH,	-200.7	801	15.8	2903	68	
fEt	- 191.9	873	16.4	2576	76	
g Pr ⁿ	-192.3	915	16.3	2939	81	
h Hex ⁿ	-192.3	915	16.4	2960	79	
i CH ₂ CH ₂ Ph	-216.0 ^d		16.8	3048	78	

^a -60°C, unless otherwise indicated. ^b -90°C, -80°C, ^d -105°C.

ligand [8,10]. The 72.3 ppm value observed in the $R = Bu^t$ compound, combined with its small ¹J(Pt, Sn) value, sets this complex apart. It seems likely that the steric effect of the Bu^t group induces changes in the ligand bond angles and/or lengths to accommodate the crowding due to the presence of four relatively large ligands.

Solutions containing the trichlorostannate complexes 2 reveal additional NMR signals which we assign to 3 (see Fig. 1). Complex 3 is readily distinguished from 2 in that: (a) ${}^{1}J(Pt, Sn)$ decreases to 800–915 Hz; (b) the tin chemical shift moves to much higher field at δ -191.4- -218.0 ppm; (c) ${}^{2}J(Sn, P)$ decreases from its typical value of ca. 300 Hz to between 68 and 81 Hz. It is clear, from point (a) that the SnCl₃ (or SnCl₂) is no longer directly associated with the platinum as a routine SnCl₃ ligand. The reduced spin-spin interaction suggests several intervening bonds between the Pt and Sn spins; however, on the basis solely of these values we cannot exclude a structure such as 4, in which the chloride is bridging between Pt and Sn [6]. Fortunately there is chemical and spectroscopic evidence in favor of 3, over 4. The quantity of 3 present in solution is dependent both on the size and electronic nature of the substituent R. In fact, for R = Bu¹, we find only 2 and no 3 in solution*. Moreover, for our four aryl compounds, the highest percentage of 3 is observed for the *p*-OCH₃ group. We attribute this to the presence of an enhanced

^{*} None detected in the ³¹P spectrum.



Fig. 1. 93.3 MHz ¹¹⁹Sn NMR spectrum of the reaction solution from *trans*-[PtCl(COC_6H_5)(PPh₃)₂]+ SnCl₂.

negative charge on the acyl oxygen owing to resonance effects. Both of these points are evidence in favor of 3, especially as we do not expect structure 4 to be very sensitive to steric effects associated with the acyl ligand.



R	trans-Pt(SnCl ₃)(COR)L ₂ (2)	$\frac{\text{trans-PtCl}(RC(OSnCl_2))L_2}{(3)}$	
Ph ^a	217.6	240 2	
CH ₃ ^b	223.0	252.0	
Et	222.2	257.4	
Pr ⁿ '	222.2	252 2 ^d	
CH ₂ CH ₂ Ph ^e	222.3	239.5	

 TABLE 2

 ¹³C DATA FOR SOME OF THE COMPLEXES 2 AND 3

^{*a*} -60 °C, CD₂Cl₂, ²*J*(P, C) 8 Hz. ^{*b*} -80 °C, CD₂Cl₂. ^{*c*} -60 °C, CD₂Cl₂, ¹*J*(Pt, C) 776 Hz. ^{*d*} ¹*J*(Pt, C) 920 Hz, ²*J*(P, C) 38 Hz. ^{*e*} -60 °C, CD₂Cl₂.

A structure such as 3 might possess carbene-like properties in that electron density should be drawn from the acyl carbon toward the tin. This would be in keeping with $SnCl_2$ functioning as a Lewis acid. As a consequence, resonance form 5 might contribute to the overall structure. This type of electron redistribution



should be reflected in the ¹³C characteristics of the acyl carbon of 3, relative to either 2 or 1, and to this end we prepared a sample of the benzoyl complex enriched in ¹³C (> 90 atom%). The method of preparation (see Experimental section) leads to a solution of the complexes 2 and 3 which also contained *trans*-PtClPh(PPh₃)₂ and *trans*-PtPh(¹³CO)(PPh₃)₂⁺. The conventional trichlorostannate complex 2 shows a carbonyl signal at δ 217.6 ppm with ¹J(Pt, C) 875 Hz and a two-bond coupling ²J(Sn, C) 843 Hz *. Compound 3 has the analogous resonance at δ 240.2 ppm, with ¹J(Pt, C) 1032 and ²J(Sn, C) 65 Hz. The 22.6 ppm low-field shift for 3 is fully consistent [11] with a structure containing a contribution from 5. We have also obtained some ¹³C data for the CH₃ derivative and find δ 252.0 for the 3 isomer and δ 223.0 ppm for its 2 analogue; a low-field shift of 29 ppm. The signal from the acetyl carbon for *trans*-PtCl(COCH₃)(PPh₃)₂ appears at δ 216.0 ppm. Table 2 contains a summary of these and other ¹³C data.

Reactivity with molecular hydrogen

The complexes **1b**, **1d**, **1f**, **1h** and **1j** react with $SnCl_2$ and H_2 (1 atm) at room temperature in CH_2Cl_2 . The course of the reaction was monitored initially by observing the carbonyl stretching frequencies in the IR spectrum and after 24 h by

^{*} We attribute this large value to the trans orientation of these two spins.

R	$\delta(^{31}P)$	$^{1}J(\mathrm{Pt},\mathrm{P})$	
C ₆ H ₅ ^{<i>b</i>}	19.9	3398	
C_6H_4 -p-NO ₂	19.0 *	3276	
· · · ·	19.8 '	3275	
C_6H_4 -p- CH_3 ^b	20 0	3415	
C ₆ H ₄ -p-OCH ₃ '	20.5	3556	
CH ₃ ^d	20.0	3504	
Et '	21.0	3516	
Pr ^{n d}	20.5	3532	
Hex ⁿ ^d	20.4	3541	
$CH_2CH_2Ph^d$	20.4	3495	
Bu ^t	17.5 *	3618	
	18.8 '	3597	
C_6H_2 -3,4,5(OCH_3) ₃	20.2	3368	

³¹P NMR DATA^{*a*} FOR THE ACYL COMPLEXES 1

^{*a*} Chemical shifts in ppm rel. to ext. H₃PO₄, coupling constants in Hz. ^{*b*} RT, C₆D₆. ^{*c*} - 80°C, CD₂Cl₂ ^{*d*} RT, CD₂Cl₂.

TABLE 4

THE RELATIVE QUANTITIES OF 2 AND 3 BASED ON ³¹P NMR INTEGRALS

R	2/3		
$\overline{C_6H_4-p-NO_2}$	only 2 "		
Bu ^t	only 2 ^a		
C ₆ H ₅	1/0.7		
CH_{3} ; -Hex ⁿ ; -Pr ⁿ ; -CH ₂ CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	1/1		
C ₆ H ₄ -p-OCH ₃	1/2.3		
$C_6H_2\{3,4,5(OCH_3)_3\}$	1/1.2		

^a The presence of small quantities of 3 cannot be excluded.

¹H and ³¹P NMR spectroscopy *. These five compounds were chosen based on our solution observations, e.g., 1j shows the lowest proportion of complex 3. Complexes 1f and 1h were selected since they arise from the hydroformylation of ethylene and 1-hexene, two commonly used terminal olefins, whereas 1b and 1d were expected to provide an insight into reactivity as a function of the aryl substituent.

Complexes 1f, 1h and 1j afford the aldehyde RCHO under these conditions, with 1j reacting fastest. The approximate times for completion of the reactions are ca. 7 h for 1j, 24 h for 1h and 3 d for 1f. The metal complex which arises, is mainly *trans*-PtH(SnCl₃)(PPh₃)₂. The aryl analogues do not react to produce aldehyde but rather (a) *trans*-PtCl(C₆H₄-*p*-NO₂)(PPh₃)₂ and its SnCl₃ derivative, and (b) anisole and *trans*-PtH(SnCl₃)(PPh₃)₂.

We consider it significant that 1j, which gives the largest quantity of 2, reacts fastest. This is support for our previous suggestions regarding the necessity of forming a Pt-SnCl₃ moiety before H₂ activation [2,5,6,12]. It is conceivable that the Pt-SnCl₃ unit is necessary only to the extent that it can further react to give a

TABLE 3

^{*} For 1j, the NMR spectroscopy showed the reactions to be complete after ca. 7 h.

platinum cation and an SnCl_3^- anion (i.e. the SnCl_2 serves as a halogen extractor) [13]. While we cannot discount this possibility completely, we note that **1**, **R** = Et or Bu^t with AgBF₄ in the presence of CO and H₂, (H₂/CO = 1, P_{total} 1 atm), gives the stable cation *trans*-Pt(COR)(CO)(PPh₃)₂⁺BF₄⁻ and no significant amount of aldehyde after 3 d reaction. Consequently the cation Pt(COR)(solvent)(PPh₃)₂⁺, which would arise from SnCl₃⁻ dissociation, reacts faster with CO than with H₂, after which no hydrogenolysis occurs at least at room temperature. Accepting the necessity for an intact Pt-SnCl₃ bond, it is necessary then to ask what function it performs with respect to hydrogen activation. Reduction of the metal to a lower oxidation state [15] and/or the facilitation of PPh₃ dissociation [12] have already been suggested in our earlier discussions, and we have nothing further to add. It is also noteworthy that H₂ activation with *cis*-PtCl₂(P(C₆H₄X)₃)₂ has been shown to be optimum with more than one equivalent of SnCl₂ per platinum complex [1].

Experimental

NMR spectra were measured using a Bruker WM-250 spectrometer as samples in 10 mm tubes. Chemical shifts are in ppm and coupling constants in Hz. ³¹P and ¹¹⁹Sn data are reported relative to external H₃PO₄ and Me₄Sn, respectively. The metal chemical shifts are considered to be accurate to ± 0.2 ppm, the ³¹P shifts to ± 0.1 ppm, and the ¹J(¹⁹⁵Pt, ¹¹⁹Sn) values to ± 12 Hz.

The solutions containing 2 and 3 were prepared by stirring 1 equivalent each of *trans*-PtCl(COR)(PPh₃)₂ and SnCl₂ in 3 ml CD₂Cl₂ until the the SnCl₂ dissolved (see Table 4 for relative amounts). The complexes 1 were prepared by a published procedure [4] (see Table 3 for ³¹P data), as was the precursor Pt(C₂H₄)(PPh₃)₂ [16]. Some typical preparative procedures are shown below (L = PPh₃ throughout).

trans-PtCl(COEt)L,

Pt(C₂H₄)L₂ (1.50 g, 2 mmol) was dissolved in 10 ml of degassed toluene. An excess of C₂H₅COCl (500 mg) was added under N₂ and the solution was stirred for 1 h during which some white product precipitates. Addition of 30 ml of n-hexane caused the precipitation of additional acyl complex. Analytically pure *trans*-PtCl(COC₂H₅)L₂ was obtained by recrystallization from benzene/hexane. (Yield 950 mg, 58%) IR (Nujol mull) ν (CO) at 1642 cm⁻¹. Found: C, 57.5; H, 4.2. C₃₉H₃₅ClOP₂Pt calcd.: C, 57.7; H, 4.3%. ¹H NMR δ (CH₃) 0.15 ppm (t, *J* 7.0 Hz); δ (CH₂) 1.54 ppm (q). With less reactive acyl chlorides (R = aryl or t-butyl) the oxidative addition proceeds too slowly at room temperature, and so these reactions were performed by heating toluene solutions under reflux.

Complexes **1f**, **1g**, **1h**, **1i** were also prepared by treating an ethanol solution of cis-PtCl₂L₂ (472 mg, 0.6 mmol) with the appropriate α -olefin under CO pressure as previously described [3].

trans- $Pt(COR)(CO)L_2^+ BF_4^-$, (R = ethyl, t-butyl)

Complex *trans*-[PtCl(COEt)L₂] (290 mg) was dissolved in 10 ml of dichloromethane at room temperature under a CO atmosphere. Addition of a stoichiometric amount (70 mg, 0.36 mmol) of $AgBF_4$ gave a precipitate of AgCl. The clear solution was then diluted with diethyl ether under a CO atmosphere to give *trans*- [Pt(COEt)(CO)L₂]⁺ BF₄⁻ as white powder. The product was filtered off and dried in a CO stream. (Yield 260 mg, 82%). IR (CH₂Cl₂) ν (CO) at 2109 and 1665 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (CD₂Cl₂) δ (CH₃) -0.18 ppm (t, J 6.3 Hz); δ (CH₂) 1.32 ppm (q); phenyl protons 7.3-8.3 ppm. ³¹P NMR δ (P) 13.2; ¹J(Pt, P) 3070 Hz. Found: C, 53.6; H, 4.0. C₄₀H₃₅BF₄O₂P₂Pt calcd.: C, 53.9; H, 3.9%.

The same procedure was followed for preparation of the t-butyl derivative. IR $(CH_2Cl_2) \nu(CO)$ at 2106 and 1646 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR $\delta(CH_3)$ 0.30 ppm. ³¹P NMR $\delta(P)$ 11.1 ppm; ¹J(Pt, P) 3066 Hz. Found: C, 54.7; H, 4.3. $C_{42}H_{39}BF_4O_2P_2Pt$ calcd.: C, 54.8; H, 4.2%.

Reaction of complexes 1b, 1d, 1f, 1h, lj with SnCl, and molecular hydrogen

To a thermostatted solution $(25^{\circ}C)$ of the relevant title complex $(0.2 \text{ mmol in 8} \text{ ml of } CH_2Cl_2)$ was added a stoichiometric amount of $SnCl_2$. The mixture was stirred under N₂ until the tin salt completely dissolved. The N₂ atmosphere was then replaced by hydrogen, and the progress of the reaction was monitored by examining the acyl carbonyl absorption in the IR spectrum at intervals.

Reaction of complexes trans- $Pt(COR)L_2^+$ with synthesis gas

Complex 1f or 1j (0.1 mmol) and solid AgBF₄ (0.1 mmol) were placed in a small Schlenk tube equipped with a magnetic stirring bar, a gas inlet and a rubber septum. The Schlenk tube was evacuated and purged with syngas (CO/H₂ = 1/1) 4 ml of dichloromethane was injected, and stirring begun. After a few minutes AgCl separated out and the clear solution was filtered into another Schlenk tube which was placed in a thermostatted bath (25°C). IR spectroscopy indicated the formation of *trans*-Pt(COR)(CO)L₂⁺ BF₄⁻. The behaviour of the chemistry was periodically checked by IR spectroscopy. No reaction was detected during 3 d and this was confirmed by recording the ³¹P NMR spectrum of the solution, which showed only the presence of the signals from *trans*-Pt(COR)(CO)L₂⁺ BF₄⁻.

Preparation of ¹³CO enriched trans-Pt(SnCl₃)($^{13}COC_6H_5$)(PPh₃)₂

A solution of *trans*-PtCl(C_6H_5)(PPh₃)₂ (0.10 g, 0.12 mmol) in 2.5 ml CD₂Cl₂ was then treated with anhydrous SnCl₂ (0.030 g, 0.17 mmol) at room temperature for 30 s. The solution was degassed under vacuum then treated with 1 atm ¹³CO (90% ¹³C) for 2 h at room temperature.

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