Activation of Dichloromethane by $(Phosphane)_n rhodium(I)$ Complexes – X-ray Structure of $[{(PEt_3)_2RhCl}_2(\mu-Cl)_2(\mu-CH_2)]$

Jean-Jacques Brunet*, Xavier Couillens, Jean-Claude Daran, Ousmane Diallo, Christine Lepetit, and Denis Neibecker

Laboratoire de Chimie de Coordination du CNRS, UPR 8241, 205 route de Narbonne, F-31077 Toulouse Cedex 4, France Fax: (internat.) +33 (0) 561 553 003 E-mail: brunet@lcctoul.lcc-toulouse.fr

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Dichloromethane reacts with dinuclear rhodium complexes $[\{(PR_3)_2Rh\}_2(\mu\text{-}Cl)_2]$ to give the bridging-methylene complexes $[\{(PR_3)_2RhCl\}_2(\mu\text{-}Cl)_2(\mu\text{-}CH_2)]$ (PR_3 = PEt_3, PPh_2Me). The structure of the PEt_3 complex has been established by X-ray

Activation of dihalomethanes by low oxidation state transition metal complexes has attracted a great deal of interest as a means of generating haloalkyl transition metal derivatives which are versatile precursors for a wide range of useful compounds^[1]. Oxidative addition of diiodo and dibromomethane is well documented, and, although less common, the case of dichloromethane is now well recognized.

Several examples of simple oxidative addition of dichloromethane (CH₂Cl₂) to electron-rich Rh^I complexes of mono or polydentate phosphorus^{[2][3]}, nitrogen^{[4][5][6]}, sulfur^[7], and phosphorus/nitrogen^{[8][9]} ligands have been reported. They usually afford chloromethylrhodium(III) complexes.

However, we found only two examples of double oxidative addition of CH_2Cl_2 on binuclear Rh^I complexes^{[10][11]}. The chloride-bridged rhodium(I) dimer [{(dppe)Rh}₂(μ -Cl)₂] [dppe = 1,2-bis(diphenylphosphanyl)ethane] has been reported to react with CH_2Cl_2 to generate a bridging-methylene rhodium(III) complex (eq. 1)^[10].

$$[\{(dppe)Rh\}_2(\mu-Cl)_2] + CH_2Cl_2 \xrightarrow{25^\circ C, 36h}$$
(1)

 $[{(dppe)RhCl}_2(\mu-Cl)_2(\mu-CH_2)]$

The other example concerns the oxidative addition of *gem*-dichlorocarbons on the binuclear basic complex $[{Rh(\mu-pz)(CNtBu)_2}_2]$ (pz = pyrazolate) to give $[{Rh(\mu-pz)Cl(CNtBu)_2}_2(\mu-CHR)]^{[11]}$.

In this paper, we report that activation of CH_2Cl_2 to generate methylene-bridged dimers is not limited to dinuclear Rh^I complexes and to Rh^I complexes bearing chelating diphosphanes, and can be obtained from both mononuclear and dinuclear monophosphane rhodium(I) complexes. Furthermore, some insight is given on the intermediates indiffraction study. The early stages of the reaction of $[\{(C_8H_{14})_2Rh\}_2(\mu\text{-}Cl)_2]$ with monophosphanes have been monitored by ^{31}P NMR, evidencing chloride bridges cleavage and phosphane redistribution processes.

volved in the reaction of monophosphanes with the chlorobridged dimer [{ $(C_8H_{14})_2Rh$ }₂(μ -Cl)₂], 1 (C_8H_{14} = cyclooctene).

As part of our work on the synthesis of amidorhodium complexes, we have been led to prepare the dimer $[{(PEt_3)_2Rh}_2(\mu-Cl)_2], 2^{[12][13]}$. Compound 2 is prepared in pure form $[{}^{31}P{}^{1}H{} NMR, \delta (THF) = 44.3, J_{P-Rh} = 194$ Hz] by treating 4 equivalents of PEt₃ with 1 in THF. It can also be prepared in CH₂Cl₂ by reacting the starting materials for 10 min, followed by immediate evaporation of the solvent. Incidentally, we observed that if the reaction time in CH₂Cl₂ is longer than 10 min, a second complex is formed $[{}^{31}P{}^{1}H{}$ NMR, δ (CH₂Cl₂) = 31.1, J_{P-Rh} = 147 Hz] which becomes the only reaction product after 2 h. This new complex was isolated by precipitation with THF. Apart from the expected signals for the triethylphosphane ligands, the ¹H-NMR spectrum exhibits a broad signal at $\delta = 3.7$, which becomes sharper on phosphorus decoupling, and the ¹³C{¹H, ³¹P} NMR spectrum shows a triplet at $\delta = 38.9$ $(J_{C-Rh} = 22 \text{ Hz}, \text{ see Experimental Section})$. These signals could correspond to the methylene bridge of a dinuclear Rh^{III} complex, as suggested by the relatively small J_{P-Rh} coupling constant. This complex was definitely identified as the methylene-bridged dinuclear complex $[{(PEt_3)_2RhCl}_2(\mu-Cl)_2(\mu-CH_2)]$ 3 by single crystal X-ray diffraction analysis.

The molecular structure, which has a 2-fold symmetry, is shown in Figure 1. The binuclear structure is built up by two rhodium centers joined by two chloride ligands and a bridging methylene unit the carbon of which is located on the 2-fold axis. This structure is very similar to that of the recently reported [{(dppe)RhCl}₂(μ -Cl)₂(μ -CH₂)] complex^[10]. As in the dppe compound, each rhodium center has a symmetrical, quasi-octahedral environment and formally can be considered as Rh^{III}. A comparison of important bond distances and bond angles within the

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Figure 1. Molecular structure and numbering scheme for [{(PEt₃)₂RhCl}₂(µ-Cl)₂(µ-CH₂)].

 $Rh_2Cl_4P_4CH_2$ framework for the two complexes is given in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of interatomic distances $[\mathring{A}]$ and bond angles $[\degree]$ within the $Rh_2Cl_4P_4CH_2$ framework of $[{L_2RhCl}_2(\mu-Cl)_2(\mu-CH_2)]$. E.s.d.s. in parentheses refers to the last significant digit

| | $L = PEt_3$ | L = dppe |
|--|-------------|-----------|
| Rh(1)-Cl(1) | 2.4458(4) | 2.4532(7) |
| Rh(I) - Cl(I') | 2.4618(4) | 2.4/00(8) |
| Rh(1) - Cl(2) | 2.5310(4) | 2.50/1(7) |
| Rn(1) - P(1) | 2.2851(4) | 2.2587(8) |
| Rn(1) - P(2) | 2.2605(4) | 2.2394(8) |
| Rh(1) - C(1) | 2.060(2) | 2.057(3) |
| Cl(1) - Rh(1) - Cl(1') | 81.64(2) | 82.35(3) |
| $\hat{Cl}(1) - Rh(1) - \hat{Cl}(2)$ | 89.69(1) | 94.15(3) |
| Cl(1') - Rh(1) - Cl(2) | 87.41(1) | 93.07(3) |
| Cl(1) - Rh(1) - P(1) | 174.87(2) | 176.65(3) |
| Cl(1') - Rh(1) - P(1) | 93.28(1) | 99.23(3) |
| Cl(2) - Rh(1) - P(1) | 89.40(1) | 88.72(3) |
| Cl(1) - Rh(1) - P(2) | 89.61(1) | 93.74(3) |
| Cl(1') - Rh(1) - P(2) | 169.97(1) | 175.99(3) |
| Cl(2) - Rh(1) - P(2) | 97.49(1) | 86.30(3) |
| P(1) - Rh(1) - P(2) | 95.51(2) | 84.72(3) |
| $\hat{Cl}(1) - \hat{Rh}(1) - \hat{C}(1)$ | 81.95(4) | 80.70(7) |
| Cl(1') - Rh(1) - C(1) | 81.55(4) | 80.29(7) |
| Cl(2) - Rh(1) - C(1) | 166.99(5) | 172.0(1) |
| P(1) - Rh(1) - C(1) | 98.04(4) | 96.62(8) |
| P(2) - Rh(1) - C(1) | 92.42(3) | 100.02(7) |
| Rh(1) - Cl(1) - Rh(1') | 75.58(1) | 76.20(2) |
| Rh(1)-C(1) - Rh(1') | 93.7(1) | 95.2(2) |
| | | |

The main differences are observed for the angles around the metal atom. They are certainly related to the larger strain resulting from the chelating coordination of the dppe ligand, as is clearly shown by the P(1)-Rh(1)-P(2) angle which varies from 95.51° in the triethylphosphane complex to 84.72° in the dppe one. This results (eq. 2) shows that the activation of CH_2Cl_2 by a chloride-bridged rhodium(I) dimer discovered by Fryzuk et al. (eq. 1) is not limited to the case of rhodium(I) complexes with chelating diphosphanes^[10].

$$[\{(PEt_3)_2Rh\}_2(\mu-Cl)_2] \xrightarrow{CH_2Cl_2}_{RT, 2h} 2 (2)$$
$$[\{(PEt_3)_2RhCl\}_2(\mu-Cl)_2(\mu-CH_2)]$$
$$3$$

More surprisingly, the same methylene-bridged dinuclear rhodium complex **3** is formed as the major product by reaction of the mononuclear complex $[(Et_3P)_3RhCl]$ with CH₂Cl₂ for 24 h at room temperature. On the basis of ³¹P-NMR analysis, some others unidentified (phosphane)rhodium complexes are also formed in small amounts.

$$[(PEt_3)_3RhCl] \xrightarrow{CH_2Cl_2}_{RT, 24 h} (3)$$

$$[\{(PEt_3)_2RhCl\}_2(\mu-Cl)_2(\mu-CH_2)] + \dots$$

This result (eq. 3) is somewhat surprising in view of the reaction described by Milstein et al. in the case of PMe_3 (eq. 4)^[2].

$$[(PMe_3)_3RhCl] + CH_2Cl_2 \underbrace{C_6H_6}_{(4)}$$

$$[(PMe_3)_3RhCl_2(CH_2Cl)] \underbrace{\Delta}_{(4)}$$

$$+ \underbrace{[(PMe_3)_2RhCl_3(CH_2PMe_3)]}_{(4)}$$

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Indeed PEt₃ and PMe₃ have similar electronic properties $(pK_a 8.69 \text{ vs } 8.65)$ and differ by their cone angles, only $(132^{\circ} \text{ vs } 118^{\circ})^{[14]}$. Nevertheless, this reaction may occur via displacement of an equilibrium between $[(PEt_3)_3RhCl]$ and $[{(PEt_3)_2Rh}_2(\mu\text{-}Cl)_2]$, a well-known process in the case of $[(PPh_3)_3RhCl]^{[15]}$. The different behaviour of $[(PMe_3)_3RhCl]$ may be merely ascribed to the unfavorable dissociation of the smaller phosphane.

In the course of our study of the reaction of PEt_3 (4) equiv.) with $[\{(C_8H_{14})_2Rh\}_2(\mu-Cl)_2]$ 1, we made another interesting observation. Indeed, according to literature data^{[16][17][18]}, e.g. in the case of Ph₂PMe^[18], this reaction was believed to occur by stepwise replacement of the cyclooctene ligands, without cleavage of the chloride bridges, to ultimately yield $[{(PEt_3)_2Rh}_2(\mu-Cl)_2]$ (2). We surprisingly observed that, after a few min at room temp. in dichloromethane, the very major phosphane complex is [(PEt₃)₃RhCl]. The reaction rapidly evolves to generate the chloride-bridged dimer 2, together with the bridging-methylene one 3 which is the only product after 1 h. The observation of [(PEt₃)₃RhCl] as the only phosphane complex (no free PEt_3) at the early stage of the reaction implies the presence of unreacted 1 and suggests a subsequent redistribution of the phosphane ligands. This was demonstrated independently by reacting [(PEt₃)₃RhCl] (4 equiv.) with 1 (1 equiv.) in THF, affording quantitatively $[{(PEt_3)_2Rh}_2(\mu - 1)]$ Cl)₂] (³¹P NMR) (eq. 5).

$$4[(PEt_{3})_{3}RhCl] + [\{(C_{8}H_{14})_{2}Rh\}_{2}(\mu-Cl)_{2}] \xrightarrow{THF} 10 \text{ min}$$
(5)

 $3[{(PEt_3)_2Rh}_2(\mu-Cl)_2]$ 2

The above results led us to reinvestigate the previously reported reaction of PPh₂Me (4 equiv.) with 1^[18] by ³¹P-NMR monitoring at the early stage of the reaction at room temperature. In THF, the reaction is very fast. Within 5 min the main reaction product is $[{(PPh_2Me)_2Rh}_2(\mu-Cl)_2]$ and only traces of other complexes {among which $[(PPh_2Me)_3RhCl]$ are observable. In CH₂Cl₂, however, a mixture of 5 complexes is observed after 5-10 min. The major product is [(PPh₂Me)₃RhCl] (³¹P NMR: δ = 31.8, dt, $J_{P-Rh} = 187$ Hz, $J_{P-P} = 42$ Hz and $\delta = 16.5$, dd, $J_{P-Rh} = 139$ Hz, $J_{P-P} = 42$ Hz). Among the four others complexes, only two could be identified. On the basis of literature data^[18], one is $[{(PPh_2Me)(C_8H_{14})Rh}_2(\mu-Cl)_2]$ $(^{31}P \text{ NMR } \delta = 40.4, J_{P-Rh} = 187 \text{ Hz})$ while the other is the expected [{(PPh₂Me)₂Rh}₂(μ -Cl)₂] (³¹P NMR: δ = 34.0, $J_{\rm P-Rh}$ = 196 Hz). Among the two other minor complexes, one gives a broad doublet (³¹P NMR: $\delta = 32.8$, $J_{P-Rh} =$ 194.5 Hz) and the second a spin figure which resembles that of a tris(phosphane)rhodium(I) complex (³¹P NMR: δ = 22.8, dt, $J_{P-Rh} = 150$ Hz, $J_{P-P} = 24$ Hz anf $\delta = 10.6$, dd, $J_{P-Rh} = 96$ Hz, $J_{P-P} = 24$ Hz). After 20 min, all the above signals have evolved to leave those of the dinuclear complex $[{(PPh_2Me)_2Rh}_2(\mu-Cl)_2]$, exclusively. Then this signal progressively vanishes to cleanly leave a doublet (³¹P NMR: $\delta = 17.7, J_{P-Rh} = 148$ Hz) attributed to the methylenebridged [{(PPh₂Me)₂RhCl}₂(μ -Cl)₂(μ -CH₂)] (4) which can be readily isolated. This CH₂Cl₂ activation appears to be slower than in the case of [{(PEt₃)₂Rh}₂(μ -Cl)₂], probably as a consequence of the lower electron-donating ability of PPh₂Me (pK_a = 4.57) as compared to that of PEt₃^[14].

It is thus clear that when $[\{(C_8H_{14})_2Rh\}_2(\mu-Cl)_2]$ 1 is treated with 4 equivalents of PR₃ (either PEt₃ or PPh₂Me), cleavage of chloride bridges occurs, followed by phosphane redistribution, affording the dinuclear complexes $[\{(PR_3)_2Rh\}_2(\mu-Cl)_2]$. In both cases, these complexes activate CH₂Cl₂ to give the methylene-bridged complexes $[\{(PR_3)_2RhCl\}_2(\mu-Cl)_2(\mu-CH_2)]$.

As a complement, we also studied the reaction of **1** with only 2 equivalents of either PEt₃ or PPh₂Me, again by ³¹P-NMR monitoring at the early stage of the reaction at room temperature. Indeed, the authors who previously reported on the reaction with PPh₂Me indicated that the NMR spectra were recorded several hours after mixing the reactants^[18].

In both cases, after 5-10 min mixing the reactants in THF at room temperature, the tetrasubstituted $[{(PR_3)_2}]$ - $Rh_{2}(\mu-Cl)_{2}$ and the disubstituted $[{(C_{8}H_{14})(PR_{3})Rh}_{2}(\mu-Cl)_{3}]$ Cl)₂] complexes are present as the two major products. In the case of PPh₂Me, three others complexes are also observable, two of them giving rise to doublets (³¹P NMR: δ = 40.0, $J_{P-Rh} = 187$ Hz and $\delta = 33.2$, $J_{P-Rh} = 195$ Hz) and the third one (minor) giving a spin figure corresponding to a tris(phosphane)rhodium complex, as previouly observed with 4 equivalents of PPh₂Me (vide supra). After 2 h, only to the doublet corresponding the expected $[{(C_8H_{14})(PR_3)Rh}_2(\mu-Cl)_2]$ is present.

Thus, although the cleavage of the chloride bridges could not be clearly evidenced in the case of two equivalents of phosphane, these results indicate that reaction of monophosphanes with $[\{(C_8H_{14})_2Rh\}_2(\mu-Cl)_2]$ always involves substitution of the four cyclooctene ligands, followed by redistribution of the phosphane with unreacted starting complex.

It must be noted that a *related* ligand redistribution process has been recently evidenced by NMR in the special case of terdentate nitrogen ligands^[5].



The resulting complex has also been shown to react with CD_2Cl_2 at 298 K to yield the corresponding chloro-

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methyl complex $[RhCl_2(CD_2Cl)(\{2,6-C(Me)=N-p-anisyl\}_2 C_5H_3N)]^{[5]}$.

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Experimental Section

General: All reactions were performed under argon using standard Schlenk techniques. [{ $(C_8H_{14})_2Rh$ }₂(μ -Cl)₂] **1** was prepared according to the literature procedure^[19]. – C, H analyses: Perkin-Elmer 2400 apparatus. – NMR: Bruker AC 200 (monitoring of reactions), AMX 400 (isolated complexes) (400.1, 162.0, 100.6, and 12.6 MHz, for ¹H, ³¹P, ¹³C, and ¹⁰³Rh, respectively). For ¹H NMR, CD₂Cl₂ as solvent, $\delta_H = 5.33$; for ³¹P NMR, H₃PO₄ as external standard; for ¹³C NMR, CD₂Cl₂ as solvent, $\delta_C = 52.9$; for ¹⁰³Rh NMR, CD₂Cl₂ as solvent, rhodium metal as external standard.

[{(*PEt₃*)₂*RhCl*}₂(*μ*-*Cl*)₂(*μ*-*CH*₂)] (**3**): Triethylphosphane (0.37 ml, 2.51 mmol) was added to a solution of [{(C_8H_{14})₂Rh}₂(*μ*-Cl)₂] (0.450 g, 0.63 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (20 ml). After 2 h stirring at room temp., the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The resulting powder was washed with THF (20 ml) and dried in vacuo (0.401 g, 77%). – ¹H NMR: δ = 1.25 (m, 36 H, *CH*₃CH₂P), 2.00 (m, 12 H, CH₃CH₂P), 2.15 (m, 12 H, CH₃CH₂P), 3.69 (bs, 2 H, CH₂).–³¹P{¹H} NMR: δ = 34.4, d, *J*_{P-Rh} = 147 Hz. – ¹³C{¹H,³¹P} NMR: δ = 8.12 (s, *CH*₃CH₂), 18.20 (s, *CH*₃CH₂), 38.88 (t, *J*_{C-Rh} = 22 Hz, *CH*₂). – ¹⁰³Rh{¹H} NMR: δ = 1696 (t). – C₂₅H₆₂Cl₄P₄Rh₂ (834.3): calcd. C 35.99, H 7.49; found C 35.32, H 7.43.

[{(*PPh*₂*Me*)₂*RhCl*}₂(μ-*Cl*)₂(μ-*CH*₂)] (4): The same procedure as above was followed using PPh₂Me (41 µl; 0.217 mmol) and [{(C₈H₁₄)₂Rh}₂(μ-Cl)₂] (0.039 g; 0.054 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.7 ml) and 6 h stirring at room temp. (0.045 g; 71%). – ¹H NMR: δ = 1.53 (A₃XMX'A'₃ spin system with a broad line symmetrically flanked by two sharp lines separated by 10.8 Hz, 12 H, *CH*₃P), 4.25 (bs, 2 H, *CH*₂), 6.9–7.6 (m, 40 H, aromatic H). – ³¹P{¹H} NMR: δ = 20.31, d, *J*_{P-Rh} = 148.7 Hz. – ¹³C{³¹P} NMR: δ = 14.90 (q, *J*_{C-H} = 133 Hz, *CH*₃P), 56.78 (tt, *J*_{C-H} = 143 Hz, *J*_{C-Rh} = 18 Hz, *CH*₂), 127–133 (aromatic C). – ¹⁰³Rh{¹H} NMR: δ = 1847 (t). – C₅₃H₅₄Cl₄P₄Rh₂ (1162.5): calcd. C 54.76, H 4.68; found C 54.25, H 4.49.

X-ray Crystallographic Analysis of $\int \{(PEt_3)_2RhCl\}_2(\mu-Cl)_2(\mu-CH_2)\}$ (3): X-ray quality crystals were obtained by slow diffusion of THF vapors into a concentrated CH₂Cl₂ solution of the complex. The data were collected on a Stoe Imaging Plate Diffraction System (IPDS) equipped with an Oxford Cryosystems cooler device. The crystal-to-detector distance was 80 mm. 115 exposures (2 min per exposure) were obtained with $0 < \varphi < 149.5^{\circ}$ and with the crystals rotated through 2° in φ . Coverage of the unique set was over 99% complete to at least 24°. Crystal decay was monitored by measuring 200 reflexions per image. The Final unit cell parameters were obtained by the least-squares refinement of 5000 reflections. Only statistical fluctuations were observed in the intensity monitors over the course of the data collection.

The structure was solved by direct methods (SIR92)^[20] and refined by least-squares procedures on F_{o} . One of the methyl of an ethyl group attached to P(1) is distributed statistically over two positions. The coordinates for these disordered carbon atoms were refined applying geometrical restraints to maintain reasonable C-C distances and C-C-C bond angles. H atoms were located on difference Fouriers maps, but they were introduced in calculation in idealized positions [d(CH) = 0.96 A] and their atomic coordinates were recalculated after each cycle. They were given isotropic thermal parameters 20% higher than those of the carbon to which they are attached. Only the H atoms attached to the C methylene carbon were refined with an isotropic thermal parameter. Least-squares refinements were carried out by minimizing the function $\Sigma w(|F_0| |F_{\rm c}|^2$, where $F_{\rm o}$ and $F_{\rm c}$ are the observed and calculated structure factors. The weighting scheme used in the last refinement cycles was $w = w' \{1 - [\Delta F/6\sigma(F_o)]^2\}^2$ where $w' = 1/\Sigma_1^n A_r T_r(x)$ with 3 coefficients Ar for the Chebyshev polynomial $A_rT_r(x)$ where x was $F_{\rm c}/F_{\rm c}({\rm max})^{[21]}$. Models reached convergence with $R = \Sigma(||F_{\rm o}| - |F_{\rm c}|)/2$ $\Sigma(|F_o|)$ and $R_w = [\Sigma w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \Sigma w(F_o)^2]^{1/2}$, having values listed in Table 1. Criteria for a satisfactory complete analysis were the ratios of rms shift to standard deviation less than 0.1 and no significant features in final difference maps. Details of data collection and refinement are given in Table 2.

Table 2. Crystal and collection data for compound 3.2 CH₂Cl₂

| Crystal Parameters formula fw [g] shape (color) size [mm] crystal system space group a [Å] b [Å] c [Å] V [Å] Z F(000) ρ (calcd) [g·cm ⁻³] μ (Mo- K_a) [cm ⁻¹] Data collection Diffractometer monochromator | $\begin{array}{c} C_{25}H_{62}Cl_4P_4Rh_2\cdot 2\ CH_2Cl_2\\ 1004.15\\ box (yellow)\\ 0.50\times 0.40\times 0.30\\ orthorhombic\\ Pnan\\ 13.1328(9)\\ 17.479(2)\\ 18.734(2)\\ 4300.5(6)\\ 4\\ 2052\\ 1.551\\ 14.238\\ \end{array}$ |
|---|--|
| radiation detector distance [mm] Scan mode | Mo- K_{α} ($\lambda = 0.71073$) 80 |
| φ range [°] φ incr. [°] exposure time [min] 2θ range [°] no. of rflns collected no. of unique rflns merging factor $R(int)$ reflections used $[I>2\sigma(I)]$ | $0 < \phi < 149.5$ 1.3 2 $4.9 < 2\theta < 47.9$ 19755 3308 0.0353 2737 |
| Refinement R R_w Weighting scheme Coefficient .Ar $(\Delta/s)_{max}$ Δr_{max} Δr_{min} GOF | 0.0186 0.0213 Chebyshev 1.39, -0.222, 1.22 0.009 0.39 -0.35 1.102 |

The calculations were carried out with the CRYSTALS package programs^[22] running on a PC. The drawing of the molecule was realized with the help of CAMERON^[23]. The atomic scattering factors were taken from International Tables for X-ray Crystallography^[24]. Crystallographic data (excluding structure factors) for the structure reported in this paper have been deposited at the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre as supplementary publication no. CCDC-100808. Copies of the data can be obtained free of charge on application to CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK [Fax: int. code + 44(1223)336-033; E-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk].

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