

Palladium^{II} Complexes of the (N,C,N)SnCl Stannylenes

Jana Martincová,[†] Libor Dostál,[†] Aleš Růžička,[†] Jan Taraba,[‡] and Roman Jambor^{*,†}

Department of General and Inorganic Chemistry, University of Pardubice, nám. Čs. legií 565, CZ-532 10, Pardubice, Czech Republic, and Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Masaryk University of Brno, Kotlářská 2, CZ-611 37, Brno, Czech Republic

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Summary: The reactions of heteroleptic stannylenes (N,C,N)SnCl (**1**), where N,C,N is an abbreviation for N,C,N-chelate 2,6-(Me₂NCH₂)₂C₆H₃, with selected palladium complexes resulted in new Sn^{II}–Pd^{II} complexes in which **1** itself acts as a 2e-donor ligand, resulting in a Cl–Pd^{II}–Sn^{II}–Cl structural motif, instead of a Pd^{II}–Sn^{II}–Cl₂, which would be expected in the case of insertion of **1** into a Pd^{II}–Cl bond.

The chemistry of transition metal (TM)–Sn^{II} complexes has been developed into an active area of research during the last two decades, as they are believed to be preformed catalysts for several reactions depending on the type of TM.¹ The most common way to prepare such complexes is the reaction of a TM–Cl complex with a stannylene SnR₂ (where R is an organic or inorganic group). In such reactions SnR₂ compounds may behave as a two-electron ligand,² a substrate for insertion into a TM–Cl bond,³ or a reducing agent.⁴ Although examples where Sn^{II} compounds behave as two-electron σ donors (tertiary phosphine analogues) are known, only a limited number of such reactions have been reported so far.⁵ For this reason, the study of the chemistry of TM–Sn^{II} compounds with side-chain substituents bearing nitrogen⁶ and oxygen⁷ donors, so-called C,Y-chelates, at the tin(II) atom may be of interest. In such

functionalized compounds we can expect an increase in the Lewis base character due to donation of electron density to the Sn^{II} center by a donor heteroatom. As a result, a greater ability to form complexes with Lewis acids such as transition metal compounds can be expected.

In this class of compounds, halostannylenes are of particular utility for the synthesis of many functionalized stannylenes, but their preparation can be rather problematic in itself. Introduction of Y,C,Y-chelates into a Sn^{II} fragment, however, has been shown to be an efficient method of preparation of stable halostannylenes. Interestingly, despite the relatively long history of organostannylene (N,C,N)SnCl (**1**),^{6c} investigation of its reactivity is limited to several reactions, in particular to oxidative additions.^{6b,c}

Here we report the preparation of ((N,C,N)SnCl)(2-(Me₂NCH₂)C₆H₄)PdCl (**2**)⁸ and ((N,C,N)SnCl)₂PdCl₂ (**3**)⁹ (Scheme 1) by the reactions of **1** with selected complexes of Pd, namely, {2-(Me₂NCH₂)C₆H₄}Pd- μ -Cl)₂ and (PPh₃)₂PdCl₂.

Compound **2** was prepared by the reaction of 2 equiv of **1** with the dimeric Pd^{II} complex bis(μ -chloro-2-(dimethylami-

* Corresponding author. Fax: +420 466037068. E-mail: roman.jambor@upce.cz.

[†] University of Pardubice.

[‡] Masaryk University of Brno.

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(8) Synthesis of {2,6-(Me₂NCH₂)₂C₆H₃SnCl}{2-(Me₂NCH₂)C₆H₄}PdCl (**2**). A solution of (NCN)SnCl (345 mg, 1 mmol) in THF (40 mL) was stirred with {2-(Me₂NCH₂)C₆H₄}Pd- μ -Cl)₂ (276 mg, 0.5 mmol) for 1 day. Solvent was evaporated, and the solid residue washed with pentane (2 \times 5 mL) to give yellow solid **2** (yield 610 mg, 98 %). For **2**: mp 186 °C dec. Anal. Calcd for C₂₁H₃₁N₃Cl₂SnPd (621.49): C, 40.58; H, 5.03. Found: C, 40.85; H, 5.15. ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 500.13 MHz): δ (ppm) 2.23 (s, 6H, NCH₃), 2.54 (s, 6H, NCH₃), 2.60 (s, 6H, NCH₃), 3.35 (AX system, 2H, CH₂N), 3.55 (s, 2H, CH₂N), 3.77 (AX system, 2H, CH₂N), 6.85 (m, 2H, ArH), 6.92 (d, 2H, ArH), 7.02 (t, 1H, ArH), 7.2 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.53 (d, 1H, ArH). ¹³C NMR (C₆D₆, 125.77 MHz): δ (ppm) 46.5 (NCH₃), 47.2 (NCH₃), 50.2 (NCH₃), 64.3 (CH₂N), 72.6 (CH₂N), 121.9, 122.9, 126.5, 128.2, 130.2, 140.2, 142.8, 144.1, 147.8, 150.2. ¹¹⁹Sn NMR (C₆D₆, 186.49 MHz): δ (ppm) –76.5.

(9) Synthesis of {2,6-(Me₂NCH₂)₂C₆H₃SnCl}₂PdCl₂ (**3**). A solution of (NCN)SnCl (1.1 g, 3 mmol) in THF (40 mL) was stirred with (PPh₃)₂-PdCl₂ (702 mg, 1 mmol) 1 day. The resulting mixture was filtrated, and the yellow solid residue was washed with toluene (2 \times 15 mL) to give yellow solid **3** (yield 782 mg, 90 %). For **3**: mp 198 °C dec. Anal. Calcd for C₂₄H₃₈N₄Cl₂Sn₂Pd (868.19): C, 33.20; H, 4.41. Found: C, 33.50; H, 4.55. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500.13 MHz): δ (ppm) 2.63 (s, 6H, NCH₃), 2.87 (s, 6H, NCH₃), 3.70 (AX system, 2H, CH₂N), 4.15 (AX system, 2H, CH₂N), 6.99 (d, 2H, ArH), 7.32 (t, 1H, ArH). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125.77 MHz): δ (ppm) 47.0 (NCH₃), 47.1 (NCH₃), 63.7 (CH₂N), 125.3, 130.2, 141.9, 145.3. ¹¹⁹Sn NMR (CDCl₃, 186.49 MHz): δ (ppm) –122.2.

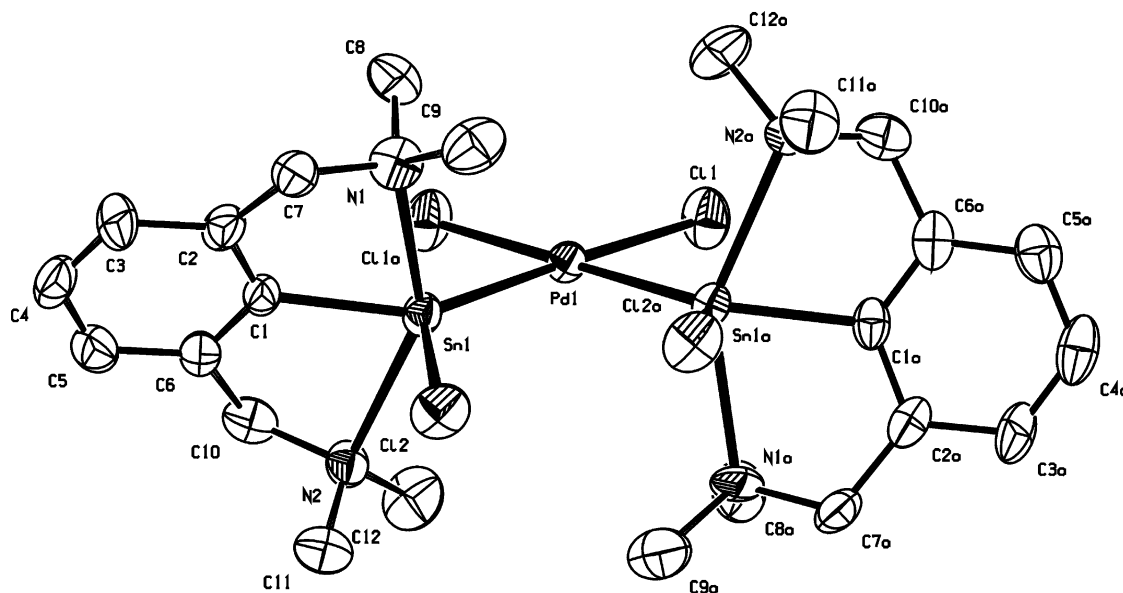


Figure 2. ORTEP view of **3**. The thermal ellipsoids are drawn with 50% probability. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity. Selected bond distances (Å) and angles (deg): Sn(1)–C(1) 2.121(1), Sn(1)–Cl(2) 2.384(4), Sn(1)–N(1) 2.422(1), Sn(1)–N(2) 2.499(1), Sn(1)–Pd(1) 2.5197(9), Pd(1)–Cl(1) 2.360(3), Pd(1)–Cl(1a) 2.360(4), Pd(1)–Sn(1a) 2.5197(9), C(1)–Sn(1)–Cl(2) 97.2(4), C(1)–Sn(1)–N(1) 74.8(4), Cl(2)–Sn(1)–N(1) 89.5(3), C(1)–Sn(1)–N(2) 74.0(4), Cl(2)–Sn(1)–N(2) 90.7(3), N(1)–Sn(1)–N(2) 148.6(4), C(1)–Sn(1)–Pd(1) 137.9(4), Cl(2)–Sn(1)–Pd(1) 124.89(10), N(1)–Sn(1)–Pd(1) 102.3(3), N(2)–Sn(1)–Pd(1) 103.3(3), Cl(1)–Pd(1)–Cl(1a) 101.41(18), Cl(1a)–Pd(1)–Sn(1) 80.40(9), Cl(1)–Pd(1)–Sn(1) 177.85(10), Sn(1)–Pd(1)–Sn(1a) 97.80(4).

ppm assigned to free PPh_3 and the starting $(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{PdCl}_2$ in the ^{31}P NMR spectrum, and no signal was observed in the ^{119}Sn NMR spectrum. These observations indicate that the whole amount of the starting **1** was consumed during the reaction with $(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{PdCl}_2$, replacing PPh_3 groups that has been detected as free noncoordinated species in the reaction mixture. Solid material (insoluble in THF) was dissolved in CDCl_3 , and a new signal at -122.2 ppm was detected in the ^{119}Sn NMR spectrum, indicating the formation of a new tin-containing compound that was characterized as $(\text{N,C,N})\text{SnCl}_2\text{PdCl}_2$ (**3**). The ^1H NMR spectrum of **3** also showed the presence of asymmetric $\text{CH}_a\text{H}_b\text{-NMe}_a\text{Me}_b$ moieties of the N,C,N substituent (the CH_aH_b protons give rise to an AX spin system and two equally intense NMe signals), while the ^{31}P NMR spectrum of **3** showed no signal, indicating that both PPh_3 groups of the starting $(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{PdCl}_2$ complex were replaced by **1**. It was also found that the use of an excess of **1** ($\text{Sn}^{\text{II}}/\text{Pd}^{\text{II}} = 3/1$) gives a better yield.

The crystal structure of **3** was determined by X-ray diffraction techniques and is depicted in Figure 2.¹⁴ **1** again behaves as a

tertiary phosphine analogue, resulting in the $\text{Cl}_2\text{Pd}^{\text{II}}\text{-Sn}^{\text{II}}\text{Cl}$ motif similar to **2**. The square-planar geometry of the central Pd^{II} atom ($\Sigma = 359.6(10)^\circ$) is again retained in **3**, and while the values of both angles $\text{Cl}(1a)\text{-Pd}(1)\text{-Sn}(1)$ and $\text{Cl}(1a)\text{-Pd}(1)\text{-Sn}(1a)$ are the same ($80.40(9)^\circ$), the largest deformation can be found in $\text{Cl}(1)\text{-Pd}(1)\text{-Cl}(1a)$, $101.41(18)^\circ$. Interestingly, both the Sn(1) and Sn(1a) atoms have exactly the same coordination environment, having the same values of bond distances and bonding angles. This coordination geometry of both Sn atoms can best be described as a *trans*-trigonal bipyramid in which Pd(1), C(1), and Cl(2) atoms form an equatorial plane ($\Sigma = 359.9(6)^\circ$) and both nitrogen atoms are in axial positions, similar to **2**. The value of the Sn(1)–Pd(1) bond distance, being $2.5197(9)$ Å, is again comparable to those found in the $\text{Pd}^0\text{-Sn}^{\text{II}}$ complex $\text{Pd}\{\text{Sn}(\text{N}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2)_2\}_3$ ($2.533(1)$, $2.540(1)$, $2.517(1)$ Å) and is somewhat longer than that found in **2** and $\{\text{Pr}_2\text{PC}_2\text{H}_4\text{P}^i\text{Pr}_2\}\text{Pd}\{\text{Sn}(\text{CH}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2)_2\}$.

In summary, it was shown that heteroleptic stannylene ($\text{N,C,N})\text{SnCl}$ (**1**) can act as a $2e$ -donor ligand in selected Pd^{II} complexes resulting in a $\text{Cl-Pd}^{\text{II}}\text{-Sn}^{\text{II}}\text{-Cl}$ structural motif.

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Supporting Information Available: Crystallographic data for compounds **2** and **3** have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, CCDC nos. 637856 and 639683. Further details of the structure determination of compounds **2** and **3**, including atomic coordinates, anisotropic displacement parameters, and geometric data (.cif files) are available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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(14) Yellow crystals of **3** were obtained by slow evaporation of a $\text{CH}_2\text{-Cl}_2$ solution of **3**. The intensity data for a single crystal of **3** were measured on a four-circle KappaCCD diffractometer with CCD area detector by monochromated Mo $\text{K}\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å) at $150(2)$ K. $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{38}\text{-Cl}_4\text{N}_4\text{Pd}$, $M = 868.16$, tetragonal, space group $P4_12_12$, $a = 9.0340(7)$ Å, $b = 9.0340(11)$ Å, $c = 38.189(4)$ Å, $\alpha = 90^\circ$, $\beta = 90^\circ$, $\gamma = 90^\circ$, $V = 3116.7(6)$ Å³, $Z = 4$, $\rho = 1.850$ g cm⁻³, $\mu = 2.524$ mm⁻¹, 10 441 reflections collected, of which 2272 were independent [$R(\text{int}) = 0.0725$]. Final R indices [$I > 2\sigma(I)$]: $R1 = 0.0657$, $wR2 = 0.1418$. The structure was solved by the direct methods (SIR97) and refined by a full-matrix least-squares procedure based on F^2 (SHELXL97). Hydrogen atoms were mostly localized on a difference Fourier map; however to ensure uniformity of treatment of the crystal, all hydrogens were recalculated into idealized positions (riding model) and assigned temperature factors $H_{\text{iso}}(H) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{pivot atom})$ or $1.5U_{\text{eq}}$ for the methyl moiety.

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