REACTIVITY OF THE [PCN]²⁻ LIGAND ON LATE TRANSITION METALS

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Our group has recently published the synthesis of a stable $[PCN]^{2^{-}}$ synthon, with the general formula $[Na(18-c-6)][P(CN)(SiR_3)]$.^[1,2] The lability of the P-Si bond enables this salt to transfer $[PCN]^{2^{-}}$ units. Indeed, in the reaction with the Rh^I chloride $[Rh_2(\mu-Cl)_2(dbcot)_2]$, P-Si bond cleavage and elimination of *t*BuMe₂SiCl was observed and a highly symmetrical Rh₃P₂ cluster with a trigonal bipyramidal structure was obtained (Figure 1, top). Computational studies indicate that upon single electron oxidation one Rh-Rh bond is broken and the Rh₃P₂ core opens to form an almost planar Rh₂P₂ ring, which is capped by one Rh(dbcot) fragment. The SOMO of this intermediate is composed of the bonding interaction of the two d_z² orbitals at Rh and two p_z orbitals at P in the Rh₂P₂ ring, which interacts in an anti-bonding fashion with d_z² orbital of the capping Rh center (Figure 1, bottom left). We assume that this feature facilitates dimerization, which was indeed observed upon oxidation with [FeCp₂]PF₆ to give a cluster with a Rh₆P₄ core (Figure 1, bottom right). Formally one [PCN]²⁻ ligand is converted into a Pⁿ⁻ center under the loss of a CN moiety. The mechanism and oxidation states at the Rh and P centers are not clear, yet, but an oxidative addition of the P-CN bond onto a rhodium center might play a crucial role.

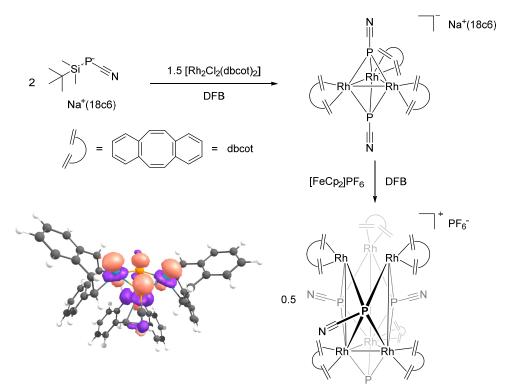


Figure 1: Synthesis of $[Na(18c6)][Rh_3(PCN)_2(dbcot)_3]$ trimer (top). Calculated SOMO (BP86-D3BJ/def2-TZVP) of the oxidized $[Rh_3(PCN)_2(dbcot)_3]$ trimer (bottom, left). Structure of the synthesized $Rh_6P_4^+$ cluster (bottom, right).

^[1] Le Corre, G.; Gamboa-Carballo, J. J.; Li, Z.; Grützmacher, H., Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2021, 60, 24817

^[2] Le Corre, G.; Grützmacher, H., Dalton Trans., 2022, 51, 3497