

Isomerisation and controlled condensation in an aqueous medium of allyl alcohol catalysed by new water-soluble rhodium complexes with 1,3,5-triaza-7-phosphaadamantane (PTA)[†]

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New aqua-soluble rhodium(i) $[\text{Rh}(\text{CO})(\text{PTA})_4]\text{Cl}$ (**1**) (PTA = 1,3,5-triaza-7-phosphaadamantane) and rhodium(iii) $[\text{RhCl}_2(\text{PTA})_4]\text{Cl}$ (**2**) complexes have been synthesized via the reaction of $[\{\text{Rh}(\text{CO})_2(\mu\text{-Cl})\}_2]$ or $\text{RhCl}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, respectively, with stoichiometric amounts of PTA in ethanol. Compound **1** is also obtained upon reduction of **2** in an H_2/CO atmosphere. They have been characterized by IR, ^1H and $^{31}\text{P}\{\text{H}\}$ NMR spectroscopies, elemental and single crystal X-ray diffraction analyses. While compound **1** shows distorted square-pyramid geometry ($\tau_5 = 0.09$) with a P_3C -type basal plane, compound **2** is octahedral with the chloro ligands in the *cis* position. The hydride rhodium(i) complex $[\text{RhH}(\text{PTA})_4]$ (**3**) is formed upon the addition of NaBH_4 to an aqueous solution of **1** or **2**. Compounds **1–3** (in the case of **2** upon reduction by H_2) act as homogeneous catalysts, or catalyst precursors, in the isomerisation and condensation of allyl alcohol at room temperature and in an aqueous medium. The product selectivity is easily controlled by changing the concentration of the base in the reaction mixture, thus resulting in the exclusive formation of either 3-hydroxy-2-methylpentanal (HP) or 2-methyl-2-pentenal (MP) in quantitative yields.

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Introduction

The application of the aminophosphine 1,3,5-triaza-7-phosphaadamantane (PTA)¹ as a water-soluble ligand for the synthesis of different metal complexes is a growing research area, since many coordination compounds of PTA show interesting catalytic,^{1,2} biological^{1,3} or photoluminescent properties.^{1,4} In particular, Rh and Ru complexes with PTA and its *N*-alkylated derivatives have been extensively studied, finding their wide application as efficient and versatile catalysts for the hydrogenation, hydroformylation and isomerisation of unsaturated organic substrates in aqueous media.⁵ Besides, in the case of hydrogenation reactions, it was shown that rhodium complexes bearing more than three PTA ligands in the coordination sphere are much less active than those having only two

PTA moieties.⁶ For example, complex $[\text{RhCl}(\text{CO})(\text{PTA})_2]$ ⁷ is a catalyst in water gas shift reaction (WGS), while $[\text{RhCl}(\text{PTA-H})(\text{PTA})_2]$ (PTA-H = *N*-protonated PTA)⁶ catalyzes the hydrogenation of unsaturated aldehydes. Interestingly, in the presence of an excess of PTA, the latter complex is completely inactive due to the formation of the coordinatively saturated Rh-compound $[\text{RhCl}(\text{PTA-H})_3(\text{PTA})]\text{Cl}_3$.⁶ On the other hand, rhodium(i) complexes of the type $[\text{RhH}(\text{PTA-R})_4]\text{I}_4$ (R = Me, Et)⁸ that bear the *N*-alkylated PTA cationic derivatives $(\text{PTA-R})^+$ instead of neutral PTA are efficient catalysts for C=C bond reduction.

Rhodium(i) acetylacetonato complexes with PTA, $\text{P}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CN})_3$ and $\text{P}(m\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3\text{Na})_3$ ligands have also been studied in the hydrogenation of allyl alcohol to *n*-propanol (Scheme 1). Isomerisation to propanal is also observed, although as a minor product. In the presence of these catalysts, the alcohol undergoes isomerisation to enol before its hydrogenation to *n*-propanol.⁹

Since the rhodium complexes with a higher number of coordinated PTA are less active in the C=C bond reduction reactions, it would be interesting to examine them towards the secondary reaction of alcohol isomerisation to aldehyde. A catalytic system generated *in situ* from $[\text{Rh}(\text{COD})(\text{MeCN})_2](\text{BF}_4)$ and PTA was previously reported^{10a,b} to catalyse the isomerisation of allylic alcohols into carbonyl compounds in aqueous

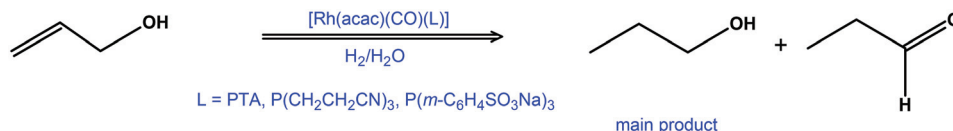
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Scheme 1 Hydrogenation and isomerisation of allyl alcohol.

media, but no aldol condensation products were observed, even in the presence of NaOH. Aldol condensation, which could follow the isomerisation, is one of the important reactions of aldehydes in synthetic organic chemistry, especially because of C–C bond formation.^{10c} Products of aldol condensation find wide applications in the pharmaceutical field, as plasticizers, detergents, fragrances and cosmetics.¹¹ One of them, 2-methylpentenal, is an industrially important chemical used as an intermediate for the synthesis of various pharmacologically active compounds.¹² Commercially, condensation reactions are carried out in the presence of strong bases or acids (sodium hydroxide or sulphuric acid) and require high temperatures, thus displaying many disadvantages such as corrosion and environmental problems, and complex workup.^{11,12}

Therefore, the search for catalytic systems without some of those disadvantages deserves to be explored and water soluble rhodium complexes are promising candidates.

Hence, we report herein the synthesis, structural analysis and catalytic properties of new water-soluble and water-stable rhodium complexes bearing the aminophosphine PTA, $[\text{Rh}(\text{CO})(\text{PTA})_4]\text{Cl}$ (**1**) and $[\text{RhCl}_2(\text{PTA})_4]\text{Cl}$ (**2**). Besides, formation of the hydride rhodium(i) complex $[\text{RhH}(\text{PTA})_4]$ (**3**) upon addition of NaBH_4 to an aqueous solution of **1** or **2** has been monitored by $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR. The compounds have been characterized by IR, ^1H and $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ spectroscopies, elemental and single crystal X-ray diffraction analyses (for **1** and **2**). Complexes **1–3** were found to efficiently catalyze condensation of allyl alcohol under ambient conditions in water as a solvent.

Experimental

All syntheses were performed under an inert atmosphere of dry oxygen-free dinitrogen, using standard Schlenk techniques. Solvents were dried and distilled prior to use. $[\{\text{Rh}(\text{CO})_2(\mu\text{-Cl})\}_2]$, $\text{RhCl}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, NaBH_4 , allyl alcohol (Aldrich) and standards for GC (Aldrich and POCh) were used as received, while 1,3,5-triaza-7-phosphaadamantane (PTA) was synthesized in accordance with modified literature methods.¹³ Elemental analyses were performed on a Vario EL III apparatus. Infrared spectra ($4000\text{--}400\text{ cm}^{-1}$) were recorded with a Bruker IFS 1113v instrument in KBr pellets. NMR spectra were measured using a Bruker 300 AMX spectrometer. ^1H and ^{13}C chemical shifts (δ) are given in ppm relative to $\text{Si}(\text{Me})_4$, and $\delta(^{31}\text{P})$ relative to 85% H_3PO_4 . Coupling constants are in Hz; abbreviations: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; m, multiplet; br, broad.

Catalytic reactions were carried out in an autoclave (150 mL of capacity) (Berghof), and at atmospheric pressure in glass vessels. An aqueous solution (10 mL) containing one of the

complexes **1–3** (0.01 mmol), allyl alcohol (10 mmol) and the appropriate amount of NaOH was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. During this time, the formation of 2-methyl-2-pentenal (MP) as a colourless organic phase was observed. A second product, 3-hydroxy-2-methylpentanal (HP), that is partially soluble in water, is formed at a low concentration of NaOH. Therefore, immediately after the reaction, the liquid mixture was separated from the solid residue by the vacuum transfer technique and the organic/aqueous phases were analyzed using gas chromatographs (HP model 5890 and 6890), with FID and MS detectors, with capillary columns HP5 (30 m \times 0.32 mm \times 0.25 μm) and HP-INNOWax (30 m \times 0.5 mm \times 0.25 μm). The solid residue, as well as the liquid phase, were additionally analyzed by NMR and/or IR spectroscopy. Blank tests have shown no product formation in the absence of Rh catalysts. The catalyst recycling was performed in the presence of each complex in 0.20 M NaOH as follows: after each run the organic product was removed in a phase separator, followed by the introduction of a new amount of allyl alcohol substrate.

$[\text{Rh}(\text{CO})(\text{PTA})_4]\text{Cl}$ (**1**)

Method A. To an ethanolic solution (20 mL) of $[\{\text{Rh}(\text{CO})_2(\mu\text{-Cl})\}_2]$ (97.2 mg, 0.25 mmol) PTA was added (314 mg, 2.00 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. A microcrystalline yellow product was collected by filtration, washed with cold ethanol (2 \times 10 mL) and dried *in vacuo* to give **1**. Yield: 65% (258.4 mg) based on $[\{\text{Rh}(\text{CO})_2(\mu\text{-Cl})\}_2]$. Complex **1** is soluble in H_2O ($S_{25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}} \approx 30\text{ mg mL}^{-1}$), DMSO and MeOH, less soluble in EtOH, and insoluble in C_6H_6 and alkanes. $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{48}\text{ClN}_{12}\text{OP}_4\text{Rh}$ (795.0): calcd C 37.77; H 6.09; N 21.14; found C 37.85, H 6.01, N 21.07. IR (KBr): 2938 (w), 2929 (w), $\nu(\text{CH})$, 1992 (s), $\nu(\text{CO})$, 1704 (m), 1590 (m), 1426 (s), 1280 (m), 1245 (s), 1072 (s), 1015 (s), 1001 (s), 975 (s), 949 (s), 810 (m), 728 (m), 610 (m) and 560 (s) (PTA bands). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O): δ 5.15 and 5.12 (2d, $J(\text{AB}) = 12\text{ Hz}$, 24H, NCH_2N , PTA), 4.16 (s, 24H, PCH_2N , PTA). $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (121.4 MHz, D_2O): δ -56.6 (br s, PTA).

Method B. An aqueous solution (10 mL) of **2** (221.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) was transferred into the autoclave and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h under a CO/H_2 atmosphere [$p(\text{CO}) = p(\text{H}_2) = 1.0\text{ MPa}$]. After depressurization of the mixture, i-propanol (10 mL) was added, and the yellow microcrystalline solid was filtered off, washed with cold i-propanol (2 \times 5 mL) and dried *in vacuo* to give **1** in 70% yield.

$[\text{RhCl}_2(\text{PTA})_4]\text{Cl} \cdot \text{EtOH}$ (**2-EtOH**)

To an ethanolic solution (20 mL) of RhCl_3 (131.65 mg, 0.50 mmol) PTA was added (314 mg, 2.00 mmol) and the



resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The microcrystalline dark yellow product was collected by filtration, washed with cold ethanol (2×5 mL) and dried *in vacuo* to give 2-EtOH. Yield: 75% (331.5 mg) based on RhCl_3 . Complex 2 is soluble in H_2O ($S_{25} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \approx 10 \text{ mg mL}^{-1}$) and DMSO, less soluble in EtOH, and insoluble in C_6H_6 and alkanes. $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{54}\text{Cl}_3\text{N}_{12}\text{OP}_4\text{Rh}$ (883.9): calcd C 35.33; H 6.16; N 19.01; found C 35.35, H 6.10, N 19.10. IR: 3359, (s br) $\nu(\text{OH})$, 2945, 2930, (2s br) $\nu(\text{CH})$, 1700 (m), 1595 (m), 1426 (s), 1280 (m), 1245 (s), 1072 (s), 1050 (m), 1015 (s), 1001 (s), 975 (s), 949 (s), 880 (m), 810 (m), 728 (m), 610 (m) and 563 (s) (PTA and EtOH bands). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O): δ 5.17 and 5.14 (2d, $J(\text{AB}) = 13$ Hz, 24H, NCH_2N , PTA), 4.16 (s, 24H, PCH_2N , PTA), 3.67 (q, 2H, EtOH), 1.16 (t, 3H, EtOH). $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (121.4 MHz, D_2O): δ -46.0 (br s, PTA).

[RhH(PTA)₄] (3)

To an aqueous solution (5 mL) of 1 or 2 [198.7 mg (1), 221.0 mg (2), 0.25 mmol] NaBH_4 was added (94.6 mg, 2.50 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 min. Addition of cold iso-propanol (10 mL) caused the precipitation of the microcrystalline off-white product, which was collected by filtration, washed with diethyl ether (2×5 mL) and dried *in vacuo* to give 3. Yield: 55 and 65% (based on 1 and 2, respectively). Complex 3 is soluble in H_2O ($S_{25} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \approx 20 \text{ mg mL}^{-1}$), less soluble in EtOH, and insoluble in C_6H_6 . $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{49}\text{N}_{12}\text{P}_4\text{Rh}$ (732.53): calcd C 39.35; H 6.74; N 22.95; found C 38.25, H 6.19, N 21.80. IR (KBr): 2930 (w), 2901 (w), $\nu(\text{CH})$, 1942 (m), $\nu(\text{Rh-H})$, 1242 (s), 1103 (m), 1014 (s), 1002 (s), 974 (s), 825 (s), 747 (s), 744 (m), 588 (m), 562 and 562 (s) (PTA bands). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, D_2O): δ 4.69 and 4.61 (2d, $J(\text{AB}) = 13$ Hz, 12H, NCH_2N , PTA), 4.63 and 4.55 (2d, $J(\text{AB}) = 13$ Hz, 12H, NCH_2N , PTA), 4.17 (br s, 12H, PCH_2N , PTA), 4.08 (br s, 12H, PCH_2N , PTA), -11.2 (ddtd, $^2J(\text{H-P}^a) = 123.0$ Hz, $^2J(\text{H-P}^b) = ^2J(\text{H-P}^c) = 25.6$ Hz, $^1J(\text{H-Rh}) = 13.6$ Hz). $^1\text{H}\{^{31}\text{P}\}$ NMR (300 MHz, D_2O): δ 4.69 and 4.61 (2d, $J(\text{AB}) = 13$ Hz, 12H, NCH_2N , PTA), 4.63 and 4.55 (2d, $J(\text{AB}) = 13$ Hz, 12H, NCH_2N , PTA), 4.17 (s, 12H, PCH_2N , PTA), 4.08 (s, 12H, PCH_2N , PTA), -11.2, (d, $^1J(\text{H-Rh}) = 13.6$ Hz). ^{31}P NMR (121.4 MHz, D_2O): δ -39.5 (P^b , dtd, $^1J(\text{P}^b\text{-Rh}) = 94.1$ Hz, $^2J(\text{P}^b\text{-P}^a) = ^2J(\text{P}^b\text{-P}^c) = 23.7$ Hz, $^2J(\text{H-P}^b) = 25.6$ Hz), -53.55 (P^a , dtd, $^1J(\text{P}^a\text{-Rh}) = 85.2$ Hz, $^2J(\text{P}^c\text{-H}) = 123.0$ Hz), -53.65 (P^c , dtd, $^1J(\text{P}^c\text{-Rh}) = 85.2$ Hz, $^2J(\text{P}^c\text{-H}) = 123.0$ Hz). $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (121.4 MHz, D_2O): δ -39.5 (P^b , dtd, $^1J(\text{P}^b\text{-Rh}) = 94.1$ Hz, $^2J(\text{P}^b\text{-P}^a) = ^2J(\text{P}^b\text{-P}^c) = 23.7$ Hz), -53.55 (P^a , dt, $^1J(\text{P}^a\text{-Rh}) = 85.2$ Hz), -53.65 (P^c , dt, $^1J(\text{P}^c\text{-Rh}) = 85.2$ Hz).

Refinement details for the X-ray crystal structure analysis of 1–2

Single crystals suitable for X-ray analyses were grown from the reaction filtrate at 4 $^\circ\text{C}$. Intensity data were collected using a Bruker AXS-KAPPA APEX II diffractometer with graphite monochromated Mo-K α radiation. Data were collected at 150 K using omega scans of 0.5° per frame and a full sphere of data was obtained. Cell parameters were retrieved using Bruker SMART software and refined using Bruker SAINT¹⁴ on all the observed reflections. Absorption corrections were applied

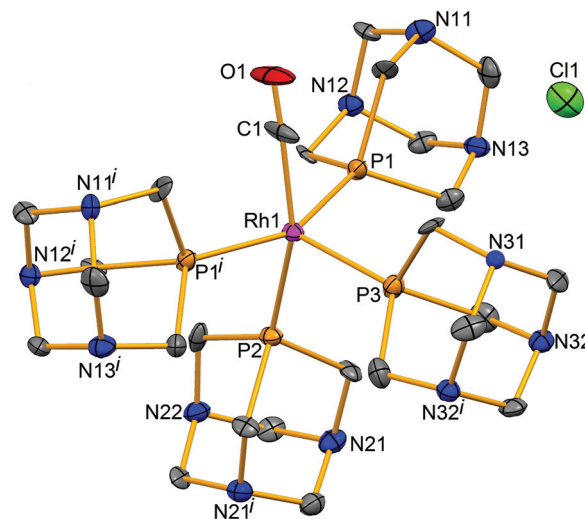


Fig. 1 An ORTEP view of $[\text{Rh}(\text{CO})(\text{PTA})_4]\text{Cl}$ (1). The ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level and the H atoms are omitted for clarity. Selected bond distances and angles ($^\circ$): P1–Rh1 2.334(3), P2–Rh1 2.339(5), P3–Rh1 2.401(5), C1–Rh1 1.92(2), C1–O1 1.08(2); O1–C1–Rh1 177(2), C1–Rh1–P1 84.47(18), C1–Rh1–P2 159.1(7), P1–Rh1–P2 90.97(10), C1–Rh1–P3 103.7(7), P1–Rh1–P3 102.83(9), P2–Rh1–P3 97.18(18). Symmetry operation to generate equivalent atoms: $x, 1/2 - y, z$.

using SADABS.¹⁴ Structures were solved by direct methods by using the SHELXS-97 package^{15a} and refined with SHELXL-97^{15a} with the WinGX graphical user interface.^{15b} All hydrogen atoms were inserted in calculated positions. There were disordered molecules present in the structure of complex 2. Since no obvious major site occupations were found for those molecules, it was not possible to model them. PLATON/SQUEEZE¹⁶ was used to correct the data and a potential volume of 1381.7 \AA^3 was found with *ca.* 209 electrons per unit cell worth of scattering. The electron count suggests the presence of one molecule of ethanol per unit cell, which was confirmed by ^1H NMR (see Experimental). Least square refinements with anisotropic thermal motion parameters for all the non-hydrogen atoms and isotropic for most of the remaining atoms were employed. The selected bond distances (\AA) and angles ($^\circ$) are given in the footnotes of Fig. 1 and 2, and the crystallographic data and refinement parameters are summarized in Table 1. CCDC no. 896276 and 896277 contain the supplementary crystallographic data of 1 and 2 for this paper.

Results and discussion

Syntheses and characterization

Treatment of an ethanolic solution of $[\{\text{Rh}(\text{CO})_2(\mu\text{-Cl})\}_2]$ with a stoichiometric quantity of PTA affords (Scheme 2) $[\text{Rh}(\text{CO})(\text{PTA})_4]\text{Cl}$ (1), while $[\text{RhCl}_2(\text{PTA})_4]\text{Cl}$ (2) is formed in the presence of $\text{RhCl}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ instead of $[\{\text{Rh}(\text{CO})_2(\mu\text{-Cl})\}_2]$ (Scheme 2).

Additionally, compound 2 can be transformed to 1 by reduction of the Rh(III) to the Rh(I) complex in a CO/H_2 atmosphere, while the hydride Rh(I) complex $[\text{RhH}(\text{PTA})_4]$ 3 forms directly from an aqueous solution of 1 or 2 in the presence of



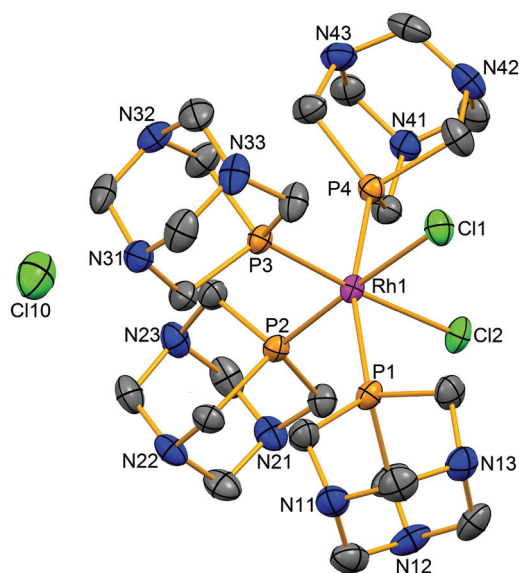


Fig. 2 An ORTEP view of $[\text{RhCl}_2(\text{PTA})_4]\text{Cl}$ (**2**). The ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. The crystallization ethanol molecule and H atoms are omitted for clarity. Selected bond distances and angles (\AA , $^\circ$): P1–Rh1 2.3756(9), P2–Rh1 2.2872(9), P3–Rh1 2.3204(8), P4–Rh1 2.3997(9), Cl1–Rh1 2.4192(9), Cl2–Rh1 2.4200(8); P2–Rh1–P1 92.06(3), P2–Rh1–P3 95.59(3), P2–Rh1–P4 93.55(3), P3–Rh1–P1 95.83(3), P3–Rh1–P4 99.24(3), Cl1–Rh1–Cl2 85.69(3).

Table 1 Crystal data and refinement parameters for **1** and **2**

	1	2
Empirical formula	$\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{48}\text{ClN}_{12}\text{OP}_4\text{Rh}$	$\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{48}\text{Cl}_3\text{N}_{12}\text{P}_4\text{Rh}$
Molecular weight	794.99	837.88
Crystal system	Monoclinic	Monoclinic
Space group	$P2_1/m$ (No. 11)	$C2/c$ (No. 15)
a (\AA)	9.931(5)	27.2415(10)
b (\AA)	14.531(7)	11.3351(5)
c (\AA)	10.807(5)	25.7238(11)
β ($^\circ$)	97.59(2)	108.5830(10)
V (\AA^3)	1545.9(12)	7529.0(5)
Z	2	8
ρ_{calc} (Mg m^{-3})	1.708	1.478
μ (Mo $K\alpha$) (mm^{-1})	0.892	0.872
$F(000)$	824	3456
No. reflections collected	9018	30 989
No. reflections unique/observed	2823/1296	8182/5810
R_{int}	0.2330	0.0540
Final R_1^a , wR_2^b ($I \geq 2\sigma$)	0.0734, 0.1724	0.0636, 0.0885
Goodness-of-fit on F^2	0.948	0.965

$$^a R_1 = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|. \quad ^b wR_2 = [\sum [w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2] / \sum [w(F_o^2)^2]]^{1/2}.$$

NaBH_4 (Scheme 2). The complexes were isolated as yellow (**1–2**) or off-white (**3**) microcrystalline solids in 55–75% yields, and characterized by IR, ^1H and ^{31}P NMR spectroscopies, elemental and (for **1** and **2**) single crystal X-ray diffraction analyses. **1** and **2** are relatively air stable in the solid state and in aqueous solutions, while compound **3** is stable in solid state under inert conditions. The complexes are soluble in polar solvents, such as H_2O and Me_2SO , less soluble in medium

polarity solvents such as EtOH, *n*-PrOH, and insoluble in non-polar ones such as toluene and hexane.

Spectroscopy

The CO (in **1**) and H (in **3**) ligands are easily identified by their characteristic IR $\nu(\text{CO})$ and $\nu(\text{Rh-H})$ bands at 1992 and 1942 cm^{-1} , respectively, which are comparable to those observed in related complexes.^{5f,7,8} The IR spectra of **1–3** show related features with typical vibrations due to the PTA ligand, including some characteristic bands (1100–900 cm^{-1}) associated with the $\nu(\text{C-X})$ ($\text{X} = \text{N}, \text{P}$) vibrations. Besides, several bands due to ν_{as} and $\nu_{\text{s}}(\text{CH})$ are also detected in the 2945–2901 cm^{-1} range.¹

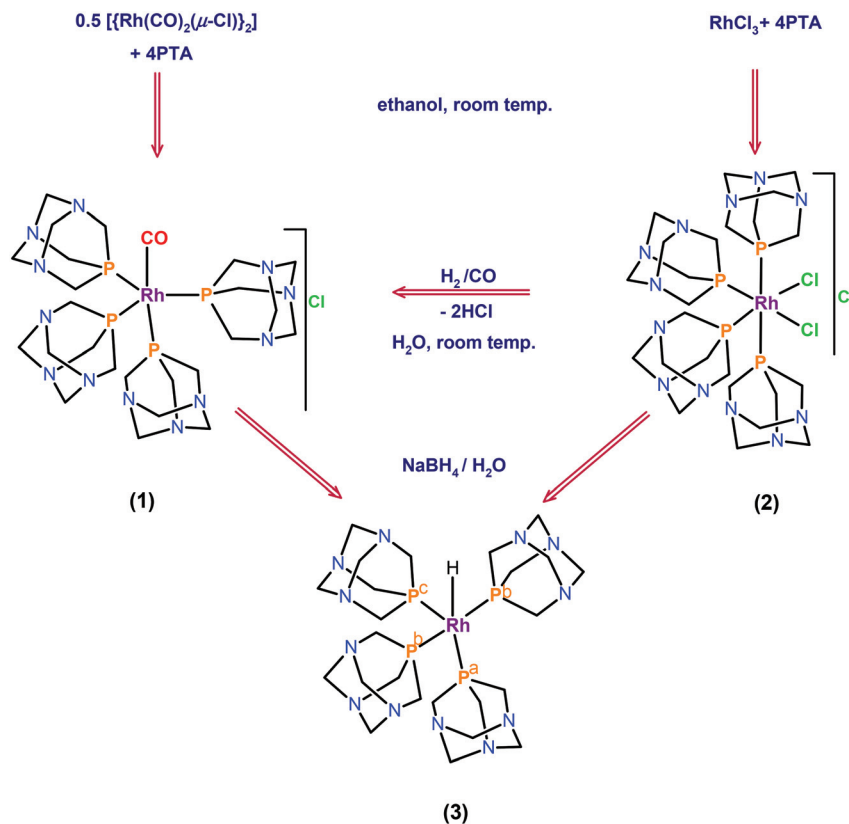
The ^1H NMR spectra of **1–3** in D_2O show two characteristic types of methylene protons for the coordinated PTA. One of them, assigned to the $\text{P-CH}_2\text{-N}$ moiety, occurs as a singlet at δ 4.08–4.17 whereas the other one, corresponding to the $\text{N-CH}_2\text{-N}$ group, displays an AB spin system centred at 4.65–5.15 ppm, attributed to the $\text{N-CH}_{\text{ax}}\text{-N}$ and $\text{N-CH}_{\text{eq}}\text{-N}$ protons, as previously reported.¹⁷ Additionally, in the ^1H NMR spectrum of **3**, a double set of methylene protons centred at δ 4.65 and 4.59 (for NCH_2N), as well as δ 4.17 and 4.08 (for PCH_2N), assigned as two P^b and $\text{P}^{a,c}$, were observed due to the nonequivalence of the PTA ligands (see Scheme 2). The multiplicity of the hydride resonance at δ –11.2 confirms the nonequivalence of the coordinated ligands in **3**. In contrast to the previously described analogue $[\text{RhH}(\text{PTA-Me})_4]\text{I}_4$ (PTA-Me = *N*-methyl-1,3,5-triaza-7-phosphaadamantane cation), the $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ and ^{31}P NMR spectra of **3** reveal the presence of three types of nonequivalent PTA ligands (three resonances at δ –39.5, –53.55 and –53.65 corresponding to the P^b , P^a and P^c ligands, respectively) in the coordination sphere of the rhodium(i) centre. For **1** and **2**, in the $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra, only a broad singlet is observed at δ –56.6 and –46.0, respectively, due to an average effect of a dynamic process.

X-ray crystal structures of **1** and **2**

The crystal structure of compound **1** indicates that the molecule exhibits a crystallographically imposed mirror plane containing Rh1, C1, O1, P2, N22, C22, C25, P3, N31, C31 and C35 atoms, as shown in Fig. 1. The geometry of the Rh atom in **1** is square pyramid ($\tau_5 = 0.09$) with three of the PTA ligands and the carbonyl group in equatorial sites therefore defining a P_3C type basal plane. The metal is located 0.4475(15) \AA above this basal plane deviating towards the P3-phosphine which is in the axial position. The Rh–C bond distance of 1.92(2) \AA is longer than that found in $[\text{Rh}\{\text{P}(\text{3-py})_3\}_2(\text{CO})\text{Cl}]$ [1.811(2) \AA]¹⁸ or in $[\text{Rh}(\text{Tpms})(\text{CO})(\text{PTA})]$ [Tpms = tris(1-pyrazolyl)methanesulfonate; 1.813(4) \AA]¹⁹ while that of C–O is shorter [1.08(2) \AA against 1.138(2) or 1.139(6) \AA , respectively].

In the structure of **2** (Fig. 2) the metal exhibits a rather distorted octahedral environment around the Rh centre, filled by four neutral PTA moieties and two chloride ligands in the *cis*-configuration. The P2–Rh–P3 angle is 95.59(3) $^\circ$ and that of P1–Rh–P4 is 163.31(3) $^\circ$. The Rh–P bond distances for the phosphine groups *trans* to chloride (2.2871 and 2.3203 \AA) are





Scheme 2 Syntheses of **1–3** with a numbering scheme for the PTA ligands in **3** (see Experimental).

shorter than those for the mutually *trans* Rh–P ones (2.3757 and 2.3997 Å) indicating a greater *trans* effect of the neutral phosphine ligand, relative to the chloride anion.

The lengths of the Rh–P bonds in both complexes [in the 2.2872(9)–2.401(5) Å range], the Rh–Cl in **2** [av. 2.4196(9) Å] and the bonding parameters within the PTA cages are comparable to those found in related Rh–PTA derivatives.^{6,20}

Catalysis

Complexes **1–3** were tested as homogeneous catalysts, or catalyst precursors, for the isomerisation and controlled condensation of allyl alcohol to 3-hydroxy-2-methylpentanal (HP) and 2-methyl-2-pentenal (MP) under ambient conditions and in aqueous media (Table 2, Scheme 3a), which proceeds in three main steps.

The first step (I) includes the isomerisation of allyl alcohol to *n*-propanal (P) and does not require the presence of NaOH (Table 2, Fig. 3a–c). At a low concentration of base (0.02–0.05 M) two molecules of *n*-propanal couple to 3-hydroxy-2-methylpentanal (HP, step II, Scheme 3a). A concentration of the base above 0.05 M allows dehydration. At 0.10 M of base in the reaction mixture, both 3-hydroxy-2-methylpentanal (HP) and 2-methyl-2-pentenal (MP, step III) are formed. A higher base concentration, in the 0.15–0.20 M range, results in the formation of 2-methyl-2-pentenal (MP) as the sole product in quantitative yield. Thus, upon variation of the base concentration in the reaction mixture, it is possible to

control the formation of the appropriate product (HP or MP). The presence of the rhodium complex is essential for the steps I and III, since none of the products was observed in the absence of the Rh catalyst. Although we detected the formation of small amounts of 2-methyl-2-pentenal (MP) in the absence of **1–3** (Scheme 3b, Fig. 3d) when using *n*-propanal as the substrate, the presence of rhodium complexes considerably increases the rate of this process, and additionally allows the formation of 3-hydroxy-2-methylpentanal (HP), at an appropriate concentration of the base.

The turnover frequencies (TOFs) achieve values as high as 2000 h^{-1} for all the complexes **1–3**, at a NaOH concentration in the 0.05–0.2 M range. For comparison, the optimized system of $[\text{Rh}(\text{COD})(\text{MeCN})_2](\text{BF}_4)$ and PTA catalyses the isomerisation of allylic alcohols into carbonyl compounds with a comparable rate (2400 h^{-1}), but at a higher temperature.^{10a,b} Separately, the catalytic condensation of *n*-propanal to the 3-hydroxy-2-methylpentanal (HP) and 2-methyl-2-pentenal (MP) mixture, with a TOF of 42 mmol of products per g catalyst per h using chitosan as a solid base catalyst at 100°C , was previously reported.¹¹

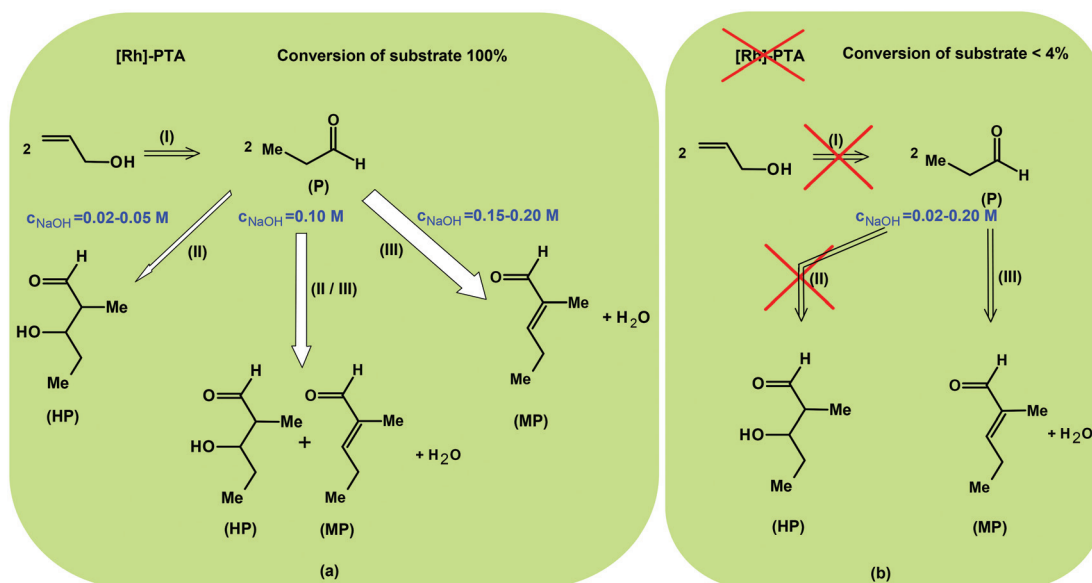
It should also be noted that the Rh(III) complex **2** is active only in the presence of H_2 , thus suggesting reduction, by this species, to a catalytically more active Rh(I) form. Expectedly, the presence of H_2 (1.0–2.0 MPa) does not lead to hydrogenation of the allyl alcohol. Since no condensation product was observed in the absence of a base, the involvement of an



Table 2 Condensation of allyl alcohol and *n*-propanal in the presence/absence of **1–3**^a

Complex/substrate	Products	Yield ^b [%]					
		C_{NaOH} [M]					
		0	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.20
1 /Allyl alcohol	Entry	1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>n</i> -Propanal (P)	8	1	<1	0	0	0
	3-Hydroxy-2-methylpentanal (HP)	0	50	95	29	1	<1
	2-Methyl-2-pentenal (MP)	0	1	3	70	99	>99
	Conversion of allyl alcohol [%]	9	52	100	100	100	100
2 /Allyl alcohol ^c	Entry	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>n</i> -Propanal (P)	5	2	<1	<1	0	0
	3-Hydroxy-2-methylpentanal (HP)	0	50	95	40	1	1
	2-Methyl-2-pentenal (MP)	0	1	2	56	99	99
	Conversion of allyl alcohol [%]	7	60	100	100	100	100
3 /Allyl alcohol	Entry	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>n</i> -Propanal (P)	11	5	1	<1	0	0
	3-Hydroxy-2-methylpentanal (HP)	0	50	87	40	1	<1
	2-Methyl-2-pentenal (MP)	1	2	7	52	99	>99
	Conversion of allyl alcohol [%]	14	60	95	96	100	100
<i>n</i> -Propanal (P) ^d	Entry	19	20	21	22	23	24
	3-Hydroxy-2-methylpentanal (HP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2-Methyl-2-pentenal (MP)	0	<1	<1	<1	<3	<3
	Conversion of <i>n</i> -propanal [%]	0	<1	<1	<1	<4	<4

^a Reaction conditions: complex **1–3** (0.01 mmol); H₂O (10 mL); substrate (10 mmol); 293 K; 30 min. ^b Determined by GC. ^c Reaction in an autoclave at $p(\text{H}_2) = 1.0$ MPa. ^d Condensation of *n*-propanal under similar conditions in the absence of **1–3**.

**Scheme 3** Pathway of allyl alcohol condensation in the presence (a) or in the absence (b) of **1–3**. P = *n*-propanal; HP = 3-hydroxy-2-methylpentanal; MP = 2-methyl-2-pentenal.

Rh-monohydride complex in the reaction mechanism is suggested.²¹ Indeed, ¹H NMR spectra of the complexes separated from the final reaction solution exhibit resonances centred at δ ca. -11.0 , when the base was added. Moreover, the loss of CO from the coordination sphere of **1** (in the presence and in the absence of allyl alcohol) was confirmed by IR spectroscopy. Catalysts **1–3** were isolated at the end of the reaction in the presence of NaOH (0.20 M) and tested in two

subsequent runs; the same level of activities towards the 2-methyl-2-pentenal (MP) formation was revealed.

Although some examples of isomerisation reactions for allyl and allylic alcohols^{10a,22} or condensation of various aldehydes^{10–12,23} have been described in the literature, to our knowledge, the complexes **1–3** appear to be the first examples of catalysts which allow not only the selective isomerisation of allyl alcohol to *n*-propanal (step I), but also (depending on the



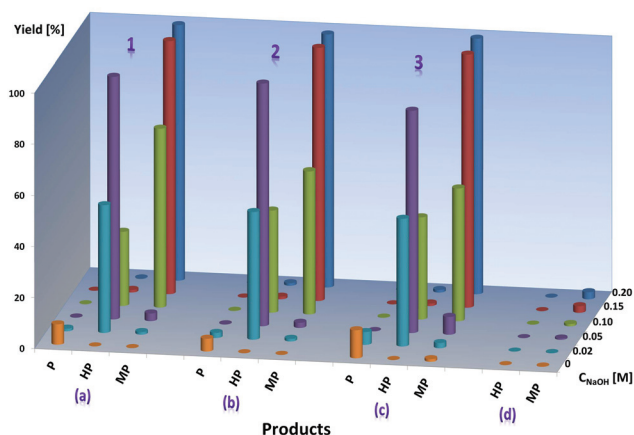


Fig. 3 (a–c) Correlation between the NaOH concentration and the activity of the corresponding catalyst or catalyst precursors **1–3** in condensation of allyl alcohol (P = *n*-propanal; HP = 3-hydroxy-2-methylpentanal; MP = 2-methyl-2-pentenal). (d) Correlation between the NaOH concentration in condensation of *n*-propanal in the absence of **1–3**. Reaction conditions are those of Table 2.

NaOH concentration) the reaction leading to the selective formation of the condensation products: 3-hydroxy-2-methylpentanal (HP, step II), and after dehydration only 2-methyl-2-pentenal (MP, step III) at a higher concentration of NaOH. Although the catalytic behaviours of other rhodium complexes with PTA and other water-soluble phosphines^{9,23} towards the transformation of allyl and allylic alcohols have been described previously, in such cases the isomerisation products have not been subsequently transformed into any condensation products.

Conclusions

The study reports a suitable way for the syntheses of new water-soluble rhodium complexes of the types $[\text{Rh}(\text{CO})(\text{PTA})_4]\text{Cl}$ (**1**), $[\text{RhCl}_2(\text{PTA})_4]\text{Cl}$ (**2**) and $[\text{RhH}(\text{PTA})_4]$ (**3**), which is based on the reaction of $[\{\text{Rh}(\text{CO})_2(\mu\text{-Cl})\}_2]$ or RhCl_3 with 1,3,5-triaza-7-phosphaadamantane (PTA). The solubility and stability in water of the obtained complexes encouraged their applications in aqueous catalysis. In fact, the work shows that they catalyze the isomerisation and controlled condensation of allyl alcohol, under ambient conditions and in aqueous media, thus displaying some advantages over the commercial methods. The selectivity can be controlled simply by changing the concentration of the base in the reaction mixture, thus resulting in the exclusive formation of either 3-hydroxy-2-methylpentanal (HP) or 2-methyl-2-pentenal (MP) in quantitative yields, at lower or higher concentrations of the base, respectively. The activity of the catalyst remains the same at least for the three following runs, thus allowing its efficient recycling. This study opens up the possibility of application of hydro-soluble PTA–Rh complexes in the controlled condensation of allyl alcohol, with an easy base-tuned selectivity in water and under mild conditions, broadening their application in catalysis

under green conditions. It deserves to be further explored for other types of condensation catalyses.

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