On the behaviour of biradicaloid \([\text{P(\(\mu\)-NTer)})_2\]\ towards Lewis acids and bases\(^{+}\)

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The well-known diphosphadiazane-1,3-diyl \([\text{P(\(\mu\)-NTer)})_2\] (\(\text{Ter} = \text{2,6-bis(2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)-phenyl}\)) was treated with Lewis bases such as N-heterocyclic carbenes and Lewis acids \(e.g.\) gold\(\text{I}\) chloride complexes. In the reaction with the Lewis base, fragmentation of the \(\text{P}_2\text{N}_2\) framework was observed, yielding a salt of the type \([\text{NHC}]\text{P}^+\text{[(TerN)]P}\) in a clean reaction. The reaction of \([\text{P(\(\mu\)-NTer)})_2\] with gold\(\text{I}\) chloride afforded 1:1 and 1:2 complexes. The dinuclear complex \([\text{ClAu}]\text{P(\(\mu\)-NTer)})_2\) displays a bridging P atom between both gold centers, as has been observed for \(\text{P}\) based zwitterions.

In the mid-1980s Dewar et al. investigated the mechanisms of Cope\(^{4}\) and Claisen rearrangements,\(^{1}\) as well as Diels-Alder\(^{3}\) reactions. For all three examples, the available experimental data, regarding both kinetic effects and regioselectivity as well as computational investigations, corroborated the existence of transient biradicaloids in the course of these chemical transformations. Dewar stated that “Biradicals are very polarizable species” as illustrated in Scheme 1.\(^{3}\)

To date, several examples of stable cyclic singlet biradicaloids have been known, which recently were parts of excellent reviews by F. Breher, M. Abe, and Rivard et al.\(^{4-6}\) The chemistry of singlet biradicaloids is rich and was investigated mainly in the examples of \([\text{Cl}[\text{P-Mes*})_2]\) (Mes* = 2,4,6-tri(tertbutyl)phenyl) by the groups of Niecke\(^{7-10}\) and Yoshifuji\(^{11-13}\) and \([\text{Pr}_{\text{P(\text{P-Bu})}}]\) by Bertrand et al.\(^{14-16}\) More recently, the activation of small molecules\(^{17-21}\) and the one-electron oxidation\(^{22}\) of group 15 singlet biradicaloids of the type \([\text{E(\(\mu\)-NTer)}_2\text{E'}]}\) (\(\text{E, E'} = \text{P, As}\)) were studied by our group. Another instance of well-investigated, but non-cyclic singlet biradicaloids are digermynes. Digermynes were studied by Power et al. who could demonstrate the high reactivity of this class of compounds in the activation of dihydrogen\(^{23}\) and several other small molecules like alkynes, alkenes, diazenes, azides, diazomethanes, isonitriles, nitriles, or nitrosotoluene.\(^{24-27}\)

It is noteworthy to mention that in a recent computational study by Streubel and Frontera et al.,\(^{28}\) several isomers of complexes of \(\text{P}_2\text{N}_2\) singlet biradicaloids were investigated, based on complexes which were experimentally obtained\(^{29}\) by the group of Paine in the early 1980s as a result of the first attempt of the reduction of dichlorodiphosphadiazanes \([\text{ClP(\(\mu\)-NR)}_2]\) (\(\text{R} = \text{e.g.} \text{Bu}\)).\(^{30,31}\) However, even though the computational study predicted several intriguing properties of the metal complexes, \(e.g.\) conservation or even an increase of the biradical character, our experimental results differ significantly. This is foremost attributed to steric congestions, as the previously investigated systems bear small substituents on the N atom (\(\text{Bu}\) as the bulkiest), and bulkier metal fragments, \(e.g.\) \(\text{W(CO)}_5\) or \(\text{Mo(CO)}_2\text{Cp*}\). In contrast, our species contain sterically very demanding terphenyl groups on the N atoms, but the metal fragment was chosen to be as small as possible. But still, the coordination of the first \(\text{AuCl}\) moiety causes the “pocket” formed by the two terphenyls to be distorted in such a way that only the P atom already bearing the \(\text{AuCl}\) fragment is available for further coordination. Thus, dinuclear complexes were obtained with a structure as observed by Ragogna et al. for zwitterionic bisphosphinoborate ligands in the complex \(\text{Ph}_2\text{B}[\text{N}\{\text{CH}_2\text{P(\text{P-Bu})}_2\}]\text{P(\text{AuCl})}_2\)\(^{32}\). Dewar’s abovementioned statement stimulated our investigations to tackle the question if the singlet biradicaloid...
[P(μ-NTer)]2 (1, Ter = 2,6-bis(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-phenyl) could exhibit the reactivity of a Lewis acid and/or base (Scheme 2).

For this purpose, a suitable Lewis base was found with the N-heterocyclic carbene (NHC), 1,3,4,5-tetramethylimidazol-2-ylidene (Scheme 3).

As previously reported, the reactivity of biradicaloid 1 towards small molecules such as chalcogens, alkenes and alkynes is very high. As expected, similar reactivity was also observed in the reactions with the NHC 1,3,4,5-tetramethylimidazol-2-ylidene as illustrated in Scheme 3. Immediately after the addition of carbene, the orange solution turned yellow. Interestingly, the formation of the product did not depend on the stoichiometry. Initial attempts were carried out in a 1:1 stoichiometric ratio between the two starting materials. However, in these experiments according to 31P NMR data 50% of the biradicaloid remained in solution and two new species formed, exhibiting singlet resonances at +308.0 and +113.2 ppm. Changing the stoichiometric ratio to 1:2 rendered this reaction quantitative according to 31P NMR data. Single crystals of the yellow product could be obtained by concentration of the reaction mixture and undisturbed storage overnight, allowing the elucidation of the molecular structure. Therefore, the formation of a salt [(NHC)2P]+[(TerN)2P]− (2) bearing a phosphorus centred cation as well as a phosphorus centred anion became evident in accord with the 31P NMR data (Fig. 1).

The chemical shift for both components of compound 2 compares well with literature known values (cation: −93 to −127 ppm; anion: K[(TerN)2P] +322, Li[(TerN)2P] +351 ppm). The 31P NMR resonance of the [(TerN)2P]− anion with +308.0 ppm is less downfield shifted compared to those of K[(TerN)2P] and Li[(TerN)2P], which can be attributed to the absence of direct anion–cation interactions via the N atoms. Hence the shielding of the P nucleus is stronger. In accord with this, in the “free” [(TerN)2P]− anion of 2 the N–P distances are slightly shorter (averaged 1.589 in 2, cf. K[(TerN)2P] 1.595 Å−) and the N–P–N angle with 106.31(7)° is less acute than in K[(TerN)2P] (104.88(6))°. The structure of the cation in 2 is similar to the known [(carbene)P]+ compounds reported by Macdonald et al. and Bertrand et al.

After establishing the reactivity of the singlet biradicaloid 1 towards a Lewis base, the second part of our study focused on the reaction with (Me2S)AuCl and the in situ generated Lewis acid AuCl.

When 1 was treated with (Me2S)AuCl, depending on the stoichiometry, either the monoadduct [ClAuP(μ-NTer)]2 (3) or the diadduct [(ClAu)2P(μ-NTer)]4 (4) were isolated (Scheme 4). Obviously, both lone pairs at the phosphorus atom in the zwitterionic Lewis representation of Scheme 2 can be utilized to form either monoadduct 3 or diadduct 4 depending on the stoichiometry. These reactions have to be carried out in very dilute solutions, since 3 and 4 are only sparingly soluble in organic solvents. Therefrom a problem arises for the 1:1 reaction due to the fact that a local excess of (Me2S)AuCl causes a mixture of 3 and 4 to precipitate, leaving some of the starting material 1 in solution. Furthermore, an excess of (Me2S)AuCl has to be avoided as well, because otherwise under decomposi-
Single crystal structure elucidation unequivocally allowed the identification of 3 and 4. In 3, the trigonal phosphorus atom is pyramidalized; however, the four-membered P2N2 ring remains almost planar (deviation from planarity $<5^\circ$). A similar situation is found for the tetrahedrally coordinated P atom in 4 (deviation from planarity $<4^\circ$). Upon adduct formation the planar ring skeleton distorts affording two shorter P2-coordinated–N (1.600(3), 1.645(3) Å) and two longer P3-coordinated–N bond lengths (1.776(3), 1.781(3) Å). Again, for diadduct 4 the same situation was observed with two sets of different P–N distances (Fig. 2). The Au–Cl distance amounts to 2.2361(6) Å (cf. $\Sigma_{\text{exp}}$(Au–P) = 2.35 Å$^4$) which even shortens upon diadduct formation (2.228(1), 2.124(1) Å).

Computations at the PBE1PBE level of theory revealed a closed shell singlet ground state for 3 and 4, respectively, in contrast to biradicaloid 1. NBO (Natural bond orbital) analysis data feature the existence of a zwitterionic resonance structure as depicted in Scheme 4 for compounds 3 and 4 with a formal oxidation state of $+\text{III}$ for the two-coordinated phosphonium center and $+\text{I}$ for the metal-coordinated P species.

Singlet biradicaloid $[\text{P}(\mu-\text{NTer})]_2$ (1) was found to react with a strong Lewis base, 1,3,4,5-tetramethylimidazol-2-ylidene, to afford the salt $[(\text{NHC})_2\text{P}]^+[(\text{TerN})_2\text{P}]^-$ in a clean reaction under redox disproportionation. Similarly, upon addition of a gold(I) chloride complex redox disproportionation occurred to give the zwitterionic complexes $[\text{ClAuP}(\mu-\text{NTer})]_2$ (3) and $[(\text{ClAu})_2\text{P}(\mu-\text{NTer})]_2$ (4). From these results it can be deduced that singlet biradicaloids such as 1 are highly polarizable species (with a considerable zwitterionic character), which can act either as Lewis base or Lewis acid and might open new vistas for all known singlet biradicaloids.

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**Notes and references**