

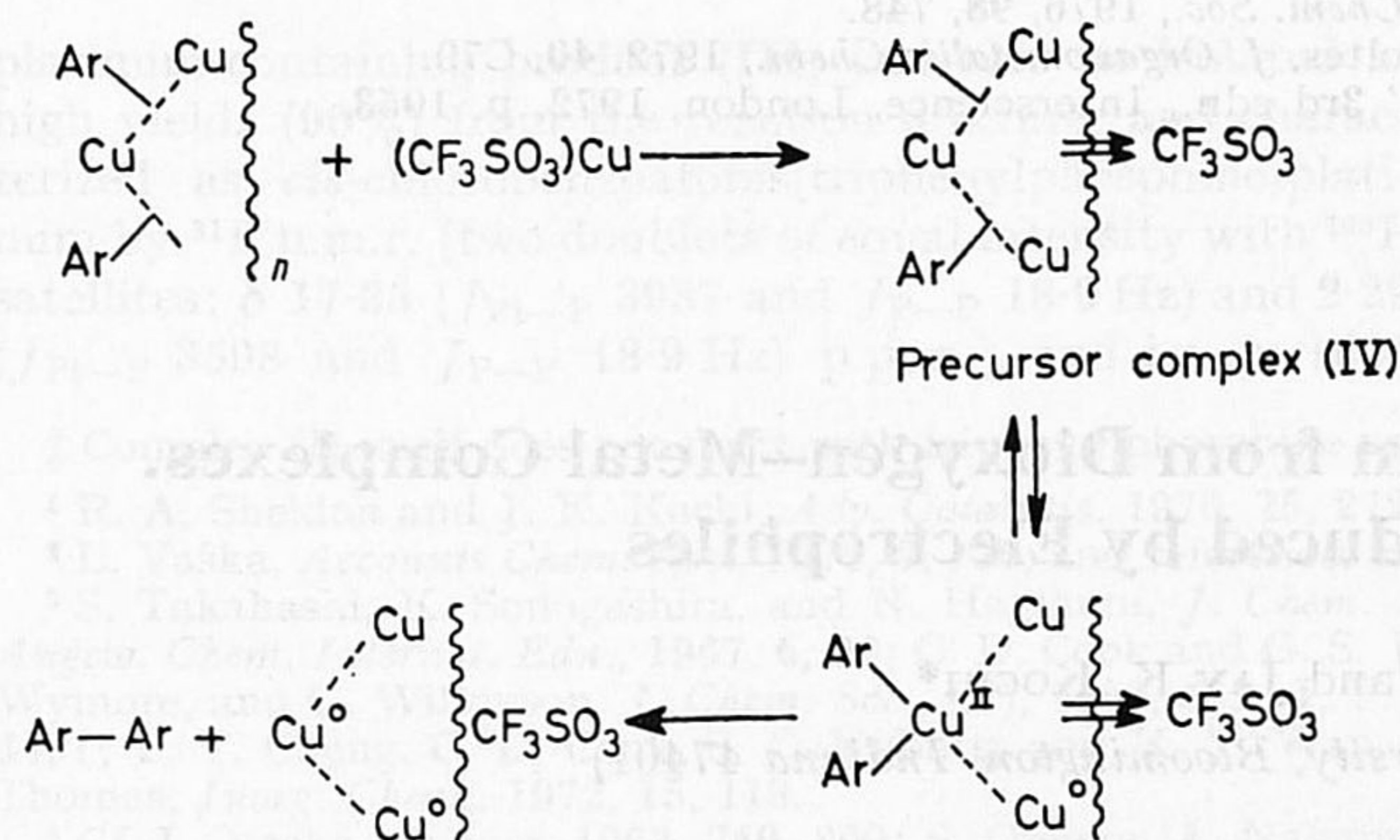
Interaction of Arylmetal Compounds of Group 1B with Copper(I) and Silver(I) Trifluoromethanesulphonate; a Novel Biaryl Synthesis and a Route to Hexanuclear Aryl-CuAg, -AgAu, and -CuAu Clusters

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Summary Whereas selective biaryl formation is observed when arylcopper compounds $4\text{-MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cu}$, $2\text{-Me}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cu}$, and $2\text{-Me}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cu}$ are treated in exact 1:1 molar ratio with $(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)\text{Cu}$, reactions of $2\text{-Me}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{M}$ ($\text{M} = \text{Cu}$ or Au) with $(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)\text{Cu}$ (2:1) and of $\text{Ar}_4\text{Au}_2\text{Li}_2$ with $(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)\text{Cu}$ or $(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)\text{Ag}$ (1:2) afford novel hexanuclear cluster compounds of the type $\text{Ar}_4\text{M}_4\text{M}'_2(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)_2$.

KNOWN procedures for coupling of aryl groups in arylcopper compounds involve either interaction with O_2 ,¹ $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}\text{X}_2$,^{1,2} and RNO_2 ¹ or thermal decomposition.^{1,3} These reactions often proceed with little selectivity. We now report a novel route for selective formation of biaryls from arylcopper compounds which emerged from our study concerning the influence of the nature of the counter-ion X on the stability of copper cluster compounds of the type $\text{Ar}_n\text{Cu}_{n+m}\text{X}_m$ ($\text{Ar} = \text{aryl}$).

Reaction of copper(I) halides, CuX , with tetrameric $(2\text{-Me}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)_4\text{Cu}_4$ (I)⁴ and polymeric $(2\text{-Me}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4)_n\text{Cu}_n$ (II)⁴ gives stable, well defined complexes of the types $(\text{ArCu}\cdot\text{CuX})_n$ and $\text{Ar}_4\text{Cu}_6\text{X}_2$, respectively.^{2,5} In contrast, reactions of $(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)\text{Cu}$ with (I) and $(4\text{-MeC}_6\text{H}_4)_4\text{Cu}_4$ (III)[†] (1:1) afford, in addition to Cu^0 , corresponding biaryls ($\text{Ar}\text{-Ar}$) in 100% yield; the reaction of (II) with $(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)\text{Cu}$ (1:1), on the other hand, gives both $\text{Ar}\text{-Ar}$ (85%) and ArH (15%).

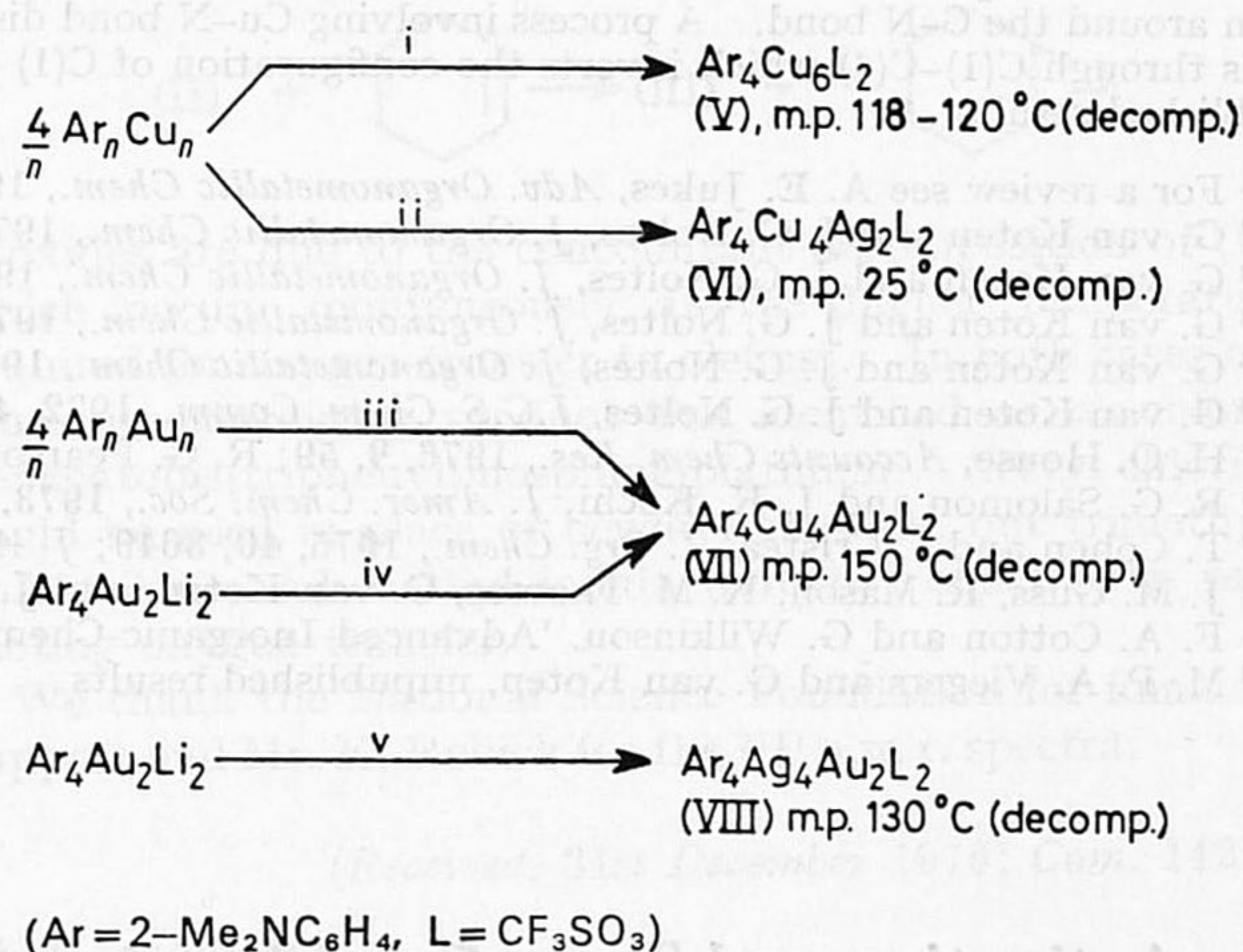


(Ar = Aryl)
SCHEME 1

The presence of stoichiometric amounts of N- or P-containing ligands, such as PPh_3 , in the reaction of (I) with $(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)\text{Cu}$ (1:4) inhibits the formation of $\text{Ar}\text{-Ar}$ as a result of complex formation with $(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)\text{Cu}$ [e.g., $(\text{Ph}_3\text{P})_2\text{Cu}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)$; m.p. 178–179 °C; M (C_6H_6 , cryom.) 744 (737)]. In contrast to (III), (I) and (II) do not react with PPh_3 .⁶ Because of complex formation with the $\text{Me}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{-}$ and

$\text{Me}_2\text{N-}$ substituents in the biaryls formed, the coupling reactions of (I) and (II) require stoichiometric amounts of $(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)\text{Cu}$. In the absence of built-in ligands in the aryl nucleus, the arylcopper- $(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)\text{Cu}$ interaction is catalytic; e.g., interaction of (III) with 10 mole % of $(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)\text{Cu}$ affords 4,4'-bitolyl quantitatively.

The quantitative formation of biaryls in the reactions of $(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)\text{Cu}$ with the discrete cluster species (I) and (III) excludes decomposition involving free radicals, but instead points to the occurrence of intramolecular processes leading to pairwise release of aryl groups. The presence of oligomers with odd numbers of aryl groups in polymeric Ar_nCu_n accounts for the formation of ArH in the $\text{Ar}_n\text{Cu}_n(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)\text{Cu}$ reaction. The formation of a precursor complex (IV) is proposed (Scheme 1) as the first step in biaryl formation. A representative example of such a complex is $\text{Ar}_4\text{Cu}_6(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)_2$ (V) (Scheme 2) (*vide infra*).[‡]



SCHEME 2. i, $2(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)\text{Cu}$, C_6H_6 , 80%; ii, $2(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)\text{Ag}$, C_6H_6 ; iii, $4(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)\text{Cu}$, C_6H_6 , 95%, $-2(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)\text{Au}$; iv, $4(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)\text{Cu}$, Et_2O , 91%, $-2(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)\text{Li}$; v, $4(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)\text{Ag}$, Et_2O , 91%, $-2(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)\text{Li}$.

One of the possible mechanisms for the formation of (V) is a process involving valence disproportionation inside the Cu_n core followed by reductive elimination of biaryl which would also explain the large influence of the counter-ion on the coupling reactions. The anions attached to the Cu_n core would affect the potentials of the various Cu couples;⁷ the strongly electron-accepting⁸ CF_3SO_3 anion would favour the Cu^{II} oxidation state whereas electron-donating⁸ halide anions, for example, would favour the Cu^{I} state. The recent⁹ proposal that organocopper(III) compounds are intermediates in the Ullman type coupling of $2\text{-XC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO}_2$ with $(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)\text{Cu}$ must be considered less likely in view of these results.

[†] Contrary to an earlier report (A. Camus and N. Marsich, *J. Organometallic Chem.*, 1968, **14**, 441) *o*- and *p*-tolylcopper are tetrameric in freezing benzene.

[‡] All compounds gave satisfactory analyses. Complete spectroscopic and degradation data will be published later.

I.r. and n.m.r. spectroscopic data reveal that the structure of (V, Ar = 2-Me₂NC₆H₄) is analogous to that of Ar₄Cu₆Br₂^{5,10} with Ar groups spanning triangular faces of an octahedral Cu₆ core by 2*e*-3*c* C-Cu and 2*e*-2*c* N-Cu bonds and the anions (Br or CF₃SO₃)₂ bridging equatorial Cu atoms. Stable hexanuclear complexes Ar₄M₄M'₂(CF₃SO₃)₂ (VI—VIII) have been prepared using either Ar_nCu_n or Ar_nAu_n[¶] and Ar₄Au₂Li₂[¶] as starting compounds (Scheme 2).

N.m.r. spectroscopy shows that the Au atoms in Ar₄M₄Au₂X₂ occupy apical positions which is in line with the strong preference of Au^I for a digonal co-ordination geometry.¹¹ Only one resonance pattern for the Ar protons is observed which confirms a symmetric Ar₄M₄Au₂ skeleton while in X only one *J*(H-6-^{107,109}Ag) of 6 Hz (C₆D₆, doublet at 8.06 p.p.m. upon irradiation at δH-5) is observed. The bridging carbon atom C-1 in (V), (VII), and (VIII) is a centre of chirality [Ar group bridges metal atoms which have different co-ordination geometries, *e.g.* (V), (VII) and (VIII) and/or are unlike, *e.g.* (VII) and (VIII)]. The NMe

resonances [δ (C₆D₆), (V), 1.92-2.96 (2 × s); (VII), 1.84-2.88 (2 × s); and (VIII), 1.90-2.79 (2 × s)] are anisochronous as a result of rate-determining metal-NMe₂ co-ordination (stable prochiral NMe₂ assembly). The NMe resonances in (VII) and (VIII) remain anisochronous up to 90 °C whereas those in (V) coalesce at 40 °C.** This is explained in terms of increased N-M_eq bond strength in the AuM (M = Cu or Ag) clusters resulting from a contribution to the bonding of canonical structures such as [Ar₂Au]₂²⁻[M₄X₂]₂⁺ in which 2*e*-3*c* ArAuM bonding has been replaced by 2*e*-2*c* ArAu interactions. Corresponding high values for isomer shift (3.88 mm s⁻¹) and quadrupole splitting (9.14 mm s⁻¹) in the ¹⁹⁷Au Mössbauer spectrum¹² of Ar₄Au₂Cu₄(CF₃SO₃)₂ (VII) support this idea.

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§ I.r. spectroscopy reveals a symmetry below C_{v3} [ν₄(E) 1218s and 1296s cm⁻¹; ν₅(E) 633m cm⁻¹] for the (CF₃SO₃) anion in (V). Accordingly, (V) is, like Ar₄Cu₆Br₂ (ref. 5) and H₆Cu₆(PPh₃)₆ (M. R. Churchill, J. A. Bezman, J. A. Osborn, and J. Wormald, *Inorg. Chem.*, 1972, **11**, 1818), an 84-electron cluster compound (CF₃SO₃ and Ar groups each contribute 3 electrons to 66 electrons of Cu₆).

¶ Ar₄Au₂Li₂ [according to mol. wt. data in boiling C₆H₆, m.p. 155-160 °C (decomp.)] has been prepared from the reaction of ArLi with Ph₃PAuBr (2:1). Reaction of Ar₄Au₂Li₂ with Me₃SnBr (1:1) affords polymeric Ar_nAu_n [δ C₆D₅N, 3.10 (NMe), 7.95 (H-6), m.p. 50-55 °C (decomp.)].

** The NMe protons become isochronous by a process involving Cu-N bond dissociation and inversion at N with concomitant rotation around the C-N bond. A process involving Cu-N bond dissociation followed by rapid rotation of the phenyl nucleus around the axis through C(1)-C(4) which inverts the configuration of C(1) represents a higher energy path (G. van Koten and J. G. Noltes, unpublished results).

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¹¹ F. A. Cotton and G. Wilkinson, 'Advanced Inorganic Chemistry,' 3rd edn., Interscience, London, 1972, p. 1053.

¹² M. P. A. Viegars and G. van Koten, unpublished results.

Activation and Transfer of Oxygen Atom from Dioxygen-Metal Complexes. Epoxidation of Olefins Induced by Electrophiles

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Summary Oxygen transfer from dioxygenbis(triphenylphosphine) platinum to form cyclohexene and norbornene oxides from olefins is induced by acid halides under mild conditions.

DIOXYGEN-METAL complexes are potentially viable intermediates for the direct activation of molecular oxygen, particularly with regard to the desired catalytic epoxidation of olefins.¹ However, despite the large number and structural varieties of dioxygen-metal complexes,² there are no

unambiguous examples reported in which an oxygen atom is transferred to an unactivated olefin.† We have surmised that such a transfer may be promoted by electrophiles, and report the effect of acyl halides on the otherwise stable dioxygen complex [(Ph₃P)₂PtO₂]^{2,3} as a prototype for such an electrophilic activation.

Dioxygenbis(triphenylphosphine)platinum (I) [³¹P n.m.r.: δ 14.68 (s, *J*_{Pt-P} 4030 Hz) p.p.m.] reacts instantaneously at -78 °C with 1 mol of benzoyl chloride in methylene chloride solution to afford *cis*-chloroperoxybenzoatobis-

† Peroxomolybdenum(vi) (H. Mimoun, I. Sere de Roch, and L. Sajus, *Tetrahedron*, 1970, **26**, 37) and related species are not considered in this context (see ref. 1). For reactions with activated olefins see: R. A. Sheldon and J. A. Van Doorn, *J. Organometallic Chem.*, 1975, **94**, 115.