Synthesis and molecular structures of the first phosporanylidene complexes of rare earth metals

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Experimentals

All experiments were performed in an atmosphere of dry, oxigen-free nitrogene or argon using Schlecnk technique and solvents dried over sodium/benzophenon and distilled prior to use over NaAlEt₄. Lu(CH₂SiMe₃)₃(THF)₂ and Y(o-Me₂NCH₂C₆H₄)₃ were synthesized according to literature methods. Ph₃P and o-CH₃OC₆H₄CH₂Cl were used as supplied (Aldrich, Fluka). NMR spectra were recorded using the Bruker ARX 200 and 300 spectrometers. Lu was determined complexometric against xylenolorange after digestion by 60% HClO₄ at pH 6 to 7.

Triphenylphosphonium-ortho-methoxybenzylide 1.⁴ To a solution of Ph₃P (5.25 g, 20 mmol) in 1÷1 Et₂O-acetone mixture (200 mL) o-CH₃OC₆H₄CH₂Cl (3.91 g, 25 mmol) was added *via* syringe. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 3 days followed by evaporation of the solvent to dryness and washing of the *o-methoxybenzyl-triphenylphosphonium chloride* with several portions of pentane. Yield after drying under vacuum: 3.25 g (40%). To a suspension of thus obatined white crystalline material (2.91 g, 7 mmol) in dry THF (40 mL) NaH (0.48 g, 20 mmol) was added at once. In few minutes the reaction mixture became orange in colour. It was allowed to stir under argon at room temperature for 2 days resulting in formation of deep-orange solution and white suspesion of NaCl and an excess of NaH. After filtration and evaporation of THF 1.81 g (98% yield) of 1 as an orange powder was obtained.

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¹H NMR (200 MHz, C₆D₆, +23° C): δ , 7.74 – 7.64, 7.03 – 6.64 (m, 19H, Ph, Aryl), 3.21 (s, 3H, OC<u>H</u>₃), 3.08 (d, 1H, P=C<u>H</u>, J_{PH} = 20 Hz); ³¹P NMR (81 MHz, C₆D₆, +23° C): δ , 10.8. EA for C₂₆H₂₃OP: calcd. C 81.66%, H 6.06%, observed C 81.58%, H 5.90%.

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