A Methyl-, Acetyl- and Allyl-palladium and -Platinum Complexes Containing Novel Terdentate PNS and NN’S Ligands

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Methyl-, acetyl- and allyl-palladium and -platinum complexes containing novel terdentate PNS and NN'S ligands

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Abstract

Palladium and platinum compounds of the composition \([MX(L)]X \) and \([M(Me)(L)]X \) (M = Pd, Pt; X = Cl, Br, I, O3SCF3) have been prepared from the appropriate starting materials and the new ligands \((L = N-[2-(diphenylphosphino)benzylidene]-L-methioniool (PNS-1), N-[2-(diphenylphosphino)benzylidene]-3-propylethylsulfide (PNS-2), N-[2-(diphenylphosphino)benzylidene]-D/L-methio-nyl]-tert-butylamine (PNS-3), N-[2-(pyridine)methylidene]-DIL-methionyl]-tert-butylamine (NN'S)) \). The single crystal X-ray determination of \([PtI(PNS-3)]I \) (triclinic, space group \(P\bar{1} \) (No. 2) with \(a = 10.5298(9), b = 11.5584(8), c = 14.545(2) \text{ Å}, \alpha = 77.368(8), \beta = 84.453(9), \gamma = 79.720(7)^\circ, V = 1696.5(3) \text{ Å}^3, Z = 2, R1 = 0.0456, wR2 = 0.1195 \)) showed terdentate coordination of the trifunctional PNS-3 ligand with a six-membered PN containing metallacycle and a six-membered NS containing metallacycle which is in a chair conformation. The square planar geometry is completed with an iodide atom, while the second iodide atom is non-coordinating. The methyl-palladium and -platinum complexes may occur in solution in various isomeric forms, as an equilibrium has been observed between the ionic \([M(Me)(\eta^5-PNS)] \) and the neutral \([MX(Me)(\eta^5-PNS)] \). The \(\eta^5\)-PNS bonded complex may occur in two conformations, i.e. with the six-membered NS containing part of the ligand in either the chair or boat form. The methyl-palladium and -platinum complexes reacted slowly with CO to form the corresponding acetyl complexes, with insertion rates which increased in the order Cl < Br < I < O3SCF3 and PNS-1 < PNS-2 < PNS-3 < NN'S. Complexes \([Pd(\eta^5\text{-allyl})(PNS-3)](X = Cl, O3SCF3) \) with 2-methylallyl and 1,1,2-trimethylallyl groups have been prepared from the reaction of \([PdCl(\eta^5\text{-allyl})]_2 \) with PNS-3. Both the \(\eta^5\)-allyl and the unusual \(\eta^1\)-allyl species have been identified by \(^1H \) NMR and their dynamic properties have been investigated in CDCl3.

Keywords: Palladium complexes; Platinum complexes; Terdentate ligand complexes; Alkyl complexes; Allyl complexes; Acetyl complexes

1. Introduction

In our laboratory the \(N-[N-(5\text{-methyl-2-thienylmethylidene}]-\text{L-methionyl}]\)histamine ligand was designed in order to mimic the active site of plastoeyanine [1]. In the solid state this hemilabile ligand shows a polymeric structure which is formed by inter- and intramolecular hydrogen bonds [2]. The \(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SCH}_3 \) arm connected to the central chiral methionic carbon atom is stretched out and a helix geometry is formed. Upon coordination to a cationic silver(I) or copper(I) nucleus again a polymeric helix geometry is created as each of the hemilabile ligand molecules binds to three metal ions while each metal center is bonded to three different hemilabile ligands. In solution this polymeric structure dissociates into oligomers of varying size, while the coordination mode of the ligand is unchanged. The geometry of the ligand backbone in the complex in the solid state as well as in solution is only slightly changed when compared to the structure of the free ligand, which means that the tetrahedral geometry of the coordination site is mainly ligand controlled, for non-discriminating ions like Ag(I) and Cu(I) [3]. This interesting feature initiated our interest in the coordination behavior of this ligand towards \(d^8\)-metal centers which favor a square planar instead of a tetrahedral geometry and which would be expected to force the ligand into a different conformation. In order to attain more understanding about the coordination properties of this ligand, the coordi-
nation behavior of the [N-(thienylidene)-L/D-methionyl] and of the methionine parts of the ligand were studied separately.

Coordination of the NSS' [N-(thienylidene)-L/D-methionyl]methyl ester ligand towards Pd(II) showed a preference for bidentate coordination via the imine nitrogen and methionine sulfur donor atoms, while the thienyl sulfur donor is positioned above the coordination plane [4]. The geometry of the ligand backbone is changed appreciably owing to the position of the thienyl moiety and the preference of the Pd(II) atom for a square planar surrounding. It was shown that the rate of insertion of CO into the Pd–Me bond of the methyl-palladium complexes [PdX(Me)(D/L-th-metMe-N,S)] was greatly enhanced by the η2-bonded NS ligand, while the insertion of the NS backbone in the presence of H2O, caused the hydrolysis of the imine bond to an amine group, resulting in the formation of the novel and unexpectedly stable complex [PdCl(C(O)Me)(L)] (L = methionine methyl ester) [6] in which the ligand is bidentate bonded via the amine nitrogen as well as the methionine thioether sulfur atom, similar to [Pt(L-MeH-S,N)Cl]2, [PtCl2(L/D-MeH-S,N)] [7] and [PdCl2(L/D-MeH-S,N)] [8]. This unexpected finding prompted us to take a closer look at simple bidentate NS and NN' ligands containing a hard amine function combined with either a soft S–Me or a soft pyridine moiety. It was found that both the bidentate NS and NN' ligands enhance both CO and allene insertion rates even more than the afore-mentioned NSS' ligand, while the insertion of (substituted) allenes into the Pd–Me bond affording η2-allyl complexes could be studied in greater detail.

The observation that the thienyl moiety of the [N-(thienylidene)-L/D-methionyl] methyl ester ligand does not coordinate to the palladium center of [PdX(Me)(D/L-th-metMe-N,S)], even when an open site on the metal center is created by halide abstraction, i.e. [Pd(Me)(D/L-th-metMe-N,S)](O2SCF3), prompted us to investigate ligand systems containing a donor atom such as a phosphorus and a pyridine nitrogen atom instead of the thienyl sulfur donor.

Here we report on the coordination behavior of the N-[2-(diphenylphosphino)benzylidene]-3-propylethylsulfide (PNS-1), N-[2-(diphenylphosphino)benzylidene]-L-methioninol (PNS-2), N-[N-{2-(diphenylphosphino)benzylidene}-D/L-methionyl]-tert-butylamine (PNS-3) and N-[N-{2-(pyridine)methyldiene}-D/L-methionyl]-tert-butyllamine (NN'S) ligands (Fig. 1) towards palladium(II) and platinum(II), resulting in ionic complexes of the type [MX(L)]Y (L = PNS, NN'S; M = Pd, Pt; X = Cl, Br, I, Me; Y = Cl, Br, I, OTf). The dynamic behavior of the ligand backbone in the complexes is studied by variable temperature 1H and 31P{1H} NMR.

The reactivity of the methyl containing complexes towards CO is investigated as a function of: (i) the anion (Cl, Br or I); (ii) the donor atom linked to the NS backbone (N or P); (iii) the alkyl group bonded to the sulfur donor (Me or Et); (iv) the bulkiness of the group on the C-4 carbon atom of the NS backbone (H, CH2OH, C(O)NH-tBu).

2. Experimental

2.1. Materials

All reactions were carried out in an atmosphere of purified nitrogen, using standard Schlenk techniques. Solvents were carefully dried and distilled prior to use or stored under an inert atmosphere, unless denoted otherwise. [PdCl2(COD)], [Pd(Me)Cl(COD)] (COD = cyclo-1,5-octadiene) [9], 2-diphenylphosphine-benzaldehyde [10], [PdCl(η2-Ch2C(Me)CH2)2] and [PdCl(η2-Ch2C(Me)C(Me)2)]2 [5], γ-aminopropyl-ethylsulfide (H2N-Prop-S-Et) [11] and N-tert-butylalkoxycarbonyl-L-methionine (BOC-Met-OH) [12] were synthesized by literature procedures. Methioninol, 2-tert-butylalkoxycarbonyloximino-2-phenylacetonitrile (BOC-ON), methionine and 2-pyridine carboxaldehyde are commercially available and were used without further purification.

2.2. Instrumentation

1H, 31P{1H}, 13C{1H} and 15N{1H}-INEPT spectra were recorded on Bruker AMX 300 and AC 100 spectrometers. Chemical shift values are in ppm relative to Me4Si (1H and 13C{1H}), 85% H2PO4 (31P{1H}) and CH3NO2 (15N{1H}).

2 1H NMR (CDCl3, 293 K, δ): 1.22 (t, 3H, S-CH2CH3); 1.70 (q, 2H, H2N-CH2CH2CH3); 2.4–2.6 (m, 4H, CH2–S–CH2); 2.77 (t, 2H, H2N–CH2); 1.0C{1H} NMR (CDCl3, 293 K, δ): 15.2 (S–CH2CH3); 26.4 (S–CH2CH3); 29.3 (H2N–CH2CH2CH3); 33.8 (H2N–CH2CH2CH3); 41.7 (H2N–CH2CH2CH3) was not reported in Refs. [11a] and [11b].
INEPT). Coupling constants are in Herz (Hz). IR spectra were recorded on a Biorad spectrophotometer in the range 1000–2200 cm\(^{-1}\).

The degree of association of \(4\)cy was calculated from vapor pressure measurements with a Hewlett-Packard osmometer 320B in dichloromethane (instrumental error amounts to 5\%). Conductivity experiments were carried out using a Consort K720 digital conductometer.

The CO insertion rates were determined employing a sapphire tube (10.0 mm outer diameter, 8.0 mm inner diameter) [13]. Prior to the NMR experiment, the tube was shaken twice, while connected to the CO pressure line, in order to dissolve CO homogeneously. The CO insertion reaction was monitored by \(^{31}\text{P}\left\{\text{IH}\right\} \text{NMR at room temperature,}

2.3. Crystal structure determination of 3ez

Crystal data and details on data collection and refinement of compound 3ez are presented in Table 1. A yellowish crystal was picked out of solution, cut to size and mounted on a Lindemann-glass capillary and transferred into the cold nitrogen stream on an Enraf-Nonius CAD4-T diffractometer using approximately 0.02 M solutions (CDCl\(_3\)) of the methylpalladium complexes, and 10 bar CO.

The crystal structure was solved by automated Patterson methods and subsequent difference Fourier techniques (DIRDIF-92 [17]). Refinement on \(F^2\) was carried out by full-matrix least-squares techniques (SHELXL-93 [18]); no observance criterion was applied during refinement. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic thermal parameters. Hydrogen atoms were taken into account at calculated positions and refined riding on their carrier atoms, with fixed isotropic thermal parameter amounting to 1.5 to 1.2 times the value of the equivalent isotropic thermal parameter of their carrier atoms, for methyl hydrogen atoms, and all other hydrogen atoms, respectively. Weights were optimized in the final refinement cycles. Convergence was reached at \(wR2 = 0.1195\), \(R1 = 0.0456\). A final difference Fourier map showed no residual density outside -2.42 and 1.43 e Å\(^{-3}\), near Pt and I, probably due to residual absorption artefacts. Geometrical calculations were performed with PLATON [19]. All calculations were performed on a DECstation 5000/133. Final coordinates and equivalent isotropic thermal parameters of the non-hydrogen atoms for 3ez are given in Table 2.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crystal data of 3ez</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Formula</strong></td>
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\(^a\) \(R1 = \Sigma |F_o| - |F_c|)/\Sigma |F_o|\).
\(^b\) \(wR2 = [\Sigma |w(F_o)^2 - F_c^2)|/\Sigma |w(F_o)^2)|^{1/2}\).
2.4. Synthesis of the ligands

2.4.1. N-(N-tert-Butyloxy-carbonyl-L-methionine)tert-butyramine (BOC-Met-tBu)

BOC-Met-tBu was prepared following the procedure described for N-(N-tert-butylcarbonyl-L-methionine)-histamine (BOC-Met-Histam) [2] using BOC-Met-OH and tert-butyramine. The product was isolated as a white solid in 65% yield. 1H NMR (CDCl3, 293 K, δ): 1.24 (s, 9H, C7); 3.09 (s, 3H, CH3); 3.88 (t, 2H, C4H3); 5.05 (t, 1H, C6H). 13C{1H} NMR (CDCl3, 293 K, δ): 15.7 (C'); 28.8 (C7); 29.1 (C3); 30.1 (C3); 32.3 (C2); 51.8 (C6); 54.4 (C4); 80.3 (C(Me)3, BOC); 156.3 (C8); 174.0 (C=O, BOC).

The BOC protecting group was removed by HCl, as described for H-Met-Histam-2HCl [2], resulting in HCl·H-Met-tBu. By reacting HCl·L-H-Met-tBu with Et3N (!.5 described for H-Met-Histam-2HCl [2], resulting in HCl·H-BOC).

3-propylethylsulfMe] (PNS-1, a); N-[N- { 2-(diphenylphosphino)benzylidene }-D/L-

Employing the method described for 2-(diphenylphosphino)benzylidene-3-propylethylsulfMe (PNS-1, a); N-[N- { 2-(diphenylphosphino)benzylidene }-L-methioninol (PNS-2, b); N-[N- { 2-(diphenylphosphino)benzylidene }-D/L-methionyl]-tert-butyramine (PNS-3, c)

Employing the method described for 2-(diphenylphosphino)benzylidene-R(±)-α-methyl-benzylamine [20] and using H-Met-tBu and 2-(diphenylphosphino)benzaldehyde afforded ligand c in 72% yield, as a yellow oil. δ: IR (CH2Cl2, cm-1): 1631 (C=N); 1650 (C(O)NH). 13C{1H} NMR (CDCl3, 293 K, δ): 14.5 (Cl); 28.8 (C7); 29.3 (C3); 30.7 (C3); 34.4 (C2); 53.8 (C6); 54.4 (C4); 166.4 (C10); 174.0 (Cl°).

2.4.2. N-[N-{2-(Diphenylphosphino)benzylidene}-3-propylethylsulfMe] (PNS-1, a); N-[N-{2-(diphenylphosphino)benzylidene}]-L-methioninol (PNS-2, b); N-[N-{2-(diphenylphosphino)benzylidene}] -D/L-methionyl]-tert-butyramine (PNS-3, c)

Employing the method described for 2-(diphenylphosphino)benzylidene-R(±)-α-methyl-benzylamine [20] and using H-Met-tBu and 2-(diphenylphosphino)benzaldehyde afforded ligand c in 72% yield, as a yellow oil. δ: IR (CH2Cl2, cm-1): 1631 (C=N); 1650 (C(O)NH). 13C{1H} NMR (CDCl3, 293 K, δ): 14.5 (Cl); 28.8 (C7); 29.3 (C3); 30.7 (C3); 34.4 (C2); 53.8 (C6); 54.4 (C4); 166.4 (C10); 174.0 (Cl°).

2.4.3. N-[N-{2-(Pyridine)methylidene}] -D/L-methylionyl]-tert-butyramine (NN'S, d)

The preparation was similar to the PNS ligands using 2-pyridine carboxaldehyde. δ: 13C{1H} NMR (CDCl3, 293 K, δ): 15.5 (C'); 29.2 (C7(8)); 30.4 (C3); 34.3 (C2); 51.3 (C8); 73.0 (C6); 121.9 (C13); 125.9 (C14); 137.2 (C3); 150.3 (C15); 154.1 (C11) 164.3 (C10); 171.6 (C5). 13N NMR (CDCl3, 293 K, δ): -47.6 (pyridyl-N); -34.8 (imine-N). Elemental analyses failed due to traces of polymerized 2-pyridine carboxaldehyde and the instability of the ligand, leading to the starting compounds H-Met-tBu and the aldehyde.

2.5. Synthesis of the complexes

2.5.1. [MCl(L)Cl] (L = PNS-2, M = Pd (1by); L = PNS-3, M = Pd (1ez); Pt (1ez); L = NN'S, M = Pd (1dy))

To a stirred suspension of [PdCl2(COD)] (0.21 g; 0.72 mmol) in CH2Cl2 (10 ml), a solution of the PNS-3 ligand (0.46 g; 0.72 mmol) in CH2Cl2 (15 ml) was added. The mixture was stirred for 18 h at room temperature, after which the solvent was evaporated. The resulting off-white sticky solid was washed with Et2O (2 × 10 ml) and subsequently dried, which afforded an air stable solid in 95% yield. Anal. Found: C, 51.39; H, 5.13; N, 4.26. Calc. for

C28H33N2OPSC12Pd: C, 51.43; H, 5.09; N, 4.28%. 

1by: IR (CH2Cl2, cm-1): 1610 (C=N); 1652 (C(O)NH). 13C{1H} NMR (CDCl3, 293 K, δ): 22.1 (C1); 28.1 (C7'); 29.9 (C3); 34.8 (C2); 53.1 (C6); 71.7 (C5); 164.8 (C10); 176.8 (C5); C6 obscured by CDCl3. Complex 1by showed a specific conductivity of Δ = 356 Ω⁻¹ cm⁻² mol⁻¹ (CH2Cl2, 223 K); Δ = 703 Ω⁻¹ cm⁻² mol⁻¹ (CH2Cl2, 293 K); Δ = 797 Ω⁻¹ cm⁻² mol⁻¹ (CH2Cl2, 323 K).

1by, 1dy and 1ez were synthesized similar to 1ey, using [PtC12(COD)] (0.12 g; 0.32 mmol) in CH2Cl2 (10 ml).

1ez: IR (CH2Cl2, cm-1): 1612 (C=N); 28.1 (C7,8,9); 30.7 (C3); 34.4 (C2); 53.8 (C6); 163.8 (C4); C4 is obscured by CDCl3 while C6 is not observed. Because of the similarity of the products with 1ey no elemental analyses were carried out.

2.5.2. [PdBr2(L)]Br (L = PNS-3 (2cy), NN'S (2dy))

PdBr2 (0.91g; 3.39 mmol) was suspended in a mixture of CH2Cl2 (15 ml) and MeCN (10 ml) followed by addition of a PNS ligand solution in CH2Cl2 (13.2 ml of 0.26 M). The resulting purple suspension was stirred for at least 18 h at room temperature during which period the color of the mixture slowly changed to red. The red mixture was filtered and subsequently reduced to 5 ml by evaporation, after which Et2O (20 ml) was added which caused a yellow solid to precipitate. Complex 2cy was isolated in quantitative yield by filtration and subsequently dried in vacuo. Anal. Found: C, 45.17; H, 4.52; N, 3.79. Calc. for

C28H32N2O2PdBr2: C, 45.17; H, 4.52; N, 3.79%. 2cy: IR (CH2Cl2, cm-1): 1612 (C=N); 1648 (C(O)NH). 13C{1H} NMR (CDCl3, 293 K, δ): 15.5 (C'); 28.6 (C7,8,9,10); 29.9 (C9); 34.8 (C2); 53.9 (C6); 78.4 (C5); 165.4 (C10); 174.0 (C5). Complex 2cy showed a specific conductivity of Δ = 367 Ω⁻¹ cm⁻² mol⁻¹ (CH2Cl2, 223 K); Δ = 689 Ω⁻¹ cm⁻² mol⁻¹ (CH2Cl2, 293 K); Δ = 943 Ω⁻¹ cm⁻² mol⁻¹ (CH2Cl2, 323 K).

Complex 2dy was synthesized similar to 2cy, using PdBr2 (0.99 g; 0.32 mmol). 2dy: IR (CH2Cl2, cm-1): 1612 (C=N); 1648 (C(O)NH). 13C{1H} NMR (CDCl3, 293 K, δ): 15.8 (C1); 29.3 (C7,8,9,10); 32.2 (C2); 32.8 (C3); 53.1 (C6); 64.6 (broad, C3); 129.8 (Cl3); 130.4 (C12); 141.8 (C14); 153.1 (C15); 154.8 (C11); 167.8 (C5); 174.4 (C10).
Elemental analysis was not performed due to the similarity of the product with 1cy.

2.5.3. \([PtL](L = PNS-3 (3cz), NN'S (3dz))\)

3cz and 3dz were prepared similarly to 1cy using \([PtL](COD)\) (0.28 g; 0.50 mmol) in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (10 ml). Slow diffusion of Et$_2$O into a concentrated solution of 3cz in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ afforded yellow crystals. Anal. Found: C, 36.42; H, 3.68; N, 2.92. Calc. for C$_{29}$H$_{36}$N$_2$OPSI$_2$Pt: C, 36.75; H, 3.96; N, 3.03%. 3cz: IR (CH$_2$Cl$_2$, cm$^{-1}$): 1612 (C=N); 1647 (C(O)NH). $^{13}$C($^1$H) NMR (CDCl$_3$, 293 K, $\delta$): 19.2 (broad, C$_{10}$); 29.0 (C$_7$'S'9); 29.3 (Ca); 33.9 (broad, C$_2$); 54.7 (C$_6$); 75.3 (broad, C$_4$); 163.6 (broad triplet, $\delta$$_{Pd-Me}$= 44 Hz, C$_{13}$°). Complex 3cz showed a specific conductivity of $\Delta$ = 569 l$^{-1}$ cm$^{-2}$ mol$^{-1}$ (CH$_2$Cl$_2$, 223 K); $\Delta$ = 992 $\Omega$$^{-1}$ cm$^{-1}$ mol$^{-1}$ (CH$_2$Cl$_2$, 293 K); $\Delta$ = 1106 $\Omega$$^{-1}$ cm$^{-2}$ mol$^{-1}$ (CH$_2$Cl$_2$, 323 K).

2.5.4. \([Me(L)Cl](L = PNS-1, M= Pd (4ay), M= Pt (4az)); L = PNS-2, M = Pd (4by), M = Pt (4bz))\)

The complexes were prepared similar to 1cy, using [PdCl(Me) (COD)] (0.59 g; 2.33 mmol) in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (5 ml). Anal. Found: C, 54.92; H, 5.69; N, 4.49. Calc. for C$_{29}$H$_{36}$N$_2$OPSClPt: C, 36.34; H, 3.60; N, 3.03. 4cy: IR (CH$_2$Cl$_2$, cm$^{-1}$): 1614 (C=N); 1656 (C(O)NH). $^{13}$C($^1$H) NMR (CDCl$_3$, 293 K, $\delta$): 3.2 (Pd-Me); 21.9 (C$_1$); 29.2 (C$_{10}$); 32.0 (C$_{12}$); 52.2 (C$_{13}$); 66.4 (C$_4$); 128.9 (C$_{15}$); 129.8 (C$_{14}$); 141.5 (C$_{11}$); 148.3 (C$_{12}$); 154.8 (C$_{10}$); 167.5 (C$_{16}$); 171.2 (C$_{9}$). As 4ay is analogous to 4cy no elemental analysis was performed.

2.5.6. \([Pd(Me)(PNS-3)]Cl\) (6cy)

To a solution of 4cy (0.09 g; 0.15 mmol) in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (10 ml) NH$_4$I (excess) was added. The color of the solution turned red within 2 min. After 10 min the solution was filtered and the solvent was subsequently evaporated, resulting in a hygroscopic red solid 6cy in 84% yield. 6cy: IR (CH$_2$Cl$_2$, cm$^{-1}$): 1608 (C=N); 1656 (C(O)NH). $^{13}$C($^1$H) NMR (CDCl$_3$, 293 K, $\delta$): 0.1 (broad, Pd-Me); 27 (broad, C$_{13}$); 163.1 (broad, C$_{16}$); the resonances of C$_1$, C$_2$, C$_3$, C$_4$, C$_6$ were very broad and could therefore not be properly assigned. Complex 4ey showed a specific conductivity of $\Delta$ = 498 $\Omega$$^{-1}$ cm$^{-2}$ mol$^{-1}$ (CH$_2$Cl$_2$, 223 K); $\Delta$ = 872 $\Omega$$^{-1}$ cm$^{-2}$ mol$^{-1}$ (CH$_2$Cl$_2$, 293 K); $\Delta$ = 1062 $\Omega$$^{-1}$ cm$^{-2}$ mol$^{-1}$ (CH$_2$Cl$_2$, 323 K). Elemental analysis failed due to the presence of a small amount of NH$_4$I, which could not be avoided.

2.5.7. \([Me(L)](O$_3$SCF$_3$)\) (L = PNS-1, M = Pd (7ay), M = Pt (7az); L = PNS-2, M = Pd (7by), L = PNS-3, M = Pd (7cy); L = NN'S, M = Pd (7dy))

To a solution of 4ey (0.16 g; 0.26 mmol) in CD$_2$Cl$_2$ (10 ml) Ag(O$_3$SCF$_3$) (0.07 g; 0.27 mmol) was added. After 5 min the resulting suspension was filtered resulting in a clear solution of 7cy. 7cy: IR (CH$_2$Cl$_2$, cm$^{-1}$): 1607 (C=N); 1653 (C(O)NH). $^{13}$C($^1$H) NMR (CDCl$_3$, 293 K, $\delta$): 7 (broad, Pd-Me); 14.9 (C$_1$); 26.6 (C$_{13}$); 28.6 (C$_{14}$); 31.4 (C$_{15}$); 50.2 (C$_6$); 69.5 (C$_{12}$); 163.3 (C$_{10}$); 168.4 (C$_{9}$). Complex 7ey showed a specific conductivity of $\Delta$ = 623 $\Omega$$^{-1}$ cm$^{-2}$ mol$^{-1}$ (CH$_2$Cl$_2$, 223 K); $\Delta$ = 1021 $\Omega$$^{-1}$ cm$^{-2}$ mol$^{-1}$ (CH$_2$Cl$_2$, 323 K).

Complexes 7ay, 7az, 7by and 7dy were prepared similarly to 7cy, using 4ay, 4az, 4by and 4dy, respectively. Elemental analysis of 7ay, 7az, 7by, 7cy and 7dy could not be carried out due to slow degradation of the solid product, with formation of colloidal palladium or platinum. 7dy: $^{15}$N NMR (CDCl$_3$, 293 K, $\delta$): -158.0 (pyridyl-N); -71.1 (imine-N).

2.5.8. \([Pd(CH$_2C$(Me)C(R)$_2$)(PNS)]Cl\) (R = H (8cy), Me (9cy))

To a stirred solution of [(PdCl($\eta^3$-C$_6$H$_5$)(Me)CH$_2$)$_2$] (0.07 g; 0.18 mmol) in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (4 ml) at room temperature a solution of L (0.23 g; 0.36 mmol) in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (3 ml) was added. The mixture was stirred for 1 h after which the solvent was removed in vacuo, yielding 8cy as a yellow solid. 8cy,
2.5.9. \( [\text{Pd(CH}_2C(Me)C(Me)C(R)2}(\text{PNS})](\text{O}_3\text{SCF}_3)(\text{R} = \text{H}) \) (10cy), \( \text{Me} \) (11cy)

To a stirred solution of 8cy (0.18 g; 0.21 mmol) in CDCl₃ (5 ml) \( \text{Ag(O}_3\text{SCF}_3 \) (0.05 g; 0.22 mmol) was added, resulting in the formation of a white precipitate, which was filtered off, yielding a yellow solution of 10cy in CDCl₃. '3C{IH}NMR (CDCl₃, 293 K, \( \delta \))

2.5.10. \([\text{M(COME)(L)}]X \) (M=Pd: L=PNS-1, X=Cl (12dy), X=03SCF₃ (15dy); M=Pt: L=PNS-2, X=Cl (12cy), X=Br (13cy), X=I (14cy), X=O₃SCF₃ (15cy); L=NN'S, X=Cl (12dy), X=O₃SCF₃ (15dy); M=Pt: L=PNS-2, X=Cl (12dy))

In a typical experiment complex 4cy (approximately 0.15 mmol) in CDCl₃ (1.5 ml) was pressurized with CO (10 bar) at room temperature in a high-pressure 10 mm NMR tube. 12cy: IR (CH₂Cl₂, cm⁻¹): 1702 (Pd-C(O)Me); 1610 (C≡N); 1652 (C(O)NH). 12cy: \( ^{13}\text{C} \) NMR (CDCl₃, 293 K, \( \delta \))

3. Results

In earlier studies it was found that upon condensation of a methionine methyl ester residue with a phosphorus functionalized aldehyde the product is instable and hydrolysis of the imine bond takes place. In order to stabilize the imine bond the methionine was protected as an amide. The first step in the PNS-3 and NN'S ligand synthesis involves the formation of the optically active BOC protected methionine, which is subsequently coupled with \( \text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{tBu} \) in order to remove the protecting group and subsequent reaction with \( \text{Et}_3\text{N} \) resulted in the abstraction of HCl of the \( \text{HCl} \cdot \text{Hmet-tBu} \) intermediate and in racemization of the chiral carbon atom of the amino acid moiety, i.e. of C(4)H (Scheme 1, Eq. (3)). The non-substituted \( \text{H}_2\text{N}-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{S-Et} \) was made by reaction of bromopropyl-phthalimide with EtSH and subsequent removal of the protecting group by reaction with HCl (Eq. (6)). The PNS-1 (a), PNS-2 (b), PNS-3 (c) and NN’S (d) ligands were prepared by reacting the proper amine, i.e. \( \text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{Prop-S-Et} \) (a), methioninol (b, commercially available) and Hmet-tBu (c and d), with 2-(diphenylphosphino)-benzylidene and 2-pyridine-carbaldehyde (Eqs. (4) and (5)).

The yellow bidentate PNS ligands all show phosphorus coupling on the imine proton of the free ligand in \( ^{1}\text{H} \) NMR (4.7 Hz in PNS-1, 3.9 Hz in PNS-2 and 2.9 Hz in PNS-3), which points to a through-space coupling [21], indicating that the imine H atom (C(10)H) is directed towards the lone pair of the phosphorus atom.

The bischloride complexes \( [\text{PdCl}_2(\text{COD})] \) (1) were prepared by reaction of \( [\text{PdCl}_2(\text{COD})] \) with b, c and d, while the corresponding platinum complex was only prepared with c (Scheme 2). \( [\text{PdBr}(\text{L})]\text{Br} \) (2) complexes were synthesized.
The molecular structure of [Pt(\text{PNS-3})I⋅\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2] (3\text{c}z) in the solid state (Fig. 2) shows the expected square planar coordination around the metal center formed by the P (Pt-P(1) = 2.240(2) Å), imine-N (Pt-N(2) = 2.056(6) Å) and the S (Pt-S(I) = 2.363(2) Å) donor atoms of the PNS ligand and an iodide ligand (Pt-I(1) = 2.5801(6) Å), while the second iodide is not bonded to the metal center, as indicated by the Pt-I(2) distance of 5.5342(10) Å. The ionic iodide atom is connected by hydrogen bonds with the amide hydrogen and with the solvent hydrogen atoms, as indicated by the H(100)-⋅⋅⋅I(2), H(29A)-⋅⋅⋅I(2) and H(29B)-⋅⋅⋅I(2) distances of 3.674(7), 3.911(11) and 3.868(5) Å, respectively. All distances (Table 3) are in the expected range [22]. The six-membered NS containing chelate ring has a chair conformation, similar to the conformation found for methionine platinum and palladium complexes [PtCl_2(L-Meth-S,N)], [PtCl_2(L/D-Meth-S,N)] [7] and [PdCl_2(L/D-
controlled by the metal and not by the ligand, as is the case
respectively), one may infer that a rotation is needed of the
C(2)-S and N-C(4)--C(3)-C(2) dihedral angles of
conformation found for the bis-chloridepalladium complex
perturbed envelope conformation, as indicated by the dihe-
dral angles of 6.4(10) ° for C10--C11--C16-PI and 32.0(6) °
histamine [ 2,3 |. The six-membered PN chelate ring shows a
for

P( 1 )-Pt-l( I ) 93.63(5)
N(2)-Pt-P( 1 ) 89.14(19)
S( 1 )-Pt-N(2) 93.17(19)

I(1)--Pt-S(1) 84.19(5)
S(1)--C(2)-C(3)-C(4) -67.0(8)
Pt(1)-P(1)-C(16)--C(11) 32.0(6)

S( I )-Pt( I )-N (2)-..C(4) 43.2(5)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)--N(2) 79.3(8)

Selected distances (Å) and angles (°) for 3ez (e.s.d.s in parentheses)

Pt--[1(1)] 2.580(6)
Pt--[P(1)] 2.240(2)
Pt--[N(2)] 2.363(2)
Pt--[N(2)] 2.056(6)
H(l00)--[I(2)] 3.674(7)
H(29A)--[I(2)] 3.911(11)
H(29B)--[I(2)] 3.868(5)
I(1)--Pt--S(1) 84.19(5)
S(1)--C(2)-C(3)-C(4) -67.0(8)
Pt(1)--P(1)--C(16)--C(11) 32.0(6)

I(1)--Pt--S(1) 84.19(5)
S(1)--C(2)-C(3)-C(4) -67.0(8)
Pt(1)--P(1)--C(16)--C(11) 32.0(6)

Pt--[N(2)] 2.056(6)
Pt--[P(1)] 2.240(2)
Pt--[I(1)] 2.5801(6)

Meth-S,N] [8]. By comparison with the C(4)--C(3)--
C(2)--S and N--C(4)--C(3)--C(2) dihedral angles of
-67.0(8) and 79.3(8)° of 3ez with the analogous values
found for the N-[N-(5-methyl-2-thienylmethylidene)-L-
methionyl]histamine ligand [2] (170.0(2) and 178.8(3)°,
respectively), one may infer that a rotation is needed of the
methionine side arm in order to bind the PNS-3 ligand also
as an NS chelate. The coordination fashion is therefore
controlled by the metal and not by the ligand, as is the case
for N-[N-(5-methyl-2-thienylmethylidene)-L-methionyl]-
histamine [2,3].

Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance (Å)</th>
<th>Angle (°)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pt--[N(2)]</td>
<td>2.056(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt--[P(1)]</td>
<td>2.240(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt--[I(1)]</td>
<td>2.5801(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H(l00)--[I(2)]</td>
<td>3.674(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H(29A)--[I(2)]</td>
<td>3.911(11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H(29B)--[I(2)]</td>
<td>3.868(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I(1)--Pt--S(1)</td>
<td>84.19(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(1)--C(2)-C(3)-C(4)</td>
<td>-67.0(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt(1)--P(1)--C(16)--C(11)</td>
<td>32.0(6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The coordination fashion of the PNS ligands could be
ascertained by using the phosphorus donor atom, the imine
proton (C(10)H) and the alkyl substituent on the sulfur
donor (C(1)) as probes in 31P{1H} 'tH and 13C{1H} NMR,
ascertained by using the phosphorus donor atom, the imine
proton (C(10)H) and the alkyl substituent on the sulfur
donor (C(1)) as probes in 31P{1H} 'tH and 13C{1H} NMR,
indicating again that terdentate coordination is dominant for
all the complexes containing the PNS-3 ligand. These find-
ings are also supported by an osmometry molecular weight
measurement for 44ay at 313 K, which yielded an average
molecular weight of Me = 303±10. This value is almost
half of the calculated mass of [Pd(Me)(PNS-3)]Cl
complex.

Coordination of both nitrogen donor atoms of the NN'S
ligand (d) could easily be determined by the large upfield
shifts of both the pyridyl (Δδ = 92.2 ppm for 4dy and
Δδ = 110.4 ppm for 7dy) and imine nitrogen (Δδ = 35.4
ppm for 4dy and Δδ = 36.3 ppm for 7dy) atoms in 15N{1H}
NMR (Section 2), as has also been observed for terdentate
nitrogen palladium complexes [23].

Coordination of both nitrogen donor atoms of the NN'S
ligand (d) could easily be determined by the large upfield
shifts of both the pyridyl (Δδ = 92.2 ppm for 4dy and
Δδ = 110.4 ppm for 7dy) and imine nitrogen (Δδ = 35.4
ppm for 4dy and Δδ = 36.3 ppm for 7dy) atoms in 15N{1H}
NMR (Section 2), as has also been observed for terdentate
nitrogen palladium complexes [23].

Conductivity experiments (Section 2) measured for the
complexes containing the PNS-3 ligand (1ey--7ey) clearly
indicate the existence of ionic species in CH2Cl2 thereby
indicating again that terdentate coordination is dominant for
all the complexes containing the PNS-3 ligand. These find-
ings are also supported by an osmometry molecular weight
measurement for 44ey at 313 K, which yielded an average
molecular weight of Me = 303±10. This value is almost
half of the calculated mass of [Pd(Me)(PNS-3)]Cl
complex.

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Δδ = 110.4 ppm for 7dy) and imine nitrogen (Δδ = 35.4
ppm for 4dy and Δδ = 36.3 ppm for 7dy) atoms in 15N{1H}
NMR (Section 2), as has also been observed for terdentate
nitrogen palladium complexes [23].

Terdentate coordination of the NN'S ligand in the palla-
dium complexes 1dy, 2dy, 4dy and 5dy is further illustrated
by the 1H downfield shifts of C(10)H, C(1)H3 and C(15)H,
being approximately 0.7–1.6, 0.5–0.8 and 0.4–0.8 ppm,
Table 4

$^3$P$^1$(H) and relevant $^1$H NMR of the PNS-I (a), PNS-2 (b), PNS-3 (c) and NN’S (d) containing complexes, measured at 293 K in CDCl$_3$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Complex</th>
<th>$^3$P$^1$(H) (ppm)</th>
<th>$^1$H (ppm)</th>
<th>CH$_2$CH$_3$</th>
<th>C$_7$H$_7$</th>
<th>Pd-Me</th>
<th>Pd-C(O)Me</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PNS-1 (a)</td>
<td>-12.9</td>
<td>8.90[4.7]</td>
<td>1.2-2.2</td>
<td>3.6&quot;</td>
<td>0.57&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Pt(Me)Cl (4ay)]</td>
<td>37.5&quot;</td>
<td>8.28&quot;</td>
<td>1.9-2.4&quot;</td>
<td>4.29&quot;</td>
<td>0.14&quot;[63]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Pt(Me)Cl (4az)]</td>
<td>18.6[3967]</td>
<td>9.44&quot;</td>
<td>2.2-2.6&quot;</td>
<td>4.23&quot;</td>
<td>0.04[56]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Pt(Me)OTf (7ay)]</td>
<td>41.6&quot;</td>
<td>8.57&quot;</td>
<td>1.8-2.3&quot;</td>
<td>5.50&quot;</td>
<td>0.32&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Pd(C(O)Me)Cl (12ay)]</td>
<td>19.4&quot;</td>
<td>8.20&quot;</td>
<td>2.0-2.4&quot;</td>
<td>4.29&quot;</td>
<td>2.37&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNS-2 (b)</td>
<td>-9.4&quot;</td>
<td>8.74[3.9]</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[PdClCl (1by)]</td>
<td>32.7&quot;</td>
<td>9.17&quot;</td>
<td>2.29&quot;</td>
<td>4.34&quot;</td>
<td>0.52&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Pt(Me)Cl (4by)]</td>
<td>35.8&quot;</td>
<td>9.08&quot;</td>
<td>2.33&quot;</td>
<td>3.91&quot;</td>
<td>0.25[4.2][70]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Pt(Me)Cl (4bz)]</td>
<td>20.0[3986]</td>
<td>8.98[42.6]</td>
<td>2.2-2.6&quot;</td>
<td>4.23&quot;</td>
<td>0.14[63]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>[Pt(Me)Cl (4by)]</td>
<td>35.8&quot;</td>
<td>9.08&quot;</td>
<td>2.33&quot;</td>
<td>3.91&quot;</td>
<td>0.25[4.2][70]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Pt(Me)Cl (4cy)]</td>
<td>37.6&quot;</td>
<td>8.69&quot;</td>
<td>2.23&quot;</td>
<td>5.51&quot;</td>
<td>0.45[2.6]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Pt(Me)Br (5cy)]</td>
<td>36.5&quot;</td>
<td>9.04&quot;</td>
<td>2.34&quot;</td>
<td>3.92&quot;</td>
<td>0.53&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Pt(Me)Br (5cy)]</td>
<td>39.6&quot;</td>
<td>8.87&quot;</td>
<td>2.34&quot;</td>
<td>3.92&quot;</td>
<td>0.53&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Pt(Me)OTf (7cy)]</td>
<td>18.6&quot;</td>
<td>8.24&quot;</td>
<td>2.21&quot;</td>
<td>3.89&quot;</td>
<td>2.38&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Pt(Me)OTf (7dy)]</td>
<td>10.1[4011]</td>
<td>8.99[40.0]</td>
<td>2.19&quot;</td>
<td>3.96&quot;</td>
<td>2.40&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>PNS-3 (c)</td>
<td>-7.8&quot;</td>
<td>8.44[2.9]</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td>3.48</td>
<td>3.48</td>
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<tr>
<td>[PdClCl (1cy)]</td>
<td>33.9&quot;</td>
<td>9.01&quot;</td>
<td>2.18&quot;</td>
<td>6.01&quot;</td>
<td>3.48</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Pt(Me)Cl (1cy)]</td>
<td>2.3[3883]</td>
<td>8.73[82]</td>
<td>2.33&quot;</td>
<td>6.33&quot;</td>
<td>3.48</td>
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<tr>
<td>[PdBrBr (2cy)]</td>
<td>39.9&quot;</td>
<td>9.43&quot;</td>
<td>2.22&quot;</td>
<td>6.18&quot;</td>
<td>3.48</td>
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<tr>
<td>[PtI (1cy)]</td>
<td>4.5[3467]</td>
<td>9.28[53]</td>
<td>2.33&quot;</td>
<td>6.22[5.7]</td>
<td>3.48</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Pt(Me)Cl (4cy)]</td>
<td>37.6&quot;</td>
<td>8.69&quot;</td>
<td>2.23&quot;</td>
<td>5.51&quot;</td>
<td>0.45[2.6]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Pt(Me)Br (5cy)]</td>
<td>36.5&quot;</td>
<td>9.04&quot;</td>
<td>2.34&quot;</td>
<td>3.92&quot;</td>
<td>0.53&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Pt(Me)I (1cy)]</td>
<td>35.9&quot;</td>
<td>8.87&quot;</td>
<td>2.34&quot;</td>
<td>3.92&quot;</td>
<td>0.53&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Pt(Me)OTf (7cy)]</td>
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<td>8.59&quot;</td>
<td>2.31&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Pt(C(O)Me)Cl (12cy)]</td>
<td>19.9&quot;</td>
<td>8.71&quot;</td>
<td>2.08&quot;</td>
<td>5.37[6.5]</td>
<td>2.35&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Pt(C(O)Me)Br (13cy)]</td>
<td>18.3&quot;</td>
<td>8.82&quot;</td>
<td>2.12&quot;</td>
<td>5.42&quot;</td>
<td>2.31&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Pt(C(O)Me)I (14cy)]</td>
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<td>9.05&quot;</td>
<td>2.16&quot;</td>
<td>5.56&quot;</td>
<td>2.28&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Pt(C(O)Me)OTf (15cy)]</td>
<td>18.4&quot;</td>
<td>10.7&quot;</td>
<td>2.17&quot;</td>
<td>4.96&quot;</td>
<td>2.34&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>NN’S (d)</td>
<td>8.25&quot;</td>
<td>1.97&quot;</td>
<td>3.89&quot;</td>
<td>7.71&quot;</td>
<td>7.30&quot;</td>
<td>7.91&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[PdClCl (1dy)]</td>
<td>9.51&quot;</td>
<td>2.63&quot;</td>
<td>5.40&quot;</td>
<td>8.19&quot;</td>
<td>7.73&quot;</td>
<td>8.48&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Pt(Me)Br (2dy)]</td>
<td>8.93&quot;</td>
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<td>7.86&quot;</td>
<td>7.72&quot;</td>
<td>8.25&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Pt(Me)Cl (4dy)]</td>
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<td>2.43&quot;</td>
<td>5.42&quot;</td>
<td>8.06&quot;</td>
<td>7.70&quot;</td>
<td>8.10&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Pt(Me)Br (5dy)]</td>
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<td>2.73&quot;</td>
<td>5.60&quot;</td>
<td>8.19&quot;</td>
<td>7.70&quot;</td>
<td>8.39&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Pt(Me)OTf (7dy)]</td>
<td>8.82&quot;</td>
<td>2.56&quot;</td>
<td>4.95&quot;</td>
<td>8.03&quot;</td>
<td>7.73&quot;</td>
<td>8.17&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Pt(C(O)Me)Cl (12dy)]</td>
<td>8.73&quot;</td>
<td>2.29&quot;</td>
<td>5.03&quot;</td>
<td>7.92&quot;</td>
<td>7.62&quot;</td>
<td>8.68&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Pt(C(O)Me)OTf (15dy)]</td>
<td>8.70&quot;</td>
<td>2.52&quot;</td>
<td>4.84&quot;</td>
<td>7.69&quot;</td>
<td>7.53&quot;</td>
<td>8.01&quot;</td>
</tr>
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</table>

$^3$P$^1$(H) and $^1$H NMR of the PNS-I (a), PNS-2 (b), PNS-3 (c) and NN’S (d) containing complexes, measured at 293 K in CDCl$_3$

Respectively (Table 4), which is also supported by the downfield shifts of C(1) (0.4<Δδ<6.8 ppm), C(10) (3.2<Δδ<10.1 ppm) and C(15) (-2.0<Δδ<2.8 ppm) in the $^{13}$C($^1$H) NMR spectrum of 2dy, 4dy and 5dy (Section 2), when compared to those values found for the free ligand.

4. Fluxional processes

When considering the molecular structure of 3cz (Fig. 2) as a reference point we may expect for, e.g. complexes [M(Me)(PNS)X (M=Pd(II), Pt(II); X=Cl, O$_3$SCF$_3$)], two different forms when the ligand is terdentate bonded as the six-membered NS containing ring may adopt a boat or a chair conformation. However, at 293 K only one isomer occurs for 4az which is the major isomer at 243 K as one indeed finds two $^3$P$^1$(H) signals at 18.6 ppm (J$_{3P-H}$=3967 Hz; 81%) and 15.9 ppm (J$_{3P-H}$=4395 Hz; 19%) for the Pt complex [Pt(Me)(PNS-1)Cl (4az)] at 243 K, while the Pt bonded methyl group also occurs as two $^1$H NMR signals with the same intensity ratio at 0.14 ppm (2J$_{Pt-H}$=63 Hz; 82%) and at 0.42 ppm (2J$_{Pt-H}$=54 Hz, 3J$_{Pt-H}$=2.7; 18%). Two signals were further observed for C(10)H (9.44 and 8.58 ppm) and for C(1)H$_3$ (2.40 and 2.27 ppm). At 293 K the $^3$P$^1$(H) and $^1$H signals of Pt–Me, C(10)H and C(1)H$_3$ are in the intermediate exchange. The two diastereoisomers...
may have a chair or a boat form in analogy to complexes 
[PdCl(Me)(NSS')], which contain an η²-NS bonded NSS' ligand [4].

It is also of interest to compare the chloride complex 
[Pd(Me)(PNS-3)]Cl (4cy) with the analogous triflate complex 
Pd(Me)(PNS-3)(O₂SCF₃) (7cy). At 223 K, ³¹P{¹H} NMR of the latter complex shows two signals at 41.3 (73%) and 42.1 (17%) ppm, which very likely have to be assigned to the two diastereomers described for the platinum complex 4az. However, in the case of 4ey in CDCl₃ at 213 K four signals are observed at 33.2 (12%), 34.2 (13%), 42.1 (56%) and 43.5 (19%) ppm (Table 4). Since the two latter ³¹P{¹H} signals are very close to the chemical shift of the ³¹P{¹H} signal of the triflate complex (7cy; Table 4) at 293 K, these signals have to be assigned to the two diastereomeric forms of [Pd(Me)(η³-PN)]Cl, which interconvert at higher temperatures via an inversion at the sulfur center, thereby causing an interconversion between the boat and the chair forms. It now remains to determine the conformations of the two species with the two higher field signals at 33.2 and 34.2 ppm. Since these values are very close to those found for [PdCl(Me)(η²-PN)] complexes [20], we tentatively assign these signals to two neutral species with an η²-PN bonded PNS-3 ligand, which differ with respect to the position of the SR group which may be positioned above the coordination plane or pointing away from the plane (at low temperature), due to hindered rotation around the C(4)–N(1) axis at low temperature by the coordinated Cl atom, as demonstrated by CPK models. Assuming that these assignments are correct we may conclude that the SR group has a rather strong affinity for the palladium atom, as it has a similar affinity for the palladium atom, as it has a similar

affinity for Pd(II) as the chloride anion. The IH NMR spectrum is not always similar to the number and isomer concentrations obtained from the ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectrum are not always similar to the number and isomer concentrations obtained in the ¹H NMR spectra, which is probably due to the inaccuracy of the concentration determination by ³¹P{¹H} NMR and the difference in time scales. Therefore the most accurate concentration measurements are based on the imine C(10)H resonance, since these signals are not obscured by other resonances, whereas the allylic resonances, especially the low intensity ones, were frequently obscured by ligand signals.

When discussing these allyl complexes we wish in the first place to draw attention to the general aspects of the spectra obtained. In the first place the number of isomers and isomer concentrations obtained from the ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectrum are not always similar to the number and isomer concentrations observed in the ¹H NMR spectra, which is probably due to the inaccuracy of the concentration determination by ³¹P{¹H} NMR and the difference in time scales. Therefore the most accurate concentration measurements are based on the imine C(10)H resonance, since these signals are not obscured by other resonances, whereas the allylic resonances, especially the low intensity ones, were frequently obscured by ligand signals.

When discussing these allyl complexes we wish in the first place to draw attention to complex 8ey which provides rather illuminating results and which therefore may be used as a useful starting point. Firstly, at 293 K two ³¹P{¹H} NMR signals have been observed at 25.9 (82%) and 32.3 (18%) ppm (Table 5). This indicates the presence of at least two isomers at 293 K, while at 220 K again two signals occur at 26.0 (79%) and at 33.7 (21%) ppm, which therefore show little temperature dependence of the concentration and of the chemical shifts. The ¹H (Table 6) and ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectra at 293 K (Section 2) show downfield shifts of Δδ(¹H) of 0.48 ppm and Δδ(¹³C) of 2.4 ppm for C(10)H of the major isomer in combination with ¹H and ¹³C{¹H} chemical shifts of 1.98 and 14.5 ppm for C(10)H, which are very close to those of a non-coordinating thiether S atom. These results show that in the case of the major isomer both the phosphorus and the imine-N atom are coordinated, while the methionine thioether arm is dissociated. The allyl group signals occur at 3.86 ppm for the syn-protons and at 2.89 ppm for the anti-protons, indicating fluxional behavior, with the allyl group η²-bonded. In the major isomer, therefore, the PNS-3 ligand

prepared the [Pd(η²-allyl)(L)]X complexes. However, as insertion of 1,2-propadiene (allene) or 3-methyl-1,2-buta
diene (DMA) into the Pd–Me bond of 4cy failed, these com
plexes were therefore prepared via an alternative route (Scheme 3). Complexes of the type [Pd(η³-allyl)(L)Cl] (8ey and 9ey) were obtained by reacting PNS-3 with [PdX(η³-allyl)]₂, while complexes with X = OTf (10ey and 11ey) were prepared by reaction of 8ey and 9ey with AgOTf.

The assignment of both the ³¹P{¹H} and ¹H signals was carried out by analogy with the [Pd(η²-allyl)(PN)]X complexes [20]. Before discussing the allylic palladium complexes we want to draw attention to the general aspects of the spectra obtained. In the first place the number of isomers and isomer concentrations obtained from the ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectrum are not always similar to the number and isomer concentrations observed in the ¹H NMR spectra, which is probably due to the inaccuracy of the concentration determination by ³¹P{¹H} NMR and the difference in time scales. Therefore the most accurate concentration measurements are based on the imine C(10)H resonance, since these signals are not obscured by other resonances, whereas the allylic resonances, especially the low intensity ones, were frequently obscured by ligand signals.

When discussing these allyl complexes we wish in the first place to draw attention to complex 8ey which provides rather illuminating results and which therefore may be used as a useful starting point. Firstly, at 293 K two ³¹P{¹H} NMR signals have been observed at 25.9 (82%) and 32.3 (18%) ppm (Table 5). This indicates the presence of at least two isomers at 293 K, while at 220 K again two signals occur at 26.0 (79%) and at 33.7 (21%) ppm, which therefore show little temperature dependence of the concentration and of the chemical shifts. The ¹H (Table 6) and ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectra at 293 K (Section 2) show downfield shifts of Δδ(¹H) of 0.48 ppm and Δδ(¹³C) of 2.4 ppm for C(10)H of the major isomer in combination with ¹H and ¹³C{¹H} chemical shifts of 1.98 and 14.5 ppm for C(10)H, which are very close to those of a non-coordinating thiether S atom. These results show that in the case of the major isomer both the phosphorus and the imine-N atom are coordinated, while the methionine thioether arm is dissociated. The allyl group signals occur at 3.86 ppm for the syn-protons and at 2.89 ppm for the anti-protons, indicating fluxional behavior, with the allyl group η²-bonded. In the major isomer, therefore, the PNS-3 ligand
Table 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$T \ (K)$</th>
<th>Bonding mode of the allyl unit</th>
<th>$^{31}P$ NMR data of 8ey, 9cy, 10cy and 11cy, recorded in CDCl$_3$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$\lambda_{\varphi_2}^{1H}$ Cl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>293</td>
<td>$\eta^1$</td>
<td>25.9 (82%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\eta^1$</td>
<td>32.3 (18%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>$\eta^3$</td>
<td>19.8 (13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26.0 (79%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33.6 (30%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>34.1 (16%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

is $\eta^2$-PN bonded, while the allyl ligand is $\eta^3$-bonded. The $^1H$ NMR of the minor isomer could not be measured due to the low intensities of the signals. However, the $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR spectrum is more informative and shows allyl $^{13}C$ signals at 20.8 (C(2)Me), 33.4 (C(1)'), 105.5 (C(3)'), 120.0 (C(2)'), which are typical for an $\eta^1$-bonded allyl group, while the signal at 15.1 ppm (C(1)) clearly shows that the sulfur atom of the PNS-3 ligand is now coordinated to the metal.

When considering the fluxional processes it is at this stage useful to note that in the case of the major isomer [Pd($\eta^3$-2Me-C$_5$H$_4$)( $\eta^2$-PNS-3)]Cl (8ey) we should expect two diastereomeric forms which differ in the relative position of the $\eta^3$-allyl group, which may be up or down with respect to the $\eta^2$-PNS-3 bonded ligand, analogous to [Pd($\eta^3$-allyl)( $\eta^2$-PN)]Cl [20]. However, at 220 K the $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ signal at 25.9 ppm, which has shifted little from the value at 293 K (Table 5), has not split, indicating the presence of only one diastereomer. This appears to be corroborated by the $^1H$ NMR spectrum at 220 K, as the two allylic resonances at 293 K have split into four signals, instead of eight if two diastereomers would be present. There is one doublet at 3.72 ppm ($^3J_{PN} = 9.0$) for the anti-proton cis to P, and one doublet at 3.46 ppm ($^3J_{PN} = 9.9$ Hz) for the anti-proton trans to P and a further two signals at 2.67 and 2.90 ppm for the syn-protons. On these last two signals the phosphorus coupling could not be observed owing to some line broadening and overlap with other signals. The two P-coupling constant values on the two anti-proton signals are close to each other, but each in the expected range for anti-protons cis and trans to phosphorus [24]. The fluxional process responsible for the coalescence of the four signals to two might involve Berry pseudo-rotational movements occurring in five-coordinate intermediates, while the allyl group remains $\eta^3$-bonded to the metal [25]. Such five-coordinate intermediates may be easily visualized, as the anions very likely form short lived ion pairs with the cationic palladium species. An alternative more likely mechanism might involve an intermediate with only the P of the PNS-3 ligand bonded to Pd, analogous to the mechanism proposed by Pregosin and co-workers [26] and Bäckvall and co-workers [27]. This intermediate might be stabilized by Cl$^-$ coordination. We should note that the four $^1H$ signals have coalesced to two, but not at the weighted average, while the $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ signal has changed little in chemical shift on going from 220 to 293 K. This might be due to slightly different configurations of the PNS-3 ligand. The formation of a small amount of the second diastereomer may also be responsible, although less likely in view of the small chemical shift change of the $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ signal with temperature. However, we certainly do not exclude this possibility.

The minor $\eta^1$-allyl bonded isomer of 8ey with the $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ signal at 33.7 ppm at 220 K (Table 5) showed a downfield shift of both the imine C(10)H proton and the C(1)H$_3$ group at 2.12 ppm. There is one doublet at 3.72 ppm (31%) belongs to the $\eta^1$-PNS bonded isomer, analogous to [Pd( $\eta^1$-allyl)( $\eta^2$-PN)]Cl [20]. However, at 220 K the $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ signal at 25.9 ppm, which has shifted little from the value at 293 K (Table 5), has not split, indicating the presence of only one diastereomer. This appears to be corroborated by the $^1H$ NMR spectrum at 220 K, as the two allylic resonances at 293 K have split into four signals, instead of eight if two diastereomers would be present. There is one doublet at 3.72 ppm ($^3J_{PN} = 9.0$) for the anti-proton cis to P, and one doublet at 3.46 ppm ($^3J_{PN} = 9.9$ Hz) for the anti-proton trans to P and a further two signals at 2.67 and 2.90 ppm for the syn-protons. On these last two signals the phosphorus coupling could not be observed owing to some line broadening and overlap with other signals. The two P-coupling constant values on the two anti-proton signals are close to each other, but each in the expected range for anti-protons cis and trans to phosphorus [24]. The fluxional process responsible for the coalescence of the four signals to two might involve Berry pseudo-rotational movements occurring in five-coordinate intermediates, while the allyl group remains $\eta^3$-bonded to the metal [25]. Such five-coordinate intermediates may be easily visualized, as the anions very likely form short lived ion pairs with the cationic palladium species. An alternative more likely mechanism might involve an intermediate with only the P of the PNS-3 ligand bonded to Pd, analogous to the mechanism proposed by Pregosin and co-workers [26] and Bäckvall and co-workers [27]. This intermediate might be stabilized by Cl$^-$ coordination. We should note that the four $^1H$ signals have coalesced to two, but not at the weighted average, while the $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ signal has changed little in chemical shift on going from 220 to 293 K. This might be due to slightly different configurations of the PNS-3 ligand. The formation of a small amount of the second diastereomer may also be responsible, although less likely in view of the small chemical shift change of the $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ signal with temperature. However, we certainly do not exclude this possibility.

In the case of complex 9ey, which contains an asymmetrically substituted allyl group, the $^{31}P$ NMR spectrum at 293 K consists of two signals at 25.0 (75%) and 32.3 (25%) ppm (Table 5), which may be assigned to $\eta^1$- and $\eta^3$-allyl bonded species. This is in accord with the $^1H$ NMR spectrum which contains a major imine proton signal at 8.84 ppm (69%) together with a C(1)H$_3$ signal at 1.98 ppm due to a dangling methionine thioctether arm. The minor imine proton signal at 8.62 ppm (31%) belongs to the $\eta^3$-allyl bonded form, as the C(1)H$_3$ signal of the terdentate bonded ligand occurs at 2.12 ppm. The syn- and anti-protons of the allylic CH$_2$ moiety of the major isomer have coalesced at 3.82 ppm indicating an $\eta^1$-$\eta^3$ fluxional movement [28], while for the minor isomer the Pd-CH$_2$ protons of the $\eta^1$-allyl group absorb as one signal (Table 6: 2.78 ppm), as expected [29].

At 220 K the $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ NMR spectrum consists of six signals, of which the ones at 19.8 (13%), 20.9 (13%), 24.9 (19%) and 25.7 (9%) ppm are clearly due to $\eta^3$-allyl bonded species with an $\eta^2$-PN bonded PNS-3 ligand. The first two probably belong to the up and down forms of the isomer with the CMe$_2$ group trans to P and the last two signals to the up and down forms of the isomer with the CMe$_2$ group cis to P [20].
Table 6
1H NMR data of 8cy, 9cy, 10cy and 11cy, recorded in CDCl₃

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T (K)</th>
<th>al.</th>
<th>H₁₀</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>C₁H₃</th>
<th>C₂H₃</th>
<th>R₁ˢ</th>
<th>R₂ˢ</th>
<th>R₁''</th>
<th>R₂''</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8cy</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>η³</td>
<td>8.92ₜ</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>1.98ₚ</td>
<td>1.91ₚ</td>
<td>2.89[H(H)]</td>
<td>2.89[H(H)]</td>
<td>3.86[H(H)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>220</td>
<td>η³</td>
<td>8.65ₜ</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>2.15ₚ</td>
<td>1.94ₚ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.90[H(H)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9cy</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>η³</td>
<td>8.84ₜ</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>1.98ₚ</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>1.18(Me)</td>
<td>3.82[H(H)]</td>
<td>1.76(Me)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>220</td>
<td>η³</td>
<td>8.62ₜ</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>2.12ₚ</td>
<td>1.71ₚ</td>
<td>1.22(Me)</td>
<td>2.78[H(H)]</td>
<td>1.82(Me)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10cy</td>
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<td>η³</td>
<td>8.92ₜ</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>2.04ₚ</td>
<td>1.78ₚ</td>
<td>2.74[H(H)]</td>
<td>2.74[H(H)]</td>
<td>3.78[H(H)]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>223</td>
<td>η³</td>
<td>8.55ₜ</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>2.38ₚ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11cy</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>η³</td>
<td>8.47ₜ</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>1.98ₚ</td>
<td>1.84ₚ</td>
<td>1.15(Me)</td>
<td>2.77[H(H)]</td>
<td>2.01(Me)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>220</td>
<td>η³</td>
<td>8.55ₜ</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>2.16ₚ</td>
<td>1.77ₚ</td>
<td>1.09(Me)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.48ₜ</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>1.85ₚ</td>
<td>1.58ₚ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.95ₚ</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

al. = bonding mode of the allyl unit, b broad, t singlet, d doublet, - = obscured resonance, ηₚ is between [ ].
probably differ with respect to the position of the S-Me group, which might occur with changes of the NS containing six-membered ring, i.e. either a boat or a chair conformation in analogy to complex 4cy (vide supra).

The $^1$H NMR spectrum of 9cy at 220 K is unfortunately incomplete owing to the large number of isomers which resulted in low intensities and overlap. We managed to observe four of the expected six imine proton signals (Table 6), but could only assign two to 9.31 ppm with the C(1)H$_3$ at 2.09 ppm as an $\eta^3$-allyl species and at 8.76 ppm with C(1)H$_2$ at 2.09 ppm as an $\eta^1$-allyl complex.

The $^{31}$P{$^1$H} NMR spectrum at 293 K of the triflate complex 10cy shows two signals at 26.6 (75%) and 33.4 (25%) ppm belonging to $\eta^3$-allyl and $\eta^1$-allyl bonded species, respectively, in analogy to 8cy (Table 5), which is confirmed by the $^1$H NMR spectrum at 293 K (Table 6) which shows an imine proton signal at 8.92 ppm (81%) with a C(1)H$_3$ signal at 2.04 ppm and a C(10)H$_3$ signal at 8.55 ppm (19%) with a C(1)H$_2$ signal at 2.38 ppm. The chemical shifts at 293 K of the allylic signals, which could only be measured for the major $\eta^1$-allyl bonded isomer, isomer in analogy to 8cy a coalescence of the anti-protons at 2.74 ppm and of the syn-protons at 3.78 ppm. As the trflate anion is a weakly coordinating anion and as therefore five-coordinate intermediates are unlikely, we prefer to rationalize this $\eta^1$-$\eta^3$ fluxional process by the mechanism proposed by Pregosin [26] and Bäckvall [27] (vide supra). At 220 K four $^{31}$P{$^1$H} signals have been observed at 26.0 and 26.2 ppm (total 73%) and 33.1 and 33.9 ppm (total 27%) (Table 5). These data, in combination with the $^1$H NMR signals (Table 6) for C(10)H at 8.53 and 8.85 ppm (total 67%) with C(1)H$_3$ signals both at 2.03 ppm, and with the C(10)H signals at 9.08 and 9.32 ppm (total 33%), for which the C(1)H$_3$ signals were not observed, show that at 220 K, as expected, two $\eta^1$-allyl bonded isomers exist. One of the explanations for the existence of two $\eta^1$-allyl bonded isomers lies in the fact that the Me substituent on the C$_5$ carbon may point up and down with respect to the chiral ligand backbone of the $\eta^2$-PN bonded PNS ligand [30]. There are also two $\eta^1$-allyl bonded species with the NS containing metallacycle in a chair or boat form.

Finally, in the case of 11cy both $^{31}$P{$^1$H} NMR and $^1$H NMR spectra at 293 K (Tables 4 and 5) show similar species as for the other allylic compounds. However, in contrast to 9cy one observes at 220 K in the $^{31}$P{$^1$H} NMR spectrum (Table 5) in addition to the two expected signals for $\eta^3$-allyl species at 32.4 and 32.7 ppm (total 65%), only two, instead of four, signals at 24.0 and 25.2 ppm (total 35%). Since these signals are comparable to two of the four signals of $\eta^1$-allyl species of 9cy (Table 5), we have to assign these signals to a complex with the CMe$_2$ moiety cis to the P atom, which exists in two isomeric forms, with the central allylic substituent either up or down with respect to the ligand backbone (vide supra). It is rather remarkable that in the $^1$H NMR spectrum at 220 K we observe only one imine proton signal at 8.51 ppm (29%) of the $\eta^1$-allyl bonded species and one signal at 8.48 ppm (71%) belonging to the $\eta^1$-allyl bonded isomer, while two would have been expected for each isomer. The allylic signals of the major species, which are now the $\eta^1$-allyl bonded ones, show also the presence of four signals instead of eight with the Pd–CH$_3$ moiety appearing at 2.93 ppm. These results indicate that even at low temperature the two forms of isomers, which could be distinguished by $^{31}$P{$^1$H} NMR (Table 5), are still fluxional on the $^1$H NMR time scale.

Finally, it should be noted that based on $^1$H NMR and even on the, admittedly less precise, $^{31}$P{$^1$H} NMR concentration measurements, the amount of the $\eta^3$-allyl bonded species increases somewhat with increasing temperature for 8cy and 10cy, while a fairly large increase is observed for 9cy and 11cy which both contain asymmetrically substituted allyl groups (Tables 4 and 5). This is understandable as this type of allyl group is more prone to become $\eta^1$-bonded on the non-substituted end. We have no ready explanation for this shift in equilibrium in the case of 8cy and 10cy, but wish only to remark that, as clearly only small energy differences are involved, further discussion is not warranted. It is, however, interesting to note, when taking into account the strong tendency of the allyl group to be $\eta^1$-allyl bonded, that in these complexes the existence of $\eta^1$-allyl bonded species indicates that the methionine thioether function has a strong affinity for the palladium atom, as has also been noted before (vide supra). Finally, it is interesting that, while there are fast exchange processes occurring within the set of $\eta^2$-PNS bonded isomers and within the set of $\eta^1$-PNS bonded isomers, there is a relatively slow exchange between both sets indicating a rather large kinetic stability of the methionine thioether S atom, with respect to substitution for all four compounds measured (Tables 4 and 5).

5. Reactions of methylpalladium and -platinum complexes with CO

5.1. $[M(C(O)Me)(L)]X$ ($M = Pd, L = PNS, X = Cl, Br, I, OTf; L = NN'S, X = Cl, O$_3$SCF$_3$)
The configuration of the PNS acylpalladium complexes appears to be similar to that of the methyl complexes as the upfield shifts of the $^1$H imine signals of ligands a and b relative to the ligand values (Table 4) and the downfield $^1$H imine shift of ligand e clearly show coordination of the imine-N atom, while the downfield shifts of C(1)H for all PNS complexes indicate sulfur coordination. Terdentate coordination of the PNS-2 ligand in the case of the acylplatinum complex (12bz) is also clear from the $^{31}$P{ $^1$H} and $^1$H NMR data presented in Table 4.

Also the NN'S ligand is terdentate bonded as the $^1$H NMR signals of C(1)H$_2$ and of C(10)H shift downfield and C(15)H upfield for complexes 12dy and 15dy relative to the free ligand. Since the reaction rates are sufficiently small we have attempted to observe intermediate species. However, these could not be observed; the $^{31}$P{ $^1$H} signal of the PNS methylpalladium complexes slowly disappeared with concomitant formation of the product signal, which is accompanied by the disappearance of the Pd-Me $^1$H NMR signal and formation of the Pd-C(O)Me signal.

In Fig. 3 it is shown that the insertion reaction is first order with respect to the palladium complex, as has also been observed for [PdX(Me)(η$^3$-PN)] complexes [20]. From Fig. 3 and from the reactivities expressed by the half-lives of the methyl complexes at 293 K (247 ± 20 min, 4dy; 200 ± 18 min, 4cy; 153 ± 22 min, 5cy; 126 ± 16 min, 6ey; 135 ± 12 min, 7ey; 93 ± 16 min, 4by; 78 ± 19 min, 4ay), it is clear that the insertion rate increases on going from chloride to iodide, while the highest rate is found for the weakly coordinating triflate anion, similar to the relative rates observed for [PdX(Me)(η$^3$-PN)] complexes [20].

This trend is at first sight rather strange, since we would expect for complexes [Pd(Me)(η$^3$-PNS)]X in principle similar rates if the anion is fully dissociated. However, we have found that we must take into account in solution an equilibrium between this ionic η$^3$-PNS bonded complex and the neutral [PdX(Me)(η$^3$-PNS)] (X=Cl, Br, I) (vide supra). In addition we must consider the possibility that the anions will form ion-pairs (vide supra) [20], in which the better coordinating anions might hinder attack of CO on the palladium atom. In any case we note that the rates observed for these complexes are approximately five times slower than measured for the [PdX(Me)(η$^3$-PN)] complexes [20]. Not unexpected is that with increasing bulk of the substituent on the C(4) atom the rates decrease in the order PNS-1 > PNS-2 > PNS-3. Rather surprising is that complexes [Pd(Me)(NN'S)]X react even slower than the analogous PNS-3 containing complex, while the opposite would have been expected since complexes containing either NN'S ligands or NS ligands react rapidly with CO [5].

6. Discussion

As a number of aspects have already been discussed in the results section in sufficient detail we want to focus our attention in particular on the PNS and NN'S ligands in the complexes reported here. Firstly, the PNS and NN'S ligands may be considered to consist of the PN [20] and NS [6] and of the NN' [5] and NS [6] building blocks, respectively, which have been investigated in some detail before. In the case of the complexes [PdX(Me)(η$^3$-PN)] (PN = 2-(diphenylphosphino)benzylidene-S(-)-α-methyl- benzylamine) the P and N atoms are part of a rigid six-membered ring [20]. However, the six-membered chelate NS containing ring in complexes [PdX(Me)(η$^3$-NS)] (NS = D/L-methionine-methyl ester, N-(thienylidene)-L/D-methionyl) methyl-ester) [4,6] is very flexible and may adopt both boat and chair conformations. It should therefore not be surprising that the structural and dynamic features of the building blocks are reproduced in the PNS and NN'S ligands.

A remarkable and unexpected feature of the PNS and NN'S ligands is that, when bonded as terdentates to Pd(II) and Pt(II), the S atom is unusually strongly bonded when compared to the NS complexes [PdX(Me)(η$^3$-NS)] mentioned above.

From the NMR results it is clear that in solution the S-donor atom is able to compete very efficiently with the good coordinating C1$^-$ anion, as in the major isomer of, for example, 4cy the PNS-3 ligand is terdentate bonded. Even in the case of the allyl complexes, one of the isomers has the allyl group η$^1$-bonded with the PNS-3 ligand acting again as a terdentate. This is remarkable in view of the very strong tendency of the allyl group to remain η$^3$-bonded in the case of palladium compounds [28]. This strong tendency of the...
PNS and NN’S ligands to be terdentate bonded might also be the reason that the Pd-Me complexes \([\text{Pd}(\text{Me})(\eta^2\text{-PNS})]\) \(X\) and \([\text{Pd}(\text{Me})(\eta^2\text{-NN’S})]\) \(X\) react so slowly with CO at room temperature when compared to complexes \([\text{PdX}(\text{Me})(\eta^2\text{-NS})]\) (NS = ) (NS = temperature when compared to complex.~s \([\text{Pd}(\text{Me})(\eta^2\text{-NN’S})]\) \(X\) react so slowly with CO at room the reason that the Pd-Me complexes \([\text{Pd}(\text{Me})(\eta^2\text{-PNS})]\) \(X\) indeed with CO [4,6]. This was in the case of these complexes tentatively rationalized by a temporary dissociation of the S atom, which is in analogy to complexes \([\text{PtX}(\text{Me})(\eta^2\text{-PN})]\) (PN = 1-dimethylamino-8-diphenylphosphinonaphthalene, 1-dimethylamino-3-diphenylphosphinopropane) for which it was unequivocally shown that the N atom, for both rigid and flexible PN ligands, is dissociated during the insertion process [31]. It appears therefore clear that the trans-group which is PPh\(_2\) in the case of PNS and the pyridine moiety in the case of the NN’S ligand is responsible for the apparent strong Pd–S bond. Since both moieties are reasonably good \(\pi\)-acceptors, while the thioether S-donor group is a good \(\pi\)-donor we may rationalize the strong Pd-S bond by a well balanced electronic push-pull effect. Such an electronic push-pull mechanism has also been proposed to explain the strong tendency for the PNN’ ligand \(\eta^2\text{-}(2\text{-diphenylphosphinobenzylidene})\text{-}(2\text{-pyridyl})\text{ethyamine}\) [29] and for the NN’N’ ligand \(2\text{-}(2',\text{methylidene-N-methylimidazolyl})\text{aminomethyl}(\text{pyridine})\) [32] to behave as a terdentate towards Pd(II).

7. Supplementary material

Further details of the structure determinations, including atomic coordinates, bond lengths and angles, and thermal parameters (25 pages) are available from the authors on request.

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