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Synthesis and structure of ferrocenylphosphinic acids



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ABSTRACT

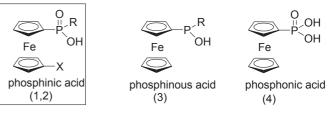
The series of ferrocenylphosphinic acids Fc(P(R)(O)(OH)) ($\mathbf{1a-d}$) and ferrocene-1,1'-diyl-phosphinic acids $Fc(P(R)(O)(OH))_2$ ($\mathbf{2a-d}$) (R=H (a), Me (b), Et (c), Ph (d)) have been obtained and studied using X-ray single crystal diffraction, IR-spectroscopy and quantum chemistry. The intermolecular hydrogen bonding in $\mathbf{1a-d}$ proceeds highly stereoselectively and results in formation of racemic conglomerate of $\mathbf{1d}$. The formation of inter- and intra-molecular hydrogen bonds for disubstituted acids $\mathbf{2c-d}$ depends on substituent at phosphorus atoms.

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Introduction

The arylphosphinic acids ArP(R)(O)(OH) (R=H, alkyl, aryl) are widely used for the construction of self-assembled two- and three-dimensional structures or single molecular magnets (SMM) based on p-[1], d-[2] and f-[3] metals, e.g., Ru [4] and Mn [5] complexes. The replacement of the aryl fragment in these acids for the cognate ferrocenyl fragment, containing redox-active iron atom, may result in additional interesting properties like enhanced exchange interactions and give the opportunity to make sensors or switchable devices.

However ferrocenylphosphinic acids (1,2) are poorly studied in contrast to other ferrocenyl-containing phosphorus acids. For example, ferrocenylphosphinous acids (3) existing as the mixtures of two tautomeric forms have been widely employed as ligands in transition metals catalysis of cross-coupling reactions [6,7], asymmetric hydrogenation [8] etc. Ferrocenylphosphonic acid (4) has been considered as redox-active pH-responsive molecule and the redox half-wave potential of ferrocenylphosphonates is sensitive to the bonding mode with metal atoms [9-14].



R = H: X = H (1a), P(O)(OH)H (2a) R = Me: X = H (1b), P(O)(OH)Me (2b) R = Et: X = H (1c), P(O)(OH)Et (2c) R = Ph: X = H (1d), P(O)(OH)Ph (2d)

The data on the synthesis, structure and redox properties of ferrocenylphosphinic acids are scarcely presented, although their first synthesis dates back to 1962: Sollott and Howard found that ferrocene reacts with PCl₃ under Fridel—Crafts reaction conditions in the presence of AlCl₃ to form (1a) and (2a) with the yield of 3.2% and 4.6% respectively after the hydrolysis [15]. Diferrocenylphosphinic acid was also isolated from this mixture [16]. The yield of (1a) was slightly improved to 8.6% using Me₂NPCl₂ as starting reagent instead of PCl₃ [17]. The formation of (1a) as a side-product has been also observed in the hydrolysis of diphosphene

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