Synthesis and Structural Characteristics of Planar Iridium(II) Complexes

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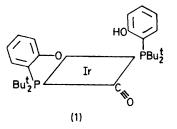
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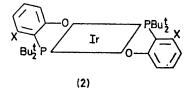
Summary The syntheses and structures of two iridium(II) complexes, trans-[Ir(Bu^t₂PC₆H₄O)₂] and trans-[Ir(Bu^t₂PC₆H₃(OMe)O)₃], are described. No definite example of a stable mononuclear complex of iridium(II) is known $\dagger^{1,2}$ although there is evidence for the existence of transient iridium(II) species in some oxidative addition reactions of iridium(I) to iridium(III) complexes.^{4,5}

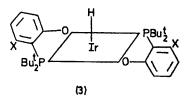
 \dagger The nitrosyl complex [IrBr₃(NO)(PPh₃)₂] could be regarded as a complex of iridium(II) but this depends on assigning a positive charge to the nitrosyl ligand.³

We now find that the divalent state can be stabilised by OP-bidentate chelates.

Bubbling carbon monoxide through a boiling propan-2-ol solution of (2-methoxyphenyl}di-t-butylphosphine and $IrCl_{6}^{3-}$ (prepared *in situ* from chloroiridic acid) provides the yellow iridium(I) complex $[Ir(CO)(PBu_{2}^{t}C_{6}H_{4}O)(PBu_{$







to the space group $P2_1/c$ with $a = 8\cdot111$, $b = 11\cdot926$, $c = 15\cdot669$ Å, $\beta = 108\cdot52^\circ$; Z = 2, $D_m = 1\cdot53$, and $D_c = 1\cdot54$ g cm⁻³. The stereochemistry, shown in Figure 1, has been defined by an X-ray analysis based on 1851 reflection intensities [Mo- K_{α} ; automatic four-circle diffractometry; $I_{obs} > 3\sigma (I_{obs})$] with least-squares convergence to R = 0.06 on refinement of positional and isotropic thermal parameters only. The complex has exact C_i symmetry and is rigorously planar.

Treatment of iridium trichloride with di-t-butyl-2,6dimethoxyphenylphosphine in propan-2-ol gives the purple iridium(III) hydride, (3) (X = OMe). A dichloromethane solution of this hydride is rapidly converted by aerial oxidation into the red iridium(II) complex (2) (X = OMe). The room temperature magnetic moment is again 1.78 B.M. and the crystals are triclinic with a = 8.285, b = 8.791, c = 12.066 Å, $\alpha = 102.30^{\circ}$, $\beta = 88.43^{\circ}$, $\gamma = 110.66^{\circ}$; Z = 1, $D_{\rm m} = 1.45$, and $D_{\rm c} = 1.45$ g cm⁻³. The integrated intensities of 3039 observed independent reflections, measured

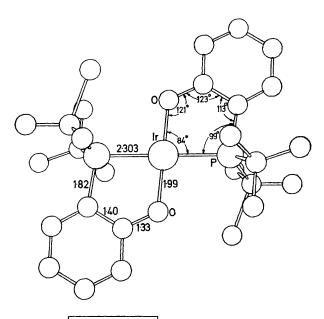


FIGURE 1. $Ir[P(C(Me)_{5})_{2}C_{6}H_{4}\dot{O}]_{2}$; bond lengths (Å) and bond angles in the chelate ring. E.s.d's in the bond lengths are 0.004 (Ir—P), 0.01 (Ir—O) and an average of 0.01_{5} Å for the remainder.

on an automatic four-circle diffractometer using $\text{Cu}-K_{\alpha}$ radiation, have formed the basis of an X-ray analysis. Isotropic least-squares refinement in space group $P\overline{1}$ has reached R = 0.067; the complex, shown in Figure 2, again has C_i symmetry.

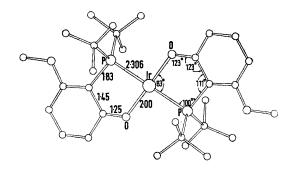


FIGURE 2. $Ir[P(C(Me)_3)_2C_6H_3(OMe)O]_2$; bond lengths (Å) and bond angles in the chelate ring. E.s.d.'s in the bond lengths are 0.003 (Ir—P), 0.01 (Ir—O) and an average of 0.01₆ Å for the remainder.

The complexes, characterized also by microanalytical, molecular weight, i.r., and ¹H and ³¹P n.m.r. data, react

readily with small molecules. For example, the iridium(II) complex (2) (X = OMe) takes up oxygen reversibly to give a purple adduct and all complexes of types (2) and (3) take up carbon monoxide readily. These reactions are being investigated.

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