

Preparation and Properties of Some Bis(cyclopentadienyl)ytterbium(II) Complexes and the X-Ray Crystal and Molecular Structures of $[\text{Yb}(\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{SiMe}_3)_2(\text{thf})_2]$

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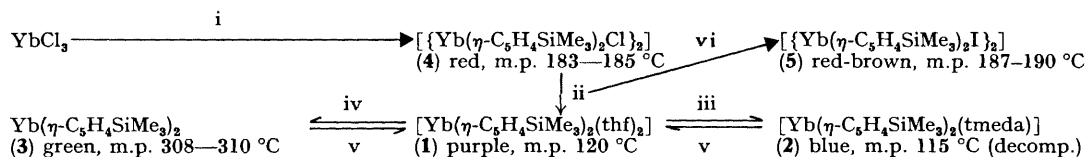
Summary Reduction of $[\{\text{Yb}(\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{SiMe}_3)_2\text{Cl}\}_2]$ by Na-Hg in tetrahydrofuran (thf) yields the purple, diamagnetic, toluene-soluble Yb^{II} title complex, from which similarly highly reactive, but thermally stable, Yb^{II} complexes $[\text{Yb}(\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{SiMe}_3)_2(\text{tmeda})]$ (tmeda = $\text{Me}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NMe}_2$) and $\text{Yb}(\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{SiMe}_3)_2$ are obtained, or $[\{\text{Yb}(\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{-SiMe}_3)_2\text{I}\}_2]$ from oxidation by I_2 ; X-ray analysis of the title compound to $R = 0.077$ shows a roughly tetrahedral disposition of valencies around Yb, with $\text{Yb-O}_{\text{av}} = 2.41 \text{ \AA}$ and $\text{Yb-C}(\eta)_{\text{av}} = 2.75 \text{ \AA}$.

We report (a) some well defined, thermally stable, divalent lanthanoid(II) complexes $[\text{Yb}(\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{SiMe}_3)_2\text{L}_2]$ [$\text{L}_2 = (\text{thf})_2$ or tmeda], (1) and (2) (see Scheme); (b) their reversible interconversion (reactions iii and v in Scheme); (c) the formation from (1) of the solvate-free ytterbocene, (3), and the con-

verse process (reactions iv and v in Scheme); (d) the preparation and properties of a Yb^{III} precursor (4) of complex (1), and the iodo-analogue (5), $[\{\text{Yb}(\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{SiMe}_3)_2\text{X}\}_2]$ [$\text{X} = \text{Cl}$, (4); $\text{X} = \text{I}$, (5)]; and (e) crystallographic data on complex (1), the first lanthanoid(II) organometallic compound to be so characterised.†

There are previous accounts¹ of lanthanoid(II) cyclopentadienyls, $\text{M}(\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)_2$ ($\text{M} = \text{Sm}$, Eu , or Yb), $\text{M}(\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)_2(\text{NH}_3)_x$, or $\text{M}(\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)_2(\text{thf})_x$ ($\text{M} = \text{Sm}$ or Yb), but the compounds were unstable or ill-defined.† We have previously used the trimethylsilyl-substituted cyclopentadienyl ligand to confer good hydrocarbon solubility on its derived complexes;² it is interesting that in the present instance this technique also provides for enhanced thermal stability.

The crystal structure of the title compound was solved from 1226 independent observed reflections and refined to $R = 0.077$.



SCHEME. *Reagents and conditions:* i, $2\text{Li}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{SiMe}_3)$ in thf, followed by precipitation from $n\text{-C}_6\text{H}_{14}$, at -30°C , and sublimation (*ca.* $250^\circ\text{C}/10^{-3}$ Torr); ii, Na-Hg in thf for 1 h, followed by filtration, concentration, addition of $n\text{-C}_6\text{H}_{14}$, and cooling to -30°C ; iii, addition of tmeda, and recrystallisation (PhMe); iv, warm to $30^\circ\text{C}/10^{-3}$ Torr and then sublimation (*ca.* $300^\circ\text{C}/10^{-3}$ Torr); v, thf; vi, I_2 in thf. *Characterisation.* The new compounds (1)–(5) have been characterised by analytical and spectral data [the mass spectra of (1)–(3) each have a prominent peak at m/e corresponding to (3)⁺, while (4) and (5) show parent molecular ions; compounds (1) and (2) are diamagnetic and show appropriate ^1H n.m.r. spectra in C_6D_6].

† *Added in proof.* Since the submission of this manuscript, the following relevant publications have appeared: P. L. Watson, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.*, 1980, 652 {dealing with $[\text{Yb}(\eta\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5)_2(\text{thf})_2]$ }, and H. A. Zinnen, J. J. Pluth, and W. J. Evans, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.*, 1980, 810 {dealing with $[\text{Yb}(\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{Me})_2(\text{thf})]$, including its structure determination by X-ray diffraction}.

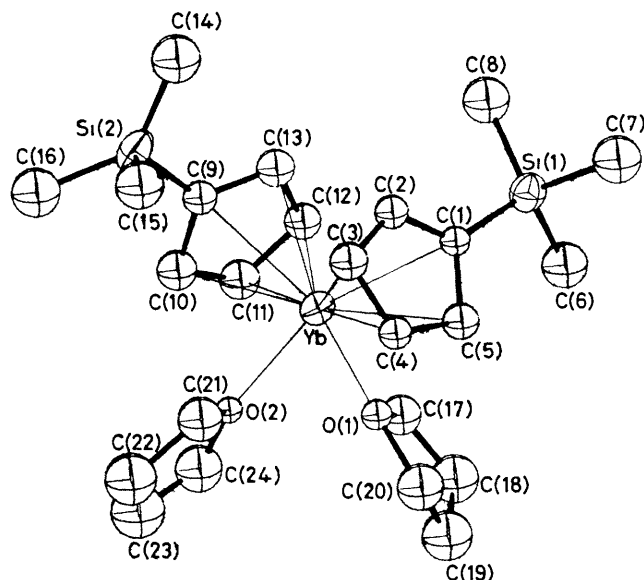


FIGURE Molecular structure and atom numbering scheme for $[\text{Yb}(\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{SiMe}_3)_3(\text{thf})_2]$ (1)

Crystal data $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{42}\text{YbO}_2\text{Si}_3$, $M = 591.8$ monoclinic, space group $P2_1/n$, $a = 13.439(7)$, $b = 10.322(7)$, $c = 21.340(9)$ Å, $\beta = 105.57(3)^\circ$, $U = 2851.6$ Å³, $Z = 4$, $D_c = 1.38$ g cm⁻³ and $\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) = 35.5$ cm⁻¹

(Received 28th July 1980, Com 816)

† The atomic co ordinates for this work are available on request from the Director of the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre University Chemical Laboratory Lensfield Road Cambridge CB2 1EW Any request should be accompanied by the full literature citation for this communication

¹ cf T J Marks *Prog Inorg Chem* 1978 **24** 51 and references cited therein

² J L Atwood W E Hunter R D Rogers J Holton J McMeeking R Pearce and M F Lappert *J Chem Soc Chem Commun* 1978 140 D G H Ballard A Curtis J Holton J McMeeking and R Pearce *ibid* p 994 M F Lappert P I Riley and P I W Yarrow *ibid* 1979 305

³ J Holton M F Lappert D G H Ballard R Pearce J L Atwood and W E Hunter *J Chem Soc Dalton Trans* 1979 45 54

⁴ cf F A Cotton and G Wilkinson *Advanced Inorganic Chemistry* 4th edn Interscience New York 1980 pp 982 1002

⁵ M F Lappert P I Riley P I W Yarrow J L Atwood W E Hunter and M J Zaworotoko *J Chem Soc Dalton Trans* 1980 in the press

⁶ J L Atwood G K Barker J Holton W E Hunter M F Lappert and R Pearce *J Am Chem Soc* 1977 **99** 6645

⁷ R D Rogers R V Bynum and J L Atwood *J Organomet Chem* 1980 **192** 65

The molecule with our atom numbering scheme is shown in the Figure †. The Yb-C(η) bond lengths range from 2.64(4) to 2.84(4) Å and average 2.75 Å. This compares favourably with the 2.61 Å value³ found for compounds of Yb³⁺ after two factors are taken into account. First the 2+ ionic radius, 0.93 Å,⁴ is 0.07 Å larger than that of the 3+ ion. Second, the influence of the trimethylsilyl appendage has been found in $[\text{Zr}(\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{SiMe}_3)_2\{\text{CH}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2\}\text{Cl}]^5$ to produce a 0.03 Å elongation of the Zr-C(η) bond length over the normal Zr-C(η) distance (2.54 vs 2.51 Å). Thus the Yb-C(η) bond length is expected to approach 2.71 Å based on known structural data.

The size of the 2+ ion is also apparent in the Yb-O bond lengths, 2.42(2) and 2.39(3) Å. This compares well with the Gd-O distance, 2.494(7) Å in $[\text{Gd}(\eta\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)_3(\text{thf})]^7$ since Gd³⁺ is ca 0.01 Å larger in radius than Yb²⁺.

The ligands are disposed about the ytterbium atom in a roughly tetrahedral fashion as evidenced by angles centroid(1)-Yb-centroid(2) = 133°, centroid(1)-Yb-O(1) = 107°, centroid(1)-Yb-O(2) = 109°, centroid(2)-Yb-O(1) = 107°, centroid(2)-Yb-O(2) = 106° and O(1)-Yb-O(2) = 85°.

We thank S R C and I C I Ltd Corporate Laboratory (for a CASE studentship to P I W Yarrow) and the U S N S F (to J L A) for their support.