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Trimethylenemethane Complexes of Osmium and Iridium; Crystal Structure of η^4 -Trimethylenemethanechlorocarbonyltriphenylphosphineiridium

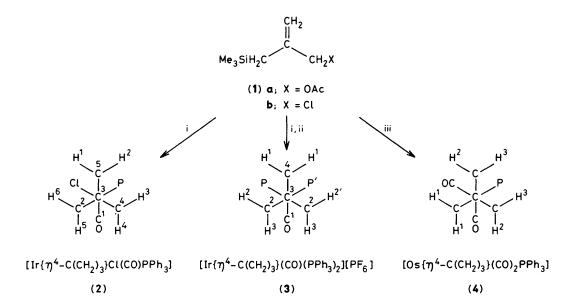
Michael D. Jones, Raymond D. W. Kemmitt,* Andrew W. G. Platt, David R. Russell,* and Lesley J. S. Sherry Department of Chemistry, The University, Leicester LE1 7RH, U.K.

The η^4 -trimethylenemethane complexes $[Os\{\eta^4-C(CH_2)_3\}(CO)_2(PPh_3)]$, $[Ir\{\eta^4-C(CH_2)_3\}(CI)(CO)(PPh_3)]$, and $[Ir\{\eta^4-C(CH_2)_3\}(CO)(PPh_3)_2][PF_6]$ have been prepared by treating $[Os(CO)_2(PPh_3)_3]$ with Me₃SiCH₂C(=CH₂)-CH₂OAc, *trans*-[IrCl(CO)(PPh_3)_2] with Me₃SiCH₂C(=CH₂)CH₂CI, and *trans*-[IrCl(CO)(PPh_3)_2] plus KPF₆ with Me₃SiCH₂C(=CH₂)CH₂CI, respectively; the *X*-ray crystal structure of $[Ir\{\eta^4-C(CH_2)_3\}(CI)(CO)(PPh_3)]$ indicates that the trimethylenemethane is not symmetrically bound to the iridium.

Although examples of η^4 -trimethylenemethane complexes of iron,^{1,2} chromium,^{3,4} molybdenum,^{3,5} and tantalum⁶ are known, reports of related η^4 -trimethylenemethane complexes of the platinum metals are rare. Chloride ion abstraction from $[Pd_2Cl_2\{\eta^3-CH_2C(CH_2Cl)CH_2\}_2]$ is reported to yield solutions of a cationic trimethylenemethane palladium complex⁷ and a 'slipped' trimethylenemethane complex $[Pd\{\eta^3-C(CH_2)_3\}(PPh_3)_2]$, which could not be isolated, is formed upon treatment of $[Pd(PPh_3)_4]$ with (1a).⁸ Herein we show that the derivatives (1) can be used as precursors to

 η^4 -trimethylenemethane complexes of iridium and osmium as shown in Scheme 1.

Treatment of *trans*-[IrCl(CO)(PPh₃)₂] with (**1b**) in refluxing benzene affords a small quantity of the η^4 -trimethylenemethane iridium complex (**2**). Higher yields {*ca.* 40% based on unrecovered *trans*-[IrCl(CO)(PPh₃)₂]} were obtained using refluxing toluene as solvent. A similar reaction in a 1:1 mixture of toluene and methyl cyanide in the presence of KPF₆ affords the salt (**3**) {*ca.* 90% based on unrecovered *trans*-[IrCl(CO)(PPh₃)₂]}. In both these reactions about 50% of



Scheme 1. i, trans-[IrCl(CO)(PPh₃)₂], X = Cl; ii, KPF₆, X = Cl; iii, [Os(CO)₂(PPh₃)₃], X = OAc. Complexes viewed along the C³-metal axis (metal atom omitted for clarity).

unreacted *trans*-[IrCl(CO)(PPh₃)₂] can be recovered from the reaction mixture. Attempts to obtain (2) by treatment of *trans*-[IrCl(CO)(PPh₃)₂] with the acetate (1a) have not been successful. However, the acetate (1a) reacts with $[Os(CO)_2(PPh_3)_3]^9$ in refluxing benzene to afford a low yield (11%) of the η^4 -trimethylenemethane osmium complex (4).

The η^4 -trimethylenemethane complexes (2)—(4) have been characterised on the basis of microanalytical data and their spectroscopic properties.[†] Assignments in the ¹H n.m.r. spectra were made on the basis of the existence of strong 'W' couplings, H¹–H⁴, H²–H⁵, and H³–H⁶ in (2) and H¹–H³ in (3). These assignments were confirmed by selective decoupling experiments and nuclear Overhauser effect difference spectra. No sign of rotation of the trimethylenemethane ligand in (2) could be detected by a magnetisation transfer experiment at 70 °C giving a lower limit of ΔG^{\ddagger} for this process of the order of 90 kJ mol⁻¹. This is somewhat higher than values of 71—79 kJ mol⁻¹ for the rotational barrier found for substituted trimethylenemethane–Fe(CO)₃ derivatives.¹⁰ We were also unable to observe changes in the ¹H n.m.r. spectrum of the osmium complex (4) between ± 60 °C.

The n.m.r. spectra^{\dagger} of the complexes (2)—(4) are consistent with the illustrated staggered conformation as predicted by theoretical considerations.^{11,12} A single crystal X-ray study

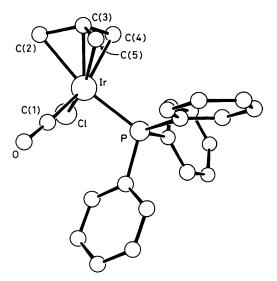


Figure 1. Molecular structure of (2), with H atoms of phenyl rings and methylene groups omitted. Interatomic distances: Ir-P 2.332(3), Ir-Cl 2.448(3), Ir-C(1) 1.898(15), Ir-C(2) 2.288(15), Ir-C(3) 2.053(12), Ir-C(4) 2.201(12), Ir-C(5) 2.173(15) Å.

of the neutral iridium complex (2) confirms this geometry.‡ The molecular structure is illustrated in Figure 1. The trimethylenemethane ligand adopts the usual umbrella arrangement with the iridium atom closer to the central carbon atom than the outer ones. The outer carbon atoms are bent towards the iridium atom with an average $Ir-C-CH_2$ angle of 76(0.8)°. The union of the trimethylenemethane ligand with the $IrCl(CO)(PPh_3)$ fragment creates a distorted octahedral arrangement about iridium with the methylene carbon atoms occupying three facial vertices. It is interesting to note that the trimethylenemethane ligand is not symmetrically bound to the iridium, the $Ir-CH_2$ bond lengths reflecting the markedly differing *trans* influences of chlorine, carbon monoxide, and triphenylphosphine.^{13,14}

Preliminary studies indicate that the chemistry of the osmium derivative (4) is markedly different to the neutral iridium derivative (2). Thus (4) reacts rapidly with HCl at room temperature to give the methallyl complex $[Os(\eta^3-CH_2CMeCH_2)(CO)_2(Cl)(PPh_3)]$ characterised by comparison with an authentic sample prepared by the action of methallyl chloride upon $[Os(CO)_2(PPh_3)_3]$. In contrast there is no similar reaction between HCl and (2).

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‡ Crystal data for (2): C₂₃H₂₁CIIrOP, M = 572.6, monoclinic, space group C2/c, a = 17.727(1), b = 13.705(10), c = 17.848(2) Å, β = 102.68(1)°, U = 4230.4 Å³, Z = 8, $D_c = 1.80$ g cm⁻³, F(000) = 2208, Mo- K_{α} X-radiation, $\bar{\lambda} = 0.71069$ Å, µ(Mo- K_{α}) = 62.6 cm⁻¹; current R 0.0526 (R_w 0.0540) for 2622 independent reflections [$I > 3\sigma(I)$] collected at 293 K on a Stoe STADI-2 Weissenberg diffractometer in the range 7 ≤ 2θ ≤ 60°.

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.

[†] Selected spectroscopic data (coupling constants in Hz). Compound (2), i.r. (CsCl disc): v_{CO} 2025, v_{IrCl} 282 cm⁻¹; n.m.r. (C₆D₆): ¹H (400 MHz), $\delta 0.70$ [dt, 1H, H², $J(H^2H^5) = J(H^2P) 3.8$, $J(H^2H^1) 0.7$], 1.66 [br., d, 1H, H¹, J(H¹H⁴) 4.1], 2.40 [dd, 1H, H³, J(H³H⁶) 3.9, J(H³P) 6.4], 2.94 [dd, 1H, H⁶, J(H³H⁶) 3.9, J(H⁶P) 7.5], 3.03 [dd, 1H, H^{4} , $J(H^{4}H^{1})$ 4.1, $J(H^{4}H^{3})$ or $J(H^{4}P)$ 0.5], and 3.16 [dd, 1H, H⁵, J(H⁵H²) 3.8, J(H⁵P) 7.0]; ¹³C{¹H} (100 MHz), δ 175.0 [d, C¹, J(C¹P) 4.4], 108.8 [d, C³, J(C³P) 3.1], 57.8 (s, C⁴ or C⁵), 54.0 [d, C², J(C²P) 37.7], and 40.2 (s, C⁴ or C⁵). Compound (3), i.r. (CsCl disc): v_{CO} 2040 cm⁻¹; n.m.r. (CD₂Cl₂): ¹H (400 MHz), δ 2.02 [1:2:6:2:1 quintet, 2H, H², AA'XX' system, $J(H^2H^{2'}) 0$, J(PP') 4.1, $J(H^2P) = -J(H^{2'}P)$ ±5.8], 2.27 [dd, 2H, H¹, J(H¹H³) 4.1, J(H¹P) 8.5], and 3.26 [dd, 2H, H³, $J(H^{3}H^{1})$ 4.1, $J(H^{3}P)$ 6.4]; ${}^{13}C{}^{1}H{}$ (100 MHz), δ 172.2 (s, C¹), 108.2 (s, C³), 58.5 (s, C⁴), and 54.9 [d, C², J(C²P) 29.8]. Compound (4), i.r. (Nujol mull): v_{CO} 1995s and 1927s cm⁻¹; n.m.r. (CDCl₃): ¹H (100 MHz), § 1.02 [dd, 2H, H¹, J(H¹H³) 4.2, J(H¹P) 6.6], 2.08 (br., s, 2H, H²), and 2.15 [d, 2H, H³, J(H¹H³) 4.2].