

### Dichloro(pentafluorophenylperthiolato)carbonylbis-(triphenylphosphine)iridium(III): an Example of a Ligated Organoperthio Group

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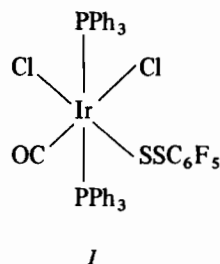
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There are many well characterized examples of the following sulfur-containing moieties coordinated to a metal center:  $S^{2-}$  [1],  $RS^-$  [2],  $RSR$  [3],  $R_2S^+$  [4],  $S_2$  [5], and  $RSSR$  [6] where R = an alkyl or aryl group. We now wish to report that the organoperthio group,  $RSS^-$  may now be added to this list.

We have found that  $C_6F_5SSCl$  [7] will oxidatively add to *trans*- $IrCl(CO)(PPh_3)_2$  to form  $IrCl_2(SSC_6F_5)(CO)(PPh_3)_2$ , *I*, by analogy to the oxidative addition of  $RSH$  [8],  $RSSR$  [9] and  $RSCl$  [10] to square planar iridium(I) substrates.

Although iridium(III) derivatives containing a coordinated organoperoxo group are known [11], to the best of our knowledge, *I* represents the first reported example of a transition metal complex containing a monodentate organoperthio group. Related perthiocarboxylato groups,  $R((S)CSS^-)$  are also known to coordinate to various metal centers in a bidentate fashion [12].

Complex *I* is precipitated as a yellow solid from a benzene solution of  $IrCl(CO)(PPh_3)_2$  and  $C_6F_5SSCl$  by the addition of ligroin. The  $^{31}P$  nmr [ $^1H$ ] spectrum of *I* in benzene containing 10%  $C_6D_6$  shows a single resonance at 16.8 ppm downfield from 85%  $H_3PO_4$ . In the infrared spectrum of *I*, the sharp single absorption band  $2052\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and the weak absorption bands at  $314$  and  $275\text{ cm}^{-1}$  have been assigned to the  $\nu(CO)$  and  $\nu(Ir-Cl)$  vibrations respectively. Unfortunately, it was not possible to unequivocally assign any absorption band to the  $\nu(S-S)$  vibration in *I* by a careful comparison of its spectrum with that of the related complex,  $IrHCl(SC_6F_5)(CO)(PPh_3)_2$  [13] between  $900-350\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . However, these spectral data together with the elemental analysis for *I* are consistent with the following stereochemistry for *I*. The results form a formal *trans*-oxidative addition of  $C_6F_5SSCl$  to the  $Ir(I)$  substrate and parallel the previously observed stereochemistry when a sulfenylhalide is the incoming group [10].



### Experimental

Literature methods were used to prepare chloro-(pentafluorophenyl)disulfane,  $C_6F_5SSCl$  [7] and *trans*- $IrCl(CO)(PPh_3)_2$  [14]. Infrared spectra were recorded on a Beckman IR-12 or a Perkin-Elmer 180 spectrophotometer as Nujol mulls between KBr or CsI discs.  $^{31}P$  [ $^1H$ ] nmr spectra were recorded on a Bruker DP60 spectrometer in the FT mode using 85%  $H_3PO_4$  as external reference. All other chemicals used were reagent grade or better. Microanalyses were carried out by MHW Laboratories, Phoenix, Arizona.

### Dichloro(pentafluorophenylperthiolato)carbonylbis-(triphenylphosphine)iridium(III), $IrCl_2(SSC_6F_5)(CO)(PPh_3)_2$

The following operations were carried out under an atmosphere of dry  $N_2$ .

To a sample of  $IrCl(CO)(PPh_3)_2$  (0.39, 0.50 mmol) in benzene (20 ml) was added  $C_6F_5SSCl$  (0.14 g, 0.50 mmol) and the resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for about 15 min whereupon 80–100 ml of ligroin (bp  $63-75^\circ C$ ) were added to precipitate the product as a yellow crystalline solid. This was collected by filtration, washed with ligroin and dried *in vacuo* at room temperature. Mp.  $196^\circ C$  (uncorrected). *Anal.* Calcd for C, 49.34; H, 2.89; Cl, 6.75; S, 6.13. Found: C, 49.59; H, 3.17; Cl, 6.96; S, 5.87.

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