

### Preliminary communication

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## THE PREPARATION OF FLUOROTRIS(TRIPHENYLARSINE)IRIDIUM(I) AND *trans*-FLUOROCARBONYLBIS(TRIPHENYLARSINE)IRIDIUM(I)

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We wish to describe some interesting observations noted during our attempts to prepare *trans*-fluorocarbonylbis(triphenylarsine)iridium(I). The phosphine analogue, *trans*-Ir(CO)F(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, has been previously prepared by two different methods [1,2].

Vaska and Peone [1] have described the preparation of *trans*-Ir(CO)F-(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> from *trans*-Ir(CO)Cl(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, a reaction which involves the methanolic fluoride derivative, [Ir(CO)(MeOH)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]F, as an intermediate. Application of this method to the analogous arsine derivative resulted in the isolation of an off-white carbonyl-free product, elemental analysis(C, H, F) of which indicated it to be fluorotris(triphenylarsine)iridium(I), m.p. 144–148° C. Although the chloro derivative of this complex, [Ir(AsPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>Cl], has been prepared from bis(dicyclooctenechloroiridium) and triphenylarsine in petroleum ether [3], the method reported here would appear to be a novel route to compounds of this type.

In contrast, application of Roper's method of preparing *trans*-Ir(CO)F-(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, involving the acetonitrile coordinated cation as an intermediate, resulted in the isolation of an authentic specimen of *trans*-Ir(CO)F(AsPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, which exhibits  $\nu(\text{CO})$  1998 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

At present the reaction pathway leading to the formation of [Ir(AsPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>F] is not known; possibly it involves reaction of a IrF(AsPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> intermediate with AsPh<sub>3</sub>. Attempts to produce [Ir(AsPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>F] by refluxing *trans*-Ir(CO)F(AsPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> with excess AsPh<sub>3</sub> in methanol result in the recovery of starting materials.

### References

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- 3 M.A. Bennet and D.L. Milner, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 91 (1969) 6983.