

### Preliminary communication

## THE SYNTHESIS AND X-RAY ANALYSIS OF $\text{HOs}_8(\text{CO})_{22}\text{I}$

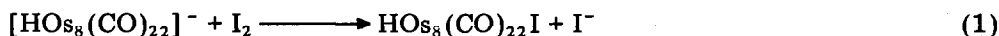
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### Summary

The hydrido-monoanion  $[\text{HOs}_8(\text{CO})_{22}]^-$  reacts reversibly with iodine to give the neutral species  $\text{HOs}_8(\text{CO})_{22}\text{I}$  (I); X-ray analysis of I has shown that the reaction is accompanied by an unprecedented change in overall cluster geometry.

The neutral cluster compound  $\text{HOs}_8(\text{CO})_{22}\text{I}$  (I) has been prepared quantitatively by reaction of the hydrido-anion  $[\text{HOs}_8(\text{CO})_{22}]^-$  (II) with a stoichiometric amount of iodine in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (eq. 1). The reaction is rapid and no evidence of any



other species has been detected spectroscopically. With an excess of  $\text{I}^-$  the reverse reaction occurs, and the monoanion  $[\text{HOs}_8(\text{CO})_{22}]^-$  is regenerated.

X-ray analysis shows that the cluster  $\text{I}^*$  has the structure shown in Fig. 1. Unexpectedly, although the usual I-bridged "butterfly"  $\text{Os}_4$  unit produced in this type of reaction is present, there is no simple relationship between the overall cluster geometry of I and that found for the monoanion II (Fig. 2a) in the solid state [1]. However the metal arrangement in I has retained a basic unit similar to the  $\text{Os}_6$  core of  $\text{Os}_6(\text{CO})_{18}$  attached to which are two edge bridging metal atoms Os(7) and Os(8). A  $\mu$ -I ligand links Os(8) and Os(1), the "wingtips" of the "butterfly" metal arrangement on the cluster surface (Os(1), Os(4), Os(6), and Os(8)).

\* Crystal data I:  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_{22}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $M = 2283.75$ , Monoclinic, space group  $P2_1/c$ ,  $a$  14.386(2),  $b$  11.037(1),  $c$  24.829(3) Å,  $\beta$  94.30(2)°,  $Z = 4$ ,  $V$  3899.54 Å<sup>3</sup>,  $D_c$  3.89 g cm<sup>-3</sup>,  $I/\sigma(I) \geq 3.0$ , present  $R$  factor 0.0569 for 4644 reflections corrected for absorption ( $\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha)$  257.68 cm<sup>-1</sup>). Data were collected on a Philips PW1100 diffractometer in the  $\theta$ -range 3–20°.

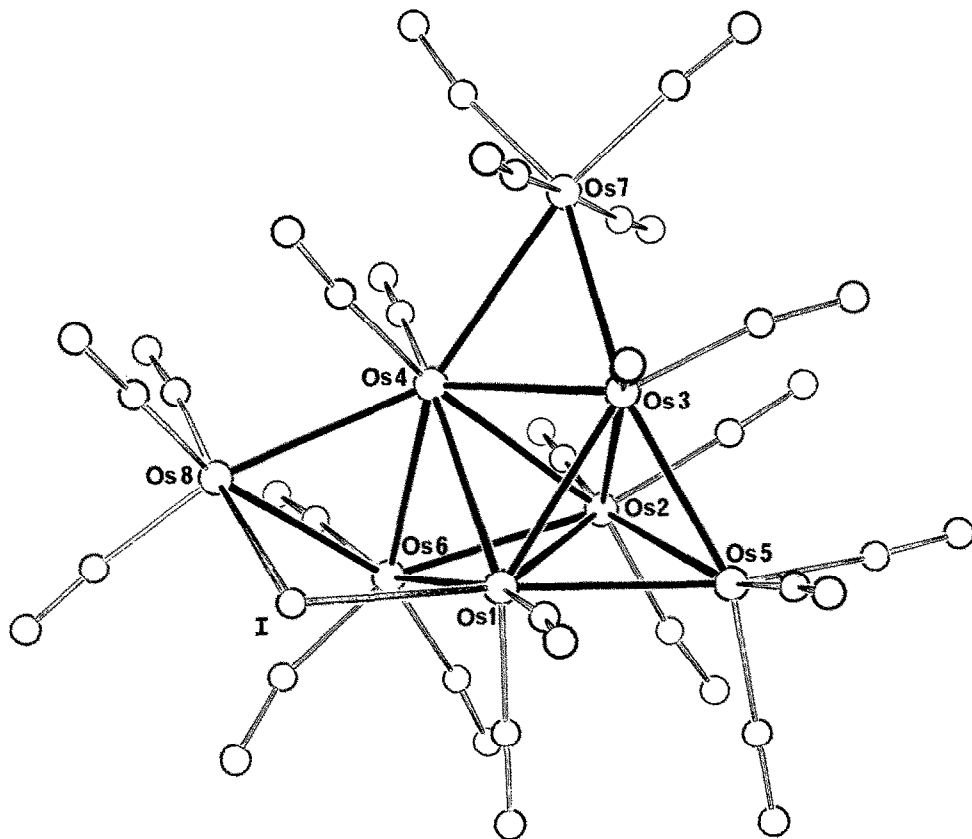


Fig. 1. The structure of the  $\text{HOs}_8(\text{CO})_{22}$  cluster. Important bond lengths (Å) are: Os—Os: (1)—(2) 2.764, (1)—(3) 2.803, (1)—(4) 2.868, (1)—(5) 2.795, (1)—(6) 2.814, (2)—(3) 2.894, (2)—(4) 2.868, (2)—(5) 2.890, (2)—(6) 2.800, (3)—(4) 2.699, (3)—(5) 2.695, (3)—(7) 2.742, (4)—(6) 2.782, (4)—(7) 2.904, (4)—(8) 2.882, (6)—(8) 2.870, maximum e.s.d. 0.002 Å; Os(1)—I 2.753(2), Os(8)—I 2.736(2).

The hydrogen ligand was not detected in the X-ray analysis and it proved unusually difficult to locate by the indirect methods which were found successful in the past [1, 3]. Computer diagrams of space-filling models [4] of the molecule revealed only one "hole" in the close-packed surface ligands corresponding to the H-ligand being located in an asymmetric  $\mu_3$ -site above the face Os(1)—Os(3)—Os(4), which surprisingly has rather short bond lengths (Os—Os 2.699–2.868 Å).

The apparently massive rearrangement of the metal core and ligands required to go from the structure (Fig. 2a) previously revealed by X-ray analysis for II to that (Fig. 2b) found for I, is without precedent for the reaction of a higher cluster with iodine. We believe that the greater flexibility observed in these  $\text{Os}_8$  systems compared to the  $\text{Os}_{10}$  systems is related to the fact that no interstitial carbide atom is present to "bind" the metal core together. Consistent with this idea we have found that the dianion  $[\text{Os}_8(\text{CO})_{22}]^{2-}$ , which has a bicapped octahedral metal geometry [5], is broken down on reaction with iodine [6]. The metal core geometry in I shows a strong resemblance to that recently found for

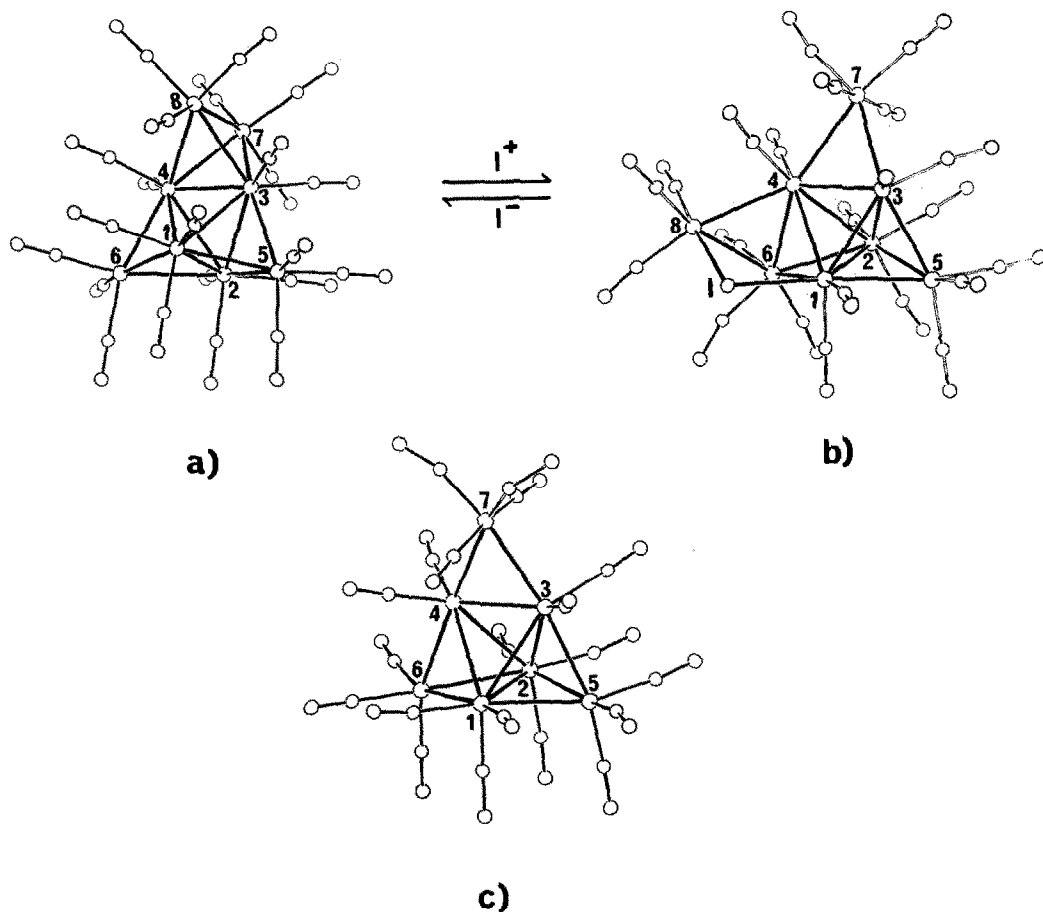


Fig. 2. Comparison of the structures of (a)  $[\text{HOs}_8(\text{CO})_{22}]^-$  [5], (b)  $\text{HOs}_8(\text{CO})_{22}\text{I}$ , and (c)  $\text{H}_2\text{Os}_7(\text{CO})_{20}$  [7].

$\text{H}_2\text{Os}_7(\text{CO})_{20}$  which is shown in Fig. 2(c) [7]. "Butterfly" arrangements on cluster surfaces have been found several times [8] before but have always arisen from the simple opening of an  $\text{M}_4$  tetrahedron in the cluster. The unusual geometries of  $[\text{HOs}_8(\text{CO})_{22}]^-$  and  $\text{HOs}_8(\text{CO})_{22}\text{I}$  and their ready interconversion (Fig. 2a and 2b) cannot be explained by current skeletal electron counting procedures [2,9] nor were they predicted by recent comprehensive cluster geometry analyses using molecular orbital calculations [10].

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