

of optimum minimal energy, with transformation between this geometry and that with θ 60° requiring an energy change of 10 kJ mol⁻¹. It is not surprising, therefore, that variable temperature ¹³C-¹H NMR studies [1d] reveal that 10 adopts the symmetrical structure even at -80°C.

9 Selected spectroscopic data: Compound 12, ν_{max} (CO) 1762 and 1634 cm⁻¹ (thf). NMR: ¹H, δ -21.60 (d of d, 2 H, μ -H, J (RhC) 28 and 20 Hz), 1.73 (s, 30 H, C₅Me₅), and 1.83 (s, 15 H, C₅Me₅); ¹³C-¹H, δ 245.2 (d of t, μ ₃-CO, J (RhC) 39 and 26 Hz), 237.5 (t, μ -CO, J (RhC) 41 Hz), 101.7 (C₅Me₅), 98.5 (d, C₅Me₅, J (RhC) 6 Hz), 11.1 (C₅Me₅), and 9.6 ppm (C₅Me₅). Compound 13a, NMR: ¹H, δ -25.54 (d, 2 H, J (RhH) 32 Hz), 1.69 (s, 30 H, C₅Me₅), and 1.80 (s, 15 H, C₅Me₅). Compound 13b, NMR: ¹H, δ -26.33 (d, 1 H, μ -HCoRh, J (RhH) 20.8 Hz), -22.90 (d of d, 1 H, μ -HRh₂, J (RhH) 31 and 21 Hz), 1.60 (s, 15 H, C₅Me₅), 1.71 (s, 15 H, C₅Me₅), and 1.80 (s, 15 H, C₅Me₅). Compound 14a, NMR: ¹H, δ -21.67 (d, 2 H, μ -HIrRh, J (RhH) 27 Hz), 1.88 (br, 15 H, C₅Me₅), and 1.76 (s, 30 H, C₅Me₅). Compound 14b, NMR: ¹H, δ -22.4 (d, 1 H, μ -HIrRh, J (RhH) 21 Hz), -21.21 (d of d, 1 H, μ -HRh₂, J (RhH) 32 and 21 Hz), 1.88 (br, 15 H, C₅Me₅), 1.78 (s, 15 H, C₅Me₅), and 1.77 (s, 15 H, C₅Me₅).

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