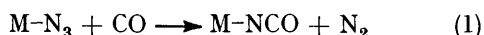


Carbonylation of Azido(thiocarbonyl) Complexes of Rhodium and Iridium

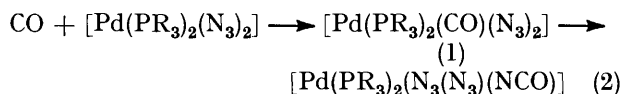
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The reactions of CO with *trans*-[M(PPh₃)₂(CS)(N₃)] (M = Ir or Rh) in benzene or chloroform solution result in the formation of *trans*-[M(PPh₃)₂(CO)(NCS)] rather than *trans*-[M(PPh₃)₂(CS)(NCO)]. Paths for the reactions including atom transfer in a five-co-ordinate intermediate and nucleophilic attack of co-ordinated CS by azide ion are discussed.

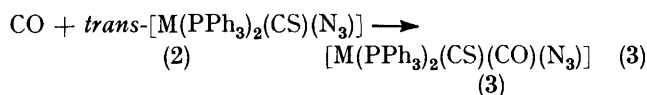
THE reactions of carbon monoxide with a variety of azido-transition-metal complexes including [M(PPh₃)₂(N₃)₂] (M = Pt or Pd), [M(PPh₃)₂(CO)(N₃)] (M = Rh or Ir), [Rh(PPh₃)₃(N₃)], [Au(PPh₃)₃(N₃)], and [Pd(N₃)₄]²⁻ give isocyanato-metal complexes.¹⁻³ Azido-complexes of



Cu and Ag do not give isocyanato-complexes with CO. The reaction of potassium azide and carbon monoxide to give potassium cyanate in aqueous solution is catalyzed by Pd on charcoal.² Kinetic studies of the reactions of CO with [Pd(PR₃)₂(N₃)₂] led to the suggestion of a mechanism in which a five-co-ordinate intermediate (1) is formed, followed by elimination of dinitrogen and migration of the nitrogen atom to CO.¹



It was of interest to study the carbonylation of the azido(thiocarbonyl) complexes (2; M = Ir or Rh) to determine whether the nitrogen-atom rearrangement in the five-co-ordinate intermediate (3) will give isocyanato-complexes (M-NCO) as mentioned above, or isothiocyanato-complexes (M-NCS).



EXPERIMENTAL

All the solvents were reagent grade materials which were degassed with nitrogen before use. Standard Schlenk techniques were used to handle all the iridium complexes in a nitrogen atmosphere. Infrared spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer 621 spectrophotometer. Elemental analyses were performed by Galbraith Laboratories, Inc., Knoxville, Tennessee. The complexes *trans*-[Ir(PPh₃)₂(CS)Cl],⁴ *trans*-[Rh(PPh₃)₂(CS)Cl],⁵ [Ir(PPh₃)₂(CS)(CO)₂][ClO₄],⁶ *trans*-[Rh(PPh₃)₂(CO)(NCO)],² and *trans*-[Ir(PPh₃)₂(CO)(NCO)]² were synthesized using methods previously described (Found: C, 64.95; H, 4.40; N, 1.95. Calc. for C₃₈H₃₀NO₂P₂Rh: C, 65.45; H, 4.35; N, 2.00. Found: C, 58.05; H, 3.95; N, 1.75; P, 7.80. Calc. for C₃₈H₃₀IrNO₂P₂: C, 58.0; H, 3.85; N, 1.80; P, 7.85%).

Infrared-spectral Studies.—Carbon monoxide was bubbled into solutions of *trans*-[M(PPh₃)₂(CS)(N₃)] (M = Rh or Ir) (10 mg) in chloroform (2 cm³) and the spectra of the solutions were scanned in the 1 200—2 300 cm⁻¹ region within 2 min of introduction of the CO. The spectra indicated rapid

disappearance of the i.r. bands at 1 300 and 1 325 cm⁻¹ due to the thiocarbonyl complexes and formation of *trans*-[M(PPh₃)₂(CO)(NCS)]. Similar spectral studies conducted on the reactions of CO with [Pt(PPh₃)₂(N₃)₂] and [M(PPh₃)₂(CO)(N₃)] (M = Rh or Ir) indicated a slower rate of disappearance of the azido-complexes [$\nu(N_3)$ at 2 080 cm⁻¹] and slower growth of the band at 2 240 cm⁻¹ due to the isocyanato-complexes.

trans-Azido(thiocarbonyl)bis(triphenylphosphine)-rhodium(I).—A mixture of *trans*-[Rh(PPh₃)₂(CS)Cl] (192 mg), Na[N₃] (400 mg), and PPh₃ (250 mg) in dichloromethane (20 cm³) and methanol (20 cm³) was heated under reflux for 2 h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the yellow solid was washed successively with Et₂O (10 cm³), water (10 cm³), and MeOH (10 cm³). The yellow product was recrystallized from CH₂Cl₂ (5 cm³) and Et₂O (10 cm³), yield 90%, m.p. 175 °C (decomp.) (Found: C, 62.4; H, 4.40; N, 5.75. Calc. for C₃₇H₃₀N₃P₂RhS: C, 62.3; H, 4.25; N, 5.90%).

trans-Azido(thiocarbonyl)bis(triphenylphosphine)iridium(I).—A mixture of *trans*-[Ir(PPh₃)₂(CS)Cl] (464 mg), Na[N₃] (504 mg), and PPh₃ (200 mg) in benzene (40 cm³) and methanol (40 cm³) was heated under reflux under nitrogen for 2.5 h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the solid was washed with water, ethanol, and Et₂O. The yellow solid was recrystallized from chloroform-methanol, yield 364 mg (78%) (Found: C, 54.95; H, 3.95; N, 6.20. Calc. for C₃₇H₃₀IrN₃P₂S: C, 55.35; H, 3.75; N, 5.25%).

trans-Carbonyl(isothiocyanato)bis(triphenylphosphine)-rhodium(I).—A solution of *trans*-[Rh(PPh₃)₂(CS)(N₃)] (80 mg) in benzene (20 cm³) was treated with 20 lbf in⁻² † CO in a Fisher-Porter pressure bottle for 16 h. The yellow solution turned pale yellow. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the yellow product was recrystallized from dichloromethane (5 cm³) and methanol (10 cm³), yield 90%, m.p. 170—171 °C (decomp.) (Found: C, 64.15; H, 4.30; N, 2.05. Calc. for C₃₈H₃₀NOP₂RhS: C, 63.95; H, 4.25; N, 1.95%). This complex has been previously prepared by metathetical displacement of Cl in *trans*-[Rh(PPh₃)₂(CO)Cl].⁷

trans-Carbonyl(isothiocyanato)bis(triphenylphosphine)iridium(I).—A solution of *trans*-[Ir(PPh₃)₂(CS)(N₃)] (138 mg) in chloroform (20 cm³) was treated with CO at 1 atm pressure for 15 min. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the yellow product was recrystallized from chloroform-methanol. The product was dried *in vacuo* at 58 °C for 3 h, yield 109 mg (79%), m.p. 198—204 °C (decomp.) (Found: C, 57.1; H, 3.90; N, 1.55. Calc. for C₃₈H₃₀IrNOP₂S: C, 56.85; H, 3.75; N, 1.75%).

Carbonylation of trans-[Ir(PPh₃)₂(CO)(NCS)].—Carbon monoxide was bubbled into a solution of *trans*-[Ir(PPh₃)₂(CO)(NCS)].

† Throughout this paper: 1 lbf in⁻² ≈ (9.8 × 4 536)/6.45 Pa; 1 atm = 101 325 Pa.

(CO)(NCS)] (10 mg) in dichloromethane (5 cm³) until the solvent was completely evaporated. The yellow product was washed with Et₂O (5 cm³) and dried in a stream of nitrogen. The product [Ir(PPh₃)₂(CO)₂(NCS)] has bands at 2 085, 1 971, 1 945, and 850 cm⁻¹. Drying the product *in vacuo* for 2 h gave [Ir(PPh₃)₂(CO)(NCS)].

trans-Isocyanato(thiocarbonyl)bis(triphenylphosphine)-rhodium(I).—A mixture of *trans*-[Rh(PPh₃)₂(CS)Cl] (415 mg), Na[NCO] (509 mg), and PPh₃ (258 mg) in MeOH (40 cm³) and PhH (40 cm³) was heated under reflux under nitrogen for 4.5 h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the yellow solid was washed successively with EtOH (10 cm³), water (5 cm³), EtOH (5 cm³), and Et₂O (10 cm³). The product was recrystallized as yellow crystals (90%) from CHCl₃-EtOH (Found: C, 63.8; H, 4.25; N, 1.85. Calc. for C₃₈H₃₀NOP₂RhS: C, 63.95; H, 4.25; N, 1.95).

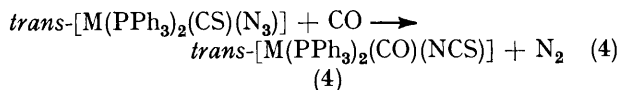
Reaction of [Ir(PPh₃)₂(CS)(CO)₂][ClO₄] with Sodium Azide.—A solution of Na[N₃] (10.4 mg) in water (2 cm³) was added to [Ir(PPh₃)₂(CS)(CO)₂][ClO₄] (55.9 mg) in acetone (5 cm³). There was immediate N₂ evolution and the mixture was stirred for 15 min. The acetone was removed under reduced pressure, and the pale yellow product was filtered off, washed with MeOH (2 × 3 cm³), and Et₂O (5 cm³). The product does not have bands at 2 240 cm⁻¹ [ν(NCO)], but has i.r. bands at 2 084, 1 971, and 850 cm⁻¹ which are indicative of *trans*-[Ir(PPh₃)₂(CO)(NCS)].

Attempted Isomerization of [Rh(PPh₃)₂(CS)(NCO)] and [Rh(PPh₃)₂(CO)(NCS)].—A sample of *trans*-[Rh(PPh₃)₂(CS)(NCO)] (50 mg) was heated under reflux in toluene (20 cm³) for 15 h. The solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the i.r. spectrum of the residue indicated no reaction. Similar treatment of *trans*-[Rh(PPh₃)₂(CO)(NCS)] indicated no reaction. A sample of *trans*-[Rh(PPh₃)₂(CS)(NCO)] (63 mg) in acetone (25 cm³) was stirred under 30 lbf in⁻² CO for 15 h. The i.r. spectrum of the product recovered after removal of the solvent *in vacuo* indicated that under the conditions of the experiment the isocyanate does not attack the co-ordinated CS.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

An i.r. spectral study revealed that the addition of CO to solutions of *trans*-[Rh(PPh₃)₂(CS)(N₃)] in chloroform results in rapid disappearance of the absorption band at 1 300 cm⁻¹ due to ν(CS) with concomitant appearance of a band at 1 989 cm⁻¹ due to ν(CO). A band at 2 072 cm⁻¹ due to ν_{sym}(N₃) is shifted to 2 092 cm⁻¹ due to ν(CN). Similarly, the addition of CO to *trans*-[Ir(PPh₃)₂(CS)(N₃)] results in rapid disappearance of the ν(CS) at 1 325 cm⁻¹ concomitant with a shift to higher energy of the ν_{sym}(N₃) band at 2 070 cm⁻¹ and the appearance of two bands at 1 943 and 1 989 cm⁻¹ due to ν(CO) for [Ir(PPh₃)₂(CO)₂(NCS)]. One molecule of CO is reversibly lost from the latter complex. The absence of absorption in the 2 235 and 1 353 cm⁻¹ regions in the spectra of the above reaction solutions indicated that the isocyanato-(M-NCO) complexes were not formed. The isothiocyanato-complexes *trans*-[M(PPh₃)₂(CO)(NCS)] (4; M = Rh or Ir) which were isolated and characterized by micro-analysis have i.r. spectra which are consistent with the M-NCS structure shown previously.⁷ The ν(CN) for M-NCS square-planar complexes follows the order [NCS]⁻ < M-NCS < M-SCN.⁷ The reactions thus

proceed to form the isothiocyanato-complexes (4) rather than the isocyanato-complexes.



Infrared spectra (cm ⁻¹) (Nujol)			
C. complex	ν(CS)	ν _{sym} (N ₃)	ν _{sym} (N ₃)
[Rh(PPh ₃) ₂ (CS)(N ₃)]	1 300 ^a	2 072	1 345
[Ir(PPh ₃) ₂ (CS)(N ₃)]	1 325 ^a	2 070, 2 082 ^a	1 350
	ν(CO)	ν(CN)	ν(CS)
[Rh(PPh ₃) ₂ (CO)(NCS)]	1 989, ^a 1 984	2 092, ^a 2 075	830w
[Ir(PPh ₃) ₂ (CO)(NCS)]	1 973, ^a 1 971	2 090, ^a 2 084	850w
[Ir(PPh ₃) ₂ (CO) ₂ (NCS)]	1 978, ^a 1 943 ^a 1 971, 1 945	2 093, ^a 2 085	850w
	ν(CS) or (CO)	ν _{sym} (NCO)	ν _{sym} (NCO)
[Ir(PPh ₃) ₂ (CO)(NCO)]	1 989 ^b	2 239 ^b	1 340 ^b
[Rh(PPh ₃) ₂ (CO)(NCO)]	1 957 ^b	2 230 ^b	1 353 ^b
[Rh(PPh ₃) ₂ (CS)(NCO)]	1 300 ^b	2 240	1 340

^a In CHCl₃. ^b In KBr.

A plausible mechanistic path for the reaction would be the formation of a cationic carbonyl complex such as [M(PPh₃)₂(CS)(CO)₂][N₃] (M = Rh or Ir), followed by nucleophilic attack of the co-ordinated thiocarbonyl (CS) ligand by the azide ion.⁸⁻¹⁰ The cationic complexes [Ir(PPh₃)₂(CS)(CO)₂]⁺ and [Rh(PPh₃)₂(CO)₂]⁺ have previously been described.^{6,11} We observed that the addition of sodium azide to [Ir(PPh₃)₂(CS)(CO)₂][ClO₄] results in azide attack on the co-ordinated CS instead of CO. This preference for CS by azide ion is in contrast to the observation⁶ that sodium methoxide reacts with the carbonyl rather than the thiocarbonyl in [Ir(PPh₃)₂(CS)(CO)₂]⁺.

Carbonylation of *trans*-[M(PPh₃)₂(CO)X] (X = Cl, Br, or I) in non-polar solvents or in the absence of halogen abstracting agents, however, does not give the cationic complexes [M(PPh₃)₂(CO)₂]⁺, but instead gives the five-co-ordinate complexes [Ir(PPh₃)₂(CO)₂X] (X = Cl, Br, or I).¹² The corresponding rhodium complexes have not been observed. The present results do not exclude the possibility that the reaction proceeds by rapid ligand exchange¹³ whereby azide ion in a solvent cavity would attack the co-ordinated thiocarbonyl ligand. It was of interest to determine whether intramolecular rearrangement of atoms in ligands, such as the isomerization of *trans*-[Rh(PPh₃)₂(CS)(NCO)] to *trans*-[Rh(PPh₃)₂(CO)(NCS)], would take place. The arrangement was not observed in refluxing toluene or in acetone under CO pressure. The cyanate ion is known to react with [Fe(η-C₅H₅)(CS)(CO)₂]⁺ to give [Fe(η-C₅H₅)(CO)₂(CN)].⁸

The most likely path for the reaction would involve the formation of the five-co-ordinate intermediate [M(PPh₃)₂(CS)(CO)(N₃)] (3) analogous to the CO adducts [Ir(PPh₃)₂(CO)₂X] (X = Cl, Br, or I)¹² and [Ir(PPh₃)₂(CS)(CO)Cl].¹⁴ In the present study, the addition of CO to [Ir(PPh₃)₂(CS)(N₃)] was found to give the five-co-ordinate complex [Ir(PPh₃)₂(CO)₂(NCS)] which reversibly loses one molecule of CO. Rearrangement of [M(PPh₃)₂(CS)(CO)(N₃)] (3) can then proceed with dinitro-

gen expulsion and nitrogen-atom migration ('insertion') to the CS rather than the CO ligand. Similar preferential migration of a hydride ligand to a co-ordinated CS to form a thioformyl ligand rather than migration to a co-ordinated CO (to form a formyl ligand) has been reported in the reaction of CO with $[\text{Os}(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{CS})(\text{CO})\text{H}]$.¹⁵ Photoelectron spectral measurements and molecular-orbital calculations indicate that the occupied σ and π levels of CS interact more strongly with the metal and that the electron density of the carbon of the CS ligand is greater than that of the CO.¹⁶ Interestingly, where alkyl or aryl migration to the carbon atom of CO is well known, the corresponding migration to CS is still not known. The present proposed nitrogen-atom migration mechanism, instead of a path involving dissociation of and nucleophilic attack by azide ion to form a thio-cyanate ligand, is at the present stage speculative and requires further definition.

We thank the donors of the Petroleum Research Fund, administered by the American Chemical Society and The Research Corporation, for support.

[8/651 Received, 10th April, 1978]

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