

binuclear system and is not applicable in this form to trinuclear systems (the right formulas are given in ref 15). In ref 1 there is a statement that the antisymmetric exchange parameter $D \neq 0$ in a distorted system only. Actually the antisymmetric exchange interaction is larger for trigonal clusters (nondistorted) (in this connection see refs 14, 16, 17, and 18 dealing with the analysis of Heisenberg model and application of the theory of ESR spectra and thermodynamic properties). The expression "nondegenerate Kramers doublets"¹ is inadequate. In a system of six interacting spins (an even number of electrons) Kramers doublets cannot exist at all.

The above indicates that additional efforts are needed to achieve an adequate interpretation of the experimental data dealing with polynuclear transition-metal clusters.

Registry No. $[\text{Cr}_3\text{O}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3]\text{Cl} \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 32591-52-9.

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Contribution from the Institut für Anorganische Chemie,
 Universität München, 8000 München 2, West Germany

Correlation between the Trans Influence of a Ligand L and the Electronegativity of the Donor Atom in a Series of Hydrido-iridium(III) Complexes *trans*-H(L)Ir(CO)(Cl)(PPh₃)₂

Bernhard Olgemöller and Wolfgang Beck*

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The trans influence of a ligand has been defined as the extent to which this ligand weakens the bond trans to itself.¹

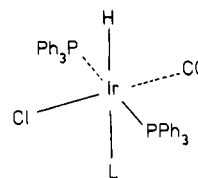
Many studies—mainly with square-planar platinum(II) complexes—have been made in order to correlate the trans influence of a ligand with physical data,² using different techniques such as infrared, NMR (chemical shifts and coupling constants),³ X-ray crystallography,⁴ quadrupole resonance,⁵ photoelectron,⁶ and Mössbauer spectroscopy.⁷ The

Table I. $\delta(\text{IrH})$ ¹H NMR Chemical Shift^a and $\nu(\text{Ir-H})$ and $\nu(\text{CO})$ Wavenumbers of Complexes 1 and 2

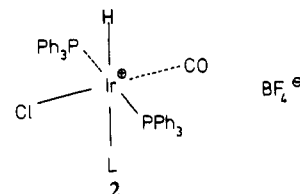
| | $\delta(\text{Ir-H})$ (CD ₂ Cl ₂) | $\nu(\text{Ir-H})$ (Nujol) | $\nu(\text{CO})$ (Nujol) |
|--|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (Ph ₃ P) ₂ (CO)ClIrFBF ₃ | -26.5 | 2333 | 2061 |
| (Ph ₃ P) ₂ (CO)ClIrOSO ₂ C ₄ F ₉ | -21.86 | 2301 | 2063 |
| (Ph ₃ P) ₂ (CO)ClIrOSO ₂ CF ₃ | -21.77 | 2305 | 2055 |
| [(Ph ₃ P) ₂ (CO)ClIr(OC ₂ H ₅)] ⁺ BF ₄ ⁻ | -22.24 | 2305 | 2042 |
| [(Ph ₃ P) ₂ (CO)ClIr(OC ₂ H ₅)] ⁺ BF ₄ ⁻ | -21.39 | | 2057 |
| [(Ph ₃ P) ₂ (CO)ClIr(OH ₂)] ⁺ BF ₄ ⁻ | -21.13 | 2303 | 2051 |
| [(Ph ₃ P) ₂ (CO)ClIr] ₂ (NCS) ⁺ BF ₄ ⁻ | -16.80 | | |
| [(Ph ₃ P) ₂ (CO)ClIr(NCCH ₃)] ⁺ BF ₄ ⁻ | -16.44 | 2218 | 2069 |
| (Ph ₃ P) ₂ (CO)ClIr(NCSe) | -16.1 | | |
| (Ph ₃ P) ₂ (CO)ClIrCl | | 2240 | 2027 |
| [(Ph ₃ P) ₂ (CO)ClIr(CNC ₆ H ₁₁)] ⁺ BF ₄ ⁻ | -11.12 | | |
| [(Ph ₃ P) ₂ (CO)ClIr] ₂ (SeCN) ⁺ BF ₄ ⁻ | -12.11 | | |
| (Ph ₃ P) ₂ (CO)ClIr(SeCN) | -11.4 | 2180 | 2048 |
| [(Ph ₃ P) ₂ (CO)ClIr(PPh ₃)] ⁺ O ₃ SCF ₃ ⁻ | -9.37 | 2163 | 2039 |

^a Standard CHDCl₂ = 5.33 ppm. ^b NMR-tube preparation.

synthesis of a series of octahedral, neutral, and cationic hydrido-iridium(III) complexes 1 and 2¹¹ provides the possibility



L = SeCN⁻, NCSe⁻, OSO₂CF₃⁻,
 OSO₂C₄F₉⁻, FBF₃⁻



L = PPh₃, CNC₆H₁₁, NCMe, OH₂, OMe₂, THF
 NCSe[Ir(H)(Cl)(CO)(PPh₃)₂]
 SeCN[Ir(H)(Cl)(CO)(PPh₃)₂]

to study the trans influence of various anionic and neutral ligands on the hydride ligand. For hydrido-iridium(III) complexes previously Chatt et al.,⁸ Vaska,⁹ and Wilkinson et al.¹⁰ have observed that $\nu(\text{Ir-H})$ and the NMR chemical shift of the hydride is dependent on the ligand trans to hydride. A comparison of $\delta(\text{IrH})$ ¹H NMR chemical shifts and the wavenumbers of $\nu(\text{IrH})$ and $\nu(\text{CO})$ stretching vibrations (Table I) of complexes 1 and 2 leads to the following conclusions:

(1) The ¹H NMR chemical shift of the hydride ligand depends on the donor atom trans to the hydride. All iridium(III) complexes with O-coordinated trans ligands absorb at -21.6 ± 0.6 ppm; those with N-coordinated trans ligands at -16.5 ± 0.5 ppm (Table I).

(2) The ¹H chemical shift of the hydride ligand is found to be independent of the charge of the complex. The neutral complexes 1 with anionic ligands trans to the hydride absorb in the same region as the cationic complexes 2 with neutral

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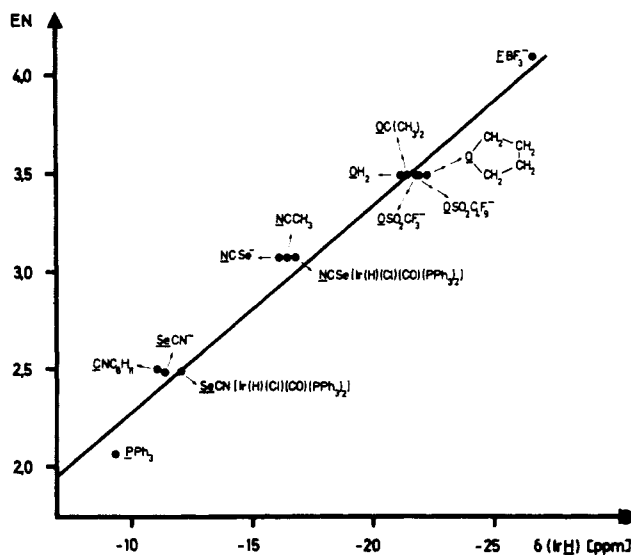


Figure 1. Plot of electronegativity (Allred-Rochow) of the trans donor atom vs. $\delta(\text{IrH})$ for complexes 1 and 2.

ligands L, provided the trans donor atoms are identical.

(3) A direct correlation exists between $\delta(\text{IrH})$ and $\nu(\text{IrH})$ (Figure 2). This was also found for a large series of hydriodoplatinum(II) complexes.^{2c,3d}

(4) A direct correlation also is found between the IrH chemical shift or the $\nu(\text{IrH})$ wavenumber, respectively, and the electronegativity of the trans donor atom (Figure 1). Vaska⁹ first pointed out that for analogous halide Ir(III) complexes $\nu(\text{IrH})$ varies linearly with the electronegativity of the trans halide ligand.

(5) The change of spectral data for complexes with the same trans donor atom but in different ligands is small (Figures 1 and 2). A high-field shift of $\delta(\text{IrH})$ is observed in the series $\text{O}_3\text{SCF}_3^- < \text{O}_3\text{SC}_6\text{F}_5^-$ for 1 and $\text{H}_2\text{O} < \text{acetone} < \text{THF}$ for 2, i.e. with decreasing donor strength of the trans ligand L.

(6) No direct correlation is found between $\delta(\text{IrH})$ or $\nu(\text{IrH})$, respectively, and the stretching frequency of the CO group cis to the hydride ligand (Figure 3).

The order of trans influence ($\text{PPh}_3 > \text{CNC}_6\text{H}_{11} > \text{NCMe} > \text{acetone}$) found for 1 and 2 is in accordance with that for planar platinum(II) complexes.^{2,3}

The change of $\nu(\text{IrH})$ and $\delta(\text{IrH})$ for 1 and 2 is certainly mainly due to the change of σ -donor strength of the trans ligands L. The spectral data of the ethylene complex $\text{trans}-[(\text{H})(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)\text{Ir}(\text{CO})(\text{Cl})(\text{PPh}_3)_2]^+ \text{BF}_4^-$ with the π donor C_2H_4 do not fit into this series of ligands.

In a theoretical study the large chemical shifts of the hydride ligand have been mainly attributed to paramagnetic shielding of the proton by the metal d electrons and the change of chemical shifts to variation of the metal-hydride distance caused by the trans ligand L.¹² Obviously, with decreasing σ -donor strength of the trans ligand L (higher electronegativity of the trans donor atom), a shortening of the Ir-H distance (higher $\nu(\text{IrH})$ wavenumber and high-field shift of $\delta(\text{IrH})$) is occurring.

These results can be qualitatively explained both by the "polarization theory of the trans effect"¹³ and on the basis of MO theory.¹⁴ These findings also are good examples for Gutmann's "donor-acceptor approach".¹⁵

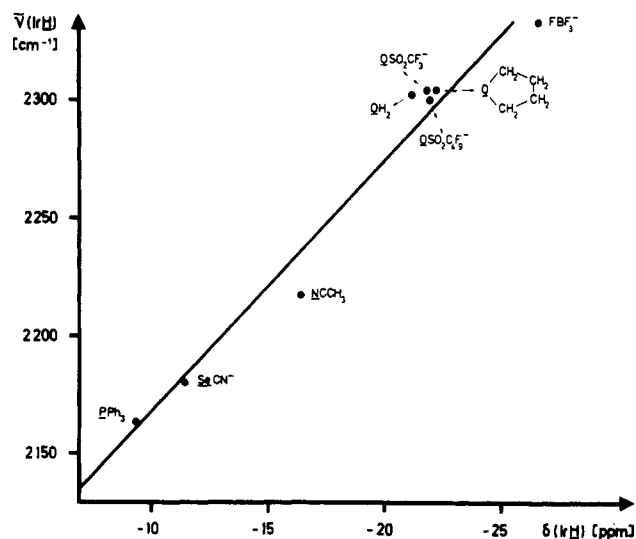


Figure 2. Plot of $\nu(\text{Ir-H})$ vs. $\delta(\text{IrH})$ for complexes 1 and 2.

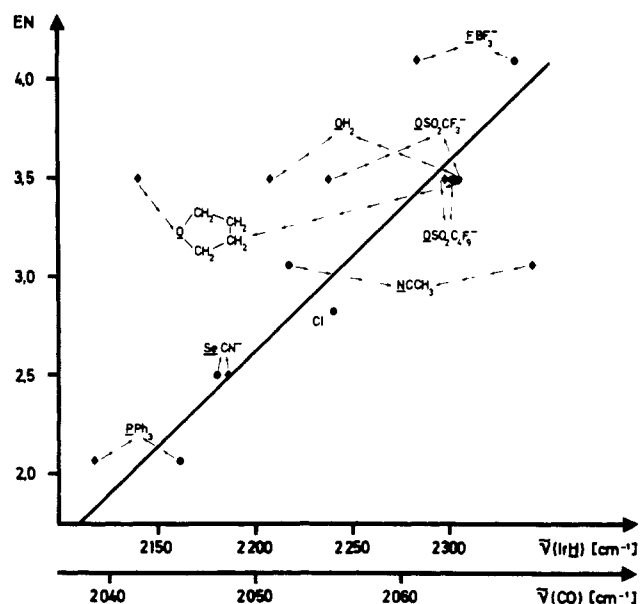


Figure 3. Plot of electronegativity of the trans donor atom vs. $\nu(\text{Ir-H})$ (●) or $\nu(\text{CO})$ (◆) for complexes 1 and 2.

The observed correlation between the spectral data of the hydride ligand and the trans ligand also is useful for the structural assignment of octahedral hydrido-iridium(III) complexes. Cis complexes $\text{H}(\text{L})\text{Ir}(\text{CO})(\text{Cl})(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (H and L cis) show substantial deviation from these simple, nearly linear correlations.^{11c}

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Registry No. 1 (L = FBF_3), 75149-80-3; 1 (L = $\text{OSO}_2\text{C}_6\text{F}_5$), 79292-36-7; 1 (L = OSO_2CF_3), 78350-77-3; 1 (L = NCSe), 78571-29-6; 1 (L = Cl), 26545-07-3; 1 (L = SeCN), 78333-09-2; 2 (L = THF), 79292-49-2; 2 (L = OCMe_2), 79292-47-0; 2 (L = OH_2), 79292-45-8; 2 (L = NCCH_3), 79292-43-6; 2 (L = $\text{CNC}_6\text{H}_{11}$), 84500-05-0; $[(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{CO})\text{ClIr}]_2(\text{NCSe})^+\text{BF}_4^-$, 84500-03-8; $[(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{CO})\text{ClIr}]_2(\text{SeCN})^+\text{BF}_4^-$, 84500-07-2; $[(\text{PPh}_3)_3(\text{CO})\text{ClIr}]^+\text{O}_3\text{SCF}_3^-$, 82474-51-9.

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