

SYNTHESIS AND STRUCTURE OF IRIDIUM COMPLEX [Ph₄Sb(DMSO)]⁺[IrCl₄(DMSO)₂]⁻

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Iridium complex [Ph₄Sb(DMSO)]⁺[IrCl₄(DMSO)₂]⁻ (**1**) has been synthesized by interaction of tetraphenylstibonium chloride with sodium hexachloroiridate(III) in water. From X-ray diffraction analysis data, two types of crystallographically independent cations [Ph₄Sb(DMSO)]⁺ and anions [IrCl₄(DMSO)₂]⁻ exist in the crystal. The antimony atoms in cations have distorted trigonal-bipyramidal surroundings with *O*-dimethyl sulphoxide ligand in axial position (equatorial angles CSbC 113.6(2)°–121.2(2)°, axial angles CSbO 178.33(18)°, 176.47(18)°, bond lengths Sb–C_{eq} 2.106(6)–2.119(6) Å, Sb–C_{ax} 2.126(6), 2.130(6) Å, Sb–O 2.545(4), 2.465(4) Å). In mononuclear octahedral anions the equatorial positions are occupied by chlorine atoms (angles ClIrCl-*trans* 178.69(7)°–179.56(7)°, SiS-*trans* 178.35(7)°, 175.88(7)°; dimethyl sulfoxide ligands are coordinated with iridium atoms through sulfur atoms (Ir–S 2.2958(16)–2.3148(17) Å), bond lengths Ir–Cl vary in the range 2.3407(19)–2.3681(17) Å. The structural organization in the crystal is determined by interionic hydrogen bonds (H···Cl 2.80–2.94 Å and H···O 2.56–2.71 Å).

Keywords: tetraphenylstibonium chloride, sodium hexachloroiridate(III), dimethyl sulfoxide, (dimethylsulfoxido)tetraphenylstibonium bis(dimethylsulfoxido)tetrachloroiridate(III), synthesis, X-ray diffraction analysis, structure.

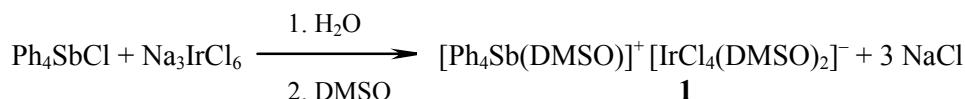
Introduction

Ionic complex compounds of iridium with anions of the type [IrHal₄(S–DMSO)₂]⁻ are described in the literature as single examples [1–4]. Note that both organic cations and tetraorganylphosphonium cations [4] can act as counterions in the crystals of these compounds, at this the structural organization of iridium complexes is determined by the presence of solvent molecules in their structure. In the present paper the synthesis of (dimethylsulfoxido)tetraphenylstibonium bis(dimethylsulfoxido)tetrachloroiridate(III), the characteristic features of its structure are examined.

Results and Discussion

In order to synthesize new iridium complexes we studied the reactions of tetraphenylstibonium chloride with sodium hexachloroiridate(III) in aqueous solution.

It has been found that after addition of sodium hexachloroiridate(III) in water to the aqueous solution of tetraphenylstibonium chloride in equimolar amount, followed by solvent evaporation and recrystallization of the solid precipitate from dimethyl sulfoxide, yellow crystals are formed; it is (dimethylsulfoxido)tetraphenylstibonium bis(dimethylsulfoxido)tetrachloroiridate(III) [Ph₄Sb]⁺[IrCl₄(DMSO)₂]⁻ (**1**):



According to X-ray diffraction analysis, two types of crystallographically independent cations [Ph₄Sb(DMSO)]⁺ and anions [IrCl₄(DMSO)₂]⁻ coexist in the crystal. The antimony atoms in cations have distorted trigonal-bipyramidal surroundings with *O*-dimethyl sulphoxide ligand in axial position (equatorial angles CSbC 113.6(2)°–121.2(2)°, axial angles CSbO 178.33(18)°, 176.47(18)°, bond lengths Sb–C_{eq} 2.106(6)–2.119(6) Å, Sb–C_{ax} 2.126(6), 2.130(6) Å, Sb–O 2.545(4), 2.465(4) Å) (Fig. 1).

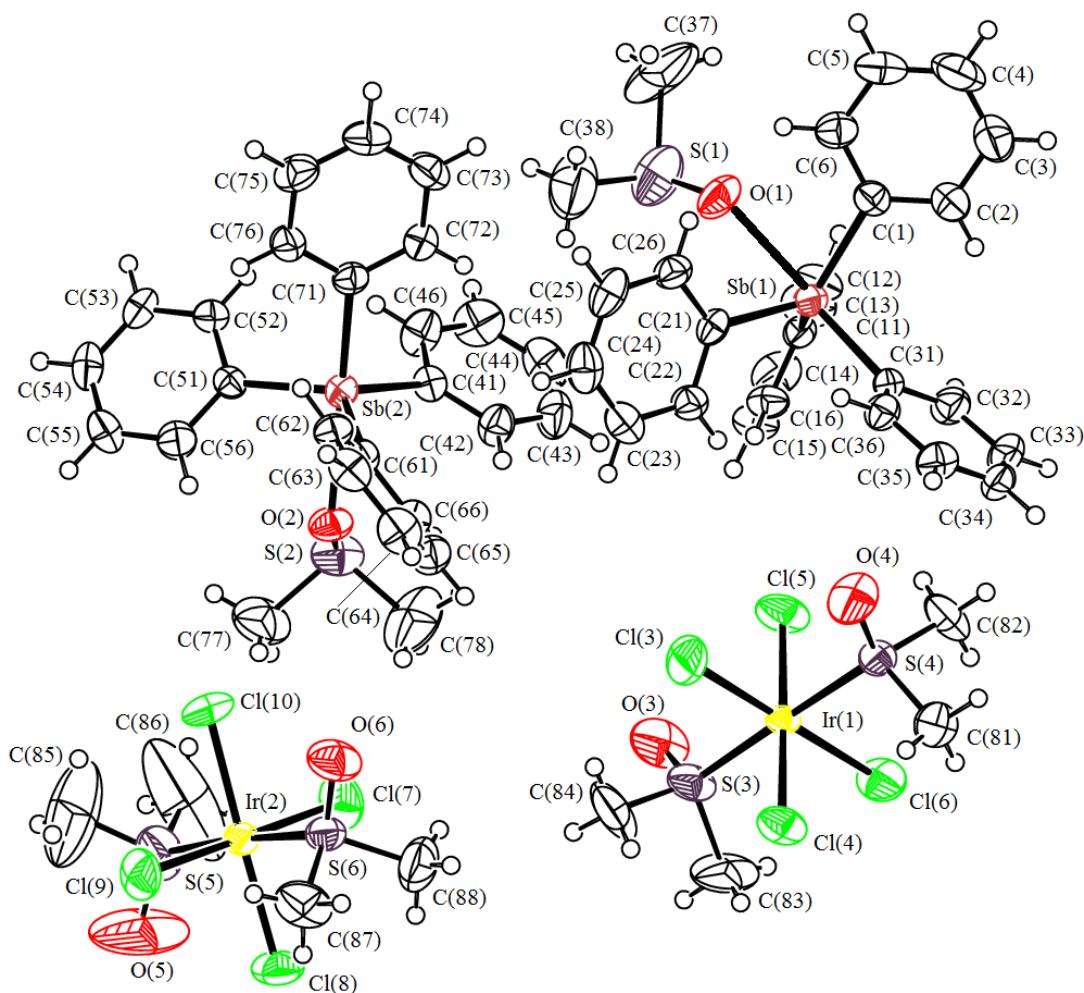


Fig. 1. The structure of compound 1

In mononuclear octahedral anions the equatorial positions are occupied by chlorine atoms (angles ClIrCl-*trans* 178.69(7)°–179.56(7)°, SiRS-*trans* 178.35(7)°, 175.88(7)°; dimethyl sulfoxide ligands are coordinated with iridium atoms through sulfur atoms (Ir–S 2.2958(16)–2.3148(17) Å), bond lengths Ir–Cl vary in the range 2.3407(19)–2.3681(17) Å. The structural organization in the crystal is determined by interionic hydrogen bonds (H···Cl 2.80–2.94 Å and H···O 2.56–2.71 Å), the strongest ones are shown in Fig. 2. Cations and anions are packed in stacks oriented along crystallographic axis *a*.

X-ray diffraction analysis of the complex **1** crystal was performed on the Bruker D8 QUEST automatic four-circle diffractometer (Mo K α -emission, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å, graphite monochromator). The data were collected and analyzed, the unit cell parameters were refined, and the absorption correction was applied using the SMART and SAINT-Plus programs [5]. All calculations for structure determination and refinement were performed using the SHELXL/PC programs [6]. The structure **1** was determined by the direct method and refined by the least-squares method in the anisotropic approximation for non-hydrogen atoms. The main crystallographic data and refinement results for structure **1** are listed in Table 1, the selected bond lengths and bond angles are given in Table 2.

The full tables of atomic coordinates, bond lengths, and bond angles were deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (CCDC 1048264; deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk; <http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk>).

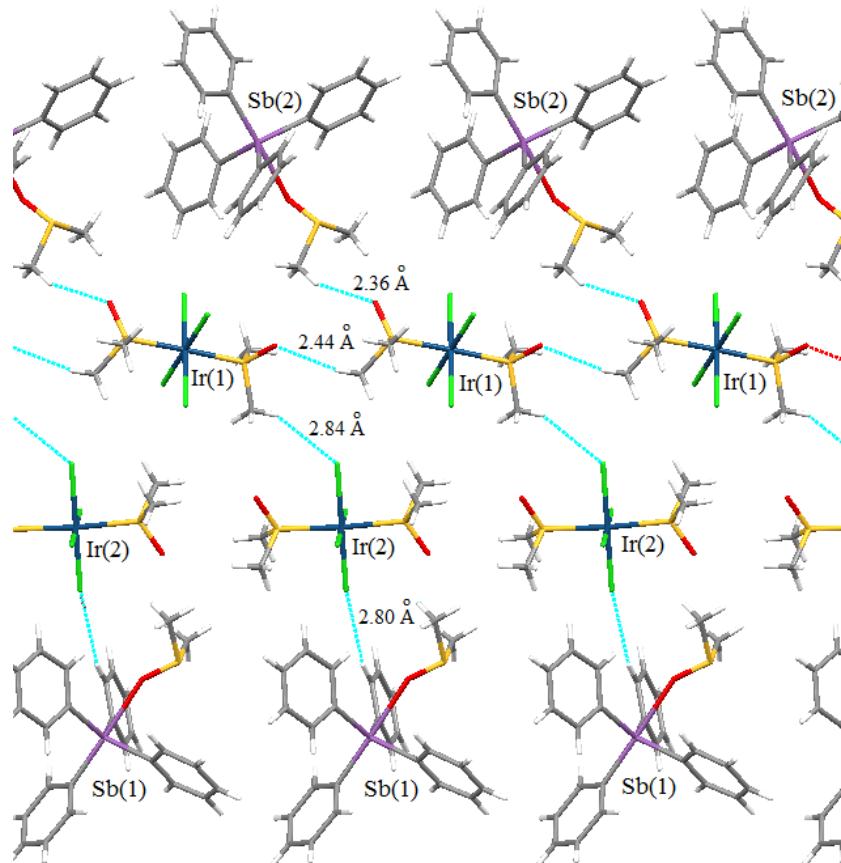


Fig. 2. Interionic bonds in the crystal of compound 1

Table 1
Crystallographic data and the experimental and structure refinement parameters for compound 1

Parameter	Value
Empirical formula	C ₆₀ O ₆ S ₆ Cl ₈ Sb ₂ Ir ₂ H ₇₆
Formula weight	1997.07
T, K	296(2)
Crystal system	Triclinic
Space group	P-1
a, Å	9.5963(6)
b, Å	19.2090(14)
c, Å	19.5688(14)
α, deg	91.109(3)
β, deg	90.549(2)
γ, deg	90.095(3)
V, Å ³	3606.4(4)
Z	2
ρ(calcd.), g/cm ³	1.839
μ, mm ⁻¹	4.935
F(000)	1944.0
Crystal size, mm	0.11 × 0.18 × 0.24
2θ Range of data collection, deg	5.98 – 41.32°
Range of refraction indices	-9 ≤ h ≤ 9, -19 ≤ k ≤ 19, -19 ≤ l ≤ 19
Measured reflections	67394
Independent reflections	7363
R _{int}	0.0325

Table 1 (end)

Parameter	Value
Refinement variables	769
<i>GOOF</i>	1.026
<i>R</i> factors for F ² > 2σ(F ²)	R ₁ = 0.0237, wR ₂ = 0.0533
<i>R</i> factors for all reflections	R ₁ = 0.0286, wR ₂ = 0.0560
Residual electron density (min/max), e/Å ³	1.12/-0.93

Table 2
Selected bond lengths and bond angles in the structure of compound 1

Bond	d, Å	Angle	ω, deg
Ir(1)–S(3)	2.2958(16)	S(3)Ir(1)S(4)	178.35(7)
Ir(1)–S(4)	2.3002(15)	S(3)Ir(1)Cl(3)	90.09(8)
Ir(1)–Cl(3)	2.3407(19)	S(3)Ir(1)Cl(4)	87.48(6)
Ir(1)–Cl(4)	2.3529(16)	S(3)Ir(1)Cl(5)	92.21(6)
Ir(1)–Cl(5)	2.3500(17)	S(3)Ir(1)Cl(6)	90.33(7)
Ir(1)–Cl(6)	2.3681(17)	S(4)Ir(1)Cl(3)	91.55(7)
Ir(2)–S(5)	2.311(2)	S(4)Ir(1)Cl(4)	92.71(6)
Ir(2)–S(6)	2.3148(17)	S(4)Ir(1)Cl(5)	87.62(6)
Ir(2)–Cl(7)	2.3493(18)	S(4)Ir(1)Cl(6)	88.03(6)
Ir(2)–Cl(8)	2.3498(17)	Cl(3)Ir(1)Cl(4)	90.30(8)
Ir(2)–Cl(9)	2.3546(17)	Cl(3)Ir(1)Cl(5)	88.89(8)
Ir(2)–Cl(10)	2.3396(17)	Cl(3)Ir(1)Cl(6)	179.56(7)
Sb(1)–O(1)	2.545(4)	Cl(4)Ir(1)Cl(6)	89.60(7)
Sb(1)–C(1)	2.117(6)	Cl(5)Ir(1)Cl(4)	179.14(7)
Sb(1)–C(11)	2.106(6)	Cl(5)Ir(1)Cl(6)	91.20(8)
Sb(1)–C(21)	2.106(6)	S(5)Ir(2)S(6)	175.88(7)
Sb(1)–C(31)	2.126(6)	S(5)Ir(2)Cl(10)	91.53(8)
Sb(2)–O(2)	2.465(4)	Cl(7)Ir(2)Cl(9)	179.22(7)
Sb(2)–C(51)	2.106(6)	Cl(10)Ir(2)Cl(8)	178.69(7)
Sb(2)–C(71)	2.130(6)	Cl(10)Ir(2)Cl(9)	90.30(8)
Sb(2)–C(41)	2.111(6)	C(1)Sb(1)O(1)	77.93(19)
Sb(2)–C(61)	2.119(6)	C(1)Sb(1)C(31)	100.4(2)
O(4)–S(4)	1.459(5)	C(11)Sb(1)O(1)	78.92(18)
O(6)–S(6)	1.464(5)	C(11)Sb(1)C(1)	116.7(2)
S(1)–O(1)	1.457(5)	C(11)Sb(1)C(21)	113.6(2)
S(1)–C(38)	1.739(10)	C(11)Sb(1)C(31)	102.2(2)
S(1)–C(37)	1.785(11)	C(21)Sb(1)O(1)	80.45(19)
S(2)–O(2)	1.517(4)	C(21)Sb(1)C(1)	119.2(2)
S(2)–C(77)	1.763(8)	C(21)Sb(1)C(31)	100.2(2)
S(2)–C(78)	1.753(9)	C(31)Sb(1)O(1)	178.33(18)
S(3)–O(3)	1.450(5)	C(51)Sb(2)O(2)	82.50(18)
S(3)–C(84)	1.779(9)	C(51)Sb(2)C(71)	98.7(2)
S(3)–C(83)	1.758(8)	C(51)Sb(2)C(41)	114.4(2)
S(4)–C(81)	1.764(6)	C(51)Sb(2)C(61)	121.2(2)
S(4)–C(82)	1.769(7)	C(71)Sb(2)O(2)	176.47(18)
S(5)–C(86)	1.676(11)	C(41)Sb(2)O(2)	83.41(18)
S(5)–O(5)	1.477(6)	C(41)Sb(2)C(71)	99.0(2)
S(5)–C(85)	1.678(11)	C(41)Sb(2)C(61)	117.3(2)
S(6)–C(88)	1.765(7)	C(61)Sb(2)O(2)	77.58(18)
S(6)–C(87)	1.770(7)	C(61)Sb(2)C(71)	99.0(2)

Organometallic chemistry

Conclusion

The structure of iridium complex $[\text{Ph}_4\text{Sb}(\text{DMSO})]^+[\text{IrCl}_4(\text{DMSO})_2]^-$, obtained from tetraphenylstibonium chloride and sodium hexachloroiridate (III) in water, followed by recrystallization from dimethyl sulfoxide, has been established by X-ray diffraction analysis.

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Received 10 September 2015

УДК 547.243; 546.9; 548.312.2

DOI: 10.14529/chem150410

СИНТЕЗ И СТРОЕНИЕ КОМПЛЕКСА ИРИДИЯ $[\text{Ph}_4\text{Sb}(\text{DMSO})]^+[\text{IrCl}_4(\text{DMSO})_2]^-$

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Взаимодействием хлорида тетрафенилстибония с гексахлороиридатом(III) натрия в воде синтезирован комплекс иридия $[\text{Ph}_4\text{Sb}(\text{DMSO})]^+[\text{IrCl}_4(\text{DMSO})_2]^-$ (1). По данным РСА в кристалле присутствуют по два типа кристаллографически независимых катионов $[\text{Ph}_4\text{Sb}(\text{DMSO})]^+$ и анионов $[\text{IrCl}_4(\text{DMSO})_2]^-$. Атомы сурьмы в катионах имеют искаженное тригонально-бипирамидальное окружение с аксиально расположенным O -диметилсульфоксидным лигандом, (экваториальные углы CSbC 113.6(2)°–121.2(2)°, аксиальные углы CSbO 178.33(18)°, 176.47(18)°, длины связей $\text{Sb}-\text{C}_{\text{экв}}$ 2.106(6)–2.119(6) Å, $\text{Sb}-\text{C}_{\text{акс}}$ 2.126(6), 2.130(6) Å, $\text{Sb}-\text{O}$ 2.545(4), 2.465(4) Å). В моноядерных октаэдрических анионах экваториальные положения занимают атомы хлора (углы CIrCl-транс 178.69(7)°–179.56(7)°, SirS-транс 178.35(7)°, 175.88(7)°; диметилсульфоксидные лиганды координируются с атомами Ir посредством атомов серы (Ir-S 2.2958(16)–2.3148(17) Å), длины связей Ir-Cl изменяются в интервалах 2.3407(19)–2.3681(17) Å. Структурная организация в кристалле обусловлена межионными водородными связями ($\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$ 2.80–2.94 Å и $\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ 2.56–2.71 Å).

Ключевые слова: хлорид тетрафенилстибония, гексахлороиридат(III) натрия, диметилсульфоксид, бис(диметилсульфоксидо)тетрахлороиридат(III) (диметилсульфоксидо)тетрафенилстибония, синтез, рентгеноструктурный анализ, строение.

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Поступила в редакцию 10 сентября 2015 г.

ОБРАЗЕЦ ЦИТИРОВАНИЯ

Sharutin, V.V. Synthesis and structure of iridium complex [Ph₄Sb(DMSO)]⁺[IrCl₄(DMSO)₂]⁻ / V.V. Sharutin, O.K. Sharutina, V.S. Senchurin // Вестник ЮУрГУ. Серия «Химия». – 2015. – Т. 7, № 4. – С. 80–85. DOI: 10.14529/chem150410

FOR CITATION

Sharutin V.V., Sharutina O.K., Senchurin V.S. Synthesis and Structure of Iridium Complex [Ph₄Sb(DMSO)]⁺[IrCl₄(DMSO)₂]⁻. *Bulletin of the South Ural State University. Ser. Chemistry.* 2015, vol. 7, no. 4, pp. 80–85. DOI: 10.14529/chem150410
