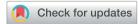
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Heavy metalla vinyl-cations show metal—Lewis acid cooperativity in reaction with small molecules $(NH_3, N_2H_4, H_2O, H_2)^{\dagger}$

Maximilian Auer, ^a Janina Bolten, ^a Klaus Eichele, ^a Hartmut Schubert, ^a Christian P. Sindlinger ^b * and Lars Wesemann ^b * ^a

Halide abstraction from tetrylidene complexes [TbbE(Br)IrH(PMe_{3/3}] [E = Ge (1), Sn (2)] and [Ar*E(Cl) $IrH(PMe_3)_3] \ gives \ the \ salts \ [TbbEIrH(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{3}),\ Sn\ (\textbf{4})] \ and \ [Ar*EIrH(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{3}),\ Sn\ (\textbf{4})] \ and \ [Ar*EIrH(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{3}),\ Sn\ (\textbf{4})] \ and \ [Ar*EIrH(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{3}),\ Sn\ (\textbf{4})] \ and \ [Ar*EIrH(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{3}),\ Sn\ (\textbf{4})] \ and \ [Ar*EIrH(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{3}),\ Sn\ (\textbf{4})] \ and \ [Ar*EIrH(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{3}),\ Sn\ (\textbf{4})] \ and \ [Ar*EIrH(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{3}),\ Sn\ (\textbf{4})] \ and \ [Ar*EIrH(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{3}),\ Sn\ (\textbf{4})] \ and \ [Ar*EIrH(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{3}),\ Sn\ (\textbf{4})] \ and \ [Ar*EIrH(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{3}),\ Sn\ (\textbf{4})] \ and \ [Ar*EIrH(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{3}),\ Sn\ (\textbf{4})] \ and \ [Ar*EIrH(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{3}),\ Sn\ (\textbf{4})] \ and \ [Ar*EIrH(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{3}),\ Sn\ (\textbf{4})] \ and \ [Ar*EIrH(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{3}),\ Sn\ (\textbf{4})] \ and \ [Ar*EIrH(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{3}),\ Sn\ (\textbf{4})] \ and \ [Ar*EIrH(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{3}),\ Sn\ (\textbf{4})] \ and \ [Ar*EIrH(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{3}),\ Sn\ (\textbf{4})] \ and \ [Ar*EIrH(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{3}),\ Sn\ (\textbf{4})] \ and \ [Ar*EIrH(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{4}),\ Sn\ (\textbf{4})] \ and \ [Ar*EIrH(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{4}),\ Sn\ (\textbf{4})] \ and \ [Ar*EIrH(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{4}),\ Sn\ (\textbf{4})] \ and \ [Ar*EIrH(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{4}),\ Sn\ (\textbf{4})] \ and \ [E=Ge\ (\textbf{4}),\ Sn\$ $(3'), \ E = Sn \ (4')] \ (Tbb = 2,6-[CH(SiMe_3)_2]_2-4-(t-Bu)C_6H_2, \ Ar^* = 2,6-Trip_2C_6H_3, \ Trip = 2,4,6-Trip_2C_6H_3, \ Trip_2C_6H_3, \ Trip$ triisopropylphenyl). Bonding analysis suggests their most suitable description as metalla-tetrela vinyl cations with an Ir=E double bond and a near linear coordination at the Ge/Sn atoms. Cationic complexes 3 and 4 oxidatively add NH3, N2H4, H2O, HCl, and H2 selectively to give: [TbbGe(NH2) $IrH_2(PMe_3)_3[BAr_4^F]$ (5), $[TbbE(NHNH_2)IrH_2(PMe_3)_3[BAr_4^F]$ [E=Ge(7), Sn(8)], $[TbbE(OH)IrH_2(PMe_3)_3[BAr_4^F]$ $[E = Ge (9), Sn (10)], [TbbE(Cl)IrH_2(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4] [E = Ge (11a), Sn (12a)], [TbbGe(H)IrH_2(PMe_3)_3][BAr^F_4]$ (13), $[TbbSn(\mu-H_3)]r(PMe_3)_3[BAr_4]$ (14), and $[TbbSn(H)]rH_2(PMe_3)_3[BAr_4]$ (15). 14 isomerizes to give 15 via an 1,2-H shift reaction. Hydride addition to cation 3 gives a mixture of products [TbbGeHIrH(PMe₃)₃] (16) and [TbbGeIrH₂(PMe₃)₃] (17) and a reversible 1,2-H shift between 16 and 17 was studied. In the tin case 4 the dihydride [TbbSnIrH₂(PMe₃)₃] (18) was isolated exclusively. The PMe₃ and PEt₃ derivatives, 18 and [TbbSnIrH₂(PEt₃)₃] (19), respectively, could also be synthesized in reaction of [TbbSnH₂] with the respective chloride $[(R_3P)_n|rCl]$ (R = Me, n = 4; R = Et, n = 3). Reaction of complex 19 with CO gives the substitution product [TbbSnIrH₂(CO)(PEt₃)₂] (20). Further reaction with CO results in hydrogen transfer from the iridium to the tin atom to give [TbbSnH₂Ir(CO)₂(PEt₃)₂] (21). The reversibility of this ligand induced reductive elimination transferring 20 to 21 is shown.

Introduction

Tetrylidyne complexes are heavier homologs of the parent carbyne complexes and exhibit a triple bond between a low-valent Group 14 element and a transition metal. With the synthesis of $[Cp(CO)_2Mo \equiv GeAr']$ Power and co-workers have reported a pioneering example featuring a Mo \equiv Ge triple bond with a nearly linear C-Ge \equiv Mo unit. Filippou *et al.* developed the chemistry of the tetrylidyne coordination compounds and presented a broad variety of fascinating examples exhibiting a central triple bond unit M \equiv E with combinations between elements: M = Nb, Cr, Mo, W, Mn, Re, Fe, Ni, Pt and E = Si, Ge, Sn, Pb. The following synthetic procedures for tetrylidyne complexes were presented in the literature (Scheme 1): (1) starting with a metalloylidene complex, elimination of

transition metal coordinated carbon monoxide yields the tetrylidyne complex;^{2,3,6,20} (2) addition of organotetrylene halides to transition metal complexes and elimination of

(1)
$$L(CO)_3M - \stackrel{\stackrel{.}{E}}{E}_R \xrightarrow{-CO} L(CO)_2M \stackrel{=}{E} - R$$

(2) $L_nML'N_2 + REX \xrightarrow{-N_2, -L'} L_nXM \stackrel{=}{E} - R$

(3) $L_nM = \stackrel{X}{E}_R \xrightarrow{-X'} [L_nM \stackrel{=}{E} - R]^+$

(4) $L_nM = \stackrel{H}{E}_R \xrightarrow{-H', -H'} L_nM \stackrel{=}{E} - R$

(5) $ArE \stackrel{=}{E} EAr + Cp(CO)_2Mo \stackrel{=}{E} Mos_2P - Rh \stackrel{=}{E} - R$

(6) $(Ph_3P)_2Rh \stackrel{\stackrel{\stackrel{.}{E}}{E}}{\longrightarrow} R \xrightarrow{-Ph} \stackrel{-Ph_3}{\longrightarrow} Ph_3P \stackrel{Rh}{\longrightarrow} Rh \stackrel{=}{E} - R$
 Me_3P

Scheme 1 Syntheses of tetrylidyne metal complexes (X = halide, hydride; $L' = N_2$, phosphine).

Germany. E-mail: lars.wesemann@uni-tuebingen.de

^aInstitut für Anorganische Chemie, Auf der Morgenstelle 18, 72076 Tübingen,

^bInstitut für Anorganische Chemie, Universität Stuttgart, Pfaffenwaldring 55, 70569 Stuttgart, Germany. E-mail: christian.sindlinger@iac.uni-stuttgart.de

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Scheme 2 Bonding in stannylidyne complexes, continuum of π backbonding. (Violet coloured orbital at Sn: without backdonation from transition metal).

metalla-stannavinyl cation

nitrogen or phosphine ligands;5,8,9,12-19 (3) halide, hydride or NHC abstraction from ylidene complexes; 4,7,10,11,21-24 (4) Tobita et al. reported dehydrogenation or stepwise proton and hydride abstraction;²⁵⁻²⁸ (5) metathetical exchange between metal-metal triple bonds;29 (6) hydrogen transfer in reaction of dihydride complexes with styrene.30

The metal-element triple bond usually consists of a σ-bond derived from the donation of a Group 14 element lone pair to the transition metal and two π -bonds, which result from transition metal d-orbital donation into the empty p-orbitals at the Group 14 element. 19,24 In this continuum (Scheme 2) of π backbonding interactions the electronic situation of the participating fragments play a key role and can give rise to potential fluctional internal frustration resulting in increased reactivity of the multiple bond.23

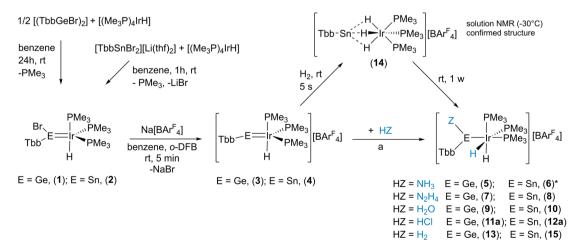
Results and discussion

metalla stannylidyne

Motivated by our recent progress in tetrylidyne rhodium chemistry we started a project to investigate multiple bonds between iridium and heavy Group 14 elements.30 In our initial efforts we reacted low valent organo element bromides of germanium [(TbbGeBr)₂] and tin [TbbSnBr₂][Li(thf)₂] with the

iridium hydride [(Me₃P)₄IrH] (Scheme 3 and Table 1).^{31,32,33} A phosphine was substituted against the bromoorgano tetrylene and the tetrylidene compounds $[(TbbBrE)IrH(PMe_3)_3]$ (E = Ge: 1, E = Sn: 2, see Scheme 3 for depiction) were obtained in high yield (1: 96%, 2: 95%). In the case of the germanium derivative 1, determination of the molecular structure in the solid state was possible (see Table 2 and ESI† for details). The Ir-Ge distance in 1 of 2.2879(3) Å is a short distance between these elements (for comparison [{PhB(CH₂PPh₂)₃}IrH₂GeMes₂] [Ge-Ir 2.339(1) Å],34-36 based on a CSD search, a shorter Ir-Ge interatomic distance was not reported) and the Ge atom shows a trigonal planar arrangement. Therefore, the bonding situation in the Ge-Ir complex was also investigated using DFT calculations in combination with NBO37 analysis, pointing toward a germylene acting as a σ -donor and π -acceptor ligand (see ESI†).38,39 The stannylene complex 2 exhibits a characteristic signal in the 119Sn-NMR spectrum at 566 ppm indicative for stannylene coordination. 40,41 To synthesize the desired tetrylidyne iridium complexes, elimination of HBr was explored for both complexes 1 and 2. However, these experiments with strong bases like benzyl-potassium, KOtBu or Ph3CLi, were not successful. Instead, halide abstraction with Na[BArF4] was straightforward (Scheme 3) and the cationic iridium hydride complexes were isolated as [BArF4]-salts in high yield (3 Ge: 89%, 4 Sn: 88%). Examples of cationic transition metal hydride complexes featuring an M-E multiple bond with Group 14 elements are present in the literature (IrH-Si,42,43 MoH-Si,21 FeH-Sn,23 and OsH-Si22).

In the crystalline state both products 3 and 4 exhibit a major disorder of the entire molecule and poor crystallinity. The TbbSn derivative 4 and the Ar*Ge complex 3' (the terphenyl substituent Ar* was also employed to check for possible nondisordered structures of 3' and 4'; $Ar^* = 2,6$ -Trip₂C₆H₃, Trip = 2,4,6-triisopropylphenyl) are shown in Fig. 2. Syntheses of 3' and $\mathbf{4}'$ were carried out using analogous starting materials and comparable procedures (see ESI† for details). However, in the



Scheme 3 Syntheses of 1, 2 and bromide abstraction to give tetrylidinium coordination compounds 3, 4. Reactivity studies of tetrylidinium iridium cations (3, and 4). a: $HZ = NH_3 : NH_3$ (g), benzene/o-DFB 0.3/0.05 mL, rt, 5 s; $HZ = N_2H_4 : N_2H_4$ (1 M thf), benzene/o-DFB 1: 1, rt, 5 s; $HZ = N_2H_4 : N_2H_4$ (1 M thf), benzene/o-DFB 1: 1, rt, 5 s; $HZ = N_2H_4 : N_2H_4$ (1 M thf), benzene/o-DFB 1: 1, rt, 5 s; $HZ = N_2H_4 : N_2H_4$ (1 M thf), benzene/o-DFB 1: 1, rt, 5 s; $HZ = N_2H_4 : N_2H_4$ (1 M thf), benzene/o-DFB 1: 1, rt, 5 s; $HZ = N_2H_4 : N_2H_4$ (1 M thf), benzene/o-DFB 1: 1, rt, 5 s; $HZ = N_2H_4 : N_2H$ H_2O : BaCl₂· H_2O , o-DFB, rt, 1 h; HZ = HCl: HCl·Et₂O (1 M), o-DFB, rt, 5 s; HZ = H_2 : H_2 , rt 24 h (E = Ge). (6)*: 6 was not isolated, instead a reaction mixture between 4 and excess NH₃ was characterized (vide infra). [o-DFB = 1,2-difluorobenzene, Ar^F = C_6H_3 -3,5-(CF₃)₂].

Table 1 Selected NMR data

	¹H Ir–H δ	$^2J_{\rm SnH}$	$^2J_{ m PH}$	$^2J_{\rm HH}$	¹H E-Hδ	$J_{ m SnH}$	$^2J_{\mathrm{PH}}$	J_{HH}	31 P δ	$^2J_{\mathrm{SnP}}$	$^{119}{ m Sn}~\delta$	$^2J_{ m SnP}$	$J_{ m SnH}$	δ calc.
1	-11.82	20.8							-45.6					
2	-12.65	219	18.6						-43.7	598	566	603	218	
3	-11.87	8.8							-43.9					
4	-11.30	119	10.3						-38.5	347	1424, 1284 Solid	347	Broad	1449
5	-12.80								-62.3, -53.8					
4/	-13.67	127	11.4						-60.9, -50.1	135, 1827	-11	1831	Broad	а
NH_3														
7	-13.03								-62.3, -53.7					
8	-13.47	251							-60.1, -45.5	144, 1680	604	1682, 142		673.8
9	-12.69								-58.7, -51.9					
10	-13.29								-56.3, -43.8	124, 1714	648	1730, 128		778.4
11a	-11.21								-57.5, -50.9					
12a	-12.98	255							-57.5, -42.6	119, 144 1714, 1777	772	1784, 126		
13	-11.90				13.98		32.6, 7.6		-54.0, -48.8					
14	-7.94	265							-45.2		1592	Broad		
15	-12.67	195			18.59	772	37.5, 4.7		-54.9, -41.6	104, 1509	1013	1496	775	
16	-10.79				12.04		13.6	3.5	−42.1 Broad					
17	-11.07								-58.8, -30.0					
18	-12.10								-60.9, 24.4	209, 320	3835	327		
19	-13.26								-26.4, 62.1		3827	458		
20	-10.49		21.3, 15.6	3.7					-17.1, 42.9	336	3321	336		
	-9.83		109, 17.1	3.7										
21									-16.5	320, 305	-388	320	1406	

^a ¹¹⁹Sn DFT calculations of [TbbSn(NH₂)IrH₂(PMe₃)₃]⁺, calc. 709 ppm; [TbbSn(NH₃)(NH₂)IrH₂(PMe₃)₃]⁺, calc. 88 ppm.

case of 4' we also developed a further synthesis employing the cation [Ar*Sn]⁺ reacting as a nucleophile substituting a phosphine ligand (Scheme 4). In the molecular structures of 3' and 4 the absence of the bromide and the large C-E-Ir angle (>160°) are characteristic features for these cations. The found interatomic distances of Ge-Ir 2.225(2) Å and Sn-Ir 2.4135(5) Å are short bond lengths between these elements (Table 2).^{34,44-47} (The data of 3' and 4 are results of disordered structures, 4: distance of the 90% component is shown).

In the ¹H NMR spectrum the signal for the hydride was observed at low frequencies (Tables 1 and 3: q, -11.87 ppm, ${}^2J_{\rm P-}$ $_{\rm H} = 8.8 \; {\rm Hz}; 4: q, -11.30 \; {\rm ppm} + {\rm sat.}, {\rm Ir}H, {}^2J_{\rm P-H} = 10.3 \; {\rm Hz}, {}^2J_{\rm Sn-H} =$ 119 Hz) and in the ¹¹⁹Sn NMR spectrum of 4 (solution as well as solid state NMR data) a shift to high frequencies (1424 ppm) in comparison to starting material 2 was observed (Table 1). In compounds 1-4, the Ir atom is trigonally bipyramidally coordinated by three phosphine ligands, a hydride, and the Group 14 moiety. However, the hydride signal in the ¹H NMR spectrum featuring a quartet due to coupling with the $^{31}\mathrm{P}$ nuclei and the ³¹P-NMR spectrum showing one resonance for the three phosphine ligands indicate time averaged high symmetry of compounds 1-4. To evaluate the presumed dynamic process in solution, temperature dependent NMR spectroscopy was carried out. Because the solubility of salts 3 and 4 was limited at low temperatures and compounds 1-4 exhibit the same ligand arrangement at iridium and comparable Ir-H hydride resonances and ³¹P NMR spectra low temperature experiments were carried out with a sample of 1.

Variable temperature ³¹P{¹H} and ¹H NMR studies of 1 at 11.75 T indeed demonstrate fluxional behavior (Fig. 1). At 299.7 K, this process makes the three phosphine ligands chemically and magnetically equivalent, resulting in a singlet in the ³¹P{¹H} and a quartet in the ¹H NMR spectra. However, cooling the sample to 190.0 K slows down the exchange sufficiently such that no phosphine ligand exchange is measurable and the ³¹P {1H} NMR spectrum corresponds to an AB2, the 1H NMR spectrum to an AB2X spin system. One rare conspicuous feature of the AB₂X spin system is the asymmetry within the multiplet, partially reproduced by the simulation (Fig. 1b, bottom). It depends on the ratio of the coupling constants to the shift difference δ_{AB} , as well as on the relative signs of these parameters. 48-50 Given that the sign of δ_{AB} is known from 31 P NMR spectroscopy, the signs of the coupling constants are absolute. Additional spectra and simulations at intermediate temperatures are collected in the ESI.†

The short Ir–E bond length and particularly the crystallographically confirmed large Ir–E–C angle of *ca.* 160° are indicative for a tetrylidyne moiety and we were interested in addressing the bonding situation computationally by means of DFT. Interestingly, standard structure optimizations with a usually robust functional for organometallics such as BP86 (including dispersion corrections) fail completely to reproduce this large angle and predict (for example for tin compound 4) an Ir–Sn–C angle of 120°, along with a deviating T-shape geometry of the phosphine ligands at the Ir-atom. Such small angles would instead be more indicative of metallo-stannylene rather than a metallastannylidyne. Hybrid or range separated

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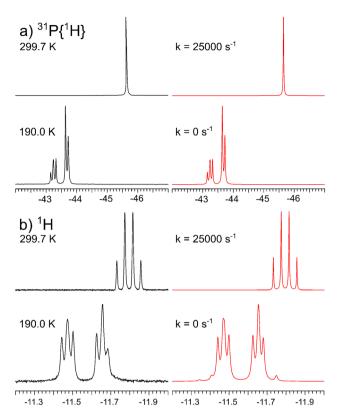


Fig. 1 Experimental (left) and simulated (right) variable temperature (a) 202.46 MHz 31 P{ 1 H} and (b) 500.13 MHz 1 H NMR spectra of 1.

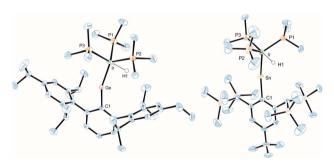


Fig. 2 ORTEP of the molecular structure of the cation of 3^\prime and 4. Ellipsoids set at 50% probability. Hydrogen atoms except Ir–H are omitted for clarity. For selected interatomic distances and angles see Table 2.

functionals such as M06-2X or $\omega B97X$ however optimized to local minima with angles around 160°. Compared to this experimental structure with a more linear coordination environment as also found by $\omega B97X$, the more bent metallostannylene isomer structure (predicted by BP86 optimizations)

$$[Ar^*Sn(o\text{-DFB})][BAr^F_4] + [(Me_3P)_4IrH] \xrightarrow{o\text{-DFB}, rt} \begin{bmatrix} PMe_3 \\ -PMe_3 \end{bmatrix} [BAr^F_4]$$

$$[Ar^*Sn(o\text{-DFB})][BAr^F_4] + [(Me_3P)_4IrH] \xrightarrow{o\text{-DFB}, rt} \begin{bmatrix} PMe_3 \\ -PMe_3 \end{bmatrix} [BAr^F_4]$$

Scheme 4 Synthesis of 4' via substitution.

was found the more stable structure by both model chemistries by respective single-point calculations. However, the extent of favourisation of the more bent-structure differed significantly between the two functionals (17.2 kcal mol^{-1} BP86; 2.7 kcal mol^{-1} ω B97X).

To finally corroborate the validity of the linear structure model as the dominant species beyond the single experimental data point from the X-ray geometry, we compared computationally predicted 119Sn-NMR chemical shifts and their anisotropic shielding tensors (Table 3) with the experimentally determined isotropic shifts from solution as well as from solidstate NMR-spectroscopy. The experimental isotropic shift of $\delta_{\rm exp}(^{119}{\rm Sn}) = 1424 \text{ ppm (solution)/1284 ppm (solid state) is}$ computationally (ADF2022, revPBE/TZ2P) very well reproduced for optimized structures in which the experimental angle (ca. 160°) was constrained (δ_{comp} (¹¹⁹Sn) = 1449 ppm) as opposed to freely optimised structures with a metallo-stannylene-type angle (ca. 120°, $\delta_{\text{comp}}(^{119}\text{Sn}) = 2125 \text{ ppm}$). Moreover, the respective computational anisotropic magnetic shielding tensor (Table 3) matches the experimentally approximated tensor from ¹¹⁹Snsolid-state NMR. This further experimental insight corroborates the anticipated relevance of the near-linear structure both in solid state and in solution.

Due to the ambiguity in the computational reproduction of the nature of the Ir-E interaction, we further probed the electronics by means of EDA-NOCV analysis and NBO analysis of a reduced model system [(Me₃P)₃(H)Ir-Sn-Me]⁺. Again, BP86 optimizes to a strongly bent structure (Ir-Sn-Me angle 107°) where ωB97X predicts an almost linear structure (172°). This probe with essentially non-bulky Me-substituents indicates that influences of dispersion or ligand repulsion are not key to the structural differences observed and that electronics must play a decisive role. NBO analysis (ωB97X-def2-SVP/TZVP(Sn,Ir)) of [(Me₃P)₃(H)Ir-Sn-Me]⁺ with an Ir-Sn-C angle constrained to the experimental value (160°) suggests a separation into trigonalbipyramidal d8-[Ir(H)(PMe₃)₃] and [:Sn-Me]⁺ fragments with only very weak and very polarised bonding interactions of a σdonating s-orbital based Sn-lone pair of electrons into a sdhybrid orbital at the irdium atom, and only one inversely polarised π-backdonation from an Ir-d-orbital into one empty porbital at the Sn-atom, leaving an empty p-orbital at the tin atom (Fig. 3).

EDA-NOCV analyses (ω B97X-def2-SVP/TZVP(Sn,Ir)) on the same structure with a respective fragment partitioning of a neutral [Ir(H)(PMe₃)₃] fragment and a cationic [:Sn-Me]⁺ gave an essentially identical picture with three leading interactions (see the ESI[†] for further details). The deformation densities of these interactions are shown in Fig. 4. Energetically, the π -backdonation contributes almost equally to the overall Sn-Ir bonding as the σ -donation contribution which is, for symmetry reasons, divided into two individual NOCV-contributions.

From this computational insight, we conclude that there is no true triple-bonding between Ir and Sn but rather a double bond comprising of one σ - and one π -bond and an empty porbital at a near-linear coordinate Sn-atom with the cationic charge primarily residing at the Sn-atom. We would thus propose to see this moiety as a (metalla-)stannavinyl cation.

Table 2 Selected data of molecular structures 1, 3', 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12b, 13, 19-21^a

	Ir-E	E-X	Е-С	Ir-E-C	Ir-P1	Ir-P2	Ir-P3	Ir-C2	C2-O1
$1 \; \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{Ge}, \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{Br}$	2.2879(3)	2.4562(4)	1.982(3)	140.8(1)	2.2687(10)	2.2791(9)	2.3157(9)		
$3' \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{Ge}$	2.225(2)		1.948(4)	158.8(4)	2.2906(12)	2.2868(12)	2.3166(14)		
4 E = Sn	2.4135(5)		2.133(5)	159.2(1)	2.2759(15)	2.2832(15)	2.3400(13)		
$5 E = Ge, X = NH_2$	2.3538(4)	1.778(2)	1.944(2)	130.9(1)	2.3365(7)	2.3092(7)	2.3345(7)		
$7 E = Ge, X = N_2H_3$	2.3492(4)	1.792(4)	1.957(4)	129.8(1)	2.3543(12)	2.3075(11)	2.3372(10)		
9 E = Ge, X = OH	2.3344(3)	1.770(2)	1.948(3)	134.9(1)	2.3421(8)	2.3524(8)	2.3052(8)		
10 $E = Sn, X = OH$	2.5078(4)	1.995(3)	2.126(2)	138.89(7)	2.3389(10)	2.2849(9)	2.3508(9)		
$\mathbf{12b} \; \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{Sn}, \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{Br}$	2.5167(3)	2.5387(6)	2.130(4)	137.36(11)	2.3463(11)	2.2955(12)	2.3351(12)		
13 $E = Ge, X = H$	2.3400(6)	1.66(6)	1.946(5)	130.8(1)	2.3394(15)	2.3428(15)	2.3151(15)		
19 E = Sn	2.6353(2)		2.229(3)	115.0(1)	2.3414(7)	2.3249(6)	2.3400(7)		
20 E = Sn	2.5968(3)		2.207(3)	106.6(1)	2.3209(9)	2.4164(10)		1.891(6)	1.144(8)
21 $E = Sn, X = 2H$	2.6598(2)	1.78(2)	2.181(2)	123.5(1)	2.3434(6)	2.3203(7)		1.892(2)	1.156(3)

^a Molecular structures of 3', 4, 5, 9, 10, 12b, 13, 19–21 show a disorder in the solid state.

Table 3 Observed (solid state) and calculated anisotropic 119 Sn NMR chemical shift tensor of 4

[C-Sn-Ir]°	$\delta_{ m iso} \ [m ppm]$	$\delta_{11} \ [ext{ppm}]$	$\delta_{22} \ [ext{ppm}]$	$\delta_{33}[ext{ppm}]$
Exp. (4) 160	1284	2622	2622	-978
Calc. 160	1449	3108	2548	-1308
Calc. 120	2125	2467	2127	1780

This cationic nature of the Sn-site may also explain the electrophilicity and regioselective bond-additions in subsequent reactions (*vide infra*).

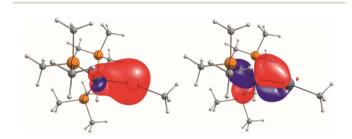


Fig. 3 Depiction of NLMOs with significant contributions of Sn and Ir. Left: 82% Sn (s)/11% Ir (sd); right 83% Ir (d)/13% Sn(p); isovalues at. 0.05 a.u.

To further corroborate our assignment of the charges in the Ir=Ge/Sn cation fragments of 3 and 4, NPA charges have been computed. In each case (3 Ge: +0.91/Ir: -0.5; 4 Sn: +1.18/Ir: -0.6) a polar distribution of charges is observed with a clearly negative Ir-atom and positive charge at the tetrel atom. This is in line with our rationale of the experimental observation involving a Lewis-acidic, positively charged tetrel atom as key center of reactivity in these compounds. A slightly less pronounced distribution in the Ge-case may result from more effective π -overlap and thus increased Ir \rightarrow Ge electron backdonation.

Because of the interesting bonding situation and electrophilicity of cations [Ge–Ir] 3 and [Sn–Ir] 4 we set up a systematic investigation of their chemical properties. Both cations have a good preparative accessibility [yield of 89% (3) and 88% (4)] enabling a study of their chemistry. The reactivity of 3 and 4 was explored in reactions with ammonia, hydrazine, water, hydrogen chloride, and hydrogen (Scheme 3). At ambient temperature with ammonia, hydrazine, water, or hydrogen chloride, both cations show a spontaneous heterolytic addition reaction across the E = Ir bond (Scheme 3). Upon heterolysis of the N–H bond, NH $_3$ and N $_2$ H $_4$ react with the electrophilic Group 14 element moiety to give an aryl amido/hydrazido tetrylene. The proton adds to the iridium fragment [IrH(PMe $_3$) $_3$] to result

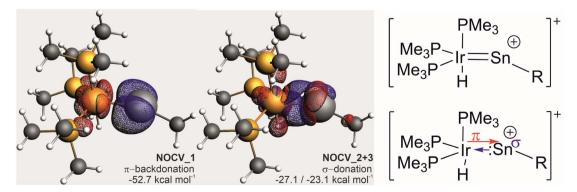


Fig. 4 (Left): Depiction of deformation densities of leading interactions from EDA-NOCV analysis (isovalues at 0.004 a.u.; electron flow: red to blue). NOCV2 and 3 are combined in one depiction. (Right) Proposed leading bonding description for cation 4.

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in a formal oxidation of Ir(1) to Ir(111). The reaction products ([Ge-NH₂] 5, [Ge-N₂H₃] 7, [Sn-N₂H₃] 8) were characterized by NMR spectroscopy and the solid state molecular structures of 5 and 7 were determined by X-ray diffraction (Fig. 5). The Ir-Ge bond lengths found in 5 and 7 (Table 2) can be compared with interatomic Ge-Ir distances found for germylene-iridium coordination compounds.44,51 The Ge-N bond lengths of addition products [Ge-NH₂] 5 and [Ge-N₂H₃] 7 exhibit Ge-N distances lying in the range [1.76(1) - 1.878(3) Å] of literature examples.52-58 The Ge atom in 5 and 7 is trigonal planar coordinated, and the iridium atom shows an octahedral ligand arrangement with the phosphine ligand in a facial coordination. DFT calculations using ORCA were performed to evaluate the coordination of the aryl amido- and hydrazido germylene at iridium. Based on the results of NBO analysis a partial delocalization of an electron pair of the NHR-substituent and Irfragment into the empty p-orbital at Ge was found (see ESI† for further details). The tin reaction product [Sn-N₂H₃] 8 was also characterized by ¹¹⁹Sn NMR spectroscopy (Table 1) and the chemical shift can be compared with the calculated isotropic

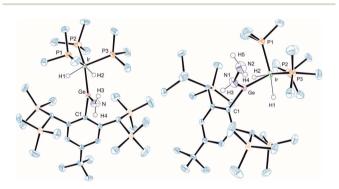


Fig. 5 ORTEP of the molecular structures of 5 and 7. Ellipsoids set at 50% probability. Hydrogen atoms except N-H and Ir-H are omitted for clarity. For selected interatomic distances and angles see Table 2.

shift (8: exp. 604 ppm, calc. 674 ppm). In the case of the reaction of 4 with NH₃ a product structure analogous to the germanium NH₃-addition product [Ge-NH₂] 5 was assumed. However, the comparison between experimental 119Sn NMR data of the reaction mixture 4/excessive NH₃ (exp. -11 ppm) and calculated NMR data based on the optimized structural model of 5 after replacement of the Ge atom against a Sn Atom ([TbbSn(NH₂) IrH₂(PMe₃)₃]⁺, calc. 709 ppm) exhibits a large difference. The low frequency signal of the mixture 4/NH₃ at -11 ppm points toward an NH₃ adduct [TbbSn(NH₃)(NH₂)IrH₂(PMe₃)₃]⁺ to be present in NMR solutions with excess NH3. Therefore, this presumed NH₃ adduct [TbbSn(NH₃)(NH₂)IrH₂(PMe₃)₃]⁺ (structure optimized by DFT, 119Sn NMR by ADF: 88 ppm) was calculated by DFT methods and shows a calculated 119Sn NMR chemical shift (88 ppm) in good accordance to the experimental signal (-11 ppm). Furthermore, based on DFT calculations the NH₃ adduct formation is an exergonic ($\Delta G = -3.94 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$, BP86-D3BJ/def2SVP) reaction making the assumption of an adduct formation feasible. However, isolation of this adduct under an atmosphere of ammonia was not possible. The product of hydrolysis, compound 10 [Sn-OH], crystallized at -40 °C after several days.

Activation of ammonia and hydrazine is a very active field of research.59-64 Besides coordination induced bond weakening (Scheme 5e),59-61 oxidative addition at transition metal complexes⁶⁵⁻⁶⁹ or main group element compounds^{56,57,70-80} (Scheme 5a and b), cooperative reactions with metal-ligand systems⁸¹⁻⁸⁵ and a N-heterocyclic germylene⁵⁵ were reported (Scheme 5c and d). These literature examples of cooperative metal-ligand reactivity exhibit formation of a M-NH2 moiety (M = Ru, Rh, Ir, Ni; Ge) and transfer of a hydrogen atom to the ligand. Complexes 5, 7, 8 are the products of a cooperative heterolytic metal-ligand cleavage of a N-H bond and formation of an Ir-H and E-NHR moiety (R = H, NH2; E = Ge, Sn) was observed (Scheme 3).86,87 Obviously, the cations [Ge-Ir] 3 and [Sn-Ir] 4 exhibit metal-ligand cooperativity with the main group

transition metal complex

main group element compound

oxidative addition a)
$$L_nM + NH_3 \longrightarrow L_nM + NH_2$$
 b) $R_2E: + NH_3 \longrightarrow R_2E + NH_3$ cooperative addition c) $L-M + NH_3 \longrightarrow L-M + NH_2$ d) $L-Ge: + NH_3 \longrightarrow L-Ge: + NH_3 \longrightarrow L-Ge: + NH_2$ coordination-induced e) $L-M-NH_3 \longrightarrow L-M-NH_2 + 0.5 H_2$ bond weakening

germanium-iridium complex

this work f)
$$[TbbGe = IrHL_n]^+ + NR'H_2 \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} TbbGe - IrHL_n \\ / \\ R'HN & H \end{bmatrix}^+$$

 $R' = H, NH_2$

Scheme 5 Reactions of ammonia with transition metal complexes and main group element compounds.

element ligand reacting as an electrophile (Schemes 3 and 5f).⁸⁸ Metal–Lewis acid cooperativity was established for Lewis acidic triply coordinate aluminium or boron ligands and the coordination compounds were shown to activate hydrogen, water and C–H bonds.^{86,89–94}

Both cations [Ge-Ir] 3 and [Sn-Ir] 4 add water in reaction with two equivalents of adduct BaCl₂·H₂O in o-DFB. The BaCl₂ adduct of water was used because the much higher molecular weight of the adduct allows a much more precise weighing (based on NMR spectroscopy, in the case of 3 with an excess of water the same selective product formation was found). The water molecule exhibits a comparable reactivity like NH3 and N₂H₄. In the product complexes [Ge-OH] 9 and [Sn-OH] 10 a hydroxide unit is bound at the Group 14 element and the proton is coordinated at the iridium atom. The molecular structure of the water addition at the germanium cation 9 is shown in Fig. 6 (structure of 10 see ESI†). The Ge-O distance found in complex 9 can be compared with a variety of organogermanium hydroxide structures.95-98 The found hydroxide coordination compounds are rare examples for Group 14 element hydroxides of coordination number three.97 Tetracoordinate low valent germanium and tin hydroxides, however, are well known in the literature. 99-103 Products 9 and 10 exhibit in the ¹H NMR spectrum a characteristic OH resonance (9: 5.29 ppm, d, ${}^{4}J_{PH} = 3.8$ Hz; **10**: 4.11 ppm, br. s). The signal in the ¹¹⁹Sn NMR spectrum was observed at 648 ppm, lying in the range of the calculated isotropic shift of 778 ppm (see ESI† for details). Water addition at transition metal complexes was studied intensively and in the case of cooperative transition metal/Lewis base bond activation, the hydroxide forms a bond with the transition metal. 82,104-106 Figueroa et al. have presented an example for cooperative platinum/borane water activation. As found in the products 9 and 10, in this platinum/borane example, the hydroxide forms a bond to the electrophilic ligand.92

Products of HCl addition **11a** and **12a** show in both cases protonation of the iridium atom and chloride addition to the Group **14** element (Scheme 3). The homologous bromide complex **(12b)** was synthesized by protonation of tetrylene coordination compound **2** with $[H(OEt_2)_2][BAr^F_4]$. The molecular structure of the cation of bromide **12b** is shown in the ESI.†

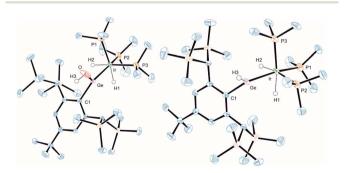


Fig. 6 ORTEP of the molecular structures of 9 and 13. Ellipsoids set at 50% probability. Hydrogen atoms except OH, GeH, and Ir-H are omitted for clarity. For selected interatomic distances and angles see Table 2.

In the ¹H NMR spectrum for the IrH₂ moiety, a signal at low frequencies was observed (Table 1) and in the case of the tin product a signal in the ¹¹⁹Sn NMR was found at 772 ppm (Table 1).

Cations [Ge-Ir] 3 and [Sn-Ir] 4 were also reacted with hydrogen at ambient temperatures and diverging reactivity with this unpolar substrate was found. The [Ge-Ir] 3 cation splits the hydrogen molecule to add a hydride at the germanium atom and a proton to the [IrH(PMe₃)₃] moiety (Scheme 3, 13). This type of cooperative transition metal/Lewis acid hydrogen activation was found only for transition metal-borane complexes so far. 92,107-110 In the tin case, we found a stepwise reaction: first addition of H2 at iridium was observed (Scheme 3, 14), which can be compared with hydrogenation of a rhodium-tin triple bond in the stannylidyne complex $[(Me_3P)_2(Ph_3P)Rh \equiv SnAr^*]$ [see Scheme 1 reaction (6)] adding one equivalent of hydrogen at rhodium to give [(Me₃P)₂(Ph₃P)RhH₂-SnAr*].³⁰ The iridium trihydride fragment [Ir(H)₃(PMe₃)₃] of 14 (see Scheme 3 for depiction of 14) shows high symmetry in solution even at -30° C (because of the low solubility of 14, NMR experiments below -30 °C were not possible): only one signal in the ¹H NMR spectrum for the IrH₃ unit at -7.94 ppm with tin satellites (${}^{1}J_{Sn-}$ $_{\rm H} = 265$ Hz) and one signal in the ^{31}P NMR spectrum (Table 1) were observed. The signal in the 119Sn NMR spectrum was found at 1592 ppm. We interpret these spectroscopic findings, which can be compared with the hydride bridged Rh-complex $[Ar*Sn(\mu-H_2)Rh(PPh_3)_2]$ [¹H: -4.13 ppm (J_{Sn-H} 220 Hz), ¹¹⁹Sn 1728 ppm],30 as an indicator for a triply hydride-bridged structure of 14 $[TbbSn(\mu-H_3)Ir(PMe_3)_3]^+$. This type of $[M(\mu-H_3)]$ Ir(PEt₃)₃]⁺ structural motif is already known for a rhodium fragment [M = (dppe)Rh]. 111 Remarkably, after one week, cation 14 undergoes a slow hydrogen shift of one hydrogen atom from the bridging position $[Sn(\mu-H)Ir]$ to the tin substituent to give 15 (Scheme 3). Obviously, the hydridostannylene coordination at iridium (15) is energetically favoured over the hydrido-bridged structure (14).112-114 Complexes 13 and 15 are examples for hydridotetrylene coordination featuring a characteristic signal in the ¹H NMR spectrum for the coordinated TbbE-H moiety at high frequencies (Table 1, 13: GeH 13.98 ppm; 15: SnH 18.59 ppm).23,42,113-117 The molecular structure of Ge-hydride 13 is shown in Fig. 6.

Finally, we also studied the addition of hydride (delivered by K[HBEt₃]) to the iridium–tetrylidinium cations 3 [Ge–Ir] and 4 [Sn–Ir] (Scheme 6). In the germanium case a mixture of two products was isolated: the hydridogermylene complex (16, 50%) and the hydridoirido-germylene (17, 50%). Both products can be reversibly converted *via* an 1,2-H shift into each other (Scheme 6, see ESI† for NMR spectra of the transfer). Hydridogermylene 16, which is the more stable isomer, was converted under the influence of light (460 nm) into the irido-germylene 17 almost quantitatively. After 5 days gently heating at 40 °C the hydrogen atom is transferred back to the germanium to give 16 (at rt a 1:1 mixture with 17 was isolated). This type of reversible 1,2-H shift was also observed in the case of a tung-sten–germylene complex.¹¹⁸ Chemistry of hydrido(hydridote-trylene)coordination compounds was intensively studied by

Scheme 6 Hydride addition at cations 3 and 4. Reversible 1,2-H-shift reactions 16-17, $h\nu = 460$ nm. Ligand induced hydrogen transfer 20-21, $h\nu = \text{UV-lamp}$.

Tobita and Tilley *et al.* for a variety of systems MH-EH (Mo–Ge,²⁵ W–Si,¹¹⁶ W–Ge,^{27,119} Ru–Si,¹²⁰ Os–Sn,¹¹⁴ Ir–Si⁴²).

To our surprise, the homologous tin cation 4 [Sn–Ir] adds the hydride almost exclusively at the iridium atom and only a slight amount of addition at the tin atom was observed by NMR spectroscopy in the course of the low temperature synthesis. An irido-stannylene (18) is formed, which was also synthesized with varying phosphines (18-PMe₃, 19-PEt₃) by an alternative approach starting from the trihydride TbbSnH₃ (Scheme 6).³³ Deprotonation using benzyl-potassium yields [TbbSnH₂K] and is followed by reaction with the electrophile [(R₃P)_nIrCl] (R = Me n = 4, R = Et n = 3).^{121,122} During this synthesis of complexes 18 and 19, two hydrogen atoms show a 1,2-H shift from tin to iridium. Tilley *et al.* reported a stepwise 1,2-H shift of two hydrogen atoms from tin to iron, ruthenium, and osmium, respectively.^{23,113,114}

The stability of hydridogermylene (16) and hydridometallostannylene (18) isomers goes along with findings from Tilley and co-workers. 112-114,123,124

To investigate a possible transfer of the hydrogen atoms back to the tin, we started to exchange the phosphine ligands against carbonyl ligands. The aim was to destabilize the oxidation state three of iridium in complex 19 with the coordination of strong π -accepting ligands. Substitution by a second carbonyl ligand finally resulted in transfer of the hydrogen atoms back to the tin atom to yield a stannyl complex 21. Remarkably, this ligand induced hydrogen transfer is a reversible reaction. Under the influence of light (UV-lamp) for 5 days the carbonyl is released and both hydrogen atoms are transferred back to the iridium atom to give metallostannylene 20 in a mixture with 21 (80:20) (Scheme 6, see ESI†). To the best of our knowledge this is a rare case for such a reversible ligand-induced transfer. Examples for the ligand-induced reductive elimination reactions were reported in the literature for alkane elimination from Zr(vi) or Pd(II) complexes, 125-127 hydrogen from dinuclear platinum compounds, 128 and arene from a tungsten complex. 129,130 Complexes 18-21 were characterized by NMR spectroscopy

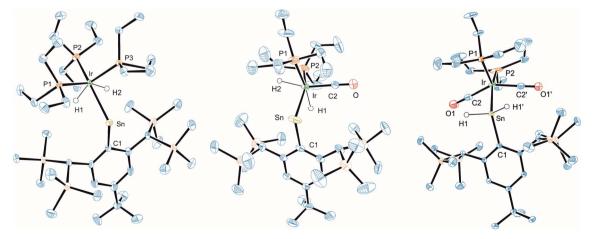


Fig. 7 ORTEP of the molecular structures of 19, 20 and 21. Ellipsoids set at 50% probability. Hydrogen atoms except SnH and Ir—H are omitted for clarity. For selected interatomic distances and angles see Table 2.

(Table 1) and molecular structures of **19–21** are shown in Fig. 7 (Table 2).

Conclusions

Tetrylidinium–iridium cations [ArGe=IrHL $_3$]⁺ and [ArSn=IrHL $_3$]⁺ show a vinyl-cation type bonding situation with a double bond between tetrylene and iridium atoms and an empty porbital at the Group 14 element. These tetrylidinium cations are highly reactive electrophiles acting as a cooperative metalligand Lewis acid. Selective addition of polar as well as nonpolar Z-H bonds (Z = NH $_2$, N $_2$ H $_3$, OH, Cl, H) at the cationic moiety [E = Ir]⁺ (E = Ge, Sn) was characterized.

The germylidinium cation adds hydride at the germanium atom and the product shows a reversible 1,2-H shift between the germanium [GeH-IrH] and iridium atom [Ge-IrH₂]. The tin cation adds a hydride exclusively at the iridium atom and the products of a reversible ligand induced transfer of two hydrogen atoms between tin [Sn-IrH₂] and iridium [SnH₂-Ir] were isolated after PEt₃/CO substitution reactions.

These findings stimulate for a more general study of cationic low valent main group element coordination at transition metals.

Data availability

Full experimental and computational details are provided as part of the ESI.†

Author contributions

Investigations, writing, original draft preparation, review M. A.; preparation of 1, 5, 9, and 13 J. B.; special NMR experiments K. E.; discussion of X-ray measurements H. S.; DFT calculation, manuscript review C. P. S.; supervision, funding acquisition, DFT calculation, manuscript writing and review L. W.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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