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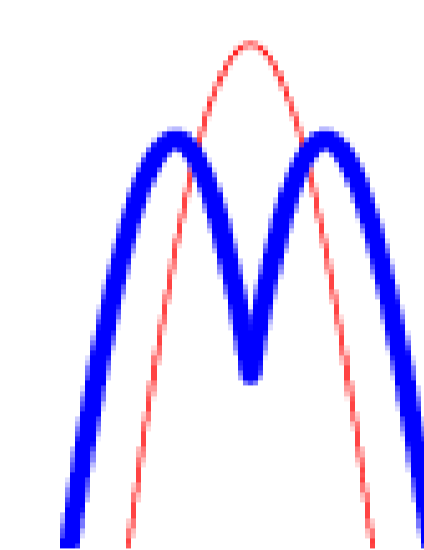
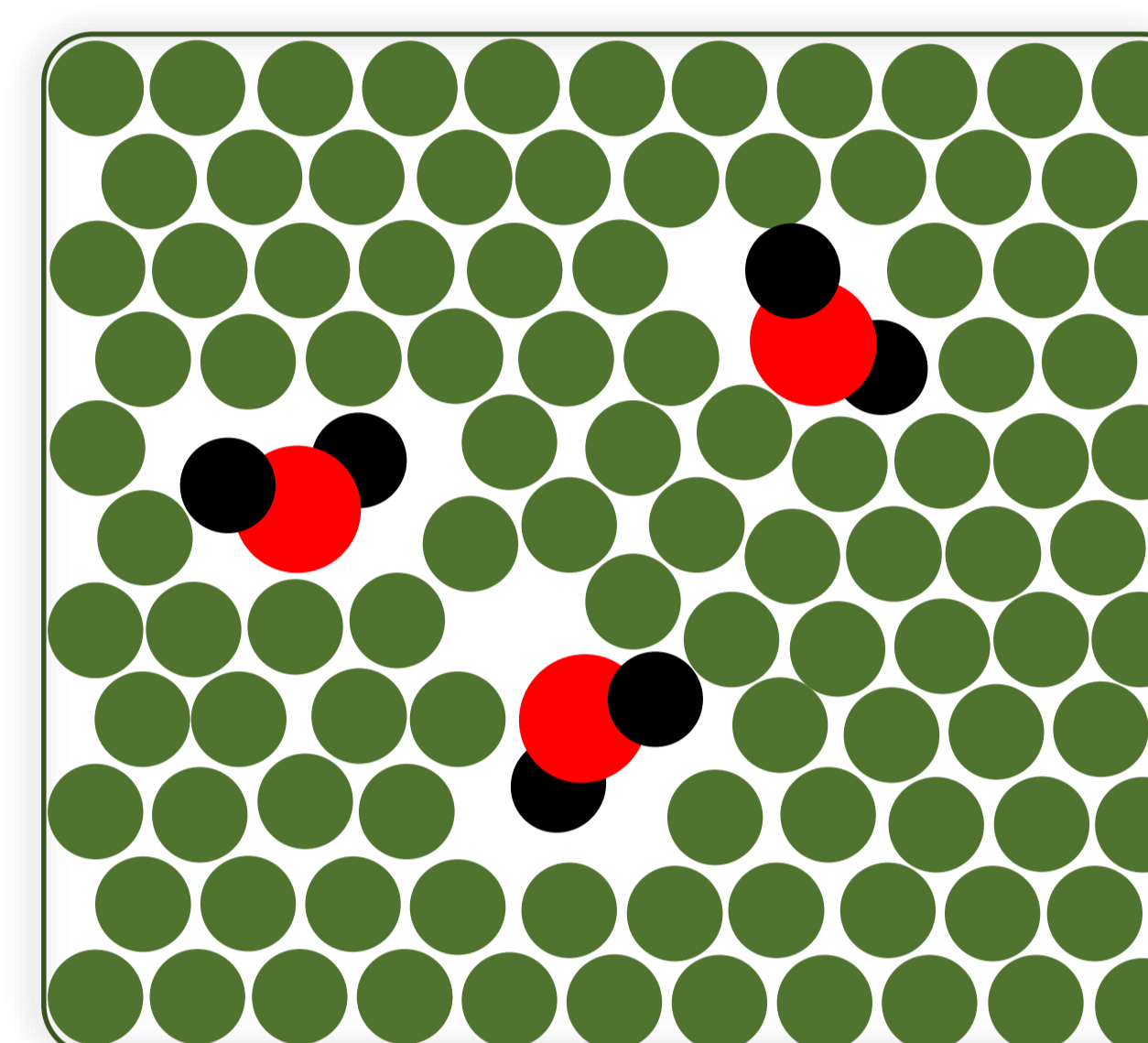
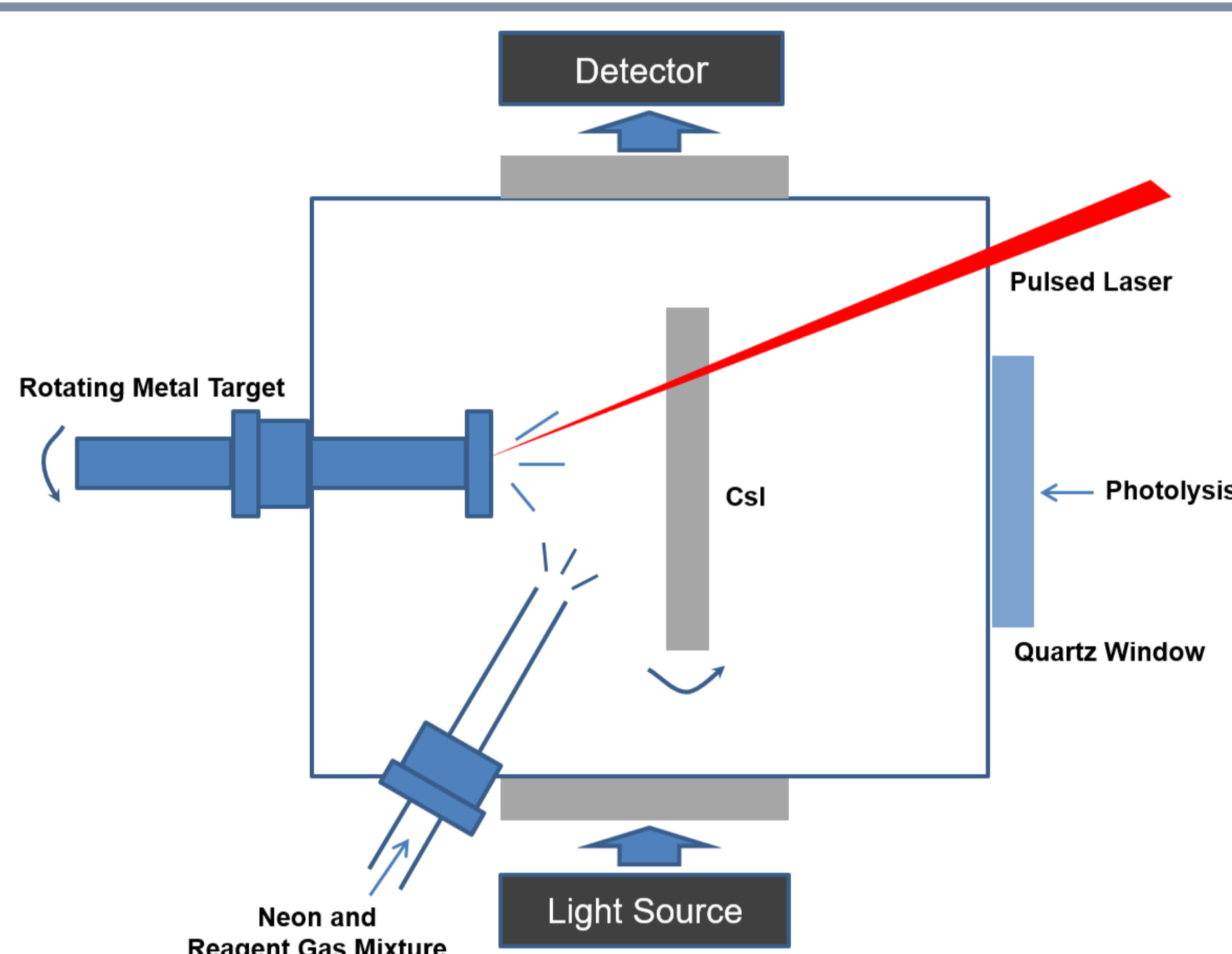
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## Abstract

The novel iridium oxyfluorides were prepared for the first time by the two methods: laser-ablated iridium metal atoms with  $\text{OF}_2$ , and iridium dioxide ( $\text{IrO}_2$ ) with  $\text{F}_2$  in excess neon or argon under cryogenic conditions. The assignments of the main vibrational absorptions of these products were confirmed by a joint analysis of IR-matrix-isolation spectroscopy together with  $^{18}\text{OF}_2$  substitution and the state-of-the-art quantum-chemical calculations of frequencies and thermal stabilities. The closed-shell singlet  $\text{OIrF}$  molecule with linear geometry possess terminal oxo ligand with triple bond character consisting of two covalent bonds and a dative bond arising from the oxygen  $2p_\pi$  lone pair donation to the empty Ir  $5d$  orbital. For the  ${}^2\text{B}_1$  ground state of the oxo difluoride  $\text{OIrF}_2$  with a planar T-shaped structure, the single unpaired electron is located mainly at the antibonding  $\text{O}-\text{Ir} \pi^*$  orbital.

## Methods

- 1 Laser ablation processes
- 2 Matrix-isolation IR spectroscopy
- 3 Quantum chemical calculations



## Background

All preparation of iridium oxyfluorides failed over the years

$\text{OIrF}_4$  has been first proposed as residue in the reaction of iridium hexafluoride and the alkali of the glass.

Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem. 1929, 179, 161.

1) The  $\text{OIrF}_4$  has been found to be ill-founded and the residue was identified to a complex salt of quinquevalent iridium.

2) Fluorination of iridium dioxide  $\text{IrO}_2$  with temperature no more than  $350^\circ\text{C}$ .

J. Chem. Soc. 1956, 4481.

1) Oxygen-fluorine exchange reaction

$\text{IrF}_6 + \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{IrF}_5 + \text{BF}_3 + \text{O}_2 + \text{an involatile iridium-containing solid}$

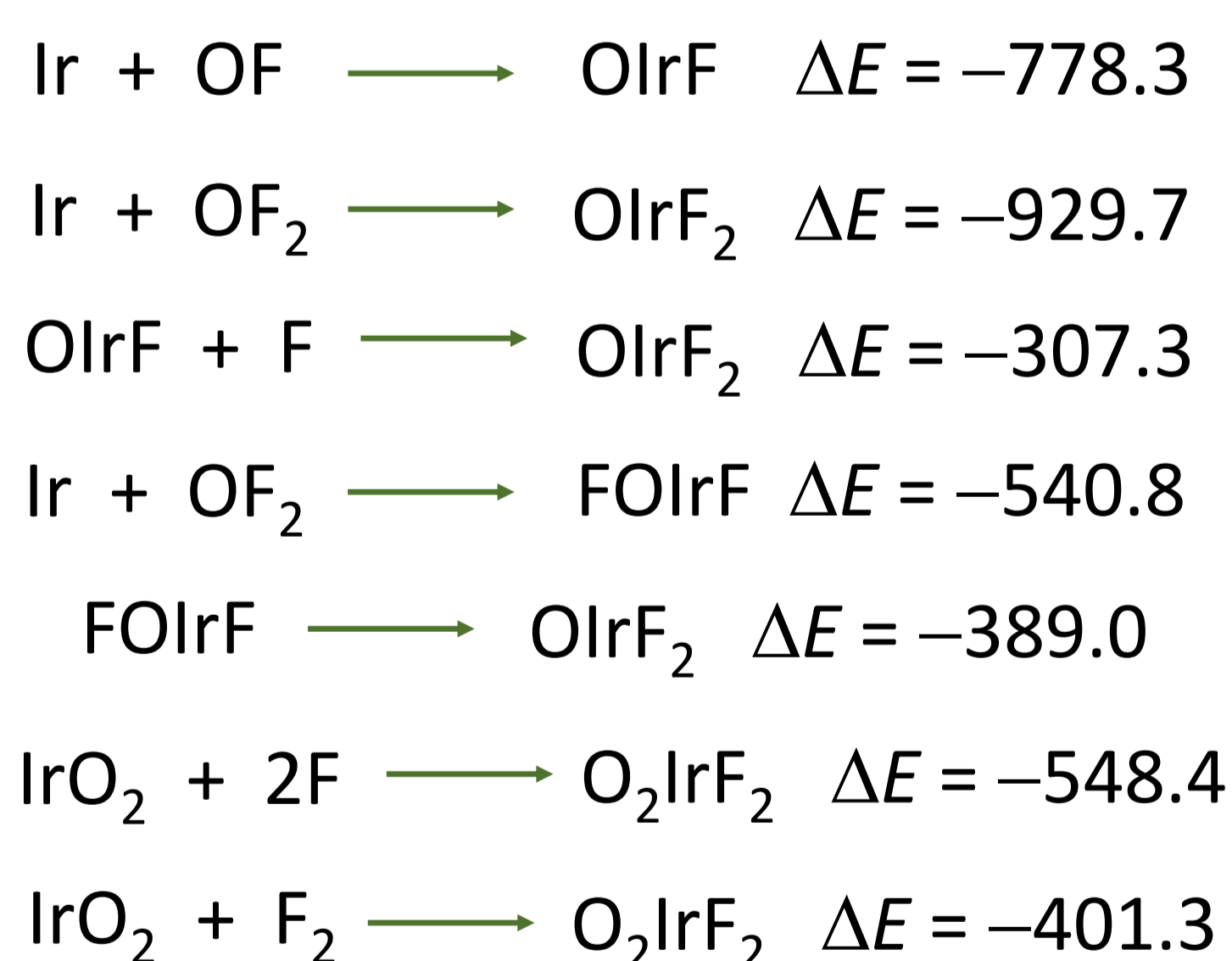
J. Fluorine Chem. 1978, 12, 505.

2) Hydrolysis reaction

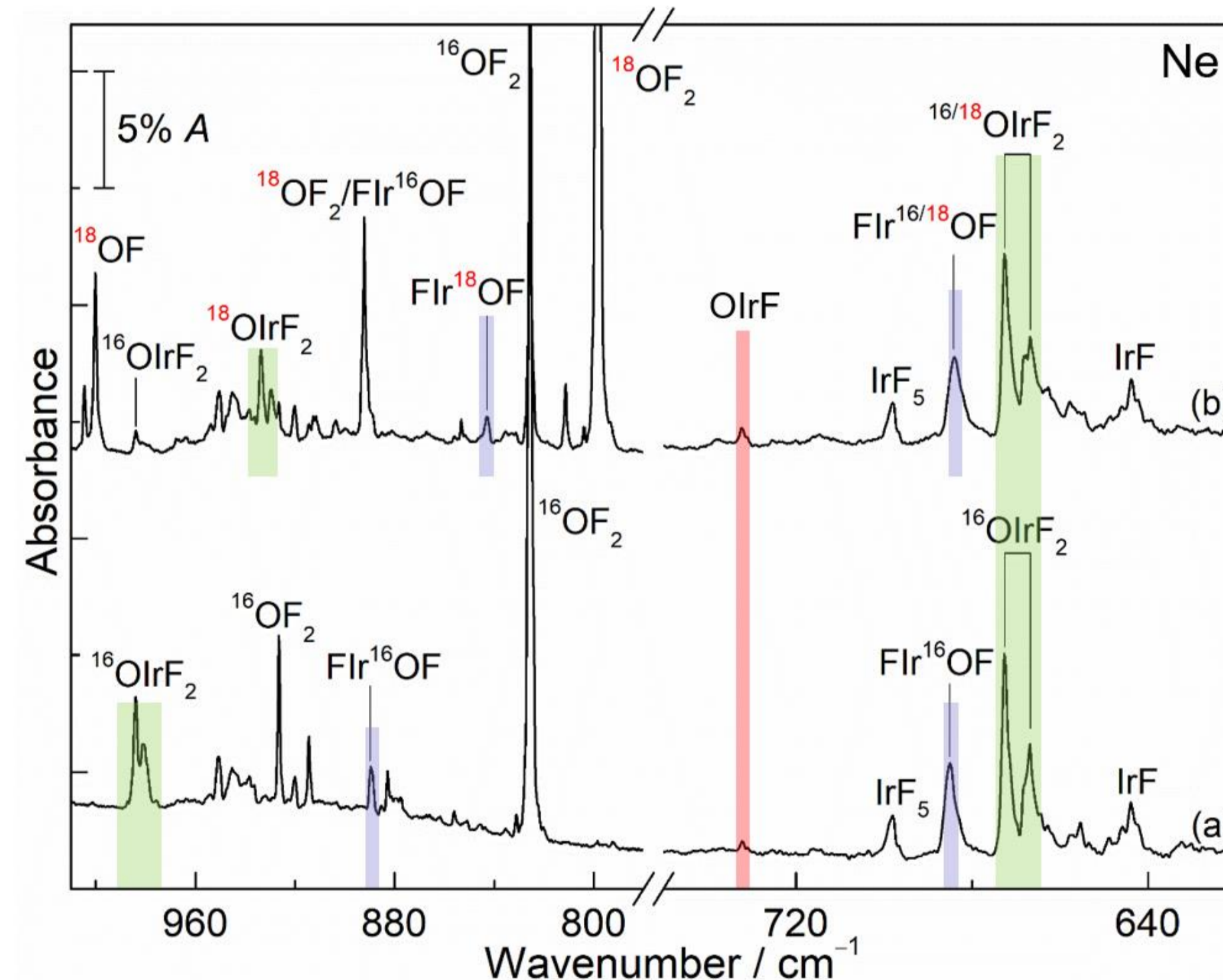
$\text{IrF}_6 \xrightarrow{\text{liquid HF}} \text{H}_3\text{O}^+\text{IrF}_6^-$

J. Fluorine Chem. 1978, 11, 39.

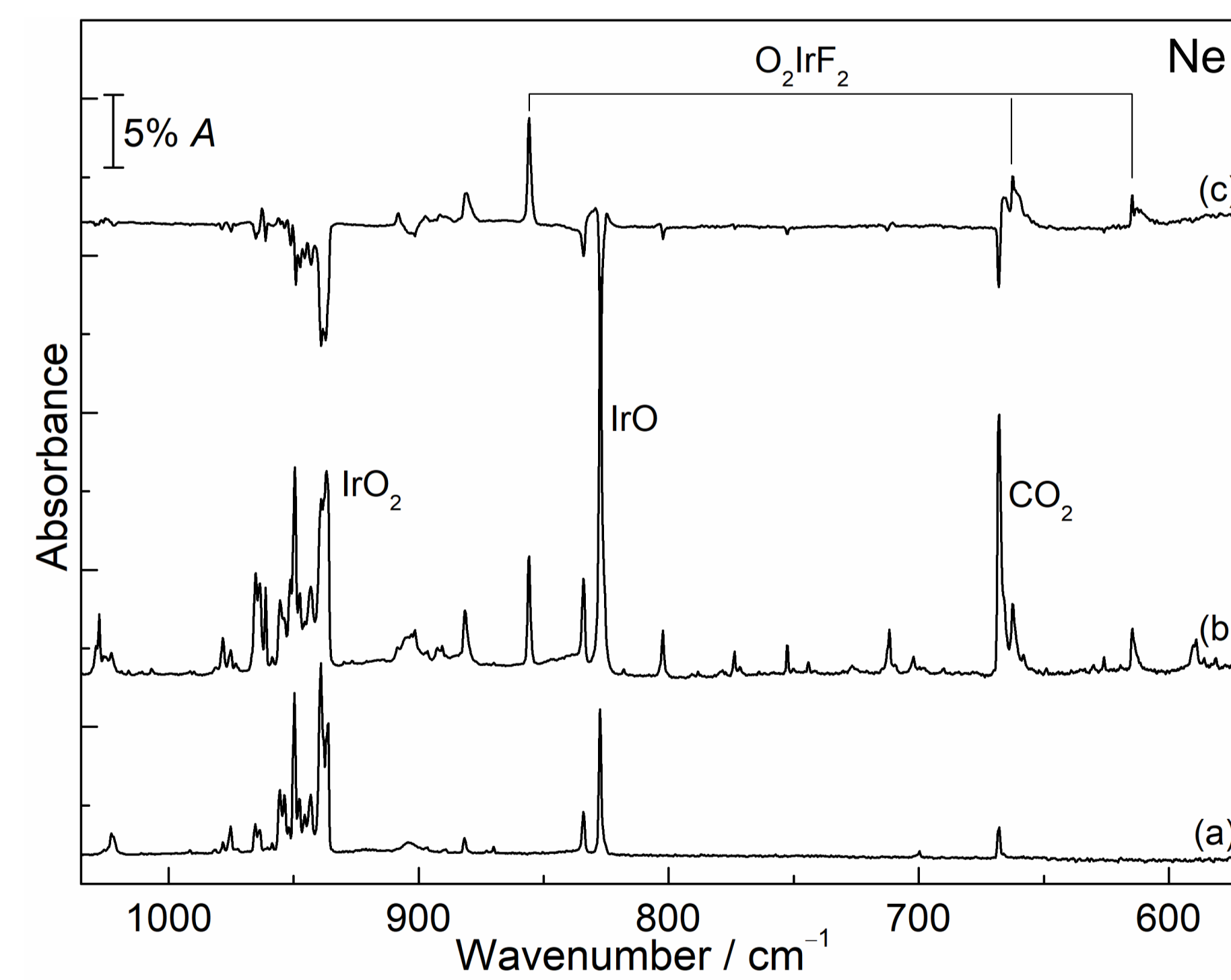
## Results



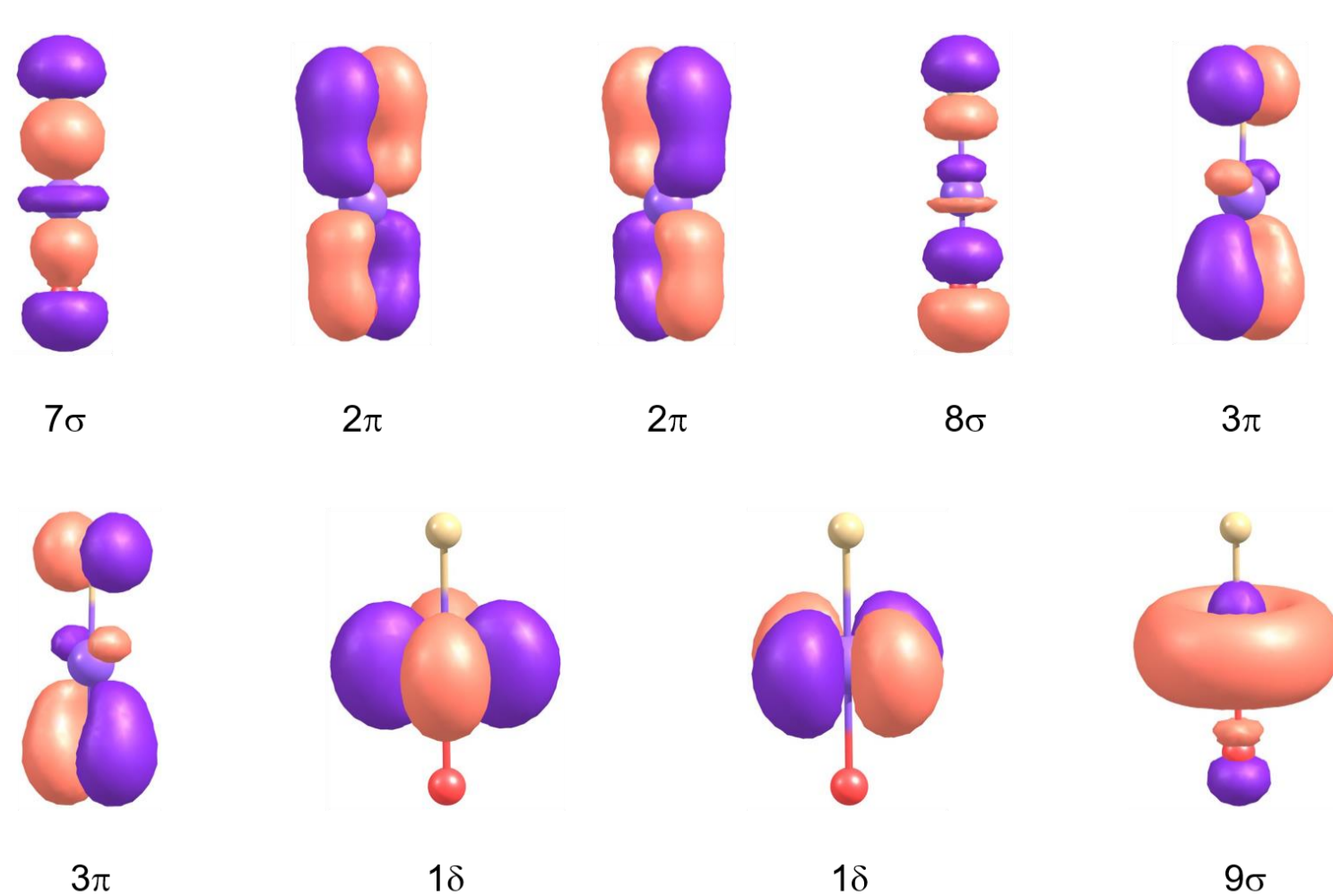
Computed thermochemical stability of iridium oxyfluorides (298.15 K,  $\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$ ) at CCSD(T) level.



IR spectra in neon matrix at 5 K. (a) IR spectrum of reaction products of laser-ablated Ir atoms with 0.02%  $^{16}\text{OF}_2$ . (b) IR spectrum of reaction products of laser-ablated Ir atoms with 0.1%  $^{18}\text{OF}_2$ .



IR spectra in neon matrix at 5 K. (a) IR spectrum of reaction products of laser-ablated  $\text{IrO}_2$ . (b) IR spectrum of reaction products of laser-ablated  $\text{IrO}_2$  with 1%  $\text{F}_2$ . (c) Difference IR spectrum obtained after annealing to 10 K



7σ

2π

2π

8σ

3π

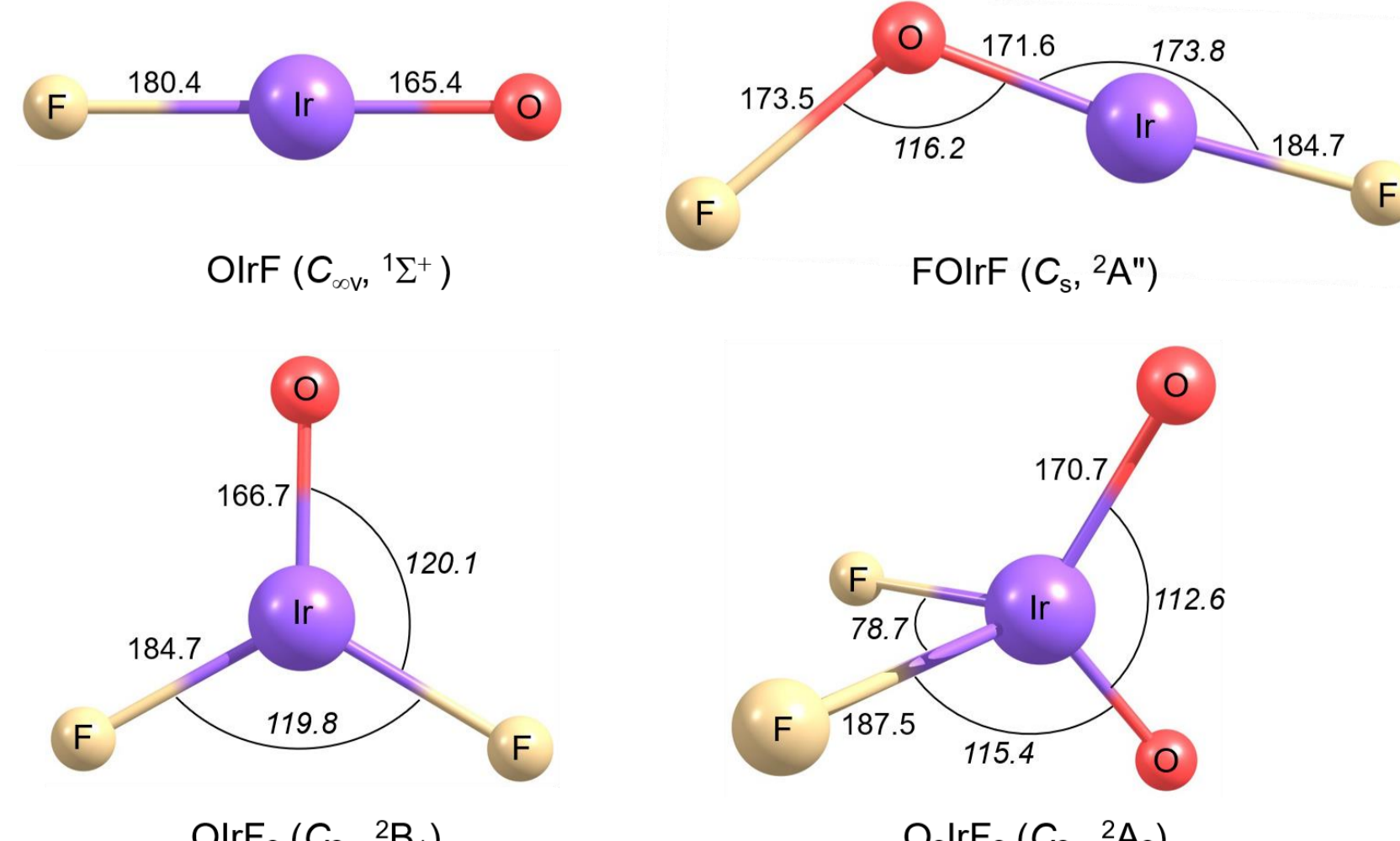
3π

1δ

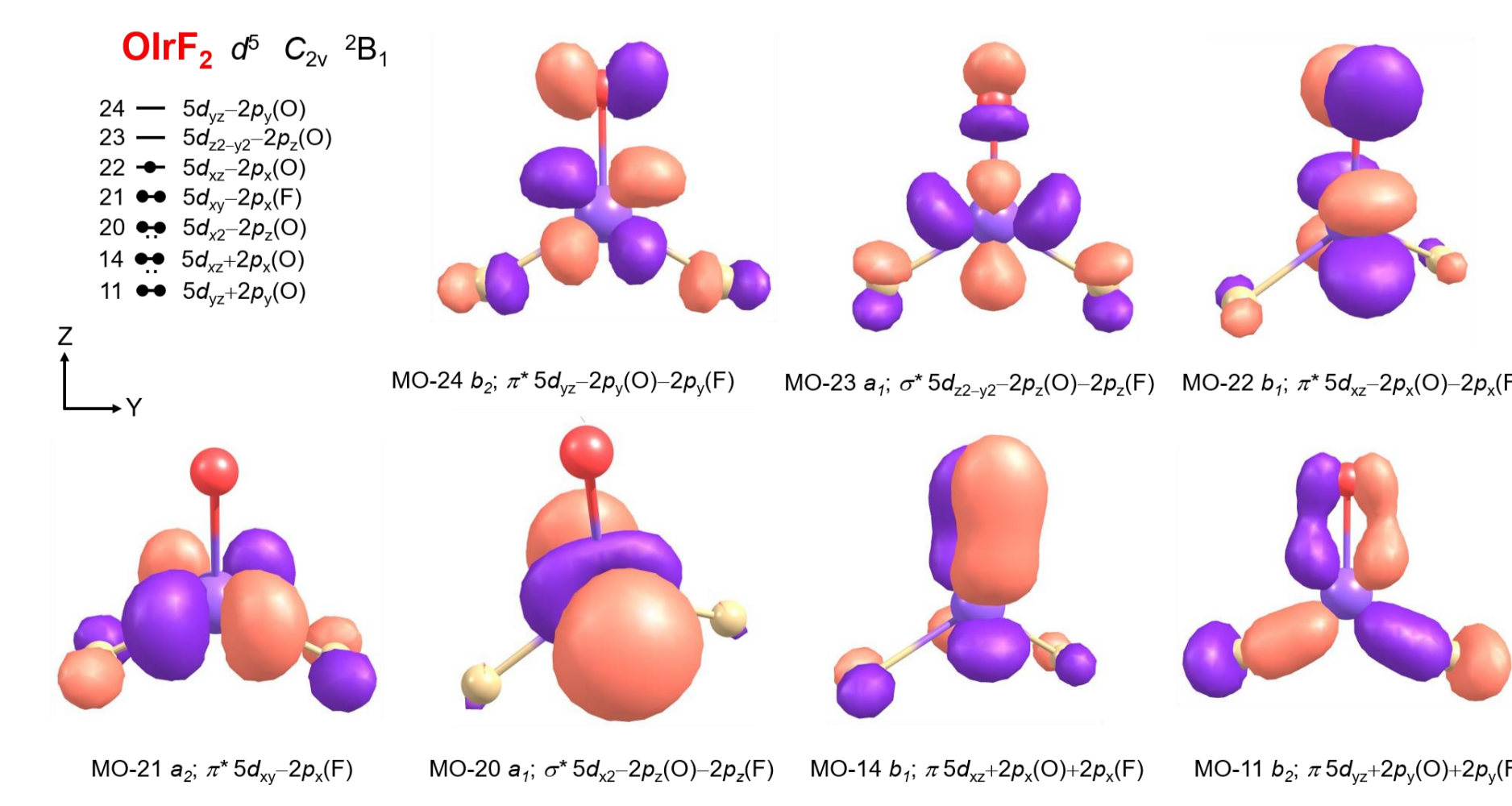
1δ

9σ

Molecular orbitals of  $\text{OIrF}$  computed at the B3LYP/aug-cc-pVTZ-PP level.



Optimized structures of  $\text{OIrF}$ ,  $\text{FOIrF}$  and  $\text{O}_2\text{IrF}_2$  at the CCSD(T)/aug-cc-pVTZ-PP level. Selected bond lengths in pm and angles in deg (in italics) are shown.



Selected molecular orbitals of  $\text{OIrF}_2$  ( ${}^2\text{B}_1, C_{2v}$ ). (B3LYP/AVTZ-PP), Kohn-Sham orbitals with  $\alpha$  spin