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NEW COMPOUNDS OF MOLYBDENUM(III) WITH BIDENTATE LIGANDS*

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The coordination of bidentate ligands such as o-phenanthroline and 2,2'-dipyridyl with molybdenum(III) has not been reported previously.

Octahedral chelate complexes of the type $Mo(phen)_3X_3$ and $Mo(dipy)_3X_3$ (X=Cl, Br, I) have been prepared. Magnetic susceptibilities consistent with the existence of three unpaired electrons are interpreted as arising from $4d^{2}5s5p^{3}$ binding.

Attempts to form perchlorates by replacement of bromine in the bromo complexes failed.

The described bidentates appear to be very stable, thus indicating that the lower d orbitals are used in the binding.

Because there is no electron pairing as evidenced by the effective μ value of 3.8, it is probable that only single bond structures exist such as :



Experimental

The halogen bidentates were prepared from hexahalides, R_3MoX_6 , with effective magnetic moments of 3.8 Bohr magnetons (B.M.).

(i) Tris-o-phenanthroline Molybdenum(III) Chloride.— $(NH_4)_3MoCl_6$ (0.5 g) was dissolved in water and ethanol and a few ml of HCl added. To this solution was added o-phenanthroline alcoholic solution (0.5 g). The resulting red solution was concentrated under reduced pressure at 60 °C. The dark red product was washed with water, then with ethanol, and dried (Found : Mo, 12.2; Cl, 13.5%. Calc. for Mo(phen)₃Cl₃: Mo, 12.4; Cl, 13.6%).

Tris-o-phenanthroline molybdenum(III) chloride is a dark red powder, slightly soluble in ethanol and acetone, but insoluble in water or nitrobenzene. Mol. cond. in absolute ethanol at 25 °C for M/8000=42.6 r.o., $\mu_{\rm eff.}$ =3.83 B.M.

Each of the other preparations was carried out in a similar manner. The bromide preparations starting with $K_{s}MoBr_{s}$ gave at once orange coloured precipitates.

(ii) Tris-0-phenanthroline Molybdenum(III) Iodide.—This compound is a chocolate coloured powder, slightly soluble in ethanol and acetone but insoluble in water or nitrobenzene (Found : Mo, 9.0; I, 36.5%. Calc. for Mo(phen)₃I₃: Mo, 9.1; I, 36.1%). Mol. cond. in absolute ethanol at 25 °C for M/8000=43.2 r.o., $\mu_{eff.}=3.84$ B.M.

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(iii) Tris-0-phenanthroline Molybdenum(III) Bromide.—This compound is an orange coloured powder, insoluble in water and ethanol but soluble in nitrobenzene (Found : Mo, 10.5; Br, 26.3%. Calc. for Mo(phen)₃Br₃: Mo, 10.5; Br, 26.3%). Mol. cond. in nitrobenzene at 25 °C for M/1000=43.6 r.o., $\mu_{\text{eff.}}=3.84$ B.M.

(iv) Tris-2,2'-dipyridyl Molybdenum(III) Chloride.—This compound is a dark red powder, slightly soluble in ethanol and acetone, insoluble in water and nitrobenzene (Found : Mo, 14.4; Cl, 15.8%. Calc. for Mo(dipy)₃Cl₃: Mo, 14.3; Cl, 15.9%). Mol. cond. in absolute ethanol at 25 °C for M/8000=42.6 r.o., $\mu_{\rm eff} = 3.66$ B.M.

(v) Tris 2,2'-dipyridyl Molybdenum(III) Iodide.—This compound is a chocolate coloured powder, slightly soluble in ethanol and acetone, insoluble in water and nitrobenzene (Found : Mo, 10.0; I, 40.1%. Calc. for Mo(dipy)₃I₃: Mo, 10.2; I, 40.2%). Mol. cond. in absolute ethanol for M/8000=44.1 r.o., $\mu_{eff}=3.84$ B.M.

(vi) Tris-2,2'-dipyridyl Molybdenum(III) Bromide.—This compound is an orange-yellow powder, insoluble in water and ethanol but soluble in nitrobenzene (Found : Mo, 11.8; Br, 29.3%. Calc. for $Mo(dipy)_3Br_3$: Mo, 11.8; Br, 29.2%). Mol. cond. in nitrobenzene at 25 °C for M/1000 = 45.3 r.o., $\mu_{eff} = 3.84$ B.M.