## Preliminary communication

Reversible addition of molecular hydrogen and conjugated dienes to Co<sup>I</sup> complexes with 2,2'-bipyridine and 1,10-phenanthroline

G. MESTRONI, A. CAMUS and C. COCEVAR

Institute of Chemistry and CNR Center, University of Trieste, 34127 Trieste (Italy)
(Received February 1st, 1971)

In a previous paper we reported the synthesis of stable  $\sigma$ -alkyl and  $\pi$ -allyl derivatives of Co<sup>III</sup> with 2,2'-bipyridine (Bipy) and 1,10-phenanthroline (Phen) and suggested the existence of unstable hydridic cobalt compounds. We now report the synthesis and reactivity of series of new hydride complexes of Co<sup>III</sup> and diene complexes of Co<sup>III</sup> with Bipy and Phen, stabilized by tertiary phosphines.

When Co<sup>I</sup> derivatives such as [Co(Chel)<sub>3</sub>] \*ClO<sub>4</sub> (Chel = Bipy or Phen)<sup>2</sup> are treated with molecular hydrogen in the presence of PR<sub>3</sub> at room temperature and atmospheric pressure, crystalline yellow-orange compounds of suggested structure (I) can be isolated.

$$\begin{bmatrix} PR_3 \\ \downarrow \\ N & Co \\ \uparrow \\ PR_3 \end{bmatrix} + ClO_4 - C$$

(PR<sub>3</sub> = triethyl-, tri-n-propyl-, tri-n-butyl- and diethylphenyl-phosphine)

Elemental analysis and magnetic measurements are in agreement with the assigned formulae. NMR confirms the presence of two equivalent atoms of hydrogen  $(\tau 32.4, J(HP) 65 \text{ cps})$ . Models favour the *trans* position of the phosphines.

The reported reactions are reversible; in fact, with an excess of chelating ligand, molecular hydrogen is evolved and [Co(Chel)<sub>3</sub>] ClO<sub>4</sub> is reformed.

In the presence of PR<sub>3</sub> and under similar conditions,  $[Co(Chel)_3]^+$  complexes also react with butadiene and isoprene, giving deep red crystalline complexes  $[Co(Chel)(PR_3)$  diene]  $ClO_4$  (II). These reactions are reversible in the presence of an excess of Bipy or Phen. Even in excess of PR<sub>3</sub> in atmosphere of hydrogen the  $\pi$ -bonded diene is displaced and (I) is formed.

The inverse reaction  $I \rightarrow II$  can also be brought about by treating (I) with but addiene in excess, according to the following scheme:

$$[Co(Chel)(PR_3)_2H_2]^+ + 2 C_4H_6 \rightarrow [Co(Chel)(PR_3)C_4H_6]^+ + butenes$$

Complexes (I) can therefore be considered as potential catalysts for the hydrogenation of conjugated dienes to alkenes

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Financial assistance from SNAM Progetti (ENI) and CNR is gratefully acknowledged. We thank prof. G. Costa for helpful discussions.

## REFERENCES

- 1 G. Mestroni, A. Camus and E. Mestroni, J. Organometal. Chem., 24 (1970) 775.
- 2 B. Martin, W.R. McWhinnie and G.M. Waind, J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem., 23 (1961) 207 and refs. therein; N. Maki, H. Yamagamu and H. Itatani, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 86 (1964) 514.
- J. Organometal. Chem., 29 (1971) C17-C18